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# MAIDEN AIRCORE DRILL PROGRAM COMMENCES AT ODDJOB GOLD PROSPECT

~7,500 METRES TO TEST THE CONCEALED GREENSTONE THEORY OVER THE ODDJOB GRAVITY ANOMALY

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden aircore (AC) drilling program underway at Oddjob**, representing Parbo's first-ever drilling campaign at its 100%-owned Mt Padbury Gold Project (~765km²), which has seen no meaningful historical drilling to date.
- **~7,500m planned** to test the concealed greenstone beneath the Oddjob gravity anomaly.
- **Oddjob sits where two major geological features meet:** the buried southern extension of the Mt Maitland greenstone belt and the interpreted Plutonic-Marymia (K2) structure, a crustal-scale trend linked to the Plutonic, Trident and Peak Hill gold operations.
- **Strong gravity anomaly identified at the intersection of these features**, with modelled densities of up to **4.67g/cm³**, positioned at or near the contact between BIF and mafic-ultramafic greenstone, a highly prospective litho-structural setting.
- **Classic Yilgarn gold indicators:** a crustal-scale structure, a structural trap, brittle iron-rich host rocks and a large Archean intrusion on the same structure.
- The commencement of AC drilling at Oddjob follows completion of Parbo's maiden AC program at Brians Mill in the Bryah Basin, for which assays are expected late October 2026.

Parbo Resources Limited (**ASX: PRB**) (**"Parbo Resources"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to advise that it has commenced its maiden aircore (AC) drilling program at the Oddjob gold prospect (**"Oddjob"**), located within the Company's 100%-owned Mt Padbury Gold Project, approximately 90km north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The program is designed to test a gold target defined by two separate gravity geophysics programs and structural interpretations. The Oddjob target was identified as the juncture point where the interpreted extension of the **Plutonic-Marymia** structure – which trends in a north-east orientation and is associated with the Plutonic, Trident and Peak Hill operations – intersects the undercover extension of the outcropping **Mt Maitland Greenstones**.

**Parbo Resources Chief Executive Officer Tim Campbell commented:** "*It is exciting to begin the process of testing our concealed greenstone theory at Mt Padbury, particularly as the project encompasses an extensive area of over 760km² which has seen no drilling to date. The exceptionally strong gravity anomalies over where the undercover Mt Maitland Greenstones to the north intersect the extension of the interpreted regional Plutonic-Marymia structure are a fantastic target. This juncture, and resulting deformation, provides an ideal geological setting for mineralisation.*"

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## REGIONAL SETTING

The Mt Padbury Gold Project is located in the northern Murchison region of Western Australia, north-west of Meekatharra, near the north-western margin of the Archean Yilgarn Craton where it meets the Palaeoproterozoic Bryah Basin (Figure 1). The region is a well-endowed gold province, hosting major operations including Plutonic, Fortnum and Peak Hill.

A key feature of the region is the north-east trending Plutonic-Marymia (K2) structure, a crustal-scale structure associated with the Plutonic, Trident and Peak Hill gold operations to the north-east. Parbo interprets this structure to have been cut by the younger Bryah Basin rift, with the same structure continuing south-west beyond the basin into the Mt Padbury Project.

This interpretation is supported by recent ground gravity data collected by Parbo, which defines a continuous high-density corridor along the interpreted structure (Figure 3).

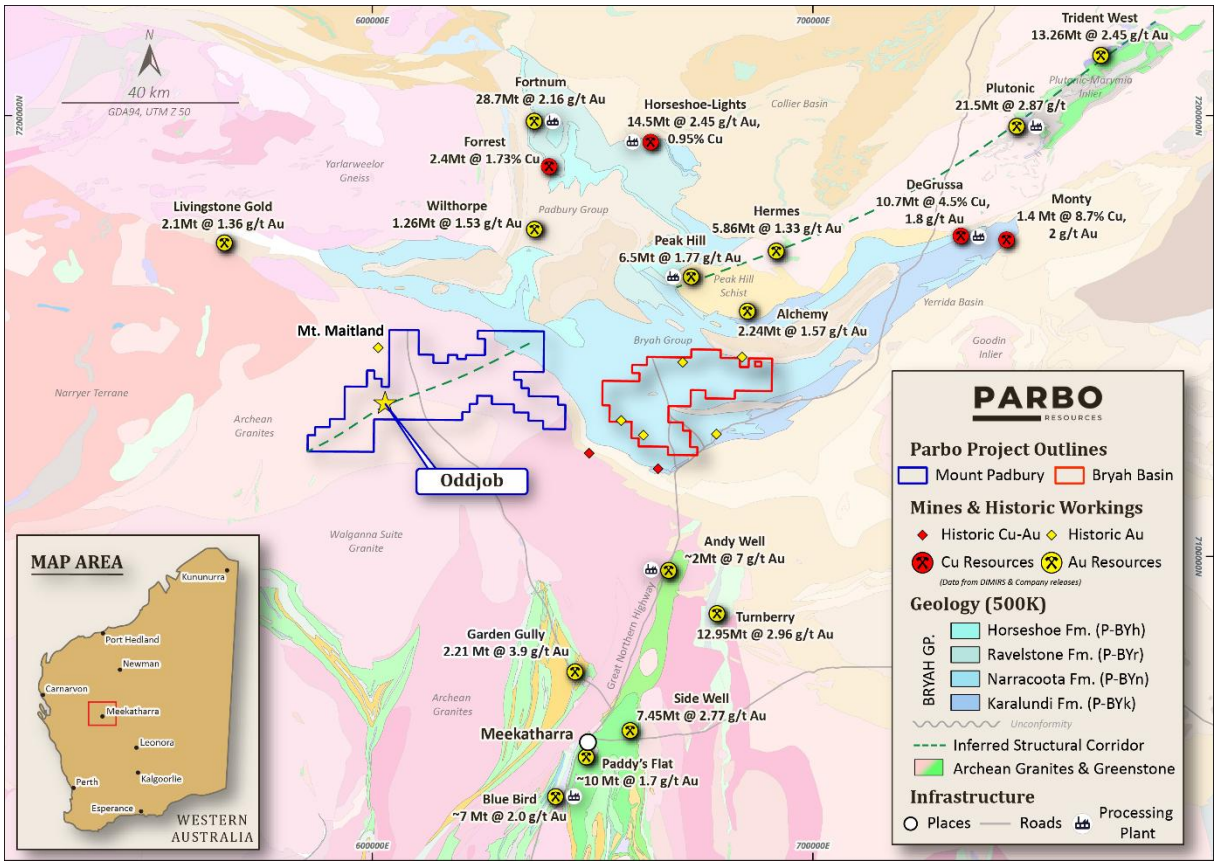


**Figure 1** – Regional geology and major gold and copper operations, showing the Oddjob prospect within Parbo's Mount Padbury Project

## MOUNT PADBURY PROJECT

The Mt Maitland greenstone belt outcrops north of the project, where historical workings record small-scale gold mineralisation along a narrow, linear, north-south trending belt. Magnetic data shows the belt continuing south beneath cover into Parbo's tenure (Figure 2).

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To the north of the project, the belt is narrow and relatively undisturbed, with little of the structural dilation needed to focus large volumes of mineralising fluid – which the Company considers to be a key reason that historical mineralisation there has been narrow and small in scale.

Within the project, the interpreted Plutonic-Marymia structure can be traced for approximately 60km beneath cover, with no previous drilling along its length. Where it meets the Mt Maitland greenstone, the belt is deflected into a pronounced flexure, and an interpreted Archean granitoid intrusion has been emplaced along the same structure immediately to the west.

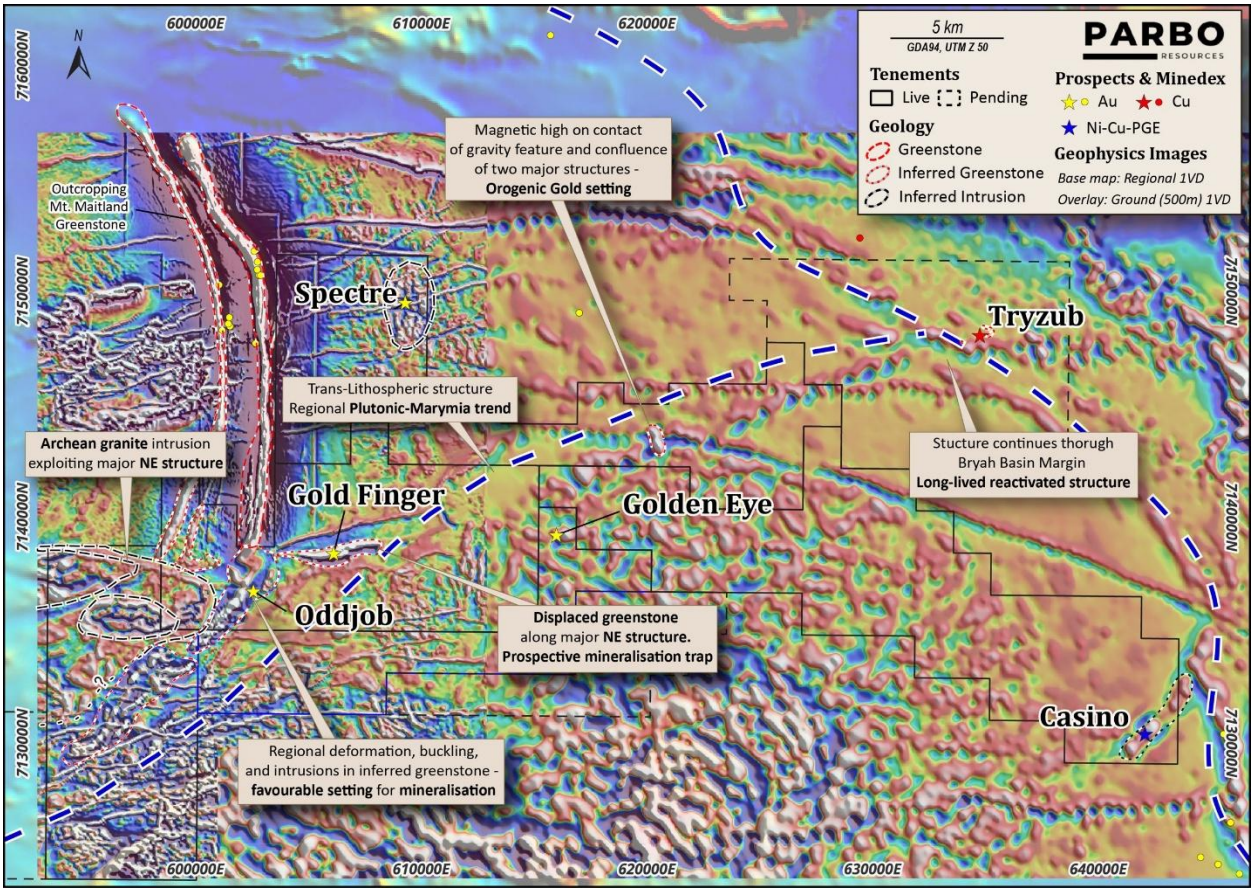


**Figure 2** – Mount Padbury Project magnetics (1VD) and interpretation, showing the interpreted Plutonic-Marymia structure intersecting the concealed Mt Maitland greenstone at Oddjob and Goldfinger

Two ground gravity surveys completed by Parbo – an initial 500m-spaced survey (refer Note 1) and a 2,480-station in-fill survey at 100m and 250m spacing over Oddjob and Golden Eye respectively completed in June 2026 – define a gravity corridor that extends for approximately 20km along the interpreted structure (Figure 3).

The corridor contains several discrete high-density anomalies, including Oddjob, Goldfinger and Golden Eye, with the strongest responses located where the structure intersects the Mt Maitland greenstone.

The initial inversion of the regional 500m-spaced data was refined using the in-fill data at Oddjob, which resolved higher modelled densities of up to 4.67g/cm³.

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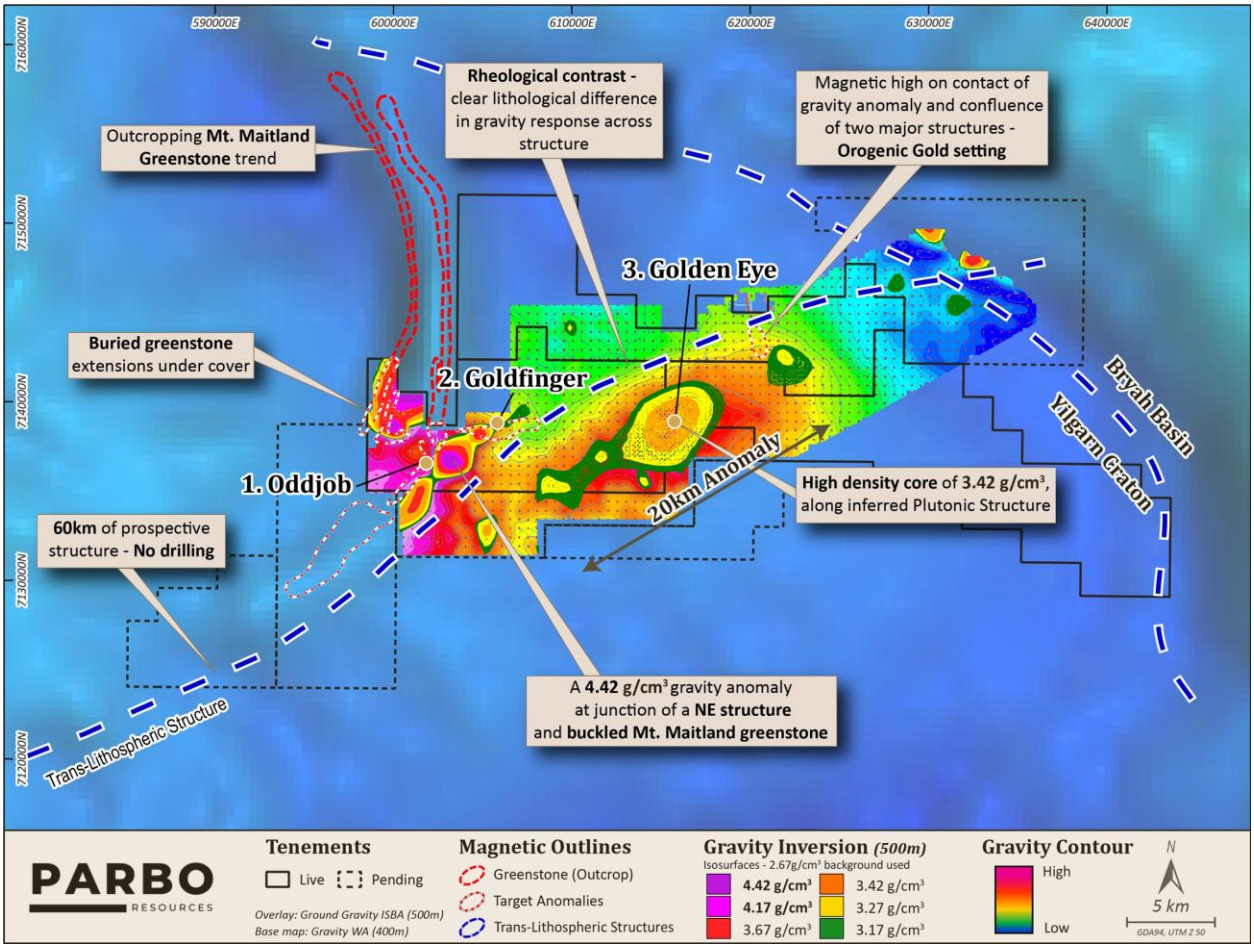


**Figure 3** – Ground gravity over regional gravity, with 3D inversion density isosurfaces, showing the ~20km gravity corridor and the Oddjob, Goldfinger and Golden Eye anomalies along the interpreted Plutonic-Marymia structure. Isosurfaces are from the regional 500m inversion; the 4.67g/cm³ value at Oddjob is from the infill inversion

*Gravity inversion densities are model outputs that depend on the survey data, the assumed background density (2.67g/cm³) and the inversion parameters, and should be treated as relative rather than absolute values. The source of the anomalies has not been tested by drilling and may relate to dense rock types that are not associated with gold mineralisation.*

## ODDJOB PROSPECT

At Oddjob, the Mt Maitland greenstone is bent into a pronounced flexure where it is cut by the Plutonic-Marymia structure and several cross-cutting structures, immediately adjacent to the margin of the interpreted Archean intrusion. The interpreted Mt Maitland extension and intrusion margin continue south-west from Oddjob beneath cover and remain untested.

A ~2km-wide gravity anomaly sits within this flexure, with the in-fill inversion returning modelled densities of up to 4.67g/cm³. The modelled dense body lies adjacent to, rather than coincident with, the strongest magnetic responses interpreted as banded iron formation (BIF), placing it at or near the contact between the BIF and the mafic-ultramafic greenstone sequence.

This contact is considered a highly prospective litho-structural position, and the anomaly may represent a dense, concealed source that has never been drill tested. Further untested gravity anomalies lie to the west and south-west of Oddjob.

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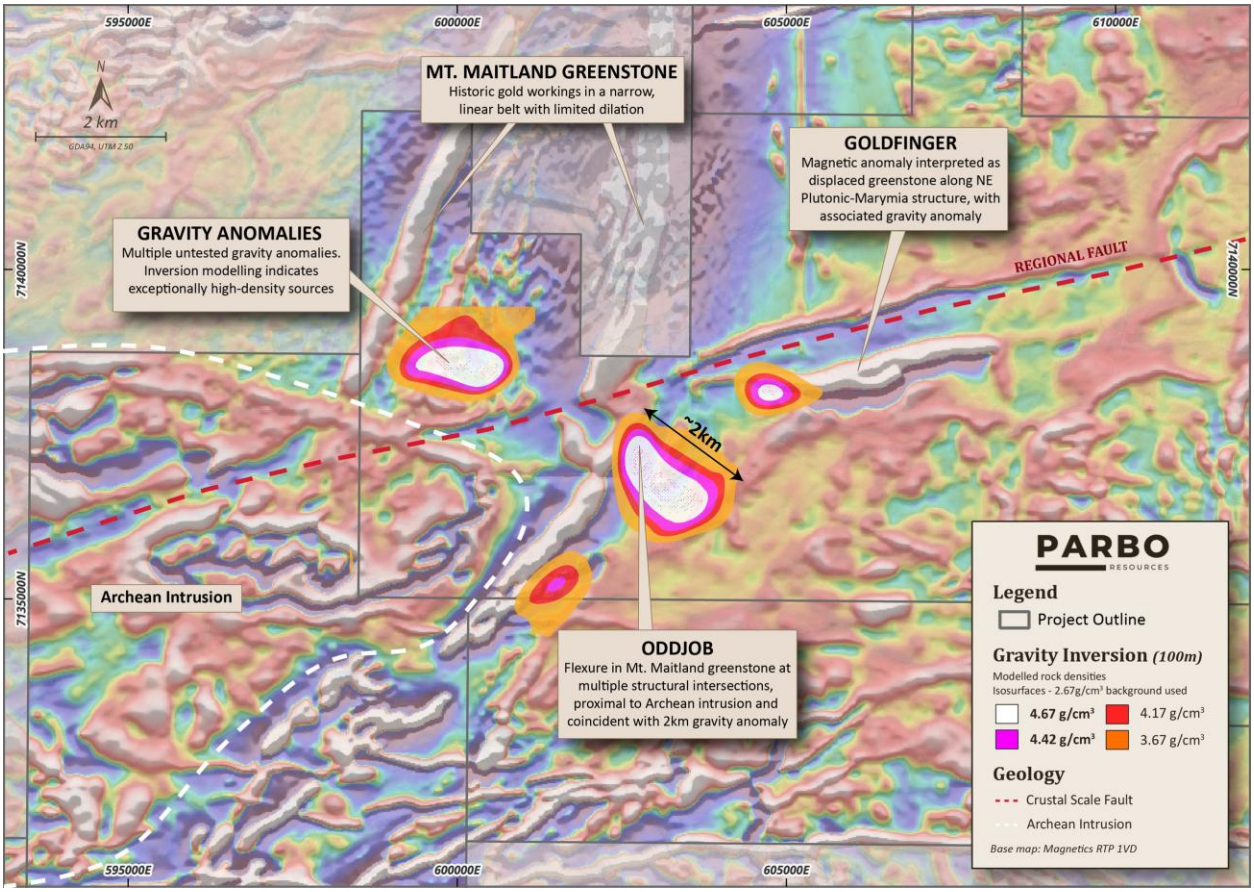


**Figure 4** – Oddjob prospect magnetics (RTP 1VD) with gravity inversion density isosurfaces, showing the Oddjob flexure, the Goldfinger target, additional untested gravity anomalies and the interpreted Archean intrusion margin

## Goldfinger target

Approximately 5km northeast of Oddjob, the Goldfinger target comprises a magnetic anomaly interpreted as greenstone displaced along the same north-east structure, with an associated gravity anomaly (Figure 4). Greenstone fragments caught up along a major structure are potential traps for mineralisation and indicate significant movement along this structure.

## Key Prospectivity Indicators

Oddjob combines several of the key geological criteria common to major orogenic gold districts in the Yilgarn Craton:

- **Crustal-scale plumbing:** the interpreted Plutonic-Marymia structure is a deep, long-lived and repeatedly reactivated structure, the type that channels gold-bearing fluids in major Yilgarn districts.
- **A structural trap:** the greenstone is bent into a pronounced flexure where the structure cuts it. Within the flexure, the brittle BIF is likely to have been fractured and broken up, creating the dilation that is absent in the narrow belt to the north.
- **Brittle, iron-rich host rocks:** BIF is both brittle and iron-rich, making it a well-established host for gold in the Murchison. It fractures readily under deformation and reacts chemically with gold-bearing fluids, causing gold to precipitate.

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- **A strong rheological contact:** the gravity anomaly sits at or near the contact between the brittle BIF and the weaker mafic-ultramafic greenstone. Contrasts in rock strength like this focus strain, dilation and fluid flow, and are considered prime sites for gold deposition.
- **An intrusion on the same structure:** an interpreted Archean granitoid immediately west of Oddjob may have supplied heat and fluids, and its margins create strength contrasts that focus deformation.
- **Completely untested:** Oddjob is concealed beneath cover and has never been drilled.

*The presence of these geological features does not mean that gold mineralisation is present at Oddjob. They are used to rank and prioritise targets for drilling.*

## AC PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The AC program will comprise approximately 7,500m across the Oddjob and Goldfinger targets. The program aims to:

- Determine the depth and nature of transported cover across the target area.
- Confirm the presence of the interpreted concealed Mt Maitland greenstone sequence and map key lithological contacts, including the contact between BIF and mafic-ultramafic rocks.
- Test the shallow expression of the Oddjob gravity anomaly and help constrain its source.
- Identify gold and pathfinder geochemical anomalism within the regolith and at the bedrock interface to vector towards potential mineralisation.
- Define and prioritise targets for follow-up RC and diamond drilling.

## NEXT STEPS

All samples from the AC program will be dispatched to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis, with results expected by mid-November 2026.

Subject to those results, Parbo intends to follow up with a program of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling to test the gravity anomalies at depth, with a diamond drill tail on selected holes. The RC holes and diamond tails will be co-funded by the $230k EIS Co-funded Drilling Grant.

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

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## About Parbo Resources

Parbo Resources is a mineral exploration and development company focused on exploration and development at its Mount Padbury Project and Bryah Project located within the Murchison Mineral Goldfield and Bryah Basin in Meekatharra in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

The Mount Padbury Project is the Company's gold-focused exploration project, located approximately 90km northwest of Meekatharra, in the northern Murchison region of Western Australia. The Mount Padbury Project consists of eight exploration licences, of which three are active and five are pending applications, covering a total area of approximately 765km².

The Bryah Basin Project is the Company's copper-gold and gold-focused exploration project within the Palaeoproterozoic Bryah Basin of Western Australia, located approximately 70km north-northeast of Meekatharra and about 10km east of the Company's Mount Padbury Project. The Bryah Basin Project consists of 13 exploration licences, of which nine are active and four are pending applications, covering a total area of approximately 461km².

## Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (Forward Statements) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated due to many important factors, risks and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.

## Competent Person Statement

Statements contained in this announcement relating to exploration results are based on information compiled and evaluated by Mr Jordan Griffiths. Mr Griffiths, Exploration Manager of Parbo Resources Limited, and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG membership number 11711), is a geologist with sufficient relevant experience in relation 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Mr Griffiths consents to the use of this information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Note 1: The information in this announcement that relates to the initial 500m-spaced ground gravity survey at the Mount Padbury Project is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 5 August 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.

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# APPENDIX 1 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

The following table relates to the ground gravity survey data and 3D inversion modelling reported in this announcement. No drilling results are reported.

## 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). Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* | • No drilling results are reported in this announcement. AC drilling at Oddjob has commenced and results will be reported once received.<br>• This announcement reports ground gravity survey data and 3D gravity inversion modelling only. |
| **Drilling techniques** | *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.* | • No drilling results reported. The current program comprises approximately 110 aircore holes for 6,500m to 9,000m. |
| **Drill sample recovery** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.* | • Not applicable. No drilling results reported. |
| **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.* | • Not applicable. No drilling results reported. |
| **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. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages.* | • Not applicable. No drilling results reported. |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used. 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.* | • Initial survey: a 500m-spaced ground gravity survey (Daishsat job 26004, 22 to 26 February 2026) was previously reported in the Company's Prospectus (refer Note 1).<br>• Infill survey: completed by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors between 19 and 26 June 2026 (job 26027), comprising 2,480 gravity stations (excluding repeat readings) on a 100m x 100m grid over Oddjob and a 250m x 250m grid over the surrounding area.<br>• Readings were acquired by three field crews using Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters, with all readings reduced to gravity base station 1808, which was established during the initial survey and tied to the Australian Fundamental Gravity Network (AFGN) at Meekatharra. Base readings were taken at the start and end of each day for drift control. Quality control included repeat readings at approximately 4% of stations (standard deviation of repeat gravity differences 0.022mGal), 72 QA redo stations, and suspension of acquisition during periods of elevated seismic noise.<br>• Data were processed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) using the AAGD07 gravity datum and GRS80 ellipsoid heights. A terrain-corrected Bouguer anomaly was calculated using a correction density of 2.67g/cm$^3$. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage protocols.* | • No drilling results reported.<br>• Gravity data were independently processed and quality checked by SGC and reviewed by the Company's geologists. Primary data are stored digitally by the Company. |

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## Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Location of data points** | *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes, trenches, mine workings and other locations. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Gravity stations were positioned using post-processed kinematic GNSS referenced to base station 1808, with base coordinates derived from static GNSS data processed through Geoscience Australia's AUSPOS service. The contractor reports positional accuracy of within a few centimetres, and repeat stations show a standard deviation in height differences of 0.03m. Elevations are referenced to the Australian Height Datum (AHD) using AUSGeoid09.<br>• Grid system is GDA94 / MGA Zone 50. |
| **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 Mineral Resource estimation. Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Infill stations at 100m x 100m over Oddjob and 250m x 250m over Golden Eye, within the regional 500m x 500m survey. Grids were produced at a 50m cell size.<br>• The data spacing is appropriate for defining density contrasts for exploration targeting. Gravity data will not be used for Mineral Resource estimation. |
| **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.* | • Gravity stations were acquired on a regular grid, which is not considered to introduce orientation bias. |
| **Sample security** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Not applicable. Digital survey data were delivered by the contractor directly to SGC and the Company. |
| **Audits or reviews** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Survey data were processed and reviewed by SGC, an independent geophysical consultancy. No other audits or reviews have been undertaken. |

## 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.* | • Oddjob is located on Exploration Licence E51/2183, held 100% by Parbo Resources Limited, with transfer to its wholly owned subsidiary Parbo Padbury Pty Ltd pending registration.<br>• The tenement is subject to a 2.5% gross revenue royalty payable under the Amity Royalty Deed. Further details are set out in the Solicitor's Report in the Prospectus.<br>• The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in the area. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The Mount Padbury Project has seen no meaningful historical drilling. Previous exploration has been limited and largely reliant on regional government airborne magnetic and gravity data (GSWA), supplemented by small, localised company surveys. |
| **Geology** | *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The project lies in the northern Murchison region near the north-western margin of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.<br>• The target is orogenic gold hosted within the interpreted concealed southern extension of the Mt Maitland greenstone belt, where it is intersected by the interpreted north-east trending Plutonic-Marymia (K2) structure and an interpreted Archean granitoid intrusion. |
| **Drill hole information** | *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of drill hole collar information.* | • No drilling results reported. |

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Data aggregation methods** | *Weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades.* | • Not applicable. No drilling results reported. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* | • Not applicable. No drilling results reported. |
| **Diagrams** | *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.* | • Refer to Figures 1 to 4 in this announcement. |
| **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.* | • Gravity inversion models are non-unique, and many density distributions may fit the observed data. Modelled densities are relative to an assumed 2.67g/cm³ background and should not be taken as absolute rock densities.<br>• The source of the gravity anomalies has not been tested by drilling and may relate to dense rock types that are not associated with gold mineralisation. |
| **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.* | • 3D density inversion of the infill data was completed by SGC using Geosoft Oasis Montaj VOXI Earth Modelling, with an iterative re-weighting (IRI) focus factor of 2 to sharpen density boundaries.<br>• Two models were produced: Infill West (50m cells, 155 x 213 x 31 cells) and Infill Central (100m cells, 90 x 95 x 24 cells), each with a data fit error of 0.05 (fraction of standard deviation).<br>• Density isosurfaces are presented as density contrasts added to the 2.67g/cm³ background (e.g. the 4.67g/cm³ isosurface represents a +2.00g/cm³ contrast).<br>• Regional magnetic and gravity data are sourced from the Geological Survey of Western Australia. |
| **Further work** | *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* | • Completion and assaying of the current AC program.<br>• Subject to results, RC drilling to test the gravity anomalies at depth, with a diamond tail on a selected hole, co-funded by the $230,000 EIS Co-funded Drilling Grant. |

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