



Wide gold intercepts extend mineralisation below Mt York

HIGHLIGHTS

- Successful extensional drilling below the **2.1Moz Mt York** resource confirms continuity along and beneath the **4.2km mineralised trend**, highlighting further resource growth potential at depth

Main Hill

- **50m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 307m, including **23m @ 1.60g/t Au** from 311m (26MYRCD076)
- **28m @ 1.17g/t Au** from 359m, including **10m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 362m (26MYRCD078)

Breccia Hill

- **31m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 323m, including **7m @ 3.13g/t Au** from 323m (26MYRCD034A)
- **13m @ 0.76g/t Au** from 298m, including **3m @ 1.60g/t Au** from 298m (26MYRCD033)
- Hole 034A at **Breccia Hill** confirms broad gold intercept approximately 200m below current resource
- Gold resource **remains open at depth** along entire 4.2km mineralised trend
- Structural model reveals potential for **repeated, wide zones of mineralisation** below existing gold resource
- Step-out extensional drilling continues at depth at **Main Hill & Main Hill Extension** – further results pending
- Results continue to support resource growth and improved resource confidence for the **Mt York Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)** in H1 CY2027.

Pilbara Gold's Managing Director Dr Peter Turner said: "Having completed infill drilling for the PFS, the rigs are targeting step-outs under Main Hill and Main Hill Extension, where we believe the BIF and mineralisation continue well below the current resource.

"These are the first results from the step-out holes and they have confirmed our belief, delivering intercepts of gold at depth from Main Hill and Breccia Hill, with intercepts as wide as 50 metres and grades up to 4.30 g/t gold. This gives us further confidence in the potential to grow the Mt York Mineral Resource to feed into our Mt York PFS."



Pilbara Gold Limited (ASX: PGL) ('PGL' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide the latest results from its 2026 drilling program at the 2.1Moz Mt York Gold Project in WA's Pilbara, where new drill results confirm that the banded iron formation (BIF) continues well below the current resource. This leads to a potential increase in the gold resource along the entire 4.2km length of the mineralised corridor at Mt York.

Pilbara Gold has completed infill drilling of the 2.1Moz resource to improve confidence of the resource category ahead of the next Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). The Company continues to test positions outside of the current resource aiming to define wide, higher-grade zones of gold mineralisation.

A new Mineral Resource Estimate and maiden Ore Reserve estimation for the pre-feasibility study (PFS) scheduled for completion by June 2027.

Drilling is now focussed on deeper parts of Main Hill and Main Hill Extension to target resource growth beyond 2.1Moz.

Mt York Drilling Results

Mt York currently hosts 2.1Moz of gold in a continuous, 4.2km-long BIF, and Pilbara Gold's 2026 drill program is targeting increased gold resources at depth along the entire 4.2km BIF host rock, along with infill drilling to increase the resource confidence.

The results in this announcement are part of PGL's program of diamond and RC drilling at Mt York to infill the resources to a higher category and to extend the mineralisation below **Main Hill & Breccia Hill** prospects (**Figure 3**). Drilling activities have to date prioritised resource classification upgrade to Indicated in **Breccia Hill** and the lower part of **Main Hill**, ahead of the planned MRE update for the Mt York PFS.

Drilling at **Main Hill** and **Breccia Hill** continues to confirm broad zones of mineralisation often with higher-grade cores within and below the currently defined Whittle optimisation.

Hole **26MYRCD076** at **Main Hill** returned **50m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 307m, including **23m @ 1.60g/t Au** from 311m. Further down dip, hole **26MYRCD078** extended mineralisation over 100m below the 2026 resource pit shell, returning **28m @ 1.17g/t Au** from 359m, including **10m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 362m (**Figure 1**). These results indicate that mineralisation is continuous and thickening at depth (**Figures 1 & 4**).

Drilling at **Breccia Hill** continues to demonstrate the continuity of mineralisation within and beyond the existing resource model. Hole **26MYRCD034A** intersected mineralisation 200m below the 2026 resource boundary returning **31m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 323m, including **7m @ 3.13g/t Au** from 323m, confirming broad mineralisation thickening at depth (**Figure 2**).

All 2025 and 2026 drilling at Mt York has helped to refine the structural model of the deposit with data from oriented core suggesting that the BIF at Main Hill has clearly been structurally thickened through folding and faulting. Additionally, the technical team sees wide zones of often higher-grade mineralisation within folds in the host BIF. These folds continue to be mapped out using the data from the core as a reliable method of determining their position and plunge. To date,



most of the evidence of these folds indicates that the fold axes are shallow-plunging and the Pilbara Gold technical team believes the structural model supports repetition of wide zones of mineralisation at depth below the entire current resource.

The step-out drilling positions under Main Hill and Main Hill Extension shown as blue drill traces on the long-section (**Figure 5**) are testing the fold and fault model hypothesis and will inform further targeting strategies once the new Mineral Resource model and pit optimisations for the PFS are completed in 2027.

The current view is that further testing at depths below the current resource boundary along the entire 4.2km is warranted at Breccia Hill, Main Hill and the Main Hill Extension where the mineralisation is open at depth.

Figures 1 & 2 show cross-sections at **Main Hill** and **Breccia Hill** respectively. **Figure 3** shows the drilling in plan view. **Figures 4 & 5** show long-sections of drilling results (current ASX announcement) and all 2026 drilling including 2026 extensional drilling that is in progress respectively.

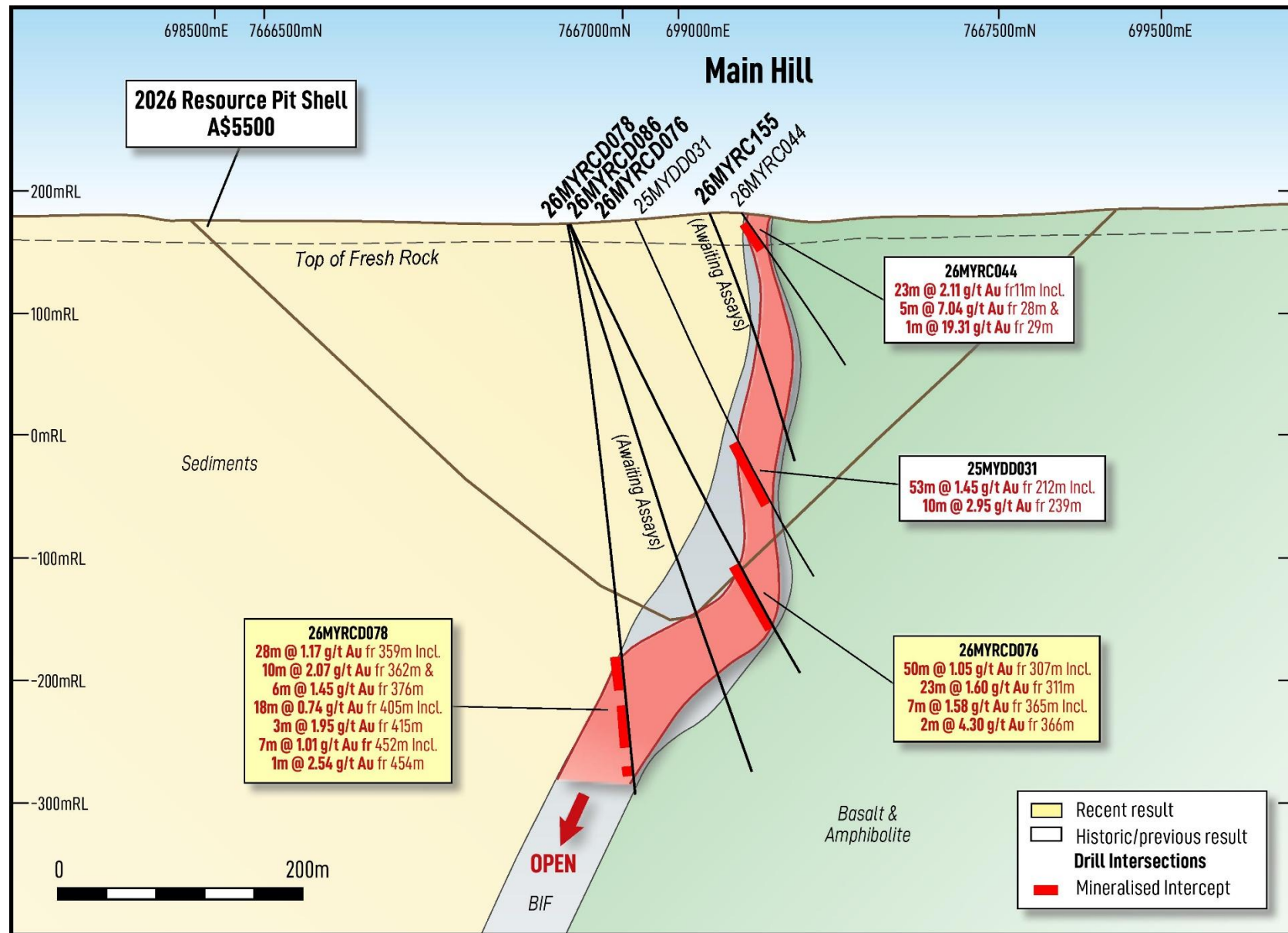


Figure 1. Cross-section through **Main Hill** and drillholes 26MYRCD076 & 26MYRCD078, confirming mineralisation down-dip below 2026 Resource Pit Shell.

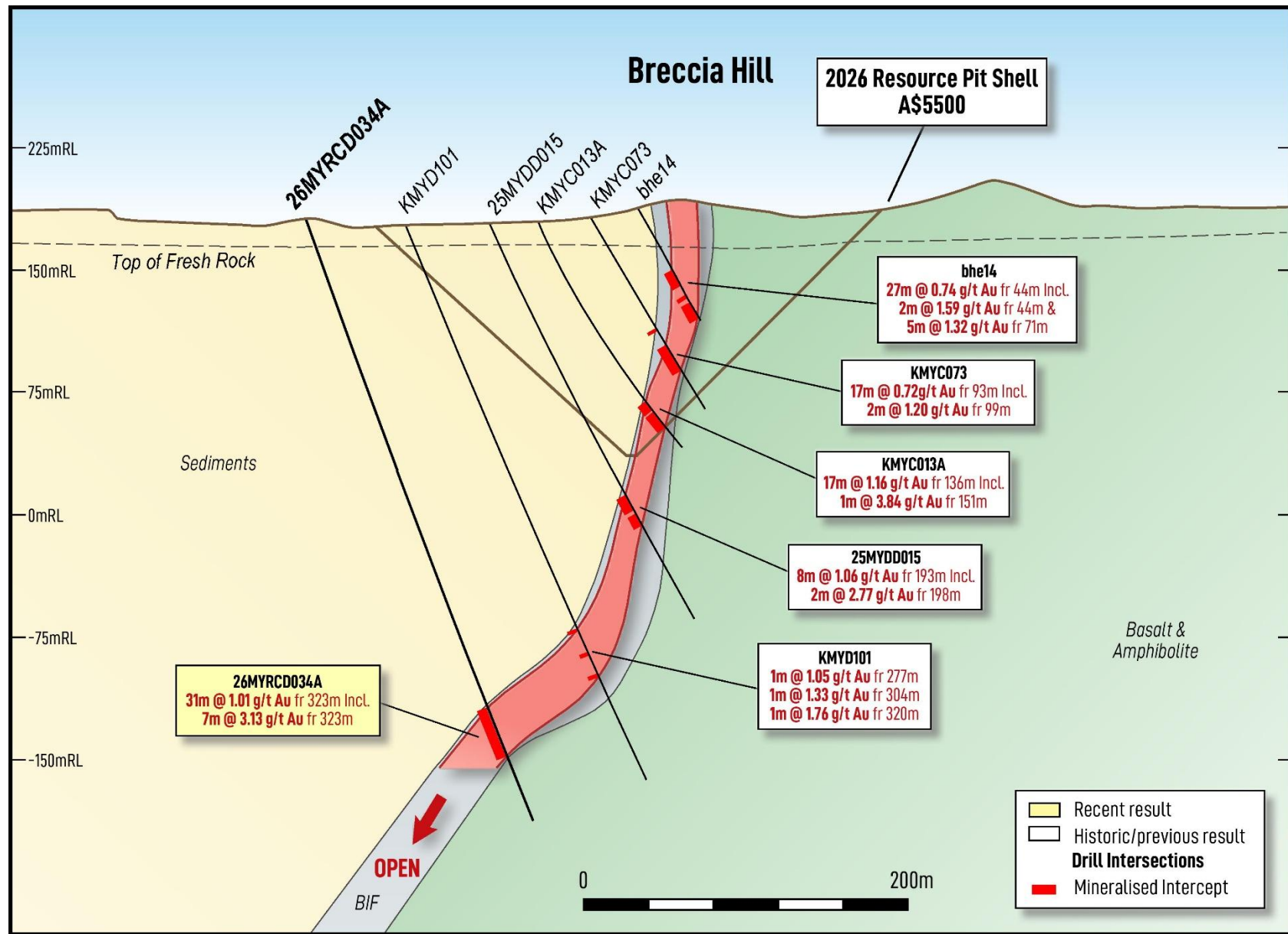


Figure 2. Cross-section at **Breccia Hill** showing hole 26MYRCD034A confirming thick, high-grade intercepts well beyond the 2026 Resource Pit Shell.

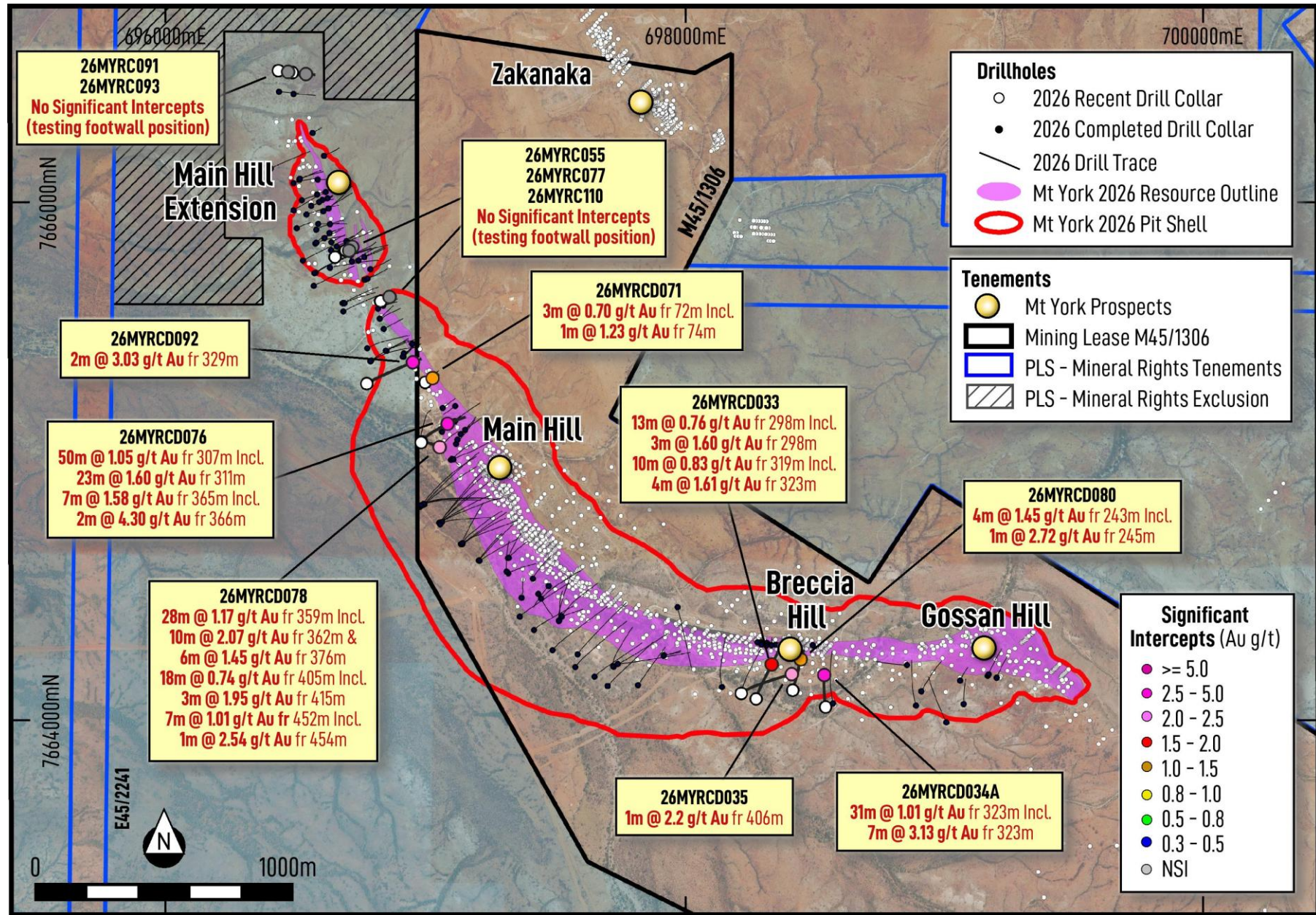


Figure 3. Drill plan of the Mt York Gold Project showing drill holes reported in this release (yellow boxes).

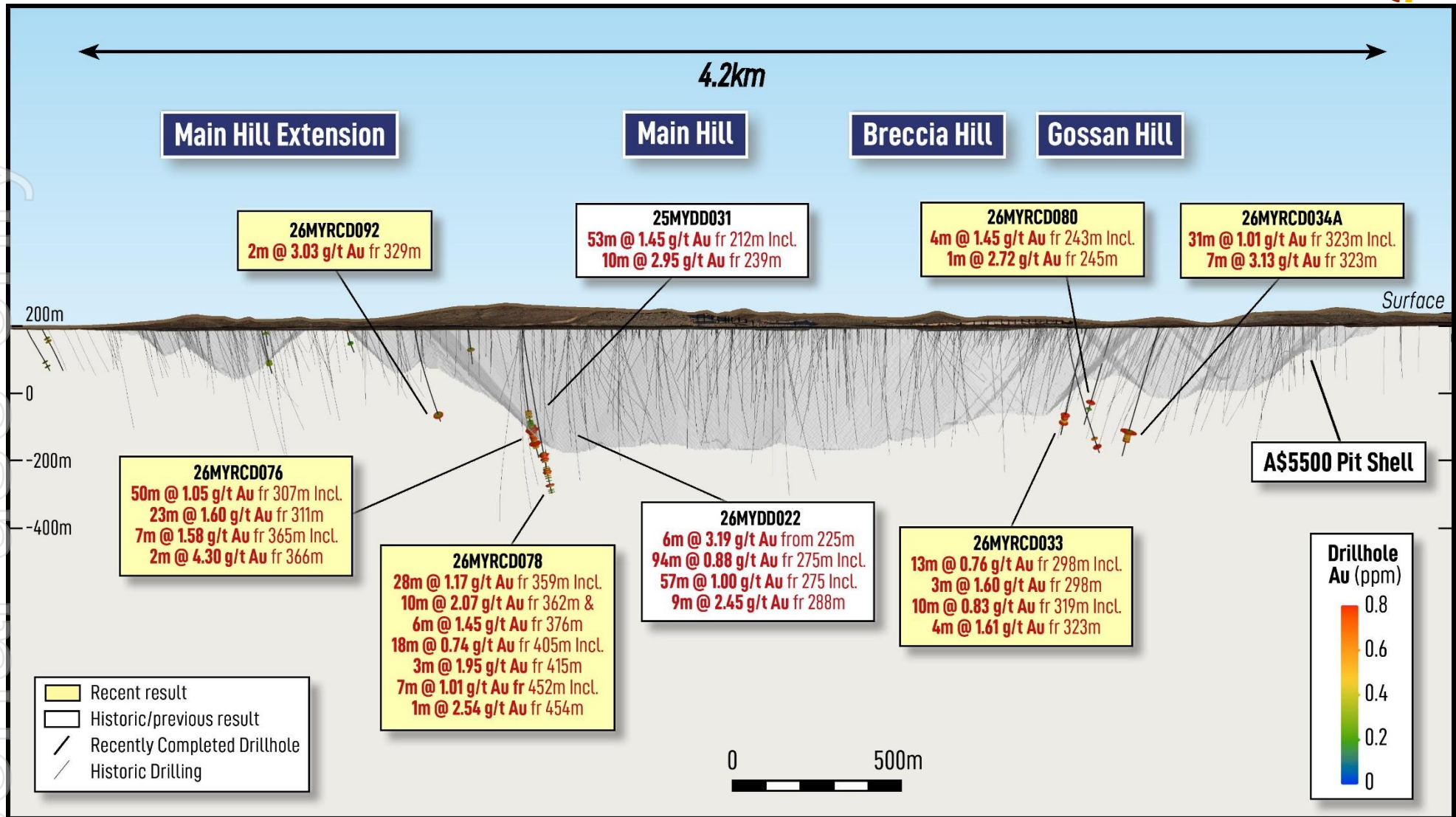


Figure 4. Long-section of the Mt York Gold Project showing all intercept points for current (yellow box) drilling (this release) and historic drilling (white boxes and blank drill traces). Whittle shell (#15, using A\$5,500 gold price) is shown as a grey silhouette.

Figure 4 is a visual representation provided for illustrative purposes only. The optimal pit shell is included for visual context only and should not be interpreted as a mine plan or development proposal.

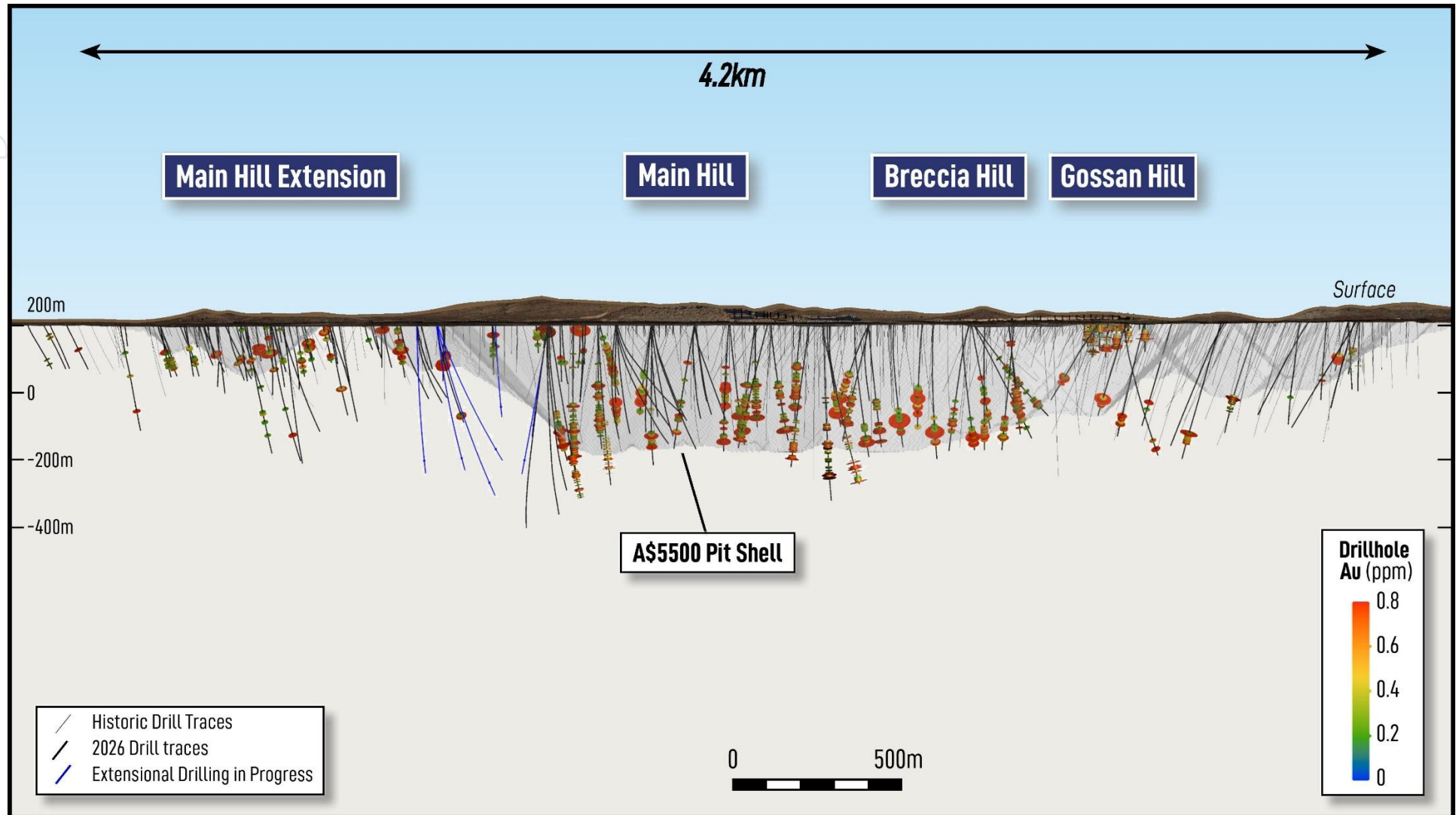


Figure 5. Long-section of the Mt York Gold Project showing Au intervals associated with **all 2026 drill traces** (with gold grades) and extensional drilling that is in progress (blue traces). Whittle shell (#15, using A\$5,500 gold price) is shown as a grey silhouette. This figure is a visual representation provided for illustrative purposes only. The pit shell is included for visual context only and should not be interpreted as a mine plan or development proposal.



Next Steps

- Finalise all infill drill sample results, ahead of wireframing of mineralised lodes
- Begin Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) process for PFS inclusion
- Progress step-out extensional drilling
- Progress Mt York PFS study, due for completion in H1 CY2027
- Process & interpret airborne electro-magnetic (AEM) survey data for the Greater Mt York area, targeting new discoveries over 280km².

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Pilbara Gold Limited.

Dr Peter Turner
Managing Director

Simon Lill
Non-Executive Chairman

- ENDS -

For more information, please contact:

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About Pilbara Gold Limited

Pilbara Gold Limited (ASX: PGL) (formerly “Kairos Minerals Limited”) owns 100% of the flagship **2.1 Moz Mt York Gold Project** in the Pilbara of Western Australia that was partially mined by Lynas Gold NL between 1994 and 1998. Pilbara Gold has recognised that the resource, hosted in an Archaean Banded Iron Formation or BIF, has significant potential to grow further from its current **2.1 Moz** MRE with significant exploration potential existing within the Mt York ‘**Main Trend**’ and its extension towards the northwest where Pilbara Gold owns the mineral rights for gold. Current resources contained within a pit shell using a A\$5,500/oz gold price and a 0.4 g/t Au lower cutoff grade are shown in the table below.

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Ounces (koz)
Mt York	0.4	42.1	1.02	1,380	19.7	1.11	703	61.7	1.05	2,082

Scoping study results released in November 2024 point to a robust, open-cut mining operation through a conventional CIL process route. In 2026, Pilbara Gold will complete a 60,000m of extensional and infill drilling programme where resources are expected to grow further for incorporation into the Pre-feasibility Study or PFS. During the resource expansion work, Pilbara Gold will collect important additional information to fine-tune metallurgical processing, geotechnical engineering and mine scheduling.

Pilbara Gold is pursuing a maiden gold resource in 2026 at its 100% owned **Roe Hills Project**, located 120km east of Kalgoorlie in WA’s Eastern Goldfields. The **Terra** and **Caliburn Prospects** that have many geological similarities to some of the deposits at the giant St Ives gold camp, have 1,500m of solid gold intercepts in historic drilling that the Company recognises as a valuable asset in an area surrounded by gold mills and mines.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled and reviewed by Mr Mark Falconer, who is a full-time employee of Pilbara Gold Ltd and who is also a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Falconer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.’ (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Falconer has provided his prior written consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



The Mineral Resources were first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 13 April 2026 (Announcement). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcement and, in the case of estimates of mineral resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements: This announcement contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding planned drilling, the timing of the Mineral Resource Estimate, maiden Ore Reserve and PFS, and potential resource growth. These statements are based on the Company's current expectations and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside the Company's control. Actual results may differ materially. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement except as required by law.



Appendix 1 - Drill hole information & results

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	True Width	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
26MYRCD033	Breccia Hill	698260	7664069	177	10	-60	368.2	RCDD	298	311	13	13	0.76
including									298	301	3	3	1.60
and									319	329	10	10	0.83
including									323	327	4	4	1.61
26MYRCD034A	Breccia Hill	698529	7664038	182	0	-70	400.0	RCDD	323	354	31	31	1.01
including									323	330	7	7	3.13
26MYRCD035	Extension	696261	7666157	180	60	-60	426.8	RCDD	406	407	1	0.5	2.22
26MYRC055	Breccia Hill	696631	7665780	181	60	-60	160.0	RC	No significant intercepts				
26MYRC071	Extension	696979	7665296	184	50	-60	120.0	RC	72	75	3	2	0.70
including									74	75	1	0.7	1.23
26MYRCD076	Main Hill	696968	7665068	174	32	-64	414.7	RCDD	307	357	50	45.0	1.05
including									311	334	23	20.7	1.60
and									365	372	7	6.3	1.58
including									366	368	2	1.8	4.30
26MYRC077	Extension	696671	7665808	193	60	-60	70.0	RC	No significant intercepts				
26MYRCD078	Main Hill	696965	7665063	174	76	-78	479.3	RCDD	359	387	28	20.0	1.17
including									362	372	10	7.1	2.07
including									376	382	6	4.3	1.45
and									405	423	18	12.9	0.74
including									415	418	3	2.1	1.95
and									452	459	7	5.0	1.01
including									454	455	1	0.7	2.54
26MYRCD080	Breccia Hill	698407	7664101	181	10	-62	319.0	RCDD	243	247	4	3	1.45
including									245	246	1	0.8	2.72
26MYRC091	Extension	696465	7666497	186	90	-60	154.0	RC	No significant intercepts				
26MYRCD092	Extension	696756	7665289	181	60	-60	354.8	RCDD	329	331	2	2.0	3.03
26MYRC093	Extension	696412	7666501	184	90	-60	154.0	RC	No significant intercepts				
26MYRC110	Extension	696806	7665610	182	55	-60	96.0	RC	No significant intercepts				
26MYDD036	Main Hill	697033	7664751	173	48	-48	348.4	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD036	Extension	696547	7665670	180	60	-60	420.8	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD037	Main Hill	696969	7664820	175	51	-50	390.6	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD037	Breccia Hill	698559	7664053	183	349	-56	393.1	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD038	Main Hill	697033	7664751	173	38	-54	378.6	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD039	Main Hill	697122	7664669	180	53	-47	300.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD041	Main Hill	697033	7664751	173	58	-56	375.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYDD042	Main Hill	697122	7664669	180	57	-55	315.7	DD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD075	Extension	696664	7665568	180	60	-60	311.2	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD079	Gossan Hill	698880	7664044	183	346	-52	310.3	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD081	Main Hill	696975	7664825	175	55	-55	379.0	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD084	Main Hill	696959	7665068	173	32	-76	522.2	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD085	Main Hill	697123	7664673	171	60	-51	337.3	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD086	Main Hill	696963	7665069	182	55	-71	474.6	RCDD	awaiting assays				



HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	HoleDepth	Hole	From	To	Interval	True Width	Grade
		MGA94	MGA94	(m)	Degrees	Degrees	(m)	Type	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	g/t Au
26MYRCD087	Main Hill	697123	7664673	171	32	-57	318.7	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRC095	Extension	696414	7666413	181	90	-60	148.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC097	Extension	696471	7666413	184	90	-60	158.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD098	Main Hill	696975	7664826	175	65	-53	366.9	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD099	Extension	696482	7665892	180	60	-60	112.0	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRC101	Extension	696565	7666083	192	90	-60	84.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD102A	Main Hill	696963	7664822	148	65	-60	399.3	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD103	Main Hill	697507	7664389	176	36	-52	282.7	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRCD104	Main Hill	697036	7664745	173	57	-66	390.8	RCDD	awaiting assays				
26MYRC106	Extension	696589	7666171	195	60	-60	118.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC108	Extension	696545	7666264	186	60	-60	78.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC109	Extension	696584	7665958	186	50	-56	238.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC111	Extension	696604	7665969	187	48	-53	220.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC113	Extension	697098	7665057	186	35	-70	250.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC114	Extension	696545	7665910	184	60	-50	160.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC115	Extension	697103	7665073	186	35	-60	218.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC117	Extension	696816	7665592	187	60	-55	100.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC118	Extension	696666	7665602	182	60	-55	220.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC119	Extension	696796	7665581	185	60	-55	130.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC120	Extension	696560	7666023	192	65	-60	90.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC121	Extension	696608	7665873	185	60	-60	112.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC122	Extension	696673	7665842	191	60	-65	222.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC123	Extension	696610	7665908	183	60	-60	100.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC124	Extension	696593	7666032	191	65	-77	60.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC125	Extension	696600	7666008	195	65	-60	40.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC126	Extension	696493	7666084	188	66	-52	156.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC127	Extension	696580	7666002	192	65	-60	82.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC128	Extension	696674	7665839	189	66	-57	216.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC129	Extension	696568	7665994	191	65	-60	100.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC130	Extension	696691	7665788	187	60	-60	216.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC131	Extension	696537	7665979	189	65	-60	150.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC132	Extension	696755	7665697	181	60	-55	141.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC134	Extension	696648	7665800	180	60	-60	102.0	RC	awaiting assays				
26MYRC136	Extension	696931	7665444	181	60	-75	130.0	RC	awaiting assays				



Appendix 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Sampling was undertaken using diamond and RC drilling - All drilling and sampling was undertaken using industry standard methods. - Diamond drilling depths and run lengths were measured and recorded by the driller and written on core blocks and inserted into the core trays. Rod counts were conducted to verify drill hole and sample depths - Diamond drill core was logged geologically, marked up for sampling, and photographed. Samples were selected on nominal 1m intervals in and around mineralised zones, with variations to interval lengths based on geological boundaries. - RC drilling depths were monitored by the driller using 1m depth intervals calibrated and marked on the drilling equipment. Sample lengths were also verified by PGL staff - RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected in pre-numbered calico bags from a cyclone-mounted cone splitter located at the drill rig. - Sampling was carried out under Pilbara Gold sampling protocols and QAQC procedures. - The samples are considered representative and appropriate for the methods of drilling used. - Diamond core and RC samples were assayed for gold by Photon Assay at Intertek Genalysis Laboratories in Perth.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- Diamond drilling was conducted using HQ3 diameter (61mm) drilling to fresh rock with NQ2 diameter (51mm) drilling for the remainder of the hole. - All NQ drill core is oriented using orientation tools at the drill site and then joined and marked up by Pilbara Gold field personnel.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• RC pre-collars were utilised for some diamond holes • RC drilling was conducted using 5 ½ inch bits and face sampling hammers • RC samples were visually assessed for recovery • Sample recovery was routinely close to 100% recovery through the main banded iron formation mineralised host rock • Weathered material near the top of holes had varying recoveries but was generally >85% with care taken to maximise recovery. • Drill core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and recorded on core blocks inserted into the core trays. These measurements are verified by the geological staff during the mark up and logging process by physical measurement with a tape measure. • The majority of RC samples were dry. Groundwater was encountered in many RC holes but great efforts were made by the drillers to control the amount of water, which resulted in >95% dry sample and maximised recovery. • Recovery of RC samples is considered good, with some minor sample loss near the very top 1-2m of some holes • No sample bias has been observed.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• All drill core and RC chips are geologically logged by company geologists using the Pilbara Gold logging scheme. • Logging records colour, lithology, grain size, structure, mineralogy, alteration, weathering, rock quality and various other features of the samples. • All holes were logged in full. • All diamond core was photographed both dry and wet in core trays after logging and prior to cutting and sampling. • All RC chips were photographed in labelled chip trays • Diamond core is logged geotechnically



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for RQD
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- NQ and HQ drill core samples are cut in half, with half core samples submitted for analysis and the other half retained on site in core trays. Half core drill samples typically ranged in weight from 2.7kg – 3.6kg. - All drill core cutting is conducted at the Mt York project site. - RC samples are split at the drill rig by a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig, with a 3kg sample collected for analysis - Samples are prepared at Intertek Genalysis in Perth for PhotonAssay. Samples are dried and crushed to 3mm. - A >500g split is created from the 3mm crushed material and placed in sample jars for the PhotonAssay process - All remaining crushed material is bagged and retained for future use if required - Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. - The analytical method used for gold analysis is PhotonAssay with laboratory code PAAU02 and a quoted detection range of 0.03ppm – 350ppm Au. - PhotonAssay provides non-destructive analysis of a larger volume of sample material, is considered appropriate for the nature of the material and mineralisation, and is a well-established method within the gold industry - PhotonAssay results are periodically verified with a parallel 50g fire assay conducted on the same sample material to provide further QAQC information. Fire assay results received to date have been in line with PhotonAssay results and have not identified any systematic bias between the two methods.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A 48-element analysis is conducted on diamond samples at a minimum rate of 1:10 samples using Intertek Genalysis method 4A/MS48 involving a four-acid digest and ICP-MS and ICP-OES finish • Certified standards and blanks were regularly inserted into the sample sequence at a minimum rate of 1:25 for standards and 1:25 for blanks to assess the accuracy of the analysis method. • The laboratory performed regular performance checks through analysis of internal laboratory standards, repeats, and control blanks. • QAQC performance was monitored by Pilbara Gold staff with action taken with the laboratory if required. • Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established through monitoring and assessment of QAQC performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Significant mineralised intersections were checked by the Exploration Manager and validated against the drill core and logging. Additional checks were performed by other members of the Pilbara Gold geology team. • No twinned drillholes were completed for this program. • All assay and geological data is stored in an electronic Micromine Geobank database on a secure Microsoft Azure cloud server. • Primary laboratory data is emailed directly to the company's database administrator for upload directly into the company database. • Laboratory data is also provided as a .pdf file for verification of original data files • Results are checked and verified by company geologists. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Assay intersections are reported on a length-weighted basis.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Diamond collar locations were set out using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/- 5m in both easting and northing. - Diamond collars were surveyed with handheld GPS immediately post-drilling. - Collars are periodically surveyed with DGPS system operated by a qualified surveyor supplied by an external survey company, with expected accuracies of +/- 20mm horizontally and +/- 30mm vertically prior to updating the resource model. - Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using Axis north-seeking gyro survey instruments. - All location data is recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 50. - Topographic control is through a DTM generated through stereoscopic photogrammetry of 5cm resolution aerial imagery. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated as better than 0.5m in elevation.
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.	- Drill spacing ranges from 100m x 100m for extensional exploration drillholes down-dip and along strike, to broadly 40m x 100m and 40m x 40m for infill and local extensional holes. - The data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate and sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity required for the anticipated estimation procedures and classifications based on previous drilling, resource modelling and geological work. - No compositing of samples has been applied.
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	- Drilling was generally oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. - Where holes are drilled at low angle to the mineralisation the intercepts are also reported as true widths. - Drill holes were angled between -50° and -75° to provide good intersection



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	angles with mineralisation that dips between -50° to -70°. • No biases have been identified based on drilling angles and known structures. • True widths are reported from drillholes where intersection angles are not optimal • The drill orientation is considered appropriate and representative.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples were collected in the field at the project site in number-coded calico bags and placed within secure, labelled polyweave bags by company field personnel. • All samples were delivered directly to a freight contractor in secure bulka bags for secure transport to Intertek Genalysis in Perth for final analysis.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No audits have been conducted outside of routine QAQC reviews.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Mt York project comprises Mining Lease M45/1306 and adjacent PLS tenement E45/2241 - Pilbara Gold Limited owns 100% of Mining Lease M45/1306 Mt York Gold Project through its wholly owned subsidiary Mount York Operations Pty Ltd. The tenements are in good standing. - Pilbara Gold has access to explore on exploration licences E45/2241, E45/2363, E45/4894 and application E45/6298 (once granted) held by PLS via a Mineral Rights Agreement for all minerals except lithium and tantalum. - The project is located on Wallareenya and Strelley Pastoral Co pastoral leases. - Pilbara Gold is not aware of any existing impediments nor of any potential impediments which may impact ongoing exploration and development activities.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Significant past work has been carried out by other parties including open pit mining of previously defined gold resources. - During the early to mid-1970s, the Lynas Find project area was part of a large area held and explored for volcanogenic base metal deposits, initially by McIntyre Mines Pty Ltd, and then by Esso Minerals. Esso completed some induced polarisation and ground magnetic geophysical surveys, and some diamond drilling over the area including the Main Trend at Mt York. - The Main Trend at Mt York was discovered by Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd in 1986. Lynas Gold NL acquired the project in the early 1990s and mined a number of deposits as a successful open pit operation by that company between 1994 – 1998. Other companies to have explored the area include Austamax, MIM and Trafford Resources. - Significant historical Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, airborne and ground electromagnetic geophysical surveys, RAB, AC, RC, and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX announcements and Company reports.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Mt York Gold Project lies within the East Strelley Greenstone Belt of the Archaean Pilbara Craton. The Pilbara Craton is composed of greenstone and sediment units which have been deformed by tight isoclinal folds during the intrusion of diapiric granites. - The Main Trend system at Mt York is a structurally controlled, Banded Iron Formation-hosted orogenic gold deposit situated on the limb of a folded greenstone sequence - The Main Trend geology comprises (from NE to SW) – felsic volcanics and cherts, mafic-ultramafic volcanics and amphibolite, banded iron formation (BIF), and fine to coarse-grained clastic sediments. - The sequence has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies and has been broadly folded - The dominant mineralogy of the BIF consists of magnetite, silica and Fe-rich grunerite amphibole. - Gold mineralisation is hosted primarily within the BIF sequence, and is associated with weak to strongly disseminated arsenopyrite and disseminated to massive pyrrhotite associated with visible folding and deformation of the BIF layering. - The Gilt Dragon prospect sits within the Euro basalt sequence of mafic-ultramafic greenstones. It is prospective for Mt York-style gold, and VMS base metal mineralisation
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.	- All drill hole location, orientation, hole length and interception depth and length information material to the understanding of the exploration results is provided in the tables and figures included in the body of, and Appendix 1 to, this announcement. - Information from historic holes drilled by Pilbara Gold at Mt York can be found in previous ASX releases. - No drill hole information from the reported program was excluded from this release.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Results are reported as down hole length weighted averages using a 0.3g/t gold minimum cut-off grade. - Reported intercepts may include a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below the 0.3g/t minimum cut-off grade. - No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- All mineralisation widths for exploration holes are reported as down hole lengths. - Where drilling is not perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation the true widths are less than down hole widths. - True widths have been estimated and are included in Appendix 1.
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 Figures and Tables provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid	All verified and validated exploration results received from the drill program at the time of data compilation for this announcement have been reported, including drill holes with low grades or no



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	significant intercepts. • The information reported is considered fair, balanced, and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been included in the body of this document. • Metallurgical test work is ongoing and samples for further metallurgical test work are to be selected as assay results have been returned from the program. • The company is progressing with a Pre-Feasibility Study which includes ongoing environmental, geotechnical, and mining studies.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Mineralisation at Mt York remains open at depth and along strike and additional diamond drill holes have been planned to extend the known mineralisation. • Additional drillholes for metallurgical and geotechnical test work are also being planned.