Pantoro Gold

Racetrack drilling extends mineralised strike length to 900 m

Pantoro Gold Limited (**ASX:PNR**) (**Pantoro Gold** or the **Company**), a WA-based gold producer focused on unlocking the full potential of its 100%-owned Norseman Gold Project (**Norseman** or the **Project**), is pleased to announce significant extensions to the high-grade mineralisation at the Racetrack Discovery within the Mainfield. The latest results reinforce the potential for Racetrack to become a significant ore source for Norseman and to materially uplift production from the OK Underground Mine.

Key Highlights

- Significant new intercepts from ongoing infill and extensional drilling include:
  - 11.12 m @ 5.48 g/t from 488.6 m including 0.41 m @ 41.6 g/t from 499.0m .
  - 2.0 m @ 24.11 g/t Au from 236.66 m including 1.66 m @ 44.42 g/t from 264 m.
  - 2.11 m @ 13.07 g/t from 650.08 m including 0.54 m @ 20.37 g/t from 650.08 m.
  - 1.29 m @ 51.46 g/t from 497.91 m.
  - 1.19 m @ 24.28 g/t from 357.0 m including 0.36 m @ 77.6 g/t from 357.34 m.
  - 1.79 m @ 13.76 g/t Au from 305.56 m.
- Infill drilling has confirmed the continuity of a high-grade mineralised zone over a current strike extent of approximately 900 metres, extending from near surface to 600 metres below surface and remaining open to the east and at depth.
- An exploration decline will be developed from the upper levels of the OK Decline commencing in the December 2026 quarter, ultimately providing permanent access to the Racetrack orebody.
- Racetrack is confirmed as a cross-link structure analogous to the >500,000 ounce Bullen lode.
- Infill and extension drilling is continuing with three surface diamond rigs allocated to accelerate the drill out to a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

Commenting on the results, Pantoro Gold Managing Director Paul Cmrlec said:

"Racetrack is shaping up as a primary ore source for the planned expansion of production at Norseman. The consistent width and grade seen in drilling to date gives a high level of confidence that the deposit will be an important contributor to Norseman over the medium and long term. Use of the existing surface infrastructure at OK as the platform for developing Racetrack substantially reduces capital cost and shortens the time required to bring the deposit into production.

To expedite development, Pantoro Gold will commence an exploration decline from the OK Underground Mine in the December 2026 quarter. The decline will enable a rapid drill out of the upper levels of the deposit ahead of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation and the commencement of mining. Drilling from surface will continue to be expedited while the decline is being developed."

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This announcement was authorised for release by Paul Cmrlec, Managing Director.

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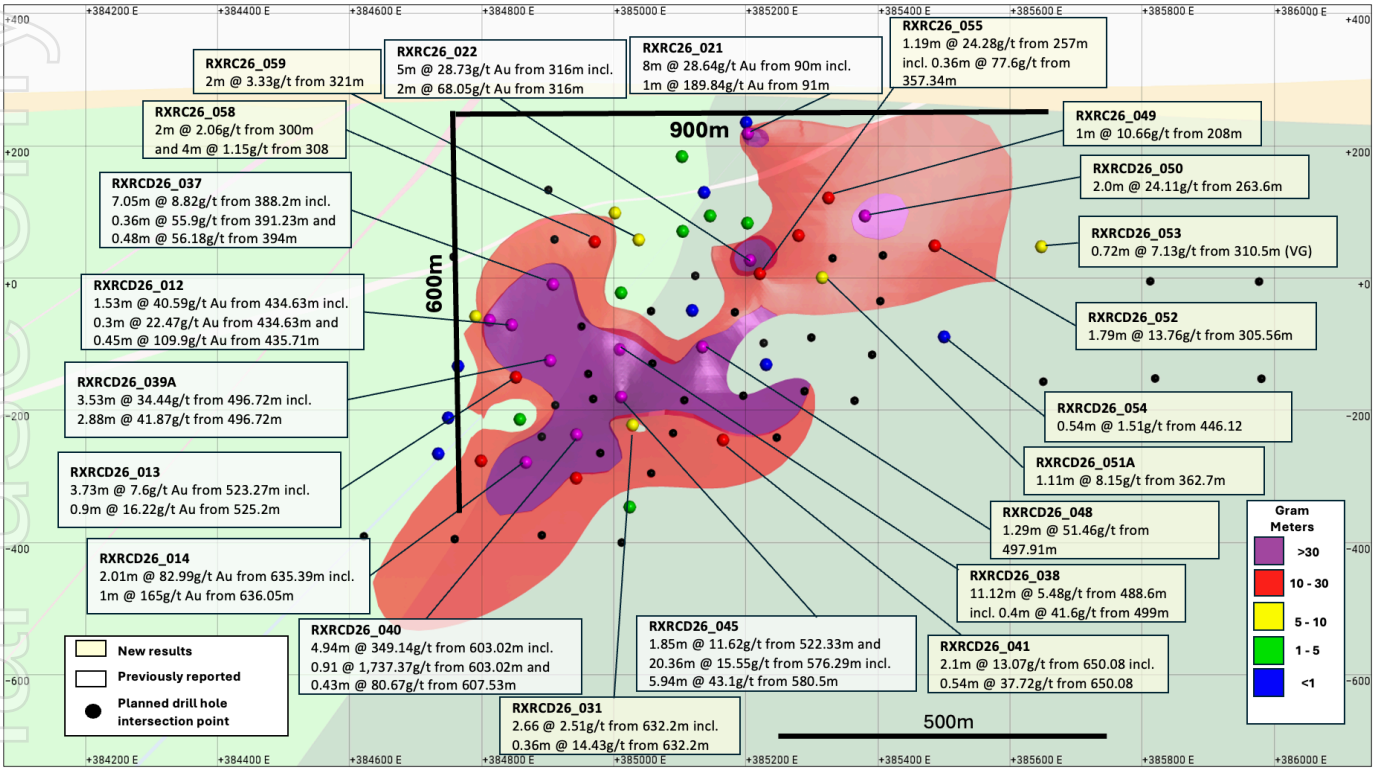
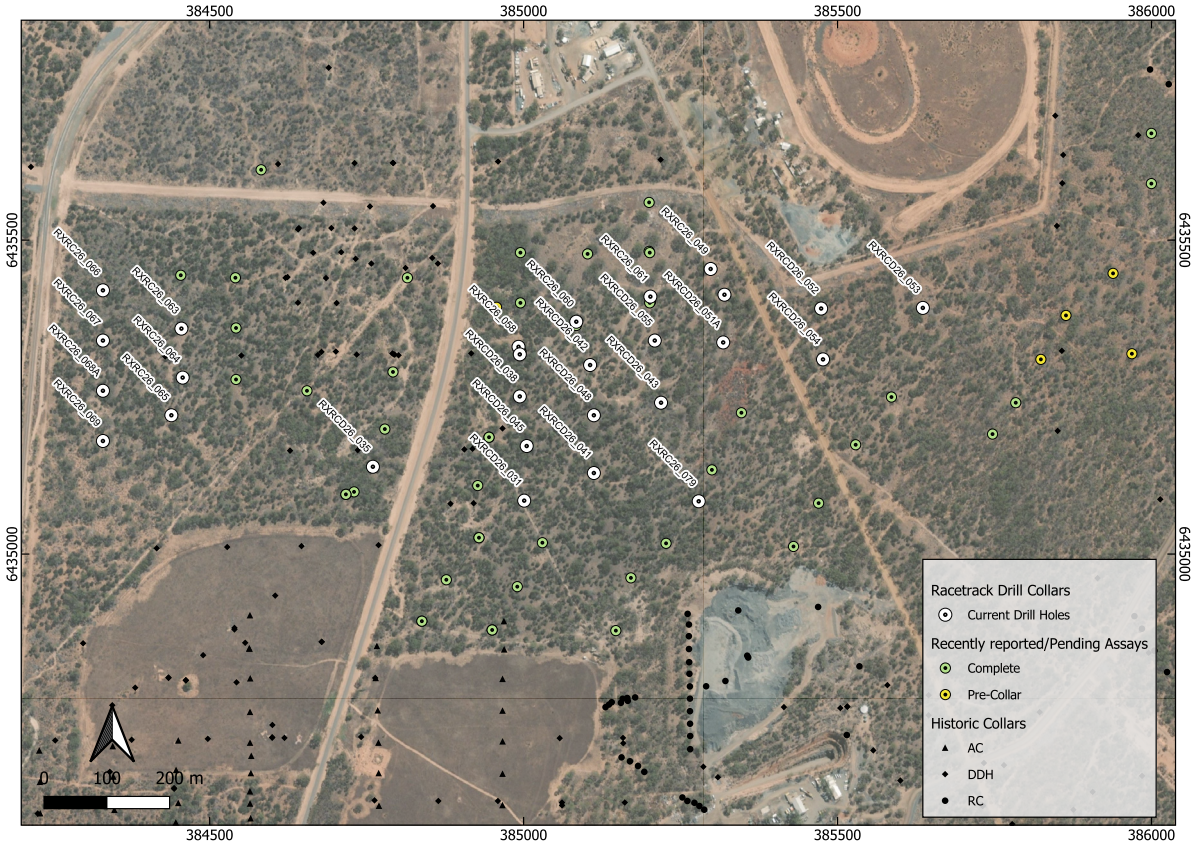
Growth Drilling and Underground Exploration development

Pantoro Gold is continuing its ongoing infill and extensional RC and diamond drilling at the Racetrack discovery. Recent results have returned further high-grade intersections with very high grades noted in multiple intervals.

Racetrack is an ENE trending structure and is centered approximately 600 metres north of the OK Underground Mine and associated infrastructure. Mineralisation generally dips approximately 60o south, with shallower dipping zones linked by sub-vertical zones. It is a cross-link structure that extends ENE between the Mararoa and Crown structures, analogous to the >500,000 ounce Bullen lode.



Long Section of Racetrack



Plan View of Racetrack Drilling.

Other high-grade intercepts from the drill program to test the Racetrack structure were reported in May and August 2026 and included:

- 4.94 m @ 349.14 g/t from 603.02 m including 0.91 @ 1,737.37 g/t from 603.02 m and 0.43 m @ 80.67 g/t from 607.53 m.
- 20.36 m @ 15.55 g/t from 576.29 m incl. 5.94 m @ 43.1 g/t from 580.5 m.
- 7.05 m @ 8.82 g/t from 388.2 m including 0.36 m @ 55.9 g/t from 391.23 m and 0.48 m @ 56.18 g/t from 394 m.
- 3.53 m @ 34.44 g/t from 496.72 m including 2.88 m @ 41.87 g/t from 496.72 m.
- 1.85 m @ 11.62 g/t from 522.33 m.
- 8.00 m @ 28.68 g/t Au including 1.00 m @ 189.84 g/t Au.
- 5.00 m @ 28.73 g/t Au including 2.00 m @ 68.05 g/t Au.
- 2.01 m @ 82.99 g/t Au including 1.00 m @ 165.0 g/t Au.
- 1.53 m @ 40.59 g/t Au including 0.45 m @ 109.90 g/t Au, and 0.30 m @ 22.47 g/t Au.
- 3.73 m @ 7.60 g/t Au (including 0.9 m @ 16.22 g/t Au).
- 2.00 m @ 4.50 g/t Au.
- 1.00 m @ 19.43 g/t Au.

Three surface diamond rigs, supported by an RC rig, will drive the ongoing drilling program, focused on infilling the currently defined mineralisation and extending east toward the Mararoa Reef as it intersects further prospective stratigraphy.

The Pantoro Gold board has approved the development of an underground access to Racetrack from the upper part of the OK Underground Mine to serve initially as an exploration platform, and ultimately as the permanent mine access. Use of the surface infrastructure at OK as the platform for development of Racetrack substantially reduces capital cost and the time required to bring the deposit to production.

The initial exploration decline will be approximately 450 metres long and will provide for a highly efficient drill out of the resource.

Development of the decline will commence during the December 2026 quarter.

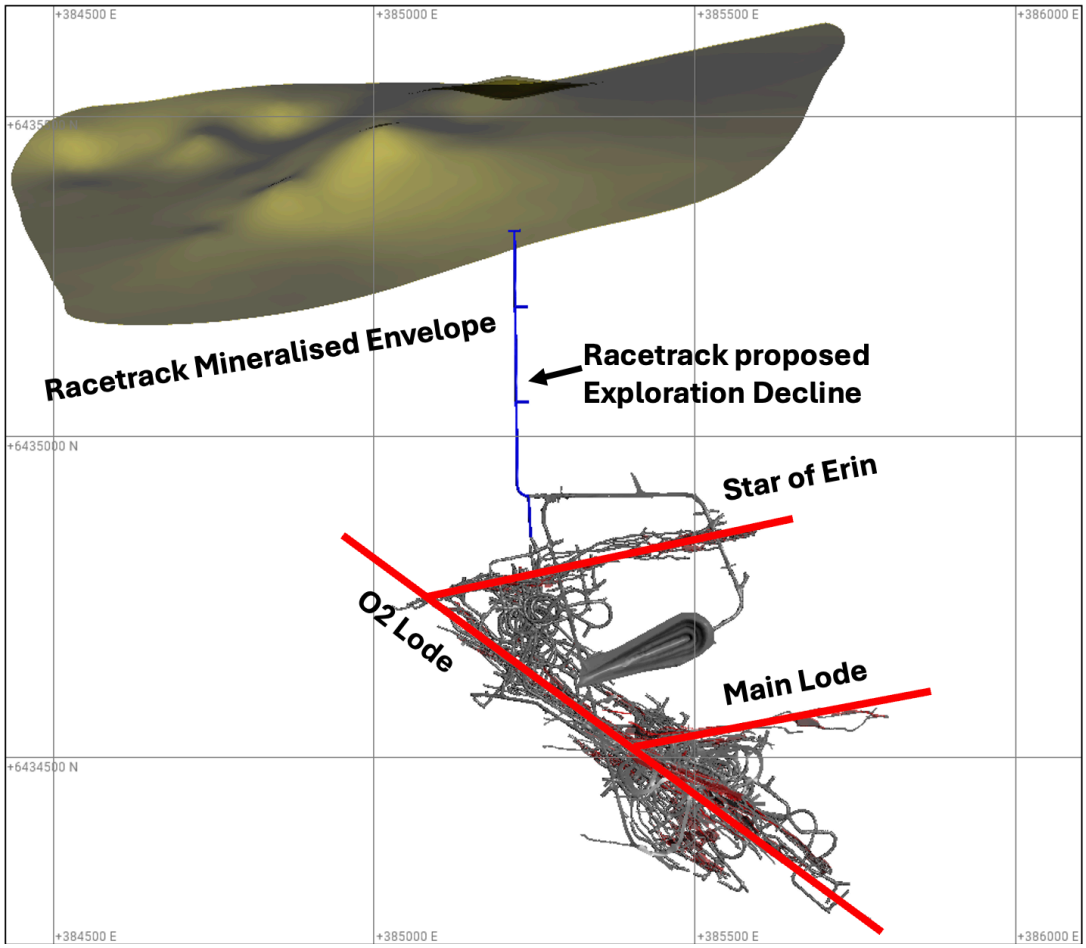


Figure: OK Underground Mine and Racetrack Exploration Drive Plan.

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About the Norseman Gold Project

Pantoro Gold is focused on unlocking the full potential of its 100%-owned Norseman Gold Project.

The Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, at the southern end of the highly productive Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt and is one of the highest-grade goldfields within the Yilgarn Craton. The Project lies approximately 725 kilometres east of Perth and 200 kilometres south of Kalgoorlie.

Pantoro Gold has Ore Reserves which currently stand at 859,000 ounces. The company completed construction of a new 1.2 million tonnes per annum gold processing plant in 2022 and is undertaking production mining activities across its open pit and underground operations.

The current Total Mineral Resource is 4.6 million ounces of gold. Refer to Appendix 3 for full details of Pantoro Gold's Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve.

Many of the Mineral Resources defined to date remain open along strike and at depth, and in most cases the Mineral Resources have only been tested to shallow depths. In addition, there are numerous anomalies and mineralisation occurrences which are yet to be tested adequately to be placed into Mineral Resources, with several highly prospective targets already identified.

The Project comprises a number of near-contiguous mining tenements, most of which are pre-1994 Mining Leases.

The tenure includes approximately 70 lineal kilometres of the highly prospective Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt covering approximately 800 square kilometres in total.

Historically, Norseman has produced more than 5.5 million ounces of gold since operations began in 1935. Pantoro Gold's growth strategy, as announced in June 2024, is centred on expanding its underground mining operations and scaling production at Norseman, initially targeting 100,000 ounces per annum and aiming to grow to over 200,000 ounces annually. With an active growth program and significant untapped potential, Pantoro Gold is poised for substantial growth in the coming years.

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Appendix 1 – Table of Drill Results

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Comments	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au gpt
RXRCD26_031	6435077	384999	307	-61	359	808		315.8	316.53	0.73	7.03
RXRCD26_031	6435077	384999	307	-61	359	808		320	321.19	1.19	1.18
RXRCD26_031	6435085	385001	305	-61	359	808		632.2	634.86	2.66	2.51
RXRCD26_031	6435085	385001	305	-61	359	808	Including	632.2	632.56	0.36	14.43
RXRCD26_031	6435085	385001	305	-61	359	808		652	653	1	3.45
RXRCD26_031	6435085	385001	305	-61	359	808		657.45	657.77	0.32	9.91
RXRCD26_035	6435132	384764	296	-55	0	637		446.6	448.5	1.9	3.68
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534		450.74	451.57	0.83	2.02
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534		455.72	458.43	2.71	1.47
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534		462.57	463.52	0.95	1.89
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534		467.16	486	18.84	1.72
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534		488.6	499.72	11.12	5.48
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534	Including	499	499.4	0.4	41.6
RXRCD26_038	6435243	384999	303	-61	1	534		523.54	523.98	0.44	1.35
RXRCD26_041	6435125	385113	319	-60	2	798		222.09	222.6	0.51	1.6
RXRCD26_041	6435125	385113	319	-60	2	798		243.45	243.75	0.3	3.56
RXRCD26_041	6435125	385113	319	-60	2	798		361	363.38	2.38	1.42
RXRCD26_041	6435125	385113	319	-60	2	798		371	371.4	0.4	2.52
RXRCD26_041	6435129	385112	305	-60	2	798		650.08	652.19	2.11	13.07
RXRCD26_041	6435129	385112	305	-60	2	798	Including	650.08	650.62	0.54	20.37
RXRCD26_041	6435125	385113	319	-60	2	798		697.86	698.77	0.91	3.71
RXRCD26_041	6435125	385113	319	-60	2	798		704.72	705.1	0.38	8.41
RXRCD26_042	6435296	385108	302	-62	358	610		235.62	236.13	0.51	1
RXRCD26_042	6435296	385108	302	-62	358	610		417.65	417.95	0.3	1.28
RXRCD26_042	6435296	385108	302	-62	358	610		421.3	421.7	0.4	1.22
RXRCD26_042	6435296	385108	302	-62	358	610		473.9	474.58	0.68	1.59
RXRCD26_043	6435238	385214	320	-61	1	699		306.41	309.22	2.81	2.06
RXRCD26_043	6435238	385214	320	-61	1	699		612.53	613	0.47	1.76
RXRCD26_043	6435238	385214	320	-61	1	699		631.85	633.46	1.61	3.13

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Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Comments	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au gpt
RXRCD26_043	6435238	385214	320	-61	1	699		637.6	638.51	0.91	1.9
RXRCD26_045	6435172	385005	304	-60	0	636		320.78	321.41	0.63	1.03
RXRCD26_048	6435221	385112	303	-61	0	585		108	109	1	1.04
RXRCD26_048	6435221	385112	303	-61	0	585		149	150	1	1.78
RXRCD26_048	6435221	385112	303	-61	0	585		483.83	484.93	1.1	3.6
RXRCD26_048	6435221	385112	303	-61	0	585		497.91	499.2	1.29	51.46
RXRC26_049	6435466	385296	298	-60	10	228		32	33	1	5.08
RXRC26_049	6435466	385296	298	-60	10	228		208	209	1	10.66
RXRC26_049	6435466	385296	298	-60	10	228		212	213	1	1.88
RXRCD26_050	6435410	385320	302	-56	20	500		263.6	265.6	2	24.11
RXRCD26_050	6435410	385320	302	-56	20	500	Including	264	265.6	1.6	44.42
RXRCD26_050	6435410	385320	302	-56	20	500		280.7	281	0.3	53.64
RXRCD26_050	6435410	385320	302	-56	20	500		287.85	288.2	0.35	1.9
RXRCD26_051A	6435338	385318	306	-60	358	587		362.7	363.81	1.11	8.15
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510		171.13	173.88	2.75	0.99
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510		305.56	307.35	1.79	13.76
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510	Including	306.94	307.35	0.41	17.2
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510		325.68	326	0.32	1.34
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510		351.6	352	0.4	1.53
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510		420.7	421.3	0.6	1.08
RXRCD26_052	6435391	385474	297	-55	360	510		498.43	499.9	1.47	5.71
RXRCD26_053	6435390	385636	292	-56	1	623		142.9	143.2	0.3	2.7
RXRCD26_053	6435390	385636	292	-56	1	623		191.9	192.27	0.37	1.23
RXRCD26_053	6435390	385636	292	-56	1	623		310.5	311.22	0.72	7.13
RXRCD26_053	6435390	385636	292	-56	1	623		418.52	418.82	0.3	6.07
RXRCD26_053	6435390	385636	292	-56	1	623		495.46	496.17	0.71	1.65
RXRCD26_054	6435311	385472	299	-61	360	663		135.85	136.38	0.53	1.49
RXRCD26_054	6435311	385472	299	-61	360	663		154.31	155	0.69	1.8
RXRCD26_054	6435311	385472	299	-61	360	663		212.84	213.32	0.48	4.56
RXRCD26_054	6435311	385472	299	-61	360	663		259.44	260.26	0.82	28.15
RXRCD26_054	6435311	385472	299	-61	360	663		446.12	446.66	0.54	1.51

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Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole Depth (m)	Comments	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au gpt
RXRCD26_054	6435311	385472	299	-61	360	663		508.81	509.3	0.49	1.32
RXRCD26_055	6435337	385205	311	-61	0	500		154	154.3	0.3	2.02
RXRCD26_055	6435337	385205	311	-61	0	500		189	189.6	0.6	2.07
RXRCD26_055	6435337	385205	311	-61	0	500		308.4	308.7	0.3	2.24
RXRCD26_055	6435337	385205	311	-61	0	500		357	358.19	1.19	24.28
RXRCD26_055	6435337	385205	311	-61	0	500	Including	357.34	357.7	0.36	77.6
RXRC26_058	6435325	384993	307	-53	351	354		300	302	2	2.06
RXRC26_058	6435325	384993	307	-53	351	354		308	312	4	1.15
RXRC26_059	6435318	384994	308	-54	9	360		321	323	2	3.33
RXRC26_060	6435370	385084	301	-53	359	324		8	9	1	3.45
RXRC26_060	6435370	385084	301	-53	359	324		139	140	1	1.53
RXRC26_060	6435370	385084	301	-53	359	324		297	299	2	1.7
RXRC26_063	6435362	384454	290	-60	1	192		113	114	1	1.68
RXRC26_064	6435285	384438	289	-60	1	258		193	194	1	1.08
RXRC26_064	6435285	384438	289	-60	1	258		199	203	4	1.31
RXRC26_066	6435414	384334	287	-60	1	108	NSI				
RXRC26_067	6435335	384329	286	-61	359	186		162	163	1	4.89
RXRC26_061	6435410	385202	306	50	335	258	NSI				
RXRC26_065	6435221	384439	288	60	0	354	NSI				
RXRC26_068A	6435260	384330	294	60	0	276	NSI				
RXRC26_069	6435181	384328	283	60	0	378	NSI				
RXRC26_079	6435084	385281	323	-60	28	216		84	85	1	3
RXRC26_079	6435084	385281	323	-60	28	216		108	109	1	1.01
RXRC26_079	6435084	385281	323	-60	28	216		168	170	2	1.38

NSI: No significant intersection.

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Appendix 2 – JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This release relates to results from Reverse Circulation (RC and Diamond Drill sampling at the Mainfield within the Norseman Gold Project. This includes infill to the Racetrack x-link structure and related structures proximal to South Crown reef and the OK mine • The diamond drill core sampled is NQ2. • All core is logged and sampled according to geology, with only selected samples assayed. Core is halved, using an Almonte core saw. The right-hand side (down hole) side of core is assayed, with the left side half containing orientation lines retained in core trays on site for further analysis. Samples are a maximum of 1.2m, with shorter intervals utilised according to geology. • Core is aligned, measured and marked in metre intervals referenced back to downhole core blocks. • Diamond drilling is completed to industry standard and sample intervals (0.3m-1.2m) are selected based on geological criteria. • For RC samples, a Metzke fixed cone splitter is used, with double chutes for field duplicates, Infinite adjustment between 4 – 15% per sample chute sampled every 1m. • Diamond Core samples - 0.5-3kg samples are currently submitted to the onsite Intertek primary assay facility in Norseman, WA in preparation for photon assay analysis. Prior to May 2025, samples were dispatched to the external accredited laboratory (Bureau Veritas (BVA) Kalgoorlie) where they were crushed (<10mm) and pulverised to a pulp (P90 75 µm) in preparation for fire assay (40g charge). • Where visible gold is encountered and observed during logging, Screen Fire Assays are conducted when appropriate. Blanks (bricks) are routinely run through the core saw after observations of visible gold. Feldspar flushes are routinely run through crushers after samples containing visible gold and assayed to determine potential contamination. • RC Samples – 2-7kg samples are currently submitted to the onsite Intertek primary assay facility in Norseman, WA in preparation for photon assay analysis. Prior to May 2025, samples were dispatched to an external accredited laboratory where they (<10mm) and pulverised to a pulp (P90 75 µm) in preparation for fire assay (40g charge).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques (continued)		• Historic RC Drilling - RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 2-3 kg split via a splitter attached to the cyclone assembly of the drill rig. From the commencement of the mine until late 1995 the assaying was done on site until the closure of the onsite laboratory the samples were sent to Silver Lake lab at Kambalda. From November 2001 the samples were sent to Analabs in Kalgoorlie, subsequently owned and operated by the SGS group. The samples have always been fire assayed with various charge weights (generally either 30 or 50g). The method was (using the SGS codes) DRY11 (sample drying, 105°C), CRU24 (crush > 3.5kg, various mesh sizes per kg), SPL26 (riffle splitting, per kg), PUL48 (pulv, Cr Steel, 75µm, 1.5 to 3kg), FAA505 (AU FAS, AAS, 50g) (two of these were performed), and WST01 (waste disposal). • At Analabs the total sample was dried and milled in an LM5 mill to a nominal 90% passing -75µm. An analytical pulp of approximately 200g was sub sampled from the bulk and the milled residue was retained for future reference. All the preparation equipment was flushed with barren feldspar prior to the commencement of the job. A 50 gram sample was fused in a lead collection fire assay. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content of the sample is determined by AAS. For samples that contained visible free gold the screen fire assay method was used. It involved a 1000g sample screened through a 106µm mesh. The resulting plus and minus fractions were then analysed for gold by fire assay. Information reported included size fraction weight, coarse and fine fraction gold content and calculated gold.
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).	• RC – Reverse circulation drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer and a 5&5/8 inch diameter bit • Surface DD – HQ and NQ2 diamond tail completed on RC or Rock Roller pre-collars. All core has orientations lines marked where possible, with confidence and quality marked accordingly. • Historic surface diamond drilling was completed with standard core BQ with the same nominal core size of 36.5mm.
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.	• All holes were logged onsite by an experienced geologist. Recovery and sample quality were visually observed and recorded. • Diamond drilling practices result in high recovery in competent ground as part of the current drill program. • No significant core loss has been noted in fresh material. Good core recovery has generally been achieved in all sample types in the current drilling program. Core recovery and core loss is recorded by drillers on core blocks and verified during core measuring and mark up. Core loss is recorded and logged. • RC sample recoveries are monitored by visual inspection of split reject, and lab weight samples are recorded and reviewed. • RC and Diamond drilling by previous operators is considered to have been to industry standard for the time.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Geological logging is completed by a qualified geologist and logging parameters include: depth from, depth to, condition, weathering, oxidation, lithology, texture, colour, alteration style, alteration intensity, alteration mineralogy, sulphide content and composition, quartz content, veining, and general comments. • Logging is quantitative and qualitative with all core photographed wet. • All RC samples are chip trayed with each chip tray being photographed. • 100% of the relevant intersections are logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• As of May 2025, RC and drill core preparation and analysis is performed by Intertek at their analysis facility in Maddington, Perth, WA in preparation for photon assay. From September 2025, an onsite photon assay facility was also utitlised for analysis. Using a robotic shuttle, high energy x-rays are then fired at the sample causing excitation of atomic nuclei allowing detection of gold content. • Sample preparation for photon assay involves drying the sample at 105 degrees celsius for 12 hours, followed by crushing the sample to 85% passing 3 mm using either an Orbis 100 or Orbis 50 crusher. A ~500g sample jar is then filled for analysis. • For photon assay, fill checks are carried out for every sample to determine the jar fill rate, which is an 80% minimum fill per sample. Any sample that falls below this threshold is sent back to the sample preparation stage. The jar fill rate is used for density and volume calculations as part of the final reported gold value. • Prior to May 2025, sample preparation and assaying of Norseman drill core and RC samples using fire assay was performed at BVA at their laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. • For fire assay samples, coarse grind checks at the crushing stage (3 mm) were carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples with 90% of the sample volume reporting through the sieve required for a pass. Pulp grind checks at the pulverizing stage (75 µm) were carried out at a ratio of 1:25 samples with 90% of the sample volume reporting through the sieve required for a pass. • Core samples are sawn in half utilising an Almonte core-saw, with one half used for assaying and the other half retained in core trays on site for future analysis. • For core samples, core is separated into sample intervals and separately bagged for analysis at the certified laboratory. Core was cut under the supervision of an experienced geologist, was routinely cut to the right of the orientation line. Where no orientation line is present the core is cut on the apex of the dominant vein or structural feature. • All mineralised zones are sampled as well as material considered barren either side of the mineralised interval. • Field duplicates i.e. other half of core or ¼ core have not been routinely collected. • Half core is considered appropriate for diamond drill samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The assay methods used, including fire assay with 40g charge approach total mineral consumption and are typical of industry standard practice. Photon assay offers improved measurement precision, simplified sample preparation and elimination of pulverisation. The technique is considered total and appropriate for the style of mineralisation under consideration. The increased size of photon assay sample is considered adequate to compensate for the larger particle size of the sample given the nature of mineralization being measured. • Standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:20. The results are reviewed on a per-batch basis and batches of samples are re-analysed if the result is greater than three standard deviations from the expected result. Any result outside of two standard deviations is flagged for investigation by a geologist and may also be re-assayed. QAQC results are reviewed on monthly and longer timeframes. • Blanks are inserted into the sample sequence at a ratio of 1:50, except where high grade mineralisation is expected. In these cases, a Blank is inserted after the high grade sample to test for contamination. Results greater than 0.2 g/t are investigated, and re-assayed if appropriate. • A range of Certified Reference materials (CRM') are selected to cover the wide range of grades in the deposits. CRM's used are appropriate and certified for the analysis types undertaken. • Lab standards and repeats are included as part of the QAQC system. In addition, the laboratory has its own internal QAQC comprising standards, blanks and duplicates. • Follow-up re-assaying is performed by the laboratory upon company request following review of assay data. Acceptable bias and precision is noted in results given the nature of the deposit and the level of classification. • In relation to the historic assay results it is assumed the procedures adopted at the WMC laboratory in Kalgoorlie and subsequently Analabs post June 1996 were to industry standard for the time.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections are noted in logging and checked with assay results by company personnel both on site and in Perth. Diamond drilling confirms the width of the mineralised intersections. • There are no twinned holes drilled as part of these results. • All primary data is logged either digitally or on paper and later entered into an SQL database. Data is visually checked for errors before being sent to an external database manager for further validation and uploaded into an offsite database. Hard copies of original drill logs are kept in onsite office. • Visual checks of the data are completed in Datamine RMTM and Leapfrog GeoTM mining software. • No adjustments have been made to assay data unless in instances where standard tolerances are not met, and re-assay is ordered.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Diamond Drilling conducted prior to 2024 was downhole surveyed with a Champ Gyro north seeking solid state survey tool sampling every 5m, before changing over to a Devi Gyro Overshot Express tool. Continuous surveys are completed downhole when retrieving the tube at 15m, 30m, 50m, and every 50m after unless otherwise specified. An EOH continuous survey is also completed with measurements every 3m. All EOH surveys are validated by comparing the 'in' run against the 'out' run. • The RC drill holes used a REFLEX GYRO with survey measurements every 5m. • A Champ Discover magnetic multi-shot drill hole survey tool has also been utilised for comparison on some holes taking measurements every 30m. • Surface RC/DD drilling is marked out using GPS and final pickups using DGPS collar pickups • The project lies in MGA 94, zone 52. • Topographic control uses DGPS collar pickups and external survey RTK data and is considered adequate for use. • Pre Pantoro Gold survey accuracy and quality is assumed to be industry standard.
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.	• This surface drilling was wide spaced nominal 200m x 80m pattern • No compositing is applied to diamond drilling or RC sampling. • Core samples are sampled to geology of between 0.15 and 1.2m intervals. • All RC samples are collected at 1m intervals.
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.	• No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation • All drilling in this program is currently interpreted to be perpendicular to the orebody.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The chain of custody is managed by Pantoro Gold employees and contractors. Samples are stored on site in a secured area and delivered in sealed bags to both the onsite and external laboratories. • Samples are tracked during shipping. • Pre Pantoro Gold sample security is assumed to be consistent and adequate.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audit or reviews of current sampling techniques have been undertaken however the data is managed by an offsite data scientist who ensures all internal checks/protocols are in place. • Drillhole data was previously managed in DatashedTM. Following an internal review, the company transitioned data management to the PlexerTM platform in early 2025. Standard validation and verification procedures were completed as part of the migration process.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The tenements where the drilling has been completed is 100% held by Pantoro subsidiary company Pantoro South Pty Ltd. These are: M63/15 and M63/68-I • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Gold was discovered in the area 1894 and mining undertaken by small Syndicates. • In 1935 Western Mining established a presence in the region and operated the Mainfield and Northfield areas under the subsidiary company Central Norseman Gold Corporation Ltd. The Norseman asset was held within a company structure whereby both the listed CNGC held 49.52% and WMC held a controlling interest of 50.48%. They operated continuously until the sale to Croesus in October 2001 and operated until 2006. During the period of Croesus management the focus was on mining from the Harlequin and Bullen Declines accessing the St Pats, Bullen and Mararoa reefs. Open Pits were HV1, Daisy, Gladstone and Golden Dragon with the focus predominantly on the high grade underground mines. • From 2006-2016 the mine was operated by various companies with exploration being far more limited than that seen in the previous years. • Drilling of the area around Racetrack was conducted by CNGC pre 2006 initially with wide spaced vertical diamond holes interpreted to be targeting the Crown Reef extensions with some high grade hits returned. In 2009 CNGC conducted a program that was targeted interpreted extensions NW of OK. Drilling was west to east so did not intersect the Racetrack structure and results indicated weak gold tenor in the intersections (CNGC internal comms).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Norseman gold deposits are located within the southern portion of the Eastern Goldfields Province of Western Australia in the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt in the Norseman district. Deposits are predominantly associated with near north striking easterly dipping quartz vein within metamorphosed Archean mafic rocks of the Woolyeenyer Formation located above the Agnes Venture slates which occur at the base.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology (continued)		• The principal units of the Norseman district, are greenstones which are west dipping and interpreted to be west facing. The sequence consists of the Penneshaw Formation comprising basalts and felsic volcanics on the eastern margin bounded by the Buldania granite batholith, the Noganyer Iron Formation, the Woolyeenyer formation comprising pillow basalts intruded by gabbros and the Mount Kirk Formation a mixed assemblage. • The mineralisation is hosted in quartz reefs in steeper shears and flatter linking sections, more recently significant production has been sourced from NNW striking reefs known as cross structures (Bullen). Whilst a number of vein types are categorized the gold mineralisation is predominantly located in the main north trending reefs which in the Mainfield strike for over a kilometre. The quartz/ sulphide veins range from 0.5 metres up to 2 metres thick , these veins are zoned with higher grades occurring in the laminated veins on the margins and central bucky quartz which is white in colour. Bonanza grades are associated with native gold and tellurides with other accessory sulphide minerals being galena , sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. • The long running operations at Norseman have provided a good understanding on the controls of mineralisation as well as the structural setting of the deposits. The overall geology of the Norseman area is well understood with 3D Fractal Graphic mapping and detailed studies, adding to a good geological understanding to the area. The geometry of the main lodes at Norseman are well known and plunge of shoots predictable in areas, however large areas remain untested by drilling with the potential for new spurs and cross links high. Whilst the general geology of lodes is used to constrain all wireframes, predicting continuity of grade has proven to be difficult at the higher grades when mining and in some instances (containing about 7% of the ounces) subjective parameters have been applied.
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 drill hole data pertaining to this release is attached. • All holes with results available from the last public announcement are reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Reported drill results are uncut • All relevant intervals to the reported mineralised intercept are length weighted to determine the average grade for the reported intercept. • All significant intersections are reported with a lower cut off of 1 g/t Au including a maximum of 2m of internal dilution. Individual intervals below this cut off are reported where they are considered to be required in the context of the presentation of results. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Surface RC and Diamond drilling of the lodes is perpendicular to the interpreted position of the orebody. • Downhole lengths are reported, true widths are not known in all lodes but all drilling is perpendicular to the known/interpreted strike of the mineralisation.
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.	• Appropriate diagrams are included in the report.
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 holes available are tabled and reported. • Diagrams show the location and tenor of both high and low grade samples.
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.	• No other meaningful data to report.
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.	• These drilling results are part of a infill and extension program over the Racetrack x-link target in the Mainfield and is designed to increase the confidence and understanding of the mineralisation and guide further drilling . • Further work will see the completion and extensions of the current program testing the Racetrack line of lode to the east towards the Mararoa Reef to confirm continuity within the high-grade Racetrack structure, selected holes extended to test the southern extension of the Crown lode.

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Appendix 3 – Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve

Norseman Gold Project Mineral Resource

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz
Total Underground	641	12.8	263	2,544	12.0	981	2,978	10.1	969	6,162	11.2	2,214
Total Surface South	140	2.3	10	12,128	1.6	628	12,765	2.6	1,087	25,043	2.1	1,727
Total Surface North	4,165	0.7	100	4,412	2.0	289	3,412	2.5	271	11,990	1.7	660
Total	**4,946**	**2.4**	**374**	**19,084**	**3.1**	**1,898**	**19,155**	**3.8**	**2,327**	**43,194**	**3.3**	**4,601**

Norseman Gold Project Ore Reserve

	Proven			Probable			Total		
	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz	kT	Grade	kOz
Underground	400	6.1	79	1,846	4.8	282	2,247	5.0	360
Open Pit - Northern Mining Centres	0	0.0	0	2,140	2.2	153	2,140	2.2	153
Open Pit - Southern Mining Centres	0	0.0	0	4,076	1.8	240	4,076	1.8	240
Stockpiles	4,165	0.8	100	148	1.2	6	4,313	0.8	106
Total	**4,565**	**1.2**	**179**	**8,211**	**2.6**	**680**	**12,777**	**2.1**	**859**

Notes

- All Open Pits (0.5 g/t cut-off applied) excluding Gladstone-Everlasting (0.7 g/t cut-off applied, OK and Scotia Underground Mines (2.0 g/t cut-off applied).
- Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves.
- Norseman Underground (2.5 g/t cut-off grade applied to stoping, 1.0 g/t cut-off grade applied to development necessarily mined to access stope block). Open Pits (0.6 g/t cut-off grade applied).
- Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statements have been rounded for reporting.
- Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content.

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Appendix 4 – Compliance Statements

Exploration Targets, Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Huffadine, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Huffadine is a full time employee of the company. Mr Huffadine is eligible to participate in short and long term incentive plans of and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Huffadine has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Huffadine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Racetrack Drill Results

The information is extracted from the reports entitled 'Racetrack drilling confirms continuity with bonanza grades' created on 4 August 2026 and 'Significant High-Grade Discovery at Racetrack Strengthens Norseman Growth Pipeline' created on 11 May 2026 and are available to view on Pantoro's website (www.pantoro.com.au) and the ASX (www.asx.com.au). The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

This announcement contains estimates of Pantoro Gold's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, as well as estimates of the Norseman Gold Project's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. The information in this announcement that relates to the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources of Pantoro Gold has been extracted from a report entitled 'Annual Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Statement' announced on 22 September 2025, and the information that relates to the Ore Reserve of the O'Briens Underground has been extracted from a report entitled 'Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement announced on 26 September 2022, and are available to view on the Company's website (www.pantoro.com.au) and www.asx.com (Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Announcements).

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.23, Pantoro Gold confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Announcements and, in relation to the estimates of Pantoro Gold's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Pantoro Gold confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Pantoro's financial position and strategy. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Pantoro to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither Pantoro, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

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