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MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE CONFIRMED AT THE MAUDE TAILINGS STOCKPILES, MT WILLS GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Mt Wills Gold Project now has an additional JORC compliant, at surface, resource (MRE) of **17,497 ounces of gold** with two of the four surface stockpiles identified from due diligence.
- A maiden inferred JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **84,000 tonnes at 2.26 g/t gold for 6,100 ounces of gold** (Table 2), has been defined for the Maude tailings stockpile, situated in Mt Wills (granted MIN 4921).
- The Maude MRE is part of a program examining surface stockpiles of various materials across both the Cassilis and Mt Wills goldfields. These stockpiles present the opportunity for low capital cost and gold production hence the investigation.
    - At Maude, further auger drilling and metallurgical test work are planned to improve the confidence of the MRE.
    - Further work is scheduled at the Wardens Mine, Powers Gully and Yellow Girl surface stockpiles.
- Results from these work programs are expected to support the assessment of early production at the Mt Wills Gold Project.
- Strong support received from the Victorian State Government to remove these stockpiles to enhance the environmental status of the area.

Rokeby Resources Limited (ASX: RKB) ("**Rokeby**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the maiden inferred JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") for the Maude surface tailings stockpile and the continuation of an auger and metallurgical test work program on the primary residual deposits across the Mt Wills and Cassilis licenced areas, which are located within the recently acquired high-grade Mt Wills Gold Project ("**Mt Wills**") in north-east Victoria.

Work recently completed on Maude surface stockpiles was the estimation of a new inferred JORC compliant Mineral Resource that was initially undertaken by Goodz and Associates in 1990. This was completed with the knowledge of ongoing work by Rokeby, post Mt Wills acquisition, to expand the surface resources of both existing surface stockpiles and mullock, in terms of contained gold and mineral resource classification.

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The location of the primary surface stockpiles across Mt Wills are illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of Auger Results

Summary of Auger results	Number of Auger holes	Percentage of MRE data
Auger results over 4 g/t Gold	4	4%
Auger results over 3 g/t Gold	18	21%
Auger Results over 2 g/t Gold	69	83%

The ongoing program of augering and metallurgical work on the surface stockpiles is designed to:

- Upgrade the current inferred JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for Maude to an indicated Mineral Resource;
- Upgrade the current inferred JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for Powers Gully to an indicated Mineral Resource refer to ASX announcement "Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate Confirmed – Cassilis Surface stockpiles 27/08/2026"
- Define an indicated JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the other two primary surface stockpiles – Warden Mine and Yellow Girl;
- Implement a metallurgical test work program around each of the primary surface stockpiles.

This program of work to define and classify stranded surface stockpiles and mullock deposits has been divided into two phases.

The first phase of the program targets the augering and metallurgical work on the surface stockpiles, due to the potentially higher grades and the requirement of less capital to extract and process.

The second phase addresses the sampling and metallurgical test work on the mullock across the Mt Wills Gold Project area.

The overall purpose of the program of work around the surface stockpiles and mullock is to:

- Work with the Victorian State Government and other stakeholders to mitigate the environmental impacts and liabilities held by the State, that these old remnant surface stockpiles have created on the local and down stream environments with a rehabilitation program;
- Study the potential commercialisation of the rehabilitation program to establish an early stage production pathway for the project;
- Establish a pilot processing plant to initially treat the tails and later hard rock feed from the mullock and underground bulk sampling programs;

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- The pilot plant will also assist with the overall feasibility studies and in particular the metallurgical understanding and design of the processing plant to be constructed for the proposed Mt Wills underground operations.

Commenting on the work program and definition of the Maude surface stockpiles MRE, Managing Director Andrew Haythorpe said:

"The presence of relatively high grade surface stockpiles represents a tantalising opportunity for early, low cost gold production.

'The sort of grades we are seeing at surface, are now commonly being mined down to depths of 1000m or more below ground.

'17,000 ozs doesn't sound like a lot of gold, but when it is free dig, at surface with no strip ratio and the gold price is trading above A$6000/ oz – it's not hard to see what this could be worth, managed correctly.

"We remain focussed on advancing the underground Mt Wills Gold Project and looking at low cost development opportunities for a long-term, low cost gold mine.

"It is also a privilege to be working with Resources Victoria in a supportive and collaborative way in addressing these opportunities for a better future for all stakeholders.

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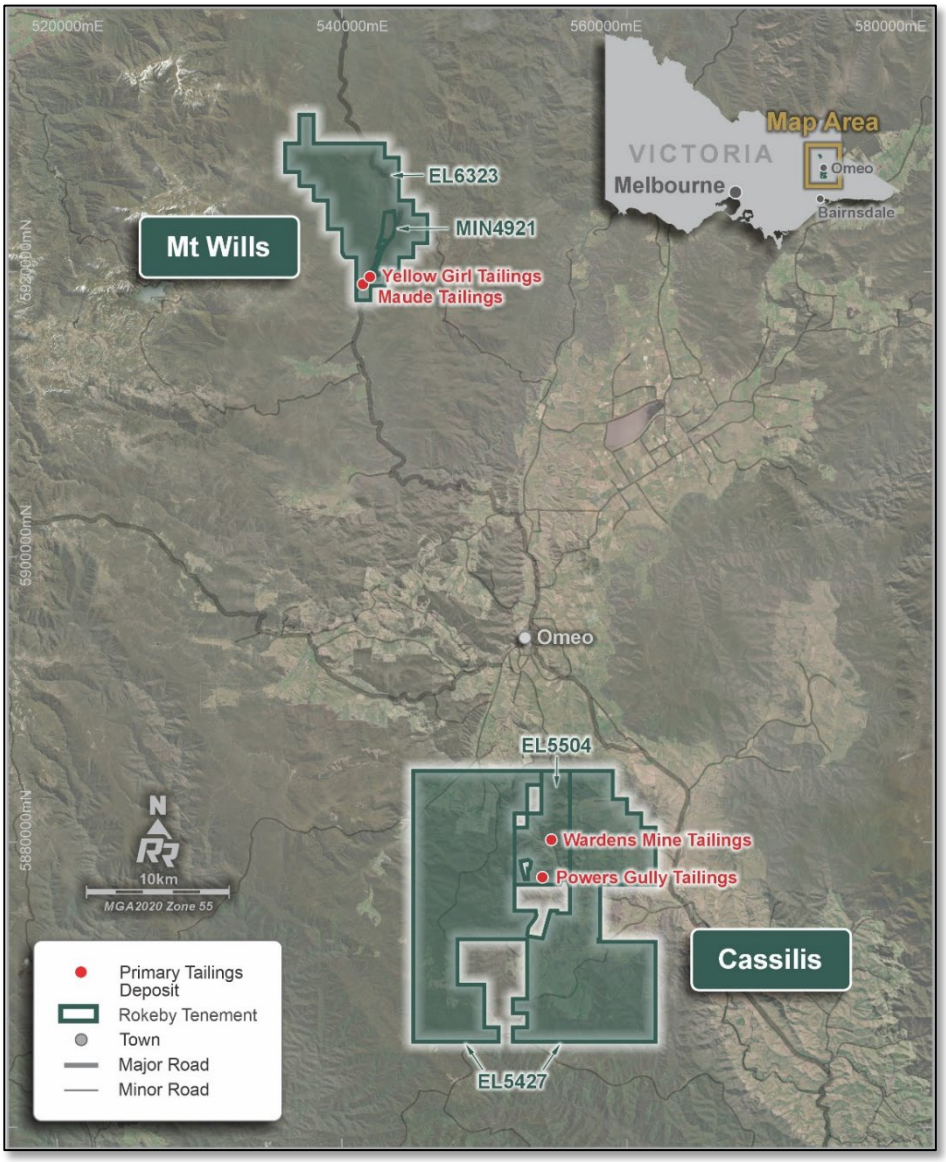


***Figure 1**: Location of the Primary Surface stockpiles across the Mt Wills Gold Project*

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***Figure 2**: Maude Surface stockpiles*

Details of Maude Auger Program

Mining One Consultants were engaged to complete an independent block model of the Maude surface stockpiles for in-situ gold.

The inferred Mineral Resource for Maude surface stockpiles was developed from work conducted by Goodz and Associates in 1990. A total of 94 auger holes were drilled within the Maude tailing deposit, the average depth of these holes was 3.04 m, for a total of metres of 286.45 m yielding 94 sampled assayed for gold. The location of these Auger holes is shown in Figure 3 and Table 2. Eleven assays were excluded form the set as their plotted location was outside the surveyed surface stockpiles. This may be due to collar location error or change in the landform between sampling in 1990 and today.

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Table 2: Maude Auger Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Surface stockpiles Depth	Surface stockpiles Assay
MYGA001	5918853	541286	2.1	2.2
MYGA002*	5918853	541296	4.4	1.4
MYGA003*	5918853	541306	3.8	2.3
MYGA004*	5918853	541316	4.6	1.8
MYGA005	5918863	541276	1.7	1.9
MYGA006	5918863	541286	5.3	1.1
MYGA007	5918863	541296	5.1	1.4
MYGA008*	5918863	541306	4.7	1.5
MYGA009*	5918863	541316	4.9	2.0
MYGA010*	5918863	541326	5.2	1.8
MYGA011*	5918863	541336	6.9	3.4
MYGA012*	5918863	541344	2.6	2.0
MYGA013	5918890	541250	1.4	1.7
MYGA014	5918883	541260	2.6	1.9
MYGA015	5918883	541266	3.3	1.1
MYGA016	5918883	541276	3.5	1.0
MYGA017	5918883	541286	2.9	1.0
MYGA018	5918883	541296	3.2	1.7
MYGA019	5918883	541306	5.2	1.1
MYGA020	5918883	541316	5.2	2.2
MYGA021	5918883	541326	5.3	2.1
MYGA022	5918883	541336	5.9	2.4
MYGA023*	5918883	541346	6	3.4
MYGA024	5918903	541226	0.4	1.4
MYGA025	5918903	541236	1.1	2.9
MYGA026	5918903	541246	2.75	1.4
MYGA027	5918903	541256	2.8	1.5
MYGA028	5918903	541266	2.4	1.4
MYGA029	5918903	541276	2.8	1.9
MYGA030	5918903	541286	2.2	2.1
MYGA031	5918903	541296	3.9	1.9
MYGA032	5918903	541306	4.8	2.1
MYGA033	5918903	541316	4.8	2.5
MYGA034	5918903	541326	4.7	2.3
MYGA035	5918903	541336	4.9	2.7
MYGA036	5918903	541344	4.6	2.7
MYGA037	5918923	541226	0.8	1.2
MYGA038	5918923	541236	1.3	2.0
MYGA039	5918923	541246	2.3	1.6
MYGA040	5918923	541256	1.9	1.7

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Surface stockpiles Depth	Surface Stockpiles Assay
MYGA048	5918923	541336	4.5	2.6
MYGA049	5918923	541344	3.5	2.7
MYGA050*	5918943	541216	0.3	1.2
MYGA051*	5918943	541226	0.8	1.6
MYGA052	5918943	541236	0.8	1.4
MYGA053	5918943	541246	0.7	1.7
MYGA054	5918943	541256	1	2.1
MYGA055	5918943	541266	1.6	1.9
MYGA056	5918943	541276	2.6	2.5
MYGA057	5918943	541286	3.2	2.3
MYGA058	5918943	541296	3.8	2.3
MYGA059	5918943	541306	4.5	2.8
MYGA060	5918943	541316	4.1	2.5
MYGA061	5918943	541326	4.3	2.8
MYGA062	5918943	541336	3.9	3.1
MYGA063	5918943	541344	4.3	3.0
MYGA064	5918963	541256	0.7	3.0
MYGA065	5918963	541266	1.5	2.1
MYGA066	5918963	541276	2.5	2.3
MYGA067	5918963	541286	2.4	2.2
MYGA068	5918963	541296	3.7	2.2
MYGA069	5918963	541306	4.2	2.7
MYGA070	5918963	541316	3.9	3.8
MYGA071	5918963	541326	4	3.6
MYGA072	5918963	541336	3.8	4.0
MYGA073	5918963	541344	2.2	2.5
MYGA074	5918983	541256	0.1	0.7
MYGA075	5918983	541266	1.2	1.8
MYGA076	5918983	541276	1.7	1.7
MYGA077	5918983	541286	2.7	2.1
MYGA078	5918983	541296	3.7	2.1
MYGA079	5918983	541306	3.7	2.3
MYGA080	5918983	541316	3.7	3.0
MYGA081	5918983	541326	3.8	5.6
MYGA082	5918983	541336	2.6	3.8
MYGA083	5918983	541344	0.6	3.2
MYGA084	5918993	541336	1.1	4.3
MYGA085	5919003	541266	1	2.2
MYGA086	5919003	541276	1.6	2.1
MYGA087	5919003	541286	2.7	2.5

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Table 2: Maude Auger Collar Locations

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Surface stockpiles Depth	Surface stockpiles Assay
MYGA041	5918923	541266	2.3	1.5
MYGA042	5918923	541276	2.7	2.0
MYGA043	5918923	541286	3.3	2.1
MYGA044	5918923	541296	4.1	2.5
MYGA045	5918923	541306	4.2	2.8
MYGA046	5918923	541316	4.3	2.4
MYGA047	5918923	541326	4.4	2.5

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Surface stockpiles Depth	Surface Stockpiles Assay
MYGA088	5919003	541296	3.5	2.1
MYGA089	5919003	541306	2.6	2.4
MYGA090	5919003	541316	2.5	3.8
MYGA091	5919003	541329	1.1	2.9
MYGA092	5919013	541276	1.3	-
MYGA093	5919013	541286	1.8	1.9
MYGA094	5919013	541296	1.1	2.9

* Denotes assays excluded from the Mineral Resource Estimation due to location outside the surveyed surface stockpiles



***Figure 3**: Maude Surface stockpiles Auger Drilling Collars*

The inferred Mineral Resource has been reported using an in-situ density of 1.5 t/m^3.

A 3D block model was constructed to assess the potential gold content contained within the Maude surface stockpiles (refer Figure 4). Both an "Inverse Distance" and a basic "Nearest Neighbour" estimate were run and found that the deposit was insensitive to the estimation methodology used.

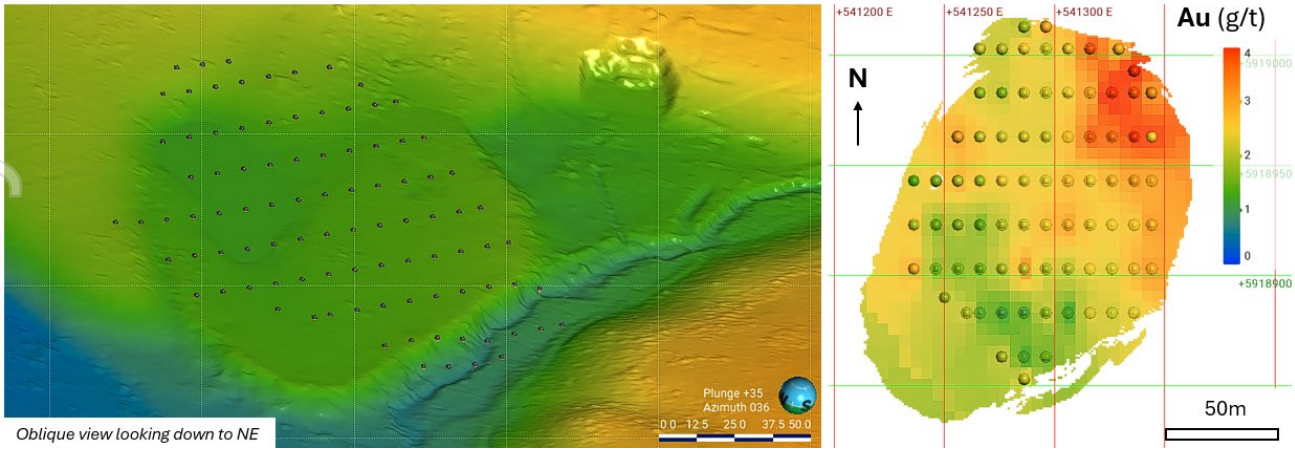


Figure 4: *Maude Surface Tailings stockpile Mineral Resource Model and auger locations on Lidar data (left) and resource model (right) upon which the MRE is based upon.*

The Mining One Consultants resource model results are summarised in Table 2.

Maude Surface stockpiles JORC Mineral Resource – 12th October 2026 (>0 ppm Au)				
Category	**Volume (m^3)**	**Tonnes (t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Inferred	**56,000**	**84,000**	**2.26**	**6,100**

Table 2: *Maude Surface stockpiles Mineral Resource*[4]

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Maude is an engineered historical surface stockpiles comprising predominantly sands, slimes and calcines derived from the historical treatment of variable gold ores (including refractory sulphide ore). The interpreted surface stockpiles volume is constrained by LiDAR topography and the interpreted base of surface stockpiles derived from auger drilling.

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Sampling and Sub-sampling

The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on auger drilling. Samples were generally collected over the entire auger and then adjusted to reflect a proportion of the basal grit layer averaging 0.4 g/t for the balance of the hole. The majority of the recovered interval was collected, which is considered appropriate for the fine-grained surface stockpiles material. Historical sample preparation information is limited; available information indicates samples were dried and split at the laboratory. The limited historical QAQC information represents a material uncertainty and has been considered in assigning the Inferred Mineral Resource classification.

Drilling Techniques

Eighty-two vertical auger holes were used to support the current Mineral Resource Estimate, from a database of 94 holes totalling approximately 286.45 m of drilling and yielding 94 entire hole composites. The average hole depth was approximately 3.04 m. Vertical auger drilling is considered appropriate for the shallow and broadly flat-lying geometry of the Maude surface stockpiles.

Sample Analysis and QAQC

Gold was analysed using 50 g fire assay. It is unclear if any QAQC controls were implemented in sampling, additional twin drilling and QAQC verification have therefore been recommended before any upgrade in Mineral Resource confidence classification is considered.

Estimation Methodology and Grade Capping

A three-dimensional volume was created in Leapfrog Geo (2026.1.3) using the LiDAR to control for the extent and height and the drillhole data to determine the base of the mineralised sand (surface stockpiles) and their grade. Gold Grade was estimated into the block model in Leapfrog Edge using an inverse distance square (ID2) function.

Gold assays were not capped. The maximum grade was 5.6 g/t Au and it clustered near the next highest assays (4.3 g/t, 4.0 g/t) in the north-east corner of the tailing and thus was not considered an outlier. The formal reported Mineral Resource is 84,000 tonnes at 2.26 g/t Au for approximately 6,100 ounces of gold. An assumed in-situ dry bulk density of 1.5 t/m^3 was applied to the estimate.

Mineral Resource Classification and Data Spacing

The Mineral Resource has been classified entirely as Inferred. The drillhole spacing is suitable to estimate a resource. The spacing was considered suitable for a "Measured" resource in 1990. The revised resource is considered "Inferred" due to uncertainty in the source data rather than due to drillhole spacing.

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Cut-off Grade and Reporting Basis

The Mineral Resource is reported at >0 g/t Au within the interpreted surface stockpiles envelope, effectively applying no selective mining cut-off within the surface stockpiles body. This reporting basis reflects the contemplated bulk excavation of the shallow surface stockpiles, for which little or no practical selective mining is expected to be possible at block scale.

The >0 g/t Au threshold is therefore a reporting basis for the bulk surface stockpiles accumulation and should not be interpreted as an assertion that individual material at or near 0 g/t Au would be economically viable if mined selectively.

Mining, Metallurgy and Other Modifying Factors

The conceptual mining method comprises conventional bulk mechanical excavation and loading of shallow, unconsolidated to weakly consolidated surface stockpiles. No drilling or blasting is expected to be required and stripping requirements are expected to be limited because the material occurs at or near surface.

A pilot-scale processing route is being assessed. Recent ABA metallurgical test work on a sample from the upper part of the Powers Gully surface stockpiles returned 98% gold recovery using cyanide leaching following caustic soda pre-treatment. Historical metallurgical test work has returned variable recoveries and the recent 98% result is not assumed to be representative of the entire Mineral Resource.

Further bulk metallurgical test work, in-situ density measurements and closer-spaced auger drilling are planned. No Ore Reserve, detailed mine plan or feasibility study has been completed.

Metallurgical Test Work

The test work regime for the surface stockpiles across the Mt Wills Gold Project will be structured to maintain the focus on establishing an early extraction and processing route that is profitable but not targeting optimal recoveries. The strategy here is to get a cash flow early that can then be used to the develop the underground operations which will include further metallurgical work to optimise gold recoveries.

In the case of Cassilis, current available data suggests existing surface stockpiles have both high grades and the potential for good cyanide leaching recoveries even without additional milling. Recent test work by ABA utilising cyanide leaching with caustic soda pre-treatment delivered 98% gold recovery with final tails grades of 0.16 g/t Au from a sample taken from the top of Powers Gully.

The Powers Gully has two principal regimes of tail deposition, one from the gravity concentrator and the other from the roasting and leach circuit. On this basis, Cassilis will have two bulk samples of 50kg each to be forwarded to the metallurgical laboratory along with a bulk sample from each of the other deposits- Wardens Mine, Yellow Girl and Maude.

The test work program will focus on recoveries at different grind sizes noting that the surface stockpiles are battery sands. A series of bottle roll tests will be established to look at optimising the recovery against the grind size though the leach circuit.

Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) Considerations

Mining Concept

The Maude Mineral Resource comprises a shallow, surface accumulation of unconsolidated to weakly consolidated historical surface stockpiles. The contemplated mining method is bulk mechanical excavation and loading using conventional earthmoving equipment. No drilling or blasting is expected to be required and, because the surface stockpiles occur at surface, stripping requirements are expected to be limited.

Processing and Metallurgical Support

The project is evaluating a cyanide-based surface stockpiles retreatment process and the potential development of a small pilot processing plant. Recent ABA metallurgical test work on a sample from the upper part of the Powers Gully surface stockpiles returned 98% gold recovery using caustic soda pre-treatment followed by cyanide leaching.

Historical metallurgical test work has returned variable recoveries, including approximately 54–56% in bottle-roll cyanidation tests and recoveries of up to approximately 90% in other laboratory programs. This range demonstrates that metallurgical variability remains an important uncertainty and the recent 98% recovery result has not been assumed to apply to the entire Mineral Resource. Further bulk metallurgical test work is planned to better define the appropriate processing flowsheet and representative gold recovery.

Economic Support

For the purposes of a screening-level RPEEE assessment, the uncut Mineral Resource grade of 2.26g/t Au provides a basis for the assessment.

The Competent Person considers that the combination of the relatively high average gold grade, shallow surface location, expected free-dig bulk mining method, limited stripping requirement and demonstrated metallurgical response provides a reasonable technical basis to conclude that the surface stockpiles have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction at the Inferred Mineral Resource stage.

No detailed operating cost estimate, capital cost estimate or economic model has yet been completed and the RPEEE assessment should therefore be regarded as preliminary and screening-level in nature.

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Basis for the >0 g/t Au Reporting Cut-off

The Mineral Resource is reported at >0 g/t Au within the interpreted surface stockpiles envelope, effectively applying no selective mining cut-off within the defined surface stockpiles body.

This reporting basis reflects the contemplated mining method. The Maude material comprises a relatively modest, shallow surface stockpiles accumulation which is expected to be excavated and processed as a bulk unit, with little or no practical selective mining at individual block scale. The economic extraction assessment is therefore considered at the scale of the overall surface stockpiles accumulation rather than on the basis of selectively mining individual blocks.

Accordingly, the >0 g/t Au threshold is a bulk-resource reporting basis and should not be interpreted as an assertion that individual material grading at or close to 0 g/t Au would be economically viable if mined separately.

The Competent Person considers that the 2.26 g/t Au average grade, together with the shallow free-dig mining concept and demonstrated metallurgical response, provides sufficient technical support for this bulk reporting basis at the current Inferred Mineral Resource stage.

Key Uncertainties and Further Work

The principal uncertainties affecting the RPEEE assessment include metallurgical variability, the currently assumed bulk density, local grade continuity and the absence of detailed operating and capital cost estimates.

The planned work program includes:

- further auger drilling to at least a 20 m × 20 m pattern;
- a minimum of 30 in-situ density measurements; and
- an extensive metallurgical test work program.

These programs are intended to improve confidence in the Mineral Resource and provide the technical inputs required for a more detailed economic assessment.

The Mineral Resource is not an Ore Reserve. No production target is stated or implied by the Mineral Resource Estimate, and the RPEEE assessment should not be interpreted as demonstrating that mining or processing of the Powers Gully surface stockpiles will ultimately be economically viable.

Planned Next Steps

- Further auger drilling over the Maude and Powers Gully surface stockpiles area to a minimum of a 20m x 20m pattern.
- Complete a density measurement program using the sand replacement volume method of the in-situ surface stockpiles for a minimum of 30 measurements across the deposit.

- Complete an extensive metallurgical test program on the surface stockpiles materials to more accurately estimate the optimal processing flow sheet and recovery factors.
- Repeat this work across Wardens Mine, and Yellow Girl surface stockpiles.

Authorised for release by the Board of Rokeby Resources Limited.

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ABOUT THE MT WILLS GOLD PROJECT

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

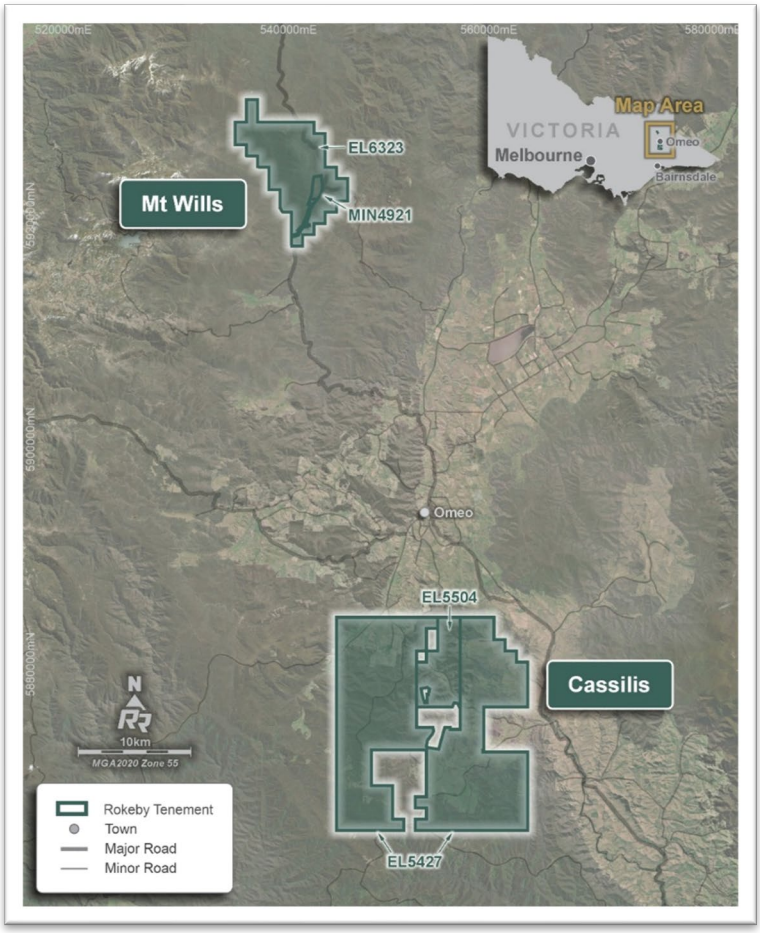


Figure 5: *Location of the Mt Wills Gold Project.*

MT WILLS HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Table 3: *Historical Resource Estimate and Classification.*

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

Cautionary Statement

The above Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 5) was prepared by PT Green Gold Technology for ABA Resources Pty Ltd and was published by ABA on 6 December 2019 as a JORC Code 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate. ABA Resources Pty Ltd was not an ASX-listed entity and the estimate was not originally reported through the ASX under Chapter 5 of the ASX Listing Rules. Rokeby has not yet completed sufficient independent review and verification of the underlying data, geological interpretation and estimation assumptions to adopt and report the estimate as a current Mineral Resource Estimate under ASX Listing Rule 5.8. Accordingly, the estimate is presented for background and project-context purposes only and should not presently be regarded as a Mineral Resource Estimate reported by Rokeby under the JORC Code 2012 and ASX Listing Rules.

Rokeby intends to review the underlying drilling database, geological interpretation, Mineral Resource model, estimation parameters, classification, density assumptions and reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to determine whether the estimate can be adopted and reported by Rokeby in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and ASX Listing Rule 5.8.

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

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource estimates is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Louis Cohalan, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Cohalan is a full-time employee of Mining One Consultants Pty Ltd.

Mr Cohalan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr Cohalan consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Rokeby Resources Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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SCHEDULE 1 – REFERENCES REFERRED TO IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

REFERENCES

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple* (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.*	• The main Maude & Yellow Girl tailings were sampled during February-May 1990 on a surveyed nominal 20 m by 10 m grid. The database contains 94 main-dam holes (MYGA001-MYGA094). • Sand was recovered at approximately 0.6 m intervals, logged and split two to four times, depending on hole depth. One fraction was bagged for assay; the balance was retained for duplicate assays, density and metallurgical testing. • The assay table reports whole-hole grades and, where applicable, recalculated sand-only grades excluding basal grit. Original sample masses, compositing procedures and representivity checks are not documented. • A single sample and assay represents the entire hole.
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.).*	• Manual drilling used a 50 mm steel auger with 1 m extension tubes. No oriented core was collected. • Holes generally penetrated through the tailings and into "Basal Grit" to the base of the tailings. • Rocks, timber and loss of return prevented some holes from reaching the base.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery was described qualitatively in the drill logs; numerical recoveries were not recorded. • Obstructed holes were redrilled to establish depth. Repeated boring did not always overcome collapse or loss of return in loose outer-wall sands. • Incomplete recovery may bias thickness and grade, particularly at dam margins. A recovery-grade relationship has not been demonstrated due to lack of recovery data.
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.*	• Qualitative logs record colour, sand and clay horizons, basal grit, rock/clay contacts, obstructions and lost return. The tailings range from sand finer than 2 mm to slime/clay. • The digitised data contains 283 logged intervals covering all 94 MYGA holes. Two intervals are coded as unknown lithology. Some holes terminate within tailings. • Historical site and sampling photographs are provided in the Goodz 1990 report. Systematic sample photography and quantitative geotechnical logging are not documented.
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.*	• Auger material was split two to four times, with one fraction submitted for assay and retained fractions used for checks and testwork. The splitting equipment and wet/dry condition are not specified. • Laboratory drying, crushing/pulverising, charge mass and sub-sampling quality control are not documented. Sample masses and particle-size distributions are unavailable; sample-size adequacy cannot be demonstrated.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted* (e.g., *standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy* (i.e., *lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold assays were undertaken at the Gaffneys Creek Gold Mine laboratory using acid digestion followed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). Acid composition, digestion conditions, detection limits and assay charge are not specified; total gold extraction has not been established. • Duplicate assays were undertaken in-house at Gaffneys Creek and at ALS Bendigo. Metallurgical laboratories also undertook head assays, with splits returned to Gaffneys Creek. • Duplicates were said to have shown excellent repetition suggesting good accuracy and precision, but duplicate results, certified standards, blanks and laboratory certificates are unavailable. Accuracy and precision cannot be verified or quantified from the available records.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The source report is Goodz & Associates Report 4202, dated 25 June 1990. Scanned logs and assay tables have been transcribed into a spreadsheet by Rokeby Resources and verified by Mining One. • Historical redrilling to resolve obstructions is documented; a systematic programme of independently assayed twin holes is not documented. • Sand-only grades were calculated both historically and by Mining One after excluding Basal Grit Layer (BGL) using the following calculation: $$\boldsymbol{Sand\ Assay} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{Hole\ Assay} \times \boldsymbol{Total\ Depth}) - (\boldsymbol{BGL\ grade} \times \boldsymbol{BGL\ \ thicknes})}{\boldsymbol{Sand\ Depth}}$$ • Whereas Goodz (1990) assumed BGL grade to be 0 g/t in the calculation of sand grade, Mining One re-calculated sand grade assuming a BGL grade of 0.4 g/t Au. This lowered the overall average grade of sand by about 10%, from 2.51 g/t to 2.27 g/t. • This assumed grade is based on an average of five BGL samples and is skewed high by a 0.9 g/t assay. This gives a somewhat high basal grit assumption which makes the sand assay calculation conservative. • Transcription checks and verification calculations identified some minor and rare discrepancies in some grade and depth between the report and the tables but these were corrected where possible and otherwise not material to the resource.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A local grid was established before sampling. The historical survey method and accuracy are not specified. Hole names retain local northing/easting coordinates. • Hole data was digitised by Rokeby Resources and holes were renamed sequentially from MYGA001-MYGA094 • The digitised dataset contains transformed eastings and northings. The collar coordinates use E = local E + 541206 and N = local N + 5918763. • No elevation survey or downhole survey were taken. • The digitised data is in GDA94 zone 55. • Drillhole collars were projected to a high-resolution LiDAR topography acquired by Rokeby Resources in 2026. • The location of re-projected collars was verified against the original map from 1990 and found to match very well. • Comparison of collar locations with actual tailings based on the LiDAR topography showed some discrepancy. Some holes logged with tailings plot over areas away from the tailings. These holes were excluded from the dataset for mineral estimation. This location discrepancy has little impact on the estimation because the volume and average grade is well constrained from other drilling. • Verification drilling is recommended to upgrade the Resource Category.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Nominal spacing is 20 m between lines and 10 m along lines, with closer and irregular edge locations. • One whole-hole assay and one sand-only value are tabulated per hole where available; these are not assays for each logged lithological interval. • The drillhole spacing is suitable to estimate a resource. The spacing was considered suitable for a “Measured” resource in 1990. • The revised resource is considered “Inferred” due to uncertainty in the source data rather than due to drillhole spacing.
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.*	• Historical sections depict drilling approximately normal to flat-lying tailings horizons. • Dip and azimuth are not reported but are understood to be straight down as this was a hand auger program. • This geometry is suitable for assessing tailings thickness. • Depositional sorting and recovery loss may affect representivity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and retained material stored for subsequent testing. Chain-of-custody procedures, transport arrangements, secure storage and current sample availability are not documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A comparison of selected workbook entries with the scanned report identified some transcription differences and some errors in the sand-assay calculation. These were corrected where possible. • No independent audit of the historical sampling or assay procedures is documented. • The 2026 Inferred resource is based on original assays recalculated to represent the sand-only portion of the sample, and original lithology logs but on new LiDAR to determine extent and volume.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary (Powers Gully)
Mineral tenement 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.*	• Mt Wills Project • The Mt Wills Project consists of MIN4921 and EL6323. Rokeby Resources hold 100% ownership of the Mt Wills Project • MIN4921 was renewed on 14/05/2024 and expires on 13/05/2044 • EL6323 was granted on 29/11/2017 and renewed on 29/11/2022 and expires on 28/11/2027 • The exploration license and the mining licence are in good standing and no known impediments exist
Exploration by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There are no known detailed reports or work undertaken at the Maude tailing locality • Refer to previous ASX releases on details of exploration of the project for more details
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	• Engineered tailings deposit derived from refractory sulphide ores, sands, slimes and calcines deposited hydraulically.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary (Powers Gully)

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Hole IDs, depths and locations tabulated. All holes vertical.

Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Sand-only grades were calculated both historically and by Mining One after excluding Basal Grit Layer (BGL) using the following calculation: $$\boldsymbol{Sand\ Assay} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{Hole\ Assay} \times \boldsymbol{Total\ Depth}) - (\boldsymbol{BGL\ grade} \times \boldsymbol{BGL\ \ thicknes})}{\boldsymbol{Sand\ Depth}}$$ • Whereas Goodz (1990) assumed BGL grade to be 0 g/t in the calculation of sand grade, Mining One re-calculated sand grade assuming a BGL grade of 0.4 g/t Au.
Relationship of widths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Tailings sampled through full vertical thickness; selectivity assumed minimal.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text. • A plan view of the drill collar locations is included
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill hole results received have been reported in this announcement. No holes are omitted for which results have been received

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary (Powers Gully)
Other substantive 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.*	• Metallurgical test work referenced historically. No new metallurgical test work completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work in line with Mining One recommendations are planned subject to funding

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Minerals Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The electronic database comprises transcribed historical logs, collar coordinates and whole-hole/sand assay values for MYGA001-MYGA094. Original grid identifiers are retained for traceability. • Selected Records have been checked against the scanned report. Unresolved issues include depth discrepancies, missing greater-than qualifiers, unknown lithology and an unavailable assay for MYGA092. • The discrepancies are rare and minor and not material to the resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A visit to the Maude Tailings was conducted by the Competent Person on 7 September 2026. • The site is easily accessible by road. • The tailings were inspected and traversed and found to correspond with the topographic survey and to consist of sand in close proximity to the historical battery and processing facility. • Historical collars could not be identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The Maude Tailings are interpreted as a laterally extensive body of stratified sand and slime/clay above basal grit and rock. Historical logs and sections support this interpretation, but the base is unresolved in several holes affected by obstruction or lost return. • Tailings depositional sorting and variable proportions of sand and clay may influence grade continuity. The Basal Grit is interpreted as pre-existing alluvial material and was excluded from the tailings volume. • Where the depth of the tailings was not intersected, the base of the hole was typically taken as the base of tailings. In some cases where the base was not intersected, the depth was extrapolated deeper to be in line with surrounding drillholes.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• MYGA collar coverage spans approximately 160 m north-south and 130 m east-west. • The tailings deposit (based on LiDAR) is modelled at 195m along its longest axis (NE-SW) and 130m wide at is widest (NW-SE). • Tailings thickness averages 3m with a maximum recorded thickness of 6.9m • The Tailings volume was estimated in Leapfrog Geo as approximately 56,000 m^3 based on logging and LiDAR.

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td>
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The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

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The new estimate is based on historical drillhole data.
A three-dimensional volume was created in Leapfrog Geo (2026.1.3) using the LiDAR to control for the extent and height and the drillhole data to determine the base of the mineralised sand (tailings) and their grade.
Gold Grade was estimated into the block model in Leapfrog Edge using an inverse distance square (ID2) function in 3 passes searching progressively farther away according to the parameters below.

<table>
<tr><th>Search Pass</th><th>N-S search radius</th><th>E-W search radius</th><th>Minimum samples</th><th>Maximum samples</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>24</td><td>16</td><td>5</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>50</td><td>34</td><td>5</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>150</td><td>150</td><td>4</td><td>12</td></tr>
</table>

A verification model was also calculated using a nearest neighbour function. Both results were very similar which illustrate that the grade estimation has low sensitivity to methodology.
Even simply using a length-weighted average of calculated sand assays and attributing it to the entire deposit gives a grade for the deposit within 0.5% of the grade estimated by ID2.
A single assay represented the entire thickness of the tailings.
Twelve assays located outside the extent of the known tailings were excluded from the estimation as they represent tailings that are interpreted to have been washed away since 1990 or otherwise may contain a surveying error.
The estimation was done with horizontal search passes using full-whole composites.
Blocks are 5m x 5m x 5m and sub-locked to 1m in all directions
No elements other than gold were assayed or estimated. Arsenic is expected in the tailings deposit but is not thought to present an undue risk to the resource pending further testing.
Swath plots were drafted to compare block grades estimated by ID2 and NN to assay grades and found to match well.
The Basal Grit Layer was not estimated due to its unknown thickness. However, it was estimated in the 1990 report to have an average grade of 0.4 g/t and was considered to have the potential to add to the resource.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The resource is assumed to be on a dry density basis, but the density is assumed, not measured.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off grade has been applied to the resource. The Tailings are understood to be fairly homogeneous and are expected to be unselectively bulk mined.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The material is unconsolidated sand/slime that can be free-dug or excavated by conventional earth-moving equipment with no need for drilling and blasting. • The thickness and geometry allow bulk extraction with acceptable dilution and loss. • Access and topography do not create obvious barriers.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Historical testwork used a 15-hole composite from the main tailings, divided between Vic Normet Laboratories, Bendigo School of Mines and Ballarat University College but no known metallurgical results were reported. • No metallurgical assumptions or factors were applied to this resource. • Metallurgical testing will be required to increase confidence in the project economics. • Tailings deposits such as Maude can reasonably be expected to achieved recoveries in the order of 60–80% by gravity + CIL (or direct CIL) or greater, but this is subject to further testwork. • The Competent Person considers that given the grade and nature of the Maude Tailings, and the current gold price environment, that there is reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Environmental factors have not been considered for this resource • An environmental baseline study including water considerations, tailings excavation and stability, residue disposal, rehabilitation, and approvals will be required.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A bulk density of 1.5 t/m³ was used for the updated Maude Tailings Resource. This was not measured but selected as a reasonable value for this type of deposit. • *In situ* bulk density will be required to upgrade the resource category to measured or Indicated. • The historical tailings estimate used a value of 1.75 t/m³ based on the average of seven yielding values of 1.65-1.87 t/m³. • Because these samples were compressed into a constant-volume cylinder and weighed, the Competent Person considers that they do not represent *in situ* bulk density. In addition, the historical report does not mention moisture or *in situ* porosity.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors* (i.e., *relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The current resource is classified as Inferred by the Competent Person. • The range in possible volume is considered to be small based on the strong constraints from the recently acquired LiDAR topography. • The grade estimation is based on unverified historical data that will need to be confirmed with new drilling to achieve higher confidence. • The large number and even spread of assays nevertheless give confidence to the estimated average grade of the deposit. • *In situ* Bulk Density determination is will be required to improve the confidence of the resource.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The 2026 Maude Tailings Resource has not been externally reviewed. • This new mineral resource was re-estimated following an audit of a 1990 estimation and using a hybrid of historical assays with modern topography.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Principal uncertainties include historical assay QA/QC, incomplete basal penetration, collar position uncertainties, and *in situ* bulk density. • The resource is estimated spatially and locally. But using a simple average grade produces a nearly identical global resource illustrating an insensitivity to estimation methodology and a good spatial distribution of a low variance dataset. • Given the controls on the volume and the coverage of historical data, the Competent Person has determined that the resource can be classified as Inferred.

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