TARGETS DEFINED FOR MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: "**MHM**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce details of its upcoming maiden drill program at the Mt Hope Project located within the Company's 100%-owned Mt Hope mining district in Cobar, New South Wales.

Highlights:

- **Maiden drilling program to commence in Q3 2025, testing three of the most advanced targets at Mt Solitary, Black Hill, and Mt Hope East.**
- **Over 3,800 metres of drilling planned, targeting high priority areas defined through recent exploration programs and historical data.**
- **Includes ~1,500 metres at Mt Solitary to convert the existing Gold Exploration Target (Table 1) to a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).**
- **Mt Hope East and Black Hill have never been drilled and are opportunities for new step-change discoveries**
- **Six additional prospects have also been prioritised for further exploration, including Blue Heeler, Fenceline, and Mt Solar targets in preparation for future programs.**

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley Commented:

"Defining these drill-ready targets marks a significant milestone for Mount Hope Mining and ensures we are well-positioned to execute our maiden drill program in Q3 2025 across our highly prospective projects. The targeted drilling at Mt Solitary is crucial for advancing our historical gold resource to JORC compliance, while the programs at Black Hill and Mt Hope East will test compelling Cobar-style targets. The Company also continues to advance a pipeline of additional targets towards further drill campaigns later in the year. We look forward to updating the market as our exploration advances across our 100%-owned Mt Hope mining district in the prolific Cobar region."

Mt Hope Project Maiden Drilling Program

Priority targets prioritised for drilling include Mt Hope East, Black Hill and Mt Solitary (Figure 1), following results from surface geochemical and geophysical programs. Drilling at all prospects is subject to the receipt of statutory approvals, which are anticipated prior to the end of the month. The initial program comprises 3,800 metres of drilling across all three prospects, targeting geochemical and geophysical anomalies. At Mt Solitary, the goal is to convert the current Exploration Target into a formal JORC (2012) MRE.

In addition, the Company has identified six additional prospects which will be the focus of future exploration work to be completed later this year.

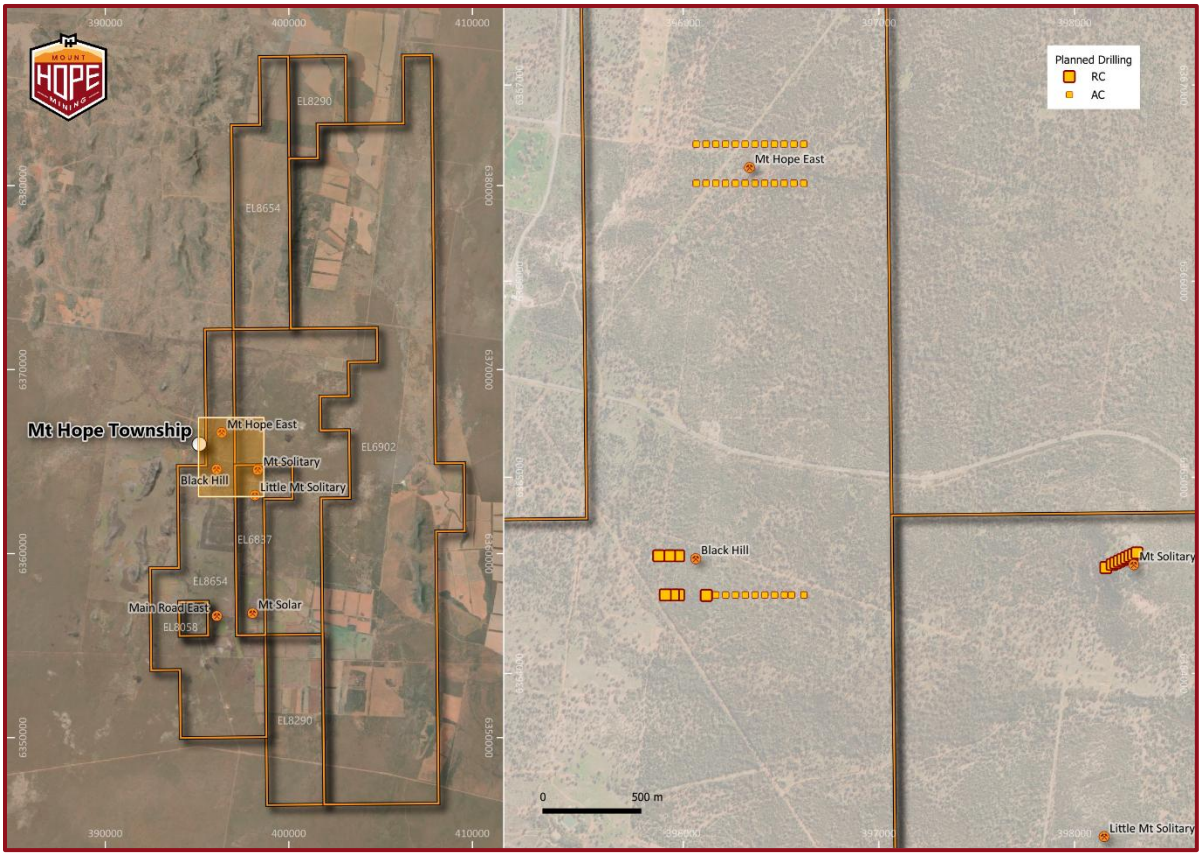

Figure 1: Three priority targets have been identified for immediate drilling and six additional prospects for future exploration work.

Mt Solitary

The Mt Solitary prospect has an existing Gold Exploration Target[1] range of 1.32 to 1.87Mt of 1.0 to 1.35 g/t Au (Table 1), determined from 102 Drill holes consisting of 12,187 meters of historical exploration drilling completed from 1982 to 2017. The prospect is host to broad stockwork gold mineralisation crosscut by narrow structures carrying significant gold grades (Appendix 1).

In a rising gold price environment, the physical attributes of this project and being less than 200km from seven different mills, many with excess capacity, make this project the perfect candidate for a rapid development scenario.

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

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.

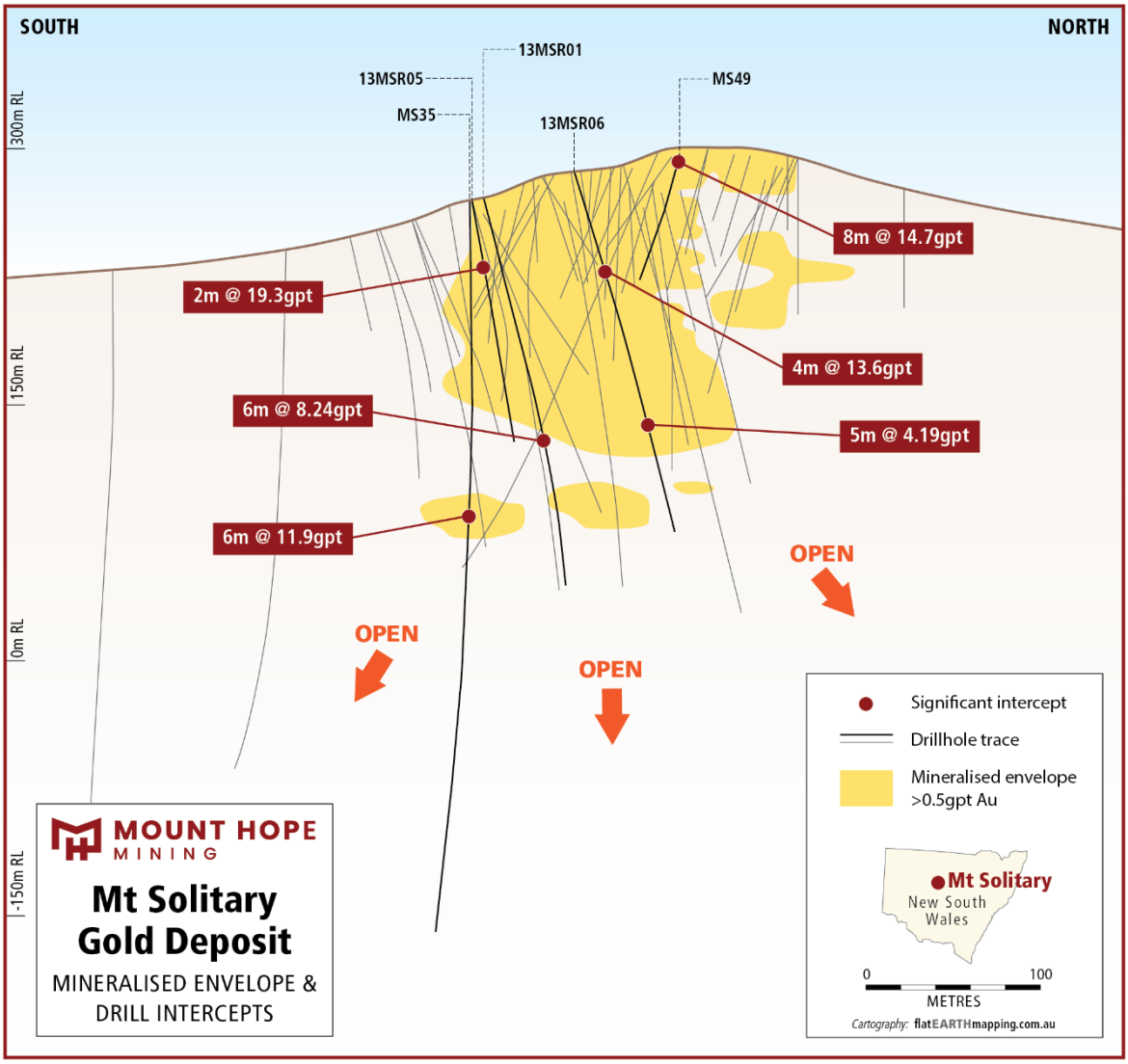

Figure 2: Long section of the Mt Solitary gold project demonstrating the resource growth potential along strike and at depth.

Based on this historical data, the Company has developed a two-phase program aimed at improving the geological understanding of this highly prospective target. The first phase of drilling will focus on up to 1,500 metres across 9 RC holes on a single east-west drill section to confirm the structural and geological controls on mineralisation, depth of oxidation and support a baseline metallurgical sample program. The section is through the central prospect to support an evolving geological model for the deposit and determine the direction of a second phase of drilling (up to an additional 1,500m), stepping out laterally and down plunge to mineralisation.

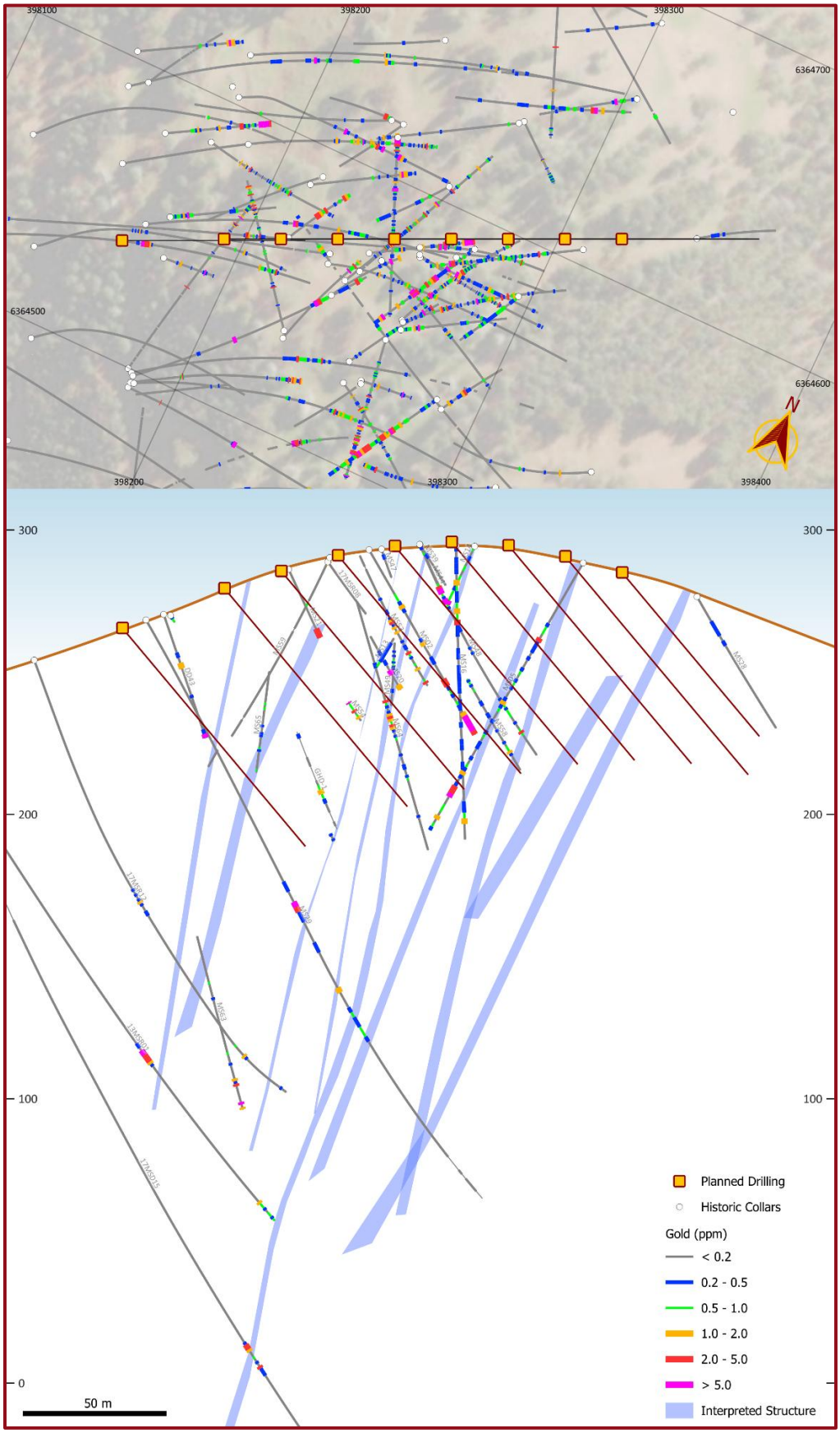

Figure 3: A plan/cross-section view of the proposed drilling at Mt Solitary with respect to the company's recently developed geological model and proximal significant intercepts

Black Hill

The Black Hill Prospect hosts a 500-metre-long multi-element soil geochemical anomaly elevated in lead, zinc, silver and arsenic potential[2], as identified from previous exploration work conducted by Mount Hope Mining[4]. A recent ground Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey completed during May 2025 defined a coincident chargeability anomaly, validating the geological target model and confirming the potential for blind "Cobar-style" mineralisation at depth.

An initial program comprising 7 Reverse Circulation (RC) and 10 Air Core (AC), totalling 1,800m, is planned to test the strongest part of the coincident geochemical and geophysical anomaly.

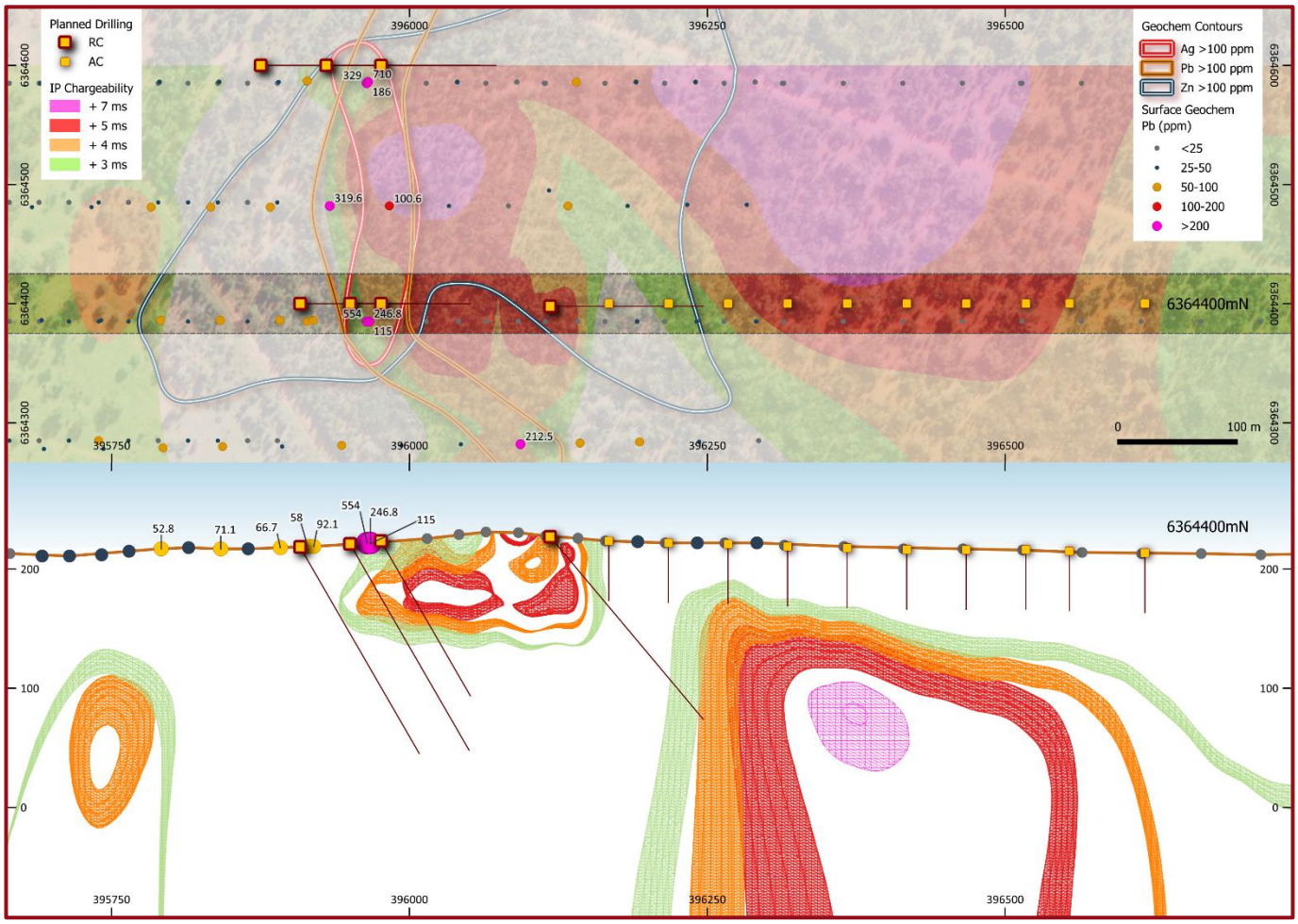

Figure 4: A plan/cross-section view of the proposed drilling at Black Hill. The map indicates the north/south geochemical trend and co-incident IP anomaly, both proximal and offset to the east at depth.

Mt Hope East

The Mt Hope East Prospect is located 1 kilometre east of the historical Mt Hope copper mine, which produced 75,000 tonnes of ore at 10.5% copper between 1878 and 1919[5].

The Company believes the Mt Hope East target is highly prospective for a potential extension of this historical system and has planned ~1,200 metres of drilling across 24 AC holes to investigate the strongest geochemical and geophysical targets, which have been determined from recent on-ground soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys.

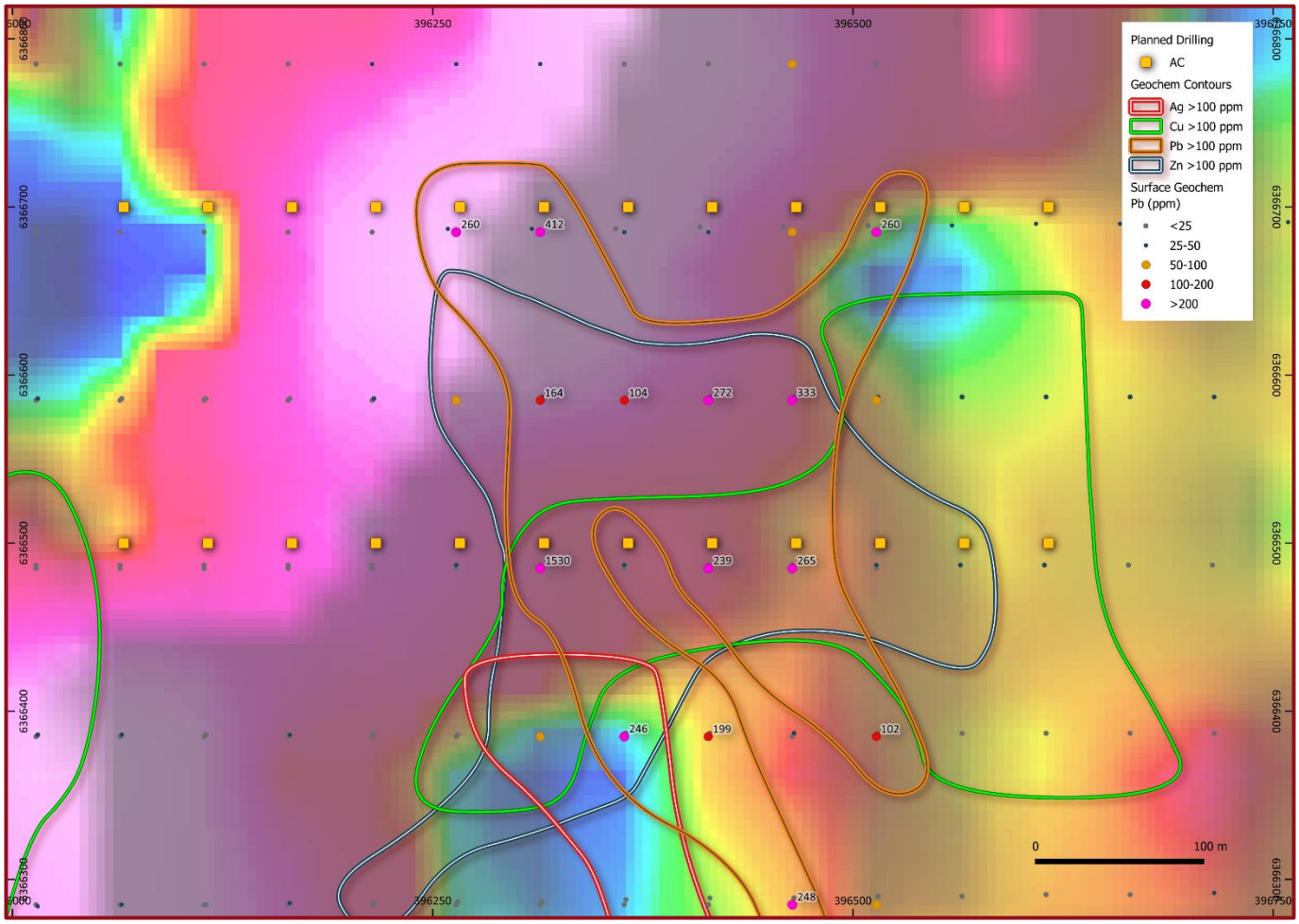

Figure 5: A plan view of the proposed drilling at Mt Hope East. The map indicates the north-east/south-west electromagnetic trend and co-incident geochemical halo's the company has targeted.

Pipeline Prospects

Since listing, MHM has advanced regional exploration through multiple phases of ground soil and geophysical surveys[2-4]. Six additional targets have been defined across the Company's 100%-owned Mt Hope mining district, including three priority targets prioritised for immediate follow-up- Blue Heeler, Fenceline, and Mt Solar. The Company is reviewing all new and historical data and anticipates an update on future work programs in the coming month.

References:

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

[2] MHM Announcement 29 Apr 2025: **Positive Soil Sample Results**

[3] MHM Announcement 1 Apr 2025: **Ground Gravity Survey Completed**

[4] MHM Announcement 29 Apr 2025: **Stage 2 soil survey expands target areas. Unlocks EM IP Survey**

[5] MHM Announcement 18 Dec 2024 - **Prospectus**

END

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mount Hope Mining and Todd Williams, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Williams is a Director of Mount Hope Mining and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Williams consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 18 December 2024 which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Malcolm Castle. The report is included in the Company's prospectus dated 18 December 2024 and is available on the Company's website https://www.mounthopemining.com.au/.

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

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Released Tuesday 15/07/2025 | **Targets Defined For Maiden Drill Program**

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.

Appendix

Table 2: Mt Solitary Significant Intercepts[1]

Prospect	Hole ID	Interval (m)	Au_GT	Au (gpt)	Statement
MS	13MSR05	4	40	9.98	4m at 9.98gpt Au, from 49m
MS	MS56	7	40.2	5.73	7m at 5.73gpt Au, from 70m
MS	MS61	10	42.2	4.22	10m at 4.22gpt Au, from 111m
MS	MS58	8	44	5.49	8m at 5.49gpt Au, from 16m
MS	MS48	9	48.7	5.41	9m at 5.41gpt Au, from 15m
MS	13MSR01	6	49.5	8.25	6m at 8.25gpt Au, from 148m
MS	MS14	22	50	2.27	22m at 2.27gpt Au, from 32m
MS	MS14	4	57.4	14.34	4m at 14.34gpt Au, from 76m
MS	MS02	9	67.5	7.49	9m at 7.49gpt Au, from 66m
MS	MS47	5	68.9	13.77	5m at 13.77gpt Au, from 31m
MS	MS35	6	71.4	11.91	6m at 11.91gpt Au, from 184m
MS	MS49	8	117.9	14.7	8m at 14.7gpt Au, from 1m
MS	**MS23**	**46**	**146.3**	**3.18**	**46m at 3.18gpt Au, from 24m**

1: **Mt Solitary Significant Intercepts:** 18/12/2024 - Prospectus

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Appendix 1:
Mt Solitary significant intercepts

In accordance with ASX Listing Rules 5.7.2 the Company provides the drill hole data used in the Exploration Target Range

Project	Hole ID	Hole Type	East_MGA94	North_MGA94	RL	Company	Azi	Dip	Total Depth	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length	Average Au (g/t)	Au_GT
Mt Solitary	13MSR01	RC	398093.56	6364509.03	240.923	CWG	60	-60	244	148	155	7	7.12	49.8
Mt Solitary	13MSR05	RC	398184.76	6364495.67	263.613	CWG	57	-69	150	49	53	4	9.98	39.9
Mt Solitary	MS-2	PERC	398241.6	6364572.4	293.1	ABERFOYLE	60	-50	75	66	75	9	7.57	68.1
Mt Solitary	MS-3	PERC	398212.7	6364585.5	290.29	ABERFOYLE	60	-50	75	63	72	9	3.16	28.4
Mt Solitary	MS-5	PERC	398309.3794	6364605.362	288.47	ABERFOYLE	240	-60	108.5	90.5	95	4.5	5.05	22.7
Mt Solitary	MS-6	PERC	398218.2	6364675.9	292.3	ABERFOYLE	240	-60	100.5	43.5	48	4.5	2.39	10.8
Mt Solitary	MS-9	PERC	398336.7577	6364671.473	282.73	AMAD	245	-60	163.35	88	92	4	3.95	15.8
Mt Solitary	MS-11	PERC	398176.9	6364602.7	275.8	AMAD	65	-75	184	106	110	4	3.65	14.6
Mt Solitary	MS-11	PERC	398176.9	6364602.7	275.8	AMAD	65	-75	184	126	136	10	2.16	21.6
Mt Solitary	MS-11	PERC	398176.9	6364602.7	275.8	AMAD	65	-75	184	146	152	6	6.75	40.5
Mt Solitary	MS-14	PERC	398274.693	6364589.325	294.343	AMAD	209.5	-60	84	16	26	10	2.3	23.0
Mt Solitary	MS-14	PERC	398274.693	6364589.325	294.343	AMAD	209.5	-60	84	32	46	14	2.56	35.8
Mt Solitary	MS-14	PERC	398274.693	6364589.325	294.343	AMAD	209.5	-60	84	76	80	4	13.62	54.5
Mt Solitary	MS-21	PERC	398213.587	6364565.329	286.215	AZTEC	28	-60	54	24	34	10	2.36	23.6
Mt Solitary	MS-23	PERC	398285	6364535.8	279.57	AZTEC	211.5	-60	90	30	72	42	3.51	147.4
Mt Solitary	MS-29	PERC/DDH	398166.011	6364548.374	268.41	AZTEC/NORM	60	-60	270.2	112	116	4	3.89	15.6
Mt Solitary	MS-33	DDH	398184.4799	6364498.123	264.12	PLACER	49	-50	132.5	102	110	8	3.72	29.8
Mt Solitary	MS-35	DDH	398184.6337	6364493.773	263.62	PLACER	91	-80	480.2	184	190	6	10.48	62.9

Mt Solitary	MS-39	RC	398258.5	6364578.6	295	PLACER	91	-55	80	24	30	6	3.06	18.4
Mt Solitary	MS-47	RC	398246.7487	6364571.846	293.31	MCM	109	-65	102	31	36	5	13.77	68.9
Mt Solitary	MS-48	RC	398256.9545	6364581.769	294.9	MCM	61	-67.5	90	15	25	10	4.9	49.0
Mt Solitary	MS-49	RC	398233.5825	6364613.525	297.03	MCM	159	-57.5	98	1	9	8	15.14	121.1
Mt Solitary	MS-49	RC	398233.5825	6364613.525	297.03	MCM	159	-57.5	98	31	35	4	5.13	20.5
Mt Solitary	MS-54	RC	398226.7497	6364532.475	286.23	MCM	15	-60	66	57	62	5	3.5	17.5
Mt Solitary	MS-55	RC	398262.6263	6364555.412	290.28	MCM	45	-60	90	25	30	5	2.17	10.9
Mt Solitary	MS-56	RC	398259.7718	6364547.2	289.49	MCM	172	-60	102	63	67	4	8.11	32.4
Mt Solitary	MS-58	RC	398262.0402	6364555.959	290.25	CWG	23	-55	90	16	24	8	5.49	43.9
Mt Solitary	MS-58	RC	398262.0402	6364555.959	290.25	CWG	23	-55	90	48	53	5	2.07	10.4
Mt Solitary	MS-61	RC	398205.6184	6364459.014	259.26	CWG	35	-60	151	111	122	11	3.76	41.4

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 specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample 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 Hope IP Survey:** The instruments and parameters used for the Pole-Dipole Induced Polarizaon survey are as follow: • Pole-dipole IP/Resistivity time series data was acquired with V-Full Waver IP/ Resistivity Receivers in a distributed pole-dipole array read in both senses C>P & C<P and with the I-Full Waver Current Recorder recording full wave form transmission data. • All Receivers and the full wave form Current Recorder are manufactured by Iris Instruments of Orleans, France (www.iris-instruments.com). • Pole-dipole current in injection was via one (1x) GDD TX4 5000W/20A transmitter manufactured by GDD instrumentation of Quebec Canada (www.gddintrumentation.com). • Transmiters were powered by one (1x) Kubota 9000W Diesel Generator. **Pole-Dipole Data Acquisition:** • Tx Electrode Type: Aluminium foil lined pit (Remote CA) & 10mm welded mesh (Forward CB)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Rx Electrode Type: CuSO4 Non-polarising porous pot • Tx wire Type: 2.5mm Cu conductor • Rx wire Type: 1.5mm Cu conductor • Rx Line spacing: 100m • Rx Dipole spacing: 50m. • Time Base: 2s ON/2s OFF • Windows: 20 • Timing Windows (ms): 20/20/20/20/40/40/40/40/80/80/80/80/ 120/120/120/120/180/180/180/180m Delay (ms): 70 • Instrument technical specifications Tx Receivers: • Iris V-Fullwaver Receiver • Channels: 2 • Input voltage: Max. input voltage: 15 V, Protection: up to1000V • Voltage measurement: Accuracy: 0.2 %, typical Resolution:1 µV, Minimum value: 1 µV • **Input impedance:** 100 MΩ • **Signal waveform:** All IP measurements were made in the time-domain using a two second half-duty cycle (2s ON/2sOFF). An integration window of 0.5 to 1.1 seconds has been used for the final chargeability calculation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• GPS input for coordinates and synchronisation • Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability, and standard deviation • Noise reduction: Read duration manually selected in relation to apparent injection point current (mA) and power line rejection, SP linear drill correction. • Iris I-Full waver Current Recorder • Input current: +/- 25000mA (optional 6, 15 or 50A) • Resolution / Accuracy: 0.1mA / 0.1% • GPS: GPS input for coordinates and me synchronisa on.Time stamps record within an absolute accuracy of 250us. • Readings: Current value • Typically three (3x), 300 second (~75x cycle stacks) readsat each injection point. • GDD TX IV 5000 Transmiter • Output Power: 0 to 5000 W • Input voltage: Standard 240V 50hz • Output Voltage Range: 150V to 2400V • Output Current: 30mA to 20000mA • Transmission Cycle: ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF: • Timing: 1s, 2s, 4s, or 8s • Data processed by FW Viewer Prosys III TQIP WinDispRes2D

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling: • Historical drill holes pre-2006 where not subject to modern QAQC and downhole survey data is erroneous. • Seven (7) reverse circulation holes and a single cored diamond-tailed drill hole were completed by E2 Metals. Holes were drilled to various depths depending upon the observations of the supervising geologist. • A single cored diamond tailed drill hole was completed by E2 Metals Ltd to a depth of 405m. Hole 17MSD015, was pre-collared to 81m with reverse circulation drilling. RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone and attached riffle splitter. An 87.5% of the split sample was collected in a green plastic bag with the remaining 12.5% riffle split sample collected in a calico bag. The sampling was conducted at 1m intervals, with the calico bagged sample a representative 3kg split of the master sample. • All master and representative splits were placed on the ground in ordered rows. Representative splits were then bagged into polyweave sacks containing 5 samples, cable tied and removed to secure sample site for dispatch to laboratory. The master sample was removed from drill site to sample farm at completion of the hole and placed in ordered rows. • Cored diamond tails were drilled as NQ2. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site and half core sampled into calico bags, which are then placed into polyweave sacks, cable tied and dispatched to the laboratory. Sampling intervals are selected by the supervising geologist, based on geological observations. Sampling intervals are chosen at a minimum 0.5m and a maximum of 1.2m intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Sampling was undertaken using E2 Metals sampling protocols and QA/QC procedures in line with industry best practice, including insertion of CRM's and duplicate samples. Samples were submitted to ALS Global laboratories in Orange, NSW. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 70% less than 6mm, pulverised entire sample to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g charge was split for fire analysis of Au. A ~50g charge was also split for multi-element analysis by four acid digest and ICP analysis. **Mt Hope Stage 1 & 2 Soil Surveys:** • A systematic east-west soil geochemical survey was conducted over the Mt. Hope project across its Mount Hope East and Black Hill Targets. • 102 soil samples were collected at 50m intervals along lines spaced 100 to 200m apart on tenement (EL 8654). • Samples were collected using a hand auger to a depth of ~0.5m to obtain consistent and uncontaminated material from the subsurface • Surface contamination was avoided by scraping away the top ~1 cm before sampling • One sample was collected at each site: • UltraFine+® (UFF) sample: ~200g of <2mm material, collected from 25-50 cm depth, analyzed by LabWest using the UFF-PE method for 53 elements. Multi-element analysis was conducted for the following elements: • UltraFine+® (UFF-PE) Analysis – LabWest: • Precious Metals: Au, Ag, Pt, Pd

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Base Metals & Pathfinders: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, As, Sb, Mo, W, Co, Cr, V • Major Elements: Fe, Mn, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Ti, Al, S, P • Rare Earth & Critical Elements: Ce, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, La, Li, Lu, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Re, Sc, Sm, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, Y, Yb, Zr
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).	• Drill holes 17MSR08 to 17MSD10, RC sampling was undertaken using a face sampling percussion hammer with a 5 ½ " bit. Drill holes 17MSR11 and 17MSR14 where completed with slim line RC, 100mm bit. Holes 17MSR12 and 17MSR13 where completed with a slim line RC, 85mm bit. • Diamond core was NQ2 diameter. Core was orientated using a reflect ACT tool. Core was initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and later fully orientated by E2M geologists and technical staff.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC drilling recovery were 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. • Core drilling contractors routinely measure the core recoveries for each uninterrupted drilled interval. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure at the end of each drilled interval. Core drilled and interval drilled are recorded and marked on core blocks and placed in the core trays at the end of each drilled interval. • Core recovered is measured and confirmed and the recovery percentage is calculated by E2M staff during the full orientation process for each drilled interval. This is then recorded in the drill logs.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Sample recovery and core return is monitored on site during drilling by the site geologist. Cyclone and splitter configurations are monitored to ensure they are clean and unblocked by site personnel. • There is no obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade. Where significant loss of drill sample or wet samples was recorded there is no obvious bias to the sample result.
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, structure, weathering, moisture and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data is captured in a digital database appropriate for resource estimation. • Logging is conducted on qualitative and quantitative measures. Logging captures downhole depths, structural features, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation and alteration. • Drill core is orientated, marked at metre intervals, lithologically and structurally logged and photographed. • All drill holes are logged in full over their total length. Specimen chip trays are collected each metre for RC sampling and kept as reference. Drill core is retained as half core or full core depending on sampling for 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.	• Core samples were cut in half using a conventional diamond saw blade. Half core samples were collected for assay. • RC samples were collected at 1m intervals, and riffle split to a 87.5% - 12.5% ratio. The samples were all recorded as dry, moist, or wet and estimated recoveries recorded. Sample duplicates were collected by spearing techniques or riffle split depending on the moisture content of the master sample.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The samples were sent to ALS Global, an accredited laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were sorted, dried, crushed to 70% less than 6mm, pulverised entire sample to better than 85% passing 75 microns. • Quality Control procedures include the insertion of CRM and duplicate samples. On average a QC sample is submitted on a 1 per 20 basis (5%). Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • Sample duplicates are taken at a minimum on a 1 per 33 sample basis. Samples for duplication are selected by the supervising geologist. • The sample sizes 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.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Mt Hope IP Survey:** • See survey configuration and system specifications above. **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • The use of a 30- 50g charge fire assay is considered appropriate for the detection of gold mineralisation of the style and nature being explored. • No geophysical tools are applied to determine any analytical results. • E2M inserted CRMs (including coarse blank CRM material) at the start and end of each hole along with CRM's and/or duplicates inserted at a 1 per 20 sample basis within the hole sequence. CRM's were selected to closely match the matrix of the host lithologies at Mount

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Solitary and also weathering/oxidation state of the samples in each hole. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal laboratory standards including CRM's, blanks, splits and replicates.
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 adjustment to assay data.	**Mt Hope IP Survey:** • Daily data independently checked by Company's consultant geophysicist **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • 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 • No adjustments have been made to the data reported.
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 adjustment to assay data.	• Lines were gridded by Planetary Geophysics using a GarminMap 65 series GPS. • Waypoints were recorded at every station usingGDA94/UTM. **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • All samples collected by MHM were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS units, which provide an accuracy of +/- 5m. • 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

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Data Spacing & Distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Mt Hope IP Survey:** • PDIP was completed on 8, northwest-southeast oriented lines spaced 150m apart. • Line spacing is considered appropriate for the scale of the Mt Hope Target. **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • Drilling at Mt Solitary has previously been designed to provide a broadly 40m X 40m or 80m X 80m spacing to comply with JORC standard reporting. • Unfortunately, much of the historic drilling will require re-drills or "twinning" to confirm existing results or produce new results which conform to JORC 2012 standards. • Data spacing is not yet sufficient to provide clarity to the detailed geometry and grade distribution of the project for Mineral Resource classification. • No sample compositing has been undertaken on the E2M reported drilling samples.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**Mt Hope IP Survey:** • The Survey lines were orientated approximately perpendicular to any known strike direction of geological formations and is sufficient to locate discrete conductive anomalies **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • Drilling is conducted at inclinations between -55 and -75 degrees towards grid ENE. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various

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		mineralised domains and how they interact is 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.	**Mt Hope IP Survey:** • All data was collected under strict data security measures by Planetary Geophysics Pty Ltd. **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • Samples submitted are systematically and sequentially numbered, bagged and recorded. Samples are bagged in polyweave sacks which are securely stored until dispatch and delivered to ALSGlobal Orange by E2M personnel or courier companies. • All pulps and residues are retained by ALS Global until collected by E2M for storage in an E2M facility.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**Mt Hope IP Survey:** • Data checks and processing reviews were undertaken daily and at the completion of the program by the contractor. • Review of the data was undertaken by an independent consultant (Russell Mortimer, Southern GeoScience). **Mt Solitary RC & Diamond Drilling:** • No audits or formal reviews have been conducted. Internal reviews for validation of results were conducted, as well as the monitoring of

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		assay QA/QC by E2M staff. Industry standard techniques where 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), and EL 8058 (Main Road). • 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.	• Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904 and recorded production was 41 kg gold mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. • A number of 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

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		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 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. • Prior to this round of drilling 75 drillholes 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)

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		• Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) Exploration (1991 to 1994) • Central West Gold Mines (1996 to 2004) • 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 (Figure 2). 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 E2 Metals believes that these footwall structures marked

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		by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to those of the major deposits found in the northern Cobar Basin and 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 Hera mines). • The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small ridge rising 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 • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	• 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.

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	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. • 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 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied for grade calculations. No top cut has been applied. • All intercepts are calculated using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off, and calculated using a length weighted average per assay which is composited into the reported intercept. A maximum of 2m internal waste has been included, where the nominal grade of 0.5g/t for the final intercept grade is maintained. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and intercept lengths.	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg “down hole length, true width not known”).	• All drill hole intercepts are measured in metres and reported as down hole lengths. As the nature and orientation of the mineralisation is not yet certain all intercepts are reported as drilled down hole length intercepts. • Neither Mount Hope Mining nor previous operator E2 Metals have yet to verify the orientation (strike, dip and plunge) of the mineralisation, however, drilling orientation has endeavoured to intersect the interpreted geological fabric and that of the mineralisation at an approximate perpendicular angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being	• Refer to figures and text in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• 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 • All intercepts are calculated using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off, and calculated using a length weighted average per assay which is composited into the reported intercept. A maximum of 2m internal waste has been included, where the nominal grade of 0.5g/t for the final intercept grade is maintained. • Individual IP readings have not been reported, plans within this report provide an adequate overview of the ground gravity data. • All data is of high quality and no data required removal to complete 2D and 3D inversions.
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 clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• A staged comprehensive 3,800m drill program is planned for mid-2025 with commencement subject to the receipt of drill permits, which are in the final stages of approval. • The drill program will include infill and twin drill holes in the top 100 – 150m vertical to verify historical drill holes at Mt Solitary that pre-

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		date 2006. In addition, a series of deeper drill holes are planned to test extensions to mineralisation that are open along strike and at depth. • Planning is underway, with drilling anticipated to commence following receipt of the drill permit.