PHASE 3 DELIVERS HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT MT SOLITARY, EXTENDS MINERALISATION DOWN DIP

Intercepts include 6m @ 6.8g/t Au from 268m to end of hole 26MSRC031

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) ("**Mount Hope**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the results of its Phase 3 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Mt Solitary Gold Prospect, located within the Company's 100%-owned Mt Hope Project in New South Wales.

The program has extended high-grade gold mineralisation down dip on multiple drill sections, with significant gold intersected approximately 280m below surface while the system remains open at depth and along strike.

These high-quality results provide the Company with strong guidance for its Phase 4 diamond drilling campaign, which will commence shortly, aiming to further expand this gold mineralisation along strike and at depth at Mt Solitary.

Highlights:

Phase 3 drilling intersected thick, high-grade gold mineralisation including:

- 26MSRC031: **6m at 6.8 g/t Au from 268m to end of hole (41 GT)**, including 4m at 9.9 g/t Au from 270m, and **15m at 2.4 g/t Au from 242m (37 GT)**, including 4m at 7.9 g/t Au from 247m
- 26MSRC033: **17m at 2.4 g/t Au from 264m (41 GT)**, including 6m at 5.4 g/t Au from 269m
- 26MSRC029: **26m at 1.5 g/t Au from 169m (38 GT)**, including 18m at 1.9 g/t Au from 176m
- 26MSRC034: **7m at 2.4 g/t Au from 293m (17 GT)** and **7m at 1.8 g/t Au from 241m (12 GT)**
- 26MSRC032: **6m at 2.5 g/t Au from 263m (15 GT)**, including 1m at 13.5 g/t Au from 263m

The campaign returned the **strongest intercepts to date on the northeastern-most drill line**, ending in mineralisation approx. 275m below surface and approx. 120m down dip of Phase 2 drill holes

Significant gold was intersected approx. **280m below surface on two separate drill sections at approx. 120m apart**, with mineralisation thickening at depth and open down dip and to the northeast

Phase 4 drilling to commence shortly to test the projected down dip extension of prospective Phase 3 drill holes and other depth extensions, contributing to a **maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)** for Mt Solitary

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley commented:

"Phase 3 has delivered exactly what we set out to achieve. We stepped down dip on the northern and central sections of Mt Solitary and intersected thick, high-grade gold below the previously defined extent of mineralisation.

"The 26MSRC031 drill hole is a standout. It returned the strongest intercepts on our northeastern-most line, ended in mineralisation, and saved its best grades for the bottom of the hole. Importantly, the mineralised intervals are getting thicker and more continuous as we move north and down dip.

"On the central section, three drill holes extended mineralisation more than 100m down dip, and we now have significant gold approximately 280m below surface across approximately 120m of strike, with the system remaining open.

"The exceptional quality of these results is why we have moved quickly to secure a diamond drill rig. This next phase will test these depth extensions and further expand the mineralised area, as we work towards delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Solitary Gold Prospect."

Mt Solitary Phase 3 drill program

Mount Hope is pleased to report the results of its Phase 3 RC drilling program at the Mt Solitary Gold Prospect. The program comprised ten RC holes for 2,919m (Figure 1) and followed the Phase 1[(3)] and Phase 2[(4)] programs, which defined high-grade gold mineralisation along a north-west trend with a steep westerly dip.

The Phase 3 program was designed to:

- Test the down-dip extension of mineralisation on the northeastern-most drill line, below Phase 2 drill hole 25MSRC012 (26MSRC031 and 26MSRC032)
- Step out down dip on the central section of the prospect, below the Phase 1, Phase 2 and historical drilling (26MSRC029, 26MSRC033 and 26MSRC034)
- Test mineralisation at depth between the northeastern and central sections, below 26MSRC031 and 26MSRC032 and between 26MSRC029 and 26MSRC033 (26MSRC030)
- Test the southern extent of the system, including a CSAMT anomaly (26MSRC025 to 26MSRC028)

All assays from the Phase 3 program have now been received and interpreted.

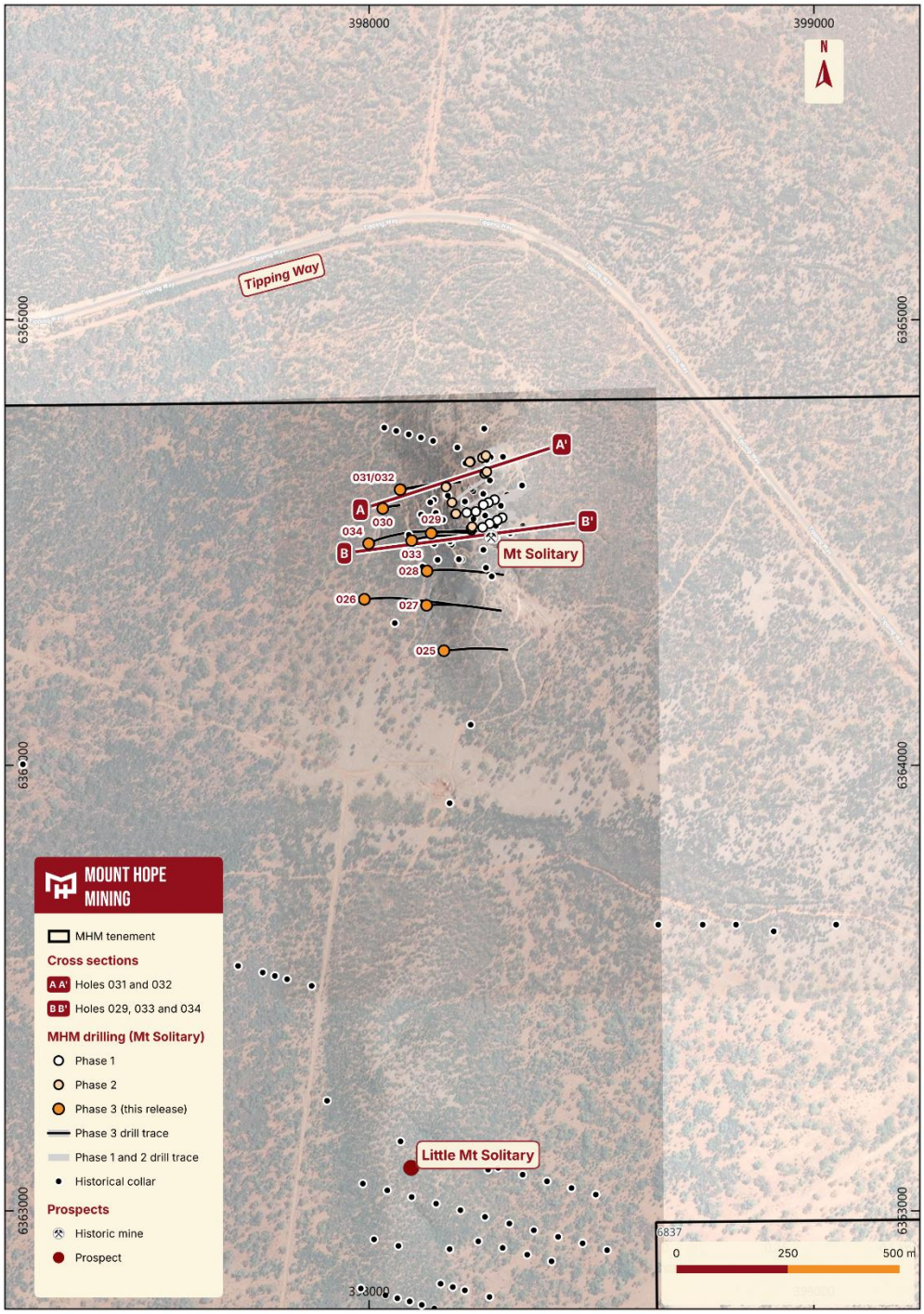


Figure 1: Mt Solitary Phase 3 RC drill collar plan

Northeastern extension: 26MSRC031 and 26MSRC032

Hole 26MSRC031 was drilled approximately 120m down dip of Phase 2 hole 25MSRC012 on the northeastern-most drill line at Mt Solitary, and returned **15m at 2.4 g/t Au from 242m**, including 4m at 7.9 g/t Au from 247m, and **6m at 6.8 g/t Au from 268m to end of hole**, including 4m at 9.9 g/t Au from 270m (Figure 2). These are the strongest intercepts returned on this drill line to date.

The hole intersected stacked gold zones over the bottom 64m of the hole, and the strongest mineralisation occurs at the very bottom of the hole, with the final four metres averaging 9.9 g/t Au. The hole ended in mineralisation approximately 275m

below surface, which remains open down dip and along strike to the northeast.

Importantly, mineralisation in 26MSRC031 is **significantly thicker and more continuous** than in the holes above it. Up dip, 25MSRC012 returned narrower, discontinuous intercepts, including 2m at 15.5 g/t Au from 116m and 6m at 2.4 g/t Au from 139m[4]. By comparison, 26MSRC031 returned nearly **three times the total width of mineralisation** above the 0.2 g/t Au reporting cut-off (35m compared with 13m). This suggests the system may be strengthening in width and tenor at depth.

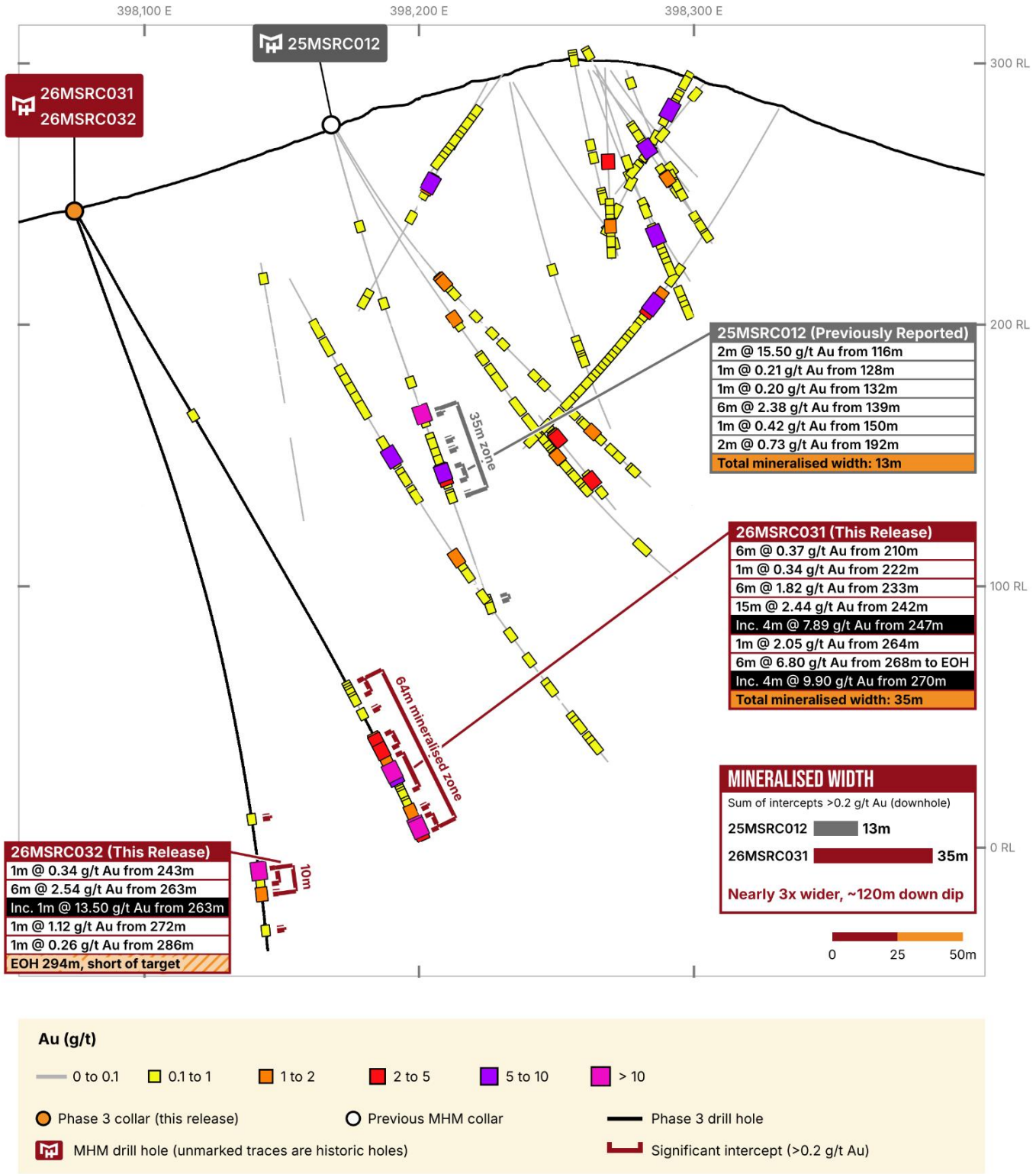


Figure 2: Cross section through 26MSRC031 and 26MSRC032, looking northwest

Hole 26MSRC032 was drilled from the same pad as 26MSRC031 to test the mineralisation approximately 80m further down dip. The hole was on track to intersect the down-dip extension of 26MSRC031, however did not reach the target due to the practical limit of the RC rig. The hole did discover a potential new strong hanging wall lode, with results returning **6m at 2.5 g/t Au from 263m**, including 1m at 13.5 g/t Au from 263m.

With 26MSRC031 ending in mineralisation, a potential new strong hanging wall lode in 26MSRC032, and the main mineralised position projected approximately 40m beyond the end of 26MSRC032, the down dip extension of 26MSRC031 warrants further testing. A diamond rig is required to test this position, and the Company has secured a diamond rig to site ahead of its Phase 4 campaign.

Central section step-outs: 26MSRC029, 26MSRC034 and 26MSRC033

Holes 26MSRC029, 26MSRC034 and 26MSRC033 were drilled on the central section of Mt Solitary to step out progressively down dip of the Phase 1, Phase 2 and historical drilling.

Hole 26MSRC029 returned **26m at 1.5 g/t Au from 169m**, including 18m at 1.9 g/t Au from 176m, approximately 190m below surface (Figure 3).

The intercept extends mineralisation approximately 90m below the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling. It is also the second longest continuous intercept returned at Mt Solitary by the Company to date.

Holes 26MSRC034 and 26MSRC033 then stepped further down dip (Figure 3). 26MSRC034 returned **7m at 2.4 g/t Au from 293m**, including 3m at 5.0 g/t Au from 293m, approximately 255m below surface, together with **7m at 1.8 g/t Au from 241m** in the hanging wall.

26MSRC033 returned **17m at 2.4 g/t Au from 264m**, including 6m at 5.4 g/t Au from 269m (Figure 3). This intercept sits approximately 280m below surface and approximately 105m down dip of 26MSRC029, and represents **the deepest significant gold intersected at Mt Solitary** to date.

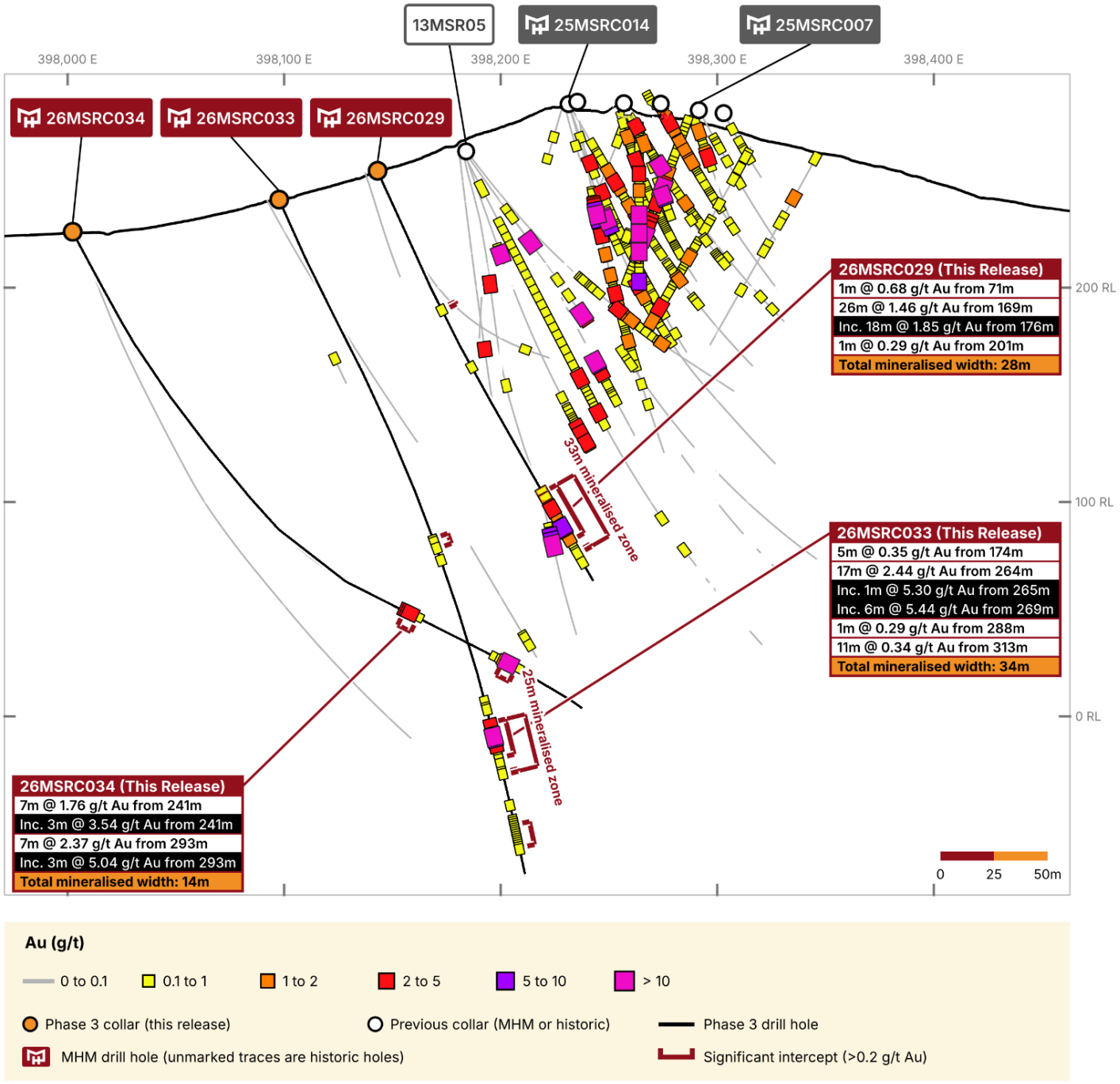


Figure 3: Cross section through 26MSRC029, 26MSRC034 and 26MSRC033 looking north

Together, these three holes extend mineralisation more than 100m down dip on the central section, with grade holding or improving with depth. Combined with 26MSRC031 and 26MSRC032 on the northeastern line, significant gold has now been intersected approximately 280m below surface on two separate sections at approximately 120m apart (Figure 4). This demonstrates that the mineralised footprint at Mt Solitary is expanding at depth, and that the system remains open down dip and along strike.

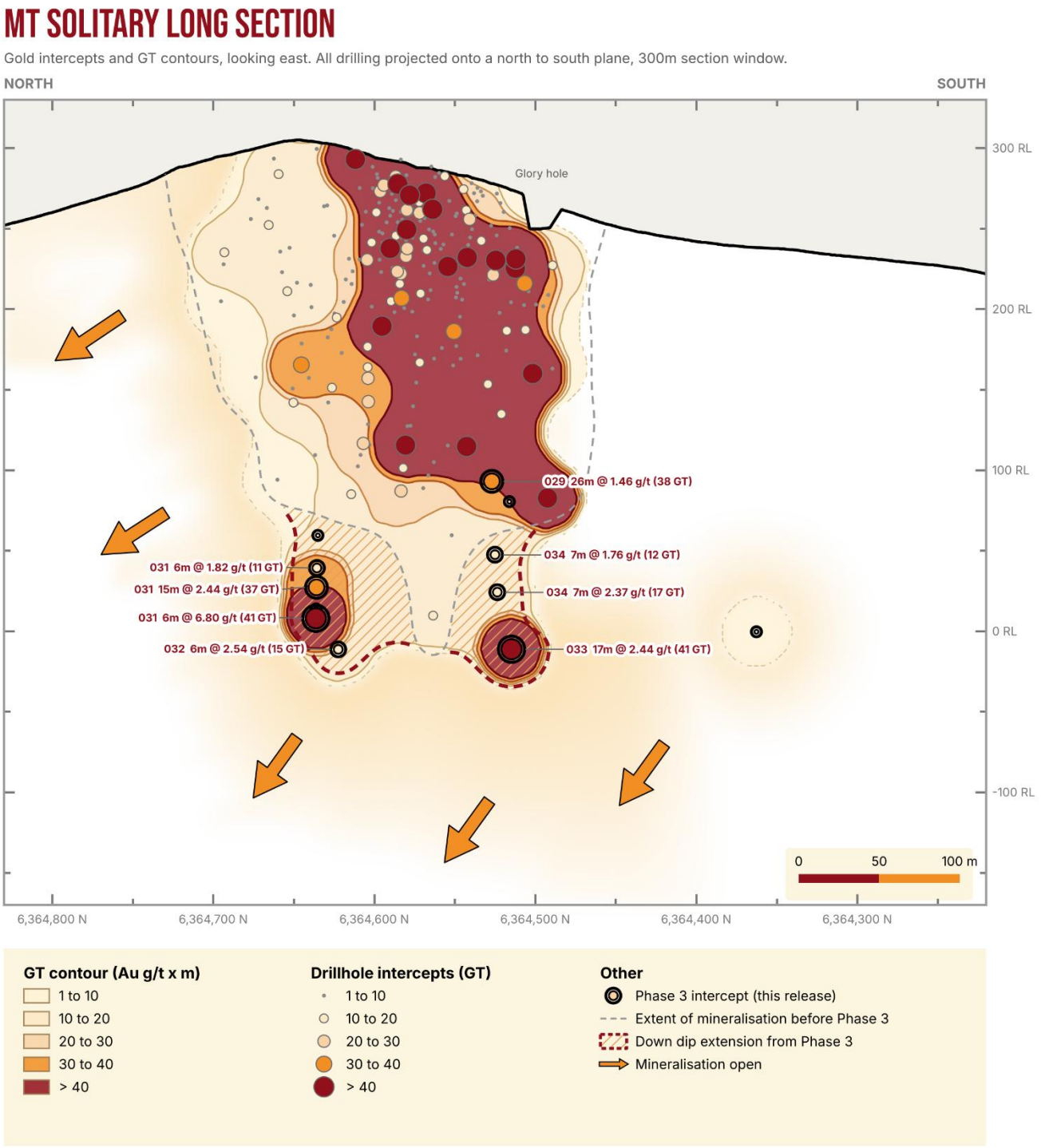


Figure 4: Mt Solitary long section, looking east, showing GT contours and the down dip extension from Phase 3

Due to the practical limits of an RC drill rig, further testing of the mineralisation identified at the end of hole 26MSRC031 requires the depth capacity of a diamond drill rig. For this reason, the Company has contracted a diamond rig for its Phase 4 drilling program at Mt Solitary.

Phase 4 diamond drill campaign

A diamond rig operated by Tier 1 Drilling Australia, an Indigenous owned and operated drilling contractor, has been secured ahead of drilling commencing imminently (Figure 5).

The program will test the projected down dip extension of 26MSRC031, extend Phase 3 RC holes, test the untested position targeted by 26MSRC032, and test further depth extensions on the northern and central sections. Diamond core will also provide structural, geotechnical and metallurgical information to support the Company's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Mt Solitary.



Figure 5: Tier 1 Drilling Australia Diamond drill rig

Southern holes: 26MSRC025 to 26MSRC028

As part of the Phase 3 program, holes 26MSRC025 to 26MSRC028 tested the southern extent of the system, including a CSAMT anomaly targeted by 26MSRC025 (Figure 6). These holes returned some gold, including **3m at 0.35 g/t Au from 292m** in 26MSRC026. Copper above background levels was also observed in pXRF readings taken on drill chips from 26MSRC026 and 26MSRC027. pXRF is a field screening tool, its readings are indicative only, and laboratory assays are required to confirm the copper tenor.

The presence of gold, together with elevated copper in pXRF readings, suggests that the mineralising system extends into the southern part of the project area, approximately 60m south of the known gold mineralisation. The results indicate these holes are peripheral to the main gold system, and suggest that future drilling in the southern area should be directed further to the east, closer to the interpreted core of the system (Figure 6).

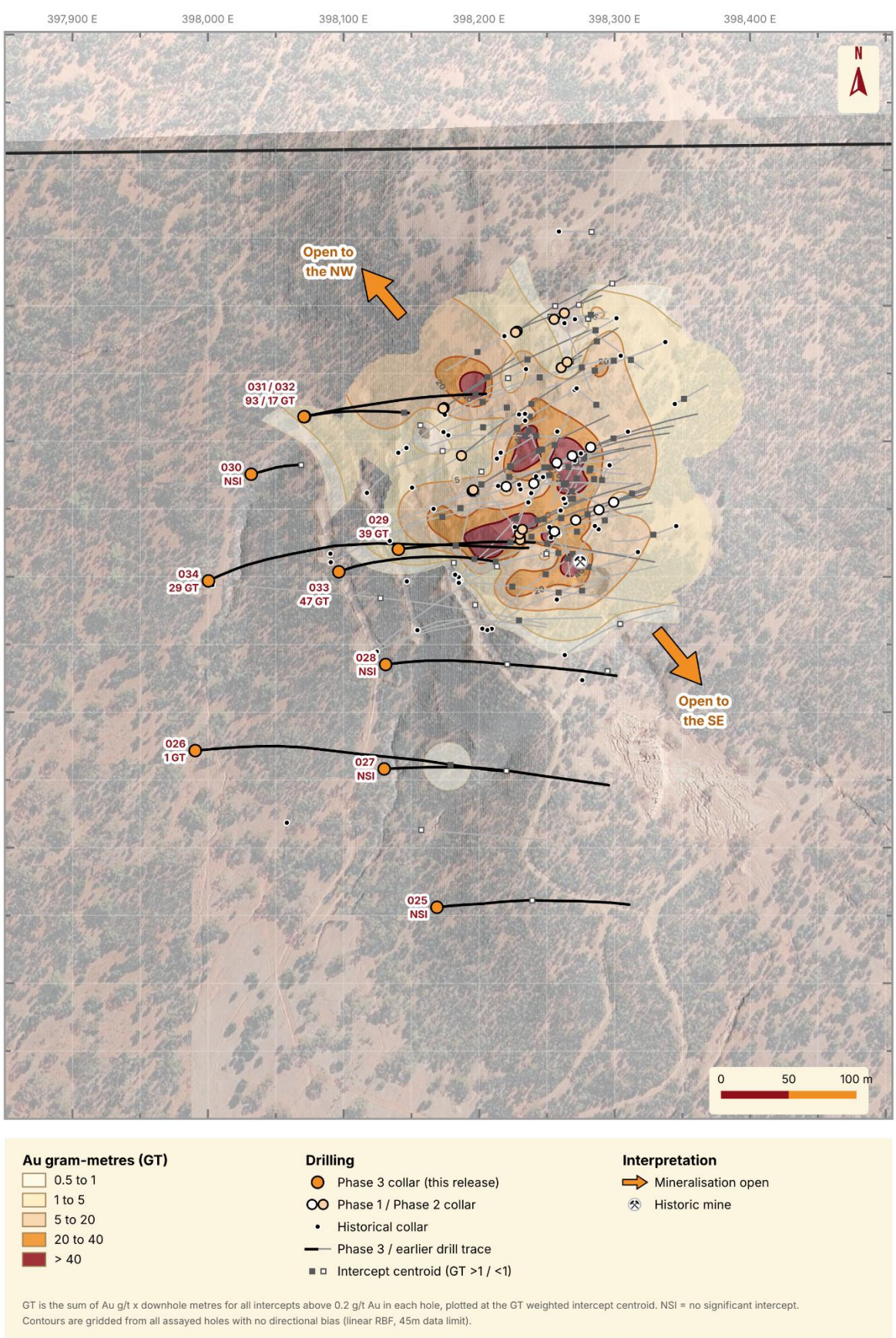


Figure 6: Mt Solitary GT contour plan showing southern holes 26MSRC025 to 26MSRC028

Next steps:

The Phase 3 results confirm that gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary continues at depth, thickens down dip on the northern and central sections, and remains open. The Company's immediate focus is to test these depth extensions with diamond drilling. A summary of planned work programs includes:

- Completing the Phase 4 diamond drilling program, including the down dip extension of 26MSRC031 and extensions to Phase 3 holes that ended short of target
- Updating the Mt Solitary geological model with the Phase 3 and Phase 4 results, including the down dip and northeastern extensions
- Planning further drilling to the east of the southern holes towards the interpreted core of the system
- Assessing further RC drilling to the northeast, where mineralisation is open closer to surface
- Using diamond core for structural, geotechnical and metallurgical work to support future technical studies

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 **~626km²** in the Cobar Super 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[1].

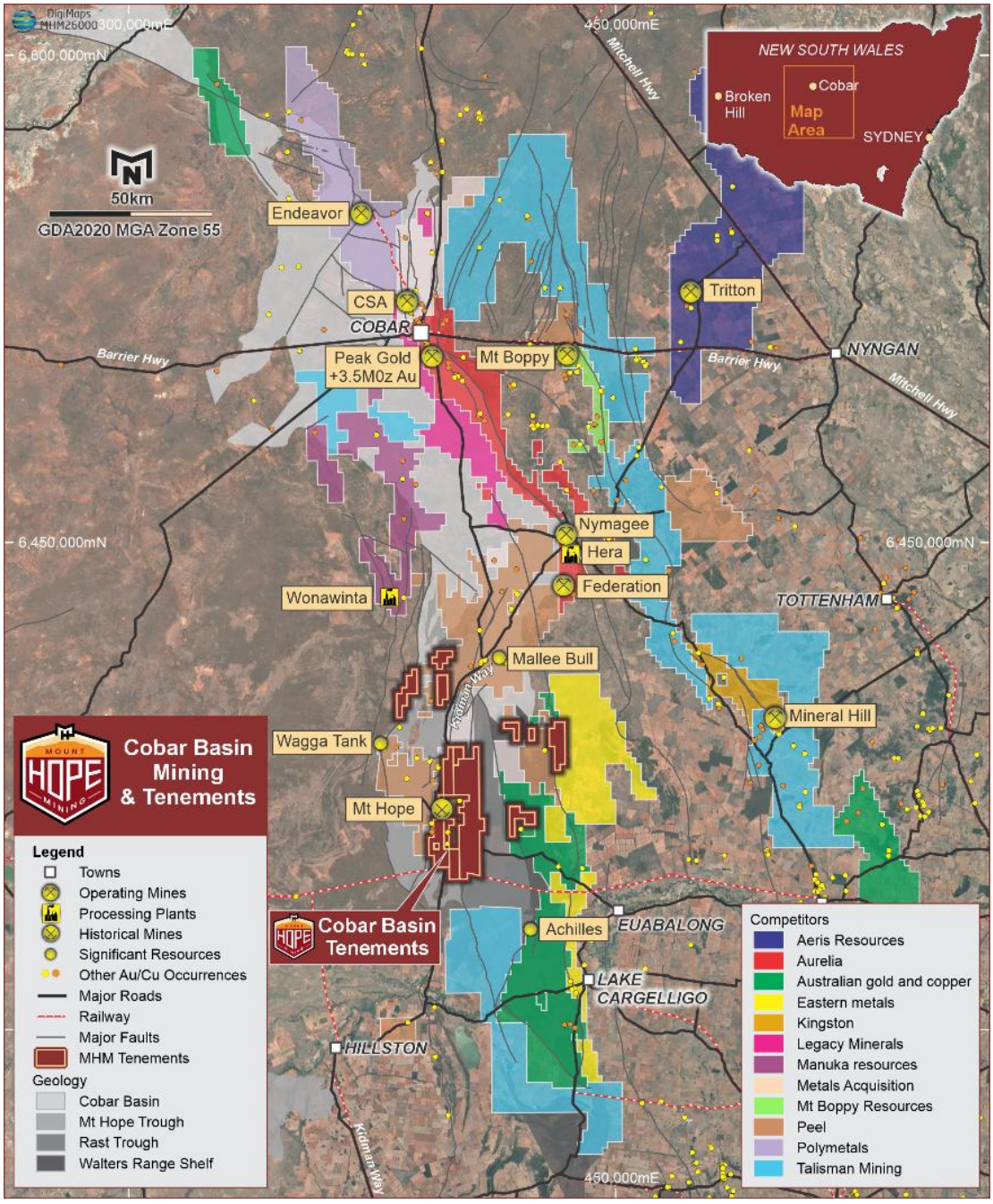


Figure 7: Mount Hope Project Location Map

The Company's flagship project is the 100%-owned **Mt Solitary Gold prospect**, where a JORC (2012) **Exploration Target** has been defined as **1.32 to 1.87Mt at 1.0 to 1.35g/t Au for 42.5 to 81.4koz Au[2]***.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. As such, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

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 626km^2 landholding.

Mount Hope Mining's strategy is **systematic and drill-led**, with an immediate focus on growing ounces and geological confidence at Mt Solitary.

Simultaneously, the Company will be testing and maturing targets along the MS2 corridor, while advancing the highest-ranked polymetallic targets through staged geophysics, geochemistry and drilling to deliver discoveries and resource growth.

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

[4] MHM Announcement 2 Apr 2026: Outstanding Visible Gold Results from Phase 2 Drilling at Mt Solitary

END

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.

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported exploration results, including results from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs, is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 21 October 2025 and 2 April 2026, which are 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 announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Disclaimers

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Forward-looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of

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 Tuesday 10/11/2026 | **Phase 3 delivers high-grade gold at Mt Solitary, extends mineralisation down dip**

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

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APPENDIX 1:

Mt Solitary Phase 3 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 (GDA2020)	Northing (GDA2020)	RL	Company	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Total Depth
Mt Solitary	26MSRC025	RC	398169.7	6364257.3	219.7	MHM	-75.6	82.5	258
Mt Solitary	26MSRC026	RC	397991.3	6364372.9	217.9	MHM	-60.1	84.8	344
Mt Solitary	26MSRC027	RC	398130.7	6364359.4	223.5	MHM	-59.7	86.5	243
Mt Solitary	26MSRC028	RC	398131.8	6364436.5	236.8	MHM	-59.7	81.8	240
Mt Solitary	26MSRC029	RC	398141.2	6364521.5	254.4	MHM	-64.8	83.1	216
Mt Solitary	26MSRC030	RC	398032.6	6364576.9	234.9	MHM	-70.0	75.5	378
Mt Solitary	26MSRC031	RC	398072.0	6364619.4	243.5	MHM	-59.6	78.2	274
Mt Solitary	26MSRC032	RC	398071.5	6364619.3	243.3	MHM	-68.6	81.7	294
Mt Solitary	26MSRC033	RC	398097.2	6364504.9	241.0	MHM	-65.1	70.5	336
Mt Solitary	26MSRC034	RC	398001.0	6364498.2	226.0	MHM	-60.0	62.1	336

Mt Solitary Phase 3 RC Drilling Significant Intercepts Table

Significant gold intercepts determined using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and up to 2m of internal waste, with included intervals at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off. NSI: no significant intercept.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Element	Intercept	Grade (Au g/t)	GT (g/t x m)	Cut-off
26MSRC025				Au	NSI			0.2 g/t
26MSRC026	292	295	3	Au	3.00m @ 0.35 g/t Au (1.0 GT)	0.35	1.0	0.2 g/t
26MSRC027				Au	NSI			0.2 g/t
26MSRC028				Au	NSI			0.2 g/t
26MSRC029	71	72	1	Au	1.00m @ 0.68 g/t Au (0.7 GT)	0.68	0.7	0.2 g/t
26MSRC029	169	195	26	Au	26.00m @ 1.46 g/t Au (37.8 GT)	1.46	37.8	0.2 g/t
26MSRC029	176	194	18	Au	incl. 18.00m @ 1.85 g/t Au	1.85		1.0 g/t
26MSRC029	201	202	1	Au	1.00m @ 0.29 g/t Au (0.3 GT)	0.29	0.3	0.2 g/t
26MSRC030				Au	NSI			0.2 g/t
26MSRC031	210	216	6	Au	6.00m @ 0.37 g/t Au (2.2 GT)	0.37	2.2	0.2 g/t
26MSRC031	222	223	1	Au	1.00m @ 0.34 g/t Au (0.3 GT)	0.34	0.3	0.2 g/t
26MSRC031	233	239	6	Au	6.00m @ 1.82 g/t Au (10.9 GT)	1.82	10.9	0.2 g/t
26MSRC031	242	257	15	Au	15.00m @ 2.44 g/t Au (36.7 GT)	2.44	36.7	0.2 g/t
26MSRC031	247	251	4	Au	incl. 4.00m @ 7.89 g/t Au	7.89		1.0 g/t
26MSRC031	264	265	1	Au	1.00m @ 2.05 g/t Au (2.0 GT)	2.05	2.0	0.2 g/t
26MSRC031	268	274	6	Au	6.00m @ 6.80 g/t Au (40.8 GT)	6.80	40.8	0.2 g/t

26MSRC031	270	274	4	Au	incl. 4.00m @ 9.90 g/t Au	9.90		1.0 g/t
26MSRC032	243	244	1	Au	1.00m @ 0.34 g/t Au (0.3 GT)	0.34	0.3	0.2 g/t
26MSRC032	263	269	6	Au	6.00m @ 2.54 g/t Au (15.2 GT)	2.54	15.2	0.2 g/t
26MSRC032	263	264	1	Au	incl. 1.00m @ 13.50 g/t Au	13.50		1.0 g/t
26MSRC032	272	273	1	Au	1.00m @ 1.12 g/t Au (1.1 GT)	1.12	1.1	0.2 g/t
26MSRC032	286	287	1	Au	1.00m @ 0.26 g/t Au (0.3 GT)	0.26	0.3	0.2 g/t
26MSRC033	174	179	5	Au	5.00m @ 0.35 g/t Au (1.8 GT)	0.35	1.8	0.2 g/t
26MSRC033	264	281	17	Au	17.00m @ 2.44 g/t Au (41.5 GT)	2.44	41.5	0.2 g/t
26MSRC033	265	266	1	Au	incl. 1.00m @ 5.30 g/t Au	5.30		1.0 g/t
26MSRC033	269	275	6	Au	incl. 6.00m @ 5.44 g/t Au	5.44		1.0 g/t
26MSRC033	288	289	1	Au	1.00m @ 0.29 g/t Au (0.3 GT)	0.29	0.3	0.2 g/t
26MSRC033	313	324	11	Au	11.00m @ 0.34 g/t Au (3.8 GT)	0.34	3.8	0.2 g/t
26MSRC034	241	248	7	Au	7.00m @ 1.76 g/t Au (12.3 GT)	1.76	12.3	0.2 g/t
26MSRC034	241	244	3	Au	incl. 3.00m @ 3.54 g/t Au	3.54		1.0 g/t
26MSRC034	293	300	7	Au	7.00m @ 2.37 g/t Au (16.6 GT)	2.37	16.6	0.2 g/t
26MSRC034	293	296	3	Au	incl. 3.00m @ 5.04 g/t Au	5.04		1.0 g/t

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Reporting Criteria

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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.	**Mt Solitary Phase 3 RC Drilling Program:** • RC drilling and sampling were undertaken by Resolution Drilling Pty Ltd, the same contractor and rig used for the Phase 2 program. RC drilling is considered an appropriate method of sampling for this stage of exploration. 1m samples were collected via reverse circulation drilling using a cone splitter.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Sample condition (dry, moist or wet) was recorded for each metre. Groundwater was intersected at depth in some holes, including 26MSRC031, which ended in water. • Sampling and QAQC procedures were developed and carried out by MHM staff. Certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream at a combined rate of approximately one QC sample per 25 samples. Drilling was angled as close as practicable to perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation.
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Mineralisation in the RC chips was geologically logged, and magnetic susceptibility and pXRF readings were taken on site during the drilling campaign.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant the disclosure of detailed information.	• 1m samples were submitted to SGS Australia Pty Ltd, Orange, NSW. Samples were dried and crushed to less than 3mm, and an approximately 500g sub-sample was analysed for gold by PhotonAssay™ (SGS method PAAU02). The material from every PhotonAssay jar was then pulverised and analysed by 50g fire assay (SGS method GO_FAP50V10) as a confirmatory method. • Residual pulps and coarse rejects were returned to MHM. Selected coarse reject samples were submitted to ALS Orange, NSW, where they were riffle split, pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns and analysed for 48 elements by four acid digest with ICP-MS finish (ALS method ME-MS61).
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 track-mounted UDR1200 with a 5 5/8 inch diameter hammer, the same rig used for the Phase 2 program.
Drill Sample Recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• 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.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• RC sample sizes were monitored, and the cyclone was methodically cleaned between holes and as required during drilling to reduce the potential for sample contamination.
	• Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• 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.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Logging is conducted on qualitative and quantitative measures. Logging captures downhole depths, structural features, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, quartz veining and alteration.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill holes are logged in full over their total length. Specimen chip trays are collected at each metre and kept as a reference.
Sub-Sampling Techniques & Sample Preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Not applicable as RC drilling does not produce core.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• RC samples were collected at 1m intervals using a cone splitter, with sample weights typically 1kg to 8kg. Samples were recorded as dry, moist or wet.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• At SGS Orange, samples were weighed, dried at 105°C and crushed to less than 3mm, and an approximately 500g crushed sub-sample was placed in a single PhotonAssay jar. Crush size checks were reported by the laboratory. Following PhotonAssay, the jar material was pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns for 50g fire assay, with grind checks reported by the laboratory.
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	•

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Field duplicates were collected from the cone splitter at a rate of one in 50 samples. CRMs and blanks were each inserted at a rate of one in 100 samples.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• PhotonAssay analyses a sample mass approximately ten times larger than a 50g fire assay charge, which reduces sampling error where coarse gold is present. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.	• PhotonAssay™ is a non-destructive analytical technique that uses high-energy X-rays to excite gold nuclei in an approximately 500g sample, measuring the resulting gamma-ray emission. It is considered a total gold technique and is accepted by the industry as an alternative to fire assay. • Multi-element analyses of selected samples were completed by ALS using four acid digest with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61), which is considered a near-total digest for most elements. ALS is a NATA accredited laboratory (Corporate Accreditation No. 825) and inserted its own CRMs, blanks and duplicates, which returned acceptable results.
	• 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.	• Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each metre using a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. pXRF readings were taken on site using an Olympus Vanta M Series handheld XRF analyser in Geochem mode, using three beams at 20 seconds per beam (60 seconds total reading time). Readings were taken directly on the RC fines and chips. pXRF is used as a first pass field screening tool only. Instrument calibration and performance were checked each morning and evening: a calibration check was completed, the instrument window was cleaned, a blank was analysed to confirm cleanliness, and two certified reference materials

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		(OREAS 298 and OREAS 610b) were analysed to monitor instrument drift and precision over the course of the day. This announcement refers qualitatively to copper above background in pXRF readings; no pXRF values are reported, and pXRF readings are not considered a substitute for laboratory assays.
	• 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.	• Every sample was also analysed by 50g ore grade fire assay (lead collection with MP-AES finish) on the pulverised PhotonAssay jar material as a confirmatory method. For the 202 sample pairs where both results were above detection limit, PhotonAssay and fire assay show a very strong correlation (R^2 of 0.99), with PhotonAssay grades on average approximately 5% higher than fire assay. The Company considers the PhotonAssay results suitable for reporting. • CRMs and blanks inserted by MHM returned acceptable results. Field duplicate results were consistent with original samples. The laboratory also inserted its own CRMs, blanks and repeat analyses.
Verification of Sampling & Assay	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Significant intersections were calculated using a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off and a maximum of 2m of internal waste, and have been reviewed by company personnel and compiled by the Competent Person.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• No twinning of drill holes has been undertaken.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary geological and sampling data is collected and recorded in digital format in the field, then validated and imported into a digital database. Assay results are merged with the primary database using established protocols.
	• Discuss any adjustments to assay data.	• Results below detection limit are assigned a value of half the detection limit. No other adjustments have been made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Results are presented to one decimal place in the body of the announcement and two decimal places in Appendix 1.
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.	• Drill collars were located using handheld Garmin GPS units (accuracy +/- 3m) and subsequently picked up by DGPS (accuracy +/- 0.1m). • All drill holes were surveyed using an Imdex OMNIx42 gyro, the same tool used in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 programs, to provide an accurate drill hole trace.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used in the figures and appendices in this release is MGA Zone 55 (GDA2020).
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The project's topographic control is adequate for the current stage of exploration. Depths below surface quoted in this announcement are estimated from collar elevations and the surveyed hole traces.
Data Spacing & Distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Drill holes were located to test extensions of mineralisation down dip and along strike, with step-outs of approximately 40m to 110m from previous drilling.
	• 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.	• The data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required for a Mineral Resource estimate.
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied. One metre sampling only.
Orientation of Data in Relation to	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Drill holes were drilled towards the east-northeast at collar dips of -60 to -76 degrees, as close as practicable to perpendicular to the interpreted north-west striking, steeply west dipping mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geological Structure		• Several holes deviated significantly during drilling. 26MSRC030 and 26MSRC032 steepened with depth, while 26MSRC025 to 26MSRC028 flattened with depth. All downhole surveys have been used to determine the hole traces shown in this announcement.
	• 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 extent, geometry and plunge of the mineralised domains are not yet fully understood. The relationship between drill orientation and any sample bias 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 metre calico sample bags are bagged in polyweave sacks, which are securely stored until dispatch and delivered to SGS Orange by MHM personnel or courier companies. • Residual pulps and coarse rejects were returned to MHM for storage at the project storage facility on site at the Mt Hope Project, with selected material delivered by MHM to ALS Orange for multi-element analysis.
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 QAQC by MHM staff.

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 Mount Hope Project comprises eight exploration licences: EL 6837 (Mt Solitary), EL 8290 (Broken Range), EL 8654 (Ambone, renewal lodged), EL 8058 (Main Road), EL 9800 (McGraw), EL 9874 (Woorara), EL 9875 (Thule) and EL 9906 (East Rookery).
	• 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 reported drill holes lie within Exploration Licence EL 6837 (Mt Solitary), NSW, which has been renewed to 24 July 2032. The Company is not aware of any impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904, and recorded production was 41kg of gold, mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. • Several drilling campaigns from 1982 to the present day by EZ, Aberfoyle, AMAD, Aztec, Normandy, Placer, MCM, Central West Gold, Fisher Resources and E2 Metals have contributed data to the current study. • 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).
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Mt Solitary prospect is located within EL 6837 in the eastern Mt Hope Trough of the southern Cobar Basin, within Broken Range Group sediments east of the Great Central/Sugar Loaf Fault. • The style of mineralisation being explored is a mesothermal shear-hosted gold deposit analogous to other shear zone-hosted gold deposits in the Cobar region (The Peak and Federation mines). • Gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary is associated with a broad NNW shear zone of strongly iron-stained, silicified, sericite-altered folded sediments. Alteration is zoned from silica to sericite to chlorite with quartz veins, pyrite and gold.
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.	• Refer to Appendix 1 for drill hole collar information and significant intercepts from the Phase 3 drilling program. • Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on the related figures.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• Gold intercepts are reported using PhotonAssay grades. A 0.2 g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2m of internal waste has been applied. Included higher grade intervals are reported using a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off and a maximum of 2m of internal waste. No top cut has been applied. • No base metal intercepts are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Intercepts are length-weighted averages of 1m samples. Gram metre (GT) values are the product of intercept length and grade.
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• All drill hole intercepts are measured in metres and reported as downhole lengths. As the geometry of the mineralisation is not yet fully understood, true widths are not known.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	
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.
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.	• All significant intercepts from the Phase 3 program are reported in Appendix 1, including holes with no significant intercepts. The reported results reflect the full range of results available to Mount Hope Mining at the time of this report.
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,	• Data that is relevant to this release is included in this report. Groundwater was intersected at depth in 26MSRC031.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	• The Company will shortly commence a Phase 4 diamond drilling program at Mt Solitary to test the projected down-dip extension of the mineralisation, including extensions to holes 26MSRC029/31/32/34 and other depth extensions, as described in the body of this announcement.