11 November 2026

ASX Announcement

Oxford University Confirms Exceptional Helium-3 Concentrations at Ramsay From Preliminary Results

Helium-3 of up to 1,220 ppt Identified – Approximately 165 Times Atmospheric Concentrations

Potential High-Value Strategic By-product Adds Further Upside to Gold Hydrogen's Helium Development

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Helium-3 confirmed in all six samples:** Oxford University's specialist noble gas laboratory confirmed Helium-3 (^{3}He) in all six gas samples collected during the 2026 Ramsay 1 and Ramsay 2 flow tests.
- **Exceptional Helium-3 concentrations:** Results of up to 1,220 ppt (Argon-corrected) from Ramsay 1 and 2 sampling are up to 165 times atmospheric concentrations of 7.3 ppt.
- **Confirmed in flowed gas:** Helium-3 was identified in the separated raw gas stream during sustained flow testing of Ramsay 1 and 2, confirming its presence in gas successfully brought to surface. Technology is emerging to separate Helium-3 from Helium gas streams.
- **Significant potential strategic value:** Helium-3 is one of the world's scarcest and most valuable gases, with reported indicative values of approximately US$18 million per kilogram, depending on purity and market conditions[11].
- **Critical advanced technology applications:** Helium-3 has important applications in quantum computing, nuclear fusion, national security and medical research.
- **Highest Helium-3 concentrations reported at Ramsay:** The 1,220 ppt result is approximately 35% higher than the previous maximum of 901 ppt reported from Ramsay 1 samples analysed by Oxford University in 2024.
- **Adds another potential value stream to Ramsay:** Helium-3 has been identified in the same gas stream as the Company's Helium discovery, which recorded average sustained air-corrected Helium concentrations of approximately 15.2% across three wells.
- **Further results pending:** Ramsay 3 gas samples remain under analysis by Oxford University, with results to be reported when received.
- **Next steps:** Progress the maiden Helium Contingent Resource assessment, modular Helium plant development and evaluation of additional drilling targets for both Helium and Natural Hydrogen.

Gold Hydrogen Managing Director, Neil McDonald, said: *"The identification of Helium-3 in the same gas stream as our Helium gas stream potentially adds an entirely new dimension to our commercial opportunities at Ramsay. We are no longer looking solely at the development of a conventional Helium project; we are investigating the potential for an additional high-value critical gas with applications in some of the world's most advanced technologies.*

Helium-3 is an exceptionally rare and strategically important isotope, with growing world interest driven by quantum computing, national security and emerging advanced technologies. Helium-3 can sell for USD 18 million per kg. These preliminary campaign results from Ramsay 1 and 2 are in line with reported levels found on the moon where nations are wanting to mine the moon, but we will not have to launch a rocket to get it. Its presence along with our previously reported world leading air-corrected Helium purities of up to 36.9% adds another potentially significant dimension to the Ramsay Project and the commercial opportunities we are pursuing.

Combined with the scale, continuity and productivity of our Helium-bearing reservoir, we believe these results further strengthen the strategic potential of Ramsay.

We look forward to receiving the remaining Ramsay 3 results and engaging with specialist technology partners to assess the potential to separate and commercialise Helium-3 as part of a future Ramsay Helium development."

Further to the Company's announcements of 20 October 2026 and 2 November 2026, the Directors of Gold Hydrogen Limited (**Gold Hydrogen, ASX: GHY, the Company**) are pleased to advise that isotopic analysis by Oxford University of gas samples collected during the 2026 Ramsay flow test campaign at the Ramsay 1 and Ramsay 2 wells, Ramsay Project (PEL 687), Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, has confirmed the presence of Helium-3 (^{3}He).[4,5]

HELIUM-3 – AN EXTREMELY RARE AND STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT ISOTOPE

Helium-3 (^{3}He) is a stable, non-radioactive isotope of Helium and is extremely rare on Earth. Terrestrial supply is currently obtained almost entirely as a by-product of the radioactive decay of tritium associated with nuclear weapons and certain nuclear reactor programs, making global supply extremely constrained. In the United States, Helium-3 has been allocated by the Department of Energy Isotope Program since 2010 due to supply shortages.

Helium-3 is critical to a range of advanced and emerging technologies, including:

- **Quantum computing and cryogenics** – Helium-3 is used in dilution refrigerators that cool superconducting quantum computers and other quantum devices to near absolute zero;
- **Neutron detection and national security** – Helium-3's neutron absorption properties make it vital for neutron detectors used in nuclear material monitoring and border security;
- **Medical imaging and research** – including hyperpolarised Helium-3 lung imaging and low-temperature physics research; and
- **Fusion energy** – Helium-3 is being investigated as a fuel for advanced fusion concepts, as it offers the potential for fusion reactions with minimal neutron radiation.

Growing demand, particularly from the quantum computing sector, has led to emerging commercial supply arrangements.

Naturally occurring Helium-3 within a land-based Helium system, flowing to surface as part of a Helium-rich gas stream, represents a potentially attractive alternative source, subject to the development, feasibility and demonstration of suitable separation technology. By way of example of progress being made in this area, Pulsar Helium announced on 14 October 2026 that it has entered into an evaluation agreement with Lunar Helium-3 Mining, LLC ("LH3M") to evaluate LH3M's proprietary Helium-3 separation, concentration, recovery and associated processing technology using data and Helium samples from Pulsar's flagship Topaz Project in Minnesota, USA.

RAMSAY PROJECT – A GROWING HELIUM DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

The Helium-3 results add to the significant progress achieved during Gold Hydrogen's 2026 Ramsay flow testing campaign.

The Company successfully completed Helium flow testing across Ramsay 1, Ramsay 2 and Ramsay 3 in under three months, demonstrating a connected and highly productive Helium-bearing reservoir extending approximately 2.2 kilometres.

Key results include:

- Helium successfully flowed to surface, separated, purified and bottled onsite – the first Helium bottled in Australia since the Darwin plant closed in late 2023.
- Sustained air-corrected Helium concentrations of approximately 19% at Ramsay 1 and 20% at Ramsay 2, with an average of approximately 15.2% across all three wells.
- Gross fluid production rates of up to approximately 14,000 barrels per day at Ramsay 3.
- Productivity Indexes of approximately 34–40 barrels per day per psi, demonstrating strong reservoir deliverability, which modelled at up to ~37 Mscf/day per well.
- Exceptional Helium-3 concentrations: Results of up to 1,220 ppt (Argon-corrected) from Ramsay 1 and 2 sampling are up to 165 times atmospheric concentrations of 7.3 ppt.
- Natural Hydrogen concentrations of up to 97% (air-corrected) recorded at Ramsay 3, with appraisal testing and modelling indicating potential rates of approximately 100 kg per day per well.
- A summary of the 2026 Helium flow test results is set out in Table 3. The remaining results are subject to the qualifications set out in the original announcements; however preliminary field-derived gas composition measurements as previously reported throughout the campaign have now been confirmed through independent laboratory analysis. Modelled rates have not yet been demonstrated by flow testing.
- These results provide the foundation for the Company's planned modular Helium development and ongoing assessment of the broader Natural Hydrogen opportunity.

NEXT STEPS

Gold Hydrogen's immediate priorities include:

1. **Future drilling and development:** Continue with completing future identification of prospective drilling targets for Natural Hydrogen and Helium and updating the development plan.
2. **Ramsay 3 Helium-3 results:** Receive and interpret Oxford University's remaining analysis.
3. **Helium-3 technology assessment:** Engage specialist technology providers and research organisations to assess potential separation and recovery processes.
4. **Independent laboratory analysis:** Complete outstanding compositional and isotopic analysis, including the CSIRO program.
5. **Maiden Helium Contingent Resource:** Progress the independent assessment, targeted for November 2026, subject to completion of the required technical work.
6. **Modular Helium development:** Advance design and procurement planning, incorporating the Quantum Technology Corporation purification technology already successfully trialled on Ramsay gas.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY HELIUM-3 RESULTS – RAMSAY 1 AND RAMSAY 2

As previously advised, gas samples were collected during the 2026 flow tests for independent laboratory compositional and isotopic analysis, including Helium and Helium-3, with CSIRO and Oxford University.[2,6] Oxford University, through its specialist noble gas research laboratory within the Department of Earth Sciences, has now measured the noble gas abundances and Helium isotopic composition of two samples from the Ramsay 1 flow test and four samples from the Ramsay 2 flow tests (two from the Kulpara Dolomite test and two from the Hiltaba Basement test).

Argon was used to purge the flow test system during start-up to reduce or mitigate air contamination of the gas stream. The results have therefore been corrected for Argon dilution (**Argon-corrected**). Both the raw and Argon-corrected results are reported in Tables 1 and 2. The Oxford University Department of Earth Sciences analysis confirms that:

- Helium-3 has been measured at up to 1,220 ppt (Argon-corrected) in gas from the Ramsay 2 Hiltaba Basement flow test (Petrolab sample 3944), compared with approximately 7.3 ppt in the atmosphere.
- Helium-3 was detected in all six samples analysed, with Argon-corrected ^{3}He concentrations of 504 to 534 ppt at Ramsay 1, 853 to 881 ppt from the Ramsay 2 Kulpara Dolomite test and 1,191 to 1,220 ppt from the Ramsay 2 Hiltaba Basement test.
- Measured $^{3}He/^{4}He$ ratios range from 8.4×10^{-9} to 9.5×10^{-9}, equivalent to 0.0061 to 0.0068 R/Ra (the $^{3}He/^{4}He$ ratio of the sample relative to that of air). These are very similar to the 0.0066 to 0.0069 R/Ra recorded in the 2024 results.
- The samples with the highest ^{3}He content correspond to the samples with the highest Helium (^{4}He) content.

Full results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below. As this is a highly specialised area of isotopic research, ongoing sampling and analysis will continue, including analysis of the Ramsay 3 samples which remain with Oxford University and CSIRO.

COMPARISON WITH THE 2024 HELIUM-3 RESULTS

On 30 October 2024, the Company reported Oxford University results for samples taken during the 2024 Ramsay 1 and Ramsay 2 testing program, including Helium-3 of up to 901 ppt from the Kulpara Dolomite at Ramsay 1 (900 mMD), with R/Ra values of 0.0067 to 0.0069 for the Kulpara Dolomite and basement samples from Ramsay 1.[1]

The 2026 results extend those findings. They include Argon-corrected Helium-3 of up to 1,220 ppt, the highest Helium-3 concentration reported at the Ramsay Project to date, and up to 881 ppt from the Kulpara Dolomite. The 2024 results were reported on an uncorrected basis. Notably, the R/Ra ratios measured in 2026 (0.0061 to 0.0068) are very similar to those measured in 2024 (0.0066 to 0.0069), across different wells, formations and test methods. The 2026 samples were also collected from the separated raw gas stream during sustained electrical submersible pump (ESP) flow testing, at materially higher fluid rates than the 2024 program. This provides greater confidence that the measured Helium isotopic composition is representative of the gas delivered by the Ramsay reservoirs.

HOW IS NATURALLY PRESENT HELIUM-3 (^{3}He) IN THE SUBSURFACE DERIVED?

Naturally present Helium-3 (^{3}He) in the subsurface derives from rock that interacted with the deep Earth interior, the lower mantle being a primordial and undegassed material. For example, Mid-Ocean Ridge Basalts (MORBs) are mafic rocks derived from larger mantle domains that appear to sample deep mantle ^{3}He transported to the melting domain in the upper mantle by large-scale mantle convection. ^{3}He enrichment is quantified by ^{3}He/^{4}He ratios relative to the ^{3}He/^{4}He ratio in air (R/Ra). Granitic basement rocks are formed by melting at the base of the continental crust and have a very low range of 0.01–0.1 R/Ra due to their high content of radioactive elements (U, Th) generating ^{4}He only, and lack of mantle material interaction. Enrichment in ^{3}He in granitic basement can be a marker for intrusions of deep magmatic material or interaction with deep mafic rocks.

RAMSAY PROJECT HELIUM SAMPLES AND ANALYSIS

The R/Ra values measured in the 2026 samples of 0.0061 to 0.0068 are consistent with the 2024 results and with Helium being generated predominantly in felsic crystalline basement by the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium. The similarity of the ratio between the Hiltaba Basement and the overlying Kulpara Dolomite is consistent with Helium generated in the basement migrating into the overlying reservoirs.

This is a highly specialised and technical field, with very little analogue data available from comparable third-party gas projects. Accordingly, these sample results and analyses require ongoing work to assist with the Company's understanding of their potential in the context of the Ramsay Project and its underlying geological systems.

The Helium-3 results in this announcement are preliminary, Argon-corrected independent laboratory measurements by Oxford University of a limited number of gas samples. Raw (uncorrected) results are also reported in Tables 1 and 2. Other figures referred to in this announcement have been previously reported and remain subject to the qualifications in those announcements. Gold Hydrogen will provide further updates to the market as the Ramsay 3 results are received.

IMPORTANT RISK COMMENTARY

It is important to note that there remain both geological and potential development risks associated with the Ramsay Project and the Company's commercial and business objectives. The Helium-3 results reported in this announcement are laboratory measurements of a limited number of gas samples and may not be representative of the composition of gas produced from the Ramsay Project over time. The Argon-corrected results adjust the laboratory measurements for Argon introduced during start-up purging of the flow test system. They are preliminary and depend on the correction methodology applied. Helium-3 is not included in any Prospective Resource or Contingent Resource estimate for the Ramsay Project, and no assessment has been made of the volume of Helium-3 that may be recoverable. The separation of Helium-3 from Helium-4 requires specialised cryogenic technology that has not been demonstrated at the Ramsay Project, and there is no established, transparent market price for Helium-3. There is no certainty that Contingent Resources will be able to be booked, that an accelerated FEED or a Ramsay development will proceed, that Helium-3 can be recovered or sold, or that commercial viability can be established.

REFERENCES AND PREVIOUS COMPANY DISCLOSURES

[1] ASX release "Helium-3 Confirmed at Ramsay Project" dated 30 October 2024.

[2] ASX release "Ramsay 1 Test Update – Helium Flowed, Separated and Purified" dated 29 July 2026.

[3] ASX release "Ramsay 1 Flow Test Results Enhance Helium Pathway" dated 5 August 2026.

[4] ASX release "Ramsay Helium Flow Test Campaign Completed" dated 20 October 2026.

[5] ASX release "Groundbreaking Natural Hydrogen Results Confirmed" dated 2 November 2026.

[6] ASX release "Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report" dated 30 October 2026.

[7] Interlune, "U.S. Department of Energy Buys Helium-3 from U.S. Space Resources Company Interlune in Historic Agreement", 7 May 2025 (www.interlune.space).

[8] The Quantum Insider, "Bluefors Enters Deal to Secure Lunar Helium-3 Supply From Interlune", 17 September 2025.

[9] The Edelgas Group, Helium-3 Market Report, 2024 (www.edelgasgroup.com/helium-3-market-report).

[10] ASX release "Sprott Participates in Institutional Placement" dated 2 November 2026.

[11] Pulsar Helium market release of 14 October 2026.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements referred to above, other than as set out in this announcement.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the Gold Hydrogen group, its projects, and its Board and Management can be found on the Company's website (www.goldhydrogen.com.au). Gold Hydrogen also has accounts on LinkedIn and Twitter (@GHY_ASX), and copies of market releases will be emailed to all interested parties who register via investorhub.goldhydrogen.com.au/auth/signup.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director.

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Forward Looking Statement / Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinion. Forward-looking statements, including aspirational forward-plans, projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Gold Hydrogen Limited.

Table 1 – Summary of Preliminary Helium-4 (^{4}He) and Helium-3 (^{3}He) Results (Oxford University) – Ramsay 1 – 2026 Flow Test

Name of well:	Ramsay 1	
Location (UTM zone 53 GDA2020)	X 748,208.07 mE / Y 6,149,545.70 mN	
Permit	PEL 687	
Entity's working interest	Gold Hydrogen 100%	
Sample ID	Petrolab 110754.1 – Sample 3971	Petrolab 110754.2 – Sample 3947
Resources	Helium	Helium
Formation	Commingled test – Kulpara Dolomite (primary Helium target), with Parara Limestone and granite basement also open to the wellbore	
Gross thickness and net pay thickness	180m gross primary Helium target (Kulpara Dolomite) within 793m gross open interval. Insufficient information is presently available to determine net pay thickness.	
Geological rock type	Dolomite (primary), limestone and granite basement	
Depth of the zones tested	212m to 1,005m (open interval, 4½-inch slotted liner)	
Type of test and duration	Commingled ESP flow test (from 25 July 2026). Argon used to purge the flow test system during start-up. Gas samples collected from the separator for noble gas abundance and isotopic quantification by Oxford University.	
Phase recovered	Gas, water	
^{4}He, % – raw	3.72	3.75
^{3}He, ppt – raw	335	355
^{4}He, % - corrected	5.60	5.65
^{3}He, ppt – Argon-corrected	**504**	**534**
^{3}He/^{4}He	9.0×10^{-9}	9.5×10^{-9}
R/Ra	0.0065	0.0068
Flow rates, choke size, volumes recovered	Gross fluid rate up to 2,000 bbl/day; 14/64-inch choke (refer ASX releases of 29 July and 5 August 2026)	
Fracture stimulation	N/A	
Material non-hydrocarbons	Hydrogen, Helium, Nitrogen, CO2 (Argon introduced as purge gas)	

Notes: Results are preliminary. Argon-corrected values adjust the raw laboratory measurements for Argon introduced during start-up purging of the flow test system. ^{3}He/^{4}He and R/Ra are derived from the reported ^{3}He and ^{4}He values, using an air ^{3}He/^{4}He ratio of 1.39×10^{-6}, and are unaffected by the Argon correction. Air reference values: ^{4}He 0.0005%; ^{3}He 7.3 ppt.

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.

Table 2 – Summary of Preliminary Helium-4 (^{4}He) and Helium-3 (^{3}He) Results (Oxford University) – Ramsay 2 – 2026 Flow Tests

Name of well:	**Ramsay 2**			
Location (UTM zone 53 GDA2020)	X 747,707.85 mE / Y 6,149,385.46 mN			
Permit	PEL 687			
Entity's working interest	Gold Hydrogen 100%			
Flow test	**Kulpara Dolomite (+ Parara)**	**Kulpara Dolomite (+ Parara)**	**Hiltaba Basement (+ Parara + Kulpara)**	**Hiltaba Basement (+ Parara + Kulpara)**
Sample ID	Petrolab 110854.1 – Sample 3970	Petrolab 110854.2 – Sample 3945	Petrolab 110855.1 – Sample 3969	Petrolab 110855.2 – Sample 3944
Resources	Helium	Helium	Helium	Helium
Formation	Kulpara Dolomite, commingled with Parara Limestone	Kulpara Dolomite, commingled with Parara Limestone	Hiltaba Basement, commingled with Parara Limestone and Kulpara Dolomite	Hiltaba Basement, commingled with Parara Limestone and Kulpara Dolomite
Gross thickness and net pay thickness	180m gross (Kulpara). Net pay not yet determined.	180m gross (Kulpara). Net pay not yet determined.	200m gross (Hiltaba Basement). Net pay not yet determined.	200m gross (Hiltaba Basement). Net pay not yet determined.
Geological rock type	Dolomite, limestone	Dolomite, limestone	Granite, dolomite, limestone	Granite, dolomite, limestone
Depth of the zones tested	800 mMD	800 mMD	1002 mMD	1002 mMD
Type of test and duration	ESP flow tests, 4½-inch cemented and perforated casing. Argon used to purge the flow test system during start-up. Gas samples collected from the separator for noble gas abundance and isotopic quantification by Oxford University.			
Phase recovered	Gas, water			
^{4}He, % – raw	2.78	2.78	6.64	6.91
^{3}He, ppt – raw	249	237	574	583
^{4}He, % - corrected	9.83	10.00	13.77	14.45
^{3}He, ppt – Argon-corrected	**881**	**853**	**1,191**	**1,220**
^{3}He/^{4}He	9.0×10^{-9}	8.5×10^{-9}	8.6×10^{-9}	8.4×10^{-9}
R/Ra	0.0064	0.0061	0.0062	0.0061
Flow rates, choke size, volumes recovered	Gross fluid rate up to 2,300 bbl/day, stabilising at approximately 1,200 bbl/day (refer ASX release of 25 August 2026)			
Fracture stimulation	N/A			
Material non-hydrocarbons	Hydrogen, Helium, Nitrogen, CO2			

Notes: Results are preliminary. Argon-corrected values adjust the raw laboratory measurements for Argon introduced during start-up purging of the flow test system. ^{3}He/^{4}He and R/Ra are derived from the reported ^{3}He and ^{4}He values, using an air ^{3}He/^{4}He ratio of 1.39×10^{-6}, and are unaffected by the Argon correction. Air reference values: ^{4}He 0.0005%; ^{3}He 7.3 ppt.

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.

Table 3 – Ramsay Project Helium Flow Test Results – Kulpara Dolomite *(Originally Published 20 October 2026)*

Parameter	Ramsay 1	Ramsay 2	Ramsay 3
Well completion	4½-inch slotted liner	4½-inch cemented casing, perforated	7-inch cased, cemented and perforated
ESP rated capacity	2,000 bbl/day	2,000 bbl/day	20,000 bbl/day
Maximum recorded gross fluid rate	Up to 2,000 bbl/day	Up to 2,300 bbl/day	Up to ~14,000 bbl/day
Productivity Index	Up to ~34 bbl/day/psi	Up to ~34 bbl/day/psi	~40 bbl/day/psi
Air-corrected Helium concentration	19%	20%[1]	6.5% stabilised; samples up to 12.6%
Helium gas rate potential (modelled)	Up to 41 Mscf/day	Up to 20 Mscf/day	Up to 15 Mscf/day
Project-wide	Average air-corrected Helium concentration of ~15.2%; Helium gas rate potential (modelled) of up to ~37 Mscf/day per well		

[1] Ramsay 2 also recorded air-corrected Helium concentrations of up to 19% from the Hiltaba Basement, which is excluded from the Kulpara Dolomite average. Modelled rates are outcomes of the Company's deliverability modelling and have not been demonstrated by flow testing. Refer to the Company's ASX announcement of 20 October 2026 for full details and qualifications.

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.

Table 4: Summary of 2024 Helium-4 (^{4}He) and Helium-3 (^{3}He) Results (Oxford University) in Ramsay 2
(Originally Published 30 October 2024)

Name:	**Ramsay 2**					
Location	**UTM zone 53 GDA2020**					
X	747,707.85					
Y	6149385.46					
Permit	PEL687					
Entity holders	Gold Hydrogen 100%					
Zones tested	Zone 1_sample 11	Zone 2-3_sample 19	Zone 4_sample 32	Zone 5_sample 46	Zone 6_sample 62	Zone 7_sample 79
Resources	Hydrogen-Helium	Helium	Hydrogen	Hydrogen	Hydrogen	Hydrogen
Formation	Basement	Kulpara Fm	Kulpara Fm	Parara Limestone	Parara Limestone	Parara Limestone
Gross thickness and net pay thickness	>200m Gross	180m Gross	155m Gross	406m Gross	406m Gross	406m Gross
Geological rock type	Basement	Dolomite	Limestone	Limestone	Limestone	Limestone
Depth of the zones tested	1002 mMD	712mMD	530 mMD	384 mMD	343 mMD	289 mMD
Type of test	Noble gas abundance and isotopic quantification					
Phase recovered	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas
[^{4}He], ccSTP/ccSTP ^{3}He/^{4}He R/Ra ^{3}He ppt	1.44E-07 3.23E-07 0.23 0.05	6.52E-04 9.26E-09 0.0066 6.04	4.21E-08 1.72E-06 1.2306 0.07	5.54E-07 6.84E-08 0.0489 0.04	3.05E-08 1.55E-06 1.11 0.05	1.59E-07 7.57E-07 0.5408 0.12
Flow rates, choke size, volumes recovered	**TBA**					
Fracture stimulation	Yes	None	Yes	None	None	Yes
Material non-hydrocarbons	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2	N_2, H_2, CO, CO_2	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.

Table 5: Summary Table of 2024 Helium-4 (^{4}He) and Helium-3 (^{3}He) results (Oxford University) in Ramsay 1
(Originally Published 30 October 2024)

Name:	**Ramsay 1**		
Location	**UTM zone 53 GDA2020**		
X	748,208.07		
Y	6149545.7		
Permit	PEL687		
Entity holders	Gold Hydrogen 100%		
Zones tested	Zone 1_sample 8	Zone 2-3_sample 109451	Zone 2-3_sample 109477
Resources	Hydrogen-Helium	Helium	Helium
Formation	Basement	Kulpara Fm	Kulpara Fm
Gross thickness and net pay thickness	>200m Gross	180m Gross	180m Gross
Geological rock type	Basement	Dolomite	Dolomite
Depth of the zones tested	970 mMD	900 mMD	900 mMD
Type of test	Noble gas abundance and isotopic quantification		
Phase recovered	Gas	Gas	Gas
[^{4}He], ccSTP/ccSTP ^{3}He/^{4}He R/Ra ^{3}He ppt	3.42E-04 9.65E-09 0.0069 3.30	5.34E-02 9.31E-09 0.0067 497.39	9.59E-02 9.39E-09 0.0067 900.51
Flow rates, choke size, volumes recovered	**TBA**		
Fracture stimulation	None	None	None
Material non-hydrocarbons	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2	N_2, H_2, He, CO_2

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.

Table 6 – Ramsay 3 – 2025 Drilling Campaign *(Originally Published 2 December 2025)*

Name:	Ramsay 3 – 2025 Drilling Campaign
Location (UTM zone 53 GDA2020)	X 749096 mE / Y 6151186 mN
Permit	PEL 687
Entity holder(s)	Gold Hydrogen 100%
Resources	Hydrogen, Helium
Formation	Parara, Kulpara, Winulta and Hiltaba basement
Gross thickness and net pay thickness	85m gross. Insufficient information is presently available to determine net pay thickness.
Geological rock type	Limestones, Dolomites, Dolomitic Sandstones and fractured Granites
Depth of the zones tested	148–870m
Type of test and duration	Calibrated mud gas log data and Isotubes
Phase recovered	Gas
Corrected H_2 concentration in gas recovered from downhole sample	Up to 97% H_2
Other types of recovery	N/A
Flow rates, choke size, volumes recovered	N/A
Fracture stimulation	N/A
Material non hydrocarbons	Hydrogen, Helium, Nitrogen, CO_2

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.

Table 7 – Sample Analysis Table – Ramsay 1 Well – 2024 Stage 2 Testing *(Originally Published 17 October 2024)*

Name:	**Ramsay 1**
Location (UTM zone 53 GDA2020)	
X	748,208.07
Y	6149545.7
Permit	PEL687
Entity holders	Gold Hydrogen 100%
Zones tested	Zone 2 and 3
Resources	Helium
Formation	Kulpara Dolomite
Gross thickness and net pay thickness	180m Gross
Geological rock type	Dolomite
Depth of the zones tested	900 mMD
Type of test	Commingled pressure test
Phase recovered	Gas/Water
Corrected H2 and He concentration in gas recovered from downhole sample	36.9% He
Flow rates, choke size, volumes recovered	1 Mscf/day gas constraint by pump capacity and flow intermittently with water; choke size 20/64 inch; volumes recovered 0.55 Mscf
Fracture stimulation	None
Material non hydrocarbons	Nitrogen, Hydrogen

Information compiled by Billy Hadi-Subrata, Gold Hydrogen's Chief Technical Officer.