ASX Announcement

5 November 2026

Multiple Priority Tungsten Targets Identified at Moonlight Prospect

Highlights

- **Mapping and rock-chip assays confirm tungsten mineralisation within an interpreted shear zone extending over 3km of strike and up to approximately 500m wide at the Moonlight Prospect, part of the Blue Project.**
- **Initial rock-chip assays return tungsten grades up to 0.61% WO_3 with anomalous gold grades up to 0.25g/t Au.**
- **Multiple outcropping lode structures, ranging from 0.5m to 2m wide and hosting visible scheelite, have been identified and sampled with assays pending.**
- **Pegmatite dykes hosting quartz-tourmaline veining with visible scheelite have been identified at multiple locations and represent priority targets for further evaluation and drill targeting.**
- **Completion of the Right to Negotiate process for EL9889 has enabled accelerated systematic surface mapping and sampling across Moonlight, focused on defining and ranking tungsten targets for drilling.**
- **Moonlight is now a priority target for further drilling within the Blue Project.**

Right Resources Limited (ASX: **RRE**) (**Right Resources** or the **Company**) has received initial tungsten rock-chip assay results from the Moonlight Prospect (**Moonlight**), part of the Company's Blue Project[1] near Tumbarumba, New South Wales (Figure 1).

The initial assay results, together with expanded geological mapping and geophysical interpretation, have further defined Moonlight as a priority tungsten exploration target within the Blue Project.

Geophysical interpretation using radiometric and magnetic survey data has defined a weakly magnetic northwest-trending shear zone extending for over 3km and up to approximately 500m wide. Surface mapping has identified multiple tungsten-bearing quartz lodes, veins and pegmatites within and adjacent to this interpreted structural corridor.

Rock-chip samples within the interpreted northwest-trending shear zone returned tungsten (W) values ranging from 21.6 ppm W to 4,860 ppm W (0.003% to 0.61% WO_3), including multiple samples returning more than 0.1% WO_3 (Figure 1).

At the southern extent of the shear zone, the interpreted structure terminates against an interpreted hornfels-rimmed intrusion. Mapping in this area has identified scheelite-bearing quartz-tourmaline veins with boxwork jointing textures hosted within pegmatites. Rock-chip sampling in this area includes RTRK569, which returned 4,860 ppm W (0.61% WO_3).

Importantly, continued mapping within the shear zone has identified multiple additional outcropping and subcropping quartz lodes, veins and pegmatites hosting visible scheelite (Figures 2 and 4). These include a series of scheelite-bearing quartz lodes ranging from 0.5m to 2m wide, which cross-cut the shear zone. One east-west trending lode has been traced over approximately 350m of strike (Figure 2). Further lodes have been mapped trending north to north-east direction and are associated with brecciated quartz-tourmaline textures and strong visual scheelite mineralisation, ranging from massive scheelite veins to disseminated scheelite. Samples from these newly mapped lodes have been submitted for laboratory analysis, with results pending.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 13 October 2026, Aster Gold Results Refine Targets as Blue Drilling Advances

Completion of the Right to Negotiate process for EL9889 has enabled the Company to accelerate systematic surface mapping and sampling across Moonlight. This work is being used to better define the geological architecture of the tungsten target zone and to rank priority targets for further drilling within the Blue Project.

The findings represent the first systematic evaluation of the Moonlight Prospect. While rock-chip sampling confirms tungsten mineralisation at surface, further drilling will be required to determine the extent, continuity and significance of mineralisation and assess the relationship between surface mineralisation and potential subsurface targets.

Managing Director Graham Howard commented:

"These initial results provide a strong start to our evaluation of Moonlight, confirming tungsten mineralisation at surface and returning multiple results above 0.1% WO_3 within the northwest-trending shear zone.

Importantly, our mapping is continuing to identify additional scheelite-bearing lodes, veins and pegmatites within this broader structural setting, with assays from a number of these newly identified areas still pending.

With the Right to Negotiate process now complete, we have accelerated systematic surface mapping and target definition work at Moonlight. This work is focused on ranking priority tungsten targets for further drilling within the Blue Project."

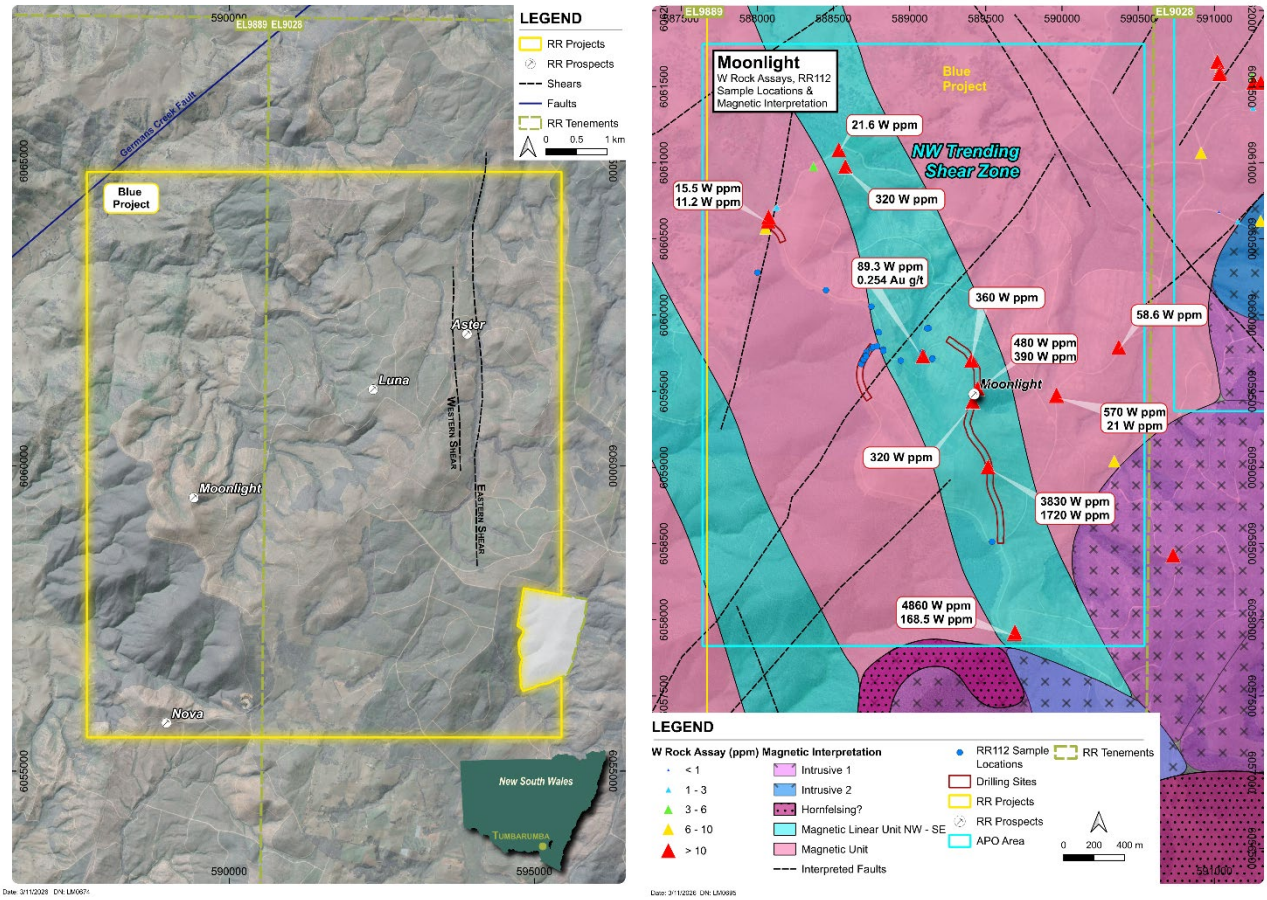


Figure 1: (left) Location of the Blue Project and associated prospects, Tumbarumba, NSW; and (right) Moonlight Prospect showing rock-chip sample locations and tungsten (W) results in ppm over the magnetic interpretation, highlighting the interpreted northwest-trending shear zone.

Rock-Chip Sampling Results

A total of 27 rock-chip samples were collected from float, outcrop and subcrop across EL9889 as part of the Company's initial systematic evaluation of the Moonlight Prospect.

Within the interpreted northwest-trending shear zone, 11 rock-chip samples returned tungsten values ranging from 21.6 ppm W to 4,860 ppm W (0.003% to 0.61% WO_3).

The strongest tungsten results within the interpreted zone include:

- 4,860 ppm W (0.61% WO_3) in sample RTRK569;
- 3,830 ppm W (0.48% WO_3) in sample RTRK567; and
- 1,720 ppm W (0.22% WO_3) in sample RTRK566.

The results confirm tungsten mineralisation at surface within the interpreted target zone and support the geological and geophysical interpretation being used to refine priority areas for follow-up exploration.

Gold anomalism has also been identified locally associated with the mapped lode structures, with rock-chip assays returning up to 0.25g/t Au (RTRK592) (Figure 1). The current exploration focus at Moonlight remains primarily tungsten.

Table 1: Tungsten rock-chip assay results within the interpreted northwest-trending shear zone.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	W_ppm	WO3 (%)	Bi_ppm	Au_ppm
RTRK569	EL9889	ROCK	589691	6057921	4860	0.6129	18.75	0.089
RTRK567	EL9889	ROCK	589515	6059006	3830	0.483	86.7	0.003
RTRK566	EL9889	ROCK	589515	6059006	1720	0.2169	158	0.023
RTRK575	EL9889	ROCK	589446	6059519	480	0.0605	89.5	0.017
RTRK576	EL9889	ROCK	589446	6059519	390	0.0492	36.5	0.007
RTRK564	EL9889	ROCK	589406	6059704	360	0.0454	2.55	0.004
RTRK577	EL9889	ROCK	589414	6059433	320	0.0404	140	0.005
RTRK591	EL9889	ROCK	588578	6060976	320	0.0404	20.9	0.001
RTRK570	EL9889	ROCK	589686	6057911	168.5	0.0212	2.27	0.007
RTRK592	EL9889	ROCK	589087	6059732	89.3	0.0113	282	0.254
RTRK568	EL9889	ROCK	588535	6061086	21.6	0.0027	1.17	0.001

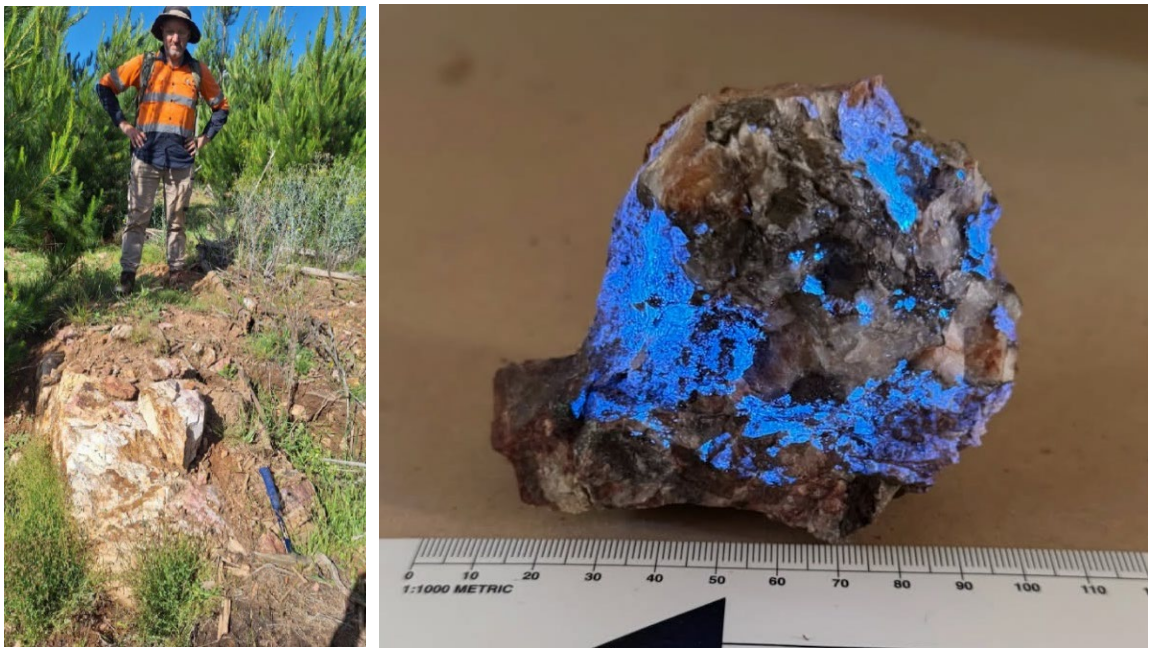


Figure 2: Moonlight Main Lode 2, an east-west trending quartz lode mapped over approximately 350 m of strike: (left) approximately 1 m wide quartz lode, with field team member shown for scale; and (right) sample RTRK624 showing visible scheelite veining under short-wave ultraviolet light. Laboratory assay results for RTRK624 are pending.



Figure 3: Moonlight Main Lode 1, a north-northeast trending quartz lode mapped over >50 m of strike, comprising an approximately 1 m to 2 m wide quartz lode hosting vein and disseminated blebs of scheelite, with field team member shown for scale.

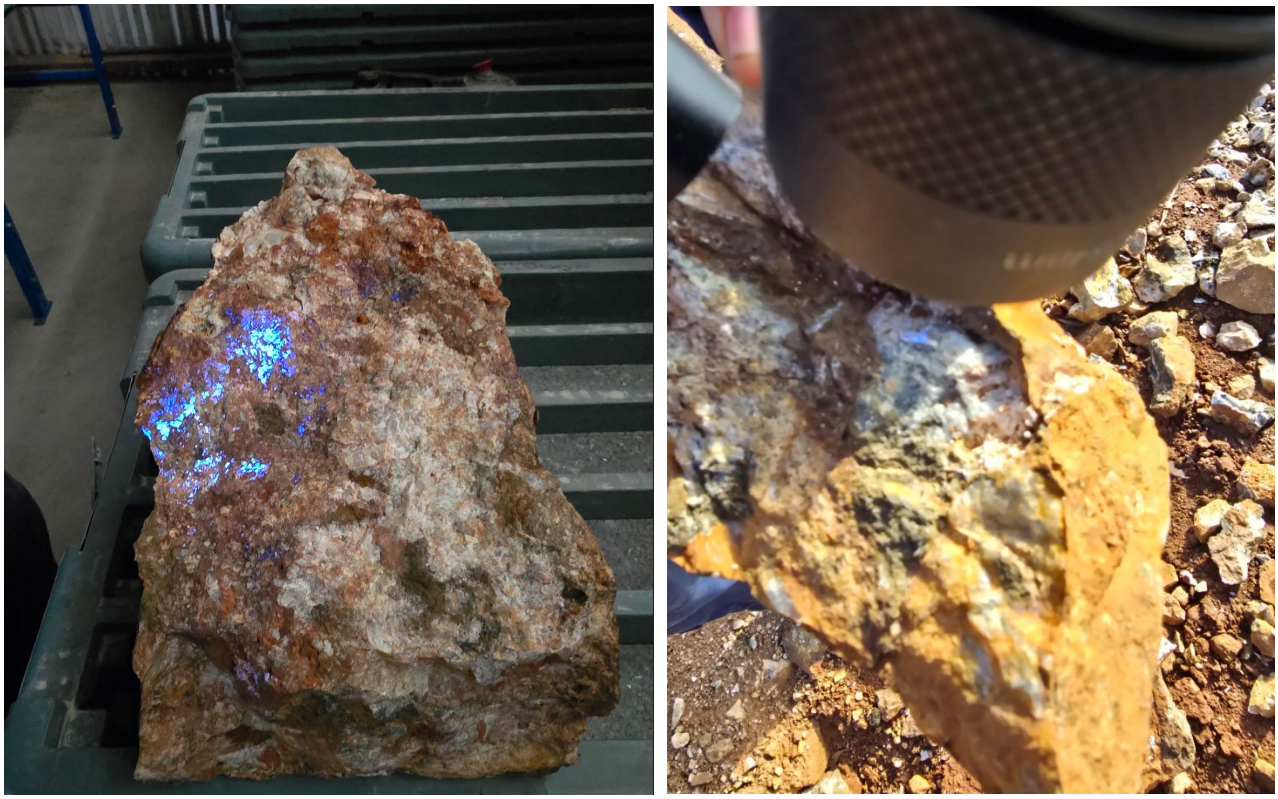


Figure 4: Moonlight Main Lode 1: (left) quartz lode showing visible scheelite veining under ultraviolet light; and (right) sample showing disseminated scheelite under ultraviolet light. Laboratory assay results for Main Lode 1 are pending.

Cautionary Statement – Rock-Chip Sampling Results and Visual Observations

Rock-chip samples are selective in nature and may not be representative of the overall mineralised system. The reported assay results should not be interpreted as indicating average grade, continuity or economic viability. Further sampling and drilling are required to determine the extent and significance of mineralisation. The identified prospective zone should not be interpreted as a continuous zone of mineralisation.

Scheelite has also been identified through visual observation under short-wave ultraviolet light. Visual observations alone do not establish tungsten grade or mineralisation continuity. Laboratory assay results are pending for a number of the newly identified scheelite-bearing lodes and veins.

Next steps

The Company's immediate exploration priorities at Moonlight are to:

- Complete accelerated geological mapping and rock-chip and soil sampling across the northwest-trending tungsten shear zone.
- Receive and interpret pending laboratory assays from newly mapped scheelite-bearing lodes, veins and pegmatites.
- Integrate geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to further define the structural setting and rank priority tungsten targets.
- Prioritise Moonlight targets for further drilling within the Blue Project, subject to applicable approvals.
- Report further exploration and drilling results as they become available.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Right Resources Limited.

Further Information

Graham Howard

Managing Director

E: info@rightresources.com.au

Jessamyn Lyons

Company Secretary

E: jessamyn.lyons@rightresources.com.au

Media

David Tasker

Chapter One

E: dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au

Follow Us

About Right Resources

Right Resources Limited is a New South Wales-based mineral exploration company focused on advancing a portfolio of gold, tungsten and copper assets across 2,459km² of tenements in the Tumbarumba and New England regions, both located within historically significant goldfields.

The Company's portfolio comprises 10 wholly owned exploration licences in New South Wales: eight in the Tumbarumba Region and two in New England. Exploration at Tumbarumba is focused on gold, tungsten and copper targets within the Lachlan Fold Belt and near the Gilmore Fault Zone.

The portfolio includes the Pilot Project, where historical underground gold production and modern drilling have informed an evolving intrusion-related exploration model, and the Blue Project, where surface exploration has identified tungsten-bismuth-gold anomalism and scheelite-bearing quartz-tourmaline veining. The Company is progressing maiden aircore drilling at Blue and refining targets at Pilot.

Forward Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements or information, including forecasts, projections, opinions and conclusions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance or statements of fact. Actual events and results may differ materially due to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including funding requirements, metal prices, exploration and development risks, operational challenges, competition, regulatory restrictions, title matters and broader business, economic, political and social conditions. Although Right Resources believes there is a reasonable basis for any forward-looking statements, such statements involve significant risks and uncertainties.

Competent Person Statements

Graham Howard

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Graham Howard, who is Managing Director of Right Resources Limited. Mr Howard is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM).

Mr Howard 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 Reserves” (JORC, 2012). Mr Howard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results and metallurgical testwork has been extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 21 May 2026, 15 June 2026, 17 July 2026, 5 August 2026, 12 August 2026, 24 August 2026, 27 August 2026 and 13 October 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified. All previously released market announcements referred to in this announcement can be found at rightresources.com.au

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1, Sections 1 - 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Samples taken by the Company across the Blue Project include an extensive database of surface rock-chip samples collected during ongoing exploration programs. • This announcement reports assay results from **27 surface rock samples** of float, outcrop and subcrop collected by experienced field personnel at the Moonlight Prospect. Sampling was undertaken within a softwood plantation where plantation activities have brought some in situ quartz vein material to surface. Float samples are interpreted to be locally derived from proximal subcrop and to have been displaced by approximately 5 m or less from their original position. • Representative samples of outcrop were visually assessed and collected. • The Company also applied visual inspection and short wavelength ultraviolet light to confirm visible scheelite.
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)	• No drilling has occurred across the Moonlight Prospect on EL9889.
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.	• No drilling has occurred across the Moonlight Prospect on EL9889.
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.	• All rock samples were geologically logged. Geological logging per sample is qualitative in nature. • The rock samples reflect a surface point sample and do not represent a total length across the area. • Photos of the samples were taken of samples as part of Company protocols. • GPS coordinates were recorded for each sample site.
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.	• Whole-sample processing was completed by the laboratory for the 27 rock samples reported in this announcement. • No splitting of the samples occurred due to sample weight being <3kg. • The rock samples taken by the Company indicate the potential grade variability within the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• No field duplicates of rock samples were taken. • Samples were subject to four-acid near-total digestion followed by ICP-AES/ICP-MS analysis using the ME-MS61L multi-element suite. Gold was analysed separately by fire assay using method Au-ICP22. • Rock samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane as whole samples. • Samples were dried (ALS DRY-21), coarse crushed, and the entire sample was pulverised to a target of 85% passing 75 µm (ALS PREP-22). No sub-sample split was taken before pulverising.
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 (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**For the 27 rock samples reported in this announcement:** • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm, before the entire sample was pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm. • Multi-element analysis, including tungsten (W) and bismuth (Bi), was completed using ALS method ME-MS61L, comprising four-acid digestion of a 0.25 g aliquot followed by ICP-MS analysis. The method has a reported tungsten range of 0.008–10,000 ppm W. Four-acid digestion is considered near-total for most elements but may not fully dissolve scheelite; accordingly, reported W values are considered minimum values. • Gold was analysed using ALS method Au-ICP22, comprising a 50 g fire assay charge with ICP-AES finish and a reported analytical range of 0.001–10 ppm Au. • No results reported in this announcement exceeded the upper analytical limits of the methods used and no over-limit analyses were required. • The Company inserts certified reference material (CRM) for gold and geochemical sampling at a targeted frequency of one CRM per 20 samples, with blank material also inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. • CRM results were within acceptable limits of two standard deviations. • No external laboratory checks were undertaken.
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.	• No field duplicates of rock samples have been taken by the Company. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data received by the laboratory.
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.	• The horizontal datum used is GDA 94 and projection is MGA zone 55. The vertical datum is AHD71. • Surface topography has been generated using a high-resolution LiDAR survey completed by the Company in October 2023.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The surface topography has been used to improve elevations of the sample data. • A handheld GPS unit was used to determine sample location, with an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m.
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.	• Rock samples were collected during soil sampling and geological reconnaissance where float, outcrop or subcrop was identified. • Limited rock out crop occurs at surface and, as a result, rock-chip sample location are clustered and not evenly distributed across the prospect. • The sampling program was undertaken within a recently planted pine forest • Aircore drilling has commenced elsewhere within the Blue Project. Drill assay results are pending and are not reported in this announcement. • The distribution of sampling is limited to the surface and is not used for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. • No sample compositing has been applied. Rock samples reflect point sampling at surface.
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.	• Rock samples were collected during reconnaissance along roads and within forested areas where outcrop or subcrop was identified. • The mineralisation system is hosted predominantly within a coarse-crystalline tonalite intrusive package. • Lode- and vein-style structures ranging from approximately 0.5 m to 2 m wide display brecciated, vuggy and boxwork textures and host disseminated and vein-style scheelite. These structures have been observed in both east-west and north to north-northeast orientations. At the date of this announcement, one east-west trending lode has been mapped over approximately 350 m of strike and is characterised by strong visible scheelite mineralisation (Figure 2). Reconnaissance sample RTRK592, collected proximal to this lode, returned 0.25 g/t Au. Samples collected from scheelite-bearing lodes have been submitted for laboratory analysis, with results pending. • Near the interpreted southern termination of the northwest-trending shear zone, a series of quartz-tourmaline veins, tonalite and pegmatite host scheelite mineralisation. Initial sampling from this area returned anomalous tungsten values ranging from 168.5 ppm to 4,860 ppm W. • Work by CODES is in progress to evaluate vein, alteration, mineralisation and metal-zonation characteristics within the Blue Project.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The Company maintains a chain of custody of all samples from collection through to laboratory submission.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• CODES is currently completing age dating of mineralisation as part of research on the Blue Project.

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.	• EL9889 (Westdale) is held by Green Hills Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Right Resources Ltd, in New South Wales, Australia. • The samples were collected in the Green Hills State Forest (pine) operated by NSW forestry. • Historical alluvial mining has been mined in the creeks through the Project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historic mining work occurred between 1855 and 1954 across the Tumbarumba Gold Fields. • The Company has obtained hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this information as part of its historical review in preparation for their current work program. • The historic data comprises mine production records from the NSW Mine Registrar. • There is no known modern exploration in the Blue Project area on EL9889.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The broader mineralisation system is interpreted to represent a reduced intrusion-related system. • The Moonlight Prospect is centred on a geophysical interpretation based on radiometric, and magnetic datasets. District-scale interpretation has identified a weakly magnetic, northwest-trending feature extending over 3 km of strike and approximately 500 m wide. • At the Luna Prospect, approximately 2 km east of Moonlight, northwest-trending tungsten anomalism was identified from 200 m × 200 m soil sampling. This tungsten trend supported follow-up ground exploration at Moonlight to test for a potentially related tungsten-bearing structural trend.
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.	• No drilling has occurred across the Moonlight Prospect on EL9889.
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	• No data aggregation or grade cuts have occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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').	• Geophysical interpretation and field mapping indicate a northwest-trending shear zone hosting pegmatites, lodes and vein-style mineralisation. Mapping has identified individual lodes with north to north-northeast and east-west orientations. • At the southern termination of the interpreted Moonlight northwest-trending shear zone, multiple quartz-tourmaline vein zones are associated with pegmatite dykes and tungsten anomalism. • Further mapping is required to determine the extent of the scheelite-bearing structures and the relationship between tungsten and gold mineralisation and the interpreted intrusions in this area. • Surface mapping and selective rock-chip samples are being used to refine target geometry. Mineralisation continuity and true width have not been established.
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.	• For a plan image of the sample distribution across the project area refer to Figures 1 and 2. • Only surface point samples have been reported therefore sections are not applicable.
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 data presented in this announcement are based on Company Sample data within the Tumbarumba Tenement Areas. • Reporting of both low and high grades have been included. • Refer to Appendix 2 for reported results.
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.	• The Company completed a high-resolution LiDAR survey in October 2023 and has subsequently undertaken geological mapping, geophysical interpretation, geochemical sampling and petrological studies across the Blue Project.
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.	• The Company will conduct follow-up mapping and systematic rock and soil sampling along the structures hosting the high-grade and anomalous samples within EL9889 to better define the geological architecture and extent of the anomalies. • Proposed further drilling on EL9889 remains subject to approvals. Assays will guide follow-up targeting.

Appendix 2 - Reporting Results

Table 2: Reported Assay Results (Rockchips) (Coordinate system GDA94/MGA55)

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	EASTING	NORTHING	W_ppm	WO3 (%)	Bi_ppm	Au_ppm
RTRK564	EL9889	ROCK	589406	6059704	360	0.0454	2.55	0.004
RTRK565	EL9889	ROCK	588063	6060606	2.5	0.0003	0.256	0.021
RTRK566	EL9889	ROCK	589515	6059006	1720	0.2169	158	0.023
RTRK567	EL9889	ROCK	589515	6059006	3830	0.483	86.7	0.003
RTRK568	EL9889	ROCK	588535	6061086	21.6	0.0027	1.17	0.001
RTRK569	EL9889	ROCK	589691	6057921	4860	0.6129	18.75	0.089
RTRK570	EL9889	ROCK	589686	6057911	168.5	0.0212	2.27	0.007
RTRK571	EL9889	ROCK	590343	6059041	7.52	0.0009	2.19	0.002
RTRK572	EL9889	ROCK	590372	6059791	58.6	0.0074	0.246	0.001
RTRK573	EL9889	ROCK	589962	6059472	21	0.0026	103.5	0.023
RTRK574	EL9889	ROCK	589964	6059477	570	0.0719	161.5	0.011
RTRK575	EL9889	ROCK	589446	6059519	480	0.0605	89.5	0.017
RTRK576	EL9889	ROCK	589446	6059519	390	0.0492	36.5	0.007
RTRK577	EL9889	ROCK	589414	6059433	320	0.0404	140	0.005
RTRK578	EL9889	ROCK	588071	6060618	15.5	0.002	11.1	0.003
RTRK579	EL9889	ROCK	588056	6060571	5.75	0.0007	0.943	0.001
RTRK580	EL9889	ROCK	588054	6060570	7.85	0.001	0.947	0.001
RTRK583	EL9889	ROCK	588093	6060633	2.04	0.0003	0.281	0.012
RTRK584	EL9889	ROCK	588066	6060608	3.2	0.0004	0.426	0.013
RTRK585	EL9889	ROCK	588066	6060608	1.215	0.0002	0.21	0.059
RTRK586	EL9889	ROCK	588074	6060645	11.15	0.0014	0.546	0.011
RTRK587	EL9889	ROCK	588078	6060653	5.05	0.0006	0.249	0.006
RTRK588	EL9889	ROCK	588120	6060702	2.38	0.0003	0.392	0.006
RTRK589	EL9889	ROCK	588130	6060709	2.08	0.0003	0.058	0.001
RTRK590	EL9889	ROCK	588369	6060976	5.26	0.0007	0.21	0.001
RTRK591	EL9889	ROCK	588578	6060976	320	0.0404	20.9	0.001
RTRK592	EL9889	ROCK	589087	6059732	89.3	0.0113	282	0.254