CAPRICE BOOSTS GOLD TENEMENT PORTFOLIO CONSOLIDATING 40 KMS OF GREENSTONE STRIKE

Caprice Resources Ltd (ASX: **CRS**) (**Caprice** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce it has executed a binding earn-in agreement to acquire the Comet Exploration Project (**Comet** or the **Project**) from Accelerate Resources Ltd (ASX: **AX8**) strategically located along strike of the Company's Island Gold Project.

The acquisition of the Project effectively triples Caprice's footprint in this highly endowed gold district, providing Caprice with approximately 40 kilometres of contiguous fertile Greenstone strike, strategically located in the heart of the Murchison Goldfields (Figure 1). The Project shares the same geology and mineralisation style as the Company's Island Gold Project, with Banded Iron Formations also evident throughout the Comet Project, which lies within the Tuckabianna mining complex, host to the adjacent **1.2Moz Tuckabianna and 1.0Moz Comet gold mines** previously mined and processed by **Westgold**[1].

The Project contains multiple **walk-up targets** with known gold mineralisation open along strike and down dip, that Caprice will apply its exploration, and deposit scale targeting methodologies, to deliver further high-grade discoveries and extensions to historical intercepts within the Comet tenure.

Notable historical shallow drill intercepts include[2]**:**

Comet East

- **10m at 3.5 g/t gold** from 34m downhole in 20CORC002
- **4m at 8.8 g/t gold** from 27m downhole in PRB305
- **12m at 1.3 g/t gold** from 44m downhole in 20CORC019
- **7m at 1.3 g/t gold** from 49m downhole in 20CORC024

Antarctica

- **6m @ 1.9 g/t gold** from 22m downhole in 12CORC070, including:
    - **1m at 10.4 g/t gold** from 27m downhole (end of hole)
- **9m @ 0.9g/t gold** from 22m downhole in ATK2636, including:
    - **3m at 2.2 g/t gold** from 28m downhole
- **3m** at **2.2 g/t gold** from **27m** downhole in 20CORC006

Comet North

- **4m** at **2.0 g/t gold** from 8m downhole in PRB620
- **1m** at **2.2 g/t gold** from 15m downhole in PAB233

[1] Comet Goldmine www.mindat.org/loc-264957.html

[2] Down hole length, true width not known due to early-stage exploration. Intercepts calculated using a CRS 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off.

Caprice CEO, Luke Cox, commented:

"The Comet Exploration Project is a northerly extension of the Island Gold Project and sits amongst a cluster of million-ounce gold mines. Similar to the Island, this tenure is ideally located between two major regional processing hubs in the heart of the Murchison Goldfields.

"Historical drilling was all very shallow and provides us with immediate walk-up gold targets. Our plan is to apply the same systematic exploration approach at Comet that has delivered the excellent outcomes achieved at our Island Gold Project.

"This transaction represents a fantastic addition to the portfolio that strengthens our position as we deliberately and methodically advance our exploration activities towards delineation of a future gold resource."

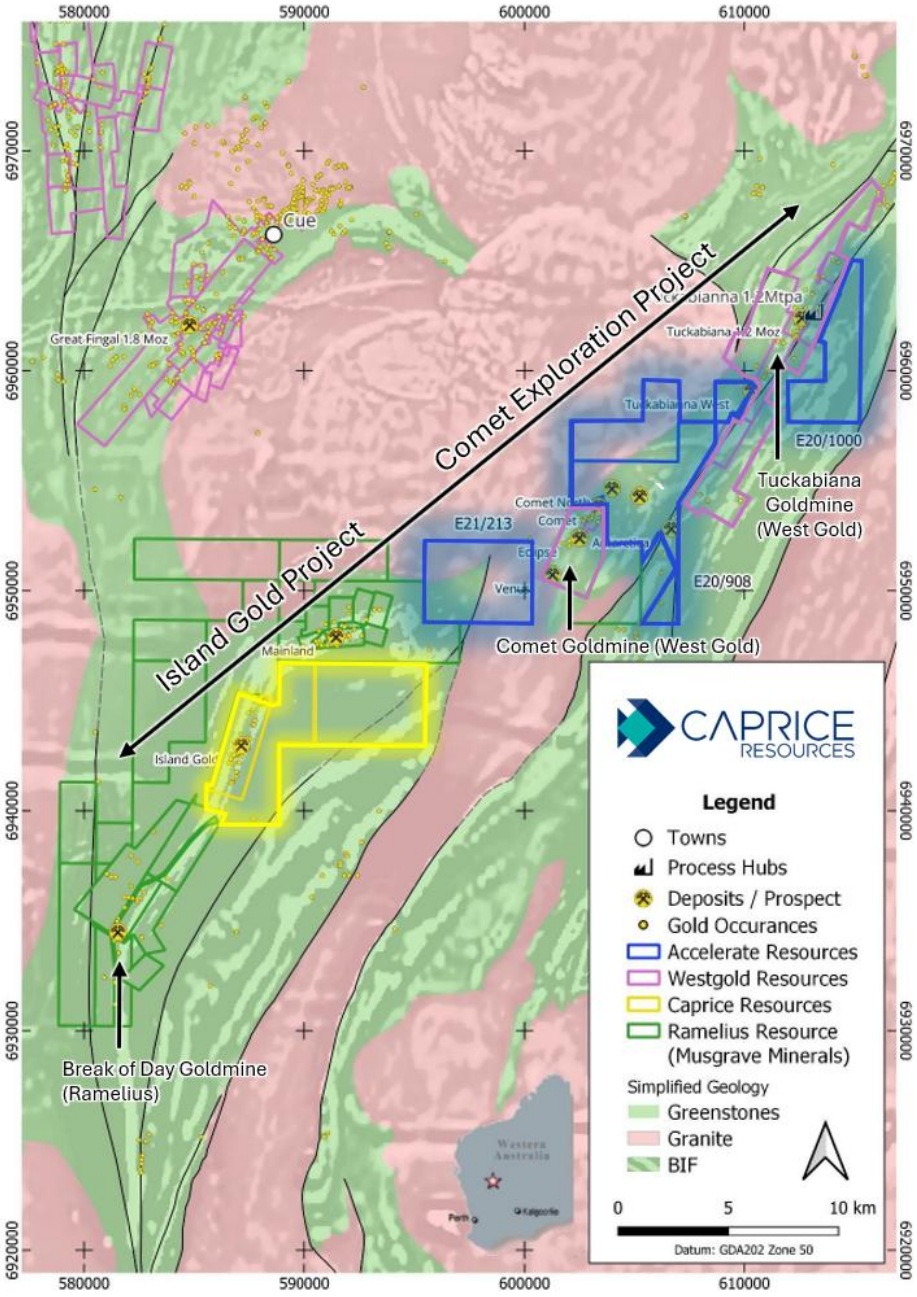

Figure 1: Comet Exploration Project (blue tenements acquired) and Island Gold Project (yellow tenements)

Comet Exploration Project Summary

The Project is located approximately 22 km southeast of Cue, with excellent access via the sealed Cue-Wondinong Road which crosses the northern part of the tenure. Several historic mining and station tracks provide access throughout the land holding.

The Project comprises three granted tenements (E20/908, E20/1000 and E21/213) and two tenement applications (ELA20/1086 and ELA20/1087), which form Combined Reporting Group C169/2021. In total, these tenements cover an area of approximately 68 km^2, providing Caprice with a significant and contiguous landholding in this highly prospective part of the Murchison Goldfields.

Geologically, the Comet Exploration Project lies immediately north and along strike of the Comet Gold Mine currently owned by Westgold Resources Ltd, within the Meekatharra to Mount Magnet Greenstone Belt, at the southern end of the Tuckabianna Shear Zone. To the east of the shear zone is a syncline folded sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks with Banded Iron Formation (**BIF**), while to the west a felsic, mafic and ultramafic sequence forms an antiform. The greenstone sequence has been intruded by granitoid bodies predominantly to the east and the west, providing favourable structural and lithological settings for gold mineralisation.

Importantly, the Project covers portions of two mineralised stratigraphic corridors, the Comet Trend and the Tuckabianna Trend, both of which host multiple established gold deposits. These corridors provide a highly favourable structural and geological framework for further significant gold discoveries.

Gold mineralisation within the Comet Exploration Project is primarily associated with Silicified Iron Formation (**SIF**) units, the same host rocks that support mineralisation at the Island Gold Project and nearby multi-million-ounce gold deposits. This highlights the strong potential for Comet to deliver significant new discoveries.

Next Steps

Caprice will first consolidate all available historical exploration data into the Expedio–CRS drill hole database, ensuring accuracy and consistency. This validated dataset will then be integrated into the MicroMine Co-Pilot artificial intelligence platform, to model the existing results, refine known zones of gold mineralisation and identify new target areas for follow-up.

Once complete, the highest-priority gold targets will be confirmed through systematic field mapping and ground-truthing, allowing the technical team to rank and refine exploration priorities across the Project area.

Validated targets will then be advanced to drill testing, beginning with air core and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling to test for shallow extensions, before moving to diamond core drilling.

This staged and systematic approach is designed to deliver rapid exploration progress while ensuring a high level of technical rigour, with regular exploration updates expected throughout the field season.

Summary of the Earn-in Agreement

Under the terms of the earn-in agreement, Caprice will provide an initial consideration of A$50,000 in cash and A$200,000 in Caprice shares, issued at a five-day volume weighted average price preceding execution and escrowed for 12 months.

The vendor, Accelerate Resources Ltd (ASX: **AX8**), will retain a 25 percent interest in the Project, free carried through to the completion of a Pre-Feasibility Study. Should either party dilute below a 10 percent interest, that holding will convert to a one percent net smelter royalty (**NSR**), with Caprice holding the right to buy back the NSR for A$1.0 million.

The agreement is subject to standard conditions precedent and represents a low-cost, highly leveraged opportunity for Caprice to rapidly expand its exploration footprint in one of Western Australia's most productive gold regions.

About Caprice Resources Ltd

Caprice Resources Limited (ASX: **CRS**) is an Australian gold and base metals exploration company focused on maximising shareholder value through unlocking new mineral discoveries.

Our flagship Island Gold Project, located in the prolific Murchison goldfields of Western Australia, hosts extensive high-grade gold mineralisation across a five-kilometre corridor. Our landholding sits within 50 km of several consolidated mining and processing hubs that depend on a steady supply of feed. With each phase of drilling extending mineralised zones, we are rapidly advancing towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate to demonstrate the scale and continuity of the Murchison's next major gold discovery.

In parallel, Caprice is advancing exploration at its Chobe Project in the West Arunta, one of Australia's most exciting emerging mineral provinces. This underexplored region has already delivered niobium and rare earth element carbonatite discoveries (WA1 Resources Ltd and Encounter Resources Ltd) and is highly prospective for large-scale iron-oxide copper-gold (**IOCG**) systems, offering transformational growth potential. Our 2,000 km² landholding is among the largest of any ASX-listed company in this frontier region.

Caprice is committed to delivering significant, long-term shareholder value by combining disciplined exploration with technical excellence across its high-quality Western Australian exploration portfolio.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Caprice.

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Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (Forward Statements) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, or guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance of the Company. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents, or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to many important factors, risks, and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward- looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Cox, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cox 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'. Mr Cox consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Prior exploration results have been reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 on 31 January 2022, 12 February 2025, 17 February 2022, 1 June 2022, 1 April 2025 and 21 July 2025 and the Company confirms there have been no material changes.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

Maximum down hole gold intercept greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t (Datum: GDA2020 Zone 50)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Max Au (g/t)
12CORC064	606937.6	6953619.8	436.2	-60.0	300.0	40	1.13
12CORC065	606949.3	6953611.0	436.3	-60.0	300.0	64	1.13
12CORC068	606946.7	6953516.2	436.0	-60.0	300.0	68	1.00
12CORC070	606887.6	6953404.7	435.7	-60.0	300.0	28	10.40
12CORC072	606881.7	6953319.9	435.5	-60.0	300.0	72	1.54
12CORC074	606829.7	6953288.6	435.4	-60.0	300.0	28	2.02
20CORC002	605182.0	6954184.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	60	18.10
20CORC003	605144.0	6954114.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	70	2.63
20CORC004	605162.0	6954103.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	80	0.73
20CORC005	605181.0	6954091.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	100	1.54
20CORC006	606886.0	6953501.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	80	4.58
20CORC007	606931.0	6953471.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	84	0.68
20CORC008	606875.0	6953415.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	54	1.73
20CORC009	606909.0	6953390.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	84	0.54
20CORC011	606896.0	6953253.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	114	0.68
20CORC012	606846.0	6953170.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	68	0.52
20CORC013	606873.0	6953154.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	60	0.73
20CORC014	606836.0	6952941.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	60	1.28
20CORC016	606816.0	6952726.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	60	0.59
20CORC017	606698.0	6952546.5	430.0	-60.0	300.0	60	0.60
20CORC018	605151.0	6954157.5	430.0	-60.0	299.9	54	1.60
20CORC019	605172.0	6954144.5	430.0	-60.0	300.1	82	4.54
20CORC020	605194.0	6954132.5	430.0	-61.0	299.5	92	1.37
20CORC021	605204.0	6954171.5	430.0	-60.0	300.7	78	4.74
20CORC022	605186.0	6954229.5	430.0	-60.0	299.4	42	6.35
20CORC023	605207.0	6954216.5	430.0	-59.0	301.1	60	1.29
20CORC024	605229.0	6954204.5	430.0	-60.0	300.1	83	4.96
20CORC025	605206.0	6954264.5	430.0	-60.0	300.4	54	0.83
20CORC026	605227.0	6954251.5	430.0	-60.0	298.0	71	0.52
20CORC027	605249.0	6954239.5	430.0	-60.0	298.5	86	0.80
ARC1020	606902.1	6953421.0	439.0	-60.0	299.1	80	2.01
ARC1021	606937.0	6953401.5	440.0	-60.0	299.1	80	0.99
ARC1022	606870.9	6953323.9	439.0	-60.0	299.1	72	1.02
ARC1023	606905.9	6953304.4	439.0	-60.0	299.1	84	3.24
ARC1024	606839.7	6953226.8	441.0	-60.0	299.1	72	1.04
ARC2163	606868.9	6953037.6	439.0	-60.0	299.1	60	1.43

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Max Au (g/t)
ARC2173	606833.7	6953174.4	442.0	-60.0	299.1	50	1.06
ARC2174	606851.1	6953165.0	442.0	-60.0	299.1	80	0.81
ARC2175	606846.3	6953277.8	440.0	-60.0	299.1	60	4.29
ARC2176	606881.3	6953258.0	441.0	-60.0	295.6	86	4.40
ARC2177	606895.1	6953367.3	440.0	-60.0	299.1	54	1.89
ARC2178	606912.4	6953357.6	440.0	-60.0	293.6	71	1.32
ARC2179	606919.4	6953410.4	439.0	-59.0	300.6	87	2.52
ARC2183	606900.0	6953477.4	440.0	-61.0	294.6	50	3.00
ARC2184	606917.1	6953468.0	441.0	-60.0	299.1	66	2.57
ARC2186	606923.1	6953520.8	439.0	-60.0	297.6	65	4.07
ARC2188	606941.0	6953569.0	439.0	-59.0	299.6	80	9.03
ATK2163	606895.9	6953481.7	440.0	-60.0	301.3	23	2.16
ATK2258	606651.4	6953617.9	439.0	-60.0	301.3	39	0.88
ATK2270	606543.4	6953105.8	439.0	-60.0	301.3	42	0.80
ATK2274	606683.2	6953028.0	438.0	-60.0	301.3	40	0.54
ATK2277	606788.0	6952969.6	438.0	-60.0	301.3	39	1.01
ATK2278	606822.9	6952950.1	439.0	-60.0	301.3	42	1.05
ATK2377	606509.8	6952552.4	437.0	-60.0	301.3	42	1.31
ATK2383	606719.4	6952435.6	437.0	-60.0	301.3	42	2.21
ATK2456	606789.2	6952396.7	438.0	-60.0	301.3	42	0.78
ATK2486	606832.9	6953173.4	442.0	-60.0	301.3	42	1.68
ATK2487	606867.8	6953154.0	442.0	-60.0	301.3	42	0.84
ATK2492	606846.6	6953280.2	440.0	-60.0	301.3	42	1.76
ATK2493	606881.5	6953260.8	441.0	-60.0	301.3	42	4.92
ATK2499	606895.3	6953367.6	440.0	-60.0	301.3	42	1.56
ATK2500	606930.2	6953348.1	440.0	-60.0	301.3	42	0.94
ATK2624	606922.7	6953581.2	438.0	-60.0	301.3	40	2.10
ATK2636	606799.2	6952620.0	437.0	-60.0	301.3	45	3.69
ATK2644	606826.6	6952833.6	437.0	-60.0	301.3	18	1.79
ATK2797	612830.8	6959100.2	430.0	-60.0	302.0	20	0.64
ATK2821	613752.1	6960417.5	430.0	-60.0	302.0	39	1.31
ATK3119	607313.0	6957480.5	452.0	-60.0	299.0	40	4.38
ATK3295	606779.2	6952173.4	438.0	-60.0	301.3	43	0.50
ATK3305	606542.2	6952076.6	437.0	-60.0	301.3	37	0.60
ATK3312	606786.7	6951940.4	438.0	-60.0	301.3	40	0.81
ATK3432	614990.3	6965026.1	430.0	-60.0	302.0	52	3.55
ATK3957	606312.0	6955237.4	445.0	-90.0	0.0	72	0.68
ATK4786	606627.0	6952372.6	437.0	-60.0	301.3	52	0.95
ATK4794	606483.0	6952452.9	438.0	-60.0	301.3	40	0.81

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Max Au (g/t)
ATK4805	606747.9	6952534.2	438.0	-60.0	301.3	30	1.40
ATK4806	606733.1	6952542.4	438.0	-60.0	301.3	42	0.68
ATK4817	606549.7	6952644.6	441.0	-60.0	301.3	40	3.24
ATK4818	606532.2	6952654.3	440.0	-60.0	301.3	60	1.24
ATK4824	606858.3	6952701.5	439.0	-60.0	301.3	36	1.28
ATK4826	606830.4	6952717.1	439.0	-60.0	301.3	40	0.53
ATK4828	606803.3	6952732.2	440.0	-60.0	301.3	40	1.10
ATK4829	606785.9	6952741.9	440.0	-60.0	301.3	34	1.20
ATK4832	606733.5	6952771.1	438.0	-60.0	301.3	36	0.50
ATK4842	606782.1	6952057.4	437.0	-60.0	301.3	36	0.63
ATK4854	606570.8	6952175.1	438.0	-60.0	301.3	33	2.58
ATK4856	606535.0	6952195.1	437.0	-60.0	301.3	38	2.38
ATK4878	606953.3	6953564.1	439.0	-60.0	301.3	35	0.85
ATK4879	606934.0	6953574.8	439.0	-60.0	301.3	37	2.76
ATK5126	605421.0	6948690.7	428.0	-60.0	300.1	44	1.85
BOH9980	606510.9	6952484.2	438.0	-90.0	0.0	11	1.25
PAB17	604175.6	6954700.9	440.0	-60.0	301.2	30	2.63
PAB36	603803.1	6954202.0	440.0	-60.0	301.2	26	1.04
PAB186	603897.0	6954332.1	441.0	-60.0	301.2	23	1.68
PAB233	603988.2	6954650.8	444.0	-60.0	301.2	24	2.22
PAB266	604304.9	6955019.9	443.0	-60.0	301.2	15	0.51
PAB289	604599.6	6955215.4	446.0	-60.0	301.2	27	1.90
PAB332	603839.3	6954250.2	440.0	-60.0	301.2	32	0.61
PAB347	604059.7	6954514.1	441.0	-60.0	301.2	31	0.81
PAB353	603974.1	6954565.8	444.0	-60.0	301.2	24	0.63
PAB362	604133.9	6954656.1	439.0	-60.0	301.2	24	0.78
PAB381	604209.3	6954790.4	442.0	-60.0	301.2	37	0.90
PAB391	604295.1	6954932.3	442.0	-60.0	301.2	44	1.94
PAB410	604624.7	6955293.7	443.0	-60.0	301.2	24	1.08
PAB411	604614.0	6955300.1	443.0	-60.0	301.2	24	0.91
PAB441	604863.9	6955563.6	445.0	-60.0	301.2	27	1.52
PAB447	603996.1	6954365.6	442.0	-60.0	301.2	42	3.08
PAC19	604646.1	6955280.7	445.0	-60.0	301.2	100	0.99
PRB305	605137.3	6954119.2	440.0	-60.0	301.2	31	20.50
PRB498	605220.9	6954255.5	443.0	-60.0	301.2	33	0.60
PRB499	605206.4	6954264.3	441.0	-60.0	301.2	30	2.32
PRB500	605193.5	6954272.1	441.0	-60.0	301.2	30	1.82
PRB515	605072.5	6953971.5	442.0	-60.0	301.2	26	0.64
PRB619	605172.7	6954191.2	442.0	-60.0	301.2	44	1.18

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Max Au (g/t)
PRB620	605153.9	6954202.6	443.0	-60.0	301.2	35	3.20
PRC267	605132.9	6954120.9	440.0	-60.0	312.2	60	1.46
PRC268	605151.5	6954107.4	440.0	-60.0	307.2	70	1.56
PRC269	605168.6	6954097.1	440.0	-60.0	309.2	90	7.55
PRC270	604922.0	6954249.1	442.0	-60.0	308.2	90	2.54
PRC283	605190.4	6954087.7	441.0	-60.0	307.2	99	0.90
TBED32	612984.4	6959357.8	430.0	-90.0	0.0	29	1.31
TKAC0003	606222.3	6949439.6	431.0	-60.0	300.1	60	3.77
TKAC0005	606173.2	6949470.4	429.0	-60.0	300.1	44	1.95
TKAC0009	606101.8	6949526.7	425.0	-60.0	300.1	35	0.72
TKRB0001	606320.1	6949382.9	429.0	-60.0	300.1	78	2.38
TUB1043	613065.1	6959427.1	430.0	-60.0	302.0	50	1.26
TUB1045	612999.0	6959349.5	430.0	-60.0	302.0	46	0.75
TUB1046	613034.0	6959330.0	430.0	-60.0	302.0	49	0.98
TUC307	606799.2	6952620.0	437.0	-60.0	299.1	80	0.80
TUC308	606804.2	6952731.7	440.0	-60.0	299.1	80	1.89
TUC309	606830.4	6952717.1	439.0	-60.0	299.1	78	0.71
WB349	605334.6	6948559.4	425.0	-60.0	300.1	34	1.78
WB360	605364.0	6948550.4	425.0	-60.0	300.1	27	0.97
WB361	605351.1	6948558.0	425.0	-60.0	300.1	34	0.62
WB364	605532.3	6948701.3	432.0	-60.0	300.1	67	38.00
WB365	605494.5	6948705.9	432.0	-60.0	300.1	42	4.89
WB433	605497.1	6948820.0	428.0	-60.0	300.1	37	0.61
WB447	605383.9	6948654.5	427.0	-60.0	300.1	45	0.91
WPA5	606529.8	6952935.4	437.0	-60.0	300.1	69	2.04
WPA7	606483.9	6952962.0	438.0	-60.0	300.1	54	1.15
WPA11	606400.9	6953010.1	441.0	-60.0	300.1	57	2.10
WPA18	606515.3	6952481.7	438.0	-60.0	300.1	69	1.48
WPA19	606485.0	6952499.2	437.0	-60.0	300.1	53	1.34
WPA21	606428.8	6952531.8	437.0	-60.0	300.1	72	0.53
WPA25	606312.0	6952599.5	438.0	-60.0	300.1	81	1.39
WPA90	605532.3	6948701.3	432.0	-60.0	300.1	60	0.78
WPB209	605600.9	6948759.8	428.0	-60.0	300.1	39	0.52
WPB221	605458.6	6948703.6	430.0	-60.0	300.1	30	1.62
WPC38	605321.7	6948517.2	425.0	-60.0	300.1	80	1.62

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling: 169 RAB holes for 6,337m, undertaken by Leonora Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig: No details reported, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. This is based on knowledge of general industry procedures for RAB drilling programs conducted during the 1990's. • Composite 4m samples were collected and submitted to either Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue or Sheen Analytical Services in Mt Magnet, for gold analysis by aqua regia/AAS method. Composite samples returning gold grades>0.2 ppm, were resampled as grab samples at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling: Six RC holes for 476m, undertaken by Walsh Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig: No details reported, assumed to be via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. Assumed from knowledge of general industry practices from the 1990's • Selected 1m samples were mixed/riffle split to obtain a 2kg sample. The remaining intervals were composited into 4m samples or part thereof. All samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for gold analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method. Composite samples returning gold grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled at 1m intervals, by mixing/riffle splitting to provide individual 1m samples for analysis. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling: 154 RAB holes for 5,488m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, using a small capacity rig. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig: No details reported, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. This is based on knowledge of general industry procedures for RAB drilling programs conducted during the mid-1990's. • Initial 4m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by ALS in Perth by Aqua regia digest (50 g charge) with AAS finish (gold 0.02ppm detection). If 4m composite returned results >0.2ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig, via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. • Samples exhibiting alteration and potential gold mineralisation were riffle split at 1m intervals to obtain a 3kg sample. Samples deemed to be non-mineralised were composited into 4m samples using a PVC sampling spear. All wet samples, both 1m and 4m composites were collected by spear. Analysis for gold undertaken by ALS Laboratories in Perth, using Aqua regia digest (50g charge) with AAS finish (gold 0.02ppm detection).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: 35 holes for 1,366m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig: No details reported, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. This is based on knowledge of general industry procedures for RAB drilling programs conducted during the mid-1990's. • Initial 3m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by Analabs Mt Magnet (Method GG335, Aqua regia digest/AAS finish, Au 0.01ppm detection). If 3m composite results >0.1ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: 11 RC holes for 500m, undertaken by Challenge Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • Recovered drill sample collected from the Rig: No details reported, assumed via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for logging. Assumed from knowledge of current industry practices from the 2010-2020 period. • RC holes were sampled in two ways; 4m composite samples were collected routinely by spear sampling the bags of 1 m samples from the start of the hole. From a pre-determined depth (approximately 30m from the target zone), samples were collected at 1m intervals directly via a rig mounted riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone. • The samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for gold analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method, with Inductively Coupled Plasma-optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) detection (gold 0.001 ppm detection). Standard and duplicate samples were submitted on a routine basis at a rate of 1 in 20 samples to monitor the precision and accuracy of the sample analysis. No bias in the analysis was identified from the control samples. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the sampling techniques described in the open file WAMEX reports are fit for the purpose of evaluating the prospectivity of the Comet Project, in terms of assessing the historical exploration practices and the indicative results.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole 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).*	• A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling: 169 RAB holes for 6,337m, undertaken by Leonora Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling: Six RC holes for 476m, undertaken by Walsh Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling: 154 RAB holes for 5,488m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, using a small capacity rig. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling: Five RC holes for 409m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd, using a truck mounted Schramm 64 drill rig, with 500 cfm and 350psi capacity and employing a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: 35 holes for 1,366m, undertaken by Ausdrill Pty Ltd. No details of rig type or specifications reported. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: 11 RC holes for 500m, undertaken by Challenge Drilling. No details of rig type or specifications reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Competent Person is satisfied that the drilling techniques reported in the open file WAMEX reports are fit for the purpose of evaluating the prospectivity of the Comet Project, in terms of assessing the historical exploration practices and the indicative results.
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.*	• A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB and RC drilling: No details on sample recoveries are recorded. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB and RC drilling: No details on sample recoveries are recorded. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: No details on sample recoveries are recorded. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: No details on sample recoveries are recorded. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the RAB samples are unknown, as the details of drill sample recovery are not reported in the open file reports or data; however, for the purpose of assessing the Comet Project, the recoveries are assumed to be acceptable by the Competent Person and will be tested and assessed in future drilling by Caprice. • Sample bias unknown as this was not assessed or reported by the previous explorers. The Competent Person has assumed that there is no material sample bias. However, QAQC procedures will be observed in future drilling to monitor for bias.

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 drill sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified geologists.
		• Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardised logging system.
		• A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.
		• The reported historical RAB and RC drilling has been geologically logged in detail. The logging records, lithology, colour, mineralogy, weathering, alteration and other appropriate features.
		• All logging is qualitative; information collected included:
		  • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling: All RAB holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, descriptive comments and GSWA geology code.
		  • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling: All RC holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, GSWA geology code, colour, alteration mineralogy, texture, % quartz veining, % carbonate veining, % sulphide type and weathering.
		  • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC and RAB drilling: All RC holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, colour, mineralogy, texture, % quartz veining, alteration and weathering. No details for logging of the RAB drilling was recorded as no original geology logs were included in the open file report.
		  • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: All RAB holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, colour, mineralogy, texture, % quartz veining, alteration and weathering.
		  • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: All RC holes were logged at 1m intervals by the onsite geologist. Information recorded includes lithology, colour, alteration mineralogy, texture, hardness and weathering.
		  • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB and RC drilling: All drill holes logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling: All drill holes logged in full. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling: Unknown as no original geology logs were included in the open file report. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: All drill holes logged in full. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: All drill holes logged in full.
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.*	• Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling: Composite 4m samples were collected and submitted to either Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue or Sheen Analytical Services in Mt Magnet, for gold analysis by aqua regia/AAS method. Composite samples returning gold grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled as grab samples at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling: Selected 1m samples were mixed/riffle split to obtain a 2kg sample. The remaining intervals were composited into 4m samples or part thereof. All samples were submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for gold analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method. Composite samples returning gold grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled at 1m intervals, by mixing/riffle splitting to provide individual 1m samples for analysis. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling: Initial 4m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by ALS in Perth by Aqua regia digest (50 g charge) with AAS finish (gold 0.02ppm detection). If 4m composite returned results >0.2ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling: Samples exhibiting alteration and potential gold mineralisation were riffle split at 1m intervals to obtain a 3kg sample. Samples deemed to be non-mineralised were composited into 4m samples using a PVC sampling spear. All wet samples, both 1m and 4m composites were collected by spear. Analysis for gold undertaken by ALS Laboratories in Perth, using Aqua regia digest (50g charge) with AAS finish (gold 0.02ppm detection). • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: Initial 3m composite sample collected by PVC spear, analysed for gold by Analabs Mt Magnet (Method GG335, Aqua regia digest/AAS finish, gold 0.01ppm detection). If 3m composite results >0.1ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil. 1m samples analysed by the same methods. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: RC holes were sampled in two ways; 4m composite samples were collected routinely by spear sampling the bags of 1 m samples from the start of the hole. From a pre-determined depth (approximately 30m from the target zone), samples were collected at 1m intervals directly via a rig mounted riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone. The samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method, with ICP-OES detection (gold 0.001 ppm detection). • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling: No details reported, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling as 4m composites. Composite samples returning gold grades >0.2 ppm, were resampled as grab samples at 1m intervals and submitted for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A4018 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling: No details reported, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. Initial 4m composite sample collected by PVC spear. If 4m composite returned gold results >0.2ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil and sent for analysis. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling: Samples collected using a truck mounted Schramm 64 drill rig, with 500 cfm and 350psi capacity and employing a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer. No details of rig sampling provided, but assumed to be collected via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. Samples exhibiting alteration and potential gold mineralisation were riffle split at 1m intervals to obtain a 3kg sample. Samples deemed to be non- mineralised were composited into 4m samples using a PVC sampling spear. All wet samples, both 1m and 4m composites were collected by spear. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: No details reported, assumed to be from open hole, via a collar stuffing box to a rig mounted cyclone and then into plastic buckets sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. Initial 3m composite sample collected by PVC spear and sent for analysis. If 3m composite gold results >0.1ppm, then 1m samples were collected by PVC spear from the remaining drill spoil and sent for analysis. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: No details reported, assumed to be collected via cyclone into plastic mining bags, sampled at 1m intervals, which are then laid out sequentially on the ground for sampling. 4m composite samples were collected routinely by spear sampling the bags of 1 m samples from the start of the hole. From a pre-determined depth (approximately 30m from the target zone), samples were collected at 1m intervals directly via a rig mounted riffle splitter mounted under the cyclone. The samples were then submitted for analysis. • No presence of coarse grained gold affecting gold assay results have been recognised by Accelerate in the historic Comet drilling data. As such the techniques used in the historic drilling are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled, and early stage exploration.
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.*	• No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB drilling: Samples were analysed by either Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue or Sheen Analytical Services in Mt Magnet, for gold by aqua regia/AAS method. Sample preparation and further details of the analysis was not recorded. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RC drilling: Samples were analysed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for gold by 50g charge Fire Assay method. Sample preparation and further details of the analysis was not recorded. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB and RC drilling: Samples were analysed for gold at ALS Laboratories in Perth by Aqua regia digest (50 g charge) with AAS finish (gold 0.02ppm detection). Sample preparation and further details of the analysis was not recorded. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: Samples were analysed for gold by Analabs Mt Magnet. All samples were sorted and dried, then hammer milled to ~1mm size. A 300g to 400g sub sample was collected and fine pulverised to 75um. Analysis by Analabs Method GG335 (Aqua regia digest/AAS finish, gold 0.01ppm

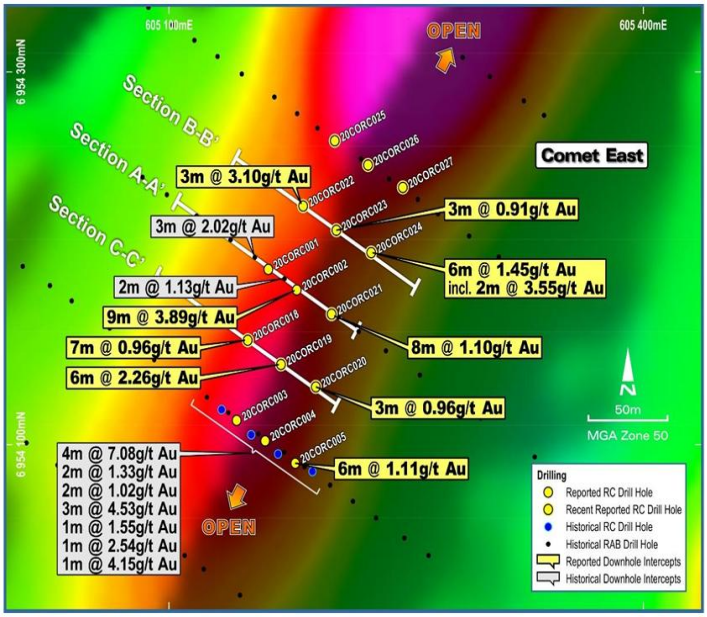
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detection). 50g charge, aqua regia digest with organic extraction, Flame AAS Finish. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: Samples were submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth for gold analysis by 50g charge Fire Assay method (FA002), with ICP-OES detection (gold 0.001 ppm detection). The samples are sorted and dried, then crushed and pulverised in a ring pulveriser so that 95% of the sample is pulverised to less than 75µm in size. A barren wash of the bowls using silica sand is routinely carried out before and after processing a client's samples. Fire Assay method FA002 comprises firing and cupellation with lead collection to collect the gold, using a nominal 50 gram charge. The lead prill is parted with nitric acid and the gold dissolved by aqua regia for ICP analysis. • Standard laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. In addition to this: A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB and RC drilling: No further information reported. A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB and RC drilling: No further information reported. A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: No further details reported. A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: No details further reported.
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.*	• Historical results have been verified by other company personnel. • No twinned holes were completed by the historical workers. • Historical drilling data, including logging records, lithology, grain size, recovery, weight (kg), colour, brightness, staining, assay results, etc, is being extracted from the WAMEX open file reports A31118, A40185, A45735, A97235 and collated using Excel templates, which will be entered and stored into a project database. • The Company is not aware of any adjustments to the assay data.
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.*	• Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration. • A31118 – Australmin (1990), RAB and RC drilling: No detailed information on surveying reported. Collars are reported with a Local Grid reference in the reports. MGA94 co- ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RAB drilling: No detailed information on surveying reported. The drilling was undertaken on the re-furbished Local Grid, originally established by Hannans Gold NL. MGA94 co-ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A40185 – Newcrest (1994), RC drilling: All hole collars were surveyed by DGPS utilising the refurbished Hannans Gold NL Local Grid. LG coordinates were recorded to 3 decimal places (E, N, RL). MGA94 co-ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A45735 – Westgold (1995), RAB drilling: No detailed information on surveying reported. The drilling was undertaken on the re-furbished Local Grid, originally established by Hannans Gold NL. MGA94 co-ordinates extracted from GSWA state drill hole dataset. • A97235 – Silver Lake (2012), RC drilling: All hole collars were surveyed by DGPS utilising the MGA94 Zone 50 datum. The co-ordinates were recorded to 3 decimal places (E, N, RL). No down hole surveying was undertaken. • The Competent Person has assumed that the horizontal accuracy of the drill collars extracted from the GSWA drill hole database is ± 5m. These collar positions will be confirmed in the field using handheld GPS, during future field campaigns.
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*	• The reported drilling has not been used to for any Mineral Resource Estimate/s or Ore Reserve Estimate/s. • Historical drilling on the Comet North Trend was predominantly undertaken on 80m and 160m spaced, grid east-west (120^0 - 300^0)

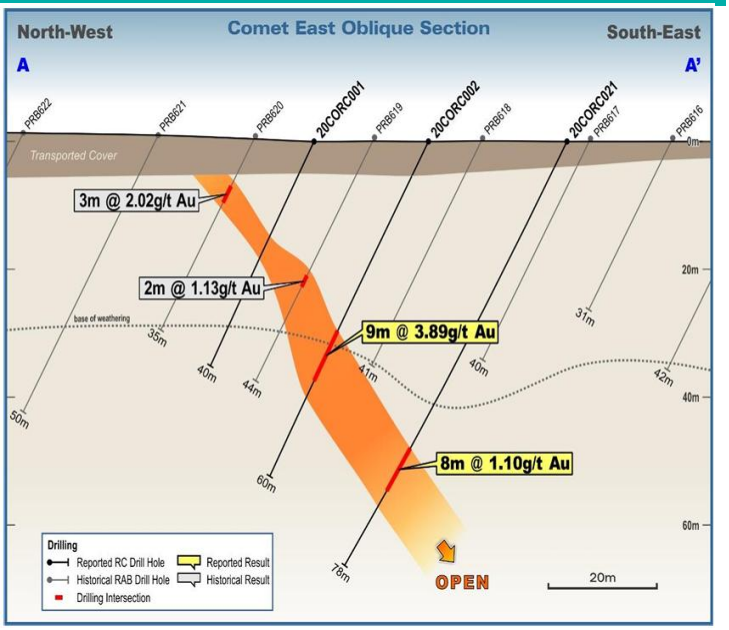
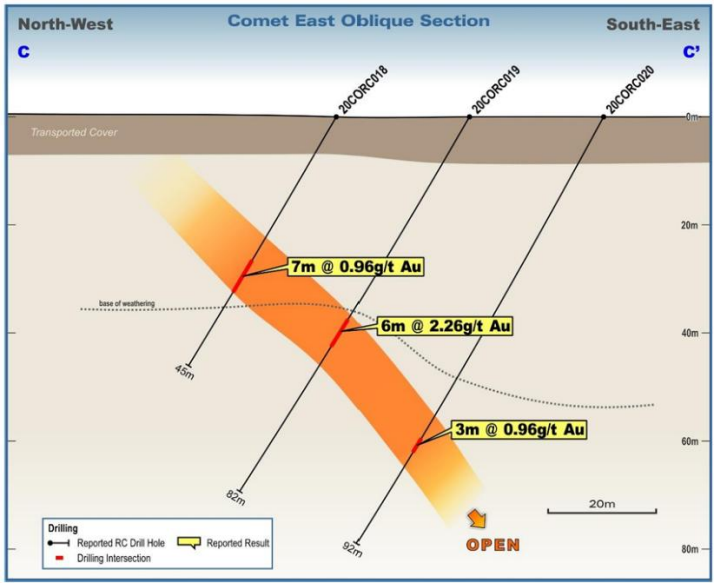
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	orientated lines with holes spaced predominantly at 12.5m along lines. • Comet East drilling was predominantly undertaken on 80m spaced, grid east-west (120^0 - 300^0) orientated lines with holes spaced at 20m to 40m along lines. • Antarctica Trend drilling was undertaken on 100m and 200m spaced, grid east-west (120^0 - 300^0) orientated lines with holes spaced predominantly at 40m along lines. Drilling within E20/1000 was undertaken on 1,000, 2,000 and 100m spaced lines on an 80 to 20m spaced grid (~3,000m). • The hole spacing and assay data distribution is not considered sufficient to establish the degree of grade continuity at this early stage of exploration. • The majority of the RAB and RC drilling was initially composited at 3 to 4 metre intervals, with 1m samples collected through zones of mineralisation in RC. Subsequent 1m samples were collected from anomalous 4m composite intervals. All results expressed in the report are from 1m samples.
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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed; however, the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the regional geological setting and similar style gold deposits in the region.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No details are provided in the historical reports regarding sample security. It is assumed that the methods were typical of the time, in most cases comprising dispatch and delivery to the laboratory by the relevant company staff or mine site transport companies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's or historic sampling techniques or data.

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 the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Licence E20/908, E20/1000 and E 21/213 held 100% by Accelerate Resources Limited. • The tenements are located in the Cue region of Western Australia, ~115 km south-southwest of Meekatharra and 20 km southeast of Cue. • The Project lies within the Austin Downs Pastoral Lease (N050063) in the west and the Yarraquin Pastoral Lease (N049496) in the east. • A Crown Reserve (CR 16311) covers the central and western part of the licence and the Comet mine site. • The tenement falls partly within the Yugunga Peoples Native Title Claim area. There are no Registered Heritage sites identified within the licence. • E20/908 was granted on 28/8/2018. • E20/1000 was granted on 24/03/2025. • E21/213 was granted on 13/08/2021. • No impediments are known.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration work by other companies includes surface geochemical sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, AC, RAB and RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Comet Project lies Immediately to the north and along strike of the Comet Gold Mine, within the Meekatharra to Mount Magnet Greenstone Belt, located at the southern end of the Tuckabianna Shear Zone. To the east of the shear zone is a syncline folded sequence of mafic and ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks with banded iron formation (**BIF**). To the west of the shear zone and underlying the majority of the Comet Project, there is a felsic, mafic and ultramafic sequence forming an antiform. Granitoid rocks have intruded the greenstone sequence, predominantly to the east and the west. The bedrock sequence has undergone deep weathering and much of it is covered by geologically recent surficial sediments. • The Tuckabianna gold deposits were mined in the late 1980s and early 1990s and are hosted primarily in a BIF sequence. The shear zone has been intruded by post tectonic granitoids, which separates the regional geology, east and west into two domains. Supracrustal sequences are exposed in an asymmetric syncline, including mafic to ultramafic volcanic sequences and associated BIF to the east. To the west, there are the Felsic Eelya Complex and basalt and high-magnesium basalt not associated with BIF. The gold deposits occur in a complex geological setting within shear zone splays, with associated felsic porphyry dyke intrusions, and are largely confined to BIF or rafted BIF within mylonitised mafic sequences.
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*	• Historical reported results are summarised in Table 1 of ASX Announcement: AX8 –14/07/2020 and 24/02/2025. • The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including those with no significant gold intersections are reported. • Grid co-ordinates are GDA2020_50. • Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL). Nominally 430mRL. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in GDA2020_50 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Hole length or depth is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Drill hole intersections are reported as length weighted average grade intervals. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval (unless otherwise stated). • No grade top-cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• Results are reported as down hole length, true width is uncertain. • The general trend or strike of gold mineralisation in the Comet – Tuckabianna area is north-south.
Intercept lengths	• *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').*	• No true widths have been reported however True Widths are estimated to be 60-70% of the drill hole intercept width.
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.*	• Comet East Prospect. Drillhole locations and significant drill intersections over magnetics 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 
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 relevant historical information is discussed in the text and reported in Table 1.
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*	• Please refer to JORC Tables 1 and 2 from ASX Announcement: AX8 – 14/07/2020, 10/09/2020, 02/10/2020, 02/11/2020, 8/12/2020, 18/01/2021, 24/02/2025.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Where appropriate drilling (air core, RC ± diamond core) and geophysical surveys will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement and new gold targets which Caprice may identify.