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30 September 2026

Rochefort Drilling Complete: Sheared, Sulphide-Bearing Dolerite Intersected; Assays Pending

Follow-up RC program at Rochefort intersects the geological ingredients the Company is targeting; regional corridor targeting advances in parallel

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Eight-hole, 1,896 m follow-up RC program completed** at the Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts Project (Murchison, WA), stepping out from the Company's five-hole maiden program to test for a larger gold system.
- **Shear zones containing pyrrhotite and pyrite logged within the target fractionated dolerite**, together with magnetite bearing intervals, the host-rock and structural setting the Company's exploration model is looking for.
- **All samples are at the laboratory**, with gold assays expected within approximately four to six weeks, followed by selective multi-element analysis.
- **Regional targeting advancing in parallel** on the newly interpreted syncline and cross-cutting structural corridor at Abbotts. Field reconnaissance is planned in October 2026, ahead of aircore drilling, for which Programs of Work are approved.

ROCHEFORT FOLLOW-UP RC PROGRAM

PLC Resources Limited (ASX:PLC) ("**PLC**" or "the **Company**") advises that it has completed follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Rochefort Gold Prospect ("Rochefort"), part of the Company's Abbotts Gold Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The program commenced on 11 September 2026 and comprised eight holes (26ANRC006 to 26ANRC013) for 1,896m (Table 1). It was designed to step out and test depth continuations of the fractionated dolerite following the maiden RC program in May 2026, which returned low-level but consistent gold anomalism (best intercept 75 m @ 0.036 g/t Au[4]) and geochemistry suggesting the drilling may have tested the margin of a larger system. Geological logging has identified the targeted fractionated dolerite host unit, intersected by sheared zones containing trace to minor disseminated iron sulphides (visually estimated at approximately 0.1–1%[3]). No assays have yet been received, and sulphides may occur without associated gold. All samples have been submitted to the laboratory for gold analysis, with selective multi-element analysis to follow. Results are expected in approximately four to six weeks.

Rochefort is located approximately 37 km north-east of Meekatharra and approximately 21 km north-east of New Murchison Gold Limited's (ASX:NMG) Crown Prince deposit, part of the Garden Gully Gold Project.

In parallel, the Company is advancing a second group of targets at Abbotts, where airborne magnetic interpretation has defined a syncline and cross-cutting structural corridor trending toward New Murchison Gold's Garden Gully operations. Field reconnaissance will be completed ahead of planning an aircore drilling program.

Executive Director Simon Phillips commented:

"We've now completed our follow-up drilling at Rochefort, and the logging shows the geology we set out to find: sheared, sulphide-bearing zones within the fractionated dolerite. That's encouraging, but the assay results are required to determine whether the system is mineralised with gold. We expect those results within the next four to six weeks.

At the same time, we're moving straight into ground-truthing the new syncline and structural corridor identified from our airborne magnetics. The survey highlighted a large number of fluid movement and entrapment structures at Abbotts, all of which provide multiple independent pathways for a discovery to be made."



Figure 1: RC drilling at the Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts North (Murchison, WA)

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Background – Maiden Program (May 2026)

Rochefort was first identified from rock chip sampling, which returned up to 11.7 g/t Au[5] in quartz float. Follow-up work defined a coherent ~400 m × 350 m gold-in-soil anomaly (peak 42.9 ppb Au by UltraFine™) and a ground gravity survey was then completed. In May 2026 the Company drilled a five-hole maiden RC program (26ANRC001 to 26ANRC005) for 1,020 m. Anomalous gold was returned from three of the five holes, including **75 m @ 36 ppb Au** from 172 m in 26ANRC005, with a peak individual result of 0.4 g/t Au[4].

Multi-element analysis of the maiden holes identified the following features, which the Company interprets as indicating that the program may have tested the margin of a larger system. This interpretation is conceptual and remains to be tested by assays from the current program.

- **Host rock:** the dolerite intersected in 26ANRC001, 002 and 005 shows a strong fractionation trend. The gold anomalism is associated with the most fractionated part of the unit, toward the base of 26ANRC005.
- **Alteration:** sodic (albite) alteration and magnesium depletion increase toward the north of the drill pattern (26ANRC001, 002 and 005). These coincide with weak but consistent sulphide development, interpreted as pyrrhotite
- **Geochemistry:** sulphur increases with gold, while arsenic and antimony decrease. At the low gold levels recorded to date this is an observation only; its significance will be assessed once the current assays are received.
- **Spatial trend:** gold values increase toward the north-west of the drill pattern and at depth in 26ANRC001, 002 and 003.

Current Program – Design and Observations

The follow-up program was designed at broader spacing around the outcropping fractionated dolerite. It targeted the more fractionated parts of the intrusion and interpreted shear zones north-west of, and down-dip from, the maiden holes (Figure 2). Six holes were drilled toward the south-west (five at 240° and 26ANRC007 at 210°). Two holes, 26ANRC012 and 26ANRC013, were drilled in the opposite direction (043°) to test the orientation of the interpreted structures which was achieved in both holes.

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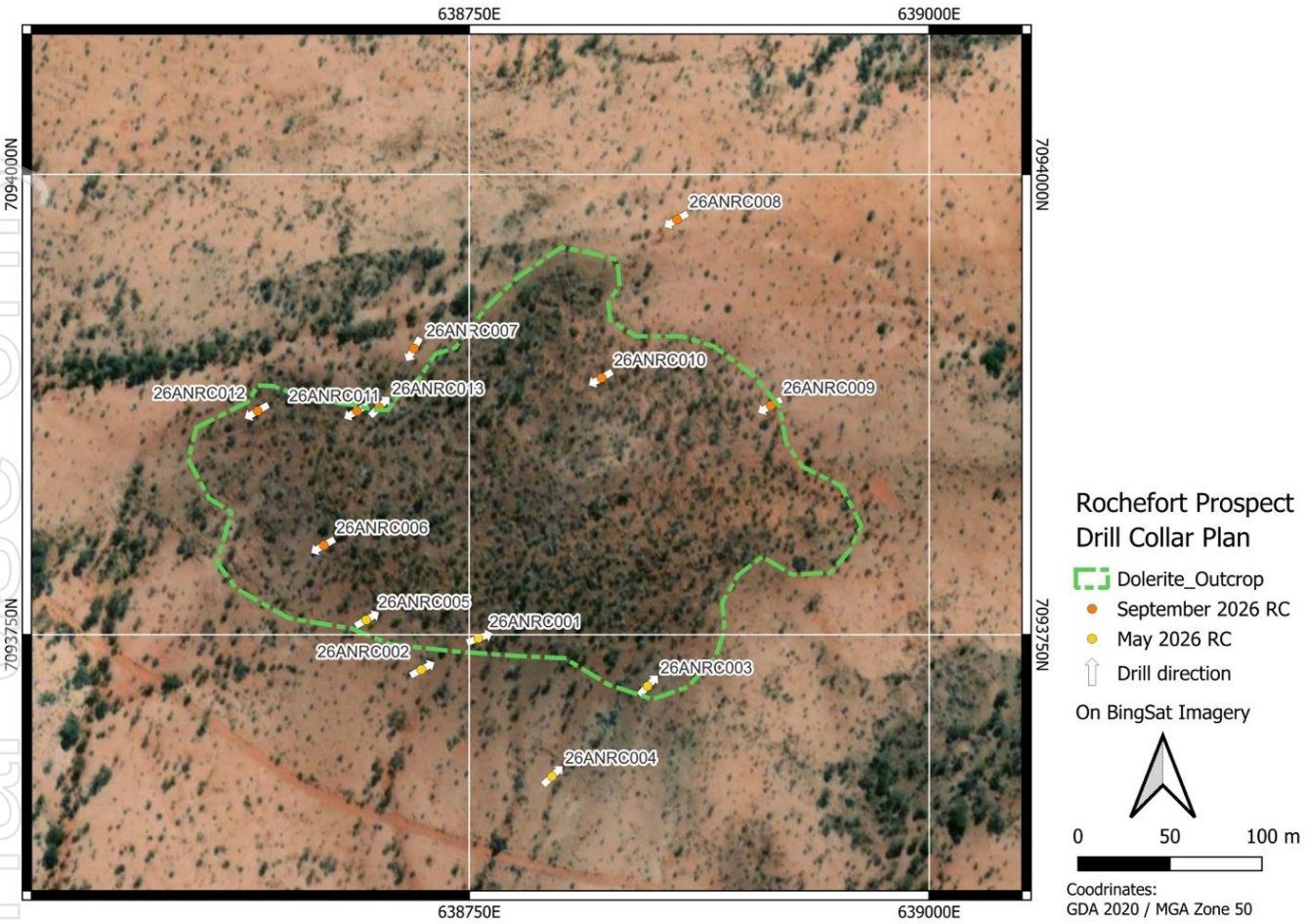


Figure 2: Rochefort drill hole plan showing maiden and current RC drilling over the interpreted fractionated dolerite.

Geological logging of the current program has recorded:

- **Shear zones hosting pyrrhotite ± pyrite** within the dolerite package, as wispy and fine-grained sulphide along the shear fabric and in cross-cutting fractures (Figure 3, Table 2).
- **Magnetite-bearing intervals**, magnetite-rich intervals in 26ANRC009, consistent with the differentiated (fractionated) character of the intrusion.
- **Very fine-grained mafic units**, interpreted as either chilled margins of the intrusion or internal basalt units, as recorded in other fractionated dolerites in Western Australia.
- **Chlorite, epidote and silica alteration and quartz veining** recorded across multiple holes.

Of particular significance from the current drilling is the identification of zones containing pyrrhotite ± pyrite within the RC drill chips. Importantly, a review of PLCs previous drilling indicates that intervals previously logged as containing pyrrhotite are associated with elevated gold grades. This relationship is considered significant and provides an important vector for ongoing interpretation of the controls on gold mineralisation at Rochefort.

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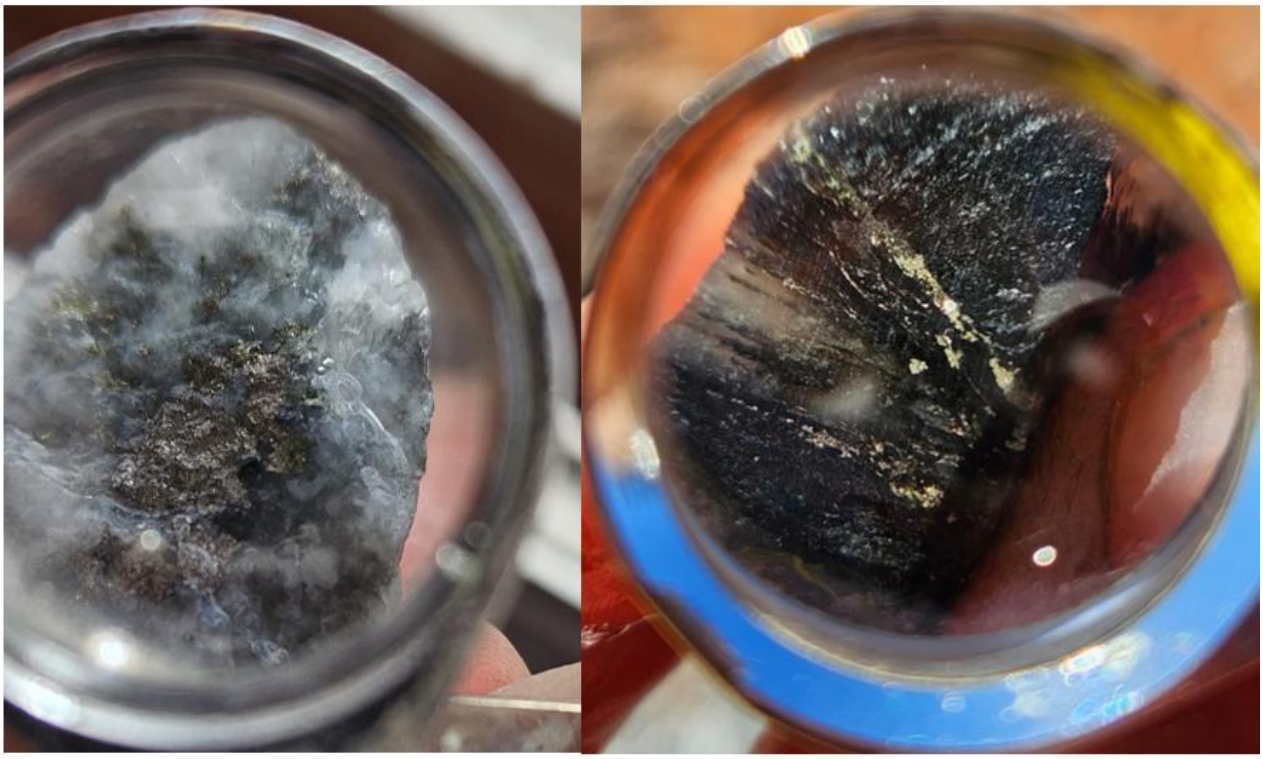


Figure 3: Left hand image taken from 170-171m in hole 26ANRC012 shows 2 species of sulphides with the brassy looking one pyrrhotite and the most yellow one pyrite visual estimates are 1% for both pyrite and pyrrhotite in this interval. The Right hand image shows sheared fine grained, black mafic unit (basalt or chilled margin) with sulphides on both the primary shear fabric and filling cross cutting fractures from 226-227m in hole 26ANRC011 with visual estimates for pyrrhotite of 0.2% and 0.1% for pyrite [1 and 3].

Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates of Mineralisation. In relation to the disclosure of visual sulphide observations in this announcement, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation. Assay results are expected in approximately four to six weeks and will be reported when received and validated.

Exploration Model

The Company's current working model is that zones of reduced magnetic response may represent areas where primary pyrrhotite bearing lithologies have undergone sulphidation and hydrothermal alteration during interaction with mineralising fluids. Under this model, the development of pyrite at the expense of, or in association with, primary pyrrhotite may be spatially related to zones of enhanced fluid rock interaction. The shearing identified during the current drilling provides a potential structural architecture for fluid migration and may therefore represent an important control on the localisation of alteration, sulphide development and gold deposition.

This "sulphidation" process is the principal gold-deposition mechanism in several major Yilgarn dolerite-hosted deposits, including those hosted by the Golden Mile Dolerite at Kalgoorlie[6].

The intersection of sheared, sulphide-bearing zones with magnetite-bearing dolerite in the current program is consistent with this model. Whether gold is present in these zones will be determined by the pending assays. The Company will then integrate gold, multi-element, lithological and structural data to assess:

- the association of gold and pathfinder elements with specific lithologies, sulphide assemblages and structural positions;

- where quartz dolerite units are intersected by shear zones, flexures, fold hinges or second-order structures linked to regional shear corridors; and
- the potential for extensions along strike, down-dip and down-plunge of any mineralised zones identified.

Further drilling at Rochefort will depend on the outcome of these results.

Abbotts North – Regional Syncline and Structural Corridor

In parallel with Rochefort, the Company is advancing target generation across a regional syncline and cross-cutting structural corridor interpreted from its high-resolution airborne magnetic survey[7] (Figure 4). The corridor lies within the Abbotts Greenstone Belt, the same greenstone belt that hosts NMG's Garden Gully Gold Project to the south-west. Garden Gully comprises the Crown Prince, Lydia and Abbotts deposits and the Youngs prospect. NMG reports a Mineral Resource for the Garden Gully Gold Project of 4.53 Mt @ 2.4 g/t Au for 353,700 oz Au, of which the Crown Prince deposit comprises 222,900 oz Au[2].

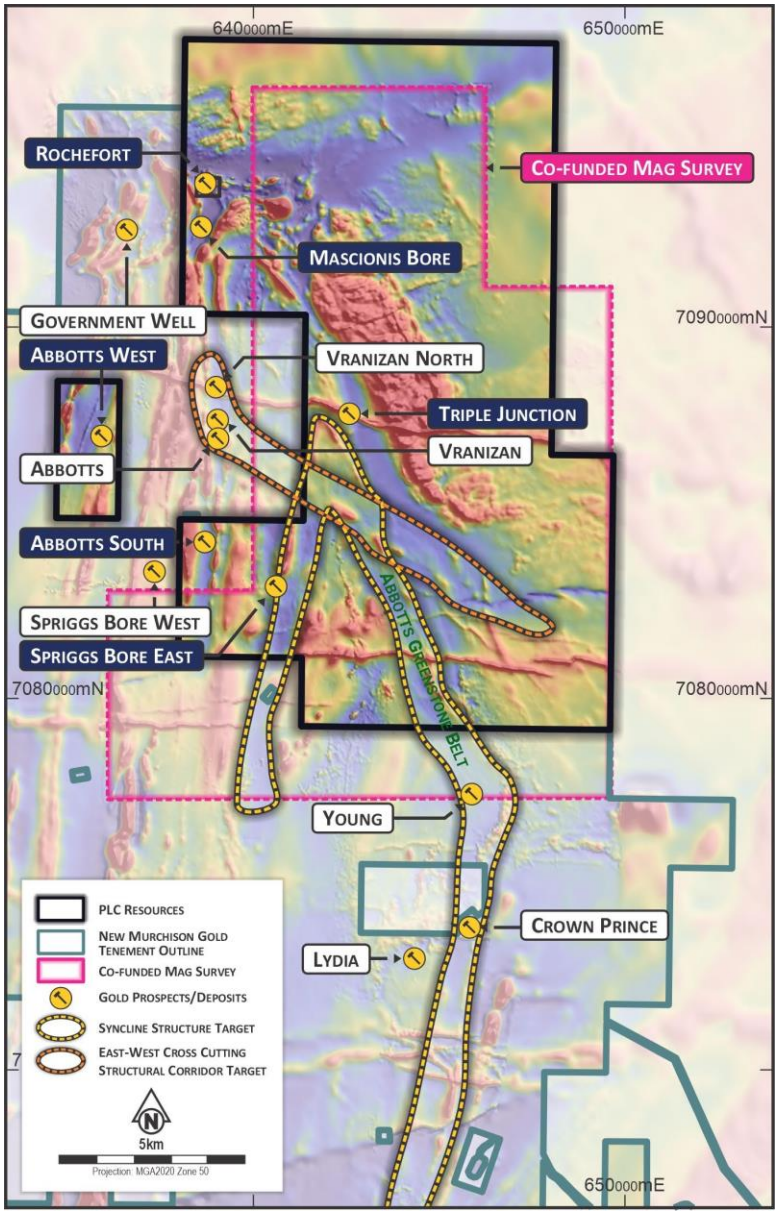


Figure 4: Abbotts North magnetic image showing the interpreted syncline and cross-cutting structural corridor targets.

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Planned work on the corridor comprises:

- detailed interpretation of the synform and fold geometry, including the cross-cutting structure, to rank drill targets;
- assessment of the potential for structurally controlled orogenic gold mineralisation within PLC's tenure along the corridor, including the Northern Corridor target;
- on-ground geological reconnaissance in October 2026 to prioritise targets and select the appropriate first-pass method (soil sampling or direct aircore testing); and
- regional aircore drilling of priority targets, for which Programs of Work are approved.

The corridor targets are conceptual in nature. Mineralisation on nearby tenements, including NMG's, is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation within PLC's tenements (refer to Proximate Statement).

END

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of PLC Resources Limited.

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REFERENCES

1. Photos taken by S Eberharter
2. Refer to New Murchison Gold Limited 2026 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement Crown Prince Operations dated 23 September 2026
3. Cautionary Note – Visual Estimates of Mineralisation: 'In relation to the disclosure of visual sulphide observations in this announcement, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation. Assay results are expected in approximately four to six weeks and will be reported when received and validated.'
4. Refer to PLC Resources ASX announcement "Rochefort Gechemistry Points to Potential Gold System; New Regional Gold Target Corridor Identified at Abbotts North" dated the 23rd July 2026
5. Refer to PLC ASX Announcement "Abbotts North Sampling Results Highlight Further Potential" dated 2 July 2025
6. Bateman, R. ; Hagemann, Steffen. Gold mineralisation throughout about 45 Ma of Archaean orogenesis: Protracted flux of gold in the Golden Mile, Yilgarn craton, Western Australia. In: Mineralium Deposita. 2004 ; Vol. 39, No. 5-6. pp. 536-559
7. Refer to "PLC Resources lights up high-priority gold exploration targets with high resolution airborne survey at Abbotts North" dated 2 July 2026

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the following ASX announcements: "Rochefort Gechemistry Points to Potential Gold System; New Regional Gold Target Corridor Identified at Abbotts North" dated the 23rd July 2026", "Abbotts North Sampling Results Highlight Further Potential" dated 2 July 2025; and PLC Resources lights up high-priority gold exploration targets with high resolution airborne survey at Abbotts North" dated 2 July 2026. These are available at 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 those announcements.

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About PLC Resources

PLC Resources Limited (ASX: PLC) is a Western Australian mineral exploration company dedicated to discovering and advancing high-value gold and copper assets in highly prospective geological settings. Formerly known as Premier1 Lithium Limited, the Company has refocused its exploration strategy on its two flagship projects: the Yalgoo Gold Project, covering over 220 km^2 in the highly prospective Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt, a district hosting copper-gold mines including Golden Grove and Deflector, and the Abbotts North Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia, approximately 35 kilometres north of Meekatharra. PLC Resources is guided by rigorous project evaluation, disciplined capital allocation, and a commitment to delivering value for shareholders through high-impact exploration.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations and beliefs and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and should not be unduly relied upon. Except as required by law, the Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

References in this announcement to a larger or more material gold mineralised system, to Crown Prince-style mineralisation, or to the Company's exploration targets more generally, are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to date to define a Mineral Resource in relation to these targets, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Stephen Pearson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Pearson is a consulting geologist and is engaged as a consultant to PLC Resources Limited. Mr Pearson 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 Pearson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PROXIMATE STATEMENT

Where this release contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Abbotts North Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the Abbotts North Project, it is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes on the Abbotts North Project, if at all. The Company has not independently verified the Mineral Resource information reported by New Murchison Gold Limited that is referred to in this announcement, and does not report, adopt or endorse that information as its own. Mineralisation on nearby or adjacent tenements is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation within the Company's tenements.

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Appendix 1

Table 1: Rochefort RC drill collar information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Assay status
26ANRC006	638670	7093797	514	240	-60	144	Pending
26ANRC007	638756	7093894	516	210	-60	102	Pending
26ANRC008	638862	7093974	519	240	-60	258	Pending
26ANRC009	638913	7093873	520	240	-65	402	Pending
26ANRC010	638821	7093888	520	240	-60	348	Pending
26ANRC011	638688	7093870	516	240	-60	300	Pending
26ANRC012	638634	7093870	519	043	-60	300	Pending
26ANRC013	638701	7093884	516	043	-60	42	Pending
Total						**1,896**	

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Appendix 2

Table 2: Visual estimates of sulphide mineralisation – Rochefort RC program (26ANRC006–013)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Mineral	Visual est. (%)	Style
26ANRC006	30	31	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	39	40	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	45	46	1	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Fracture fill
	77	80	3	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fracture fill
	130	132	2	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fracture fill
26ANRC007	47	48	1	Mafic Schist	Pyrite	0.5	Shear Fabric
	58	59	1	Mafic Schist	Pyrite	1	Shear Fabric
	59	67	8	Mafic Schist	Pyrite	0.5	Shear Fabric
	78	90	12	Mafic Schist	Pyrite	0.5	Shear Fabric
	91	92	1	Mafic Schist	Pyrite	1	Shear Fabric
26ANRC008	147	149	2	Mafic Schist	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	186	192	6	Dolerite	Pyrite/Pyrrhotite	0.5	Disseminated
	192	208	16	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	231	234	3	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
26ANRC009	9	11	2	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	11	12	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Euhedral
	24	25	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Euhedral
	26	27	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Euhedral
	38	39	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	43	44	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	47	51	4	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	43	65	22	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	69	73	4	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	83	95	12	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	142	143	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	168	174	6	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Fratcture fill
	176	184	8	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.25	Disseminated
	186	187	1	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
	192	224	32	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
	228	231	3	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
	237	243	6	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
	252	270	18	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
	294	298	4	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
	304	345	41	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite / Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	345	402	57	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Stringers
26ANRC010	2	48	46	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	48	49	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	49	71	22	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology	Mineral	Visual est. (%)	Style
	71	93	22	Diorite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
	96	100	4	Diorite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
	102	109	7	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.2	Disseminated
	112	114	2	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	114	115	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	115	129	14	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	129	263	134	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	265	270	5	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	274	280	6	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	280	297	17	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
	297	299	2	Dolerite	Pyrite	1	Disseminated
	299	300	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.5	Disseminated
	300	301	1	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.5	Disseminated
	301	315	14	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.2	Disseminated
	315	348	33	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
26ANRC011	76	77	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	81	82	1	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	107	140	33	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.2	Disseminated
	164	170	6	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
	175	176	1	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
	180	182	2	Dolerite	Pyrrhotite	0.1	Disseminated
	224	226	2	Dolerite	Pyrite	0.1	Disseminated
	226	227	1	Sheared fine-grained mafic	Pyrrhotite	0.2	Shear fabric and fracture fill
	226	227	1	Sheared fine-grained mafic	Pyrite	0.1	Shear fabric and fracture fill
	227	272	45			0.2	
	272	273	1			1	
	273	277	4			0.2	
	277	278	1			1	
	278	300	22			0.2	
26ANRC012	34	35	1			0.1	
	51	56	5			0.1	
	170	171	1	Quartz vein within a dolerite	Pyrrhotite	1	Quartz vein
	170	171	1	Quartz vein within a dolerite	Pyrite	1	Quartz vein
	193	199	6			0.2	
	228	230	2			0.2	
26ANRC013	NSV						
All intervals with logged sulphides in 26ANRC006–013 above. Holes with no logged sulphides listed as "No Sulphides logged".							

Mineral abundances are visual estimates by the logging geologist on 1 m RC chip samples. Intervals are downhole; true widths are not known.

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Appendix 3

JORC Code (2012) – Table 1 Report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates to RC drilling activities conducted at the Rochefort Gold Prospect, within PLC Resources Limited's Abbotts North Project tenement E51/2126

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). • 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.	• Drill samples were collected over 1m intervals directly from the RC drilling rig using a static cone splitter, with a nominal 2.5kg to 3.5kg sample collected in a calico bag. • Samples have been submitted to Lab West in Malaga, WA. All samples will be analysed for gold via 25g Aqua Regia. • Selected samples will undergo multi-element analysis via 4-acid digest with finish by ICP-MS/OES.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, sonic, etc) and details.	• All drilling was completed by reverse circulation (RC) metods using a face-sampling hammer and a nominal 143mm diameter drill bit. • Drilling was completed by Challenge driling using a KWL350 drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing sample recovery. Measures taken to maximise recovery. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.	• All RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination and this information is recorded in the drilling database. Holes were drilled dry wherever practicable to maximise sample recovery and quality. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established due to samples not being assayed at the time of writing this announcement. This is an early-stage, reconnaissance-level drilling program designed to test for the presence of mineralisation.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative. Total length and percentage logged.	• All RC chips were geologically logged in full (100%) over 1m intervals, recording weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralisation and structural features including shearing/foliation. • Logging is primarily qualitative, with the abundance of alteration and key minerals recorded using defined qualitative ranges. Intervals of quartz veining, sulphide mineralisation and chlorite, epidote and silic alteration were recorded across multiple holes. • Sulphide percentages noted in the announcement are visual estimates only, with a Cautionary Note relating to Visual Estimates of Mineralisation applicable to this announcement: 'In relation to the disclosure of visual sulphide observations in this announcement, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory assays are required to determine the presence and grade of any gold mineralisation. Assay results are

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		expected in approximately four to six weeks and will be reported when received and validated.'
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Nature, quality and appropriateness of sample preparation. Quality control procedures adopted. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of material sampled.	• All RC samples were passed through a static cone splitter with samples collected into a unique, pre-numbered calico bag. • Every 25th sample was alternating between a CRM, blanks or duplicate. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and are consistent with standard industry practice for RC gold exploration drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Nature, quality and appropriateness of assaying and laboratory procedures. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (standards, blanks, duplicates, external checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.	• Not applicable, assays have not been returned from the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel. Use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry, verification and storage protocols. Any adjustment to assay data.	• The holes were logged by PLC geological contractors and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips were reviewed. A PLC geologist verifies the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology. • No twinned drill holes were drilled in campaign. • No gold results are reported in this release.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys). Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded using a handheld GPS unit. • Down hole surveys for the RC drilling were conducted using a north seeking REFLEX EZ-GYRO™. Dip and azimuths reported are as per set up on surface. • Downhole surveys were undertaken for each RC drill hole at the end of the hole. • All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the reporting of initial exploration results. All samples have their location recorded using a handheld Garmin GPX64sx GPS unit to an indicative accuracy of <5m.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The eight RC holes reported in this announcement represent reconnaissance-level program and are not spaced at a density sufficient to support a Mineral Resource estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures. Whether drilling orientation relative to mineralised structures may have introduced sampling bias.	• Drill holes were oriented to optimally intersect the interpreted trending structural corridor. • Drilling orientation has not introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected in sealed, pre-numbered calico bags and transported directly by the Company or a commercial carrier to the laboratory in Malaga, WA, with chain of custody maintained throughout.

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Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No independent audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has been undertaken to date.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements with third parties. Security of tenure at the time of reporting.	• The Rochefort Gold Prospect lies within PLC's Abbotts North Project tenements. Results reported in this announcement relate to tenement E51/2126 held by Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd. • PLC Resources have exercised an option to acquire tenement E51/2126, as well as tenements E51/2130 and E51/2131 from Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd. PLC is in the formal process of transferring tenure. PLC owns the adjacent E51/2178 through its 100% owned subsidiary Exploration Ventures AI Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Past exploration within the broader Abbotts North Project is relatively limited and focused on historical base metal and gold exploration, largely centred on the Abbotts Mining Centre, outside PLC's current tenure. Some historical RAB drilling is recorded, however the location accuracy of these historical holes cannot be confidently determined. In 2011, 34 RAB holes were drilled at Abbotts West with several anomalous gold intersections. • No historical drilling has previously been completed at the Rochefort Gold Prospect itself; the maiden RC program reported here represents the first drill test of the prospect and the first modern gold exploration drilling within this part of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Rochefort Gold Prospect lies within the Abbotts Greenstone Belt in the northern portion of the Murchison Domain, western Yilgarn Craton. The belt is a north-plunging synformal package of low-grade meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks intruded by porphyries, pegmatites and granites, structurally part of the northeast-trending Meekatharra Structural Zone. • At Rochefort, mineralisation appears to be associated with quartz veining hosted within sheared mafic lithologies, with associated sulphide mineralisation— features consistent with orogenic gold-bearing hydrothermal systems in the Murchison district.
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results, including easting/northing, RL, dip/azimuth, downhole length and hole length for all Material drill holes.	• The drill holes reported in Company announcements have the following parameters applied. • Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 50. • RL is AHD. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	• Weighting/averaging techniques, maximum/minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades applied. Aggregation methodology for intervals combining high- and low-grade	• Not applicable, as no assays are being reported.

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	results. Assumptions for any metal equivalent values.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Whether the geometry of mineralisation relative to drill hole angle is known. If not known, a statement that intercepts are downhole lengths only.	• Not applicable, as no assays are being reported.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts for any significant discovery, including plan view of drill hole collars and appropriate sectional views.	• A drill hole location plan is attached to or contained within Company announcements. • A drill hole cross section plan not included as orientation of mineralisation is not clear at this early stage of exploration.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting.	• All drill holes completed are included in the results tables in each Company announcement per drilling programs.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, including geological observations, geophysical results, geochemical results, and other relevant technical parameters.	• First round of drilling returned 75m @ 36ppb Au from 172m in hole 26ANRC005. (refer to PLC ASX announcement "Rochefort geochemistry points to potential gold system; new regional gold targe corridor identified at Abbotts North" – 23 July 2026). • Prior to the first round of drilling drilling, rock chip sampling at Rochefort returned results of up to 11.7 g/t Au from north-south trending quartz-hematite veins (refer to PLC ASX announcement "Abbotts North Sampling Results Highlight Further Potential" – 2 July 2025). • Follow-up soil sampling defined a coherent ~400m x 350m gold-in-soil anomaly (peak 30 ppb Au), confirmed by UltraFine™ surveying to a peak of 42.9 ppb Au beneath shallow cover, and a ground gravity survey completed in March 2026 confirmed a structurally favourable setting (refer to PLC ASX announcement "High-Resolution Gravity Survey Confirms Compelling Drill Targets at Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts North Project" – 26 March 2026).
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral or depth extensions, or large-scale step-out drilling).	• The Company will assess the geochemistry results from the previous round of drilling and this current roud of drilling and are likely to undertake additional analyse of drill samples that have not undergone multielement assay. • Further drilling at Rochefort will be completed if the additional analysis strengthens the current interpretation that alteration, sulphidation trends and pathfinder anomalism are verified. • In parallel, the Company will prioritise ground reconnaissance, mapping and drill targeting along the newly identified structural corridor on the eastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt (refer to PLC ASX announcement "PLC Resources Lights Up High-Priority Gold Exploration Targets with High-Resolution Airborne Survey at Abbotts North" – 2 July 2026), which the Company considers among the most significant exploration opportunities in its portfolio.

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