ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 1 October 2025

Site Review Confirms Compelling Targets at Mt Monger Gold Project

ASX:EG1

HIGHLIGHTS

- Following a Site Review Evergreen's Board will focus on advancing development work at the highly prospective Mt Monger Gold Project, ~70km southeast from Kalgoorlie, considering:
  - The location delivers excellent infrastructure advantages with haul roads and utilities in place, and is proximal to six operating goldmines and three mills (one within 5km); and
  - Key approvals / logistics necessary to commence an inaugural drilling campaign are near completion
- The Mt Monger Project includes Duchess of York, Kiaki Soaks, Hickman's Find and Red Dale North
- The in-depth Site Review progressed by Evergreen's geology team highlighted notable, relatively shallow, historic drilling intersections[1,2,3] across the Mt Monger Gold Project, including:
  - 40m at 2.49 g/t Au downhole from 32m (KIRC007 - Kiaki Soaks)
  - 9m at 5.02g/t Au from 26m (YDC143 – Duchess of York)
  - 3m at 17.6g/t Au from 13m (YDC014 – Duchess of York)
  - 6m at 3.63g/t Au from 118m (YDC136 – Duchess of York)
  - 20m at 2.87g/t Au from 56m (YDC135 – Duchess of York)
  - 4m at 5.01g/t Au from 45m (22MMRC004 – Red Dale North)
  - 2m at 3.27g/t Au from 14m (YDC088 – Hickman's Find)
- Insights from a recent due diligence field trip, reconciled with historical geological reports[3], confirmed compelling targets to drill-test at the flagship Duchess of York Prospect.
- Furthermore, previous work[3] shows several other prospects – Kiaki Soaks, Hickman's Find and Red Dale North – deliver significant exploration potential. A comprehensive geophysical campaign could unlock high-impact drill targets.
- The Board's strategy to transform Evergreen into an emerging gold producer and create significant value for shareholders is now well underway

Evergreen's Chairman Simon Lill commented:

"We have been pleasantly surprised at our quickly our strategic pivot towards gold in the Goldfields region has developed. The Goldfields of Western Australia remains one of the best places in the world to find gold.

We have decided to start developing the Mt Monger Gold Project, as it is circa 5km from a mill, while key approvals and logistics can be progressed relatively quickly. It also retains historic and significant gold intersections that have not been properly followed up, providing attractive upside potential. Initial targets for drill testing have been delineated at the flagship Duchess of York Prospect, while a geophysical campaign is expected to identify further key areas across the tenure. We enter an exciting period."

Evergreen Lithium Limited (ASX: EG1) ("Evergreen") has decided to fast track developing the Mt Monger Gold Project (Figure 1), which is ~70km southeast from Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The completion of a Site Review, which included on-ground due diligence reconnaissance, confirmed significant exploration potential with multiple high-quality, walk-up drill targets across the tenure, especially at the flagship Duchess of York Prospect. Holistically, the Mt Monger Gold Project potentially offers a rare combination of scale, grade uplift and infrastructure advantages (especially 5km proximity to a mill) in one of Western Australia's premier gold belts.

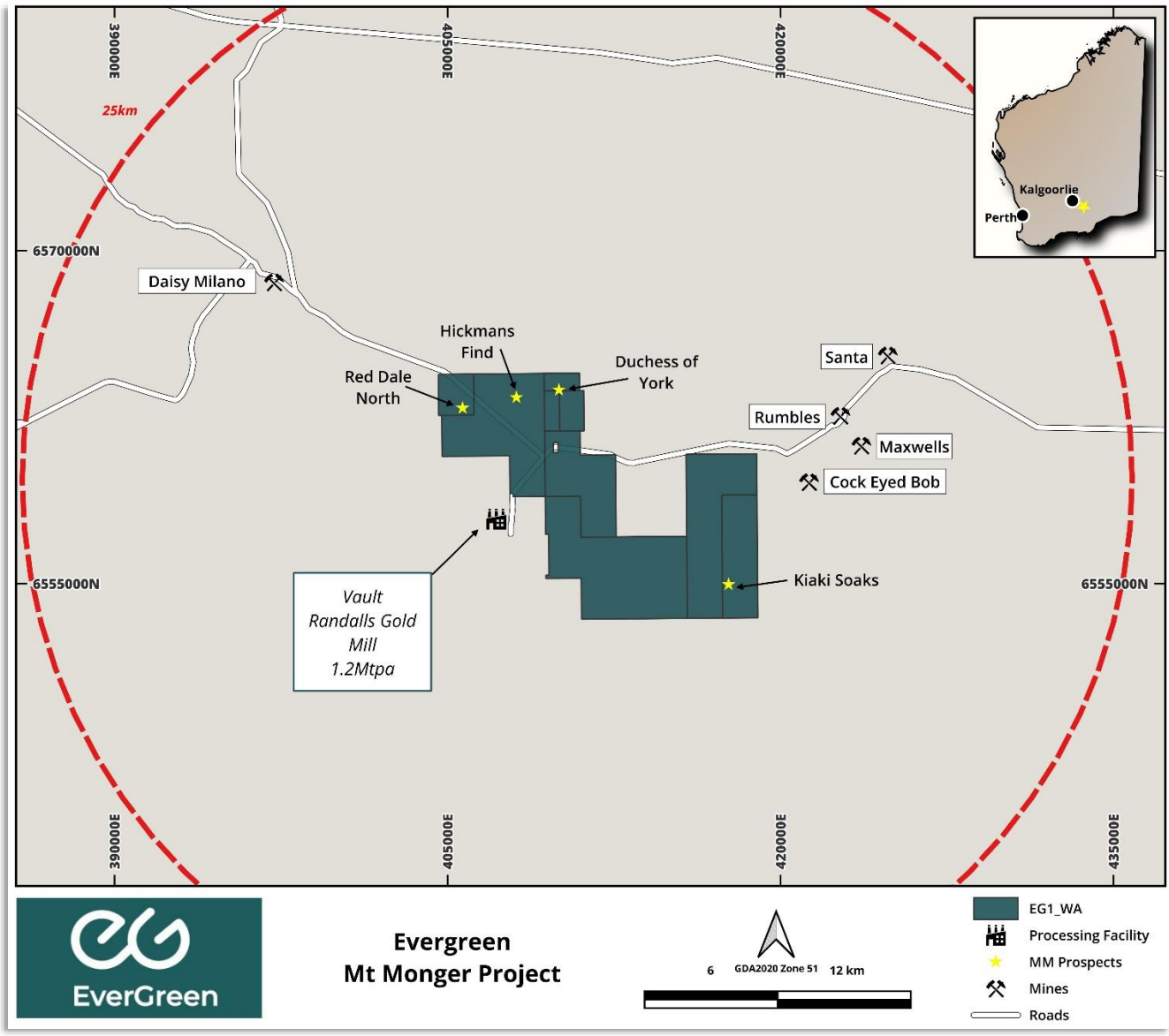

Figure 1: Evergreen's Mt Monger Gold Project

MT MONGER GOLD PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Mt Monger Gold Project is circa 70km southeast from Kalgoorlie, covering a contiguous landholding along the Bare Hill Shear Zone – a major regional structure known to host significant gold mineralisation. Evergreen controls four key prospects – Duchess of York, Hickman's Find, Red Dale North and Kiaki Soaks – which are all positioned on this prospective structural corridor alongside

producing operations in the district. In addition, the tenure hosts several early-phase prospects that will require further ground-truthing before being advanced into the drilling pipeline.

As highlighted in Figure 1, the Mt Monger Gold Project is well positioned to leverage existing mining and processing infrastructure. The project sits less than 5km from Vault Minerals' 1.2Mtpa Randalls Gold Mill, with additional mills at Jubilee, St Ives, and Lakewood located less than 50km away.

Access to, and availability of, these mills would necessarily be subject to further discussion if the Company succeeds in proving up a suitable resource base.

Moreover, six operating gold mines lie within a 25km radius, including Daisy Milano, Majestic, and Maxwell's, supported by a well-developed road network, power access, and mining services based in Kalgoorlie. This infrastructure footprint significantly reduces capital intensity, providing clear optionality for toll treatment or rapid development.

Evergreen's geology team has identified the Duchess of York Prospect as the immediate priority, with a detailed Site Review and field reconnaissance confirming potential for increasing the known gold mineralisation and extending along strike. Further, preliminary programs can systematically build on legacy work and potentially extend known mineralisation at the Duchess of York Prospect, while enabling Hickman's Find, Red Dale North and Kiaki Soaks to be materially advanced.

Early-phase targets across the broader landholding are being prioritised for ground-truthing, soil sampling and mapping to expand the pipeline of drill-ready opportunities. As such, this combination of known mineralisation, near-term drill targets, and extensive prospectivity across the tenure underpins the Mt Monger Gold Project's significant exploration potential.

Figure 2: Drone photo showing Duchess of York and nearby prospects relative to Randalls Mill

Duchess of York Prospect

As the Duchess of York Prospect (Figure 2) is the most advanced within the Mt Monger Gold Project, it is the immediate focus of exploration activities. The Prospect sits on a south-dipping thrust within the Bare Hill Shear, where carbonate altered mafics host multiple steep, parallel lodes. The structural corridor is strongly defined by fuchsite–carbonate alteration, quartz veining, and contrasting lithologies, potentially creating a fertile trap for gold mineralisation.

Historic drilling by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1980s returned results[2] including 20m @ 2.9g/t Au from surface and 6m @ 3.9g/t Au from 118m. Subsequent work by Mt Monger Resources[2] extended mineralisation northward by ~500m, confirming grades and demonstrating the system remains open along strike (Figures 3 & 4). Further, drill fences revealed a stacked lode geometry and potential for high-grade shoots in mafics, comparable to the nearby Salt Creek deposit[3].

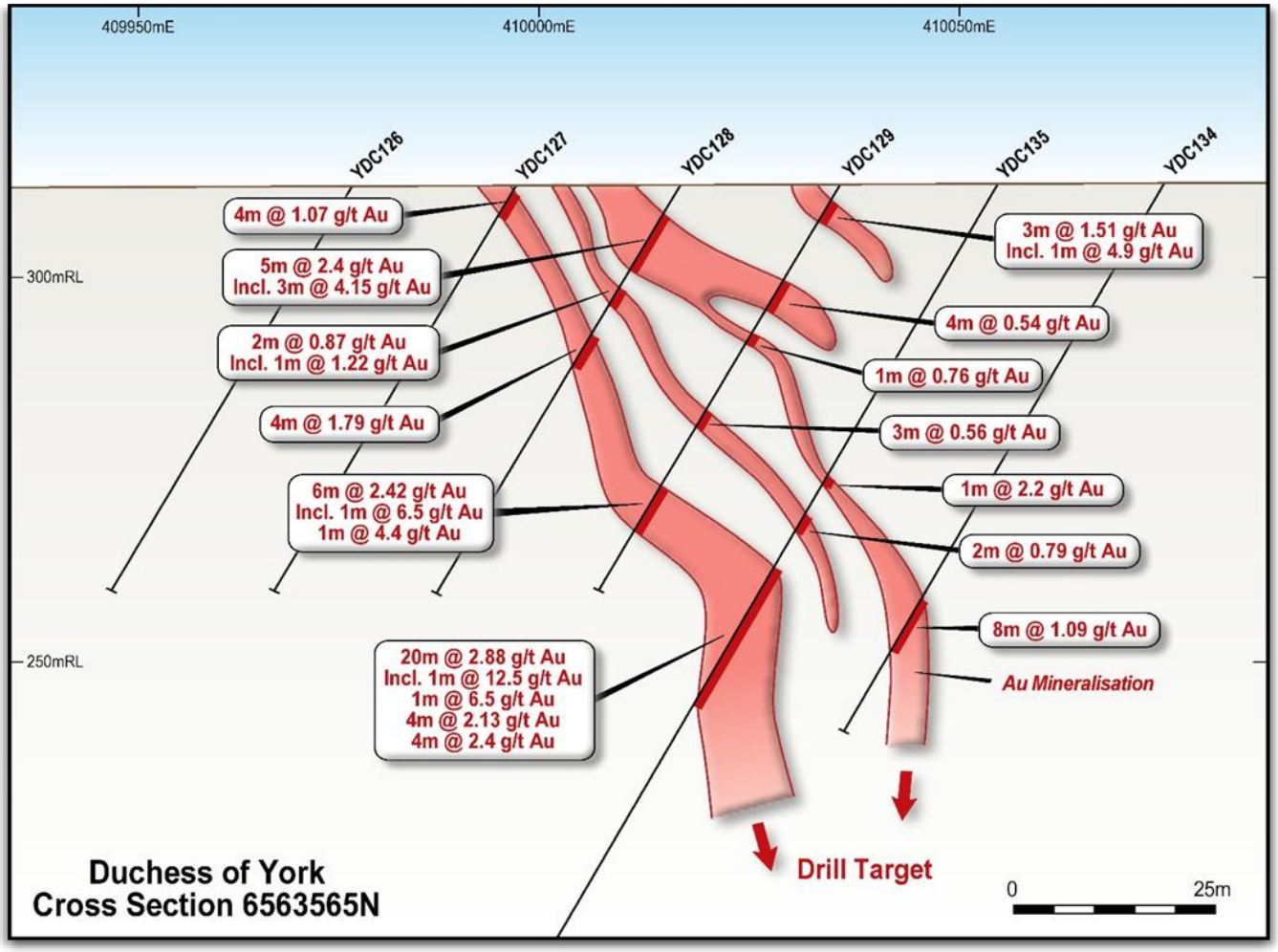

Figure 3: Duchess of York Cross-Section 6563565N

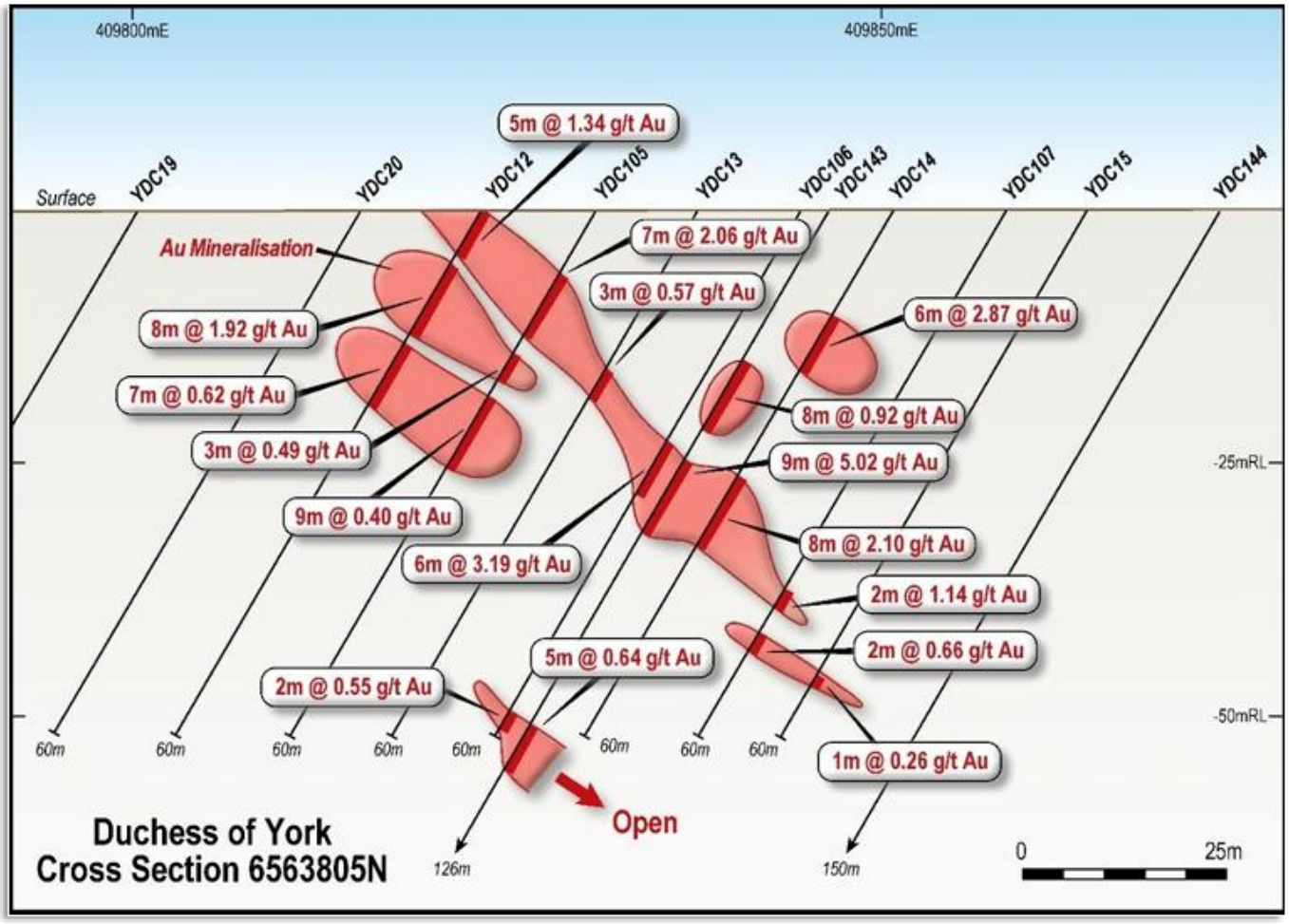

Figure 4: Duchess of York Cross-Section 6563805N

Due diligence field reconnaissance aligned with legacy reports via identifying extensive stockwork veining outcropping (Figure 5) along the shear contact, and previously unrecorded historic mining activity (Figure 6) to the southwest of the Duchess of York Prospect. Offset structures, with coincident soil anomalism, provide clear walk-up extensional drill targets, adding immediate upside potential beyond the established lodes.

Evergreen's preliminary work programs will focus on verifying and then building upon previous work, while testing these new extensional targets. This approach is designed to rapidly build confidence in Duchess of York Prospect as a fundamental foundation to provide a platform for deeper drilling, step-outs, and future development studies.

Figure 5: Quartz Stockwork Veining outcrop at Duchess of York

Figure 6: Historic Mining at Duchess of York South

Kiaki Soaks Prospect

The Kiaki Soaks Prospect is a standout opportunity at the Mt Monger Gold Prospect, where limited bedrock drilling has already returned strong results including 40m @ 2.5g/t Au from 32m and 2.4m @ 3.5g/t Au from 1.6m[3] (Figure 7). The gold mineralisation occurs within a sheared corridor interpreted to extend for ~2.5km, hosted by BIF and felsics – a proven setting for high-grade gold in the district.

Notably, the prospect is largely concealed beneath ~35m of transported cover, with only a small portion of the corridor drill tested to date. However, drilling undertaken to date has confirmed placer-style gold at the paleochannel base and a primary quartz-lode system beneath, though the broader bedrock system remains largely untested at depth (Figure 8-10).

With strong intercepts, multiple mineralisation styles, and proximity to operating mines such as Cock-Eyed Bob and Maxwells (within 5km), the Kiaki Soaks Prospect is also a priority target. The preliminary work program would integrate reprocessed gravity and magnetics, with advanced geophysics to define walk-up RC drill positions and potentially aim to unlock the scale of the system.

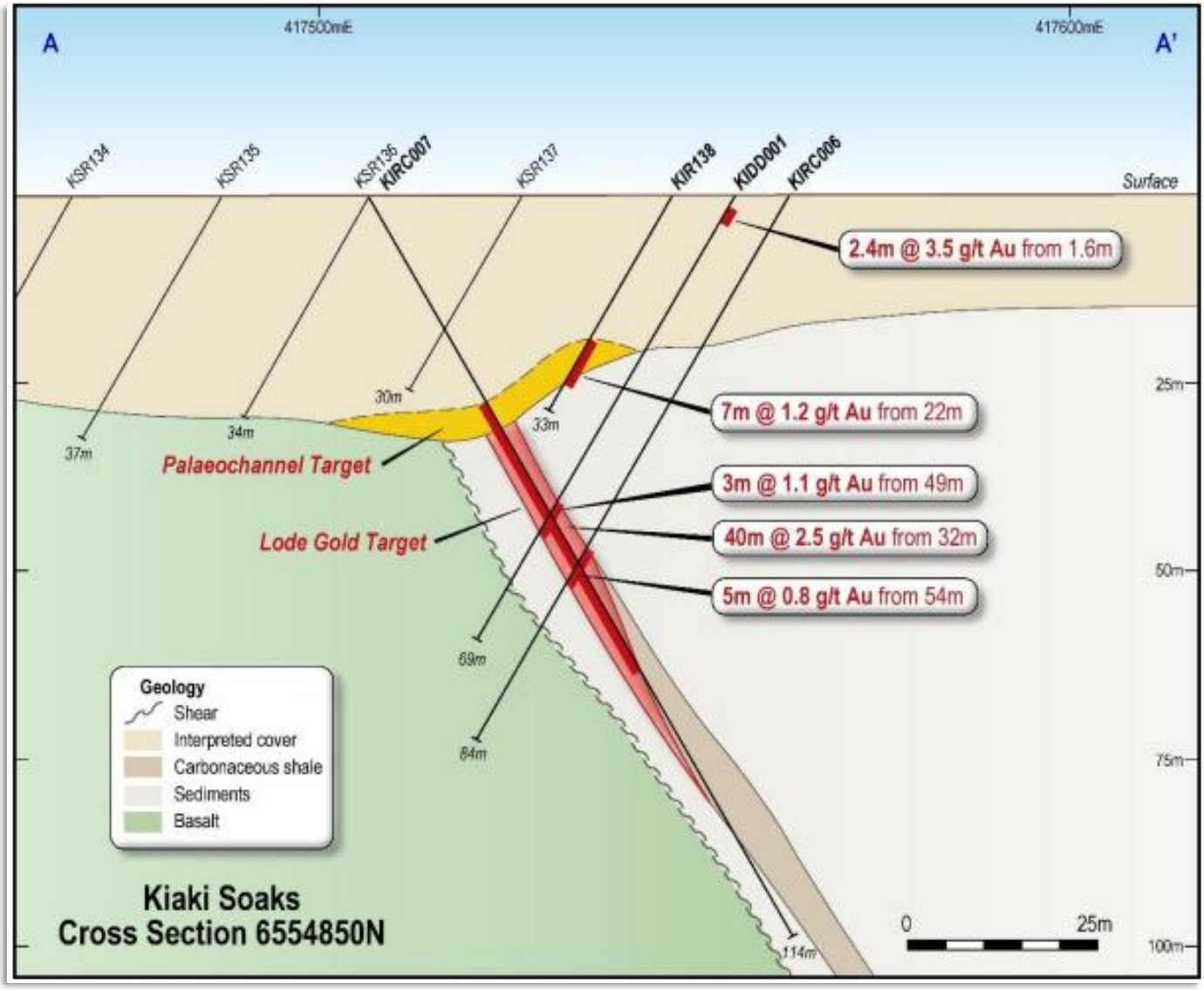

Figure 7: Kiaki Soaks Cross Section 6554850N

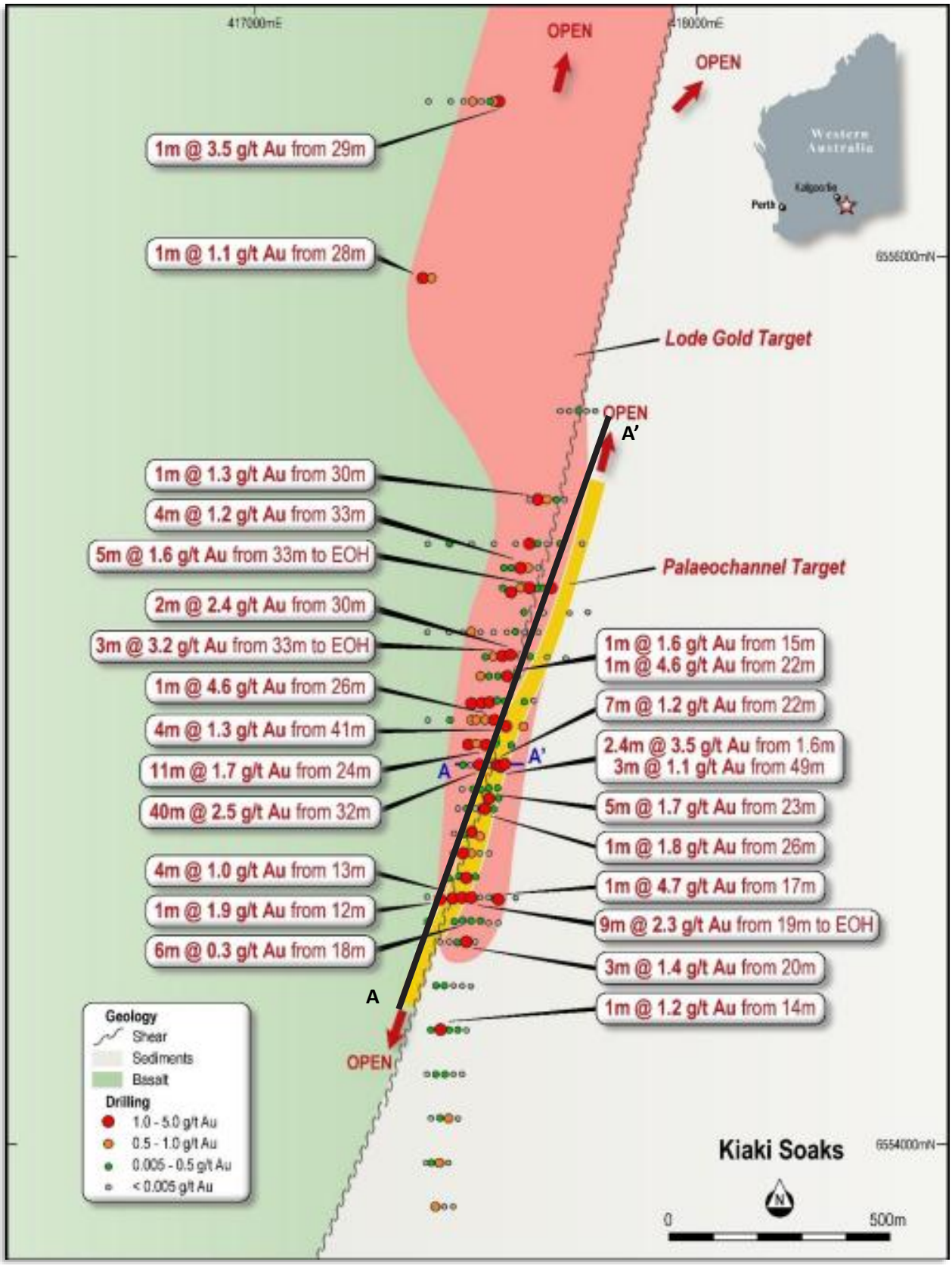

Figure 8: Kiaki Soaks Map with historic significant intersections

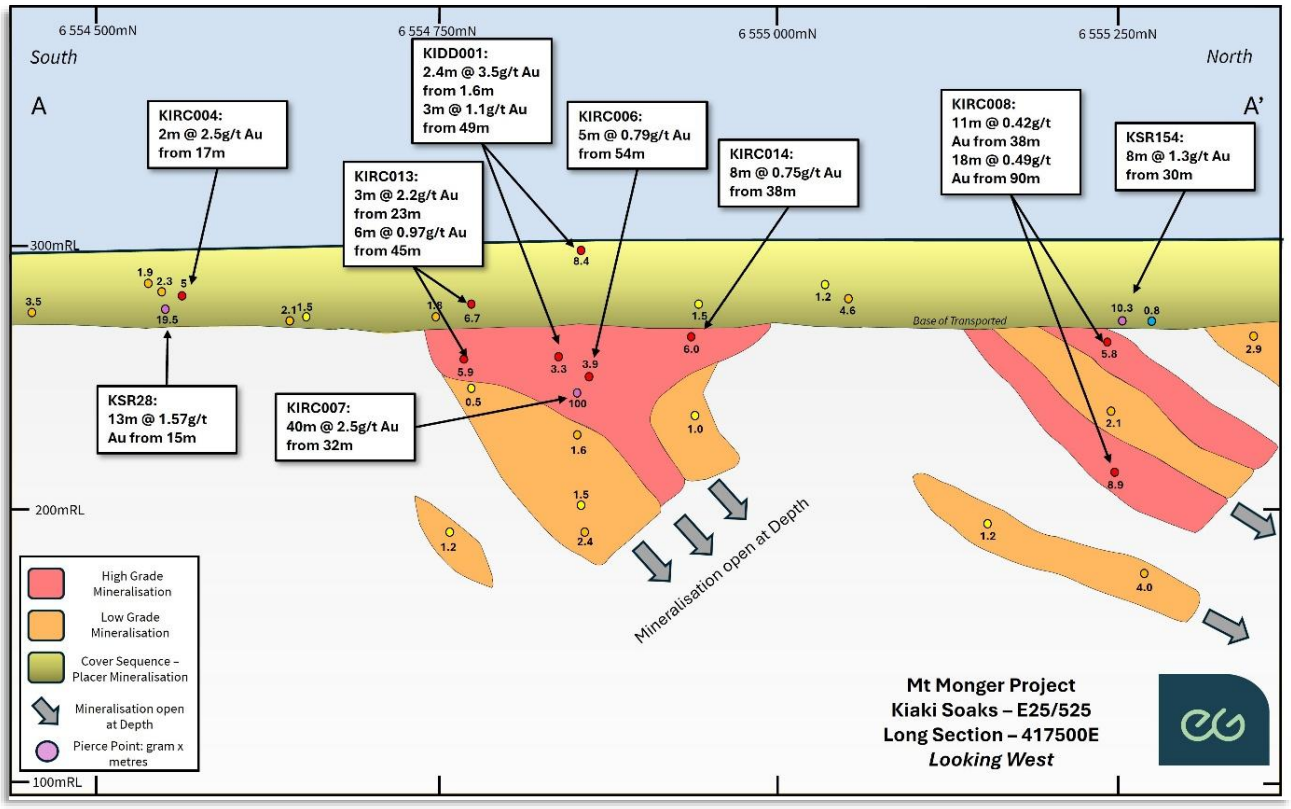

Figure 9: Kiaki Soaks Long Section showing historic pierce points rarely intersected primary mineralisation

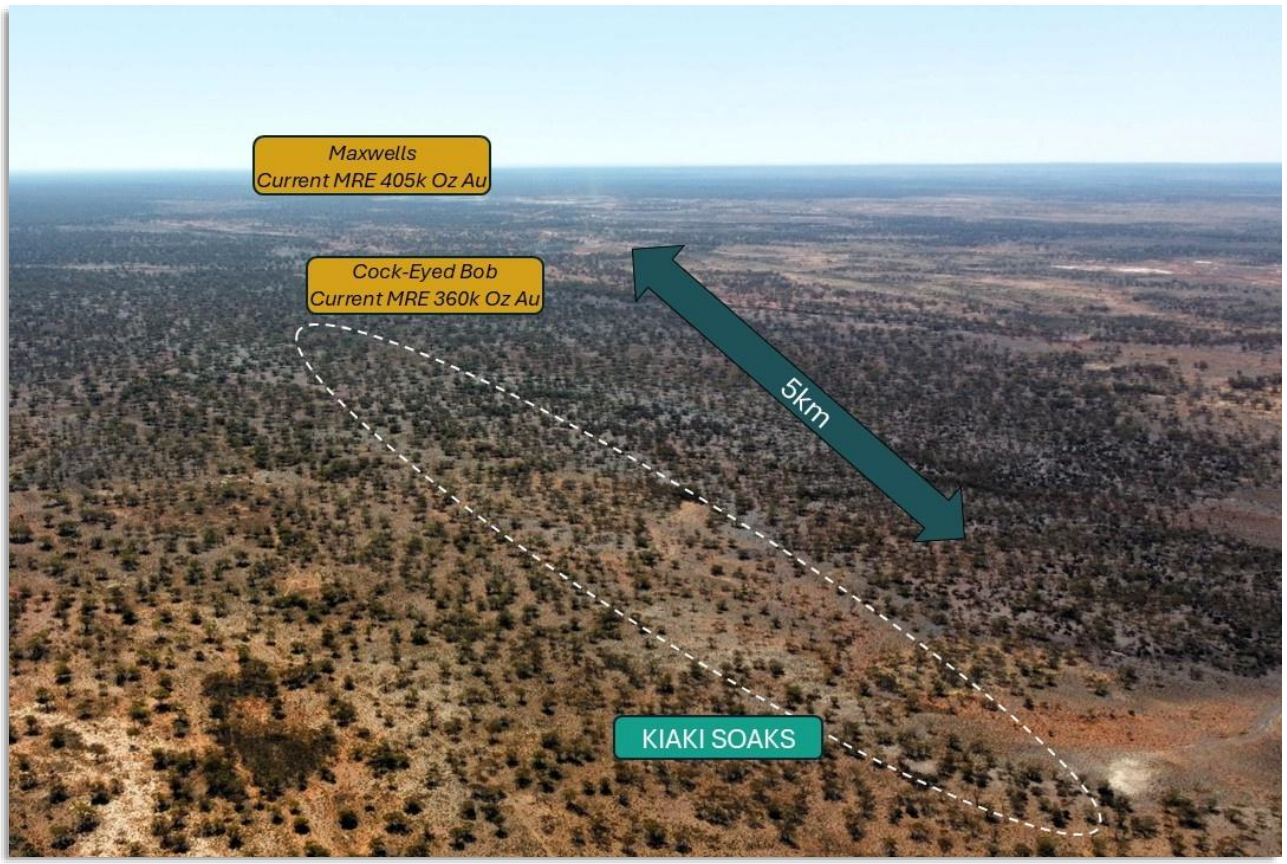

Figure 10: Kiaki Soaks Drone Image

Red Dale North Prospect

The Red Dale North Prospect represents a developing target with both primary bedrock lodes and high-grade placer potential linked to the Red Dale paleochannel system. Drilling completed in 2022 confirmed ~250m of mineralisation hosted within dolerite shear zones (Figure 11), returning significant shallow intercepts such as 4m @ 1.91g/t Au and 4m @ 5.01g/t Au[1] Notably, gold mineralisation remains open, highlighting strong scope for strike extensions.

The exploration strategy at the Red Dale North Prospect is likely to combine step-out RC drilling to extend the known lode system with targeted aircore drilling designed to trace placer mineralisation further into the Lake Lefroy system.

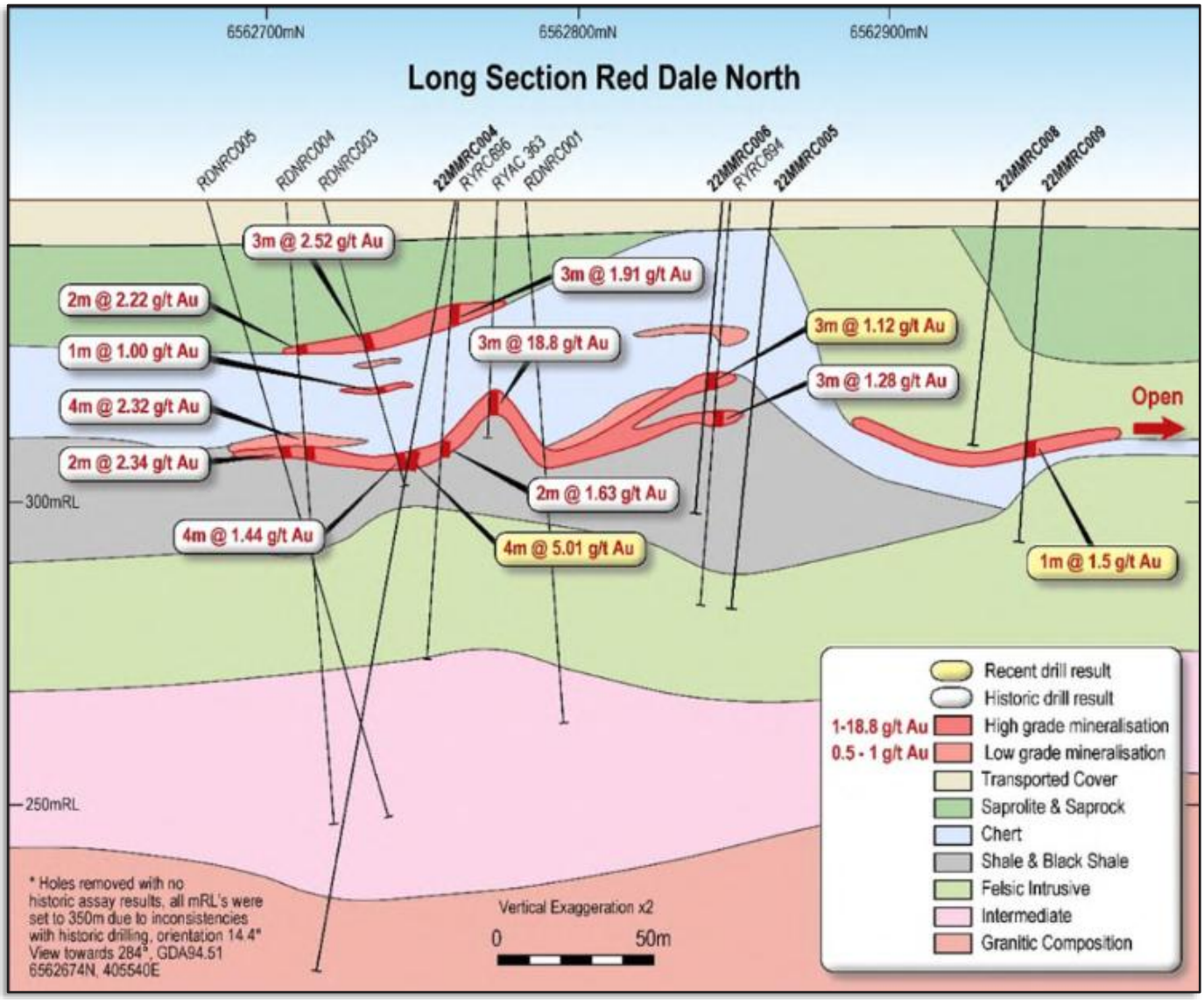

Figure 11: Red Dale North Long Section

Hickman's Find Prospect

Historical drilling by WMC[3] in the 1980s was entirely based on shallow holes drilled to less than 60m depth. The gold mineralisation identified is hosted within ferruginous BIF and carbonaceous shale, bounded by ultramafic sequences, returning significant intercepts such as 2m at 3.27g/t Au from 14m (YDC088) and 6m at 1.1g/t Au from 20m (YDC092). Field reconnaissance identified historic mining activity along strike to the north-west, offering a clear extensional avenue for follow-up.

Modern exploration has barely tested Hickman's beyond shallow drilling, leaving significant room for discovery at depth. Evergreen's preliminary work program focuses on systematically investigating this extension and testing beneath the historical workings, combining deeper drilling with re-processing magnetics and gravity to refine structural targeting.

Next Steps

Evergreen's immediate priorities at the Mt Monger Gold Project include finalising the project acquisition, advance technical work to define high-value drill targets and secure regulatory approvals to undertake an inaugural drilling campaign.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Evergreen Lithium.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT

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Competent Persons Statement[1]

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Glenn Grayson who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Grayson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve'. Mr Grayson consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. All exploration results reported have previously been released to ASX. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. Forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. Evergreen Lithium Limited does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither Evergreen Lithium Limited or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

REFERENCES

1) Mt Monger Resources Ltd (2022). ASX Announcement – Drilling Intersects More Gold, Mt Monger Project. Released 14 June 2022 https://stocknessmonster.com/announcements/mtm.asx-6A1095408/
2) Mt Monger Resources Ltd (2021). *ASX Announcement – Re-assays Confirm Significant Gold Intersections in Drilling at Mt Monger.* Released 22 October 2021 https://stocknessmonster.com/announcements/mtm.asx-6A1057449/
3) FRM Geological Services (2021). Independent Geologist's Report prepared for Mt Monger Resources Limited. Prepared by F. Repacholi-Muir, BSc (Geol & Soil Sc), GradCertAppFin, MAIG. May 2021.

APPENDIX 1 - 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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ Conventional Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to obtain representative 1 metre samples of approximately 1.5kg using a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. ○ The remaining material from each metre was collected from the cyclone as a bulk sample of approximately 15-20kg. ○ Bulk samples from each meter interval were spear sampled and combined to form a 3 metre composite sample of approximately 3kg. ○ In the laboratory, all samples are riffle split if required, then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay. ○ Sampling was carried out under MTM's standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered standard industry practice. ○ Drillhole information can be located in WAMEX reports: ▪ A70653 ▪ A70802 ▪ A70823 ▪ A56424 ▪ A60936 ▪ A65396 ▪ A66656 ▪ A71419 ▪ A92264 ▪ A70415 ▪ A45072 ▪ A59739 ▪ A65332 ▪ A66650 ▪ A74507 ▪ A79537 ▪ A80491 ▪ A82659 ▪ A82844 ▪ A84340 ▪ A84735 ▪ A84957 ▪ A85375 ▪ A92097 ▪ A92264 ▪ A94343 ▪ A95899 ▪ A96422 ▪ A98747 ▪ A104012 ▪ A104013 ▪ A107961 ▪ 110783

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Queens ○ 247 Drillholes have been completed across the project area by Historical owners. A total of 221 AC holes, 6 Diamond Holes, 16 RAB holes and 4 RC Holes ○ Holes were drilled to depths ranging from 18m to 363m ○ Holes were drilled at various azimuths, with dips largely at -60 and -90 degrees. ○ Historical Tenement owners include Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd, Pilbara Mines Ltd, Sons of Gwalia Ltd, and St Barbara Ltd ○ Drillhole information can be located in WAMEX reports: ▪ A64066 ▪ A47244 ▪ A50936 ▪ A61673 ▪ A62553 ▪ A65854 ▪ A67076 ▪ A74304 ▪ A89148 ▪ A78842 ▪ A82836 ▪ A98017 ▪ A75283
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).*	• Mt Monger: ○ RC percussion drilling was completed using a 4.5 to 5 inch face sampling hammer bit. • Queens: ○ 247 Drillholes have been completed across the project area by Historical owners. A total of 221 AC holes, 6 Diamond Holes, 16 RAB holes and 4 RC Holes ○ Drilling methods and equipment were to best industry standard.
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ RC percussion drill samples recoveries were assessed visually. ○ Recoveries remained relatively consistent throughout the program and are estimated to be 100% for 95% of drilling. ○ Poor (low) recovery intervals were logged and entered into the drill logs. ○ The cone splitter was routinely cleaned and inspected during drilling. ○ Care was taken to ensure calico samples were of consistent volume. ○ Assays are not yet available to assess whether any sample bias exists. • Queens ○ No Recovery Information is available for Historic Drilling. ○ Historic Drilling was completed to industry standard.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been*	• Mt Monger: ○ RC percussion samples were logged geologically

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	on a one metre interval basis, including but not limited to: recording colour, weathering, regolith, lithology, veining, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation (type and abundance). ○ Logging was at a qualitative and quantitative standard appropriate for RC percussion drilling and suitable to support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. ○ Representative material was collected from each RC percussion drill sample and stored in a chip tray. These chip trays were transferred to a secure Company storage facility located in Kalgoorlie. ○ All holes and all relevant intersections were geologically logged in full. • Queens: ○ Geological logs were completed for all drill holes by an experienced geologist. ○ Historic Drilling was completed to industry standard.
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ 1m bulk samples recovered from the drill rig cyclone were spear sampled and combined to make 3m composite samples. ○ >95% of the samples were dry in nature. ○ RC percussion samples were weighed, dried and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard and appropriate. ○ MTM has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and field duplicates which account for approximately 5% of the total submitted samples. ○ The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of precious metal mineralisation previously recorded for the area. • Queens: ○ Historic Drilling and Sampling was completed to industry standard.
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ All 3m composite drilling samples have been submitted for assay a multi-element suite using multi-acid (4 acid) digestion with an ICP/AES finish and with a 50g Fire Assay for gold with an AAS finish. ○ The assay techniques are considered appropriate and are industry best standard. ○ The techniques are considered to be a near total digest, only the most resistive minerals are only partially dissolved. ○ An internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicates accounts for approximately 8% of the total submitted samples. ○ The certified reference materials used have a representative range of values typical of low, moderate and high grade gold mineralisation. Standard results for drilling demonstrated assay values are both accurate and precise. Blank results demonstrate there is negligible cross-contamination between samples. Duplicate results suggest there is reasonable repeatability

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between samples. • Queens: ○ Historic Drilling and Sampling was completed to industry standard.
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ Significant intersections have not been verified. ○ No dedicated twin holes have yet been drilled for comparative purposes. ○ Primary data was collected via digital logging hardware and software using in-house logging methodology and codes. ○ Logging data was sent to the Perth based office where the data was validated and entered into an industry standard master database maintained by the MTM database administrator. • Queens: ○ Historic Drilling and Sampling was completed to industry standard.
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ Hole collar locations are surveyed prior to rehabilitation with handheld GPS instruments with accuracy ±3m. ○ Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using a gyro downhole survey tool at downhole intervals of approximately every 30m. ○ The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown in tables and on figures is MGA Zone 51, GDA94. ○ Topographic control is based on published topographic maps. • Queens: ○ All historical hole locations were collected to industry standards
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ Drill hole spacing is variable, as shown in diagrams in the body of the announcement. ○ Drill hole spacing and distribution is not considered sufficient as to make geological and grade continuity assumptions appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. ○ 3 metre sample compositing of the RC percussion drilling samples was routinely used. • Queens: ○ The drill spacing is variable but appropriate for the mineralisation target.
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.*	• Mt Monger: ○ The orientation of drilling and sampling is not anticipated to have any significant biasing effects. ○ The drill holes reported in this announcement are generally angled to the west and are interpreted to have intersected the mineralised structures approximately perpendicular to their dip. • Queens: ○ Holes were generally angled to intersect the interpreted depth extension of the target structures, at the optimal orientation. ○ No sampling bias due to drilling orientation is known at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Mt Monger: ○ Sample chain of custody was managed by MTM. ○ Sampling was carried out by MTM field staff. ○ Samples were transported to a laboratory in Kalgoorlie by MTM employees. • Queens: ○ No Specific Sample Security records are available for Historic Drilling, However Historic Drilling and Sampling was completed to Industry standard
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews were undertaken on sampling techniques and data. Drill data was reviewed internally by the Exploration Manager, Senior Exploration Geologist and Senior Geological Consultant.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements 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 tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Mt Monger: ○ The results relate to drilling completed on exploration licences E25/531, E25/532, E25/536 and prospecting licence P25/2490. ○ The tenements are held 100% by Mt Monger Resources Ltd, pursuant to purchase agreements that have been completed with vendors of these tenements. ○ The tenements mainly overlay the Mt Monger pastoral lease (LPL N050166). ○ The tenements are held securely and no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate have been identified. • Queens: ○ The Golden Manifiesto Projects is located in the Leonora District of WA. ○ The following tenements are the subject of this report. ▪ E 37/1571 ▪ P 37/9875 ▪ P 37/9725 ▪ P 37/9726 ▪ P 37/9727 ▪ P 37/9728 ▪ P 37/9329 ▪ P 37/9611 ▪ P 37/9763 ▪ E37/1592 All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mt Monger: ○ Gold mining in the Mt Monger area commenced in the late 1890s and continues to the present day. Exploration campaigns with the Mt Monger Gold Project area have generally focused on either the western portion of the Project (dominated by the Bulong Anticline) or the eastern portion of the Project (Mount Belches Formation). ○ The main gold prospects of Duchess of York and

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		Hickman's Find were originally drilled by WMC in the 1980's, with follow-up drilling completed by Hampton Hill Mining in the early 1990's. Additional exploration work was carried out over portions of the project area in the later 1990's by Titan Resources, Hampton Hill and Placer Dome in the early 2000's, after which the mineral titles covering the area were broken up into numerous individual holdings. ○ Following a consolidation of a number of the projects areas by Rubicon Resources in the mid 2000's, there was additional work carried under JV with both Integra Mining and Silver Lake Resources. ○ Geological mapping; geochemical sampling; regional geophysical surveys (magnetics and radiometrics); auger, RAB, aircore and RC percussion drilling has been completed over the project area and a number of gold occurrences identified. ○ Drilling is typically shallow and few prospect areas are considered to have been effectively tested. • Queens: ○ Numerous old shallow workings and prospecting pits occur at most of the projects in the Central Goldfields. The age of historical mining is not well constrained. ○ The historical exploration work has been limited in the Golden Manifesto tenements but includes geochemical sampling and drilling by a range of companies over the past 4 decades including the following. ○ E37/1571 – No Historic Activity ○ P37/9875 – No Historic Activity ○ P37/9725 – RAB Drilling (5 holes) by Sons of Gwalia – A64066. Soil Sampling (17 samples) by Terrain Minerals – A81616 ○ P37/9726 – Soil Sampling (4 Samples) by Terrain Minerals – A81616. Soil Sampling (1 Sample) by Pilbara Mines – A61673 ○ P37/9727 – RAB Drilling (4 holes) by Sons of Gwalia – A64066. Soil Sampling (49 Samples) by Terrain Minerals – A81616. ○ P37/9728 – No Historic Activity ○ P37/9329 – No Historic Activity ○ P37/9611 – Soil Samples (24 Samples) by Sons of Gwalia – A66773. Soil Samples (2 Samples) by DARLEX – A134676. ○ P37/9763 Soil Sampling (15 Samples) by Sons of Gwalia – A64713. ○ E37/1592 – AC Drilling (17 Holes) by Goldfields Exploration – A47244, A50936. AC Drilling (19 Holes) by Pilbara Mines – A61673, A62553. AC Drilling (116 holes) by Sons of Gwalia – A67076, A65854. AC Drilling (69 holes) by St Barbara – A89148, A74304. ○ E37/1592 – RC Drilling (2 holes) by Sons of Gwalia – A67076. RC Drilling (2 holes) by St Barbara – A75283, A89148. ○ E37/1592 – DD Drilling (6 holes) by St Barbara – A78842, A82836, A89148 and A98017.

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		○ E37/1592 – RAB Drilling (7 holes) by St Barbara – A74304, A89148.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mt Monger: ○ The Mt Monger Project is prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation associated with structures in Archaean greenstone units. ○ The Mt Monger Gold Project straddles the boundary between the upright, regional, folded mafic-ultramafic rocks of the Bulong Anticline (also known as the Yindarlgooda Dome) to the west and the Mount Belches Formation, a sequence of sedimentary rocks including highly magnetic banded iron formations (BIF) to the east. The Mount Belches Formation and the Bulong Anticline are separated by the major north-south trending Randall Shear Zone which is locally referred to as the Bare Hill Shear Zone. ○ The Bulong Anticline plunges to the south-southwest in the project area and comprises a felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence in the core of the anticline, overlain by a mafic volcanic sequence that becomes thinner and changes in composition (high-Mg to tholeiitic) from south to north. The area is characterised by a northwest-trending structures with several prominent regional fault systems. ○ The banded iron-formation layers within the Mount Belches sequence outline a regional-scale fold pattern that intensifies from open northwest-trending fold to isoclinal, attenuated north-trending folds towards the Randall Shear. ○ Primary gold mineralisation in the Bulong Anticline is structurally controlled and located at sites of rheological and chemical variability. Gold mineralisation is described as occurring in quartz veins with variable pyrite abundance. ○ Gold deposits in the area are situated on narrow shear zones that are oriented parallel to the southeast striking axial plane of the fold or on tensional splays trending north-northwest off the sheared contact between felsic and ultramafic rocks or on the contact between felsic intrusives and country rocks. Cross-cutting structures which appear to enhance mineralisation direction. ○ Economic mineralisation in the Mount Belches Beds is primarily restricted to the BIF units. Gold is hosted by magnetite-grunerite rich BIF, often proximal to shallowly south westerly-dipping quartz veins, where sulphur bearing hydrothermal fluids are interpreted to de-sulphidate in the brittle, more permeable BIF units. • Queens: ○ The Central Goldfields tenements are located in the Leonora District of the Central Goldfields. The projects lie within greenstone belts associated with several NW-trending faults such as the Ursus Fault Zone. The tenements in the same area as a number of significant gold deposits such as King of the Hills and Kailis.

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		○ The greenstones are also intruded by younger Archean granites. ○ The projects are prospective for orogenic Archaean shear-hosted gold systems and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) base-metal deposits.
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.*	All material information is summarised in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mt Monger ○ Length-weighted average grades are reported. ○ No maximum grade truncations have been applied. ○ Significant intersections are reported based on a 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade, with allowance for internal dilution by a maximum of one sub-grade sample. ○ Where appropriate higher-grade intersections are reported based on a 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no internal dilution. Refer to Appendix II for detail. ○ No metal equivalent values have been reported. • Queens: ○ All gold intercepts quoted within the Table in the body of the report are weighted averages Gold (g/t), using a cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported, true width is not known. • The relationship between mineralisation width and intercept length is not known. • Further drilling is required to determine the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle.

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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.*	• All appropriate diagrams are in the body of this report.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of assay results is not practicable. • Representative reporting of significant intersections is included in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other exploration data that is considered to be material to the results reported herein.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 'Further Work' is presented in the ' Next Steps' section of the ASX Release Body.