OUTSTANDING VISIBLE GOLD RESULTS FROM PHASE 2 DRILLING AT MT SOLITARY

Intercept of 6m at 17.9g/t Au expands high-grade mineralisation, open at depth

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM)** ("**Mount Hope**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the results of its Phase 2 drilling program, which has defined additional high-grade gold zones and continued to expand the mineralised footprint at its Mt Solitary Prospect within the Company's 100%-owned Mt Hope Project in New South Wales.

Highlights:

Exceptional high-grade intercepts returned from the Phase 2 drilling program, including:

- 25MSRC013: **6m at 17.9 g/t Au from 55m (107 GT) – Visible gold in Chips**
  - **including 2m at 48.1 g/t Au from 55m**
- 26MSRC023: **15m at 3.9 g/t Au from 102m (58 GT)**
  - **including 3m at 16.8 g/t Au from 109m**
  - **including 1m at 36.9 g/t Au from 110m**
- 26MSRC015: **17m at 3.2 g/t Au from 47m (54 GT)**
  - **including 5m at 7.0 g/t Au from 51m**
- 26MSRC022: **14m at 2.9 g/t Au from 161m (41 GT)**
- 25MSRC012: **2m at 15.5 g/t Au from 116m (31 GT)**

Drill results expand mineralisation along strike and down dip of the Phase 1 program[3], which included:

- 25MSRC004: **19m at 4.5g/t Au from 39m (85 GT)**
  - **including 8m at 9.5g/t Au from 49m**
  - **including 1m at 50g/t Au from 51m**

Phase 3 drill program planning is currently underway, with approved permits in place.

- Program aimed at expanding the mineralised footprint and infill drilling high-grade zones
- Scope and timing subject to site planning and drill rig availability

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley commented:

"The Phase 2 drilling program at Mt Solitary has delivered an excellent set of results and materially advanced our understanding of the system. Standout intercepts, including 6m at 17.9g/t Au from 55m, 17m at 3.2g/t Au from 47m, and 15m at 3.9g/t Au from 102m, demonstrate the continuity and high-grade nature of gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary.

Importantly, this program has done more than return strong grades. It has also expanded the mineralised envelope along strike and down plunge, while providing strong support for our evolving geological and structural model at both the project and regional scales. The results give us increased confidence in the north-west trending controls on mineralisation and have helped define a significant new exploration search space to the south-east of the historic workings.

Mt Solitary continues to grow in scale and significance as a gold target within our broader MS2 Gold Corridor. With planning for our Phase 3 drill program already underway and permits in hand, we are well positioned to continue systematic extensional and infill drilling, while further refining our geological and structural model at Mt Solitary and along the MS2 corridor."

Mt Solitary Phase 2 drill program

Mount Hope is pleased to report results from its successful Phase 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program recently completed at the Mt Solitary prospect. The Phase 2 program was designed to test the Company's evolving geological model and expand the Mt Solitary mineralised envelope.

The Phase 2 program comprised 14 RC holes for 2,161m of drilling (Figure 1). The program was planned to expand the strike extent of the Mt Solitary prospect and test down-dip and plunge extensions to mineralisation observed in the Phase 1 and historical drilling programs.

The result from hole 25MSRC013, which included visible gold and returned **6m at 17.9 g/t Au from 55m**, underscores the success of the program and continues to confirm the high-grade nature of the Mt Solitary system.

The program was effective in advancing the strike and dip extent of the mineralised system, with drilling completed to the north and west of the Phase 1 program. This campaign also continues to support the Company's evolving geological model for the Mt Solitary prospect.

These results reaffirm the prospectivity of the Mt Solitary target while continuing to provide critical information to advance the geological model for the prospect. A list of further significant intercepts can be found in Appendix 1.

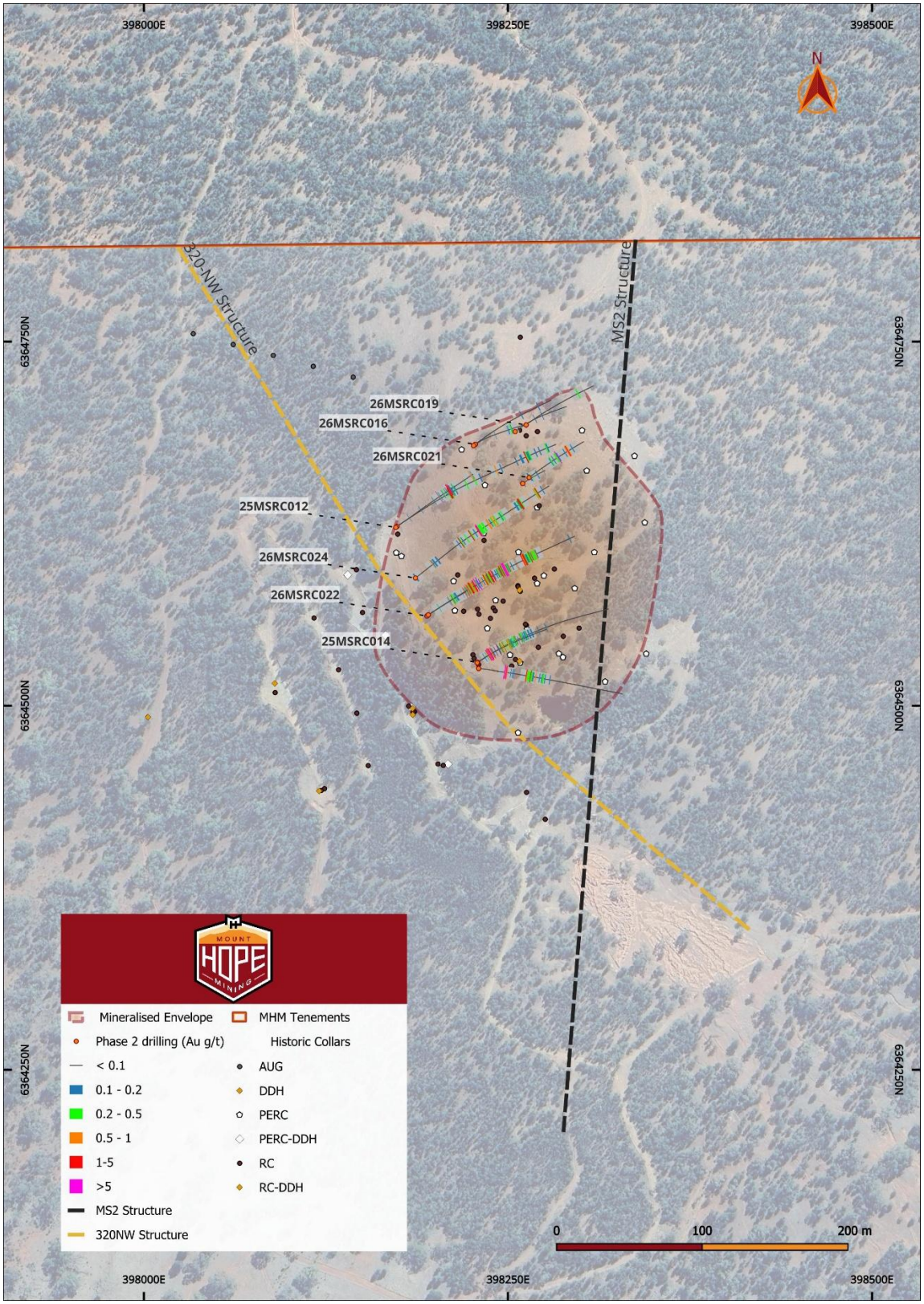

Figure 1: Mt Solitary 2025/26 phase 2 RC program

The Phase 2 drilling program at Mt Solitary was designed to test and refine the Company's evolving geological and structural model for the prospect, following the encouraging results returned from the Phase 1 program. That model interprets gold mineralisation as extending along a north-west trending strike with a corresponding north-westerly plunge. The Phase 2 drill holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation both along strike and down plunge, expanding the **mineralised envelope to the current 180m x 220m area.**

The Phase 2 program incorporated drilling at the north-western extent of the prospect with holes 25MSRC011 and 25MSRC012 designed to test the interpreted continuation of mineralisation along the projected mineralised plane, and at greater depth than previously drilled in this direction. The result from **25MSRC012, which returned 2m at 15.5g/t Au from 116m**, confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation on the Company's most north-western drill line to date. Importantly, this intercept is consistent with the Company's projected mineralised orientation and supports further drilling in the north-western direction, where the system remains open.

The program also tested both the down-dip continuation of mineralisation defined in Phase 1 and the potential for mineralisation to extend to the south-east of the historic workings. **Hole 25MSRC013 returned 6m at 17.9g/t Au from 55m** with visible gold present in the RC chips (Figure 2), representing the strongest result of the program and confirming the presence of significant gold mineralisation to the south-east of the Phase 1 drilling.

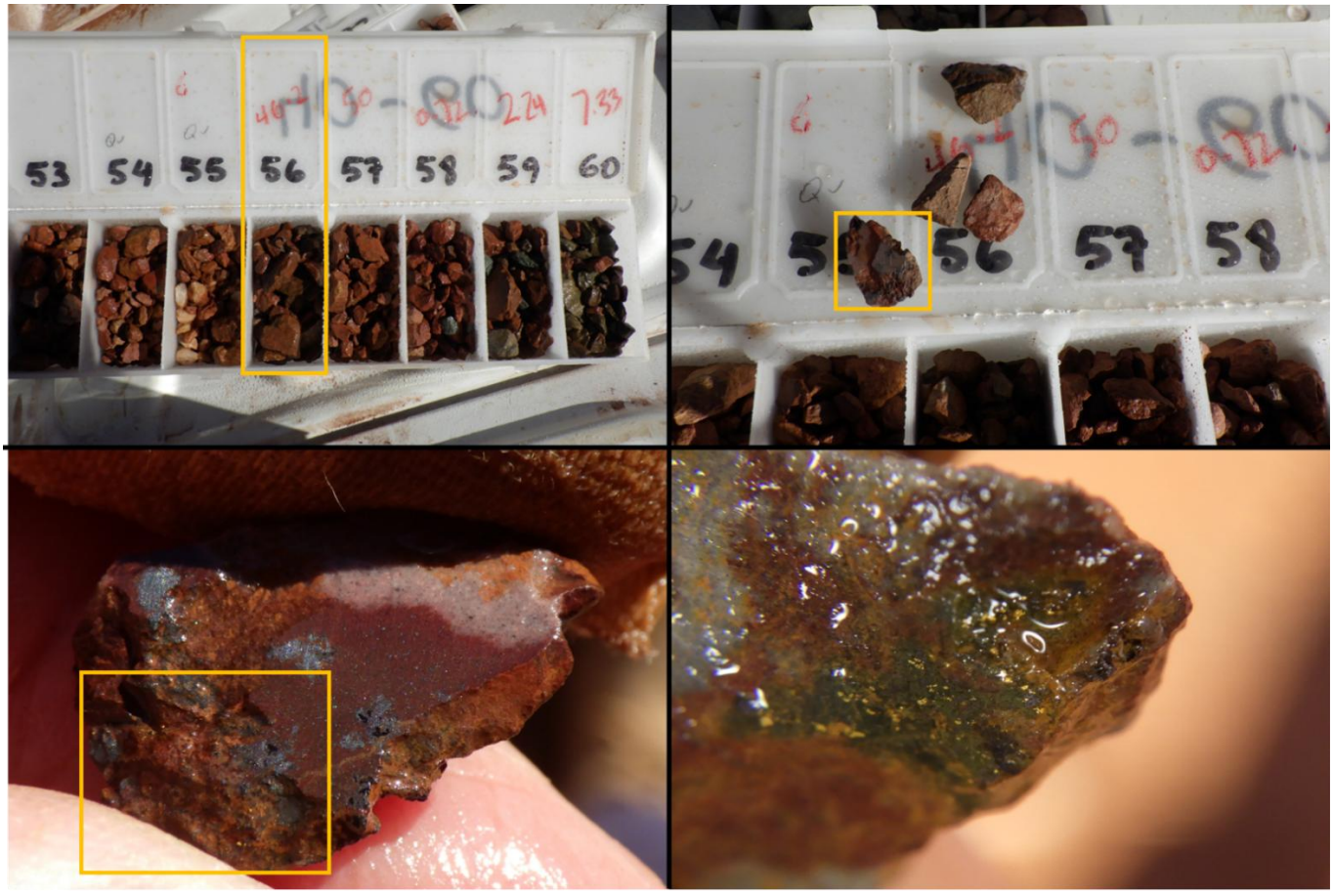

Figure 2: Visible gold with bismite in RC chips from Hole 25MSRC013, ***46.2g/t Au from 56-57m***

This result is particularly encouraging in the context of the recent CSAMT survey, which indicates that the structures which appear to control mineralisation (MS2 & 320 Northwest structures) converge in the vicinity of the historic workings and project south-east into an area with no previous drilling (Figure 3). This has opened a significant new exploration search space that the Company intends to test as part of a Phase 3 drill program.

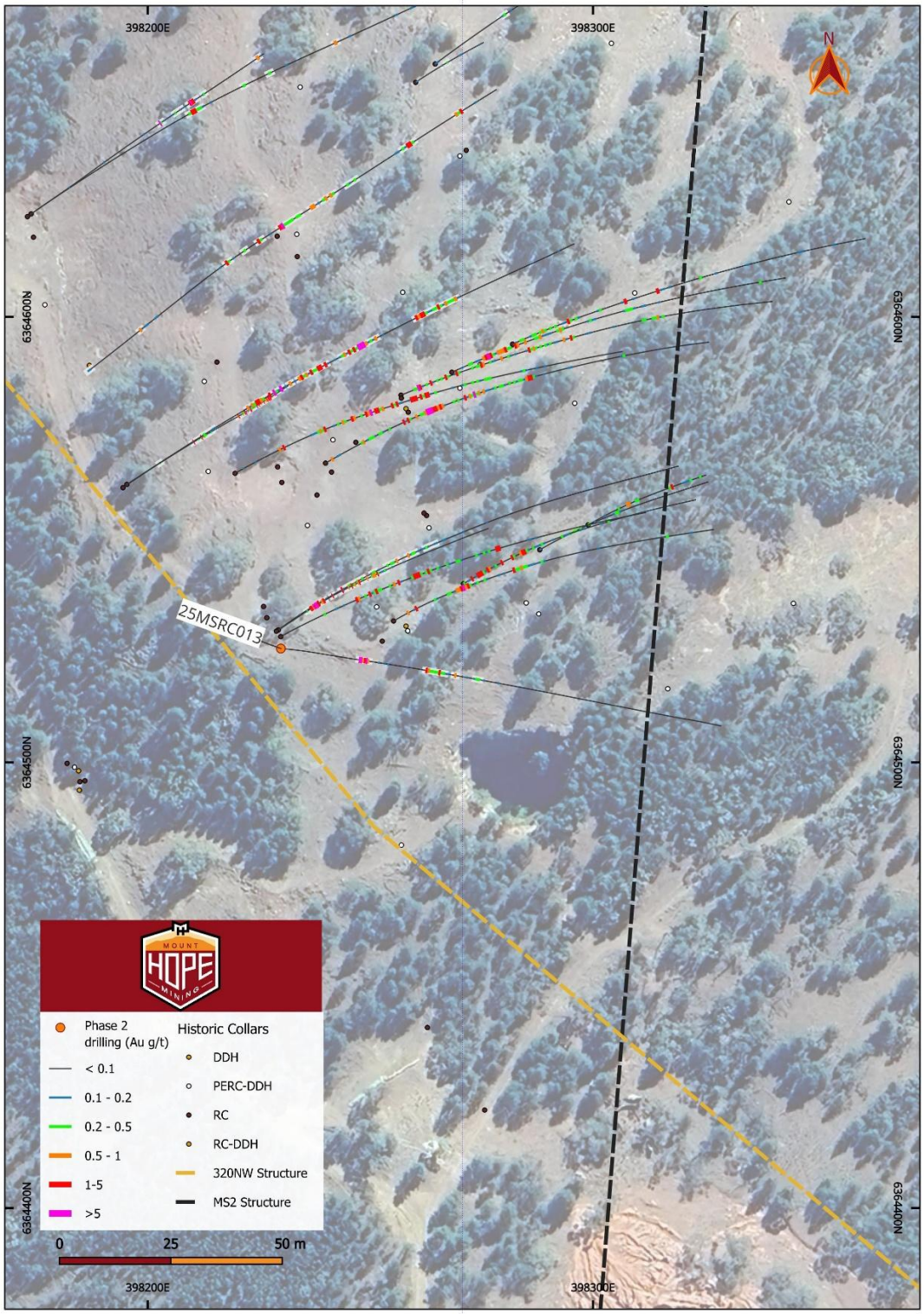

Figure 3: 25MSRC013 with the MS2 & 320Northwest structures projections

Further support for the Company's structural model was provided by hole **26MSRC015, which returned 17m at 3.2g/t Au from 47m** and extended mineralisation down plunge from the Phase 1 program while also indicating a widening of the mineralised envelope in that area. In addition, holes **26MSRC022 and 26MSRC023, drilled down dip of the Phase 1 section, returned 14m at 2.9g/t Au from 161m and 15m at 3.9g/t Au from 102m,** respectively (Figure 4). These results extend mineralisation down plunge and provide further support for a steep westerly dip to the mineralised zone, consistent with the Company's interpretation of the mineralised structure and its relationship to the north-west trending controls identified in the CSAMT survey.

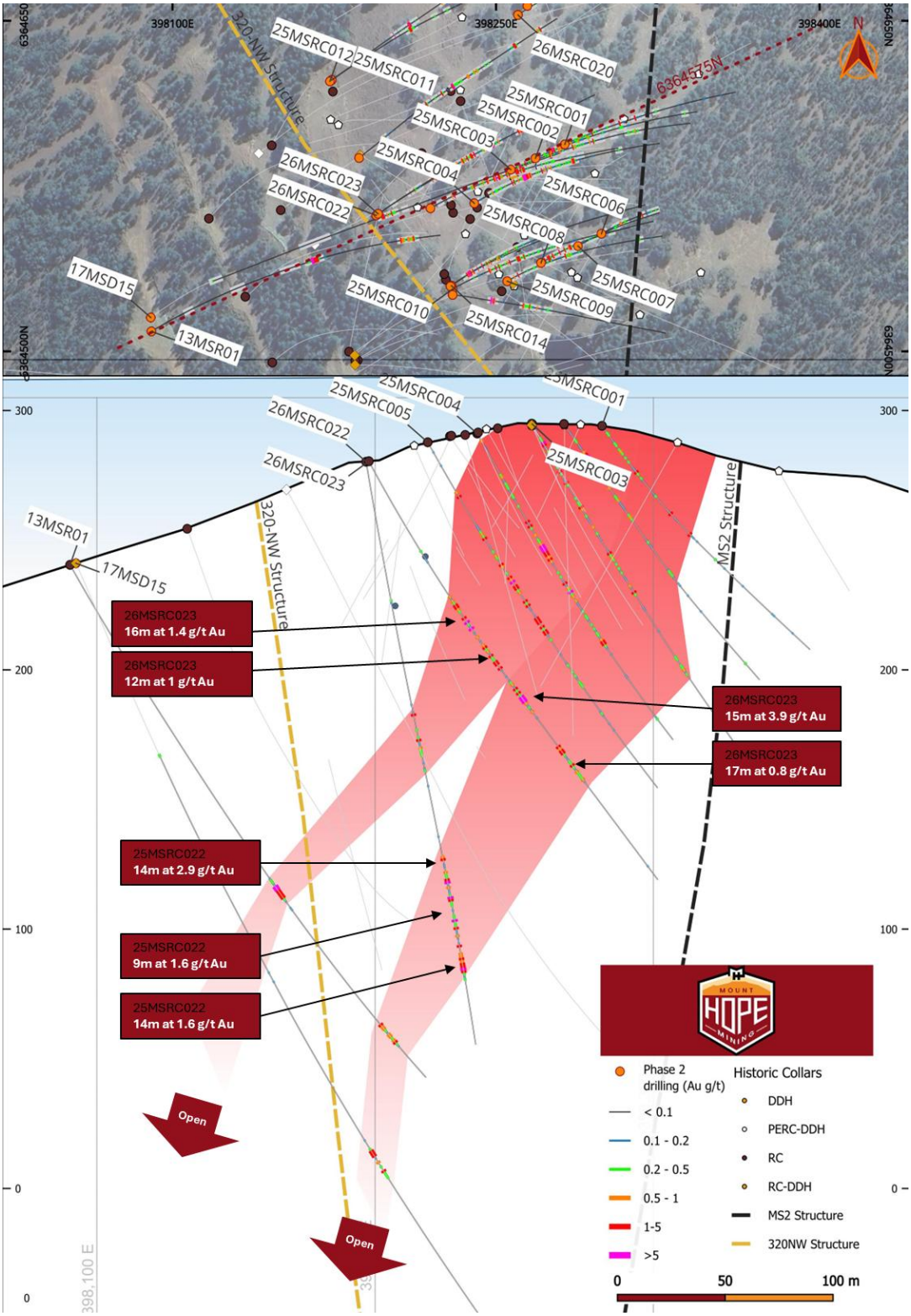

Figure 4: 26MSRC022 & 26MSRC023 cross section

The Phase 2 program has materially advanced the Mt Solitary opportunity by expanding the mineralised envelope, validating the Company's emerging geological and structural model, and confirming key controls on mineralisation that can now be applied to future targeting both at Mt Solitary and along the MS2 corridor. The drilling has demonstrated continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation along the interpreted north-west trend and down plunge, while also opening a significant new search space to the south-east of the historic workings. Figures 5 & 6 present plan & long section views of the Mt Solitary drilling, including pierce points from the new holes, illustrating the scale of the system and the strong potential for further growth.

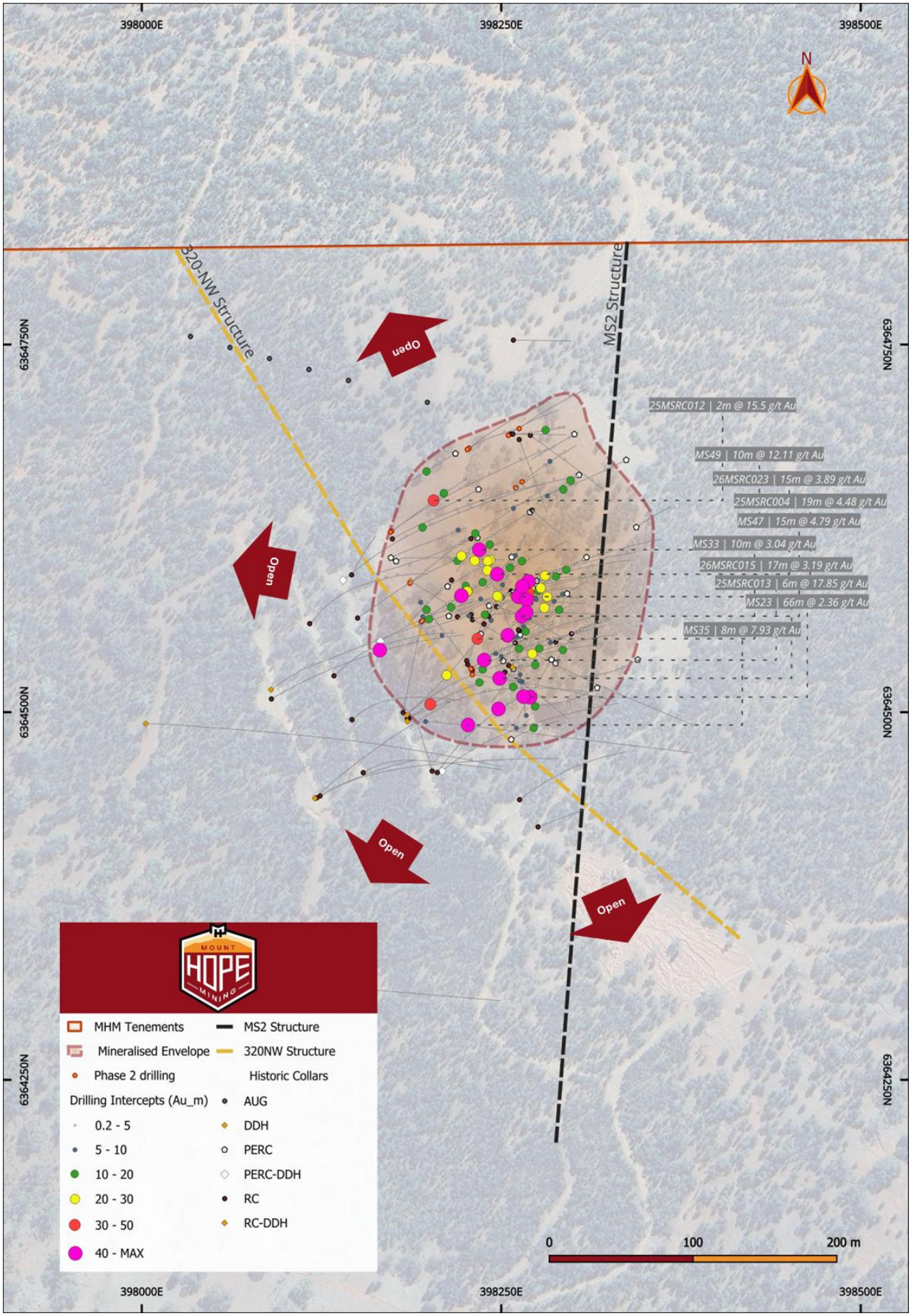

Figure 6: Mt Solitary prospect, drill holes and assay results

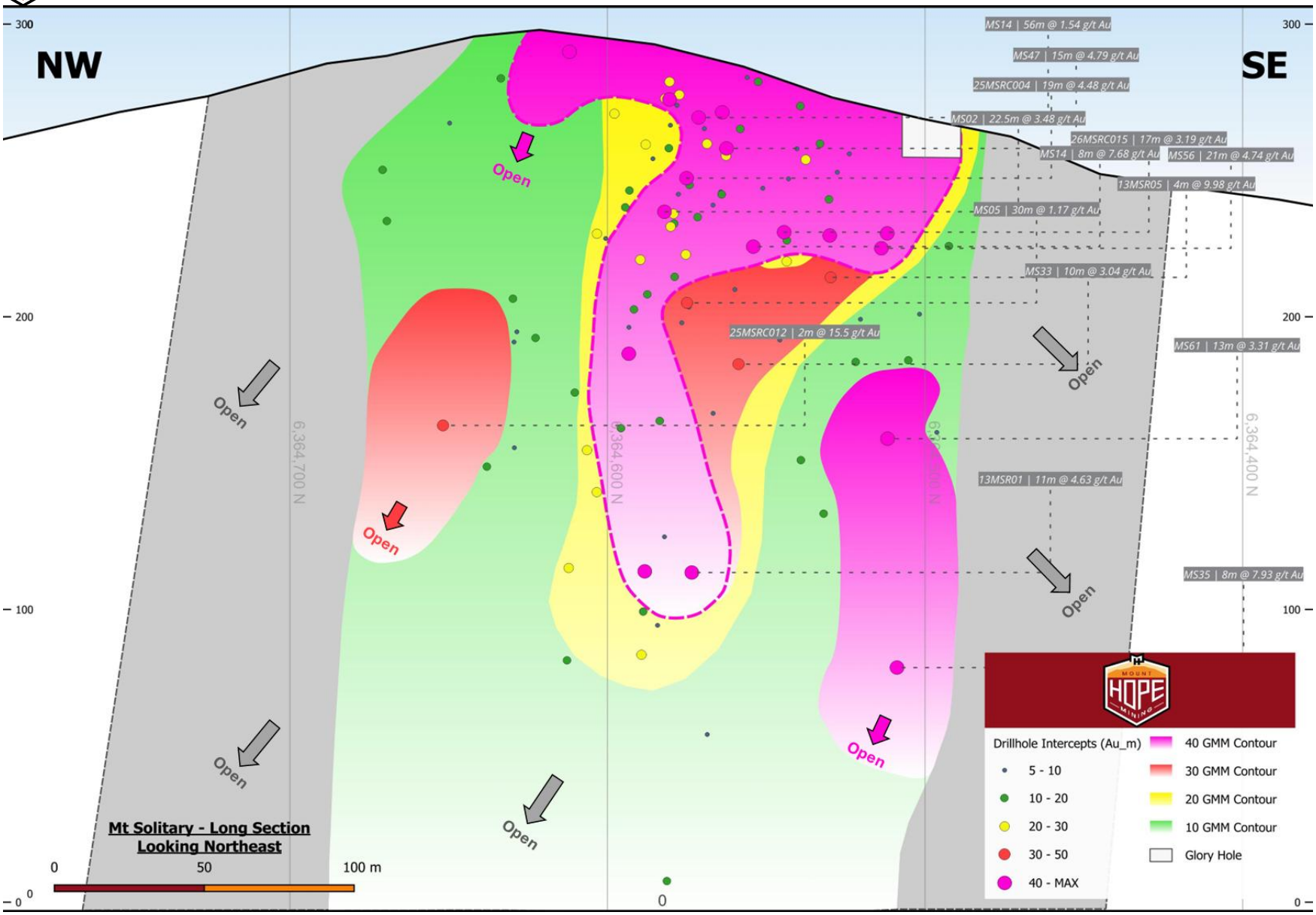

Figure 7: Mt Solitary Long Section

Next steps and future programs

- Planning of a Phase 3 drilling program focused on further extensional and selected infill drilling at Mt Solitary
- Testing additional growth opportunities along strike and down plunge, including the newly identified south-eastern search space
- Completing a targeted diamond drilling program to improve structural interpretation and obtain sample material for metallurgical test work and geotechnical assessment
- Advancing the Mt Solitary geological model and identifying additional drilling required to support future technical studies
- Progressing additional drilling approvals for Mt Solitary and along the broader MS2 corridor, including Powerline Hill, Mt Solar and Main Road, where the Company believes the same structural framework may be repeated
- Define and refine additional drill locations for future phases of drilling

END

References:

[1] MHM Announcement 18 Dec 2024: Prospectus

[2] MHM Announcement 10 Jun 2025: Mt Solitary Gold Exploration Target

[3] MHM Announcement 21 Oct 2025: Maiden Drilling Results from Mt Solitary

About Mount Hope Mining:

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) is an Australian explorer focused on building a strong portfolio of growth assets in the prolific southern Cobar Basin, New South Wales. The Company's core landholding, the **Mount Hope Project**, comprises **~606km²** in the southern Cobar Basin and is strategically positioned on the eastern margin of the Silurian to early Devonian **Mt Hope Trough**, straddling the **Sugarloaf, MS2 and Scotts Craig** basin-bounding fault structures.

Mt Solitary sits within Mount Hope Mining's expanded **MS2 Gold Corridor**, a district-scale **~7.5km** mineralised trend with multiple targets and strong upside for repeat gold discoveries along strike and at depth.

The Company also holds a broader portfolio of **Cobar-style polymetallic (Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn)** exploration targets across its 606km^2 landholding.

Mount Hope Mining's strategy is systematic and drill-led, with an immediate focus on expanding the scale of mineralisation and increasing geological confidence at Mt Solitary. Simultaneously, the Company will continue testing and maturing targets along the MS2 corridor, while advancing the highest-ranked polymetallic targets through staged geophysics, geochemistry and drilling.

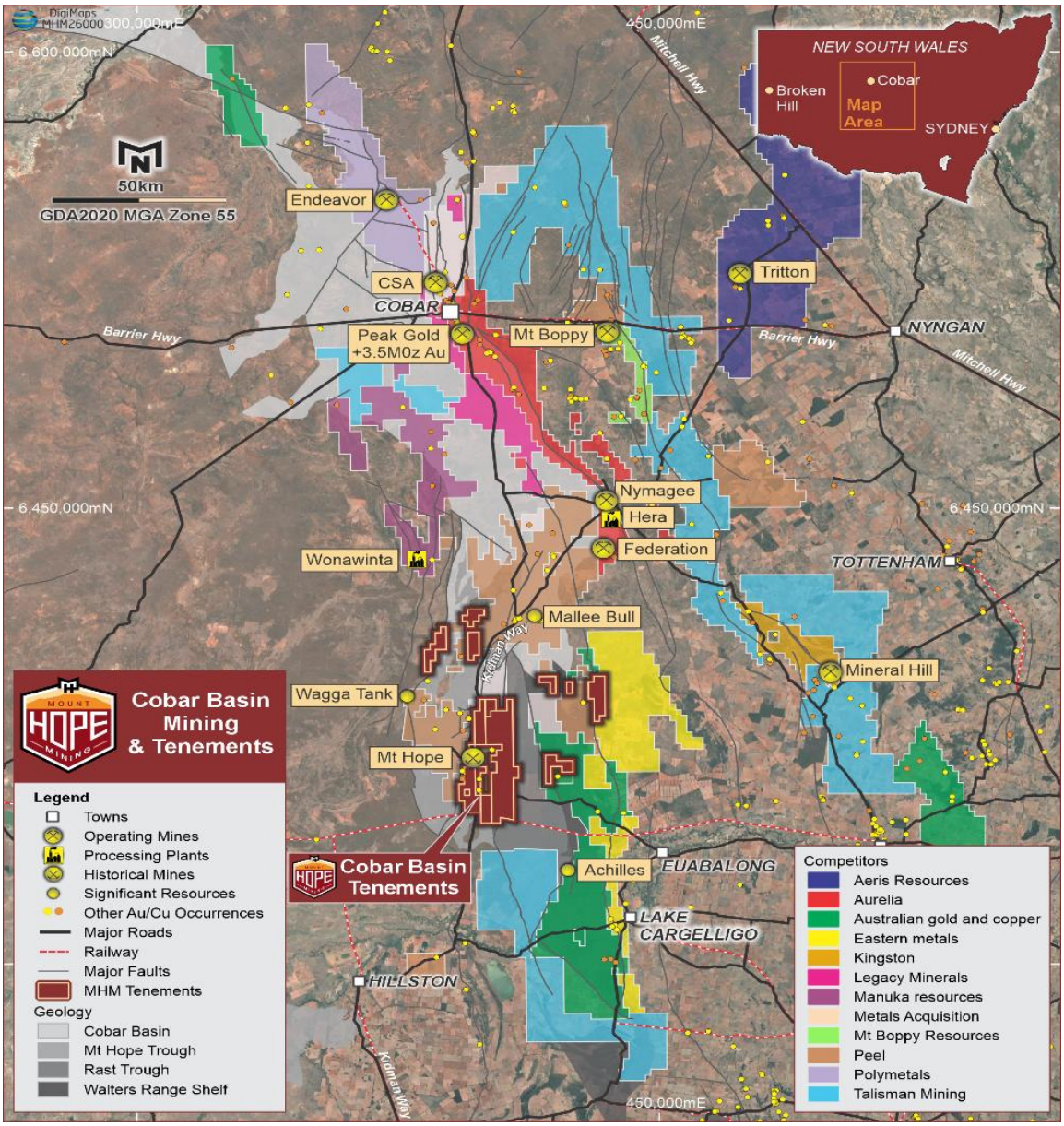

Figure 8: Mount Hope Project Location Map

The Company's flagship project is the **100%-owned Mt Solitary Gold prospect**, where an **Exploration Target has been defined, as set out in Table 1**. *The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).*

Table 1: Mt Solitary Exploration Target

Exploration Target	Tonnage (Mt) Range	Au (g/t)	Au (kOz)
Total	1.32 - 1.87	1.0 – 1.35	42.5 – 81.4

Exploration Target basis and proposed work:

The Mt Solitary Exploration Target is based on **actual historical exploration results**, not on a proposed exploration programme. The target was originally announced by the Company on 10 June 2025[(2)] and is based on drilling completed by previous operators, with the most recent active drill programme conducted in 2017[(2)]. The Exploration Target is based on a 2006 non-JORC compliant resource model prepared by Hellman & Schofield using Multiple Indicator Kriging and incorporates 4,663 composited samples from reverse circulation, percussion and diamond drilling. In total, the Exploration Target incorporates a review of 83 historical drill holes, 4 trenches/costeans and historic production figures. Subsequent drilling completed by Central West Gold and E2 Metals extended the known mineralised system down dip of the 2006 model and demonstrated that the Mt Solitary system remains open at depth [(2)]. Further detail regarding the geological interpretation, historical drill-hole coverage, supporting plans and sections, and the basis for the Exploration Target is set out in the Company's ASX announcement dated 10 June 2025 titled "Mt Solitary Gold Exploration Target".

The tonnage and grade ranges used to describe the Exploration Target were derived from the historical database, previous exploration, the 3D geological model and analysis of the historical information available. All 3D volumes were assigned a specific gravity of 2.5, consistent with the assumptions applied in the historical Hellman & Schofield model. The Company notes that certain historical drill holes completed before 2006 were not subject to rigorous modern QAQC procedures, and some historical downhole survey data is considered unreliable. Accordingly, further drilling is required to verify aspects of the historical dataset and to test the validity of the Exploration Target.

Proposed exploration activities designed to test the validity of the Exploration Target have already commenced and include Phase 1 RC drilling and Phase 2 RC and diamond drilling at Mt Solitary, which were undertaken to begin validating the Exploration Target and refining the geological model. Further work is expected to include additional deeper RC and diamond drilling to test extensions of mineralisation along strike and down dip, together with selected infill and verification drilling of historical mineralised zones. These activities are expected to be completed throughout 2026, subject to approvals, land access and contractor availability. The Company confirms that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Fergus Kiley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kiley is a Director of Mount Hope Mining Limited. Mr Kiley has sufficient experience 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 Kiley consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mt Solitary Exploration Target is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Todd Williams, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Williams is a Director of Mount Hope Mining Limited. Mr Williams has sufficient experience 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 Williams consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Mount Hope Mining Ltd.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 18 December 2024 and included in the Company's prospectus dated 18 December 2024, which is available on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original public report and confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially modified.

Disclaimers

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company, its related bodies corporate, shareholders or respective directors, officers, employees, agents or advisors, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault or negligence for any loss arising from the use of information contained in this release. The Company will not update or keep current the information contained in this release, or correct any inaccuracy or omission which may become apparent, or furnish any person with any further information. Any opinions expressed in this release are subject to change without further notice.

Forward-looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement. All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by MHM's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Mount Hope Mining Ltd.

Investor and media relations enquiries

Fergus Kiley | Managing Director & CEO
info@mounthopemining.com.au

www.mounthopemining.com.au

Released Thursday 2/04/2026 | **Outstanding visible gold results from Phase 2 drilling at Mt Solitary**

APPENDIX 1:

Mt Solitary 2025/26 Phase 2 RC Drilling Collar table:

By ASX Listing Rules 5.7.2, the Company provides the drill hole data referenced in this announcement:

Project	Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL	Company	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Mt Solitary	25MSRC011	RC	398173.8	6364623	276.46	MHM	-43.08	67.69	186
Mt Solitary	25MSRC012	RC	398173	6364622	276.42	MHM	-70.25	55.1	198
Mt Solitary	25MSRC013	RC	398229.9	6364526	285.06	MHM	-44.58	101	198
Mt Solitary	25MSRC014	RC	398229.3	6364530	285.45	MHM	-52.93	74.33	198
Mt Solitary	26MSRC015	RC	398228.9	6364529	285.32	MHM	-69.47	69.93	198
Mt Solitary	26MSRC016	RC	398227.6	6364680	292.61	MHM	-45.28	63.6	102
Mt Solitary	26MSRC017	RC	398226.5	6364679	292.58	MHM	-67.59	71.49	138
Mt Solitary	26MSRC018	RC	398255	6364688	297.32	MHM	-57.44	70	90
Mt Solitary	26MSRC019	RC	398262.5	6364693	297.09	MHM	-43.59	63.5	80
Mt Solitary	26MSRC020	RC	398260.2	6364653	304.51	MHM	-75.31	61.4	80
Mt Solitary	26MSRC021	RC	398264.6	6364657	304.63	MHM	-54.74	58.57	80
Mt Solitary	26MSRC022	RC	398194.4	6364562	280.25	MHM	-80.64	55.23	229
Mt Solitary	26MSRC023	RC	398195.3	6364562	280.43	MHM	-52.68	64.06	198
Mt Solitary	26MSRC024	RC	398186.5	6364588	277.63	MHM	-49.95	58.23	186

Mt Solitary 2026 Phase 2 RC Drilling Significant Intercepts table:

Significant intercepts tables from the Phase 2 program, significant intercepts determined with a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade and up to 2m of internal waste.

HOLE_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au-ppm	GMM	Comment	Element	Cutoff (Au g/t)
25MSRC011	72	77	5	0.66	3.3	5.00m @ 0.66 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC011	92	93	1	0.28	0.28	1.00m @ 0.28 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC011	101	102	1	0.31	0.31	1.00m @ 0.31 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC011	124	125	1	0.84	0.84	1.00m @ 0.84 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC011	155	160	5	0.52	2.6	5.00m @ 0.52 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC011	176	177	1	0.24	0.24	1.00m @ 0.24 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC012	116	118	2	15.5	31	2.00m @ 15.50 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC012	128	129	1	0.21	0.21	1.00m @ 0.21 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC012	132	133	1	0.2	0.2	1.00m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC012	139	145	6	2.38	14.28	6.00m @ 2.38 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC012	150	151	1	0.42	0.42	1.00m @ 0.42 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC012	192	194	2	0.73	1.46	2.00m @ 0.73 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC013	55	61	6	17.85	107.1	6.00m @ 17.85 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC013	90	99	9	0.68	6.12	9.00m @ 0.68 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC013	103	104	1	0.71	0.71	1.00m @ 0.71 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC013	112	114	2	0.3	0.6	2.00m @ 0.30 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	29	30	1	3.77	3.77	1.00m @ 3.77 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	44	45	1	2.2	2.2	1.00m @ 2.20 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	48	50	2	0.25	0.5	2.00m @ 0.25 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	53	57	4	0.13	0.52	4.00m @ 0.13 g/t Au	Au	0.2

25MSRC014	62	64	2	0.23	0.46	2.00m @ 0.23 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	70	76	6	0.28	1.68	6.00m @ 0.28 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	81	85	4	0.43	1.72	4.00m @ 0.43 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	90	91	1	0.31	0.31	1.00m @ 0.31 g/t Au	Au	0.2
25MSRC014	94	95	1	0.2	0.2	1.00m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	43	44	1	0.25	0.25	1.00m @ 0.25 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	47	64	17	3.19	54.23	17.00m @ 3.19 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	72	73	1	1.17	1.17	1.00m @ 1.17 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	82	83	1	1.64	1.64	1.00m @ 1.64 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	88	99	11	0.67	7.37	11.00m @ 0.67 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	105	106	1	0.83	0.83	1.00m @ 0.83 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	109	116	7	0.55	3.85	7.00m @ 0.55 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC015	120	121	1	0.36	0.36	1.00m @ 0.36 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC017	108	111	3	0.27	0.81	3.00m @ 0.27 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC019	63	64	1	0.22	0.22	1.00m @ 0.22 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC020	41	42	1	0.27	0.27	1.00m @ 0.27 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC021	35	36	1	0.37	0.37	1.00m @ 0.37 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC021	42	45	3	1.92	5.76	3.00m @ 1.92 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC021	57	60	3	1.04	3.12	3.00m @ 1.04 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC021	64	65	1	0.2	0.2	1.00m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	54	55	1	0.26	0.26	1.00m @ 0.26 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	98	100	2	0.65	1.3	2.00m @ 0.65 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	105	116	11	0.37	4.07	11.00m @ 0.37 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	121	122	1	0.23	0.23	1.00m @ 0.23 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	155	157	2	1.03	2.06	2.00m @ 1.03 g/t Au	Au	0.2

26MSRC022	161	175	14	2.91	40.74	14.00m @ 2.91 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	178	187	9	1.63	14.67	9.00m @ 1.63 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC022	190	204	14	1.56	21.84	14.00m @ 1.56 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	40	41	1	0.27	0.27	1.00m @ 0.27 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	44	45	1	0.2	0.2	1.00m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	61	77	16	1.39	22.24	16.00m @ 1.39 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	80	81	1	0.68	0.68	1.00m @ 0.68 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	84	96	12	1.02	12.24	12.00m @ 1.02 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	102	117	15	3.89	58.35	15.00m @ 3.89 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC023	133	150	17	0.77	13.09	17.00m @ 0.77 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	0	2	2	0.2	0.4	2.00m @ 0.20 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	29	30	1	0.76	0.76	1.00m @ 0.76 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	73	75	2	2.03	4.06	2.00m @ 2.03 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	81	82	1	0.29	0.29	1.00m @ 0.29 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	87	89	2	0.77	1.54	2.00m @ 0.77 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	96	105	9	1.42	12.78	9.00m @ 1.42 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	109	111	2	0.78	1.56	2.00m @ 0.78 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	114	119	5	0.43	2.15	5.00m @ 0.43 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	124	128	4	0.16	0.64	4.00m @ 0.16 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	147	152	5	1.33	6.65	5.00m @ 1.33 g/t Au	Au	0.2
26MSRC024	169	172	3	1.15	3.45	3.00m @ 1.15 g/t Au	Au	0.2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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 downhole 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 representativity 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 the disclosure of detailed information.	**Mt Solitary RC Drilling Program:** • RC drilling and sampling were undertaken by Resolution Drilling Pty Ltd. RC drilling is considered the correct method of sampling for early-stage, near-surface exploration target testing. 1m samples were collected via reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a cyclone splitter. Samples were all dry as the entire drilling program was conducted above the water table. • Sampling and QAQC procedures were developed and carried out by MHM staff. Standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted every 25 meters. Drilling is angled perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation as much as possible to ensure a representative sampling, as reported in this announcement. • Mineralisation in the RC drill chips was geologically logged, magnetic susceptibility readings and pXRF readings were taken on site during the drilling campaign. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 1-5kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay AA-24/AA-26 and four acid ICP analysis, ME-MS61 by ALS Orange Laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**RC Drilling** • Reverse circulation (RC) hammer drilling, using a truck-mounted UDR1200 with a 5” 5/8 diameter hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the 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.	• RC drilling sample recovery was visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded on the drill log, along with moisture content, water table or other factors that may influence recovery or sample quality. Sample recovery was generally good. • RC sample sizes were monitored, and the cyclone was methodically cleaned between holes and/or if required during drilling to reduce the potential for sample contamination. In most holes, surveys were completed as single-shot surveys throughout the progression of each drill hole at Mt Solitary. • A review of submission weights has been completed, with a flag for any lightweight samples noted. Internal QAQC reporting has also been completed to review the correlation between grade and sample weight. At this stage, no discernible trend has been determined due to the lack of large amounts of data.
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.	• Drill holes are logged on site for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility, structure, weathering, moisture and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is captured in a digital database appropriate for geological interpretation and future technical studies. • Logging is conducted on qualitative and quantitative measures. Logging captures downhole depths, structural features, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, quartz veining and alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All drill holes are logged in full over their total length. Specimen chip trays are collected at each metre for RC sampling and kept as a reference.
Sub-Sampling Techniques & 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.	• Not applicable as RC does not produce core. • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals with a representative 3-5kg sample taken using a cone splitter RC sampling system. The samples were all recorded as dry, moist, or wet and estimated recoveries were recorded. Sample duplicates were collected by the same cone splitter RC sampling system. • The samples were sent to ALS Orange, an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were subject to SPL-21 Split sample using a riffle splitter and PUL-23 Pulverise entire sample to 85% passing 75 microns. • Quality Control procedures include the insertion of CRM (OREAS) and duplicate samples. QC sample is submitted on a 1 per 50 basis. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • Sample duplicates are taken at a minimum on a 1 per 50 sample basis, as this is considered appropriate for greenfields drilling. Vanta pXRF data is also collected on a per/m basis and used as a first pass test, with these results also compared with lab results as an additional lab check protocol. • The sample sizes averaged 3kg and are considered to be appropriate for the style and nature of the mineralisation, to provide an accurate indication of the presence of mineralisation if present.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Four-acid digest is considered a near-total digest for most minerals. Induced coupled plasma ICP produces ultra-low detection analysis and is considered the most appropriate method for exploration sampling. • The use of a 50g charge fire assay is considered appropriate for the detection of gold mineralisation of the style and nature being explored. • Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. Vanta pXRF is also used as a first pass test, and these results are compared with lab results. • Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken in isolation away from any other material. Acceptable levels of accuracy for the magnetic susceptibility readings were established, and readings were consistent or repeated if not.
Verification of Sampling & Assay	• 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 adjustments to assay data.	• The significant intersections were calculated using a cutoff grade 0.2g/t Au and an internal waste of 2m. The significant intersections have been reviewed by numerous company personnel as a secondary check and compiled by the competent person. • No twinning of drill holes has yet been undertaken • Primary geological and sampling data is collected and recorded in digital format in the field. This is subsequently validated and imported into a digital database. Assay results are merged with the primary database using established protocols

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Data has been presented to 1 decimal place with the appropriate rounding applied.
Location of Data Points	• 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 adjustments to assay data.	• All samples collected by MHM were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS units, which provide an accuracy of +/- 3m. • The grid system used in the figures and appendices in this ASX release is MGA Zone 55 (GDA94) • The project's topographic control is adequate for early-stage surface targeting and reconnaissance
Data Spacing & Distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes were preferentially located to most prospective areas to test along strike and down dip. • Drill holes are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by DGPS. GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m. • RC drilling was a first-pass drill program with variable spacing to best test the targets. Step outs were between 20 m to 50m and completed as fences of holes to enhance drill coverage and best start modelling geology and grade. Further drilling would be warranted to be sufficient for a resource estimate. • All drill holes are routinely surveyed using a OMNIx42 Imdex gyro at the completion of the hole to provide an accurate drill hole trace. • GDA94 MGA Zone 55 grid system is applied to the Mt Solitary program. • GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m. • No, one metre sampling only.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of Data about 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.	• The orientation of sampling was designed perpendicular to strike and dip as much as possible to achieve relatively unbiased sampling. • Drilling was conducted at inclinations between -60 degrees towards grid north at Mt Solitary. • At Mt Solitary the extent, geometry and plunge of the various mineralised domains and how they interact are not yet clear. Further detailed drilling is required to ascertain a higher level of confidence and quantify the degree of sample bias arising from the selected drill orientations. • The relationship between drill orientation and sample bias, if any, has not yet been established.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples submitted are systematically and sequentially numbered, bagged and recorded. One meter calico sample bags are bagged in polyweave sacks which are securely stored until dispatch and delivered to ALS Global Orange by MHM personnel or courier companies. • All pulps and residues are retained by ALS Global until collected by MHM for storage at the project storage facility located on site at the Mt Hope Project.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or formal reviews have been conducted. Internal reviews for validation of results were conducted, as well as the monitoring of assay QA/QC by MHM staff. Industry standard techniques were applied at every stage of the exploration process.

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 license to operate in the area.	• The Mount Hope Project comprises granted licenses EL 8654 (Ambone), EL 6837 (Mt Solitary), EL8290 (Broken Range), EL 8058 (Main Road) and EL6902 (McGraw). • The reported drill holes lie within NSW, Exploration Licence EL 6837 (Mt Solitary).
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The announcement references drilling completed by various historical explorers listed below. • Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904, and recorded production was 41 kg of gold, mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. • Several drilling campaigns from 1982 to the present day have contributed data to the current study. • Campaigns by EZ, Aberfoyle, AMAD, Aztec and Normandy from 1982 to 1986 all used shallow percussion drilling. Further drilling campaigns were conducted by Placer and MCM (DD and RC). • Central West Gold (now CWC) and Fisher Resources (subsidiary company of Land & Mineral Ltd, now Mount Hope Mining) undertook two drill campaigns of RC drilling (2006 and 2013). The 2013 program had high-grade gold (several intercepts over 30 g/t Au). Several intercepts were down dip of the known gold zone, thus extending

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		known mineralisation to a depth of approximately 200m from near-surface. • In 2006 Hellman & Schofield Pty. Ltd complete recoverable resource estimate at Mt Solitary. The estimate dealt wholly with potentially bulk minable, lower-grade mineralisation with no assessment made for high-grade ore. • Before this round of drilling, 75 drill holes had been drilled at Mt Solitary, which demonstrated that high-grade gold mineralisation has been identified and commonly encompassed by an envelope of potentially economic lower-grade gold mineralisation. • For details of relevant previous exploration completed by other parties at the Mount Hope Project, refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report included in the Mount Hope Mining Prospectus (December 2024). • Previous work on, or adjacent to the Mount Hope project, was completed by: • Esso/Shell Mineral Exploration (1977) • Electrolytic Zinc Co (1982) • Aberfoyle Exploration PL (1983 to 1984) • Amad NL (Normandy Resources NL) (1985 to 1986) • Nordgold (1987 to 1989) • Placer (1991 to 1994) • Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) Exploration (1991 to 1994) • Central West Gold Mines (1996 to 2004)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• CSA Mine (2007 – 2017) • Fischer Resources (2013) • E2 Metals (2017) • Collectively, those companies drilled: • Mount Solitary: 87 holes for 11,288m • Mount Solar: 26 holes for 3198m • Main Road: 15 holes for 1410m
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Hope Project is located within the Central Subprovince of the Lachlan Fold Belt (Lachlan Orogen) in central New South Wales. The Lachlan Orogen is host to significant gold and copper-gold deposits and comprises a significant part of the Palaeozoic geological architecture of eastern Australia and forms a structural unit extending from Tasmania in the south through Victoria and into NSW, where it covers a significant part of this State. • Mt Solitary prospect is located within EL6837 in the eastern Mt Hope Trough of the southern Cobar Basin. The licence covers an area of Broken Range Group sediments east of the Great Central/Sugar Loaf Fault, which forms a major boundary between the Regina Volcanics and the Broken Range flysch sediments of the Mt Hope Trough. The area covers a series of interpreted subsidiary footwall structures within the Broken Range Group, characterised by topographic highs related to silicification of the sediments along these structures. Using this premise, MHM believes that these footwall structures marked by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to that of the major deposits found in the northern Cobar Basin and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		those of the Mt Hope Copper Mine located in the footwall of the Sugar Loaf Fault within the Broken Range Group. • The style of mineralisation being explored is a mesothermal shear-hosted deposit analogous to other shear zone-hosted gold deposits in the Cobar region (The Peak and Federation mines). • The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small conical-shaped hill to a height of about 100m above the surrounding plain. Gold mineralisation is associated with a broad NNW shear zone of strongly iron-stained, silicified, sericite-altered complex of folded sediments. Alteration is zoned from silica to sericite to chlorite with quartz veins, pyrite and gold. Surface indications of gold lie within an area 250 by 250m. Within the broader mineralised envelope, there is a steepening shoot (from 80-90° NNE to 70-90° SSW) within the "Main Lode" zone and an array of closely spaced, parallel subsidiary lode structures.
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 • Downhole 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	• Refer to appendix 1 for significant results from the drilling program • Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on the related figures.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated, and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied for grade calculations. No top cut has been applied. • All intercepts are calculated using a 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off, and a maximum of 2m internal waste for the final significant intercepts. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intersect Lengths.	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation concerning the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg “downhole length, true width not known”).	• All drill hole intercepts are measured in metres and reported as downhole lengths. As the nature and orientation of the mineralisation is not yet certain, all intercepts are reported as drilled downhole length intercepts.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures and text in the body of the announcement.

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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• The reported results reflect the full range of results for the target commodities available to Mount Hope Mining at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted.
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.	• Data that is relevant to this release is included in this report • All relevant data available to Mount Hope Mining has been documented in this report
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions, or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Mount Solitary is an exploration stage project and future drilling will be focused on extensions to known mineralisation, along strike and at depth.