POSITIVE RESULTS DEFINE BLUE HEELER TARGET

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: "**MHM**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce positive results from a recently completed **Moving Loop Transient Electromagnetic** (MLTEM) survey at the recently defined **Blue Heeler** prospect located 2km south of the historical Great Central & Comet Copper mines at the Company's 100% owned Mt Hope Project, New South Wales.

Highlights:

- **Multiple strong Electromagnetic (EM) conductors identified from recent MLTEM survey, with the largest plate extending 600m in strike.**
- **Conductors lie 2km south of the historic Great Central & Comet copper mines, within the Sugar Loaf Fault corridor – a major mineralised structure.**
- **MLTEM anomalies are ~200m west of historical drill hole GCS-1, which returned 31m @ 0.42% Zn, 0.26% Pb and 4.8 ppm Ag from 56m**
- **Drill permits received with ~1,000m of additional RC drilling to be included in the Company's imminent maiden drill program**

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley Commented:

"The Blue Heeler prospect is shaping up as an exciting new target within the Mt Hope Project. The strong EM conductors identified sit in a highly prospective position along a major mineralised basin structure (Sugar Loaf Fault), which is responsible for the Mt Hope, Great Central & Comet copper mines.

"The prospect is also 1km south of the Anomaly 3 prospect, a weathered massive sulphide lens rich in gold. The anomaly location is at a geological boundary between volcanics and sediments and is located on the western margin of a magnetic target feature.

"Reviewing the historical data for the area also highlights the historic drillhole GCS-1, which included a 31m mineralised intercept only 200m west of the modelled plates. These are all extremely positive geological signs pointing towards the positive prospectivity of the Blue Heeler target. Which is why we are advancing this target to be included in our upcoming drill program".

Blue Heeler prospect

The Blue Heeler target is located 7km southwest of the historic Mt Hope copper mine/town (Figure 1). The prospect area aligns with the north-south striking major mineralised basin structure, the Sugar Loaf Fault, which is the controlling structure for the historic Mt Hope, Great Central & Comet copper mines.

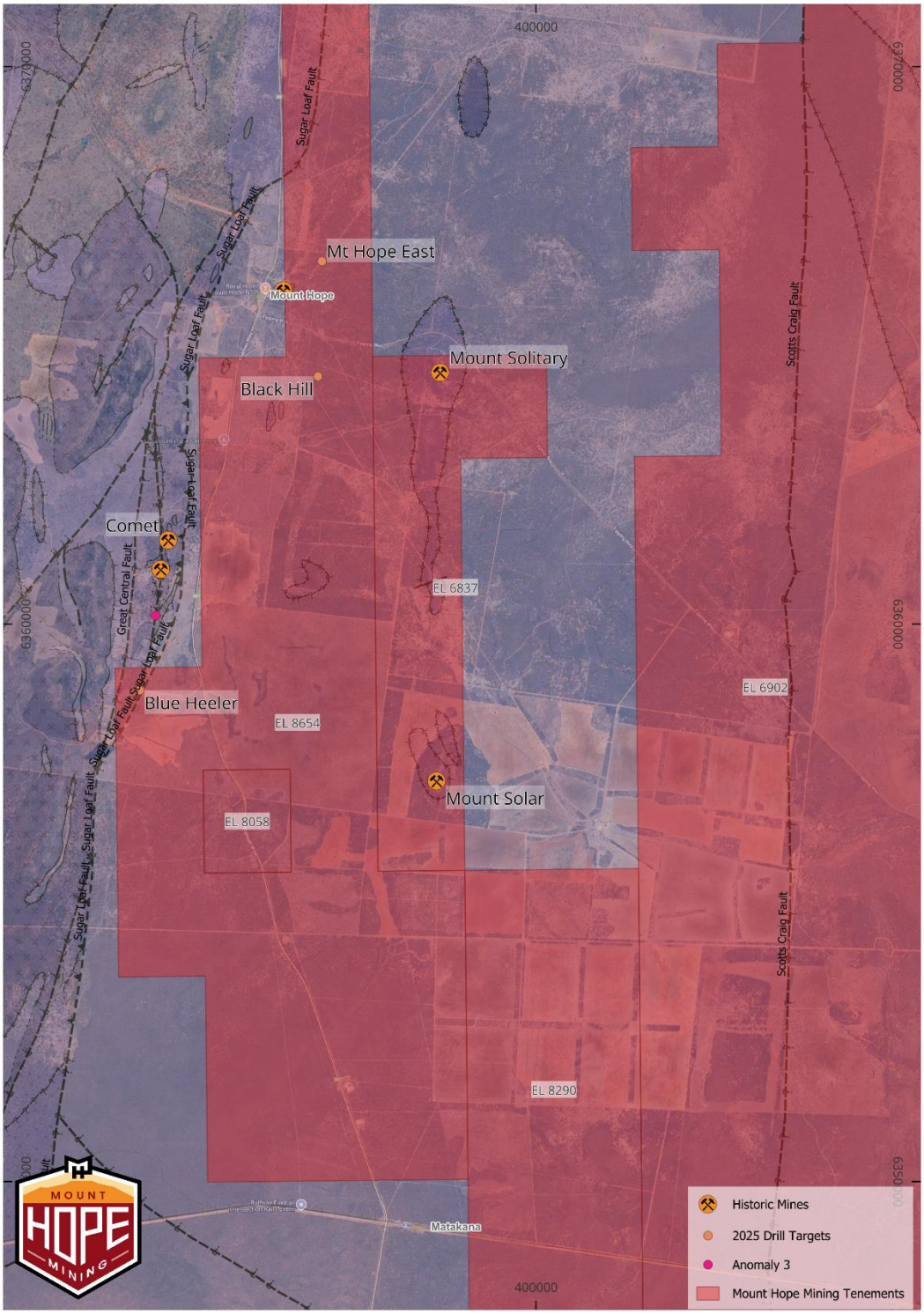

Figure 1: Blue Heeler prospect location

Blue Heeler Electromagnetic Survey Results

The Blue Heeler target was first identified as an Area of Interest (AOI) during an Airborne VTEM survey[1] conducted in 2021.

During April and May, the Company conducted a single follow-up MLTEM line[2] at the Blue Heeler prospect to assess the initial VTEM target. The results from the MLTEM survey returned a positive conductive response, confirming the initial VTEM target may be the result of a bedrock sulphide source.

At the beginning of August, MHM completed infill MLTEM lines to constrain the anomaly and produce modelled MLTEM plates for follow-up drill targeting (Figure 2).

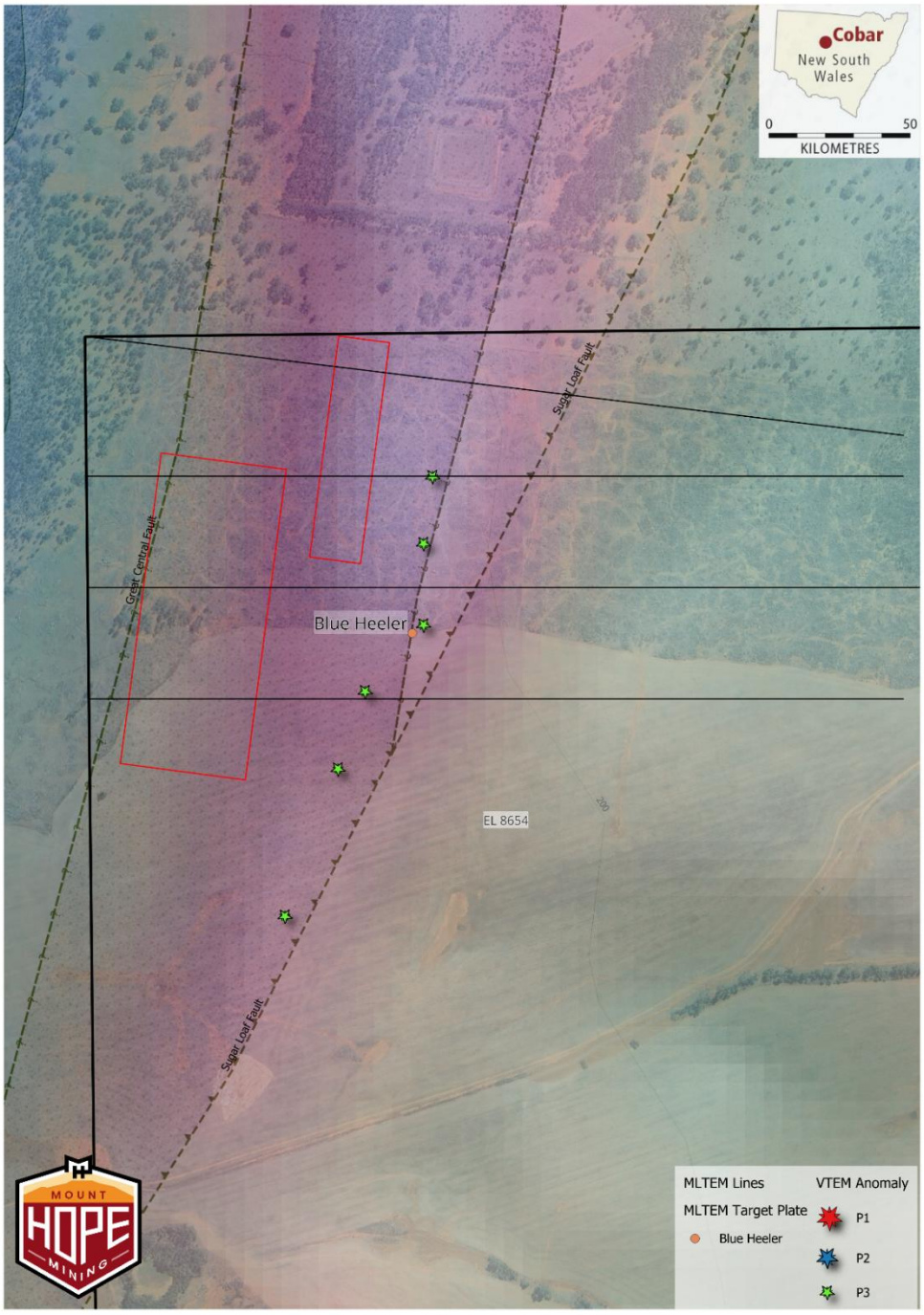

Figure 2: Blue Heeler MLTEM target plates

Historic results and future drill program

Following the positive response from the MLTEM survey, the Company has completed a strategic review of the drilling completed near the Blue Heeler prospect. The review has highlighted the historic diamond drill holes GCS-1 & GCS-2, which were drilled in the 1970s by a Joint Venture between Taxusgulf & Kennecott.

Both drill holes were targeting an underlying Magnetic feature which appears to be east of the MLTEM modelled plates (Figure 2). The drill hole intersected an interval of strongly magnetic and black chlorite-altered rhyolitic tuff that returned an interval grade of 31m @ 0.42% Zn, 0.26% Pb, 117 ppm Cu and 4.8 ppm Ag from 56m[3] (Figure 3).

Taxusgulf & Kennecott, were not interested in the mineralised intercept, believing the magnetic feature was caused by the amount of pyrrhotite present, and walked away from the project. MHM believes that this drill intercept could represent a "near miss" style interval and will be following up with a fence of drill holes (Figure 4) consisting of ~1,000m, which will be added to the Company's maiden drill program, commencing imminently.

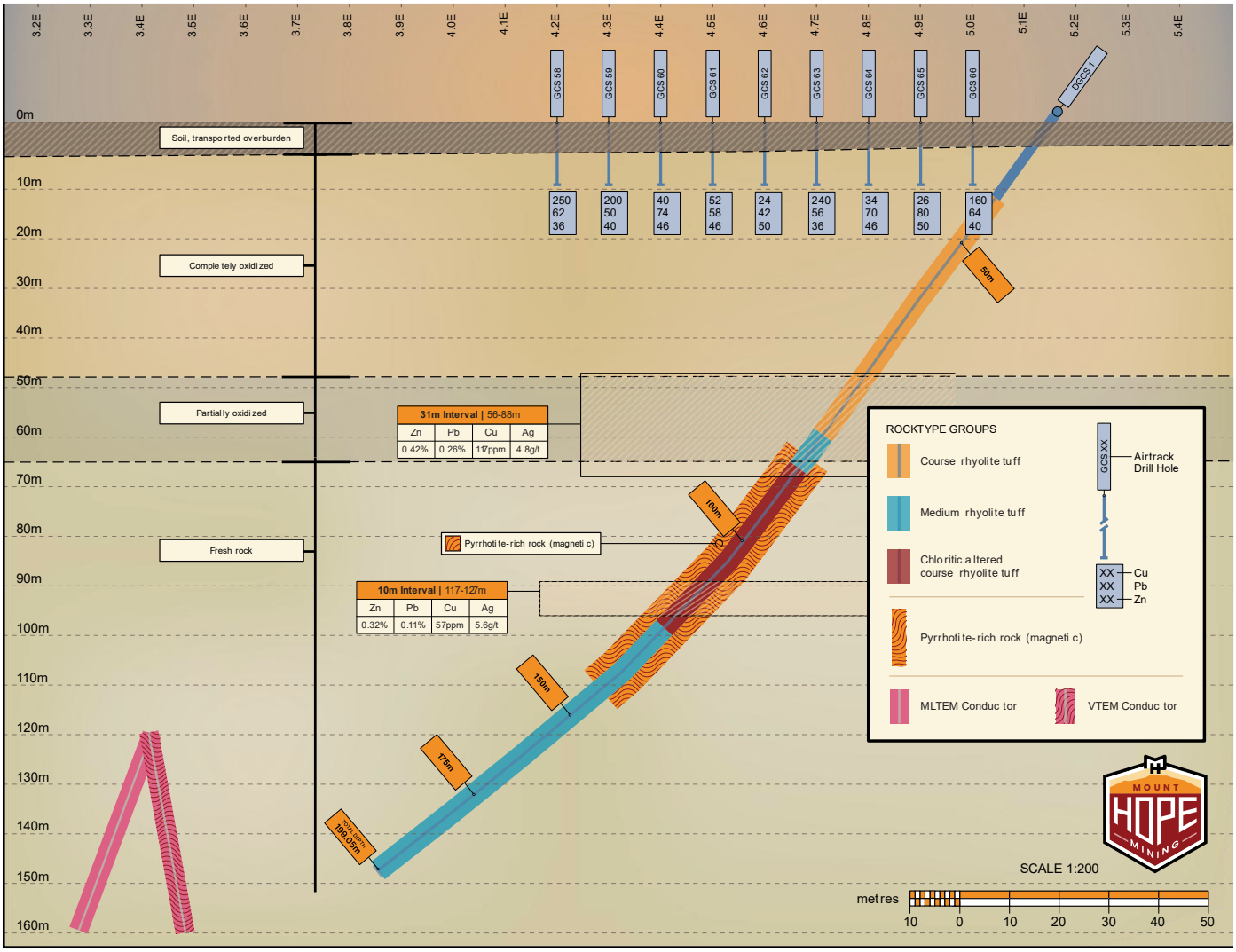

Figure 3: GCS-1 cross-section, drill hole position concerning modelled MLTEM/VTEM conductor plates

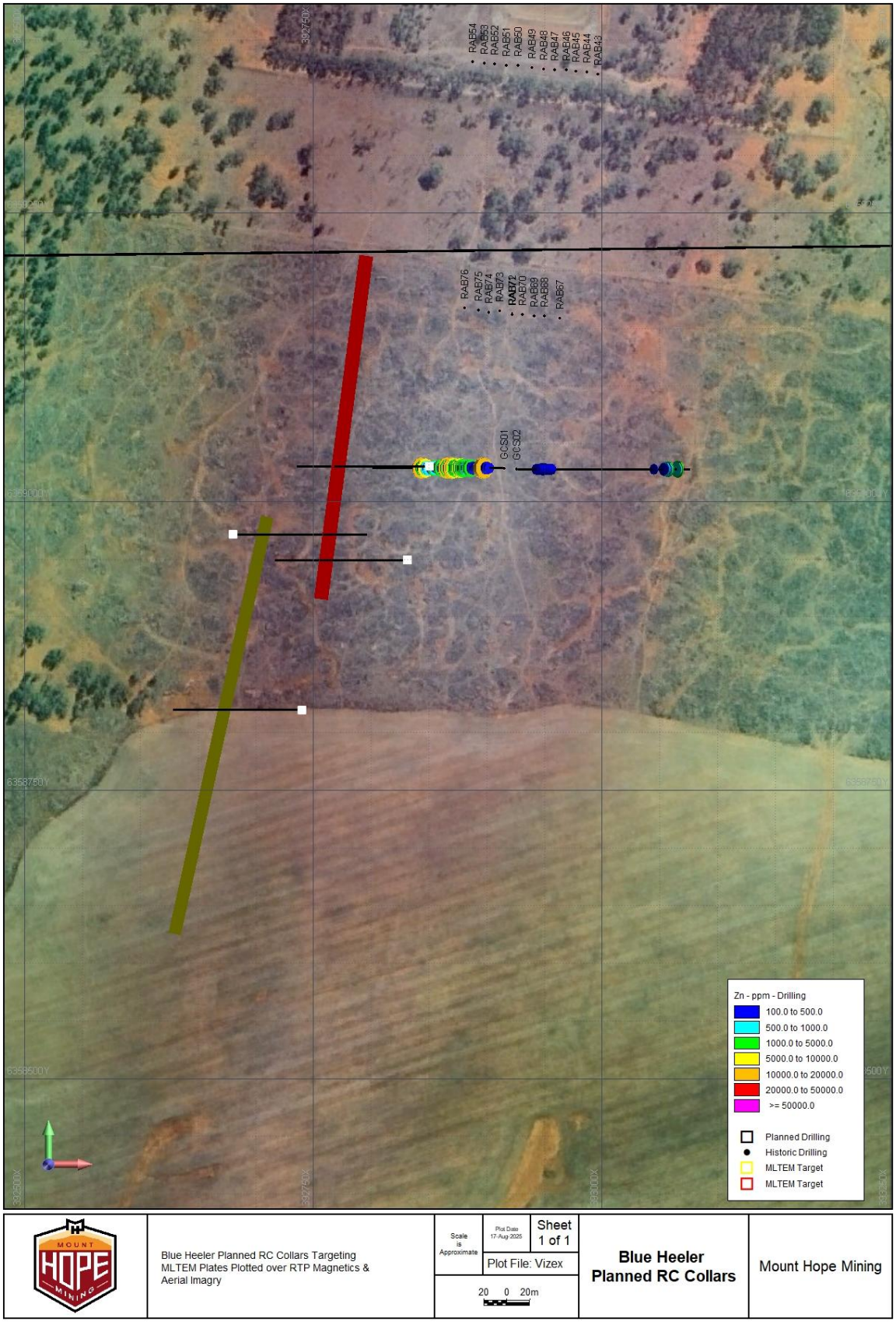

Figure 4: Blue Heeler planned RC collars

References:

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

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

[3] June 1977 Texasgulf Australia Ltd - Prospecting Licence 138 Activities Report Dec 18, 1976 to Jun 17, 1977 (https://search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/advanced?q=mr_rin:(R00016550)&t=digs)

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/.

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 Friday 22/08/2025 | **Positive Results define Blue Heeler Target**

APPENDIX 1:

Blue Heeler Historic Drilling

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

Project	Hole ID	Hole Type	East_MGA94	North_MGA94	RL	Company	Azi	Dip	Total Depth
Blue Heeler	GCS01	DDH	392915	6359029	201	Texasgulf/Kennecott	-55	275	199.05
Blue Heeler	GCS02	DDH	392926	6359028	203	Texasgulf/Kennecott	-55	90	241.4

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 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.	**Blue Heeler MLTEM Survey:** Mt Hope MLTEM Survey configuration, the instrumentation and parameters used for the survey are as follows: • 4 lines completed – Slingram configuration, receiver 100m west of loop centre – 4.8kms, 52stns • Two HaiTEM High Powered Transmitters (1x Primary & 1x reserve) • Two HaiTEM GPS synced Receivers (1x Primary & 1x reserve) • Two HaiTEM Receiver Coils (1x Primary & 1x reserve) • TX Loop Size: 100x100m loops • 50-100m station • 125-150m line spacing • ~60-64A current • Tx loop Conductor CSA: 10mm² Copper (Single turn) • Tx Timing: 40/200ms Decay pairs per s = 2

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Current in loop: 60A-80A • Tx Turnoff T: 40 µs • Rx Coil config: Slingram- Outerloop • Rx Coil offset: 100m West of Loop Centre/50m west of loop edge • 1Hz base frequency • Transmitter Type: HaiTEM Transmitter 0-120A • Transmitter Power Source: 12-96v Battery Pack • Receiver Type: HaiTEM Receiver • Rx Coil: 1000T of 0.25m2 = 250m2 Internal preamplifier with gain of 40 to produce 10,000m2 equivalent signal.
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).	• No drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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.	• No drilling has been reported in this announcement.

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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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.	• No drilling has been reported in this announcement.
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	• See survey configuration and system specifications above.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• Daily data independently checked by the Company's consultant geophysicist
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.	• Lines were gridded by Planetary Geophysics using a GarminMap 65 series GPS. • Waypoints were recorded at every station using GDA94/UTM.
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.	• MLTEM Survey was completed on east-west orientations across 14 lines (east-west) in total slingram configuration, receiver 100m west of loop centre – 18.8kms, 336stns for the entire Mt Hope program. • The Blue Heeler Survey was completed across 4 east-west lines, with the northernmost line completed on a NW-SE orientation to run parallel to an existing fence line so as not to interrupt the survey

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	data. – Slingram configuration, receiver 100m west of loop centre – 18.8kms, 336stns • Line spacing is considered appropriate for the scale of the Mt Hope Target.
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.	**Mt Hope EM Survey:** • The Survey lines were oriented approximately perpendicular to any known strike direction of geological formations and are sufficient to locate discrete conductive anomalies
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Mt Hope EM Survey:** • All data was collected under strict data security measures by Planetary Geophysics Pty Ltd.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	**Mt Hope EM 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).

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), EL 8290 (Broken Range), EL 8058 (Main Road) and EL 6902 (McGraw). • The reported MLTEM Survey lies within NSW, Exploration Licence EL 8654 (Ambone).
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The announcement references drilling completed by • 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 known mineralisation to a depth of approximately 200m from near-surface.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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) • CSA Mine (2007 – 2017) • Fischer Resources (2013)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to that 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 • 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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Refer to the historic drillhole information provided by Texasgulf Australia in the "Prospecting licence 138" report on activities for the six months from December 18, 1976, to June 17, 1977, by Morland Smith for the relevant details relating to drill hole GCS-1. • The announcement references historic drill hole GCS-1, whose drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on the related figures. • The Drill hole was drilled during the 1977 summer field program, with the full list of results, geological logs, interpreted outcomes and rationale for drill testing found within the 51-page report. • Neither Mount Hope Mining nor previous operator E2 Metals has yet to verify the orientation (strike, dip and plunge) of the mineralisation reported by Texasgulf. Nor can Mount Hope mining verify the complete validity of the historic information due to the age of the data (1970s) and a difference in reporting standards at that time vs

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		the JORC 2012 standards applied to the company's reporting requirements today.
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.	• 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 • Individual EM 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 requires 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 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 1,000m drill program is planned for mid-August 2025, with drill permits already received.