



MT SOLITARY DRILLING SET TO RECOMMENCE

Interpretation of historical drill core supports upcoming Phase 2 drill program.

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) (“**Mount Hope**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to report that it recently identified and interpreted nine historical diamond drill holes from Mt Solitary and two historical diamond drill holes from Mt Solar, located at the WB Clarke Geoscience Centre - Londonderry core library (“**Londonderry**”) in NSW.

Highlights:

Mt Solitary Drilling set to recommence in December, following re-logged historical drill core **critical to finalising the phase 2 drilling program**, supports the evolving structural model for the prospect

Notable intercepts include:

- Mt Solitary: MS35^(1 & 2): **8m @ 9.0g/t Au from 182m (72 GT)**
- Mt Solitary: MS33^(1 & 2): **2m @ 11.46g/t Au from 56m (23 GT) & 10m @ 3.04g/t Au from 100m (30 GT)**
- Mt Solar: SLPD014⁽¹⁾: **26m @ 0.78g/t Au from 310m (20 GT) + 8m @ 0.16% Cu from 340m**

A total of **11 historical diamond drill holes** across the **Mt Solitary and Mt Solar prospects** were identified and re-logged by Mount Hope Mining at the Londonderry core library in Sydney

Similar alteration, textures, structures and mineralogy in **both the Mt Solitary and Mt Solar drill cores support a single 7.5km mineralised gold trend** between the two prospects (“**MS2 Corridor**”)

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley Commented:

*“Re-logging & interpreting the historical core from Mt Solitary & Mt Solar has been an extremely cost-effective and value-accretive exercise for MHM. Building on the success of our Phase 1 drill campaign, which returned **19m at 4.5gpt Au**, this work has allowed us to confirm strong geological continuity in alteration, structure and mineralisation between the two prospects.*

Our findings demonstrate that Mount Solitary and Mount Solar form part of a single, coherent 7.5km mineralised corridor – MS2 Corridor - consistent with our evolving structural model for the belt.

These insights support the upcoming Phase 2 drill program at Mt Solitary and strengthen the potential for new discoveries within the district. It confirms that the combination of detailed structural and alteration drill core logging and hyperspectral (HyLogger) datasets can predict high-grade shoots and structurally controlled zones along the corridor. We see this as a critical step in de-risking our next drill program and unlocking this unique camp-scale exploration and discovery opportunity for our shareholders.”

Londonderry field trip

In October, Mount Hope Mining completed a four-day field visit to the Londonderry core library in Sydney to inspect 11 recently identified historical drill holes from the Mt Solitary and Mt Solar prospects, located at the Company's 100%-owned Mt Hope Project in New South Wales.

The purpose of the trip was to relog the core and extract further information about the mineralised systems at Mt Solitary and Mt Solar to contribute to the evolving structural model for the MS2 Corridor (Figure 1).

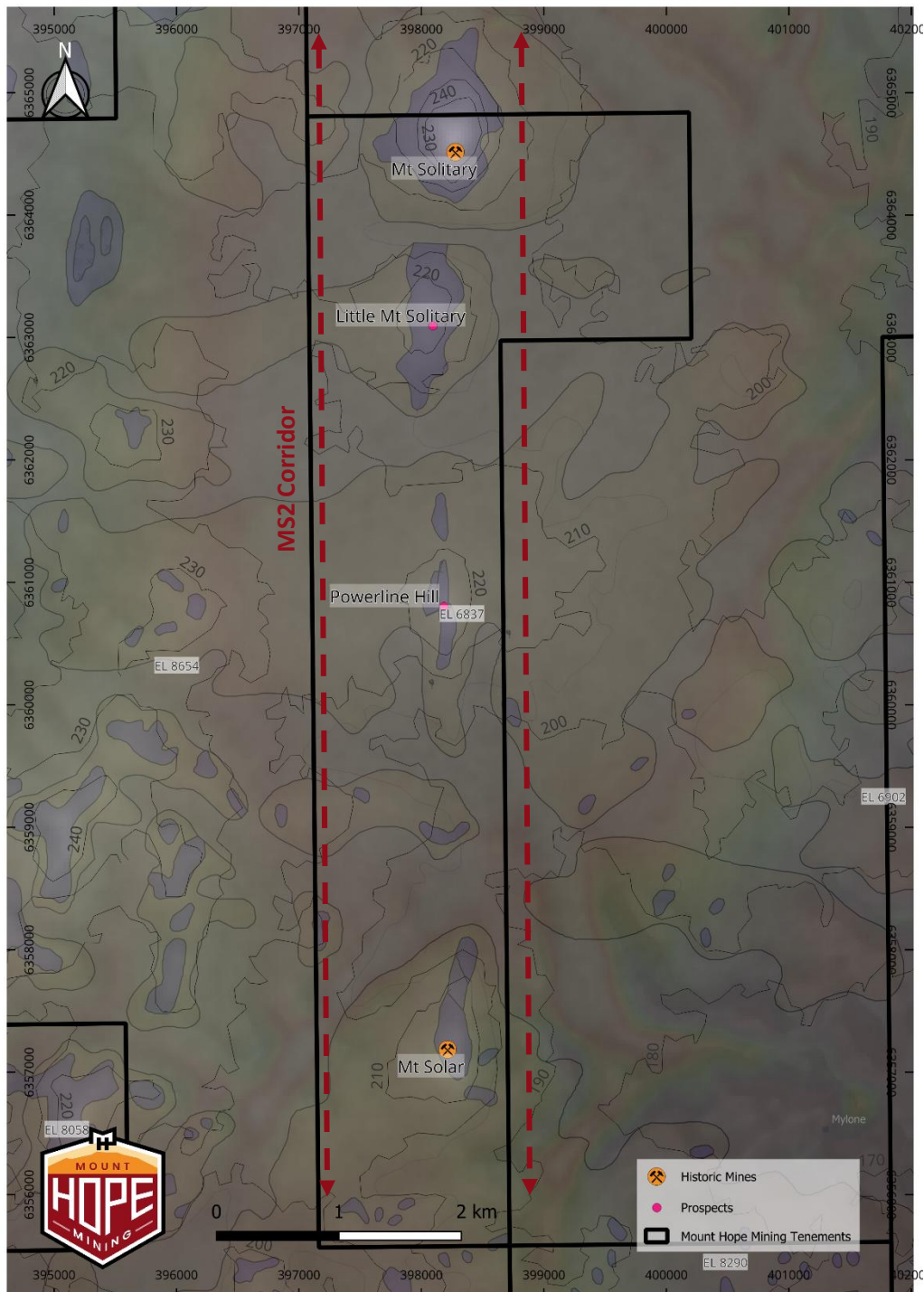


Figure 1: Mt Solitary to Mt Solar Shear zone & gold mineralised corridor, highlighting the four prospects, all associated with elevated RL's.

During the Londonderry visit, Mount Hope was able to review 11 drill holes from the Mt Solitary & Mt Solar prospects, where a series of intercepts were identified, including:

- MS35^(1 & 2): 8m @ 9.0g/t Au from 182m (72 GT)
- MS33^(1 & 2): 2m @ 11.46g/t Au from 56m (23 GT) & 10m @ 3.04g/t Au from 100m (30 GT)
- MS29^(1 & 2): 40m @ 0.49g/t Au from 106m (20 GT)
- SLPD014⁽¹⁾: 26m @ 0.78g/t Au from 310m (20 GT) + 8m @ 0.16% Cu from 340m

A complete table of the significant intercepts from the drilling can be seen in Appendix 1 (Significant Intercepts)

Mt Solitary prospect

During the Londonderry visit, the MHM team logged nine diamond drill holes from the Mount Solitary prospect. These holes can be found in Table 1 in Appendix 1 below.

Over the course of logging these nine individual drill holes, the technical team deduced significant geological observations that have contributed to increasing the Company's understanding of the Mt Solitary gold prospect, with a particular focus on the shear zone that hosts the mineralisation.

The observations made included structural setting, shear zone identification, mineralisation, mineralogy and alteration profile in the host structure (Figures 2 – 5).

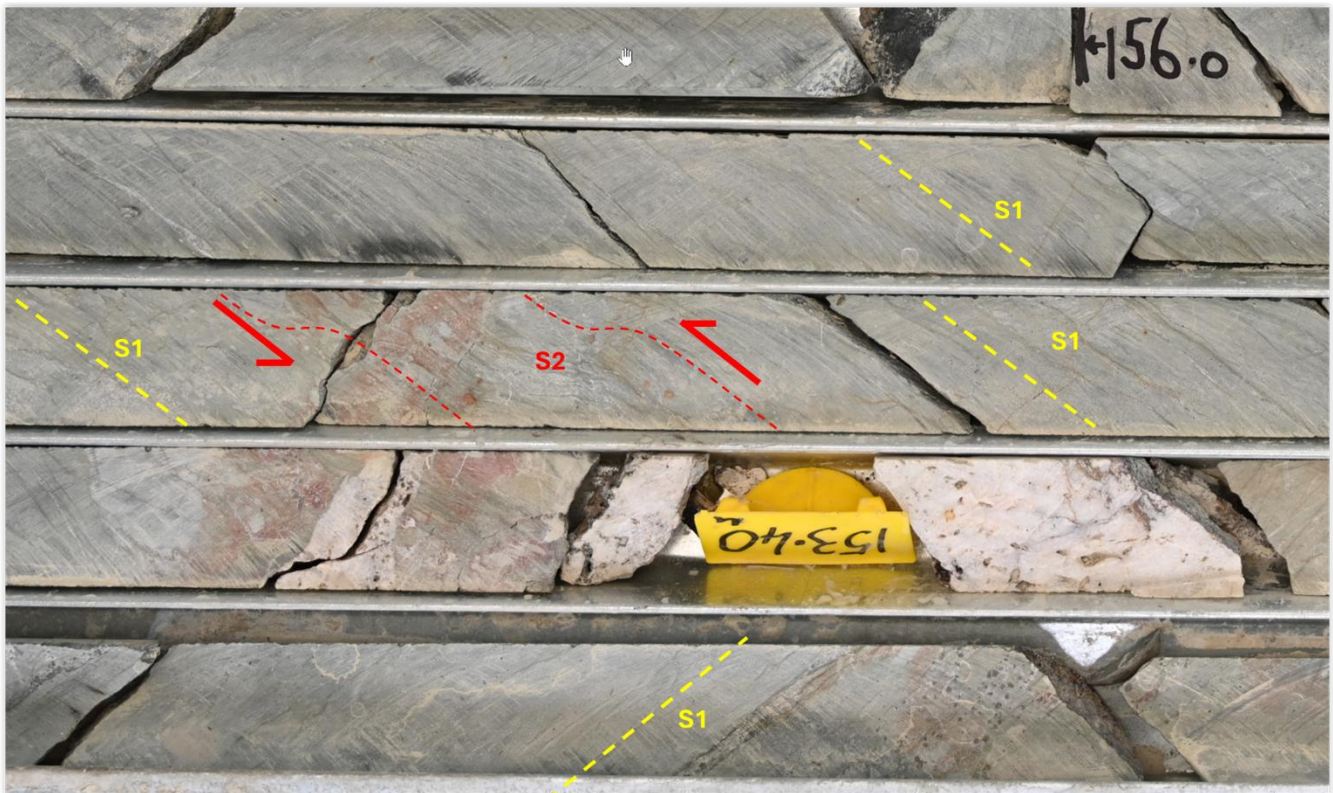


Figure 2: Shear zone Fabric S1 being overprinted by S2 and a late extensional quartz vein



Figure 3: High-grade epithermal veins - MS32 133.8 - 134m (assay 131.95-134.0m 7.7g/t Au)

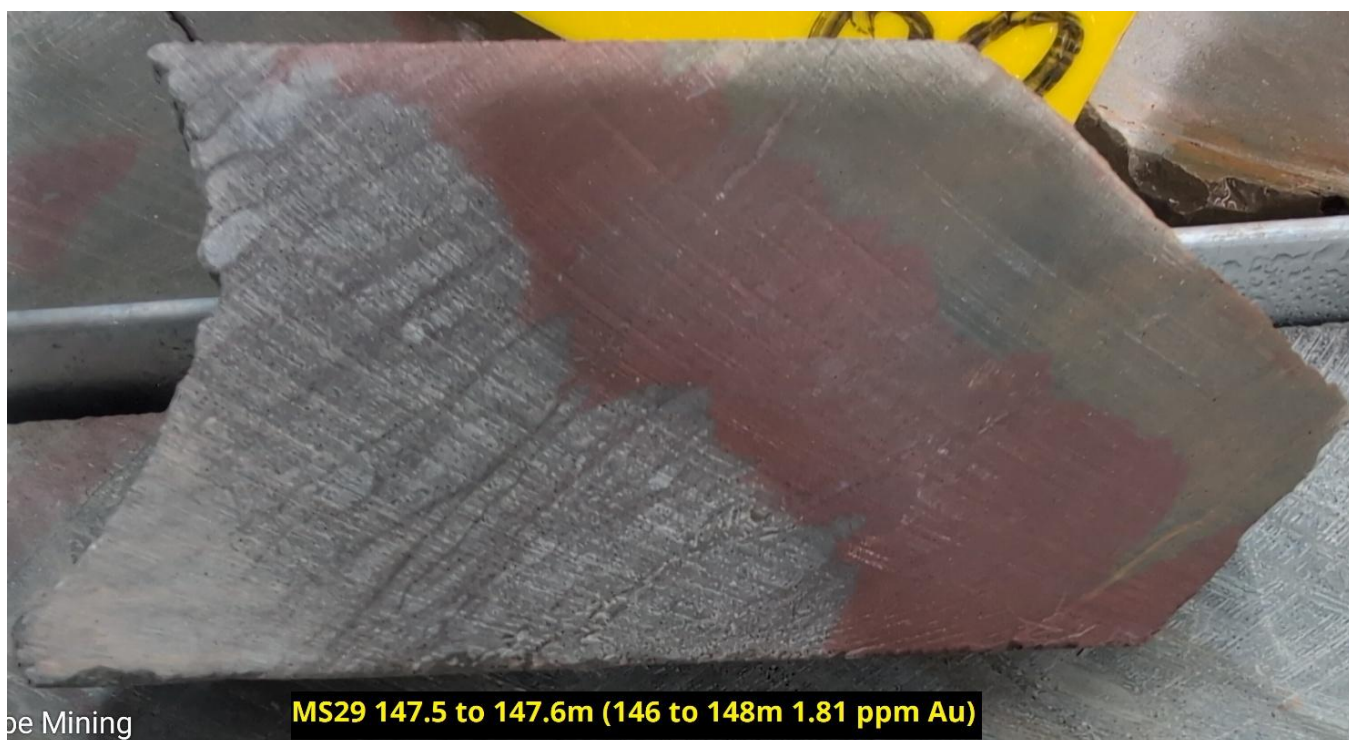


Figure 4: From interval MS29 146 – 148m 1.81 g/t Au associated with chlorite alteration

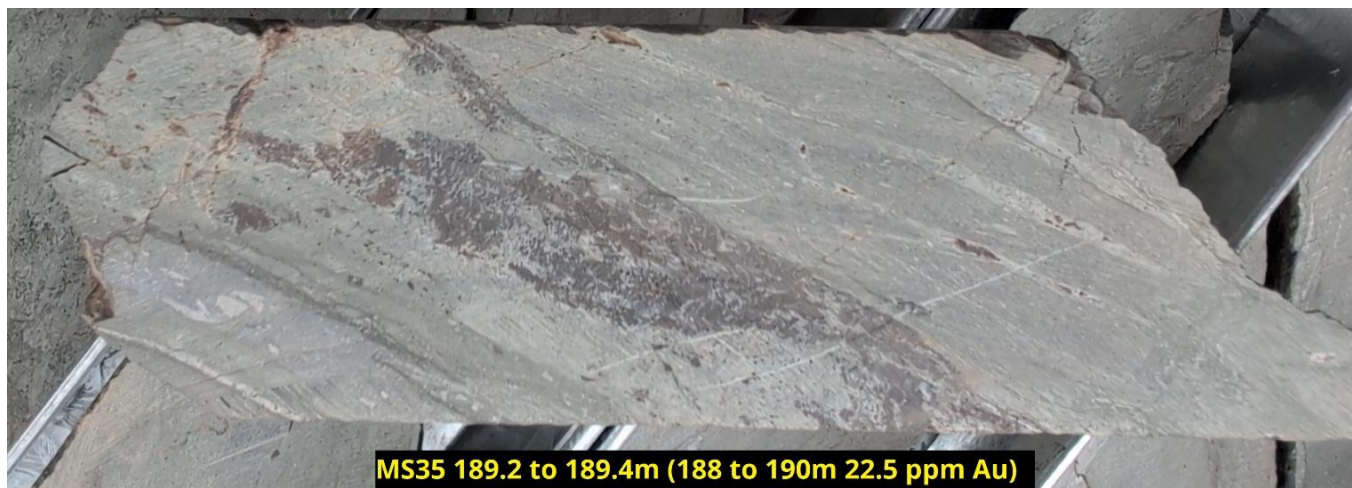


Figure 5: From interval MS35 188 – 190m at 22.5g/t Au magnetite and chlorite alteration

The geological observations each contributed to the evolving structural model for the Mt Solitary gold deposit and the broader 7.5km shear zone. Based on the historical holes, the Company was able to successfully identify the Mt Solitary structure across several of the holes, as well as a series of criteria that appear to be critical for gold mineralisation to occur. The Company believes these key geological observations support the evolving structural model for the prospect.

These key observations from the Mt Solitary core have provided critical insights which will assist with final planning for the phase 2 drilling program set to commence in December. The Company plans to test the exploration potential for a north-westerly strike and plunge with this drill program (Figures 6 & 7).



Figure 6 Plan map of Mt Solitary Drill Collars

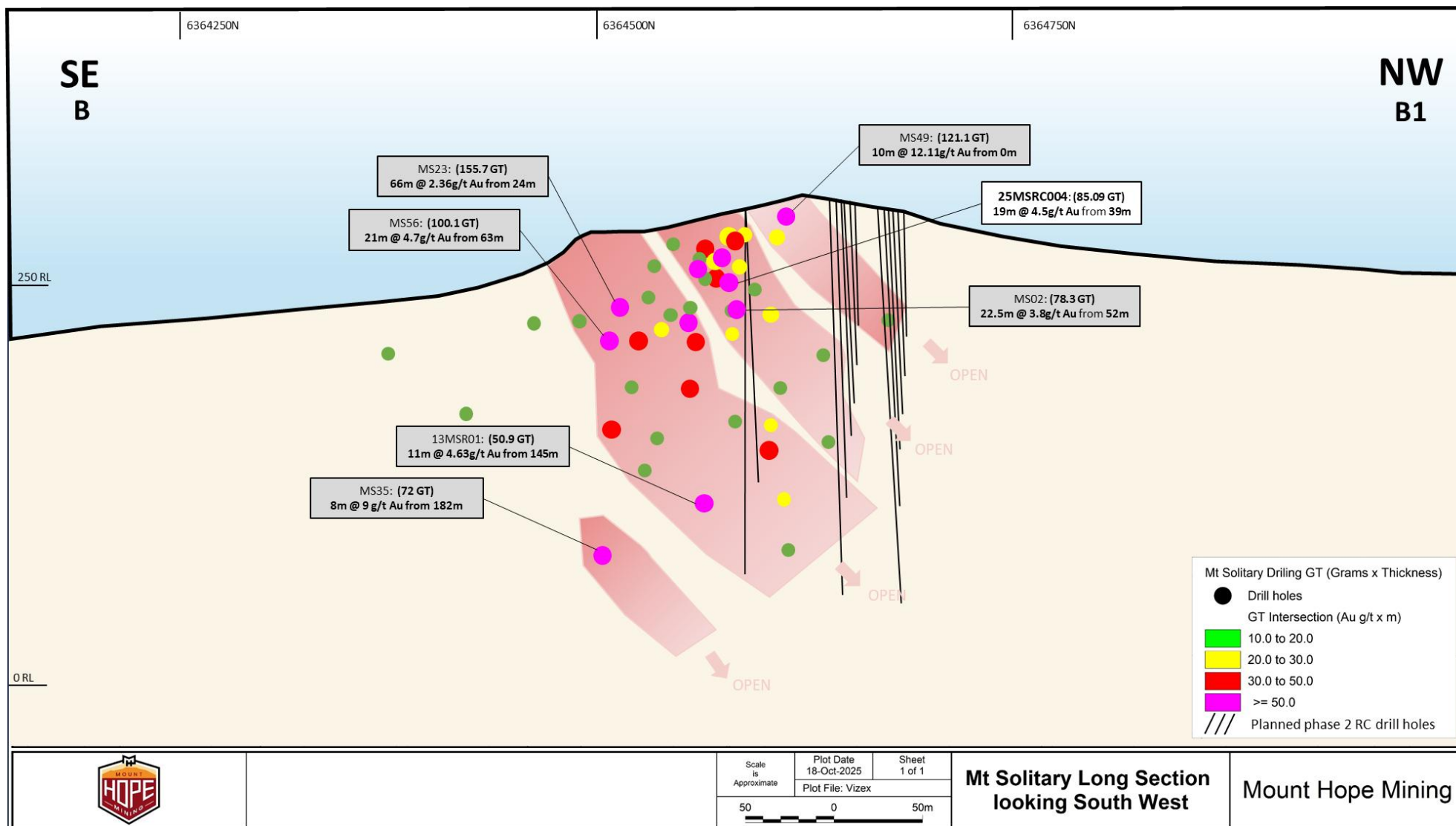


Figure 7: Long section with phase 2 drill collars

Mt Solar prospect

While at Londonderry, the Company recently identified two additional holes from the Mt Solar prospect in the south of tenement EL 6837. The Mt Solar prospect is located 7.5km south of the Mt Solitary prospect at the southern end of the MS2 Corridor.

A review of this drill core revealed significant similarities between the Mt Solar and Mt Solitary rocks, including similar rock textures associated with mineralisation, structurally hosted mineralisation setting, alteration profile, mineralogy and geochemistry (Figures 8-10).



Figure 8: **Mt Solar** -SLPD014 8m at 1.94g/t Au (from 310-318m) in epithermal style silica flooded veins (orange arrows) with a broad zone of increased chlorite and silica alteration and elevated iron oxides.



Figure 9: **Mt Solitary** - MS32 131.95 – 138.17m including (assay 131.95-134.0m 7.7g/t Au) hosted in epithermal veins (orange arrow) within a broad zone of increased chlorite and silica alteration and elevated iron oxides.

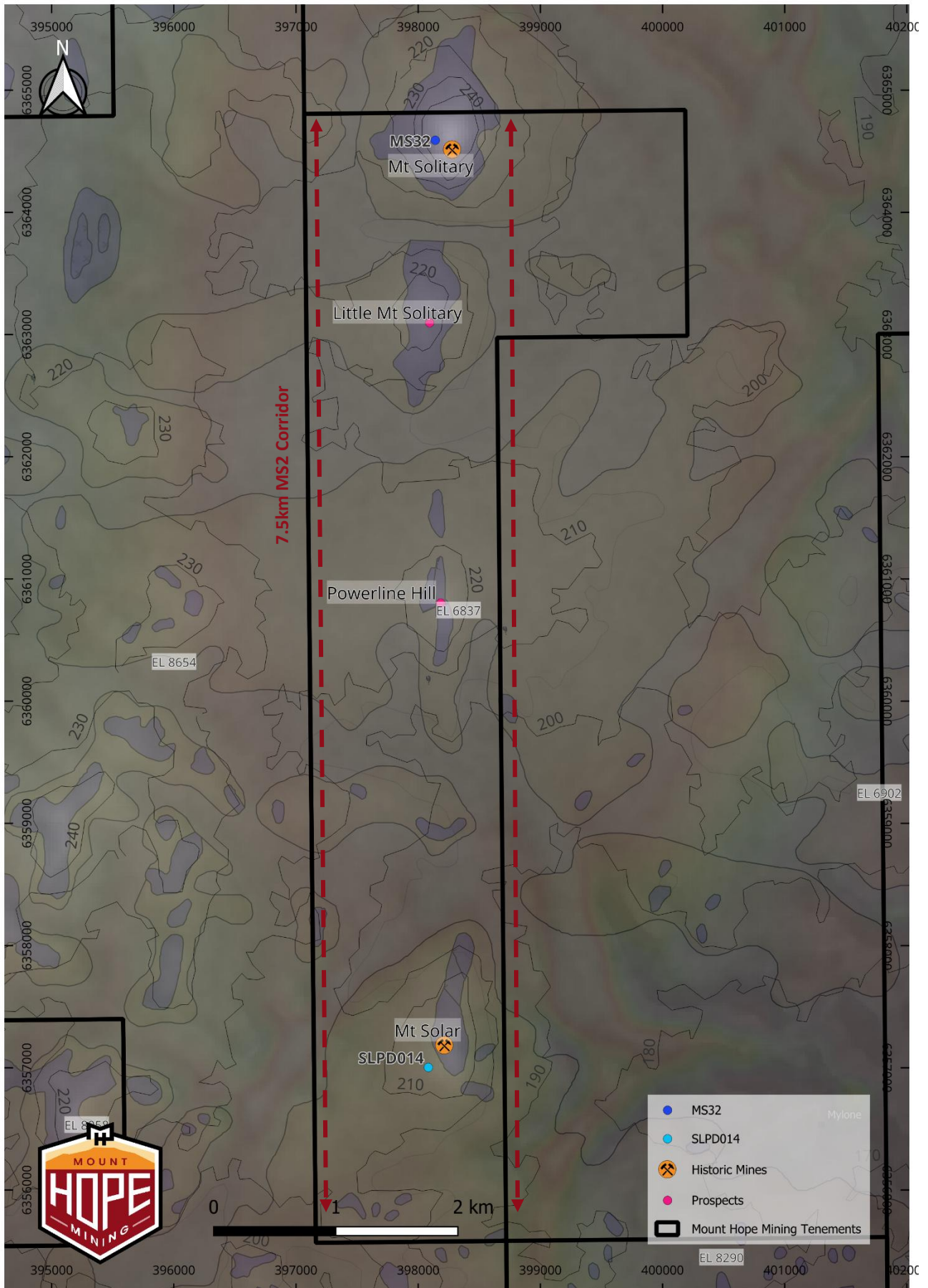


Figure 10: Location of MS32 & SLPD014 collars at Mt Solitary and Mt Solar, respectively; collars are located 7.6km apart.



Based on the review of the core, Mount Hope is confident that the Mt Solar mineralised system and the Mt Solitary mineralised system are derived from the same fluid source at depth, which has exploited the same basin-scale fault architecture to deposit mineralisation in specific structural settings along the belt.

The Company is confident this evidence strongly supports its thesis that the entire 7.5km gold corridor is mineralised from the same fluids and is all structurally connected/related. The Company has now accelerated planning to expand its regional exploration activities along this potentially highly prospective 7.5km mineralised trend.

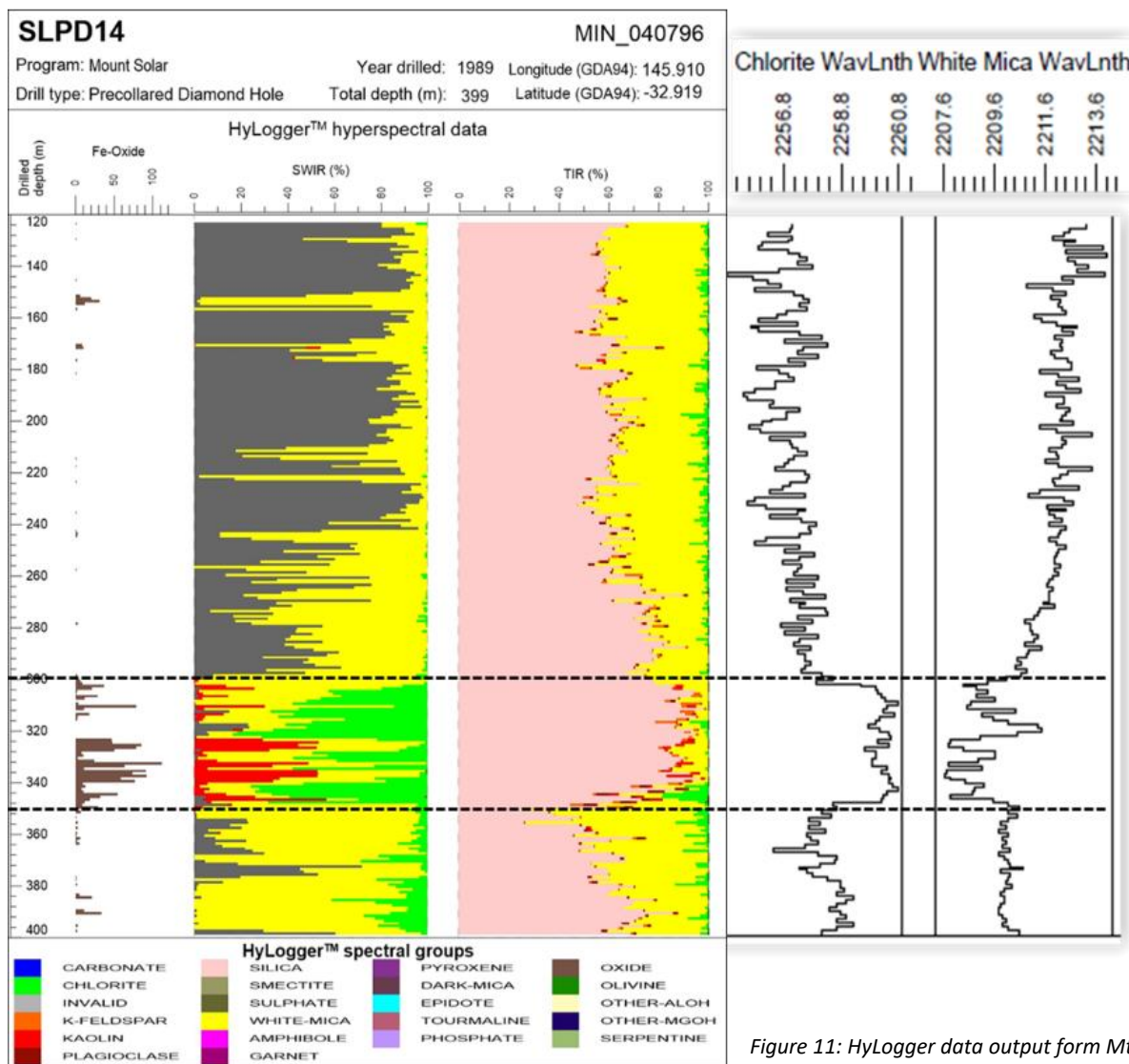
Mt Solar HyLogger data

While reviewing historical Mt Solar drill holes SLPD014 & SLP2, the Company discovered that both holes had been included in the Geological Survey of NSW (GSNSW) HyLogger program, with core scans available for each hole.

A review of each of these holes determined that the mineralisation zones seen in both holes can be mapped using changes in alteration, chlorite species, and an increase in silica flooding, which are all characteristics that have been clearly identified by the HyLogger tool (Figures 11 & 12).

Due to the similarities observed in the Mt Solar and Mt Solitary core, the Company believes that hyperspectral mapping (HyLogger) for further hydrothermal alteration can now be used as another exploration vectoring tool to discover more previously unrecognised mineralisation at Mt Solitary and along the broader 7.5km gold corridor.

As a result of the success of the Hylogger data identifying that the mineralisation is strongly associated with chlorite/silica/kaolin alteration, the Mt Solitary holes have now been advanced into the high-priority queue for Hylogger scanning.



Broad zone of increased Chlorite, Silica and Kaolin (300-350m) coincident with a broad zone of anomalous gold. eg 310-346m (36m) averaging 0.63 ppm Au (incl 8m @ 1.94ppm Au 310-318m)

Coincident Chlorite and White Mica solid solution and mineral species change

Elevated copper in hanging wall position (304-308m av >2000ppm Cu)

Elevated Fe oxide evident in drill core owing to oxidation of chlorite alteration and suggesting the structure @300 vertical meters depth makes it to surface allowing the ingress of oxygenated ground waters

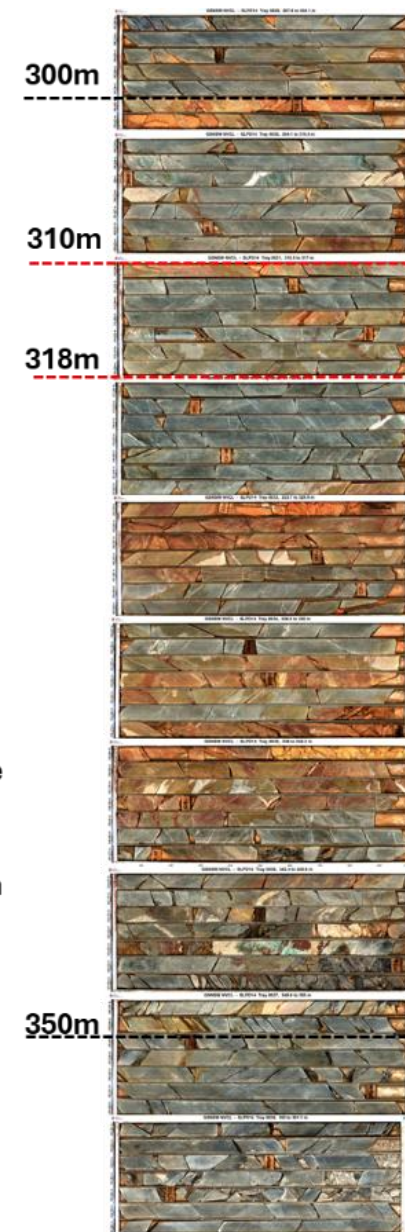


Figure 11: HyLogger data output form Mt Solar hole SLPD014

- Gold >1 gram in fresh hydrothermal breccia
- Elevated Bismuth and hanging wall copper analogous to Mount Solitary.
- Well developed shear fabric outside ore zone analogous to Mount Solitary shear zone (inset photo blue dash)
- Hylogger measures increased Chlorite, Silica, Kaolin and a decrease in white mica associated with mineralisation, and change in the Chlorite and White Mica wavelengths suggesting a solid solution series change eg Fe to Mn rich chlorite (typical Cobar inversion) and possibly diagenetic to hydrothermal mica

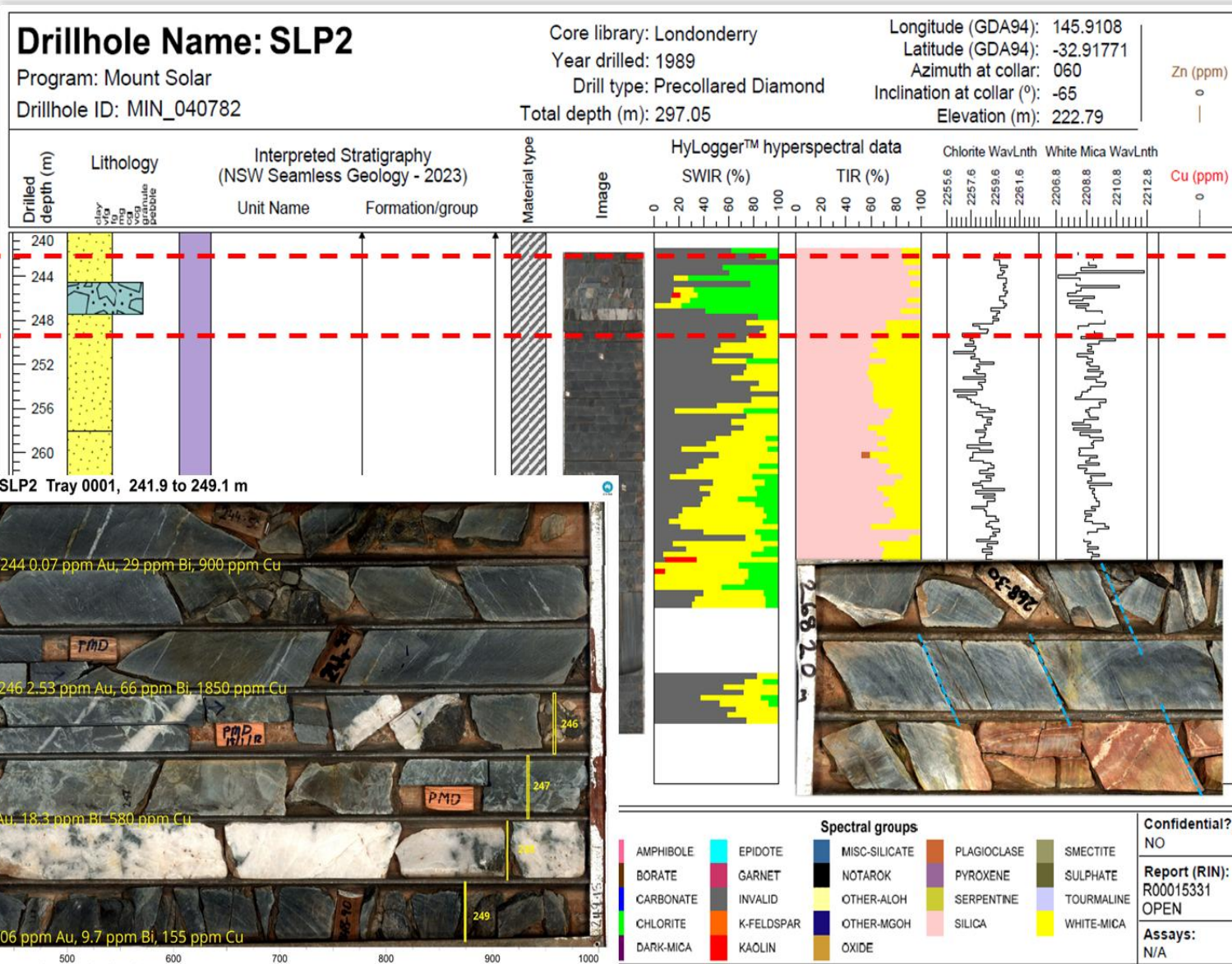


Figure 12: HyLogger data output from Mt Solar hole SLP2



Next Steps

MHM is finalising the phase 2 drill program to test the new developing structural model at Mt Solitary, with plans to drill up to 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes.

The Company is currently completing an active tender process for the program, with drilling expected to start in December.

- Finalise Drill program
- Award drill contract
- Commence and complete earthworks
- Commence drilling program in early December

References:

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- [1] MHM Announcement 18 Dec 2024 - [Prospectus](#)
 - [2] MHM Announcement 29 Apr 2025: [Mt Solitary Gold Exploration Target](#)
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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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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.

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Released Thursday 13/11/2025 | **Mt Solitary drilling set to recommence**



APPENDIX 1:

Table 1: Mt Solitary & Mt Solar Historical drill holes

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
Mt Solitary	MS29	DDH	398166.01	6364548.37	268	AZTEC	85.85	-42.5	270.2
Mt Solitary	MS30	DDH	398183.56	6364498.93	264	NORMANDY	82.85	-47.5	276.4
Mt Solitary	MS31	DDH	398208.9	6364459.9	258	NORMANDY	79.85	-45	234.4
Mt Solitary	MS32	DDH	398140	6364589.8	264	NORMANDY	72.85	-51	282.3
Mt Solitary	MS33	DDH	398184.47	6364498.12	264	PLACER	36.15	-47	132.5
Mt Solitary	MS35	DDH	398184.63	6364493.77	263	PLACER	96.17	-43.8	480.2
Mt Solitary	MS36	DDH	398002.73	6364492.08	225	PLACER	101.17	-29	399
Mt Solitary	MS37	DDH	398057.62	6364316.66	217	PLACER	94.17	-48	380.6
Mt Solitary	MS43	DDH	398258.01	6364530.59	284	MCM	84.12	-70	54.9
Mt Solitary	MS44	DDH	398258	6364579.4	295	MCM	91.12	-59.5	100
Mt Solar	SLD2	DDH	398019	6363615	228	Electrolytic Zinc	80	-70	297.05
Mt Solar	SLPD14	DDH	397905	6363244	220	Electrolytic Zinc	75	-76	399

Table 2: Mt Solitary & Mt Solar Historical Significant Intercepts⁽²⁾

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

Significant intercepts determined with a 0.2g/t Au cut-off grade and up to 2m of internal waste.

Prospect	HOLE_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	GT	Au-ppm	Comment	Cutoff (Au g/t)
Mt Solitary	MS29	112	120	8	17	2.09	8m @ 2.09 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solitary	MS30	106	146	40	20	0.49	40m @ 0.49 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solitary	MS32	196	198	2	17	1.74	10m @ 1.74 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solitary	MS33	66	70	4	23	11.46	2m @ 11.46 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solitary	MS33	108	120	12	30	3.04	10m @ 3.04 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solitary	MS35	102	110	8	72	9	8m @ 9.00 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solitary	MS43	126	136	10	16	3.13	5m @ 3.13 g/t Au	0.2
Mt Solar	SLPD14	310	336	26	20	0.78	26m @ 0.78g/t Au	0.2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant the disclosure of detailed information.	Mt Solitary & Mt Solar RC & Diamond Drilling - Historical drill holes pre-2006 were 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 the sample site for dispatch to the laboratory. The master sample was removed from the drill site to the sample farm at completion of the hole and placed in ordered rows.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Cored diamond tails were drilled as NQ2. Core is cut in half by a diamond saw on site, and half the core is 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 of 0.5m and a maximum of 1.2m intervals. • 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, and pulverised the 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.
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 were completed with slim-line RC, 100mm bit. Holes 17MSR12 and 17MSR13 were completed with a slim-line RC, 85mm bit. • Diamond core was NQ2 diameter. Core was oriented using a reflective ACT tool. Core was initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and later fully oriented by E2M geologists and technical staff.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• RC drilling recovery was visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and recorded on the drill log, along with moisture content,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	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 a 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. - Sample recovery and core return are 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 in 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 at each metre for RC sampling and kept as a

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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.	• 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 the estimated recoveries were recorded. Sample duplicates were collected by spearing techniques or riffle split, depending on the moisture content of the master sample. • 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, and pulverised the 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 in 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.	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- 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 Solitary and also the 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 adjustments to assay data.	- No twinning of drill holes has yet been undertaken - Primary geological and sampling data are 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	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- 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
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	- Drill holes are initially located by handheld GPS and then picked up by DGPS. GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m. - All drill holes are routinely surveyed using a downhole multishot instrument after the hole to provide an accurate drill hole trace.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- GDA94 MGA Zone 55 grid system is applied to the Mt Solitary program. - GPS accuracy is +/- 3m with DGPS accuracy to +/- 0.1m.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Drilling at Mt Solitary has previously been assigned 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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- Drilling is conducted at inclinations between -55 and -75 degrees towards grid ENE. The extent, geometry and plunge of the various mineralised domains and how they interact are not yet clear. Further detailed drilling is required to ascertain a higher level of confidence and quantify the degree of sample bias arising from the selected drill orientations. - The relationship between drill orientation and sample bias, if any, has not yet been established.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples submitted are systematically and sequentially numbered, bagged and recorded. Samples are bagged in polyweave sacks, which

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.	No audits or formal reviews have been conducted. Internal reviews for validation of results were conducted, as well as the monitoring of assay QA/QC by E2M staff. Industry standard techniques were applied at every stage of the exploration process

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary 222
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), and EL 8058 (Main Road). - The reported drill holes lie within NSW, Exploration Licence EL 6837 (Mt Solitary).

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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 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. - 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 had 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).

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		• 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) • 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

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		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. • 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.
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:	• Refer to Appendix 1 for significant results from the drilling program

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	• 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.	• Drill hole locations are described in the body of the text, in Appendix 1 and on the related figures.
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated, and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• A nominal 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied for grade calculations. No top cut has been applied. • All intercepts are calculated using a 0.2g/t Au lower cut-off, and 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 0.2g/t for the final intercept grade is maintained. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship Between Mineralisation	• 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.	• 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.

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Widths and Intersect Lengths.	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”).	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 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.	- 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.
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).	A staged comprehensive phase 2 drill program is planned for December 2025.

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	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Planning is underway with earthworks anticipated to commence in the third week of November.