

14 October 2026

SIGNIFICANT NEAR-SURFACE GOLD EXPLORATION TARGET DEFINED AT CLERMONT

13,000M RC DRILLING PROGRAMME TO TEST THREE KEY GOLD PROSPECTS AT CLERMONT, WITH DRILLING ONGOING AT GOLDFINGER

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) (**Moonlight Resources** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce a significant new Exploration Target (**ET**) across the Leo Grande, Goldfinger and Petersens gold prospects at its 100%-owned Clermont Gold Project in central Queensland (**Clermont** or the **Project**).

The ET outlines a substantial, predominantly near-surface gold opportunity across three mineralised prospects at Clermont, highlighting the Project's standalone development potential. Building on approximately 15,000m of drilling completed at Leo Grande, the ET provides a quantified framework for systematically expanding the Project's gold Mineral Resource base through targeted exploration and resource definition drilling.

Moonlight is targeting near-term delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Clermont Project, incorporating Leo Grande and Goldfinger deposits, following completion of the 5,000m Goldfinger RC drilling programme and final validity work. The rig will subsequently move to Petersens, with ongoing drilling expected to support further MRE updates as exploration progresses. This is all part of the broader 13,000m RC drilling programme to achieve the ET.

Table 1: Clermont Exploration Target October 2026 (note prospects do not sum perfectly to the total due to rounding).

PROSPECT	TONNAGE (Mt)		GRADE (g/t)		CONTAINED AU (koz)	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Leo Grande	11.1	13.6	0.87	1.06	281	420
Goldfinger	2.7	3.3	1.20	1.50	95	142
Petersens	2.3	2.8	1.00	1.22	67	100
Total	16.2	19.8	0.94	1.15	443	662

The potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature. Insufficient exploration has been undertaken to estimate a Mineral Resource in the target areas, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource. The ranges above are approximations, not Mineral Resource estimates.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Substantial, near-surface Exploration Target** of approximately **16.2 – 19.8Mt at 0.94 - 1.15g/t Au, for 443 - 662koz contained gold** across **Leo Grande, Goldfinger and Petersens**.
- **Leo Grande underpins the potential scale of the ET**, accounting for the majority of the target, with gold mineralisation remaining open along strike and down dip beyond existing drilling.
- **Goldfinger and Petersens provide additional opportunities for higher-grade mineralisation**, with gold-bearing structures supported by historical and recent exploration.
- 13,000m RC drilling programme underway, **comprising approximately 5,000m at Goldfinger, 4,000m at Petersens and 4,000m at Leo Grande**, to test the near-term opportunity.
- **Results will support delineation of a near-term future maiden MRE at the Gold Project.**
- Gold Project MRE updates are expected to progressively follow as ET drilling is advanced.
- **Highly anticipated copper MRE at Peak Downs Copper Project expected in Q4 CY2026.**

Managing Director, Mr Greg Starr, commented:

"This Exploration Target puts some significant numbers around exactly what excites us about Clermont – the combination of potential scale, gold mineralisation relatively close to surface and the opportunity to test extensions that remain open. We've brought together the historical and recent drilling information at Leo Grande, Goldfinger and Petersens, which gives us a much clearer picture of the potential opportunity and where we intend to focus our efforts.

We've got results pending from recent drilling, and our outstanding 13,000m RC programme is already underway at Goldfinger. We'll be systematically testing these prospects over the coming months to see how far that potential extends.

We believe Clermont can develop into a significant gold project, and our focus now is on demonstrating that potential through the drill bit."



Figure 1: Location and Regional Geology of the Clermont Project ²

CLERMONT EXPLORATION TARGET

The three prospects provide complementary opportunities, with Leo Grande accounting for the largest proportion of the ET and Goldfinger and Petersens contributing additional potential along interpreted gold-bearing structures.

The ET is based on existing exploration data and geological interpretation. The ongoing 13,000m RC drilling programme is designed to test the extent and continuity of interpreted mineralised zones, progressively refine the geological models and support the estimation and expansion of Mineral Resources across the Project as drilling progresses.

Leo Grande

The Foundation for Scale

Leo Grande represents the largest component of the Clermont ET, with **an approximate range of approximately 281 – 420 koz gold.**

The target is centred on an interpreted mineralised mylonitic shear, with historical and recent drilling providing the geological basis for assessing the potential extent and continuity of gold mineralisation.

Mineralisation is interpreted to remain open along strike and down dip beyond the extent of drilling completed by Moonlight during 2026, providing opportunities to extend the currently defined mineralised footprint.

Approximately 4,000m of RC drilling is planned at Leo Grande to test extensions to the principal mineralised shear, investigate potential higher-grade positions and improve geological understanding. Results will be incorporated into ongoing geological modelling and assessment of the prospect's contribution to a maiden MRE.

Goldfinger

Higher Grade Potential with Drilling Underway

Goldfinger provides an opportunity to test the extent and continuity of potentially higher-grade gold mineralisation within the broader Clermont Project, with a new RC drilling programme now underway.

Historical exploration undertaken by Noranda during 1986–1987, including rotary air blast (**RAB**), RC and limited diamond drilling, together with costeaning, identified gold mineralisation associated with the Central Zone shear.

The interpreted continuation of this mineralised structure forms the focus of the current drilling programme, which is designed to test extensions along strike and down dip, assess the extent of potentially higher-grade mineralisation and improve geological confidence.

Approximately 5,000m of RC drilling has been allocated to Goldfinger to test the **approximately 95 -142 koz gold opportunity**, with drilling currently underway.

Petersens

An Additional Higher-Grade Opportunity

Petersens provides a further opportunity to expand the interpreted gold mineralised footprint at Clermont, contributing **approximately 67 – 100 koz gold to the ET.**

Historical exploration, including 24 RC holes for approximately 959m completed in 1988, identified gold mineralisation associated with the interpreted Main Zone.

The extent and continuity of mineralisation beyond historical drilling remain to be established, with prospective extensions along strike and down dip providing targets for follow-up exploration.

Approximately 4,000m of RC drilling is planned at Petersens to test the Main Zone and prospective extensions, including areas between and beyond historical drill intersections.

Basis of Estimation

The Exploration Targets have been developed from a series of discrete, interpreted mineralised lenses and zones within each prospect, with individual assumptions applied to strike length, down-dip extent, mineralised thickness, bulk density and gold grade.

These assumptions are informed by existing drilling results, geological interpretation, structural continuity and, where applicable, historical workings and adjacent mineralisation. The individual conceptual volumes and associated grades have been aggregated to derive a modelled tonnage and weighted average grade for each prospect.

A variation of $\pm 10\%$ has subsequently been applied to the modelled tonnage and contained gold estimates to establish the reported Exploration Target ranges, reflecting uncertainty in the interpreted geometry, continuity and grade distribution of the mineralised zones.

The Result is a range up to **-19% to +21% which flows through to the total Clermont ET.**

Table 2: Exploration Target Parameters Table

PARAMETER	LEO GRANDE	GOLDFINGER	PETERSENS
Geological basis	Existing Leo Grande Central mineralisation and interpreted extensions of the mylonitic shear system, including deeper, northern, southern and supergene zones	Multiple interpreted shear-hosted lenses, including primary and supergene mineralisation	Interpreted primary mineralised structure and associated supergene mineralisation
Target components	Leo Grande Central, Central Deeps, Central Supergene, South Extension, Northern Adjacent and Flexure Deeps	Main, Hangingwall, Main Lens East, Lens 2, Supergene Main and Supergene Footwall	Petersens Supergene and Petersens Primary
Strike extent	Leo Grande Central approximately 910 m; additional target lengths 150–500 m	Primary lenses approximately 150 m; supergene lenses approximately 300 m	Supergene approximately 250 m; primary approximately 150 m
Down-dip extent	Leo Grande Central approximately 150 m; additional targets 20–150 m	Primary approximately 150 m; supergene approximately 20 m	Supergene approximately 100 m; primary approximately 150 m
Mineralised thickness	Leo Grande Central approximately 20 m; additional targets 5–12.5 m	Primary 7.5–15 m; supergene approximately 20 m	Supergene approximately 30 m; primary approximately 7.5 m
Density	2.785 t/m ³	2.785 t/m ³	2.785 t/m ³
Assumed grade	Leo Grande Central 1.00 g/t Au (volumetric assumption); additional targets 0.85–1.00 g/t Au	0.70–2.50 g/t Au	1.00–1.60 g/t Au
Conceptual tonnage	12.13 Mt	3.02 Mt	2.56 Mt

PARAMETER	LEO GRANDE	GOLDFINGER	PETERSENS
Contained gold	347.4 koz	117.1 koz	82.8 koz
Resource status	No current MRE	No current MRE	No current MRE
Planned testing	~4,000 m RC	~5,000 m RC	~4,000 m RC
Objective	Expand Leo Grande Central Zone through testing of extensions	Establish continuity for potential maiden MRE	Establish continuity for potential maiden MRE

NEXT STEPS

Key exploration activities are scheduled to include:

- Completing the planned approximately 5,000m RC programme at Goldfinger, testing the Central Zone shear and prospective extensions.
- Integrating drilling results into updated geological models and delineation of a maiden MRE at Leo Grande and Goldfinger.
- Progressing approximately 4,000m of RC drilling at Petersens to assess the continuity and potential extent of Main Zone mineralisation.
- Integrating drilling results into updated geological models and delineation of a maiden MRE at Petersens.
- Undertaking approximately 4,000m of RC drilling at Leo Grande to test mineralised shear continuity, higher-grade positions and strike/down-dip extensions.
- Integrating drilling results into updated geological models and assessing opportunities for additional drilling and delineation of Resources across all three prospects.

The broader programme is expected to be completed by Q2 CY2027, with interim results released to inform the next phase of exploration and the Company's assessment of potential and provide for updates to Mineral Resource estimation.

Table 3: Planned RC Drilling Programme Summary

PROSPECT	PLANNED DRILLING	PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES
Leo Grande	4,000m	Test strike and down-dip extensions outside the current extent of drilling, including continuation of the principal shear and higher-grade positions
Goldfinger Extensions	5,000m	Test Central Zone continuity and interpreted strike and depth extensions of the mineralised shear
Petersens	4,000m	Test Main Zone continuity between and beyond historical intersections, and strike and down-dip extensions
Total	13,000m	Test the three conceptual ET components

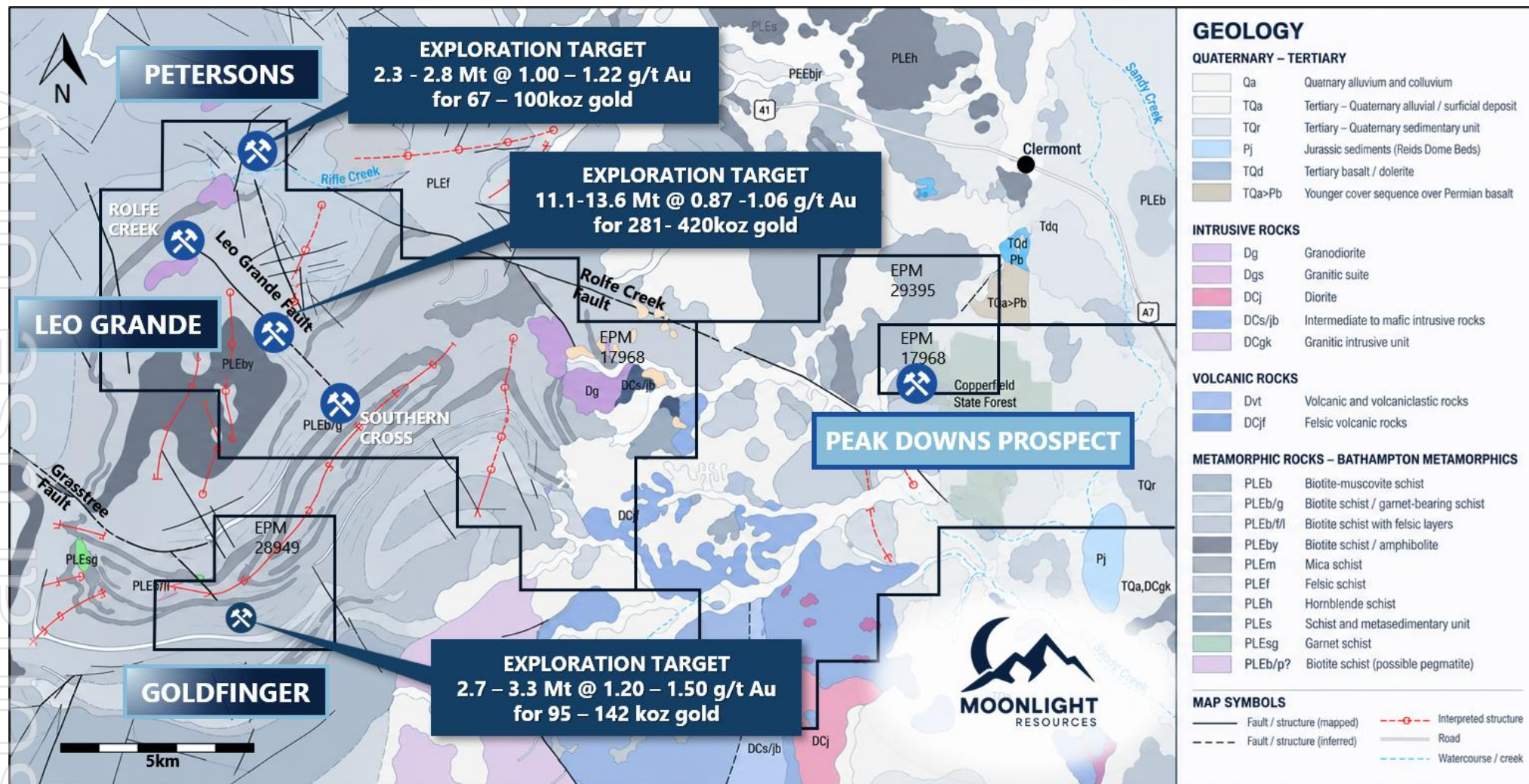


Figure 2: Clermont Gold-Copper Project, All Exploration Targets and Key Prospects

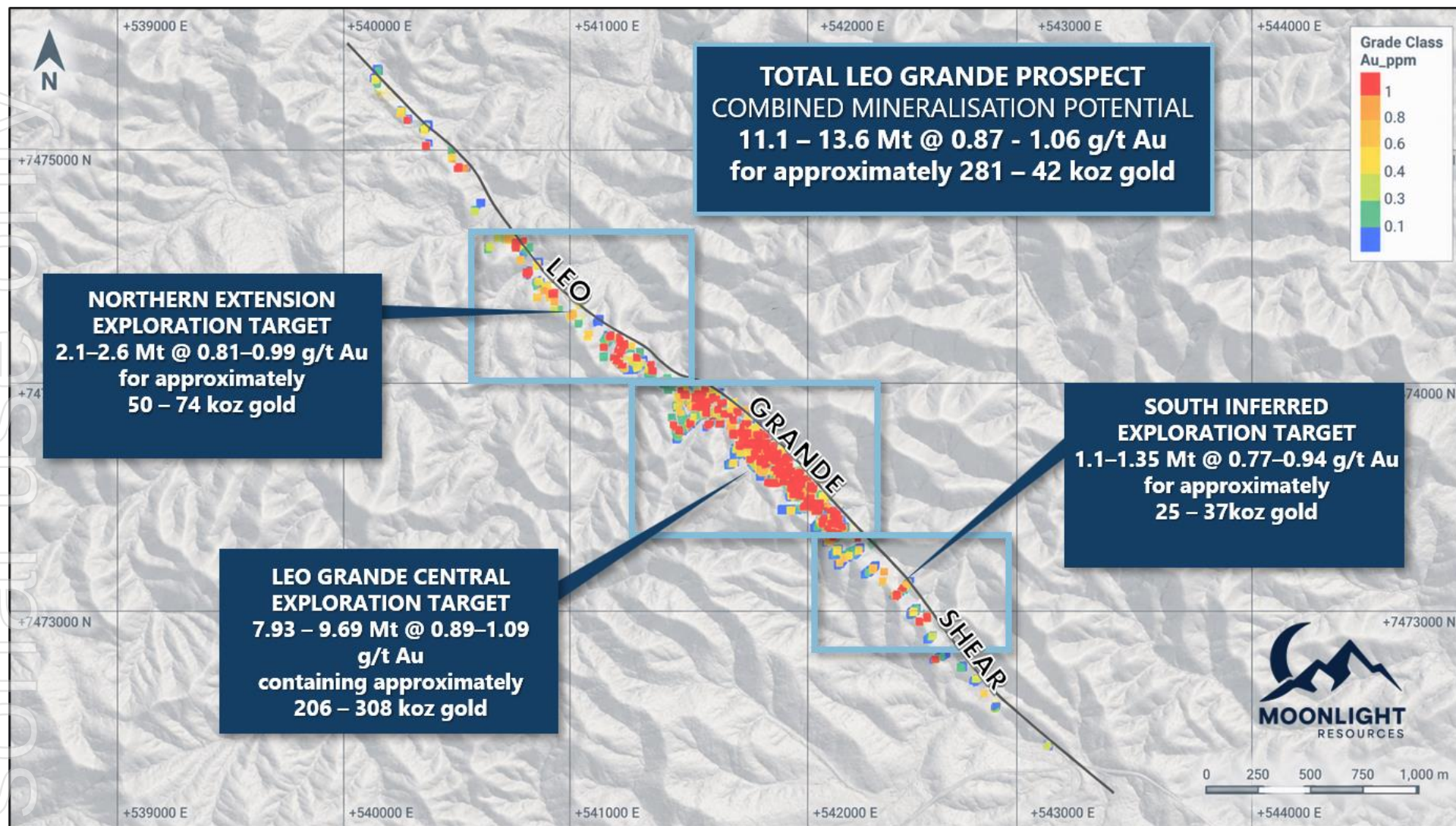


Figure 3: Leo Grande Prospect Exploration Target Areas Shown in Dark Blue

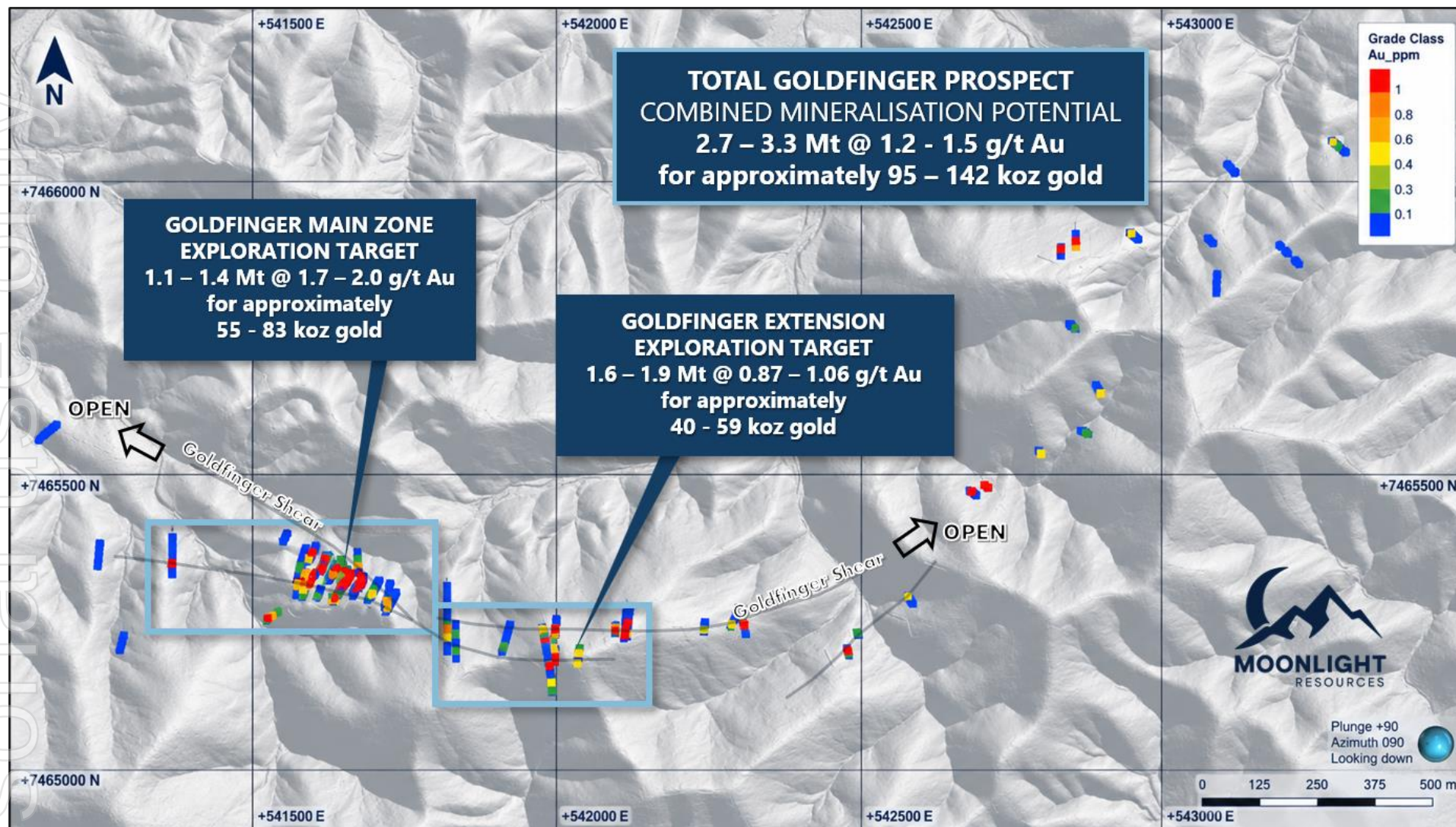


Figure 4: Goldfinger Exploration Target Areas Shown in Light Blue Outline

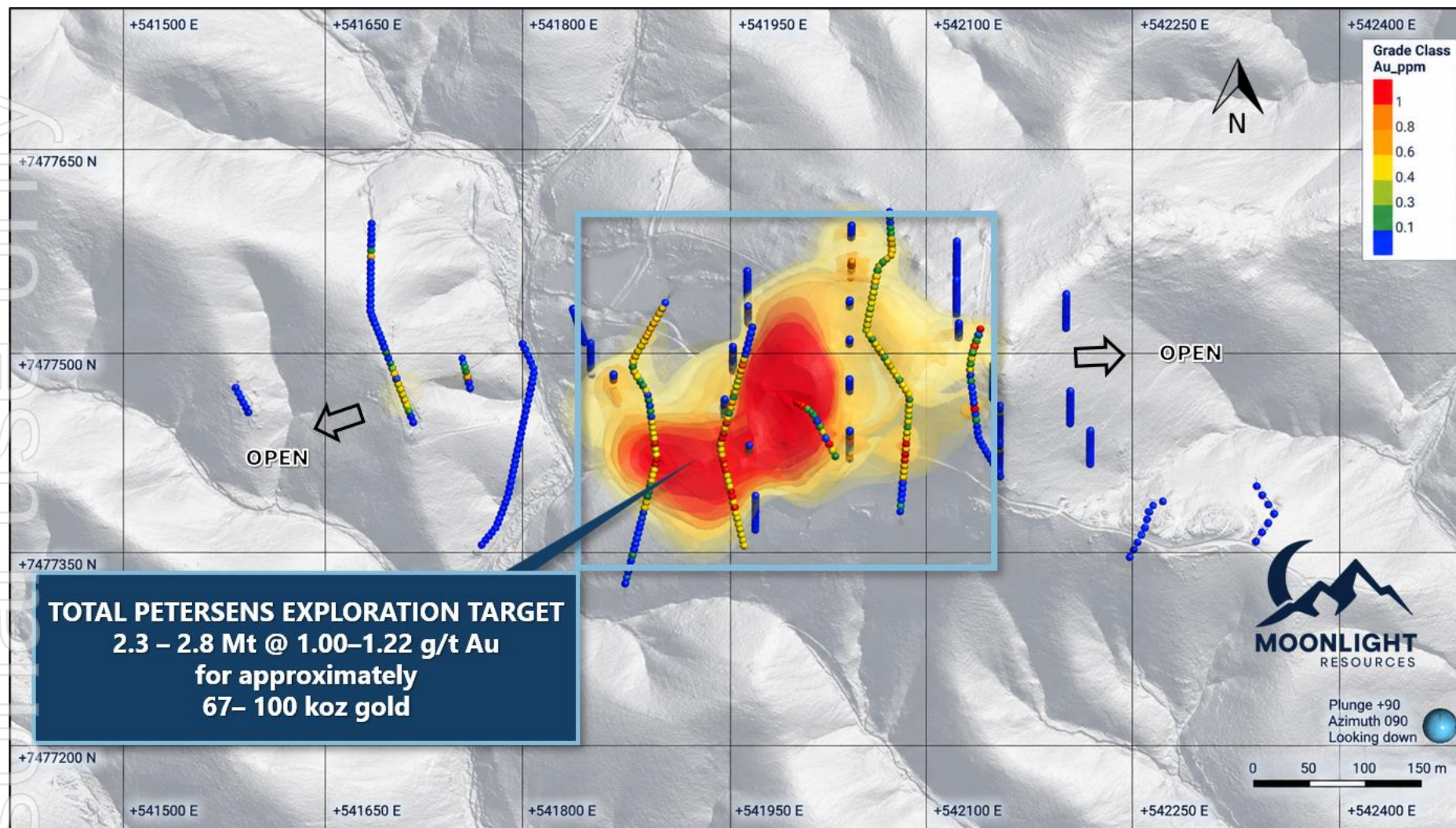


Figure 5: Petersons Exploration Target Area Shown in Light Blue Outline

REFERENCES

Investors should refer to the following previous Moonlight Resources ASX announcements for additional information relating to Leo Grande:

1. ASX ML8 Announcement 01/09/2026, Diamond Drilling Commences at Leo Grande
2. ASX ML8 Announcement 12/08/2026, Drilling expands Leo Grande Central over more than 1km Strike
3. ASX ML8 Announcement 10/06/2026, Leo Grande Central Extends towards Leo Grande South
4. ASX ML8 Announcement 26/02/2026, Phase 2 RC Drilling Underway at Leo Grande
5. ASX ML8 Announcement 29/01/2026, Moonlight Intersects Thick, Near-Surface Gold in Initial Drilling Campaign at Leo Grande
6. ASX ML8 Announcement 11/12/2025, Moonlight Debuts on ASX and Commences Drilling at Clermont Gold Project

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results contained in those announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning those results continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further information please contact:

Greg Starr**Managing Director**

admin@ml8.com.au

+61 2 8011 1053

Michael Vaughan**Investor and Media Relations – Fivemark Partners**

michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

+61 422 602 720

ABOUT MOONLIGHT RESOURCES LIMITED

Moonlight Resources Ltd (ASX: **ML8**) is an Australian mineral exploration company focused on new discoveries and the systematic advancement of its principal gold and copper exploration assets. The Company holds a portfolio of multi-commodity exploration assets across Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Moonlight's flagship asset is the Clermont Gold-Copper Project in Queensland, where systematic field exploration is being undertaken across a substantial portfolio of gold and copper targets. Clermont benefits from extensive historical exploration, established drilling access and favourable infrastructure within a long-established mining region.

The Leo Grande Prospect is Moonlight's most advanced gold asset. Recent drilling, supported by an extensive historical drilling database, has confirmed a broad, structurally controlled gold system and materially expanded the geological and assay dataset available to support preparation for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Exploration at Leo Grande is focused on progressively defining the scale, geometry and continuity of mineralisation, while continuing to test extensions along strike and at depth where the system remains open.

Clermont also provides significant copper exploration exposure through the Peak Downs Copper Prospect, located within an area of historical high-grade copper production. Peak Downs represents a second significant exploration opportunity within the flagship Clermont portfolio, with work focused on testing priority copper targets and improving the understanding of the scale, geometry and continuity of mineralisation. The prospect complements the continued advancement of Leo Grande and broadens the discovery potential of Clermont.

Moonlight's strategy is to systematically advance the highest-priority opportunities within its portfolio through disciplined exploration and targeted drilling. The immediate focus is on progressing Leo Grande towards resource definition while concurrently testing the broader gold and copper potential of Clermont, including at the Goldfinger and Petersens Gold Prospects and the Peak Downs Copper Prospect. This approach is intended to advance the Company's most mature opportunity while maintaining a pipeline of additional targets capable of supporting further discoveries and progressively expanding the scale of the Clermont Project.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Moonlight Resources Ltd and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements:

- include, among other things, statements regarding incomplete and uncertain proposals or targets, production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon several estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Moonlight Resources Ltd, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Moonlight Resources Ltd disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "indicate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Disclaimer

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Moonlight Resources Ltd, its directors, employees or agents, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault of negligence, for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this presentation. In particular, no representation or warranty, express or implied is given as to the accuracy, completeness or correctness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness or any forecasts, prospects or returns contained in this presentation nor is any obligation assumed to update such information. Such forecasts, prospects or returns are by their nature subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies.

The information contained in this announcement is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer to issue, or arrange to issue, securities or other financial products. The information contained in this announcement is not investment or financial product advice and is not intended to be used as the basis for making an investment decision. The presentation has been prepared without considering the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular person. Before making an investment decision, consider, with or without the assistance of a financial adviser, whether an

ml8.com.au

investment is appropriate considering your particular investment needs, objectives and financial circumstances. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to JORC Mineral Resources derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar success in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Project, if at all.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Bryce Healy, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Healy works on a contract basis as General Manager of Exploration and Development for the Company. Dr. Healy has sufficient mineral exploration experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking 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" (JORC Code). Dr. Healy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters and information discussed, based upon the form and context in which it appears. Moonlight Resources Ltd confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX A: JORC, 2012 EDITION: TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Information contained in this Table 1 refers to 2026 Moonlight Resources drilling at Leo Grande, Prospect and historical Metallica/Plutonic/Noranda Limited drilling at the Leo Grande, Goldfinger and Peteresens Prospect, Clermont Project.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done; this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Leo Grande - The current drilling reported in this release at the Leo Grande Prospect, Clermont is related to Reverse Circulation completed between April and July 2026. 2026 RC drilling - Drilling was completed using a truck mounted UDR650, the method of drilling was Reverse Circulation drilling (RC). - The samples were collected every 1m. The samples were split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone which was mounted on the side of the UDR. - The sample was split using the cone splitter with 87.5% of the sample collected in a plastic bag with 12.5% of the sample collected in a calico bag which was submitted to the laboratory for assay. Historic RC Drilling - Historical drilling at the Leo Grande Prospect comprised RC and diamond drilling undertaken by Plutonic Operations Ltd in 1990 and 1994, with more recent RC drilling undertaken by Metallica Minerals Ltd in 2023. The drilling represented in the supplied tables comprises 67 holes totalling approximately 4,227 m. - The principal 1990 Plutonic RC program comprised 36 holes drilled by Civil Resources Pty Ltd using an Ingersoll-Rand T-3 rig with a 5½-inch hammer. Whole-hole sampling initially comprised 4 m composite samples, with composite intervals returning >0.2 g/t Au resampled at 1 m intervals. The sample collection method was not recorded in the available information. - An additional 19 Plutonic RC holes were completed in 1990 by Radial Drilling using a 5-inch RC hammer. Sampling similarly comprised 4 m composite samples, with intervals returning >0.2 g/t Au resampled at 1 m intervals. The sample collection method was not recorded. - A single Plutonic diamond drill hole completed in 1990 utilised HQ diamond core and was selectively sampled. Further details regarding the sample collection methodology are not recorded in the supplied information. - The six Plutonic RC holes completed in 1994 were sampled as whole samples at 1 m intervals. The drilling contractor, rig and sample collection method were not recorded in the supplied information. - The five Metallica Minerals RC holes completed in 2023 were drilled by Eagle Drilling using a UDR650 rig with a 105 mm hammer. Samples were collected as whole samples over 1 m intervals using a rig-

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		mounted cone splitter, providing a consistent method of sample collection through the drilling program. - Samples from the 1990 drilling were analysed by Analabs, with gold determined by fire assay (Au/313). Samples from the 1994 RC drilling were also analysed by Analabs using a 50 g fire assay method (GG337). The 2023 Metallica samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories, Townsville, with gold determined by fire assay (AA25). - The available historical records provide varying levels of detail regarding drilling and sampling procedures. Where sampling or collection methods are not documented in the supplied historical information, these have been identified as not recorded rather than inferred. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical exploration at the Goldfinger Prospect comprised rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and limited diamond drilling completed by Noranda between 1986 and 1987, comprising: 42 RAB holes (GFDP1–43) for 1,211 m. 17 RC holes (GRC1–GRC17) for 1,010 m. 5 Diamond holes (GD1–GD5) for 348.95 m. - Historical drilling was sampled continuously over the drilled interval. - Primary sampling was undertaken as 4 m composite samples. Composite samples returning greater than 0.2 g/t Au were subsequently re-sampled and assayed at 1 m intervals. - Historical documentation does not describe the primary sample collection method, sample masses, sample splitting procedures or measures adopted to ensure sample representivity. <u>Costeans</u> - Fifteen costeans (GC-1 to GC-15) totalling approximately 719 m were excavated during 1986. - Costeans were continuously channel sampled along the exposed floor of the excavation using 2 m composite intervals. - No additional information regarding channel dimensions, sample masses or sampling procedures has been identified in the available historical records. <u>Petersens</u> - Historical drilling at the Petersens Prospect was undertaken by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd in 1988. The program comprised 24 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes totalling 959 m. Available historical records indicate that sampling was undertaken over the whole drill hole. Detailed information regarding individual sample intervals, sample collection procedures and sample representivity is not reported in the available historical documentation. - Details of measures undertaken by Duval Mining to ensure sample representivity are not reported (NR) in the available historical records. Given the historical nature of the drilling, the sampling procedures cannot presently be independently verified. - Historical samples from the Petersens drilling were analysed for gold by fire assay using a 50 g charge. Arsenic was also analysed using hydride generation. Further details regarding sample preparation and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		analytical procedures are not available in the historical records reviewed.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Leo Grande 2026 RC drilling - RC drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, Eagle Drilling. The drilling technique used was Reverse Circulation Drilling, which was undertaken by Eagle Drilling using a truck mounted UDR650. A face sampling hammer was used, and the hole diameter was 105mm - Core is oriented with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool. The oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use. Historic RC Drilling - Historical drilling at the Leo Grande Prospect comprises predominantly reverse circulation (RC) drilling, together with a limited amount of diamond drilling, undertaken during campaigns completed in 1990, 1994 and 2023. - The principal 1990 Plutonic Operations Ltd program comprised 36 RC holes drilled by Civil Resources Pty Ltd using an Ingersoll-Rand T-3 rig fitted with a 5½-inch hammer. - A further 19 RC holes were completed by Plutonic Operations Ltd in 1990 by Radial Drilling, using a 5-inch RC hammer. - One diamond drill hole was also completed by Plutonic Operations Ltd in 1990 using HQ diamond core. - A further six RC holes were completed by Plutonic Operations Ltd in 1994. The available historical records do not report the drilling contractor, rig type or hole diameter for this campaign. - The more recent 2023 Metallica Minerals Ltd program comprised five RC holes, drilled by Eagle Drilling using a UDR650 rig fitted with a 105 mm hammer. - Across the drilling campaigns represented in the available records, the Leo Grande Prospect has therefore been tested primarily by RC drilling, with only limited diamond drilling. Details relating to items such as diamond core orientation, triple-tube configuration and other specialised drilling parameters are not recorded in the supplied historical information and have not been inferred. Goldfinger - Historical drilling comprised RAB, RC and limited diamond drilling. - Historical records do not describe RC hammer type, face-sampling configuration, drill rig specifications, diamond core diameter, core orientation, tube configuration or any diamond drilling methodology. - No modern drilling has been completed at Goldfinger Petersens - The 1988 Petersens drilling program comprised 24 RC holes drilled by A.C.D Drilling using a Bohler TC-1 rig. Drilling utilised a 4½-inch down-hole hammer. The program totalled approximately 959 m of drilling.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Leo Grande 2026 RC Drilling

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	- 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.	- RC chip recovery is recorded meter by meter reconciling against driller's depth. High recoveries are noted for all holes, with the exception of poor returns in the incompetent soil cover profile. - Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling. Historic RC Drilling - The available records for the historical 1990 and 1994 Plutonic Operations Ltd drilling programs do not document quantitative RC sample recoveries or the methods used to routinely record and assess sample recovery. - For the 1990 RC drilling, samples were initially collected as 4 m composites, with intervals returning >0.2 g/t Au resampled at 1 m intervals. However, the available records do not document sample recovery percentages or measures taken during these programs to maximise sample recovery and maintain sample representivity. - The single 1990 HQ diamond drill hole was selectively sampled; however, diamond core recovery measurements are not reported in the available information. - The 1994 RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals, although the sample collection method and sample recovery information are not recorded in the available historical data. - For the 2023 Metallica Minerals Ltd RC drilling, 1 m samples were collected using a rig-mounted cone splitter, providing a systematic method of splitting the RC sample stream. The supplied information does not, however, report quantitative sample recovery measurements or specific procedures used to monitor recovery. - On the basis of the available information, there is insufficient quantitative sample recovery data to assess whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, or whether preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material may have introduced sample bias. - Accordingly, no relationship between sample recovery and gold grade has been established from the information currently available, and no assumptions regarding historical sample recovery have been made. Goldfinger - Historical records do not document drill sample recovery measurements or recovery estimates. - Measures undertaken to maximise sample recovery are not recorded. - There is insufficient information to determine whether sample recovery may have introduced any sampling bias. Petersens - Drill sample recovery information for the historical 1988 Petersens RC program is not reported in the available records. - Measures used to maximise RC sample recovery and maintain sample representivity are not documented in the available historical records.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Insufficient historical information is available to assess whether any relationship exists between sample recovery and grade or whether preferential loss or gain of material may have resulted in sampling bias.
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.	Leo Grande 2026 RC Drilling - Geological logging identifying the primary lithologies, mineralogy, alteration and recovery has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the hole. - All holes have been logged for mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Logging has been undertaken at the site. - Logging is stored in Datashed Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. - All chip trays have been photographed in natural light. - The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future potential Resource estimation and metallurgical studies. Historic RC Drilling - Historical exploration records for the 1990 and 1994 Plutonic Operations Ltd drilling programs at Leo Grande include geological logging of the RC drilling and the limited diamond drilling undertaken at the prospect. - The historical drilling comprises predominantly RC drilling, together with a single HQ diamond drill hole completed in 1990. Geological logging was undertaken to provide information on lithology, alteration and mineralisation sufficient for the exploration objectives of the programs. - The more recent 2023 Metallica Minerals Ltd RC drilling program, comprising five RC holes drilled by Eagle Drilling, was also geologically logged to support geological interpretation of the Leo Grande Prospect. - The available records indicate that drill holes were geologically logged over their drilled lengths; however, the four summary tables do not provide detailed information regarding the specific logging procedures, logging codes, quantitative versus qualitative logging, geotechnical logging or photography of drill core and RC chips. - The level of geological logging available is considered appropriate for the exploration and reconnaissance nature of the historical drilling and for supporting geological interpretation of the Leo Grande Prospect. Where detailed logging methodology is not documented in the available records, it has not been inferred. Goldfinger - Geological logging documenting lithology, weathering, oxidation, alteration and mineralisation was undertaken and reported in historical exploration reports over the full length of the drillholes and costeans. - Historical records do not describe the logging methodology in detail.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		- No information has been identified regarding geotechnical logging, core photography or quantitative logging procedures. Petersens - The extent and methodology of geological logging undertaken during the 1988 Petersens RC drilling program are not detailed in the available historical records. Historical geological information may provide useful guidance for exploration targeting; however, the adequacy of the original logging for Mineral Resource estimation purposes cannot presently be confirmed. - Details of whether logging was qualitative and/or quantitative are not reported in the available historical documentation. - The proportion of the historical drilling that was geologically logged is not 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. - 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.	Leo Grande 2026 RC Drilling - Sampling length was routinely 1.0 metre of downhole length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. - The RC hole was sampled at 1m intervals, the primary sample being collected in plastic sample bags and retained. The representative assay split was collected using a cone splitter producing a 12.5% split of each 1m sample (each sample weighed between 2.0 to 3.0 Kg). The samples were all sampled dry and the dust was suppressed by the cone splitter, so no fine material was lost. - The split sample was placed in a numbered calico bag, prior to being placed in a poly weave sack for dispatch to the laboratory. - The Competent Person considers the sample preparation to be appropriate for drilling of this nature. - The Competent Person considers the sample sizes to be appropriate for the type of material being sampled. Appropriate sample sizes and pulverisation of the entire sample support good representivity. - Sampled core was transported to ALS Laboratory (ALS) in Townsville for sample analysis. Historic RC Drilling - For the 1990 Plutonic Operations Ltd RC drilling, samples were initially collected as 4 m composite samples. Composite intervals returning >0.2 g/t Au were subsequently resampled at 1 m intervals. The available historical information does not record the method used to generate the composite samples or the subsequent 1 m samples. - The single HQ diamond drill hole completed by Plutonic Operations Ltd in 1990 was selectively sampled. Further details regarding core cutting, splitting or other sub-sampling procedures are not provided in the available information. - The 1994 Plutonic Operations Ltd RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals. The method of sample collection and subsequent sub-sampling is not recorded in the available historical information. - For the 2023 Metallica Minerals Ltd RC drilling, 1 m samples were collected using a rig-mounted cone splitter, providing a systematic

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		method of splitting the RC sample stream to obtain samples for analysis. - Samples from the 1990 and 1994 Plutonic drilling were submitted to Analabs, while samples from the 2023 Metallica Minerals drilling were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Townsville. The supplied tables identify the analytical methods used but do not provide details of laboratory sample preparation procedures, including drying, crushing, pulverising or grind-size specifications. - The available information does not provide sufficient detail to assess historical sub-sampling representivity, duplicate sampling procedures or sample preparation quality control, and these aspects have therefore not been inferred. - The sampling information available indicates that 1 m sampling was used for the more detailed assessment of mineralised intervals, either through resampling of anomalous 1990 composites or as the primary sampling interval for the 1994 and 2023 RC programs. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical drilling was sampled continuously, with primary sampling undertaken as 4 m composite intervals. - Composite samples returning greater than 0.2 g/t Au were subsequently re-sampled at 1 m intervals for assay. - Historical records do not describe the primary sample collection method, sample splitting procedures, moisture condition, sample preparation, crushing or pulverisation procedures. - No information has been identified regarding field duplicate sampling, coarse duplicates, sample representivity testing or quality control procedures during sample preparation. <u>Costeans</u> - Costeans were continuously sampled using 2 m composite channel samples. - Historical records do not describe sample preparation or sample splitting procedures. <u>Petersens</u> - Not applicable – the Petersens drilling referred to here comprised RC drilling. - The available historical records indicate sampling was undertaken over the whole hole, but the specific RC sample collection and splitting technique is not reported. It is also not reported whether samples were collected wet or dry. - Details of laboratory sample preparation procedures for the historical Petersens samples are not available in the records reviewed. - Details of laboratory sample preparation procedures for the historical Petersens samples are not available in the records reviewed. - Measures undertaken to demonstrate sample representivity, including field duplicates or other duplicate sampling, are not reported.

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Insufficient information is available regarding sample mass, particle size and gold distribution to independently assess the appropriateness of historical sample sizes. Leo Grande 2026 RC Drilling - Sample analysis for RC samples were undertaken at ALS Laboratories, Townsville, QLD. - Drilling samples were dried, weighed and split to produce a 50g sub-sample of the pulp sample for Fire Assay using a Fire Assay method: Au-AA26 - The laboratory has a regime of 1 in 8 control subsamples. - ALS utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards (approx. 1 in 4) and duplicates/repeats (approx. 1 in 6). - Approximate ML8-implemented quality control procedures include: - One in 20 certified gold ore standards were used for this drilling. - One in 20 coarse crush duplicates were used for this drilling program. - One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. QAQC of drilling data - ML8 used 3 standards based on orogenic/greenstones between 0.5ppm and 11ppm Au. - ML8 used 1 blank based on high purity silica sand (<0.01ppm Au) - No umpire samples Historic RC Drilling - Samples from the 1990 Plutonic Operations Ltd RC drilling programs were submitted to Analabs for analysis. Gold was analysed by fire assay (Au/313), with arsenic (As) analysed by AAS using method As/101. - Samples from the single Plutonic Operations Ltd diamond drill hole completed in 1990 were also submitted to Analabs, with gold analysed by fire assay (Au/313) and arsenic by AAS (As/101). - Samples from the 1994 Plutonic Operations Ltd RC drilling program were analysed by Analabs, with gold determined using a 50 g fire assay method (GG337). - Samples from the 2023 Metallica Minerals Ltd RC drilling program were submitted to ALS Laboratories, Townsville. Gold was analysed by fire assay using method Au-AA25, with additional multi-element analysis undertaken using ME-MS61. - Fire assay is considered an appropriate analytical technique for the determination of gold in RC and diamond drilling samples and provides a total determination of gold within the analysed charge. - The supplied historical information identifies the laboratories and principal analytical methods used for the 1990, 1994 and 2023 drilling campaigns, but does not provide sufficient detail regarding the QA/QC procedures employed, including the frequency or results of certified reference materials, blanks, duplicates or external laboratory checks. - Accordingly, the available information is insufficient to independently assess analytical precision, accuracy or potential laboratory bias for the historical drilling programs, and no assumptions regarding historical QA/QC performance have been made.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		- For the 2023 drilling, the supplied summary identifies the analytical methods and laboratory used but does not provide sufficient information to assess the associated QA/QC program or its results. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Samples were analysed by Pilbara Laboratories, Townsville, Queensland. - Gold analyses were undertaken by 50 g fire assay using aqua regia/AAS (Au/335). Arsenic was analysed using hydride generation (As/114). - The analytical methods are considered appropriate for exploration-stage gold mineralisation. Aqua regia digestion is not a total digestion technique. - Historical reports indicate mineralised intervals were selectively re-assayed following composite sampling. - Historical records do not report the use of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates or laboratory duplicate assays in sufficient detail to assess analytical accuracy and precision. - No umpire laboratory analyses have been identified. <u>Petersens</u> - Historical Petersens samples were analysed for gold by fire assay using a 50 g charge. Fire assay is considered an appropriate analytical technique for determination of gold. Historical records also indicate analysis for arsenic using hydride generation. The laboratory used for the Petersens program is not reported in the available summary records. - No geophysical tools, handheld XRF instruments or similar analytical devices are reported as having been used to determine the historical gold assays referred to in this Table. - Details of historical analytical QA/QC procedures, including the insertion of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates, are not reported. Consequently, the accuracy and precision of the historical assay dataset cannot be independently assessed from the information currently available.
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.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - Detailed logging of the RC chip is entered directly into excel spreadsheets prior to finalising in Datashed Database software. - Datashed utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. - The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against chip tray photos and recovery by the exploration manager and the site procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. - Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. - No adjustments to the assay data have been made. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical exploration data have been compiled from available exploration reports and digital datasets. - Significant intersections cannot be independently verified from the original field sampling records. - No twinned drillholes have been completed.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		- Historical data have been validated and incorporated into the Company's exploration database. - No adjustments have been made to reported assay values. Petersens - The available historical information does not document independent verification of significant Petersens intersections. - No information regarding twinning of historical Petersens drill holes is provided in the available records. - Details of the original data recording, data entry, validation and storage procedures used by Duval Mining are not reported in the available historical documentation. - No adjustments to the historical assay data are documented in the information reviewed.
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.	Leo Grande Drill Collar - The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). - The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. - Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 10 m in X-Y and ± 15 m in RL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to ± 1 m). Drill hole direction and downhole surveys - Down hole surveys for angled holes are routinely measured at 15m to 30m intervals with a Reflex's SingleShot downhole survey tool. Goldfinger - Historical drill collars and costeans were originally surveyed on a local grid. - Collar positions have subsequently been transformed to GDA94 MGA Zone 52 coordinates. - Historical collar locations have been validated where possible through field inspection of remaining collars, drill pads and costeans and against high-resolution LiDAR topography. - Collar accuracy is estimated to be approximately ± 10 m horizontally and ± 15 m vertically. - No historical downhole survey information has been identified. Petersens - Details of the original collar survey methodology, survey accuracy, coordinate system and down-hole survey methods used for the 1988 Petersens drilling are not recorded. These will be verified against the original historical drilling record before the data are relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	Leo Grande - Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect and the primary objective of confirmatory drilling of historic drilling. - The current hole positioning has been aimed at to 40 to 100m spacing along strike and vertical at a distance suitable to define structural trends and establish continuity of the gold mineralisation. - Mineralised intervals reported are based on a consistent one metre sample interval.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<u>Goldfinger</u> - Drill spacing reflects the historical exploration objectives and varies across the Goldfinger Prospect. - Current drilling is considered sufficient to define broad geological trends and continuity of mineralisation but is not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation. - Primary sampling utilised 4 m composite intervals, with anomalous intervals (>0.2 g/t Au) subsequently re-sampled and assayed at 1 m intervals. <u>Petersens</u> - The 1988 historical program comprised 24 RC holes for 959 m. Drill spacing and distribution are not specified in the available summary information and should be assessed from the drill collar database and plans. - The adequacy of the historical drill spacing for establishing geological and grade continuity cannot be determined from the available historical information alone. Any use of the historical drilling in a Mineral Resource estimate would require assessment of drill spacing, data quality and geological continuity. - The available Petersens summary records do not specify whether samples were composited prior to analysis.
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.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - The reported drillholes have been oriented to intersect the mylonite structure/geology containing or controlling the gold mineralisation at a high angle based on projections from historical and recent drilling and geological modelling. - Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed mineralogy within the structure. Because of the dip of the hole, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses, and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical drillholes were designed to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures at appropriate angles based on the geological understanding at the time. - Available geological information indicates the drill orientation is generally appropriate and no significant sampling bias is evident. - True widths cannot be reliably determined from the available historical information. <u>Petersens</u> - Drill orientations relative to the interpreted mineralised structures are not provided in the available historical summary. Consequently, the potential for orientation-related sampling bias cannot be assessed from the information currently available. - No orientation-related sampling bias has been identified from the available information; however, there is insufficient historical information to conclusively assess this matter.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - Drill samples for assay is collected by ML8 personnel from site. - The samples are logged in detail and processed for sampling prior to

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		be transported off site by ML8 personnel to analytical laboratory for analysis. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical records do not document sample security or chain-of-custody procedures. - There is insufficient information to assess historical sample security practices. <u>Petersens</u> - Historical sample security and chain-of-custody procedures for the 1988 Duval Mining drilling program are not reported in the available records.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical drilling and assay data have been reviewed against available exploration reports, laboratory documentation and geological records where available. - Collar locations have been verified where practicable through field inspection and LiDAR interpretation. - No formal independent audit of the historical sampling procedures has been identified. - The historical dataset is considered suitable for reporting Exploration Results, noting the limitations associated with historical exploration records and the absence of documented QA/QC information. <u>Petersens</u> - No independent audits or reviews of the historical Petersens sampling and assay procedures.

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.	<u>Leo Grande & Petersens</u> - The Leo Grande and Petersens prospects are contained within EPM 17968 in Central Queensland. Through two wholly owned subsidiaries, the tenement is held 100% by Moonlight Resources Limited. - The tenements are in good standing with no impediments to conduct exploration programs on the tenements. <u>Goldfinger</u> - The Goldfinger Prospect is located approximately 15 km west of Clermont, Queensland, within Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 28949. - EPM 28949 is held 100% by Moonlight Resources Ltd. - The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist that would materially affect the Company's ability to undertake exploration activities. - The Company is not aware of any material joint ventures, royalties, overriding interests or other third-party agreements affecting the reported exploration results. - Exploration activities are undertaken in accordance with relevant Queensland legislation and applicable land access agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - Previous exploration of mylonite hosted gold mineralisation has occurred at Leo Grande during the late 80's and early 1990's by Plutonic Resources NL; and - More recent RC drilling programs by Metallica Minerals in 2023 comprised 5 RC holes for 301m At Leo Grande. and Mining Corporation Ltd/Newmont Pty Ltd (1968–1969), and later Straits Resources Ltd during the 1990s. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Exploration reported in this release relates principally to work completed by Noranda Exploration Pty Ltd between 1986 and 1987. - Historical exploration comprised geological mapping, costeaning, geochemical sampling and RAB, RC and limited diamond drilling. - Historical exploration successfully identified shear-hosted gold mineralisation at Goldfinger, providing the basis for subsequent exploration by Moonlight Resources. - Historical exploration data have been reviewed and validated where possible using available reports, assay certificates, geological records and field verification. <u>Petersens</u> - Historical exploration at Petersens included drilling undertaken by Duval Mining (Australia) Ltd in 1988. - The historical drilling program comprised 24 reverse circulation (RC) holes for a total of 959 m. - Drilling was undertaken by A.C.D Drilling using a Bohler TC-1

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		rig with a 4½-inch down-hole hammer. Historical exploration information has been compiled from available historical records. The level of detail available for some aspects of the historical work is limited.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Leo Grande The Leo Grande, Petersens and Goldfinger Prospects are located within the Anakie Inlier of central Queensland, a Proterozoic metamorphic terrane dominated by variably deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by granitic bodies. Local geology comprises greenschist- to amphibolite-facies metasediments and metavolcanics affected by regional folding, shearing and faulting. Gold mineralisation in the region is typically associated with structurally controlled quartz veining, shear zones and brittle-ductile deformation, with sulphide assemblages dominated by pyrite ± arsenopyrite. The prospect is considered prospective for orogenic-style gold mineralisation consistent with other deposits within the Anakie Inlier.
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 drillholes: - easting and northing of the drillhole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - downhole 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.	- No drill hole results or material assay information has been reported in this release. - All historic drill hole information has been previously reported. - No material drillhole information has been omitted that would materially affect interpretation of the reported Exploration Target.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Leo Grande - Previously reported Assay intervals have been reported at >0.20 ppm Au cut-off with up to 2m internal dilution. - No metal equivalent values have been used or reported. Goldfinger - Reported drill intersections are based on original historical assay intervals. - Individual sample intervals are reported where available. - Composite intervals reported in this release represent length-weighted averages of contiguous mineralised intervals above the nominated reporting cut-off grade of 0.2 g/t and may include internal intervals (up to 2m) below cut-off where geological continuity is maintained. - No grade capping or top-cutting has been applied. - No metal equivalent values have been reported

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<u>Petersens</u> - Historical Petersens samples were analysed for gold by fire assay using a 50 g charge, with arsenic also analysed using hydride generation. - The available summary information does not document the criteria used to calculate or aggregate historical Petersens mineralised intersections, including applicable lower cut-off grades, internal dilution or minimum intersection widths. - Any significant intersections reported have been validated against the original historical records. - No metal equivalent values 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	<u>Material assumptions regarding the dimensions of the Exploration Targets have been provided in Table X of the main document.</u>
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Geological plans have been provided in the main document to illustrate the extent of the interpreted mineralised trend appropriate to the Exploration Targets.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - All current exploration results relative to historical and current drilling that underpin the Exploration Target assumptions have been previously reported. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Exploration results presented in this release are considered representative of the available historical dataset. - Both significant and lower-grade mineralised intervals have been previously reported where considered material to provide an unbiased representation of the exploration results. - All known material historical exploration results have been used to generate the reported Exploration Targets. <u>Petersens</u> - Exploration results presented in this release are considered representative of the available historical dataset. - Both significant and lower-grade mineralised intervals have been previously reported where considered material to provide an unbiased representation of the exploration results. - All known material historical exploration results have been used to generate the reported Exploration Targets.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - Much of this historical data has been recovered, validated to the extent that it can, and accessed for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Leo Grande Mineralisation and current exploration program design. - Many of the 2025 holes were designed with the purpose of confirming the mineralisation reported historically. - Recent 2026 drilling (previously reported) was designed to commence infill and step-out drilling at an appropriate spacing to support future Resource Estimation. <u>Goldfinger</u> - Historical exploration included geological mapping, costeaning, geochemical sampling and drilling. - Geological observations relevant to the reported Exploration Results are discussed in the main body of this Release. - No material historical metallurgical, density, geotechnical, hydrogeological or other technical information has been identified that materially affects the reported Exploration Results. <u>Petersens</u> - The information reviewed for this Table 1 confirms historical RC drilling at Petersens and associated gold and arsenic analyses. - The supplied Appendix B information does not provide details of other substantive historical exploration datasets such as geophysical surveys, surface geochemistry, metallurgical testwork, bulk density, groundwater or geotechnical investigations. - Any such information considered material to interpretation of Petersens should be incorporated following review of the original historical exploration reports.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	<u>Leo Grande</u> - Moonlight Resources Ltd is planning to conduct additional RC and DD drilling at its Leo Grande Prospect to evaluate the along strike and down-plunge extent of the gold mineralisation. - The program will then progress to conducting initial confirmatory RC drilling at its Gold Finger Prospect to evaluate and confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. <u>Goldfinger</u> - The ongoing RC drilling program is currently conducting initial confirmatory RC drilling at its Gold Finger Prospect to evaluate and confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation intersected in historical drilling. - The historical results reported in this release, that from the basis of the exploration targets will be incorporated into ongoing geological interpretation and exploration targeting. - Planned work includes geological mapping, field validation, infill and extensional drilling, and further evaluation of the

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		structural controls on mineralisation. - Proposed drilling areas and the interpreted mineralised trends are illustrated in the accompanying figures where appropriate and are still being evaluated. <u>Petersens</u> - Historical drilling results will be incorporated into the ongoing geological interpretation and exploration targeting of the Petersens Prospect. - Further work may include validation of historical drill collar locations and assay data, geological mapping and interpretation, and targeted drilling to test the continuity and extensions of historically identified gold mineralisation. - Proposed drilling areas and interpreted mineralised trends are still being evaluated.

APPENDIX B: FIGURE 1 - Location and Regional Geology of the Clermont Project

Table A-1: Resource Estimates supporting Figure 1.

Deposit	Resource Category									Total		
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred					
	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz	000' t	Au g/t	Au koz
Koata - ML	114	1.7	6	729	2.6	61	700	2.7	61	1543	2.5	128
Eugenia	-	-	-	1790	1.1	66	1639	1.1	58	3430	1.1	124
Glen Eva - ML Open Pit	-	-	-	1070	1.6	55	580	1.2	23	1650	1.5	78
Yandan - ML	-	-	-	4860	1.5	240	8800	0.8	219	13660	1	459
Illamahta	-	-	-	-	-	-	2192	0.8	560	2192	0.8	56
Twin Hills - ML	830	2.8	74	11290	1.4	521	10990	1.1	404	23110	1.3	999

Table A-2: Historical Production Estimates supporting Figure 1.

Project	Historical Production	Footnote / Source Information
Pajingo	~4.5 Moz Au	The Pajingo Epithermal System is estimated to have produced approximately 4.5 million ounces of gold. Source: East Queensland Mineral Deposit Atlas (2024), commissioned and coordinated by the Geological Survey of Queensland.
Mount Carlton	~1.0 Moz Au	3 The Lucky Break deposit was mined between 1987 and 1988 and yielded approximately 215 kg of gold (~6,900 oz Au). Source: Queensland Geological Record 2005/02.
Wirralie	~0.38 Moz Au	Historical production from the Wirralie Gold Mine between March 1988 and July 1993 totalled 4.84 Mt of ore at an average grade of 2.45 g/t Au above a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, equivalent to approximately 381,000 ounces of gold produced. Source: Farrelly & Dimitrakopoulos (1999), Support Effects When Optimising with Whittle Four-D, Wirralie Gold Deposit, North Queensland.
Miclere-Blackridge	>300 koz Au	Historical production from conglomerate-hosted gold deposits within the Miclere-Blackridge district is estimated by the Geological Survey of Queensland to exceed 300,000 ounces of gold. Source: Geological Survey of Queensland, as reported in Impact Minerals Limited ASX Announcement dated 23 October 2018.
Belyando	~86 koz Au	Historical production from the Belyando Gold Mine is reported as 85,840 ounces of gold recovered from combined carbon-in-pulp (CIP) and heap leach operations. Source: Mustard, R. (1998), Belyando Gold Deposit, in Berkman, D.A. & Mackenzie, D.H. (Eds), Geology of Australian and Papua New Guinean Mineral Deposits, AusIMM Monograph 22, pp. 707-714; as cited in Zamia Metals Limited ASX Quarterly Activities Report dated 13 February 2015.
Lucky Break	~7 koz Au	The Lucky Break gold deposit was mined between 1987 and 1988 and yielded approximately 215 kg of gold (~6,900 oz Au). Source: Queensland Geological Record 2005/02 – Metallogeny and Tectonic Evolution of the Charters Towers Region, Geological Survey of Queensland.