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Leading Gold-Copper Development in Papua New Guinea

Wild Dog Project Technical Review Session

MARCH 2026

Forward-Looking Statements

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The potential quantity and grade of any exploration target in this presentation is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the exploration target being delineated as a mineral resource. Mineralization hosted on adjacent and/or nearby and/or geologically similar properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's property.

The technical information disclosed presentation has been reviewed and approved by Callum Spink, the Company's Vice President, Exploration, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, MAIG, and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

GPAC Focus on Papua New Guinea

* Reserves + Resources
** Inferred resource
Source: Reserves and Resources listed at company websites as of Jan. 20, 2026.

Major Projects - PNG

Deposit (PNG)	Company	Deposit type	Past production (headline)	Contained metal (published)	Avg grade (published)	Geology / style
Lihir (New Ireland)	**Newmont**	Au (epithermal)	**~0.81 Moz Au in 2024**	**Reserves: 17.5 Moz Au**	**2.51 g/t Au**	Large **alkalic epithermal** system in a volcanic/caldera setting; broad disseminated + stockwork style.
Porgera (Enga)	**Barrick Gold /Zijin Mining**	Au (epithermal)	**>20 Moz Au historically produced** (pre-restart context)	**Resources: 5.9 Moz Au**	**4.10 g/t Au**	High-grade **structurally controlled** Au system (veins/breccias) in a major orogenic belt with epithermal overprint interpretations commonly cited.
Ok Tedi (Western Province)	**Ok Tedi Mining Ltd**	Cu-Au (porphyry/skarn)	**2023: ~295 kt Cu + 87 koz Au**	**Ore Reserve:** 236.4 Mt (Cu-Au); 33 Moz Au, 15.4 Mt Cu	**0.54% Cu, 0.66 g/t Au**	Classic **porphyry Cu-Au** with significant skarn/alteration footprint; long-life bulk tonnage system.
Hidden Valley (Morobe)	**Harmony Gold Mining Co.**	Au-Ag (epithermal)	**2021: ~254.5 koz Au**	**Reserves: 1.014 Moz Au** (+ **16.98 Moz Ag**)	**1.47 g/t Au, 25.3 g/t Ag**	**Epithermal Au-Ag** vein/breccia style associated with arc magmatism; strong structural control.
Golpu (Morobe) – Wafi-Golpu Project	**Newmont/Harmony JV**	Cu-Au (porphyry)	Development (no historic production)	**Reserves: 5.5 Moz Au + 2.45 Mt Cu** **Resource: 22.4 Moz**	**0.86 g/t Au, 1.20% Cu**	Large, high-quality **porphyry Cu-Au** (intrusive-centred) with strong alteration zoning and a robust geophysical expression.
Frieda River / HITEK (Sandaun)	**PanAust Ltd**	Cu-Au (porphyry)	Development (no historic production)	**Resource: 19 Moz Au + 12 Mt Cu**	**0.23 g/t Au, 0.44% Cu**	Giant **porphyry Cu-Au** cluster; district-scale alteration and multiple centres (bulk tonnage).
Kainantu (Eastern Highlands) – K92 district	**K92 Mining Inc**	Au-Cu-Ag (epithermal)	Current producer (deck summarises high-grade profile)	*Contained ounces not shown on the 2-page IFS excerpt* (deck points to Updated DFS effective Jan-1-2024)	**2024 head grade: 10.7 g/t Au, 0.55% Cu, 15.2 g/t Ag**	High-grade **low-sulphidation epithermal** veins (Au-Cu) with strong shoot control and depth/strike continuity.

Source: Refer Appendix References

Wild Dog Location and Infrastructure

- ~ 50km from Wild Dog
- Access via 12km sealed road & 38km paved highway

Tokua Airport

- 45km from Wild Dog
- Multiple daily commercial flights to Port Moresby

- Local, provincial & federal government and landowners' support
- Successful project kick-off in March 2025 - 5,000+ in attendance

- ~ 20km from Wild Dog
- Located on Warangoi River

GPAC Technical Leadership – Proven PNG & Global Experience

Callum Spink – VP Exploration

15+ year in exploration & resource development – **Gold, Copper, VHMS, IRGS**
Significant experience in Papua New Guinea. Drill program planning & execution. Team leadership, mentoring & stakeholder engagement.

Paul Merriner – Exploration Superintendent

15+ yrs Au–Cu systems (Asia & Australia); epithermal / porphyry specialist
Leads target generation, drilling & structural interpretation.

Mark Aiyo – Project / Geology Manager (PNG)

16+ yrs incl. Barrick (PNG & USA); led 50-person teams & $5M+ budgets
Defined >1Moz Au in PNG; strong stakeholder & government engagement

Norma Siki – Principal Geologist (PNG)

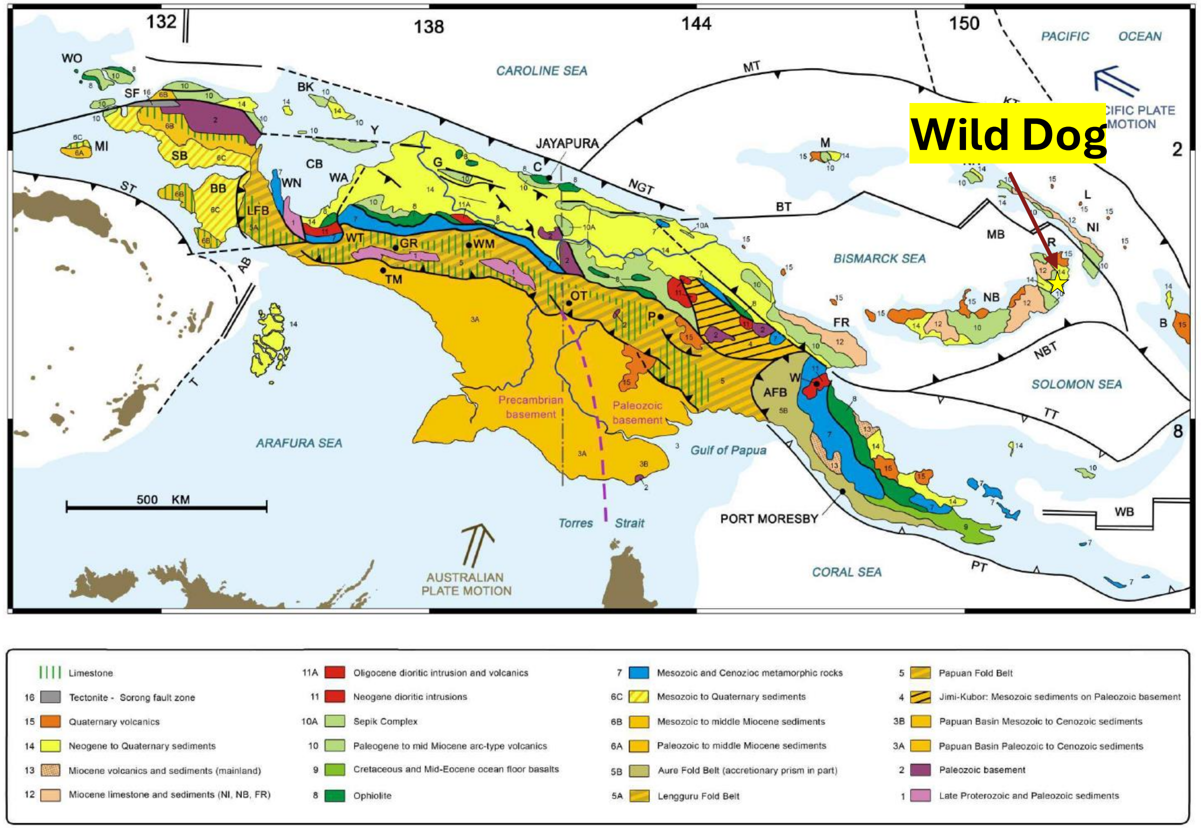
Former Porgera Geology Superintendent
Grade control, block modelling, QA/QC & resource-to-production integration
Mine restart & life-of-mine planning experience

Jack Jauristo – Senior Exploration Geologist

BSc (Geology), BCom – UQ; Newmont & Newcrest Au–Cu experience
Cadia, Lihir, Havieron & Telfer exposure
Drill program management & data validation specialist

Geological Context: New Guinea Orogen - A Long-Lived Accretionary Margin

The New Guinea Orogen – Terrane Accretion, Compression & Continuous Magmatism



Geological map of New Guinea. AB Aru Basin; AFB Aure fold belt; B Bougainville; BB Bintuni Basin; BK Biak; BT Bismarck Sea Transform; C Cyclops Mountains; CB Cendrawasih Bay; FR Finisterre-Saruwaged Range; G Gauttier or Foja mountains; GR Grasberg Mine; KT Kilinailau Trench; L Lihir Island (mine); LFB Lengguru Fold Belt; M Manus; MB Manus Basin; MI Misool; MT Manus Trench; MU Mussau; NB New Britain; OT Ok Tedi; P Porgera; PT Pocklington Trough; R Rabaul; SB Salawati Basin; SF Sorong Fault; ST Seram Trench; T Timor Trough; TT Trobriand Trough; W Wau; WA Waipona Basin; WB Woodlark Basin; WM Wamena; WN Wandamen Peninsula; WO Waigeo; WT Weyland Thrust; Y Yapen (Davies, 2012)

Australian Passive Margin (Paleozoic–Early Cretaceous)

- Northern extension of Australian craton
- Thick marine sedimentary basin (Papuan Basin)
- Stable continental platform

Late Cretaceous–Eocene: Terrane Accretion

- Arc–continent collisions along northern margin
- Ophiolite emplacement (PUB & West Papua belts)
- Development of fold–thrust belt

Eocene–Miocene: Arc Establishment

- Calc-alkaline magmatic arcs (Maramuni, Baining)
- Diorite–granodiorite intrusions
- Crustal thickening and structural corridor formation

Miocene–Recent: Oblique Convergence

- Ongoing Pacific–Australian plate convergence (~110 mm/yr)
- Strike-slip partitioning + transpression
- Uplift, preservation of epithermal levels, exposure of porphyry roots

Geological Context: Gazelle Peninsula – A Long-Lived Island Arc Corridor

Tectonic Setting

- Part of the Bismarck island arc system
- Formed above active subduction of the Solomon Sea Plate
- Late Eocene to Recent calc-alkaline arc magmatism

Arc Foundation & Growth (Late Eocene–Oligocene)

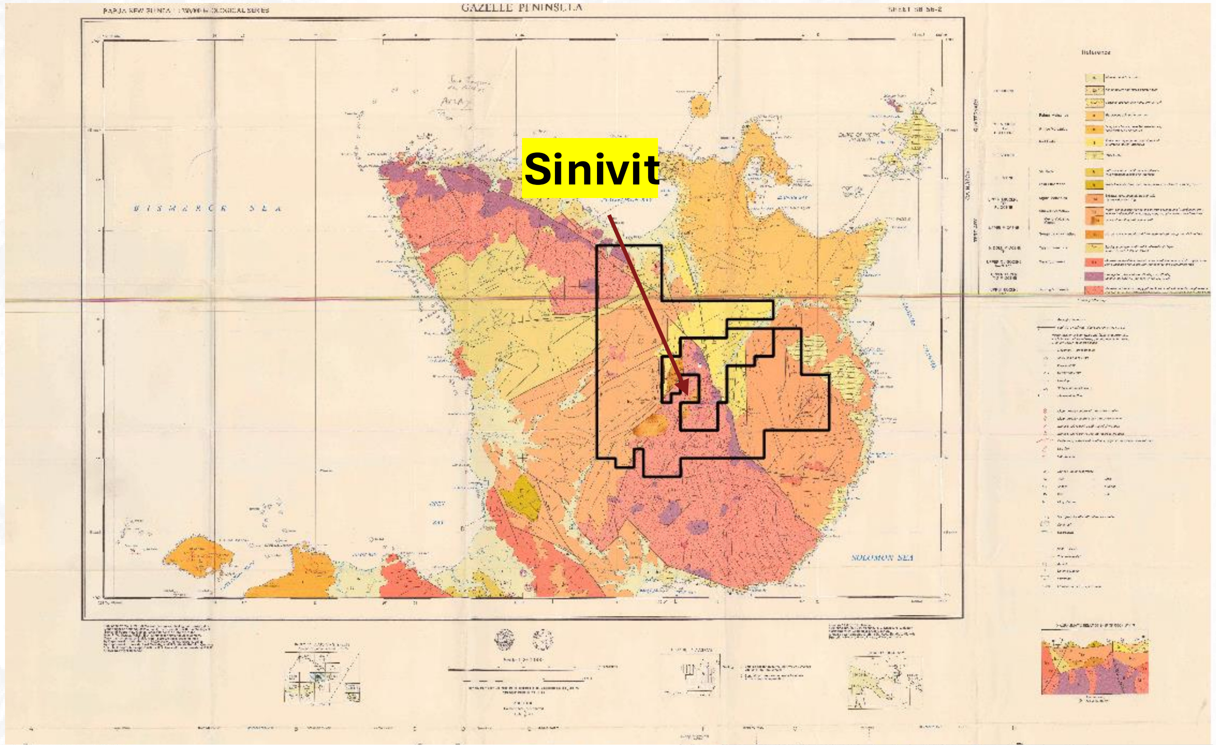
- Embryonic island arc volcanics (Baining & Merai formations)
- Intrusion of dioritic plutons
- Establishment of magmatic basement

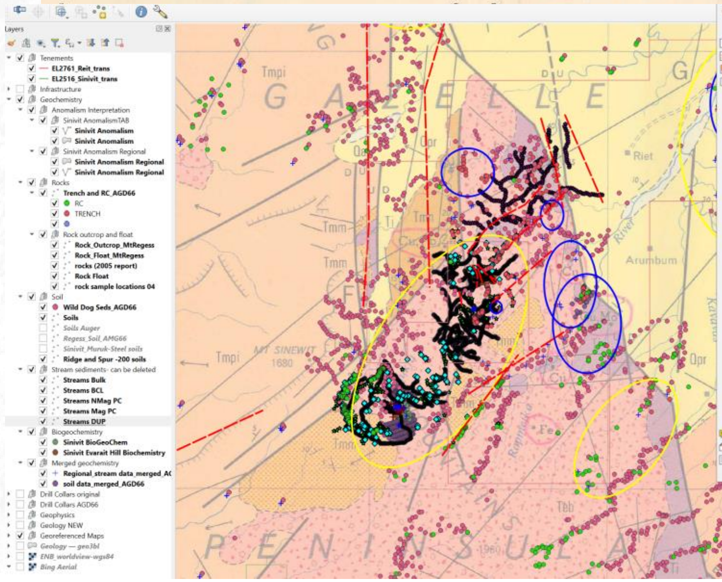
Platform & Reactivation (Miocene)

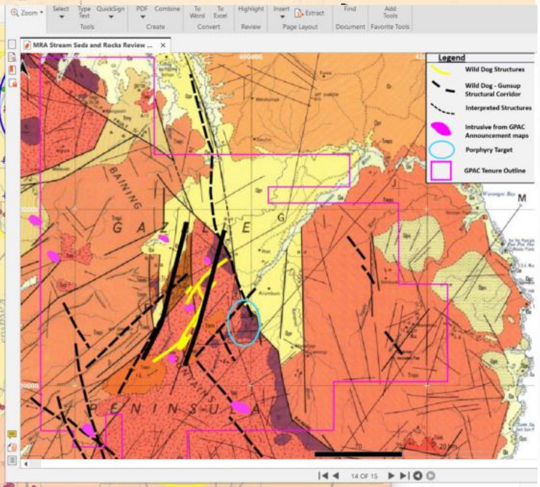
- Early–Mid Miocene carbonate platform (Yalam Limestone)
- Temporary tectonic quiet phase
- Renewed volcanism: Nengmutka caldera complex (~600 km^2)
- Hydrothermal activity dated ~22–23 Ma

Structural Architecture

- Baining Mountain Horst & Graben Zone (60 km × 30 km)
- Major NNW-trending normal faults
- Oblique convergence & strike-slip partitioning
- Crustal thinning boundary and deep magmatic corridors







Wild Dog Project Structural Setting

Late Oligocene-early Miocene Structure

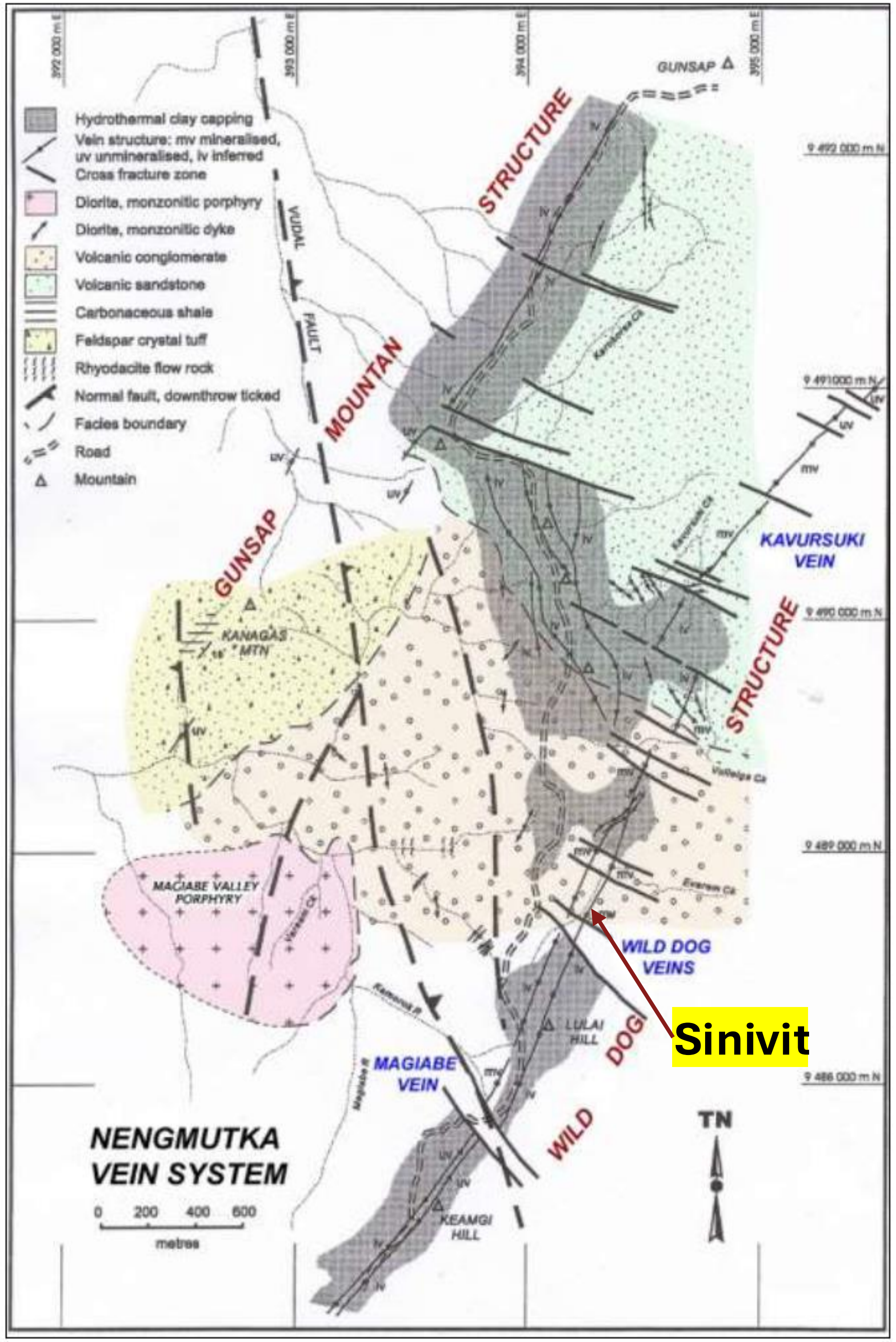
- Development of the Nengmutka Vein System along major district-scale structures
- Two dominant NNE-trending, sub-parallel structural corridors
- Sinivit Structure: ~10 km strike, most continuous and strongly silicified/vein-filled
- Gunsap Mountain Structure: ~1 km west, largely clay-covered with local southern vein exposures
- 330–340° fault jog links the two structures
- Structural configuration consistent with sinistral shear duplex formation during the early Miocene

Early Miocene–Present Structure

- Long-lived extensional tectonic regime across the Gazelle Peninsula (since early Miocene)
- Development of the Baining Mountain Horst and Graben Zone
    - NNW-trending normal faults
    - Associated with crustal thinning → deep-seated structural corridor
- Present-day topography controlled by major faults (e.g. Mediva & Vudal Faults)
- Significant vertical displacement documented ~220 m west-side downthrow across Vudal Fault (based on shale elevation offsets)

Post-mineralisation SE-oriented cross-fractures in the Nengmutka Vein System

- Interpreted as possible Riedel shears related to NNW extensional tectonics



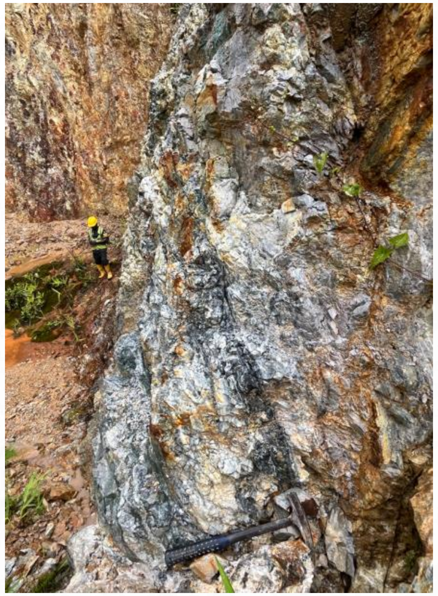
Wild Dog: Exploration & Development History

1940s–1983 | Discovery & Regional Exploration

1942:	First recorded mineralisation at Sinivit.
1960s–1980s:	Regional stream sediment, pan concentrate and mapping programs by CRA, BHP and others.
1983:	Esso PNG discovers the Wild Dog epithermal gold system, reporting up to 45m @ 4.02 g/t Au from surface sampling.

1989–2006 | Resource Definition & Drilling

- Multiple owners advance trenching and drilling at Sinivit and Kavursuki.
- 210 holes completed for ~49,000m (diamond + percussion).
- Several historical resource estimates prepared (non-JORC/CIM compliant).



2008–2014 | Open Pit Mining – Sinivit

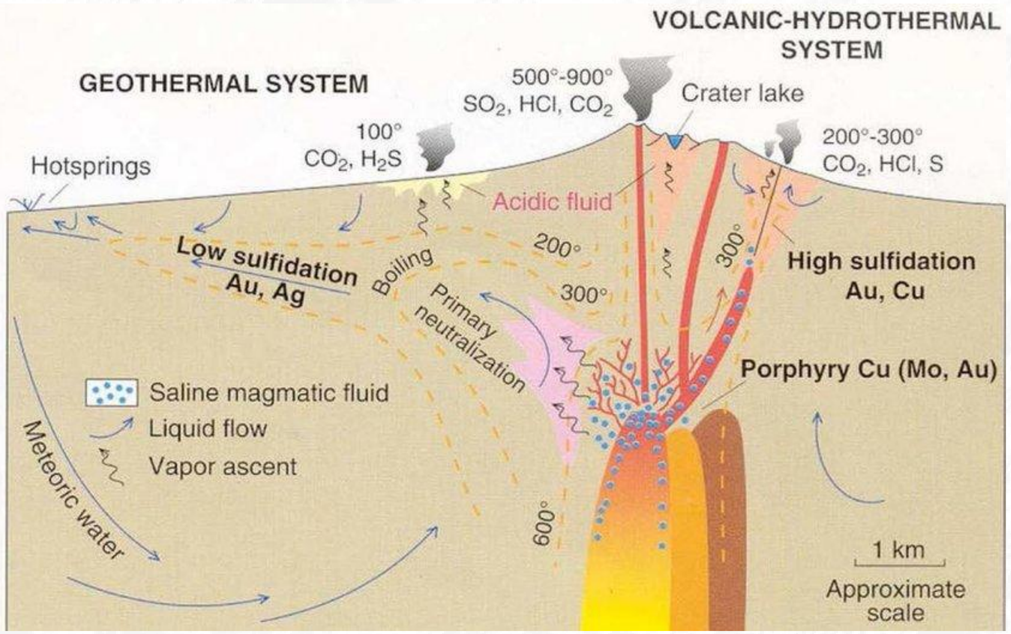
- Small-scale oxide open pit mining across three pits.
- Gold recovery ~33% vs ~71% modelled.
- Operations ceased in 2014 due to metallurgical and economic challenges.

2023–Present | Modern Technical Reassessment

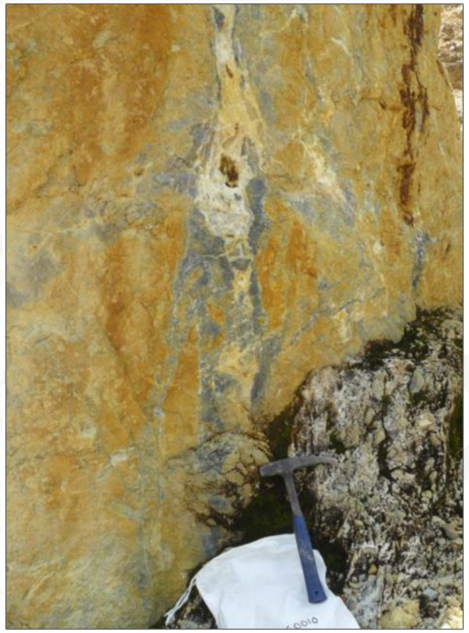
- Historical database consolidated by Great Pacific Gold.
- NI 43-101 Technical Report completed.
- Independent review highlights under-appreciated structural complexity and limited historical geological control.
- Significant district-scale exploration upside remains.

Wild Dog Low Sulphidation Epithermal Potential

The Surface Expression



Schematic model illustrating the relations between low-and high-sulfidation epithermal and porphyry deposits (Hedenquist and Lowenstern, 1994).



Example of 020°-trending, vertical Type I vein in the Sinivit Central pit and crustiform chalcedonic silica bands in Type IV veins from the Central Sinivit pit (photograph taken by the QP Frank Bierlein in February 2025).

Diagnostic Features of Low Sulphidation Epithermal Systems	Key Characteristics Observed at Wild Dog
Near-neutral reduced fluids; adularia–sericite alteration	15 km N–S mineralized structural corridor
Banded/crustiform and colloform quartz veins	Multiple vein generations (Type I–IV) indicating protracted hydrothermal evolution
Bladed calcite (boiling) textures	Well-preserved boiling textures (limited erosional level)
Au–Ag ± tellurides; pyrite-dominant sulphides	High-grade shoots localized at structural intersections
Structurally controlled, plunging high-grade shoots	Evidence for late Cu-rich overprint (chalcopyrite ± bornite ± chalcocite)
Vertical metal zonation; possible porphyry linkage at depth	

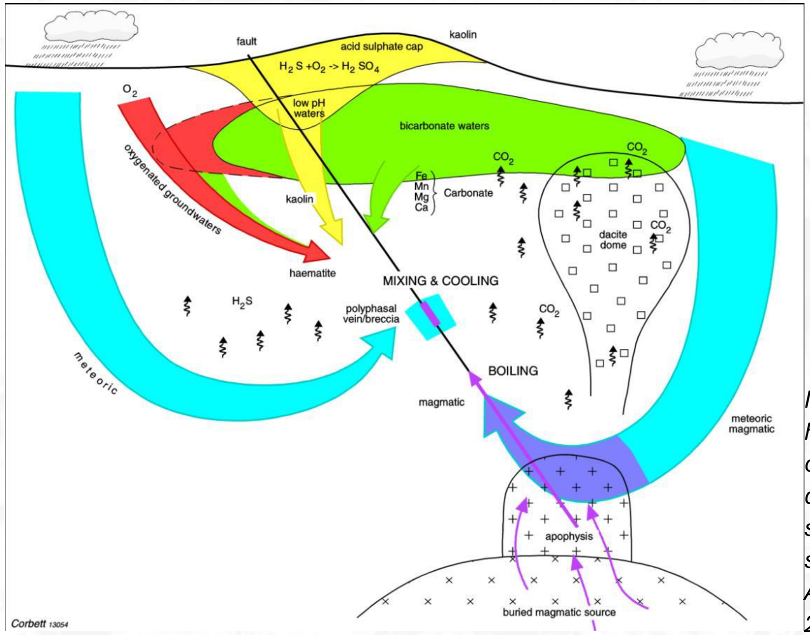
Low Sulphidation Epithermal Potential cont...

WDG012 @ 179.6m
5.8m @ 6.23g/t AuEq from 177m (5.12g/t Au, 15.29g/t Ag, 0.59% Cu)

WDG012 @ 128.4m
5.9m @ 14.38g/t AuEq (15.96g/t Au, 12.41g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu)

Wild Dog High Sulphidation Epithermal (and Hybrid) Potential

System Complexity & Overprinting



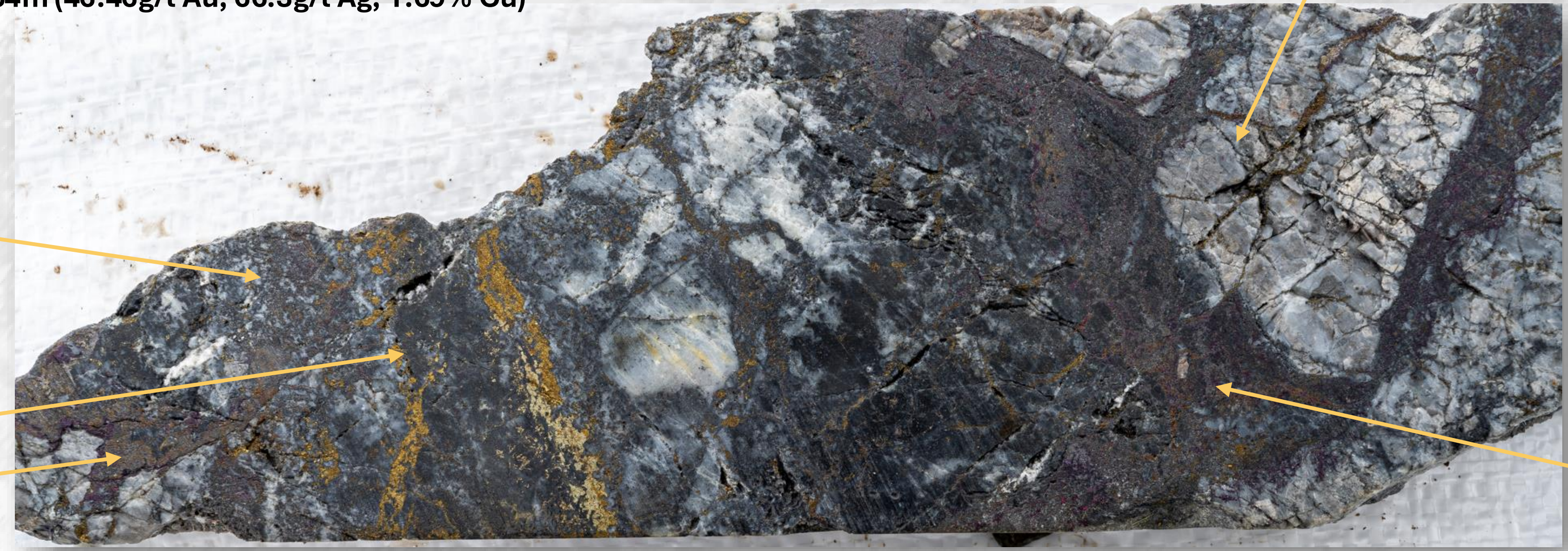
Model to account for varying hydrothermal fluids that contribute towards the development of hybrid high sulphidation–low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag vein deposits (Corbett, 2013).

Example of a Type I vein (yellow dashes) cut by Type II (orange dashes) and Type III (red dashes) veins in a hand specimen from the Central Sinivit pit (photograph taken by the QP Frank Bierlein in February 2025).

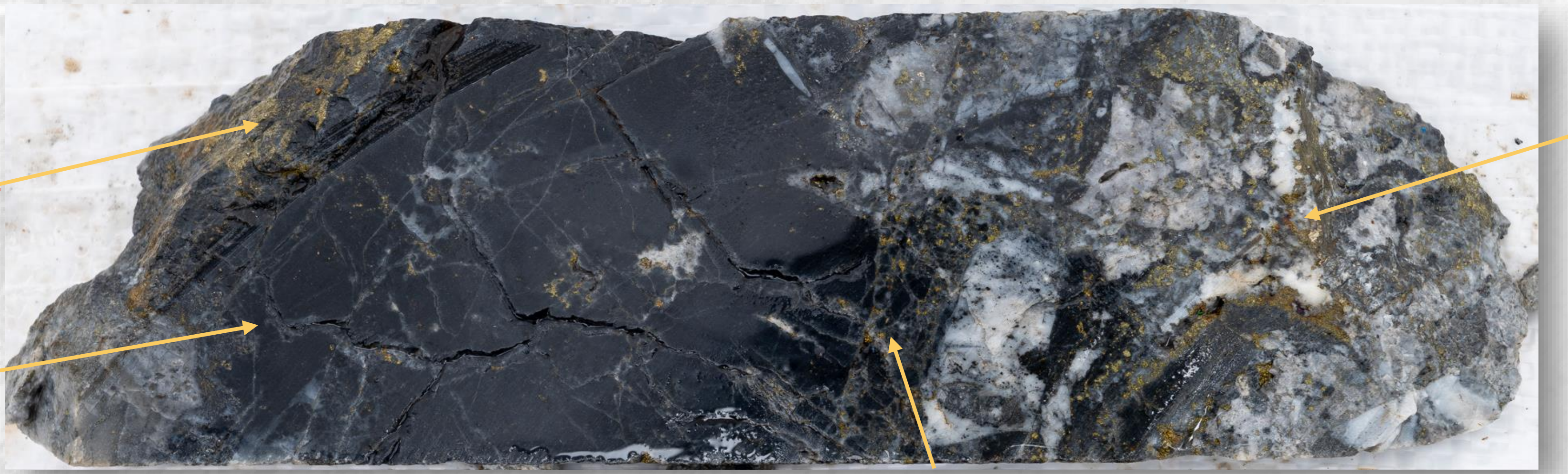
Diagnostic Features of Low Sulphidation Epithermal Systems	Key Characteristics Observed at Wild Dog
Advanced argillic alteration (alunite–kaolinite–pyrophyllite ± dickite	Early low sulphidation veins overprinted by later acid-sulphate (HS-style) event. Type I–IV vein generations record evolving fluid chemistry and multiple hydrothermal pulses
Intense silicification and vuggy residual silica	HS-style Cu-bearing phases (enargite–covellite ± bornite) cut earlier LS veins
Magmatic fluid input (acid-sulphate signature)	Evidence for vertical metal zonation (Au–Ag dominant → Cu enrichment upward
Enargite–covellite ± bornite copper assemblage	Alteration and overprinting complexity consistent with telescoping and proximity to a magmatic driver
Structural reactivation and hydrothermal brecciation	Structurally controlled, plunging high-grade shoots
Multiple hydrothermal pulses and overprinting event	Vertical metal zonation; possible porphyry linkage at depth

High Sulphidation Epithermal and Hybrid Potential cont…

WDG008 @ 155.5m
8.4m @ 49.9g/t AuEq from 154m (46.46g/t Au, 66.3g/t Ag, 1.69% Cu)

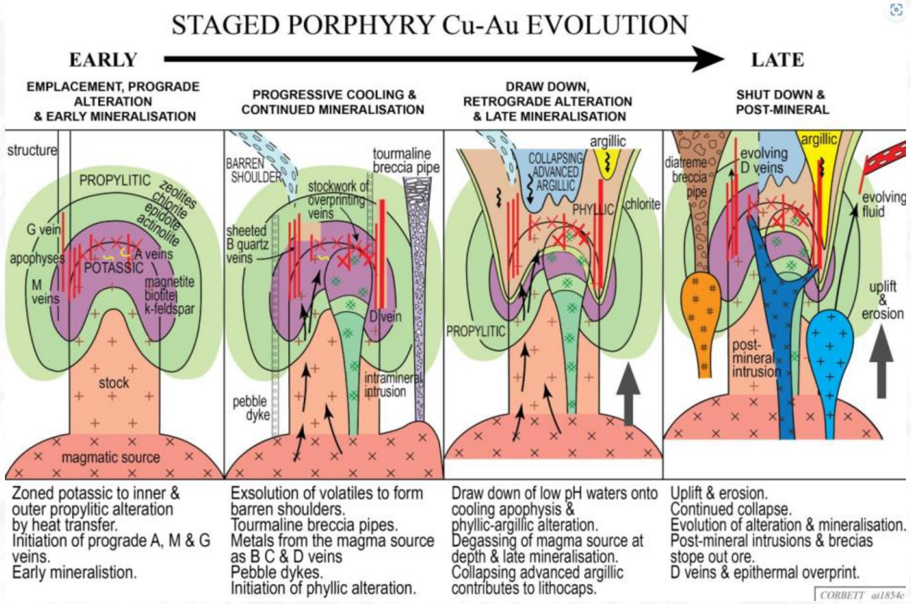


WDG012 @ 181.3m
5.8m @ 6.23g/t AuEq from 177m (5.12g/t Au, 15.29g/t Ag, 0.59% Cu)

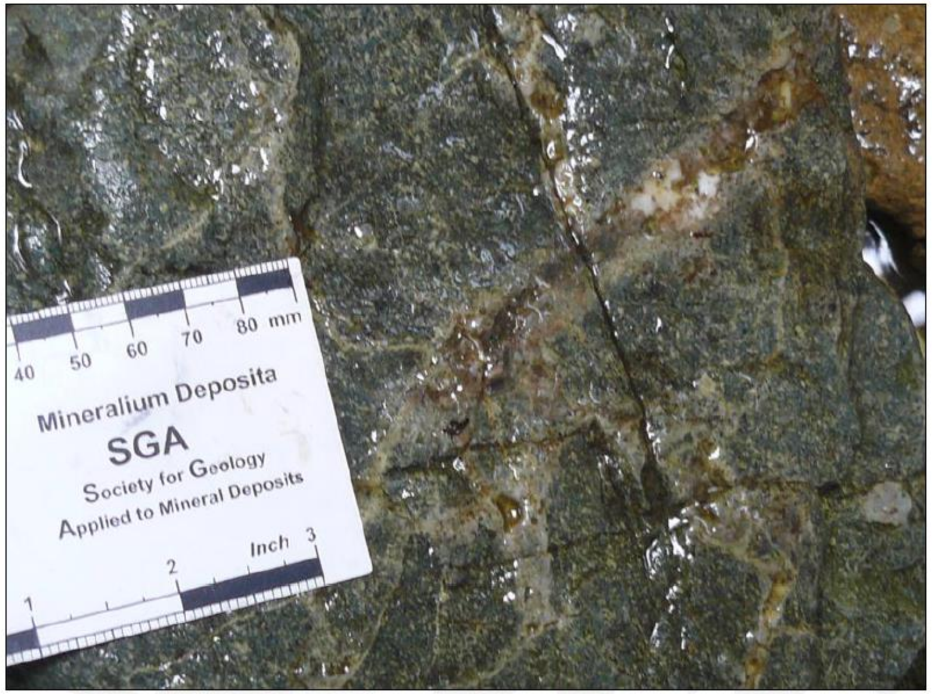


Wild Dog Porphyry Cu–Au Potential

Foundation of the System



Main stages of porphyry Cu-Au deposit evolution (Corbett, 2025).



Outcrop of the Magiabe monzodiorite in Magiabe creek. Note silicification of the host intrusion, and incipient breccia veins containing quartz-pyrite (boxwork) and chalcopyrite blebs. Photograph taken by the QP (Frank Bierlein) in February 2025.

Diagnostic Features of Low Sulphidation Epithermal Systems	**Key Characteristics Observed at Wild Dog**
Diorite–monzodiorite intrusive phases	Dioritic intrusions at Magiabe & Mt Regess interpreted as porphyry-phase stocks
Stockwork quartz–chalcopyrite ± bornite veinlets (A/B-type)	Disseminated chalcopyrite ± quartz–sulphide veinlets within intrusive phases
Disseminated chalcopyrite in potassic-altered host	Silicification and early potassic-style alteration locally developed
Zoned alteration: potassic core → phyllic halo → propylitic margin	Copper enrichment within overlying epithermal system suggests vertical metal linkage
Vertical scale typically >1 kmCu–Au ± Mo metal association	Structural corridors provide potential conduits between intrusive and epithermal levels
	Porphyry-style mineralisation remains untested below current drilling depth

Wild Dog Stratigraphy & Major Rock Types

Basement & Pre-Mineral Framework Late Eocene – Oligocene Island Arc Basement
Baining & Merai Volcanics – volcaniclastic arc sequence
Dioritic plutonism (embryonic island arc setting)
Accreted Inner Melanesian Arc terranes and Regional NNW-trending extensional architecture

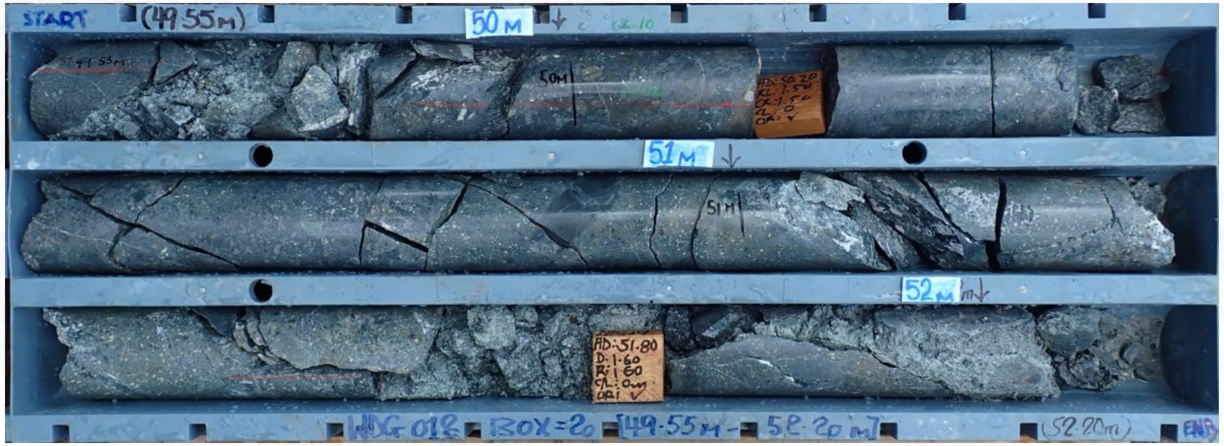
Carbonate Platform Phase (Tectonic Quiescence) - Early–Middle Miocene
Yalam Limestone – thick platform carbonate. Broad, flat-lying, regionally extensive. Marks period of volcanic dormancy.

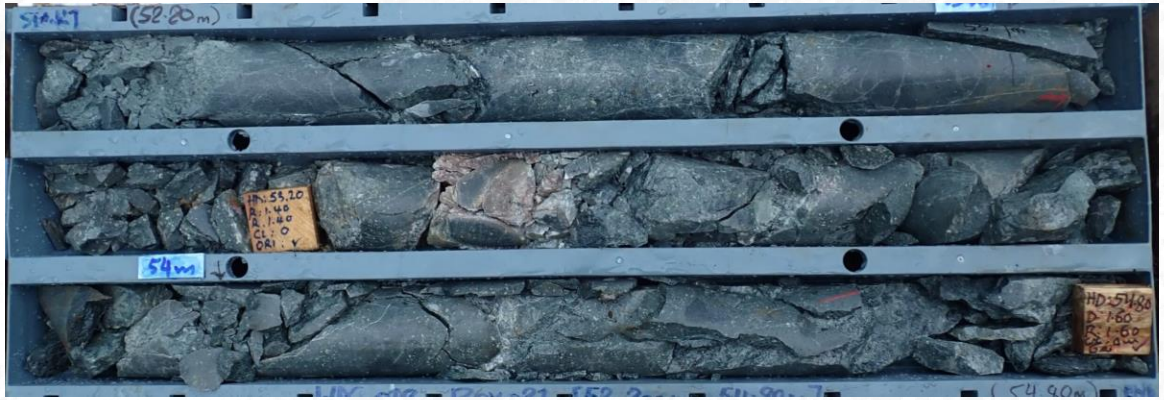
Caldera-Hosted Volcanic Sequence Late Oligocene – Early Miocene
Nengmutka Volcanics (Host to Mineralisation)
Andesitic–rhyodacitic ash-flow sheets (~600 km^2). Multiple caldera complex (≥3 collapse centres)
Thick, flat-lying epiclastic volcanic sandstone & conglomerate. Intercalated airfall tuffs (accretionary lapilli). Minor andesitic & rhyodacitic flows. Feldspar crystal dacitic tuff (Kanagas Mountain)

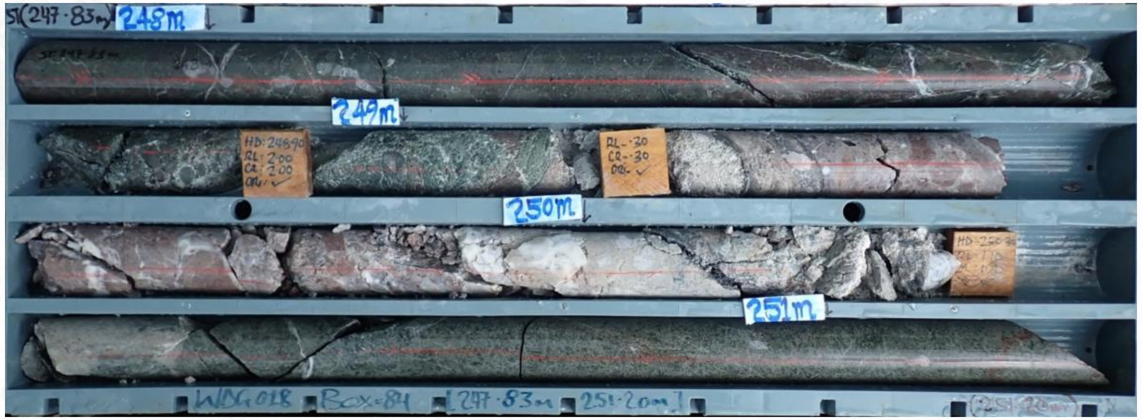
Intrusive & Porphyry System Magiabe Valley Intrusive Complex (Late Oligocene–Early Miocene)
Multiphase quartz diorite stock (~1000 m × 700 m). Equigranular to locally porphyritic. Intra-mineral monzodiorite & monzonite phases

<u>Timing Relationships:</u>
Dyking post-dates early silicification
Dyking pre-dates Au–Cu deposition
Intrusion considered coeval with mineralising system
Interpretation: Gold-rich SW Pacific porphyry affinity (Sillitoe model)
Late NE-trending dioritic dykes

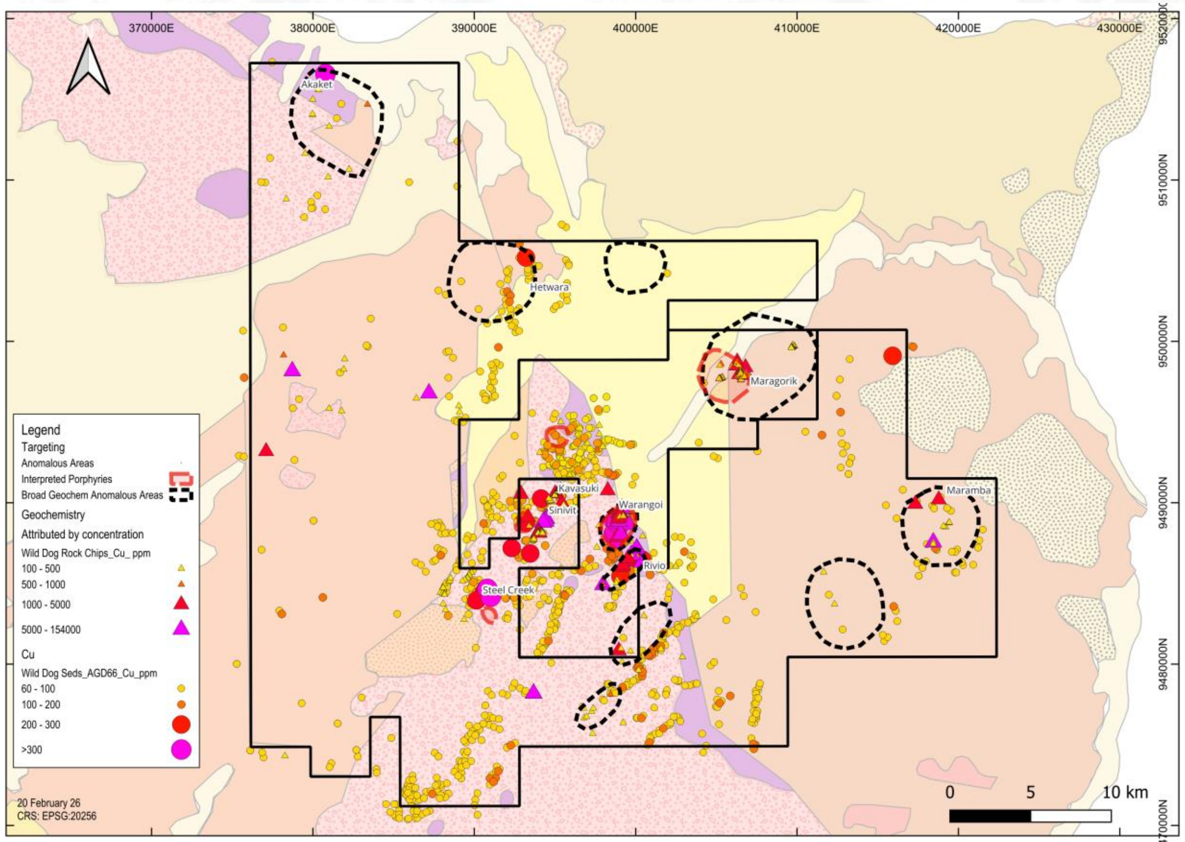
Stratigraphy & Major Rock Types Continued



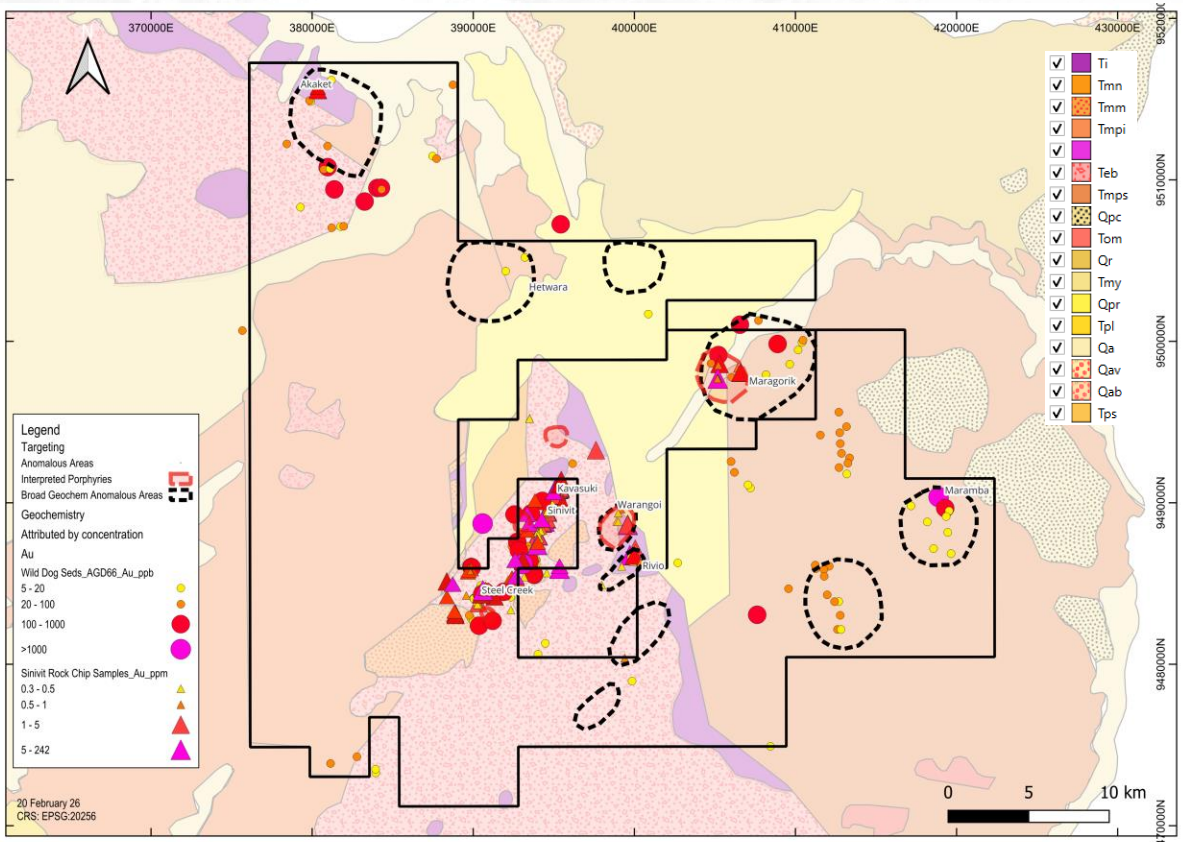




Wild Dog Project: District-Scale Au–Cu Mineral System Footprint



Regional Cu surface anomalism. Combined Soil/sediment (Cu>60ppm - Circles) and rock chips (Cu>100ppm - Triangles)

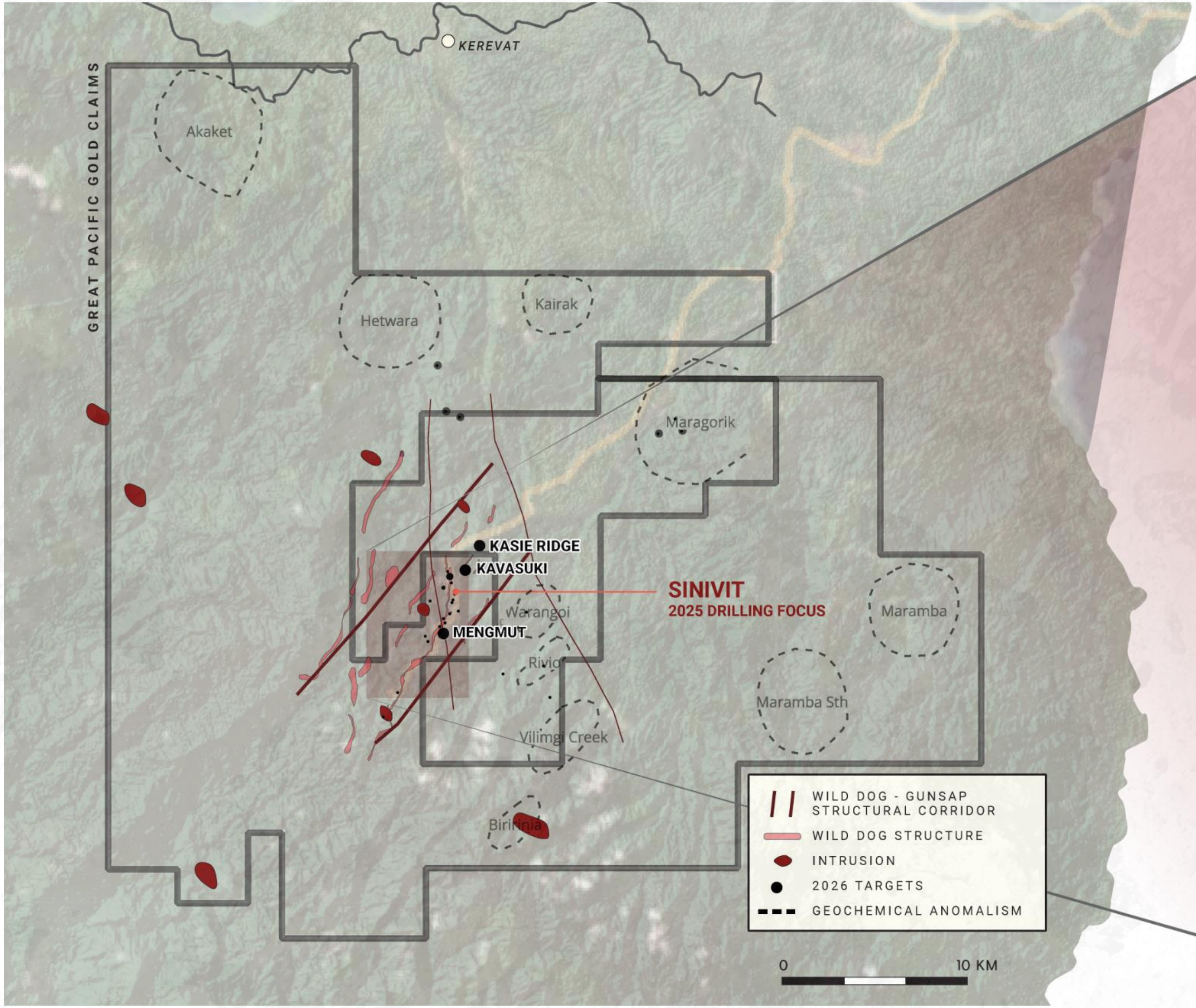


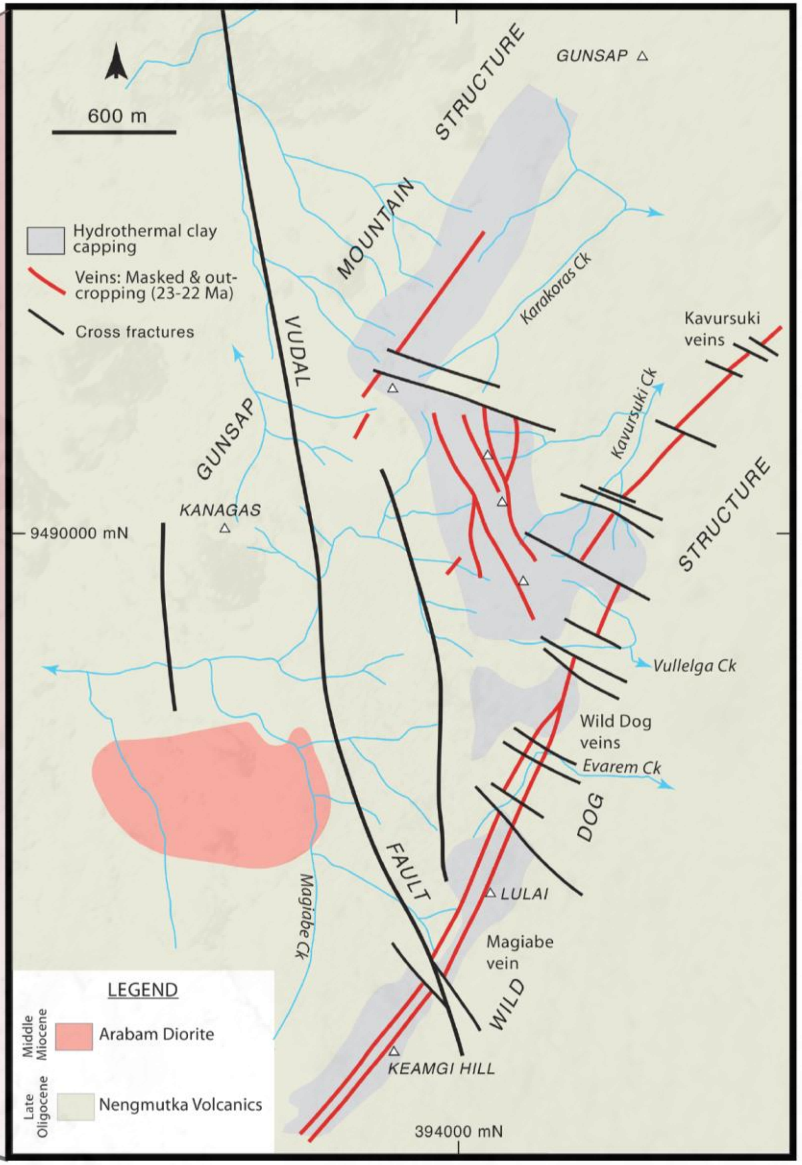
Regional Au surface anomalism. Combined Soil/sediment in ppb (Au>5ppb; Circles) and rock chips in ppm (Au>0.3ppm; Triangles)

Prospect	Anomalous Metals	MGAE	MGAN	Area (km^2)
Hetwara	Au, Zn	390956	9504185	7
Maragorik	Au, Cn, Pb, Mo	408891	9495996	25
Marambu Sth	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag	413294	9483532	10
Vilimgi Creek	Au, Cu, Pb	400930	9482486	17
Marambu	Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag	419066	9487947	8
Kairak	Au	399488	9505165	4
Akaket	Au, Zn, Pb, Zn, As	380749	9508690	7.4
Wild Dog (Sinivit)	Au, Cu, Te	392423	9486471	55
Angbitki Creek	Pt	394944	9487972	0.8

- **District-scale Au–Cu footprint**
- **Epithermal–porphyry architecture**
- **Multiple target centres**

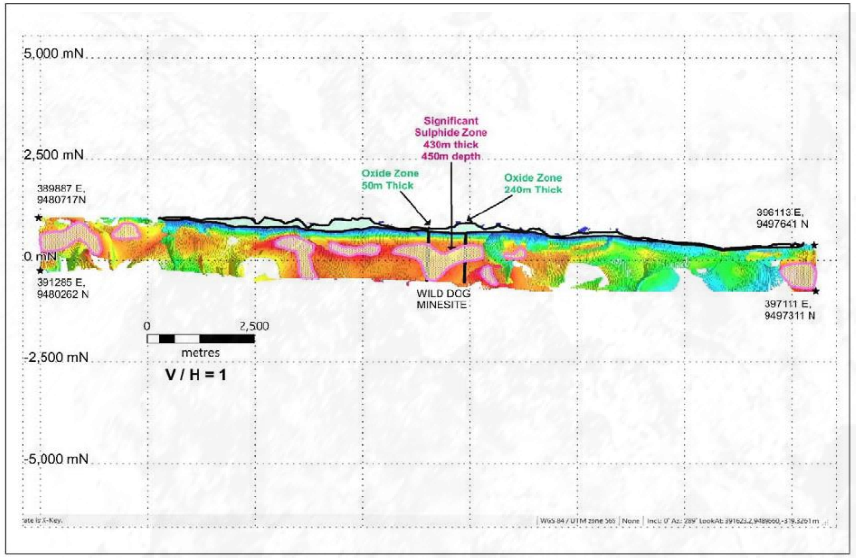
Large-Scale Au–Cu Mineral System Footprint



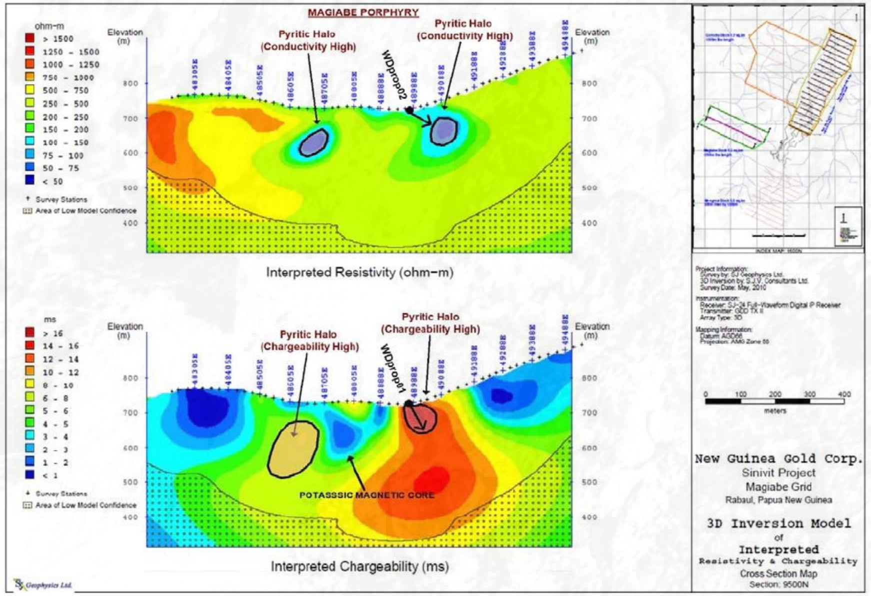


Geological map of the Nengmutka vein system, Gazelle Peninsula, east New Britain. After Lindley (1990a, 1998)

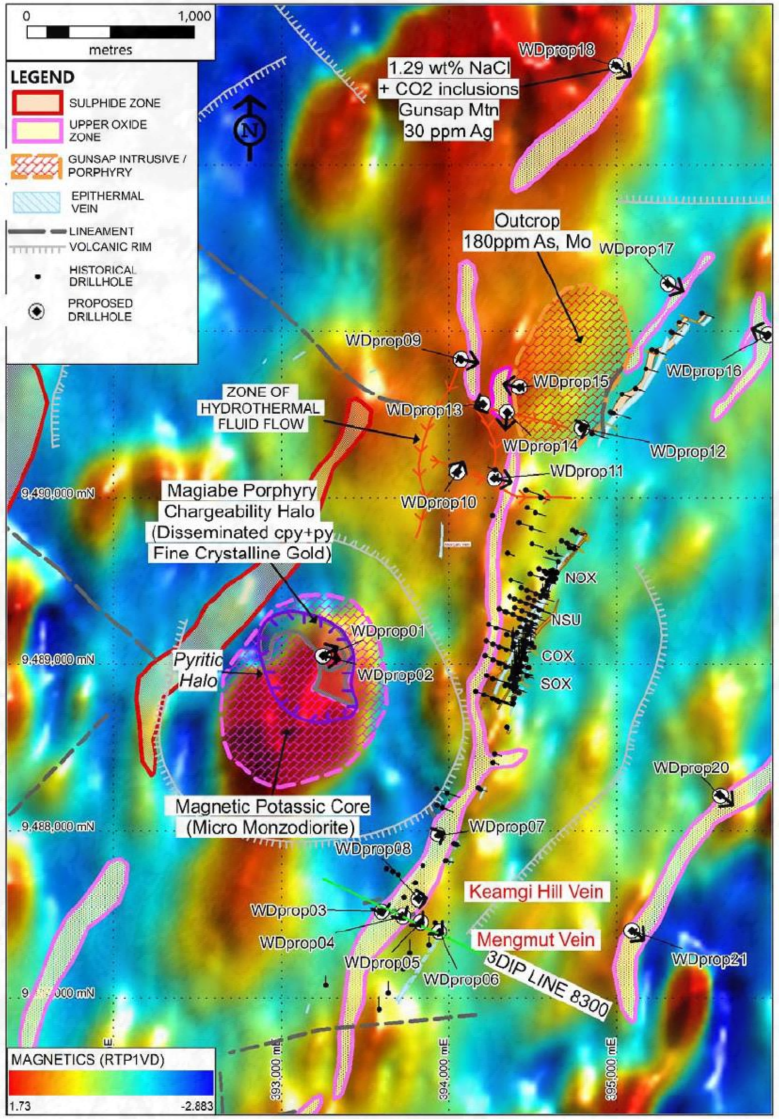
Wild Dog MobileMT – Enhancing Target Definition



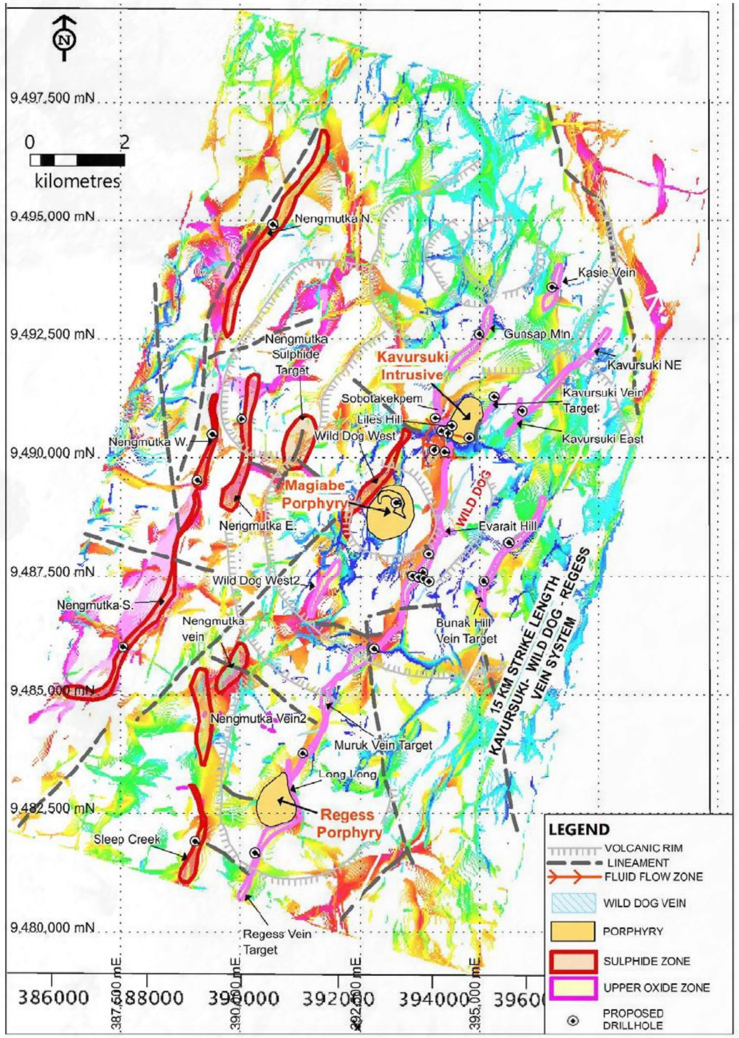
Airborne MT Long-Section Kavursuki - Wild Dog – Regess Vein System



Magiabe Porphyry 3DIP Cross-Section and Funnel Shaped Core

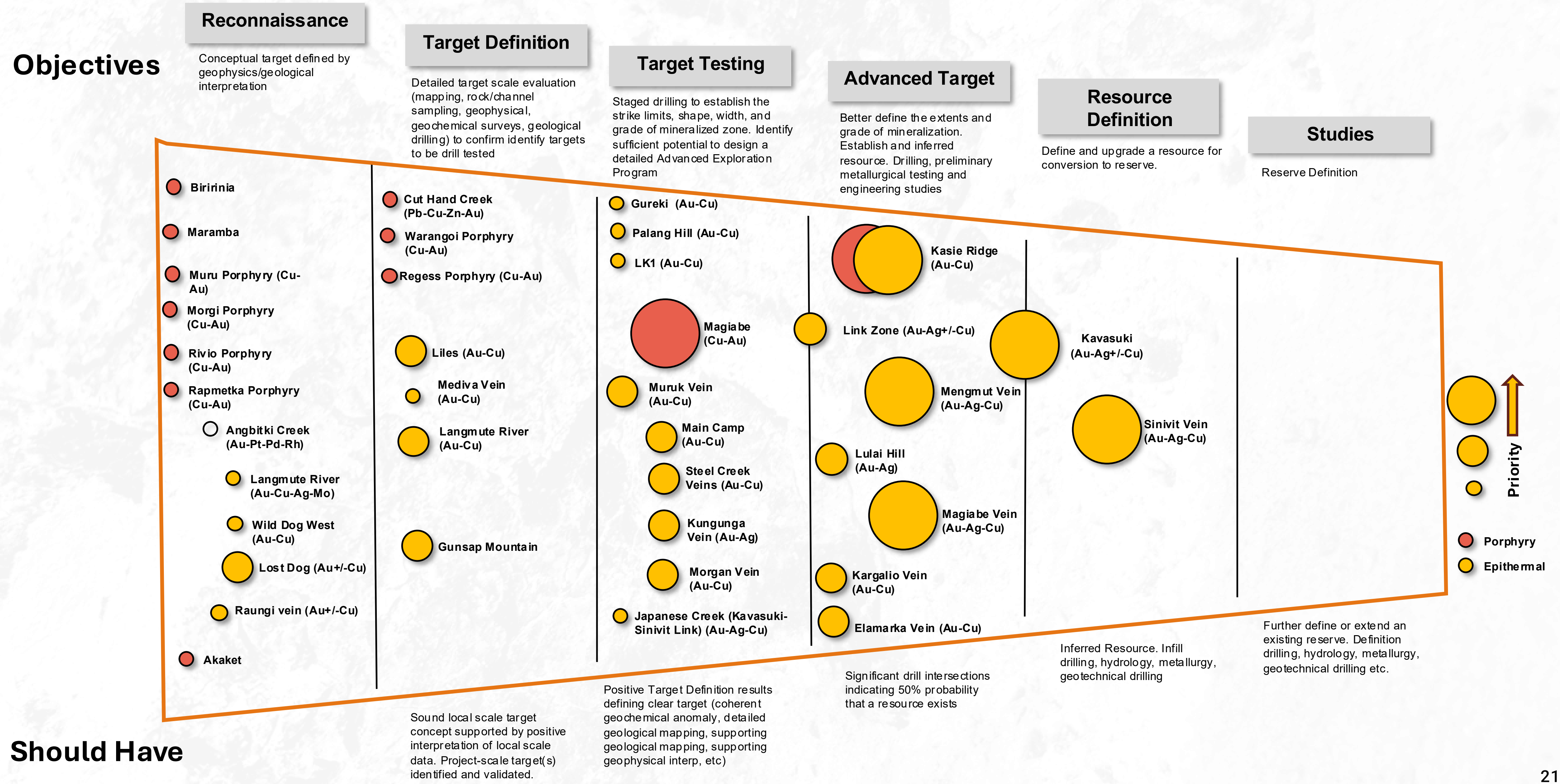


Wild Dog and Magiabe Airborne Magnetics Image



Regional Interpretation with Lineament Analysis (Red – Sulphide, Blue - Oxide)

Wild Dog Project Target Pipeline

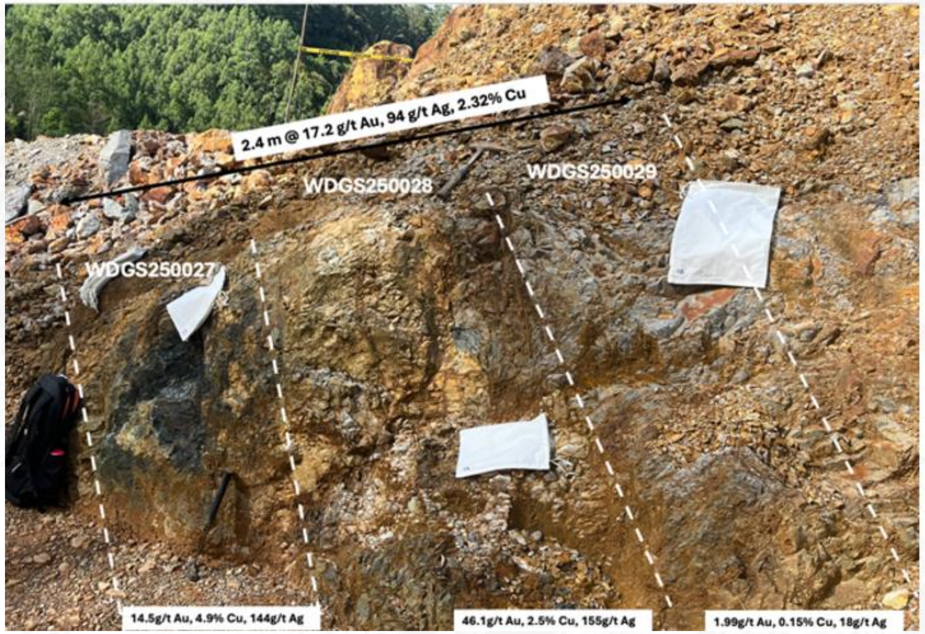


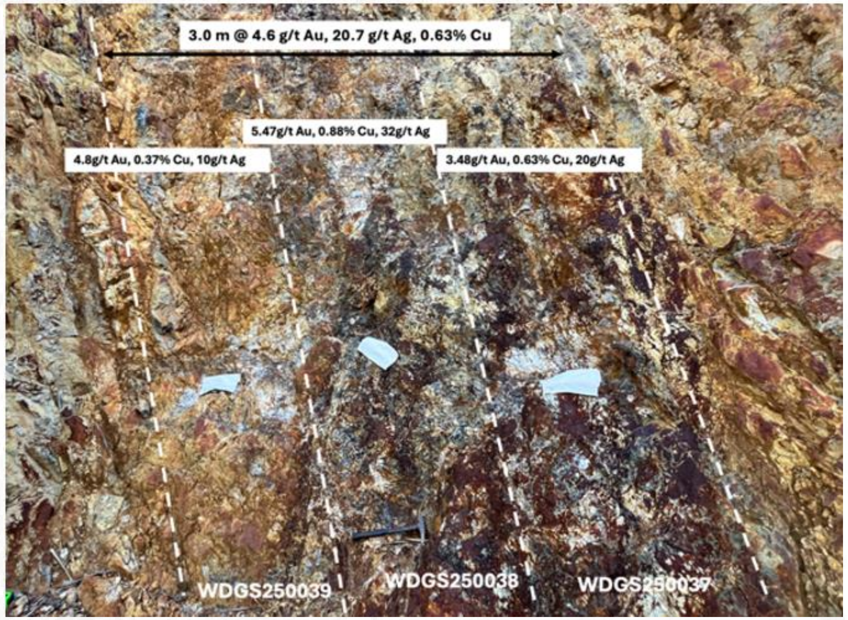
Sinivit Target: High-Grade Au-Cu Exposed in Historic Pit

Main Vein exposed in historic Southern Pit

Copper-bearing black silica and stage 3/4 quartz veining

- **0.8 m @ 127 g/t AuEq** (122 g/t Au, 2.7% Cu, 88 g/t Ag)
- **2.4 m @ 22 g/t AuEq** (17.2 g/t Au, 2.3% Cu, 94 g/t Ag)





Top: Panoramic photo of Wild Dog open pit (facing south) with lithological contacts/alteration/structures marked
Left: Photo of outcrop of main vein location

Sinivit Target: Historical Resources & Reserves (Non-Compliant)

Sinivit (Wild Dog) – 1987–2006 Estimates

Multiple internal and consultant resource estimates prepared during ownership changes (Esso JV, Highlands Gold, Macmin, GMNH, New Guinea Gold). These were pre-CIM / pre-JORC compliant and based on limited structural modelling.

2011 Historical Estimate (Mining Associates)

- Inferred Resources (>1.5 g/t Au): 1,084,000 tonnes @ 4.0 g/t gold (139,200 oz gold): Sinivit
- 613,000 tonnes @ 2.3 g/t gold (44,500 oz gold): Kavursuki

- Indicated Resources (>1.5 g/t Au): 354,000 tonnes @ 3.92 g/t gold (44,300 oz gold): Sinivit

2013 Historical Estimate (Mining Associates)

- Indicated Resource (>1.5 g/t Au): 283,000 tonnes @ 3.7 g/t gold (33,000 oz gold): Kavursuki

Drill core from Hole WDG-09 (183.15 m) displaying colloform banded quartz–silica veining with coarse-grained sulphide mineralisation.

QP Frank Bierlein sampling for NI43-101 technical reporting.

Sinivit Target: Historic IP Geophysics

3D IP Outcomes – Defined Sulphide Envelopes & Drill Targets

Mengmut Block

- Gold mineralised quartz veins associated with chargeability envelope
- Broad low-intensity (≈4 ms) anomaly interpreted as:
  - Clay alteration
  - Pyrite halo
- Suggested extensions of mineralised zone
- Outcome:→ 8 drillholes proposed to test vein-style mineralisation

Magiabe Block (Porphyry Target)

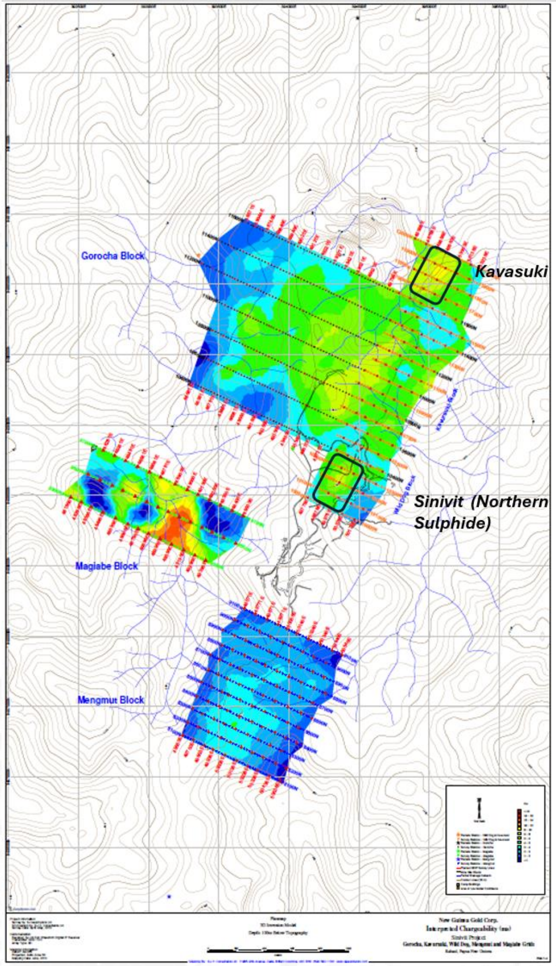
- Chargeability anomaly at depth
- Interpreted as possible sulphide-bearing intrusive centre
- Designed to test porphyry-style Cu–Au mineralisationOutcome
- 1 deep porphyry-targeted hole proposed

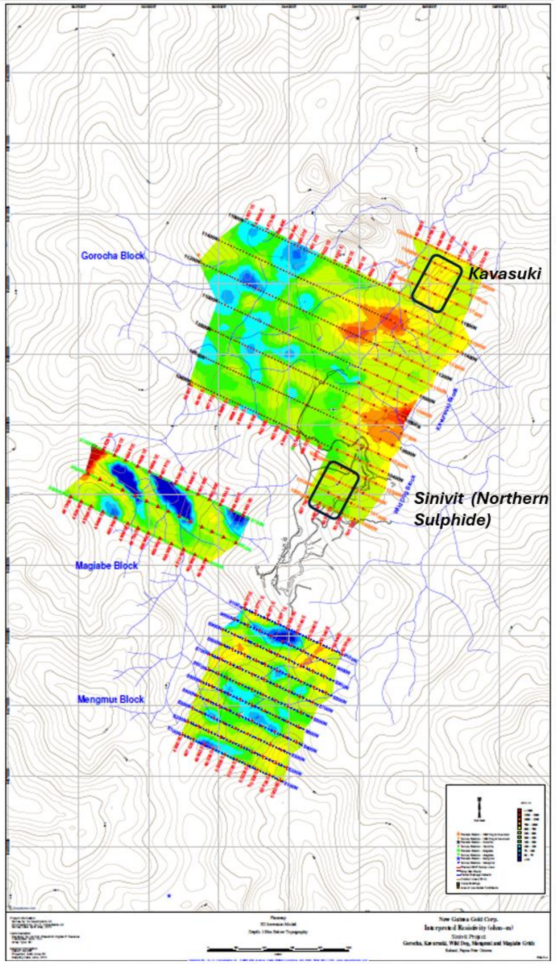
Gorocha / Wild Dog / Kavusuki Block

- Multiple chargeability and resistivity anomalies
- Spatial association with known vein systems
- Structural alignment along NNW-trending corridor
- Outcome:→ 10 drill targets generated across corridor

Interpretation

- Chargeability responses consistent with sulphide mineralisation
- Resistivity supports structural controls
- Indicates potential sulphide system below oxide mining levels
- Suggests vertical metal zonation potential





The Big Picture

The IP survey demonstrates:

- Clay-capped system masking mineralisation
- Sulphide-bearing zones beneath historical oxide mining
- Structural continuity along 10km+ corridor
- Porphyry potential at Magiabe

Sinivit Target: Fluid Inclusions – A Deep, Magmatic Hydrothermal System

What Was Done

Fluid inclusion studies were completed in 1992 on quartz vein samples from the Nengmutka / Wild Dog vein system. Work included:

- Petrographic fluid inclusion analysis
- Microthermometry measurements
- Salinity and homogenisation temperature determination
- Interpretation of fluid origin and evolution

<u>**Key Technical Results**</u>

High-Temperature System

- Epithermal to transitional temperatures
- Boiling + fluid mixing confirmed

Magmatic Contribution

- Low–moderate salinity fluids
- Magmatic-hydrothermal input with meteoric mixing

Multi-Stage Mineralisation

- Multiple fluid pulses
- Chemical overprinting through time

Vertical Extent

- System extends at depth
- Strong evidence for intrusive source below

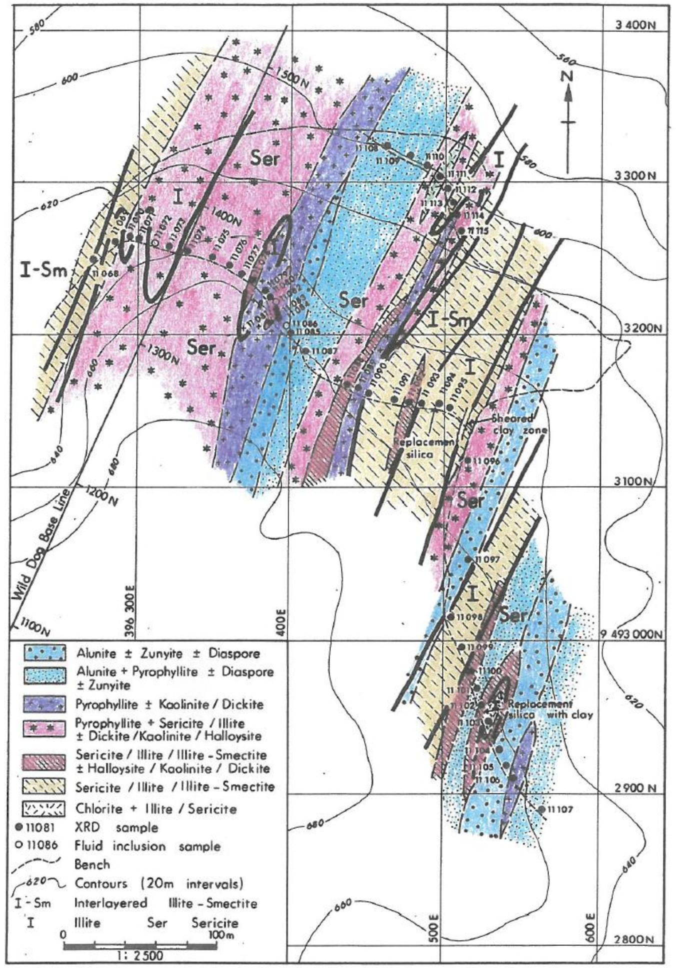


Figure 6 : DISTRIBUTION OF ALTERATION MINERALOGY AT KASIE RIDGE

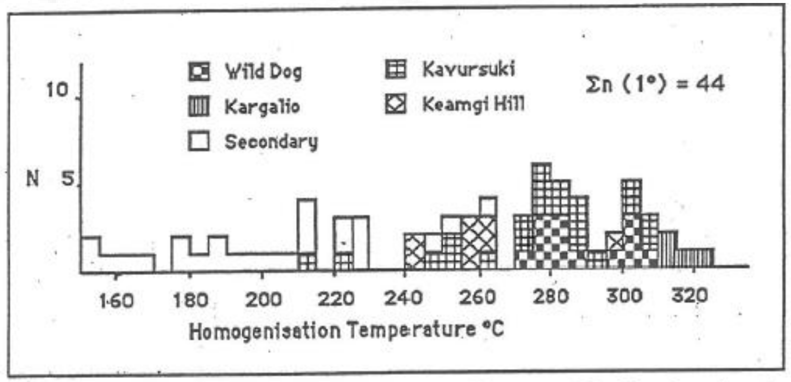


Figure 7 : Fluid Inclusion Histograms for Drillcore and Surface Samples of Intercepts at Wild Dog, Kargalio, Kaversuki and Keamgi Hill

[redacted]

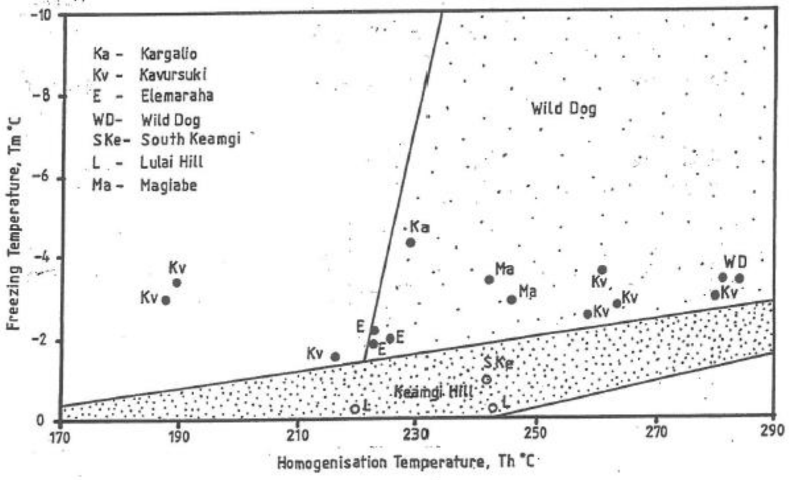
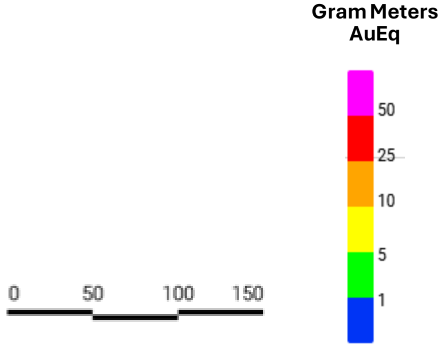


Figure 8 : Fluid Inclusion Homogenisation versus Freezing Temperatures for Selected Vein Quartz

Sinivit Target Drill Program

Long Section Looking West



2025 Program:

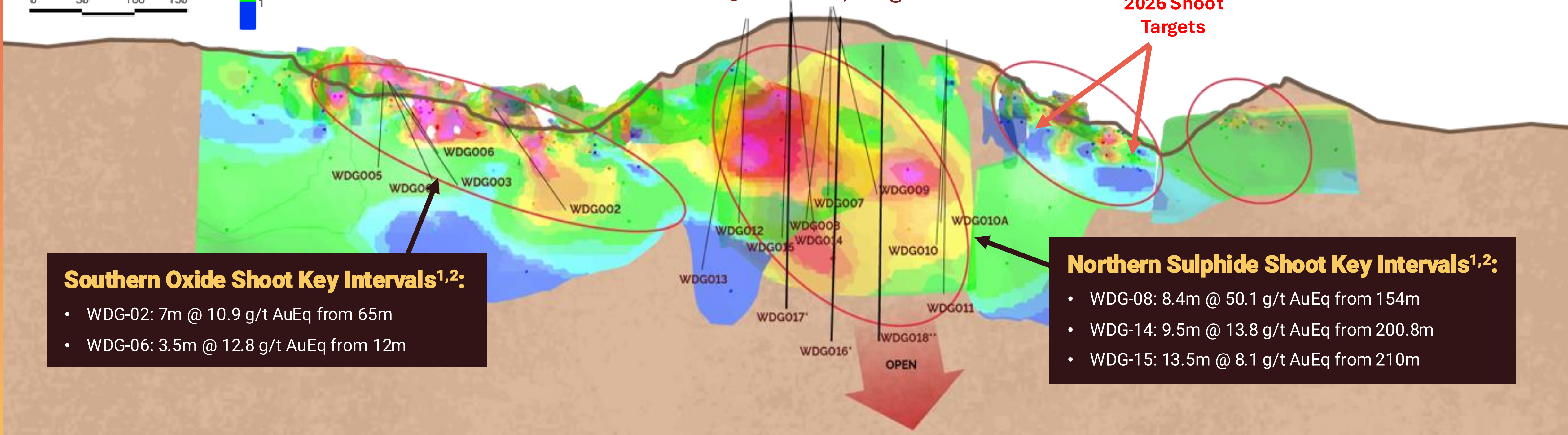
- 16 drill holes, ~3,000 m
- Discovered 2 main high-grade shoots: South Oxide & Northern Sulphide
- Identified high-grade copper mineralization strong correlation to high-grade gold:

3.5m @ 4.9%Cu, 4.7 g/t Au

8.4m @ 1.9%Cu, 46 g/t Au

2026 Program:

- Expansion of Northern Sulphide ore shoot resource (open at depth & to north)
- Test 2 additional Shoot Targets



Southern Oxide Shoot Key Intervals[1,2]:

- WDG-02: 7m @ 10.9 g/t AuEq from 65m
- WDG-06: 3.5m @ 12.8 g/t AuEq from 12m

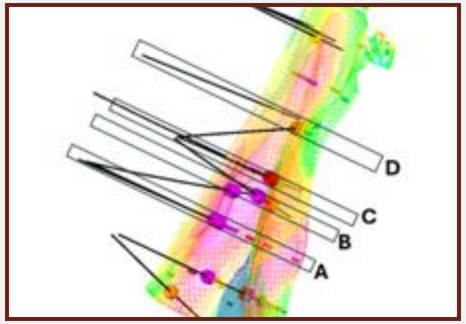
Northern Sulphide Shoot Key Intervals[1,2]:

- WDG-08: 8.4m @ 50.1 g/t AuEq from 154m
- WDG-14: 9.5m @ 13.8 g/t AuEq from 200.8m
- WDG-15: 13.5m @ 8.1 g/t AuEq from 210m

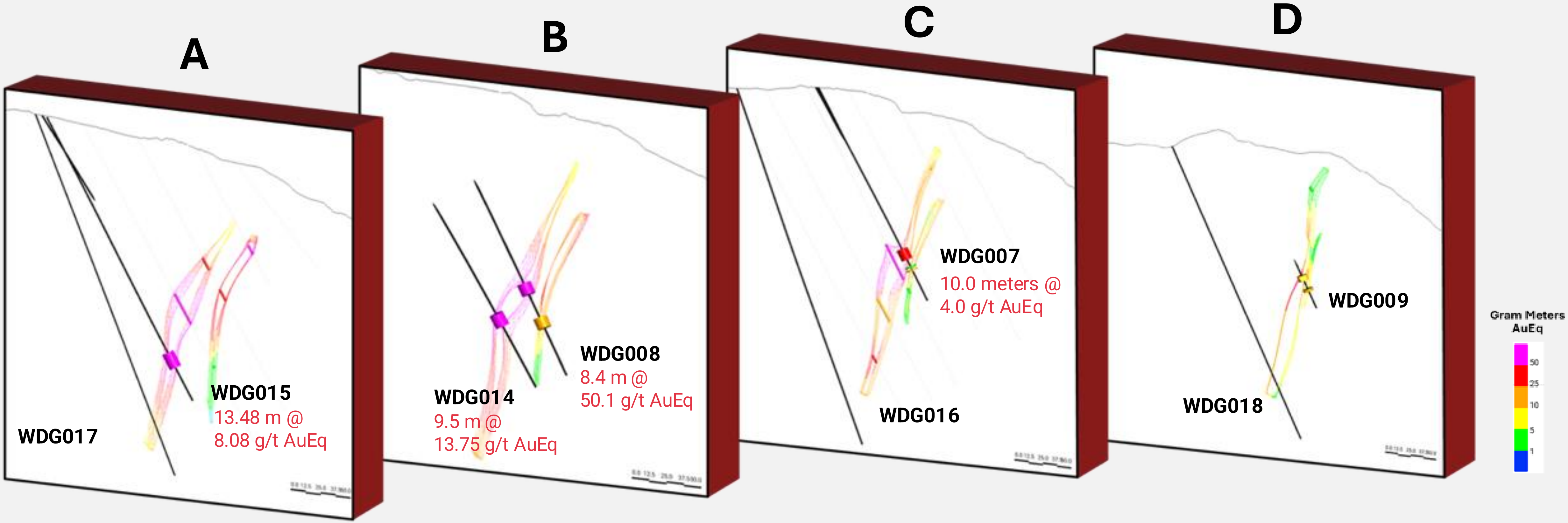
1 Drill highlights presented above are core lengths (true widths are not known at this time).
2 Gold equivalent (AuEq) exploration results are calculated using longer-term commodity prices with a copper price of US$4.50/lb, a silver price of US$27.50/oz and a gold price of US$2,000/oz.
* Assays Pending
** In Progress

Sinivit Target – Expansion of Northern Sulphide Shoots

Plan View



Cross Sections Looking North*



*Sections looking NNE +/-10m

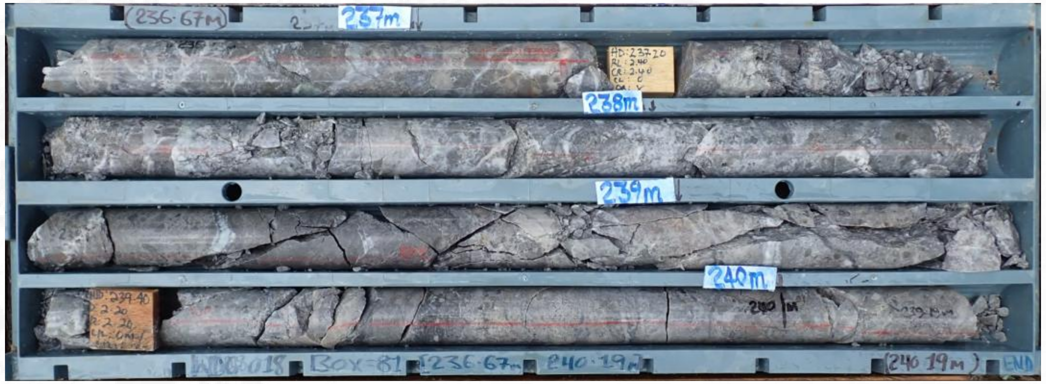
Sinivit Target: Hydrothermal Alteration Zoning

Alteration Architecture

Wild Dog displays a well-developed, vertically zoned epithermal alteration system consistent with a low-sulphidation fluid regime transitioning upward and outward into overprinting events.

Core Zone – Silicification

- Intense silica flooding and chert-like replacement
- Massive quartz ± chalcedony
- Vein-proximal silica envelopes
- Locally destructive replacement of primary volcanic textures



Intermediate Zone – Illite–Pyrite (Argillic)

- Illite–sericite ± smectite alteration
- Strong pyrite development
- Represents focused fluid upflow zone

Outer Halo – Propylitic (Epidote–chlorite–calcite ± pyrite)

- Weak pervasive alteration in volcanic host
- Broad, district-scale footprint

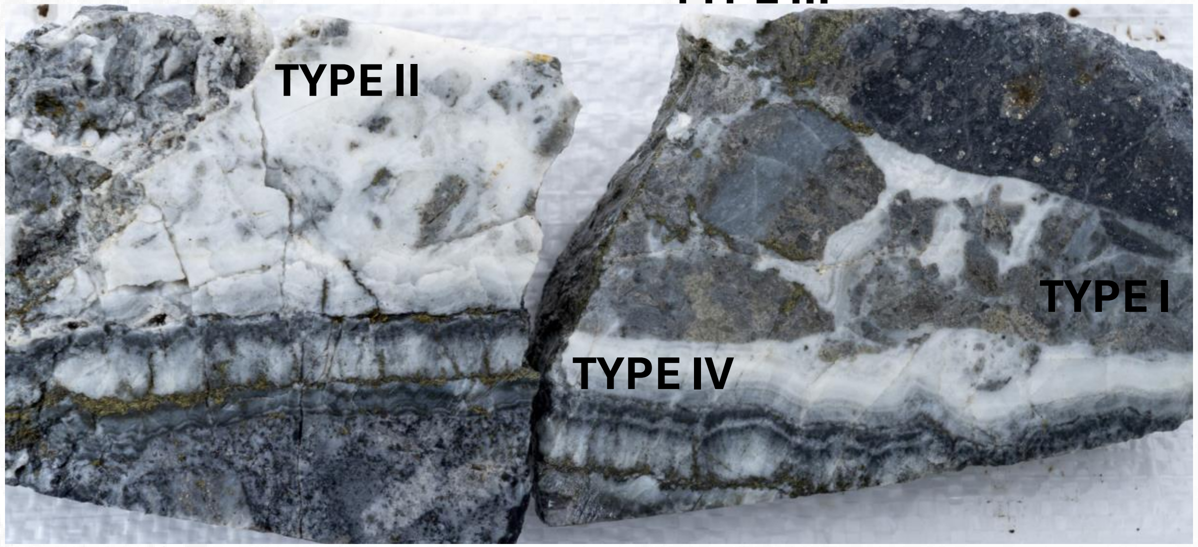
Sinivit Target: Proposed Ore Genesis

Multi-Stage Hydrothermal Evolution

Early Low-Sulphidation Stage – Structural Preparation

- Dilute, near-neutral meteoric-dominated fluids
- Quartz–adularia–illite veining (Type I milky microcrystalline quartz)
- Broad silicification forming structural framework
- Illite–smectite clay cap development
- Lateral fluid flow along >15 km NNE structural corridor
- Upflow centred on dilational jog

Result: Structural preparation and permeability development.



Intermediate Magmatic Pulse – Heat & Metal Input

- Emplacement of diorite–monzodiorite intrusions (e.g., Magiabe)
- Magnetite-bearing, sulphur-undersaturated arc magmas
- Sub-vertical brittle fracturing of earlier veins
- Creation of vertical permeability pathways
- Introduction of hotter, saline, metal-bearing fluids
- Result: Magmatic heat engine established beneath LS system.

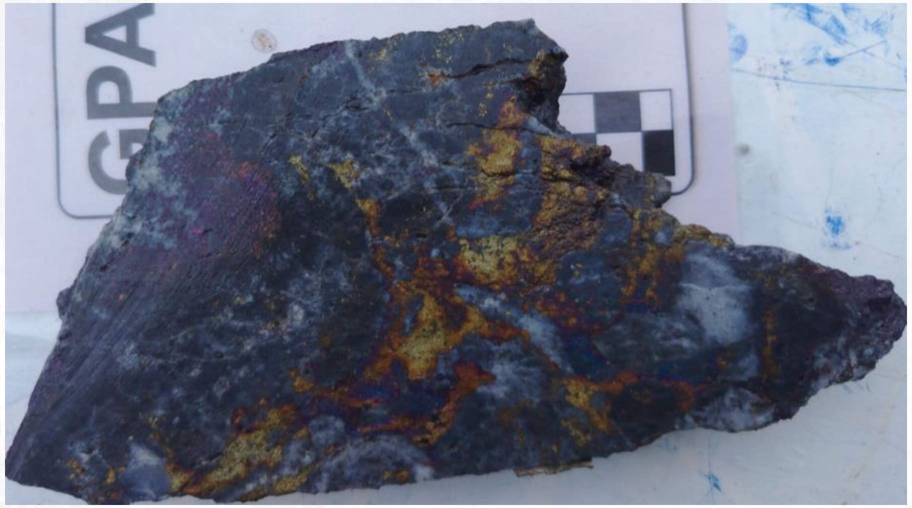
Late Au–Cu Ore Stage – High-Sulphidation Overprint

- Ascending hot, saline, gas-rich fluids
- Hydrofracturing and depressurisation
- Boiling triggered by pressure release

Deposition of Type II–IV veins: Type II clear quartz; Type III dark sulphidic quartz (main ore host);Type IV crustiform chalcedony; Type V late silica veinlets (post-mineral)

Sinivit Target : Ore Mineralogy – (Type II–IV Veins)

- Vein-hosted Au–Cu mineralisation
- Chalcopyrite-dominant sulphide assemblage± bornite, chalcocite
- Minor pyrite, tetrahedrite
- Gold hosted mainly in Au–Ag tellurides
    - Calaverite,
    - petzite,
    - Sylvanite
    - Native tellurium present
- Micron-scale free gold locally exsolved
- No enargite or luzonite (yet)
- No mineralogical zoning over ~3 km strike
- Consistent assemblage, common fluid pathway
- Type I veins: weakly anomalous Au (0.2–0.95 g/t)

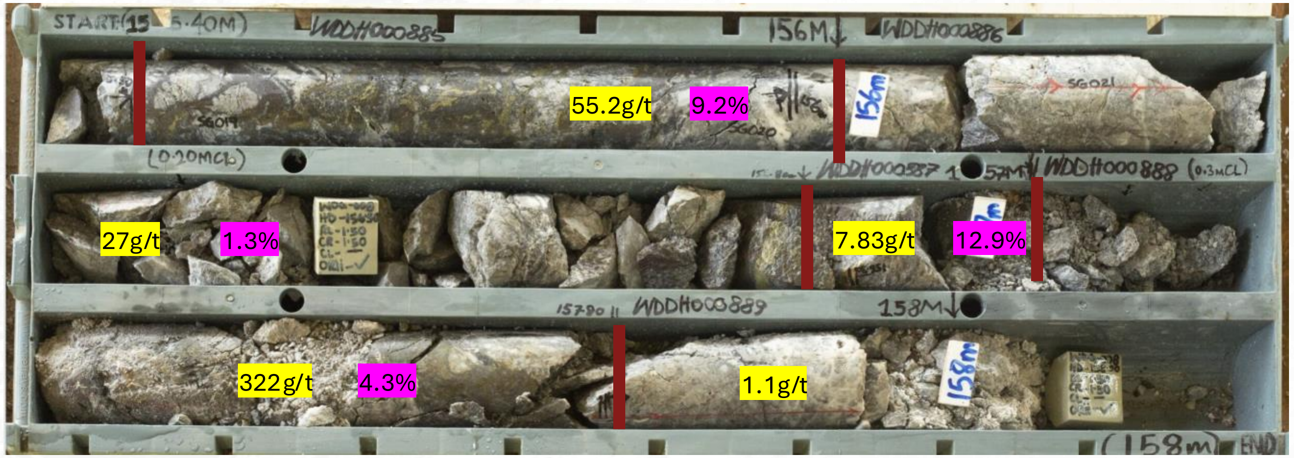


Sinivit Target: High-Grade Au-Cu Mineralization – Key Intercepts

WDG-08 intercepted:

8.4 m @ 49.9 g/t AuEq from 154m (46.5 g/t Au, 1.7% Cu, 66.3 g/t Ag),

Including: **3.8m @ 105 g/t AuEq** from 154m (93.3 g/t Au, **6.6% Cu**, 142 g/t Ag).

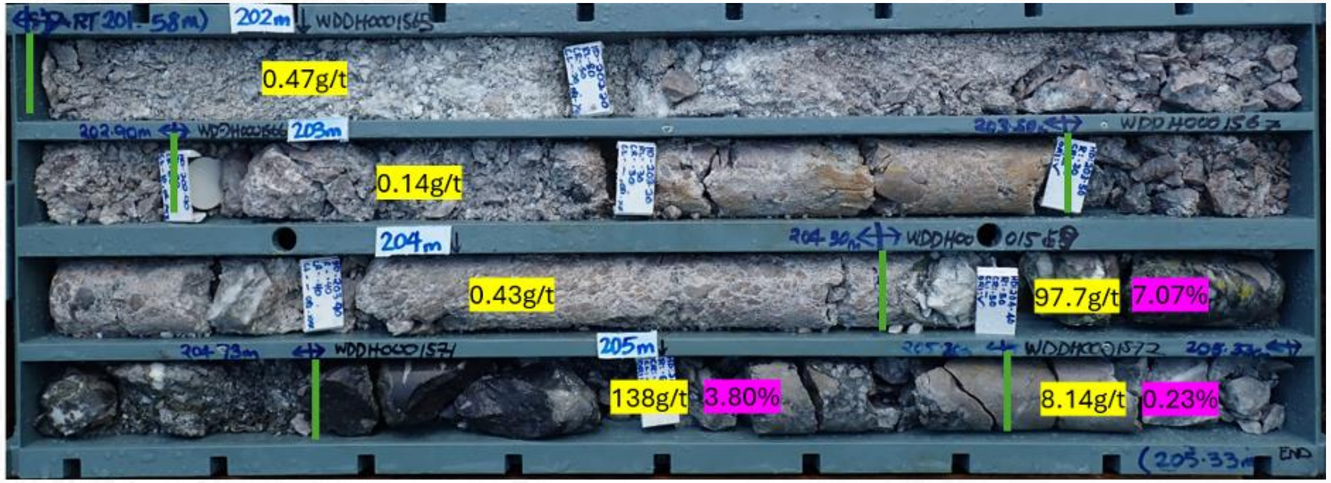


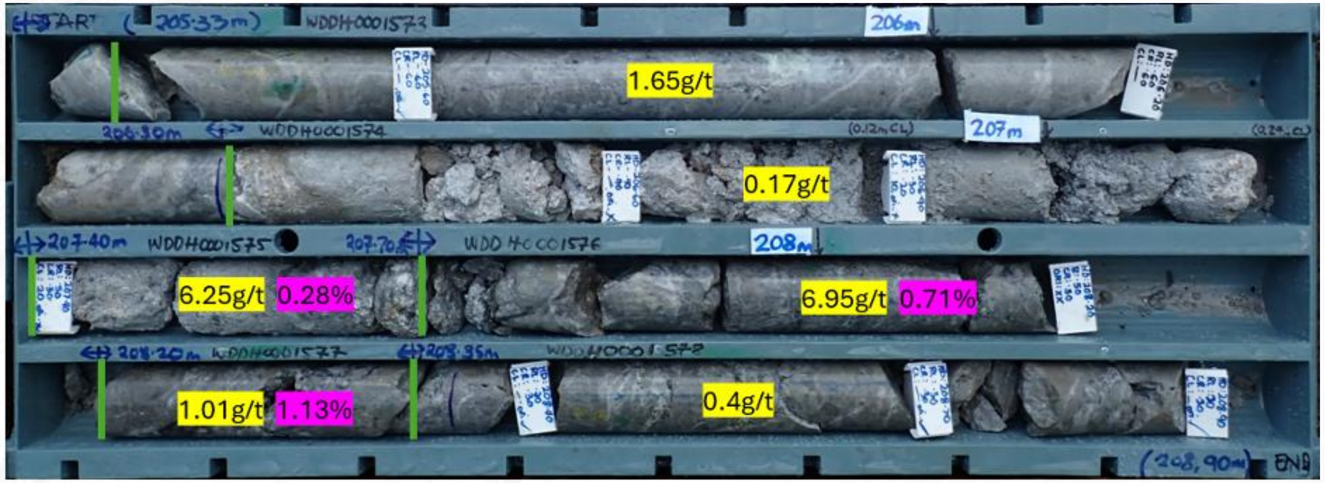
High-Grade Au-Cu Mineralization – Key Intercepts cont…

WDG-14 intercepted:

9.5 m @ 13.8 g/t AuEq from 200.77 m (12.61 g/t Au, 0.62% Cu, 14.63 g/t Ag);

including: **3.9 m @ 32.16 g/t AuEq** from 204.3 m (29.62 g/t Au, 1.39% Cu, 31.25 g/t Ag).



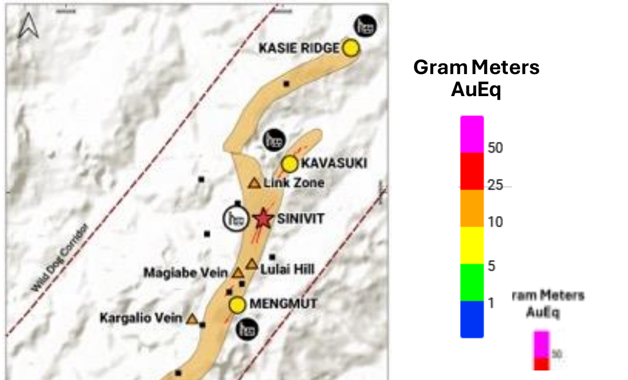


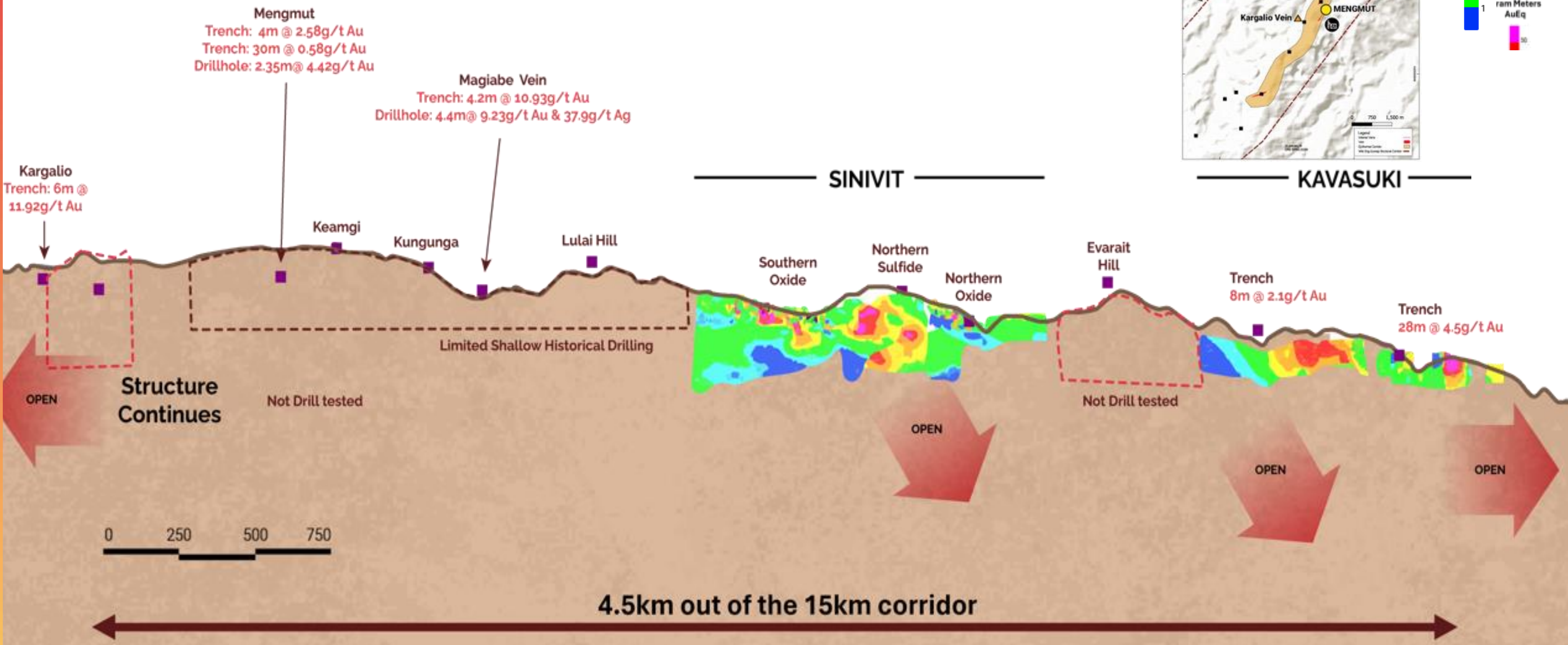
Sinivit Target: Summary of Key Intercepts to Date

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval[1] (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Gold Eq.[2] (g/t)
WDG-02	65.00	72.00	7.00	5.49	68.84	2.96	10.93
including	65.00	67.00	2.00	10.73	114.64	2.23	15.55
WDG-03	102.00	104.30	2.30	1.68	6.48	0.12	1.94
including	103.55	104.30	0.75	4.05	10.90	0.17	4.45
WDG-04	62.00	68.00	6.00	8.31	27.56	1.15	10.43
including	64.00	68.00	4.00	12.25	36.76	1.63	15.22
including	64.00	66.40	2.40	19.76	57.75	2.59	24.48
WDG-05	72.00	77.00	5.00	1.32	11.71	0.25	1.85
including	72.00	75.00	3.00	1.97	15.36	0.31	2.64
WDG-06	12.00	15.50	3.50	4.61	48.36	4.86	12.79
including	13.70	14.30	0.60	7.44	73.40	10.42	24.61
WDG-07	153.00	163.00	10.00	2.99	10.92	0.32	3.61
including	153.00	158.10	5.10	4.77	14.54	0.54	5.79
WDG-07	172.00	173.20	1.20	7.30	93.50	1.14	10.17
including	172.50	173.20	0.70	12.00	157.00	1.94	16.86
WDG-08	154.00	162.40	8.40	46.46	59.63	1.90	50.12
including	154.00	157.80	3.80	93.31	128.72	4.08	101.19
including	157.00	157.80	0.80	322.00	84.50	12.89	343.17
WDG-08	180.00	188.00	8.00	1.95	4.19	0.13	2.20
including	180.00	184.00	4.00	3.32	3.71	0.16	3.62
WDG-09	169.00	174.00	5.00	4.49	7.98	0.22	4.93
including	169.00	171.00	2.00	10.31	15.35	0.42	11.14
WDG-09	182.40	185.00	2.60	2.74	43.86	2.04	6.45
including	182.80	184.30	1.50	4.17	54.13	2.51	8.72
WDG-10	173.60	175.60	2.00	1.73	28.12	0.63	3.04
WDG-10	184.50	185.20	0.30	4.20	100.00	0.99	6.90
WDG-12	123.20	129.10	5.90	13.96	12.15	0.19	14.40
including	126.60	129.10	2.50	31.29	24.68	0.29	32.04
WDG-12	177.00	182.80	5.80	5.12	15.29	0.59	6.23
including	179.00	182.00	3.00	9.06	28.41	1.06	11.05
WDG-13	134.50	139.60	5.10	3.38	6.08	0.25	3.85
WDG-14	200.77	210.22	9.45	12.61	16.36	0.59	13.72
including	204.30	208.20	3.90	31.25	34.76	1.30	33.69
WDG-15	210.22	223.70	13.48	7.41	16.37	0.31	8.08
including	210.22	214.00	3.78	10.04	20.64	0.39	10.89
	219.20	223.70	4.50	13.45	26.50	0.55	14.62

Beyond Sinivit…15 km Structural Corridor

Structural Corridor - Long Section Looking West





Kavursuki Target – Extension of Sinivit Epithermal Mineralization to the North

Kavursuki Target

Target Overview

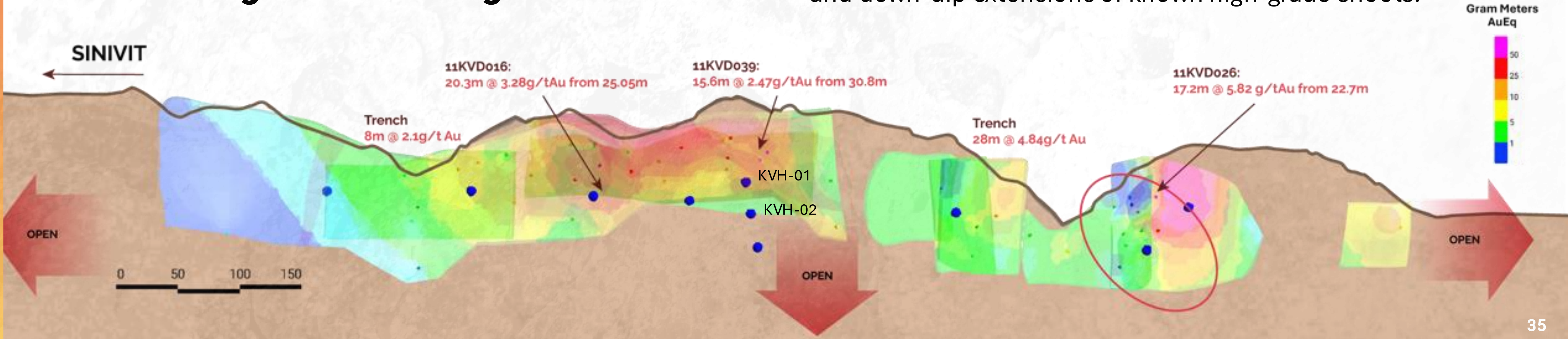
- Epithermal vein system ~1 km north of Sinivit (along same drilling strike).
- Historic defined high-grade gold mineralization over~900m structure.
- Rapid pathway to resource growth by confirming continuity in a proven high-grade epithermal system.

Key Geological Evidence

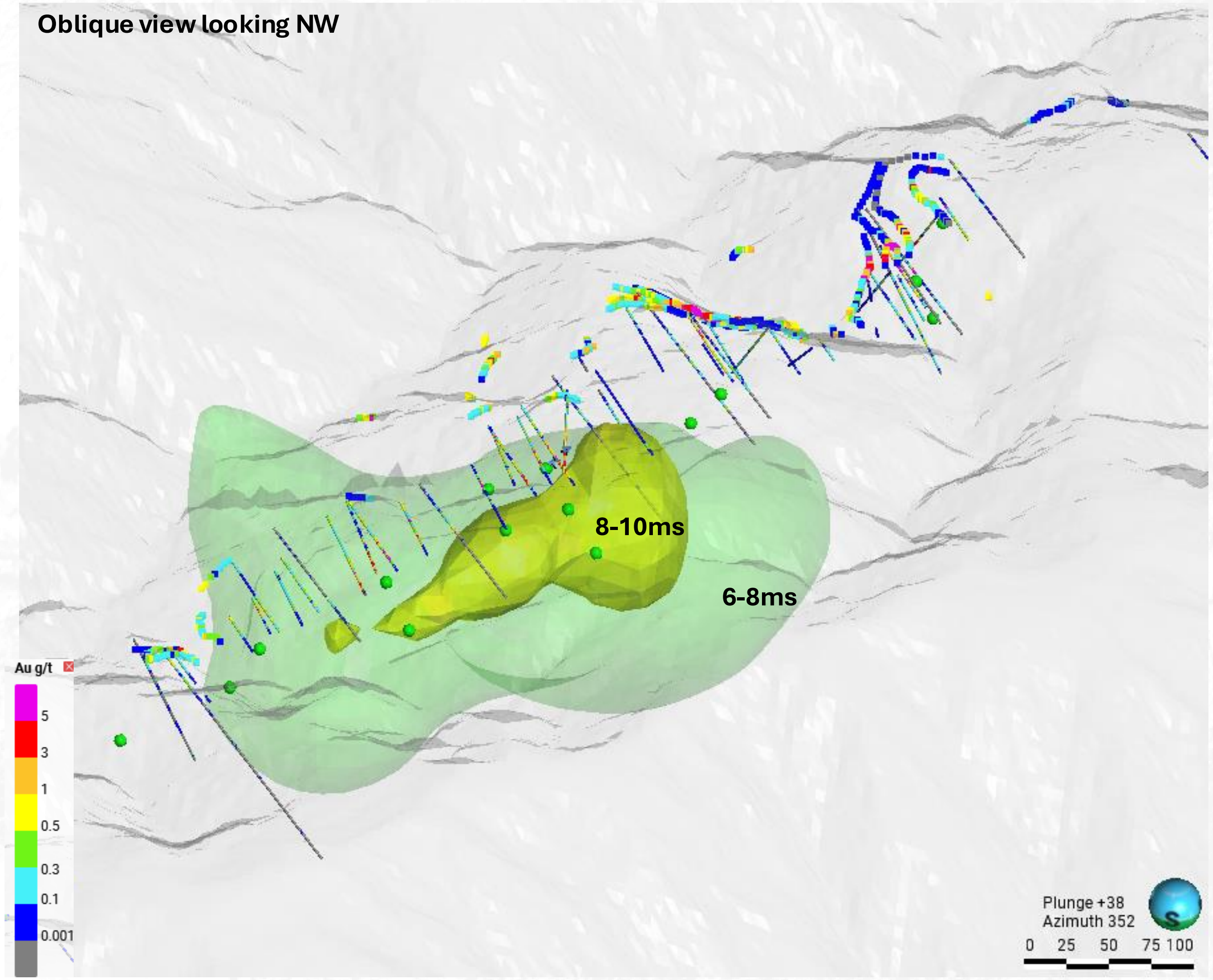
- Historic drilling (46 holes, ~2,900m) highlights:
  - **15.6 m @ 2.5 g/t Au**
  - **17.2 m @ 5.8 g/t Au**
- Trenching (3.5 km) returned 28m @ 4.5 g/t Au (inc. 14m @7.11g/t Au).
- Structural reinterpretation indicates vein may dip east (not previously recognized).

2026 Drill Strategy: 6–7 holes (~900 m) targeting geometry of vein and down-dip extensions of known high-grade shoots.

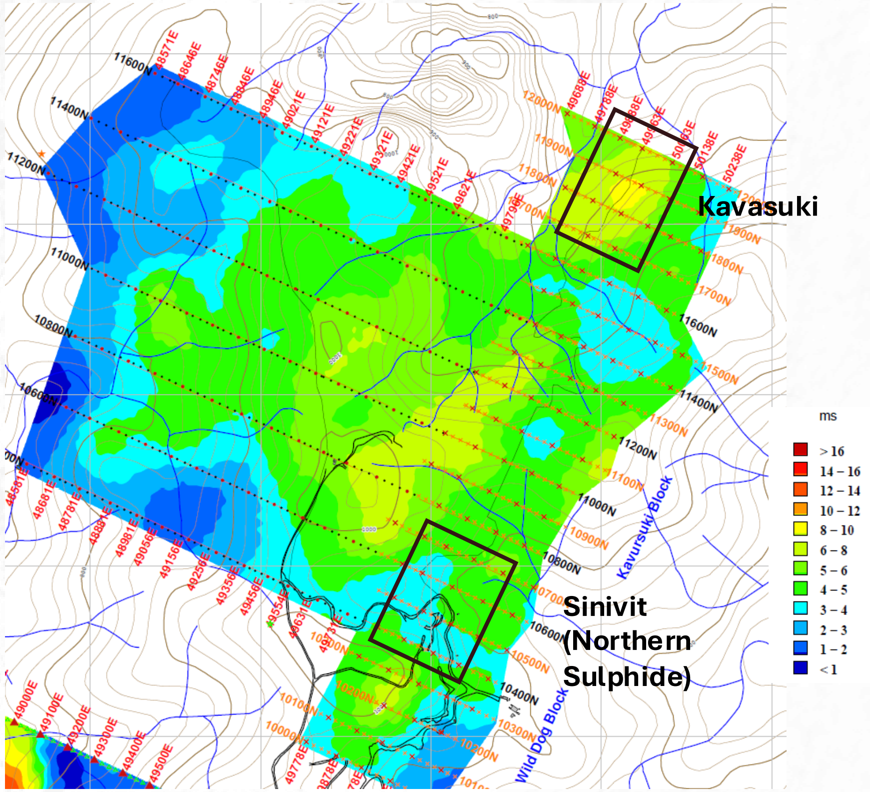
Kavursuki Long Section Looking West



Kavursuki Target: IP Geophysical Interpretation

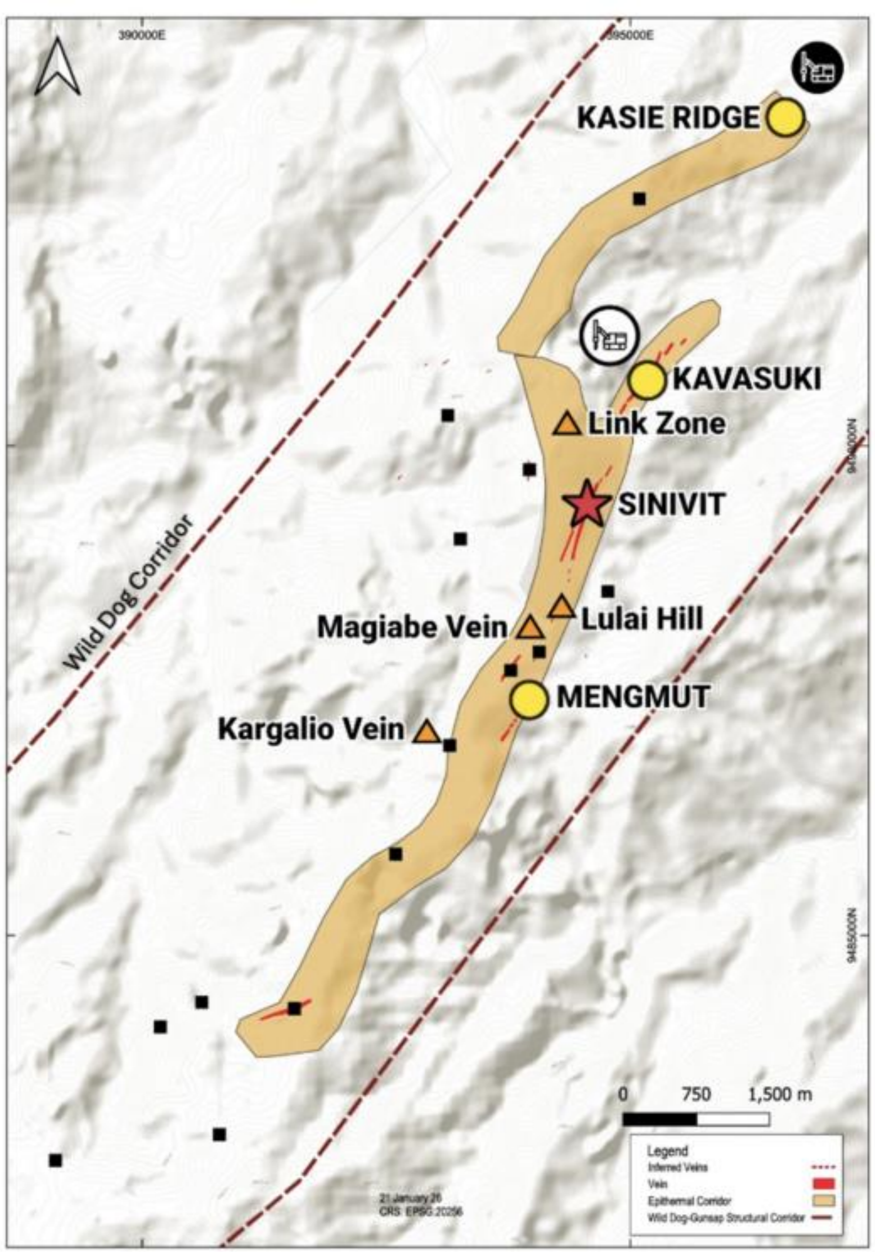


3D chargeability mesh of 6-8ms and 8-10ms with historic drilling, trenching and 2026 target points (green circles)



Chargeability 100m under topography

Target Review



Legend

- **High Priority Target -** Resource Definition
- **High Priority Target -** Advanced Target
- **2026 Target Advancement -** Advanced Target
- Future Target Advancement & Recon
- Rig 1
- Rig 2

Mengmut Target – High-Grade Vein at Surface

Location & Setting

- Located ~1.5–2.0 km south of the Sinivit Deposit.
- Part of the Wild Dog mineralised corridor.
- Defined >500 m strike (mapping indicates up to ~650 m) with widths to 30 m.

Geological Framework

- Large, continuous slab of silicification and veining in a major NE structure.
- Reinterpreted vein geometry indicates an east-dipping orientation.
- Portions of the system masked by hydrothermal clay caps.

Mineralisation Characteristics

- Low-sulphidation epithermal style.
- Au–Ag–Cu ± Te association with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and tellurides.
- Mineralogy comparable to the Wild Dog Deposit high-grade system.

Historical Work

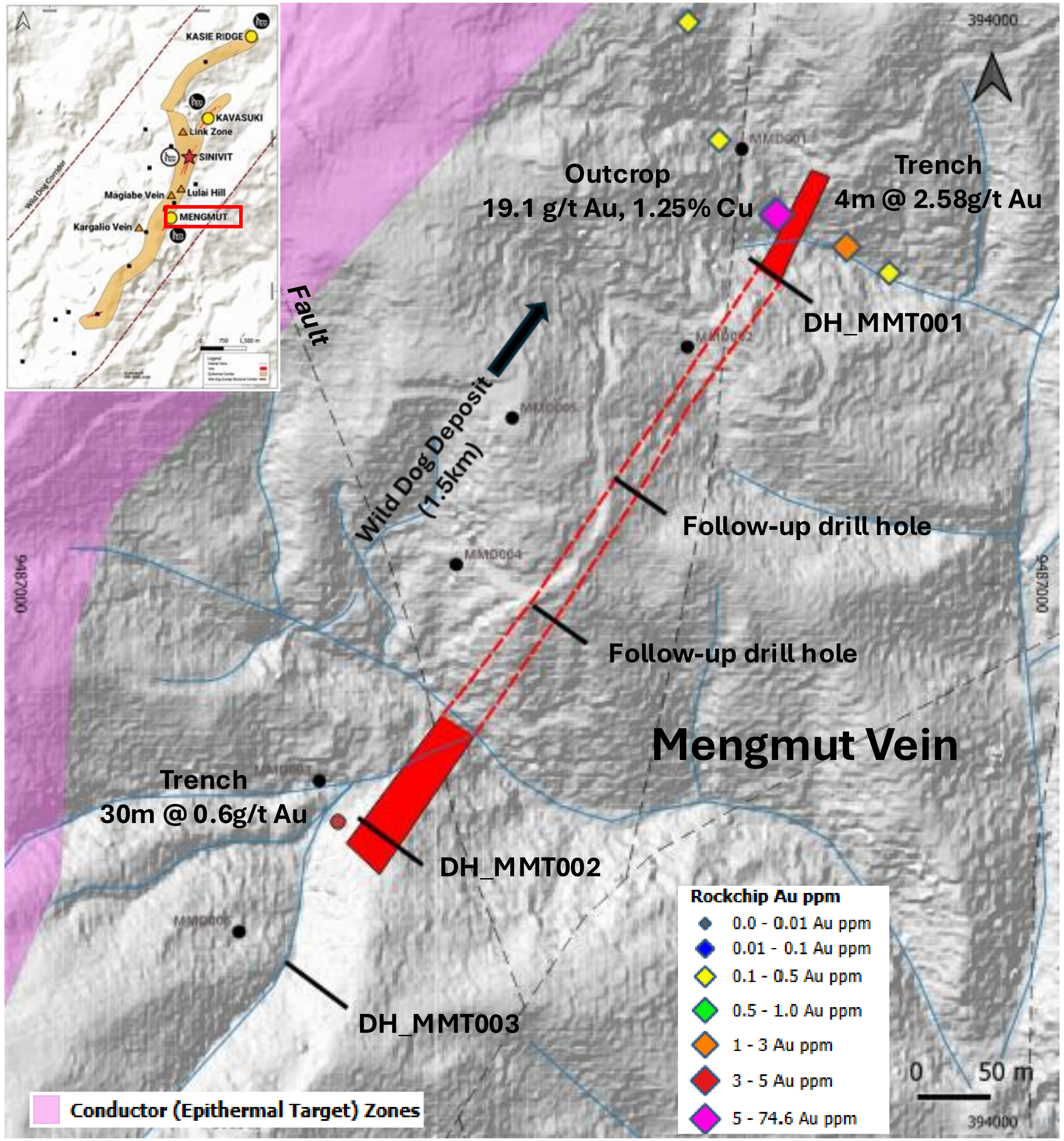
- Surface samples up to 106 g/t Au and 162 g/t Ag (with additional results to 19.1 g/t Au and 1.25% Cu).
- Trenching: 4 m @ ~2.5 g/t Au and 30 m @ ~0.6 g/t Au, confirming continuity.
- 1991 drilling:MMD003: 2.35 m @ 4.42 g/t Au (incl. 0.85 m @ 11.20 g/t Au)MMD006: 2.55 m @ 4.16 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag

Exploration Thesis

- High-priority target with strong geological and mineralogical similarities to Wild Dog.
- Surface geochemistry confirms a coherent, laterally continuous system.
- Sparse historical drilling leaves strong upside, especially beneath clay cover.

Next Steps

- 3 initial holes (~250 m) (DH_MMT001-003) designed to correctly test down-dip continuity beneath high-grade surface expressions.
- Hand and bulldozer trenching to identify higher-grade zones



Mengmut Target: Exploration Strategy

Phase 1 – Refine Geometry (Now)

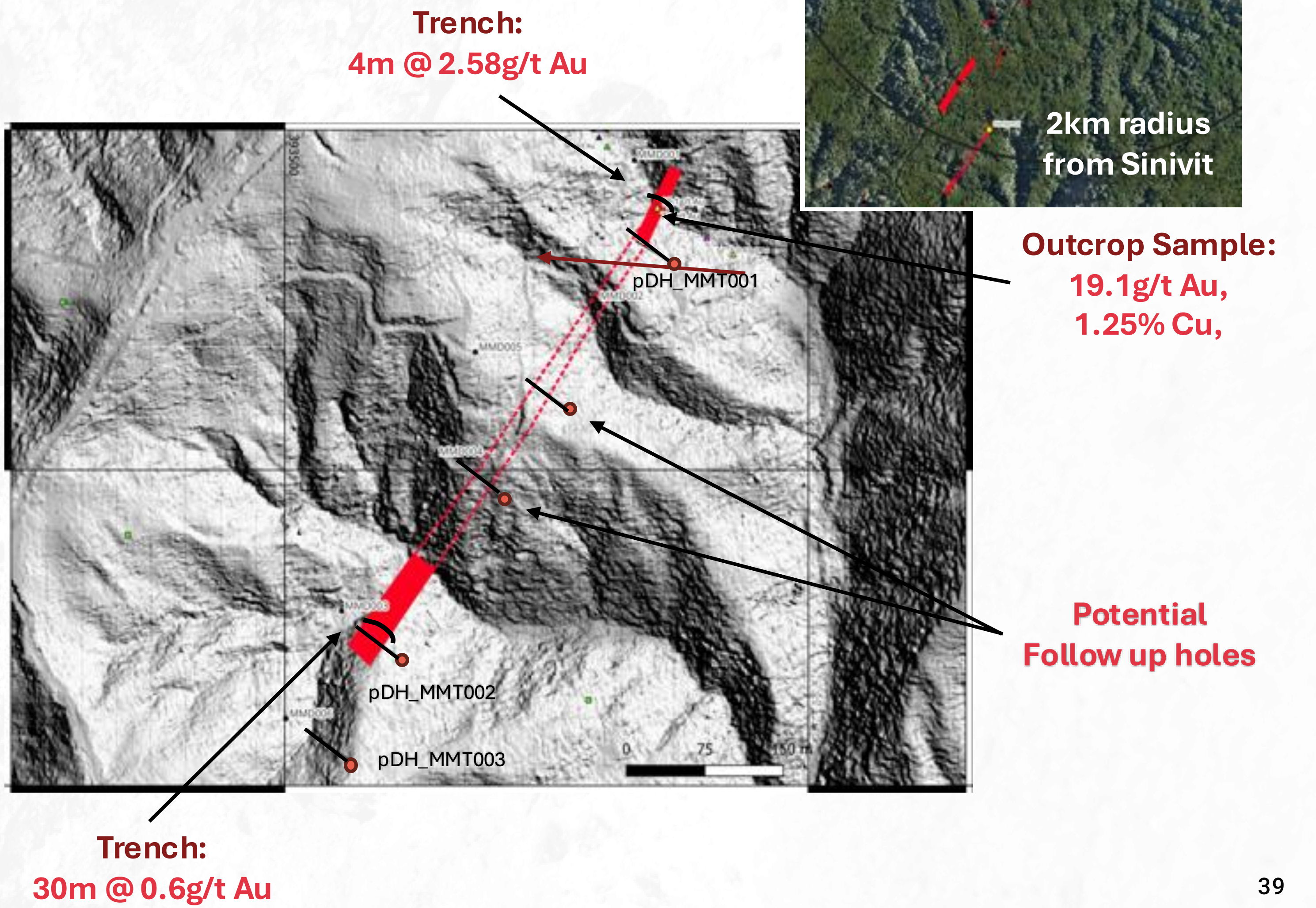
- Detailed structural mapping
- Additional rock chip sampling
- Confirm east-dipping vein orientation
- Define highest-grade plunge position

Phase 2 – Initial Drill Test (Imminent)

- 3 holes (~250 m each)
- Test down-dip continuity beneath high-grade outcrop
- Designed to intersect projected plunge zone

Phase 3 – Rapid Follow-Up (If Successful)

- Step-out drilling along plunge
- Extend along strike beneath clay cover
- Expand to define coherent shoot



Kasie Ridge – Lithocap Target Definition

Overview & Geological Model

- Largest preserved advanced argillic system identified at Wild Dog
- Located at the northern end of the 15 km Wild Dog Structural Corridor
- Interpreted as a structurally controlled lithocap developed above a potential high-sulphidation epithermal or porphyry system.

Alteration & Mineral System Indicators

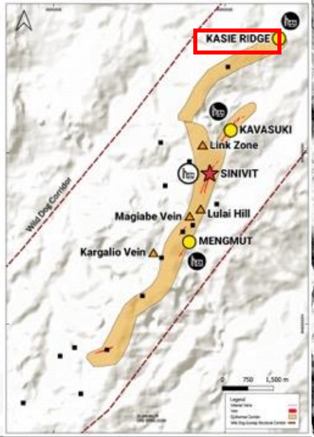
- Advanced argillic alteration over ~1.5–2.0 km strike and several hundred metres width. Mineral assemblage: alunite, pyrophyllite, dickite, kaolinite, diaspore, zunyite Presence of high-temperature minerals (zunyite, diaspore) suggests proximity to heat source

Geophysics & Structure

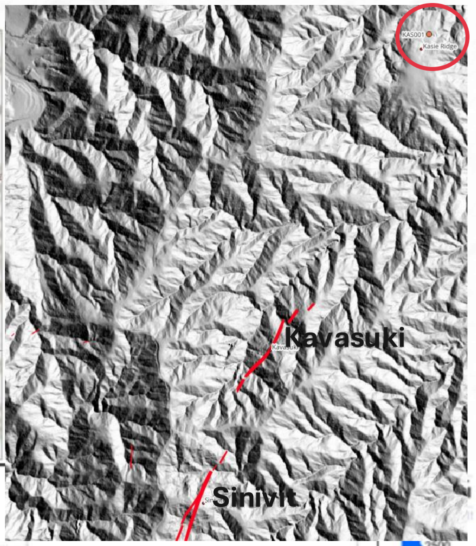
- Coincident magnetic feature beneath ridge
- MobileMT and resistivity define conductive clay-rich domains
- Localized deeper resistive features interpreted as potential silica-rich or structurally focused zones
- Multiple NNW–NW lineaments converge beneath Kasie Ridge

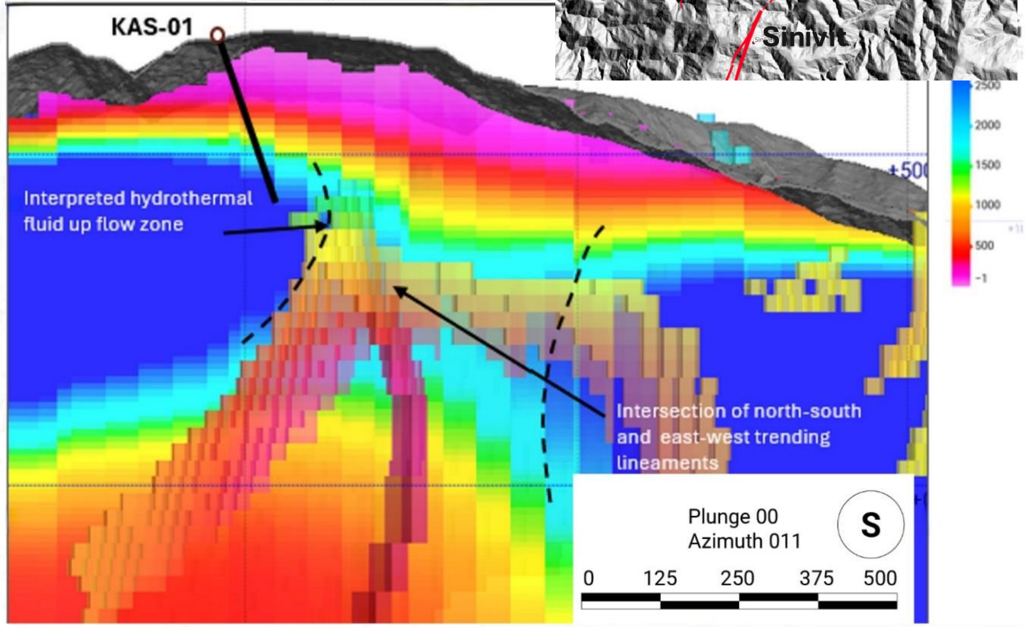
Drill Test (KAS-01)

- Collared in highest-temperature alteration domain. Designed to test:
  - Intersection of conductive lineaments
  - Margin of interpreted upflow zone
  - Vertical alteration zonation
  - Sulphide development at depth



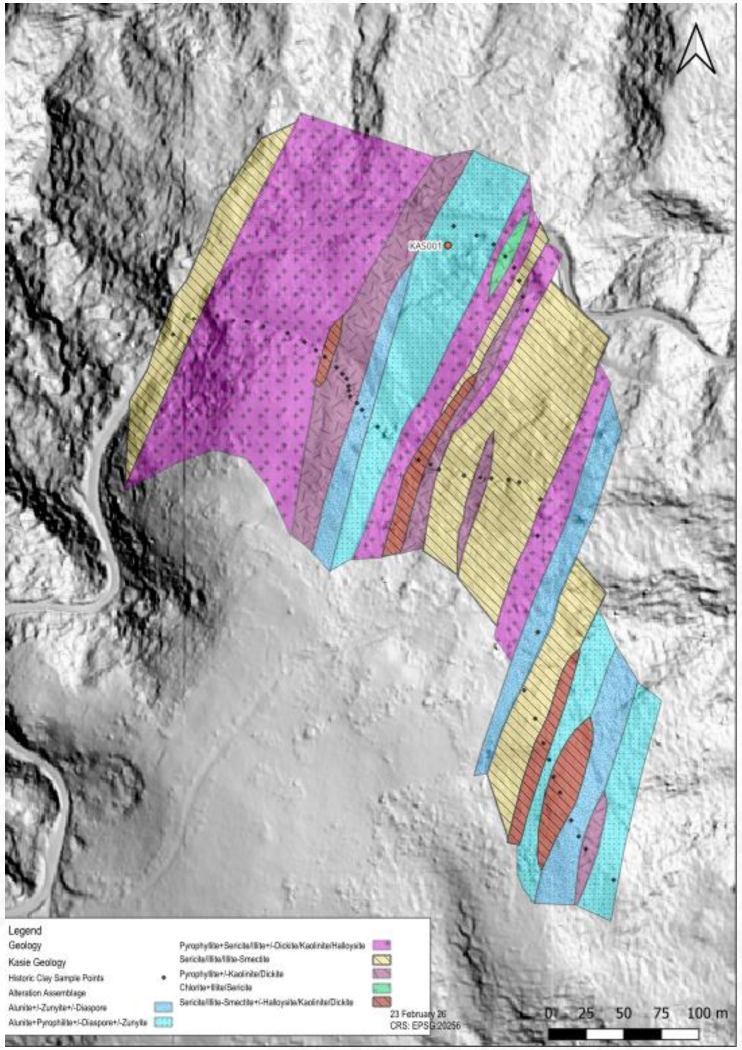
Kasie Ridge



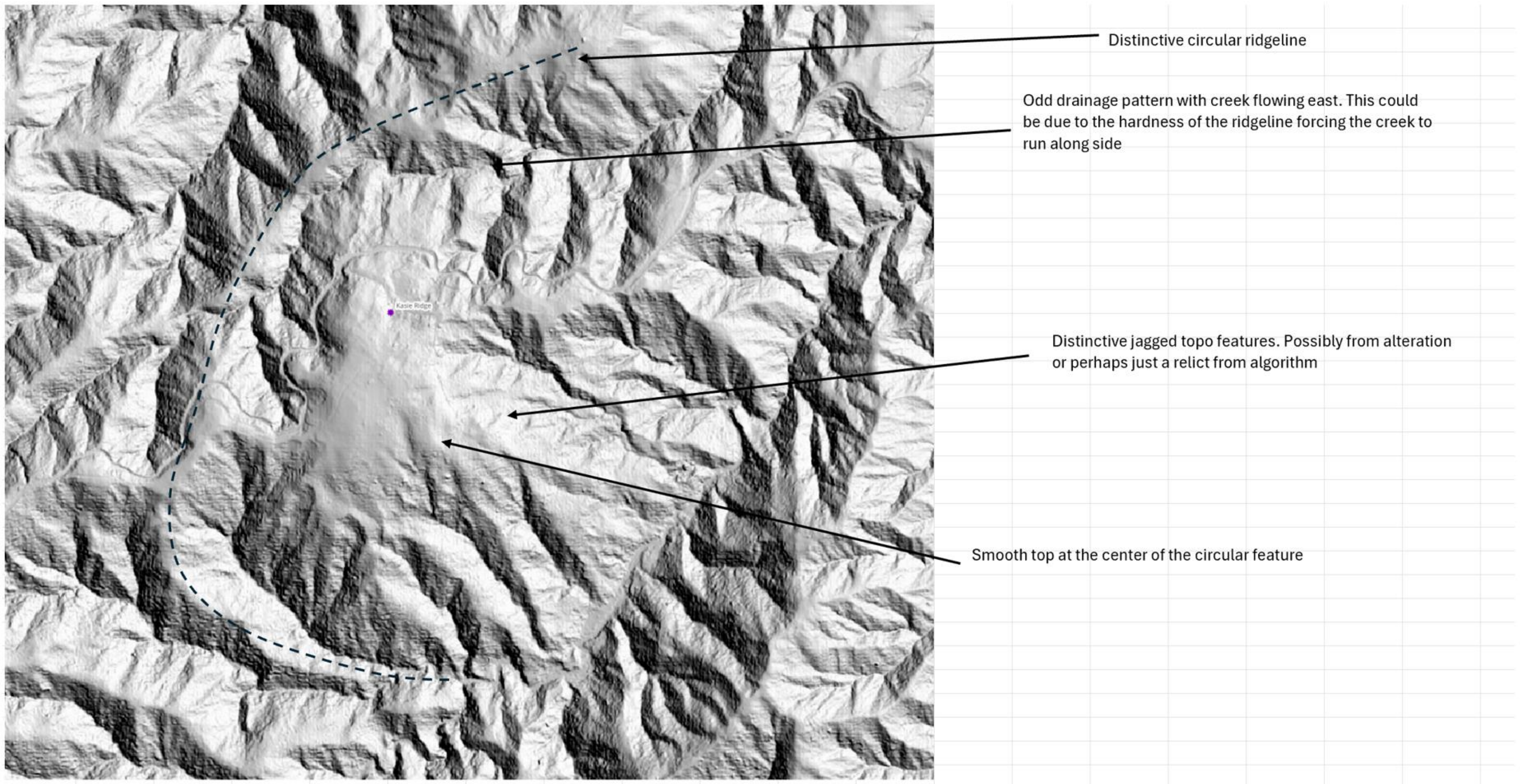


Kasie Ridge Resistivity Long Section Looking ENE

Structural & Geophysical Target Definition cont...



Alteration mineral assemblage map at Kasie Ridge highlighting advanced argillic zones including alunite, pyrophyllite, diaspore and zunyite.



LiDAR-derived structural interpretation highlighting NW–NNW lineament convergence and geomorphic features at Kasie Ridge.

Magiabe Target – Southern Extension of Sinivit(?)

Location & Setting

- Interpreted southern extension of the Wild Dog Deposit system, located ~700m to the NE.
- Located at the headwaters of Kamorok Creek.

Geological Framework

- NE strike, steep east dipping vein system
- Coincident with a conductive lineament and 3DIP chargeability anomaly.

Mineralisation Characteristics

- Cu sulphide–telluride mineralisation analogous to Wild Dog veins.
- Defined by an Au–Ag–Cu–Te–Mo geochemical association.

Historical Work

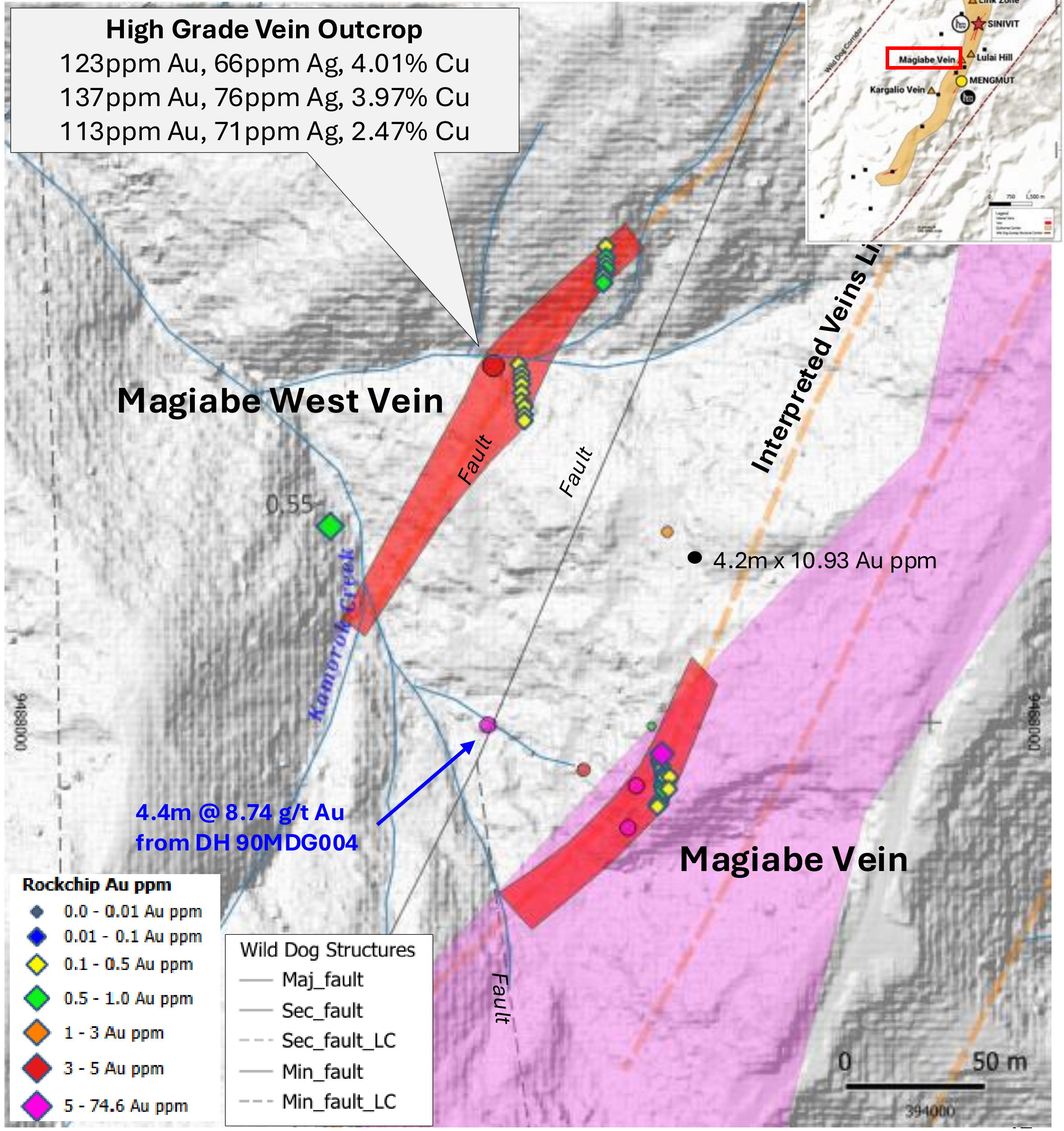
- Discovered by tracing float upstream (float up to 12.9 g/t Au, 151 g/t Ag).
- Trenches completed; best results:4.2 m @ 10.93 g/t Au1.6 m @ 23 g/t Au
- Firs pass drilling - DH MGD004 (1990): 4.4 m @ 9.23 g/t Au, 37.9 g/t Ag.
- **Magiabe West Vein** – Recent Discovery **123ppm Au, 66ppm Ag, 4.01% Cu**
- **137ppm Au, 76ppm Ag, 3.97% Cu, 113ppm Au, 71ppm Ag, 2.47% Cu**

Exploration Thesis

- Represents a structurally controlled, epithermal Au–Ag–Cu–Te system continuous with Wild Dog.
- Geophysics (3D IP chargeability, MobileMT) and soil geochemistry indicate potential for continuity of vein system to the north and south.

Next Steps

- 2026 diamond drilling to test recent high-grade rock chip results at Magiabe West Vein and follow up down-dip extensions of the Magiabe Vein within a coincident 3D IP chargeability and conductor zone.
- Targeted hand and bulldozer trenching to delineate higher-grade zones and refine drill collars.



Steel Creek Target – High-Grade Veins at Surface

Location & Setting

- Au–Cu prospect ~5.5 km SW of the Wild Dog Deposit; interpreted southern strike extension of the Sinivit Deposit.
- Near the Regess intrusion, a probable magmatic source for metal leakage at Steel Creek.

Geological Framework

- Located within a dilatational fault jog on the southern Wild Dog trend.
- Veins hosted in volcanic flow breccias, andesitic tuffs, and lavas; structural reactivation created dilation zones favourable for mineralisation.

Mineralisation Characteristics

- High-grade Au–Ag in Type III dark grey sulphidic quartz bands.
- Pyrite–arsenopyrite dominant; intense silicification with illite–smectite ± sericite alteration.

Historical Work

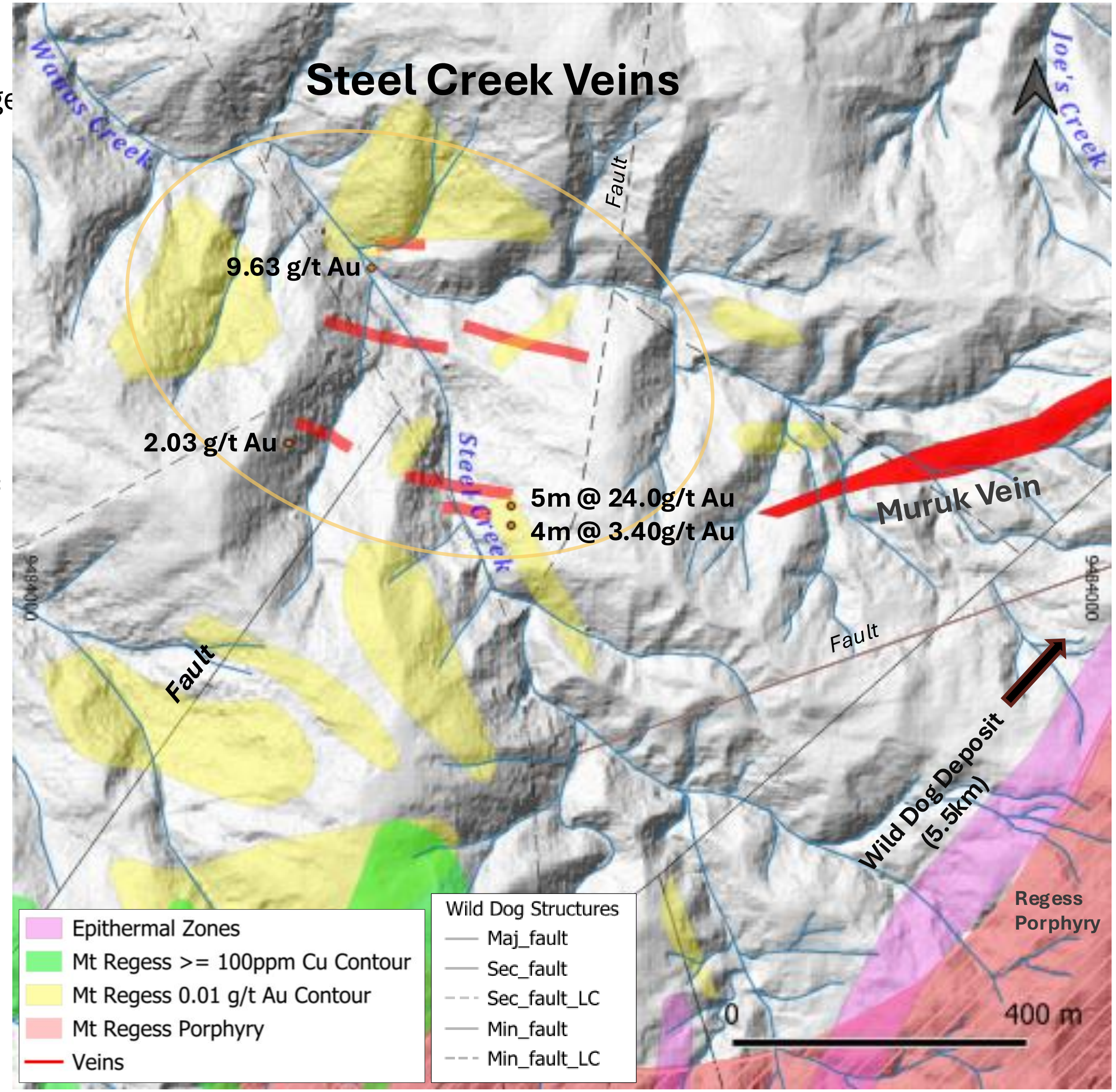
- Steel Creek rock chips: **5 m @ 24.0 g/t Au; 4 m @ 3.4 g/t Au; 9.63 g/t Au**
- "Area N" soil anomaly: 300–400 m NE trend, up to 0.45 ppm Au.
- Creek samples confirm westward continuation (to 2.31 g/t Au).

Exploration Thesis

- Surface mineralisation reflects leakage from a larger primary system at depth.
- Dilatational jogs may host stacked high-grade shoots, consistent with a magmatic-hydrothermal model linked to Regess and analogous to Wild Dog/Sinivit.

Next Steps

- Extend rock chip and multi-element geochemistry
- Refined 3D integration of IP, MobileMT and magnetics



Wild Dog Porphyry Upside – District-Scale System

Wild Dog – Multiple district-scale porphyry targets

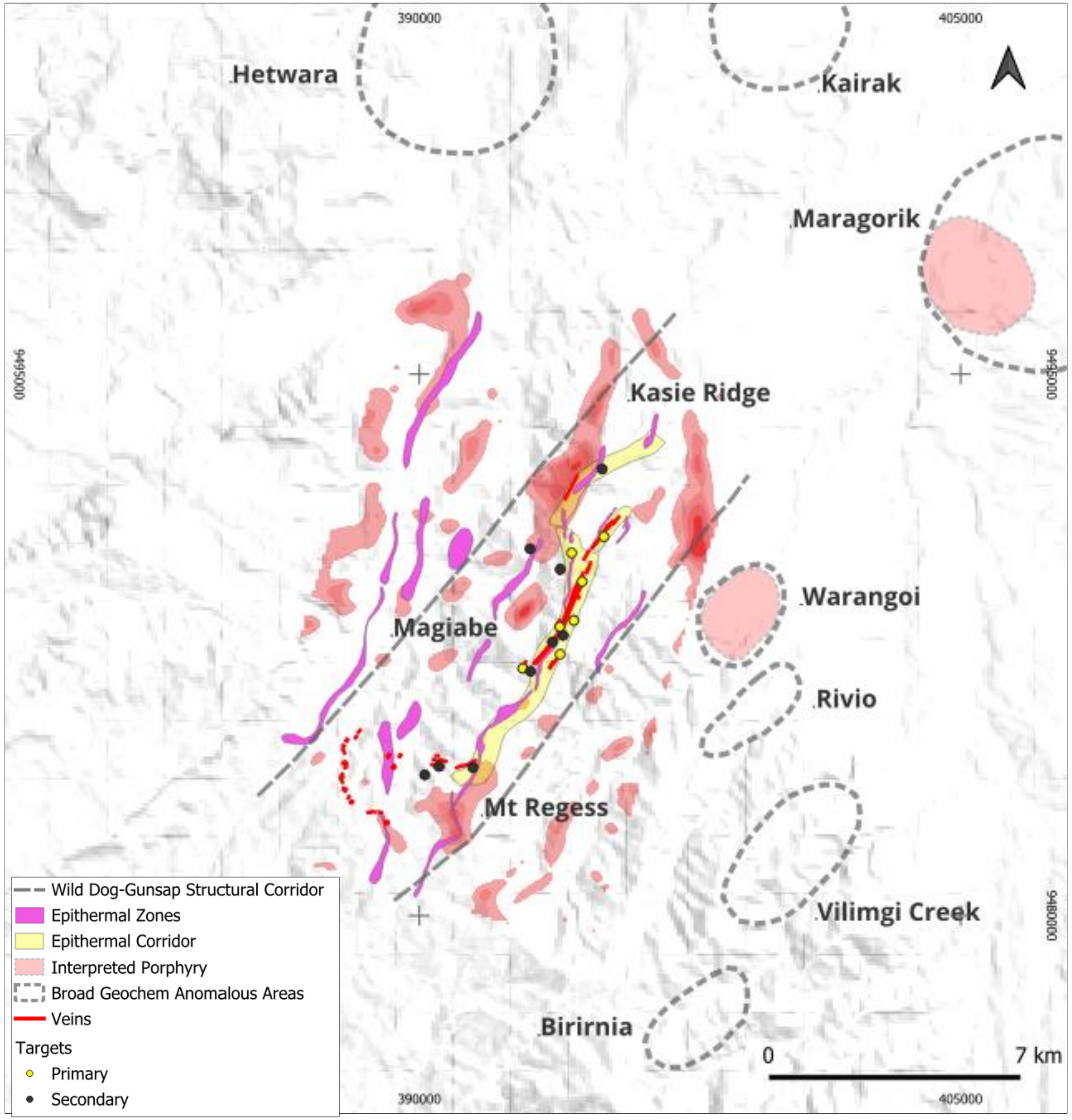
- Located within a proven PNG Cu–Au magmatic arc
- District-scale alteration and geophysical signatures indicate fertile magmatic plumbing
- Deep porphyry potential largely untested by drilling

Compelling Geological Indicators

- Widespread porphyry-style hydrothermal alteration
- Large magnetic & resistivity anomalies at depth
- Major structural corridors focusing fluid flow
- Copper–gold mineralisation across multiple systems

Upside Potential

- Multiple untested porphyry targets across the corridor
- Minimal historical deep drilling
- Reinterpretation of historic regional data and recent MobileMT highlights several priority targets proximal to Sinivit



Wild Dog Porphyry Upside – Disciplined Target Advancement

Phase 1 – Target Definition & Vectoring

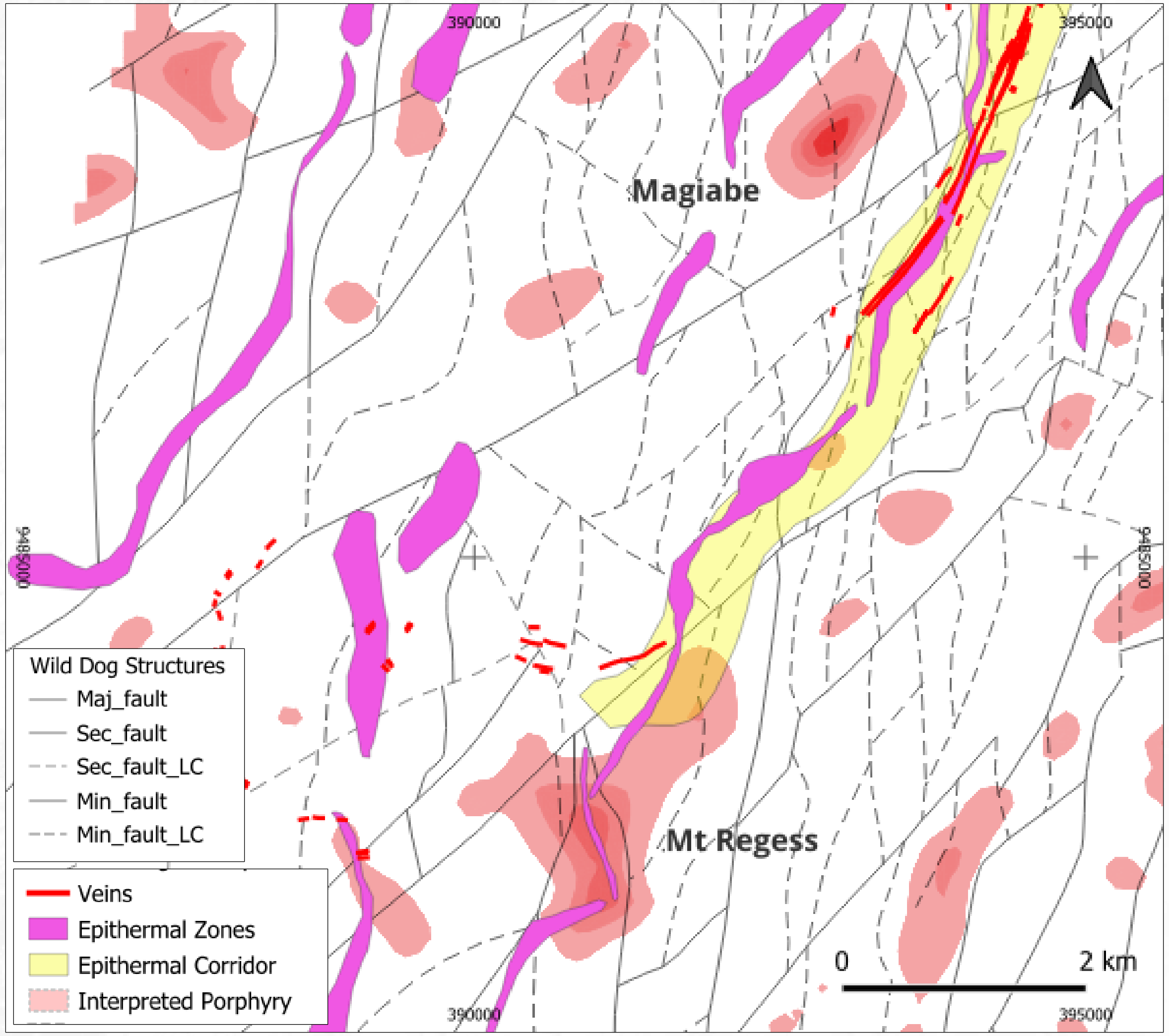
- Corridor-scale structural and alteration mapping
- Systematic rock chip and soil geochemistry (Cu–Mo–Au-Ag-Te) pathfinders)
- Lithogeochemical fertility assessment (Sr/Y, Cu/Mo, Nb/Y)
- Integration of MobileMT, magnetics and IP datasets
- Field validation of interpreted intrusive margins

Phase 2 – Target Ranking & Drill Design

- 3D integration of geology and geophysics
- Prioritisation of chargeability–resistivity anomalies
- Identification of interpreted hydrothermal upflow zones
- Drill collar positioning to test structural corridors at depth

Phase 3 – First-Pass Porphyry Drill Testing

- Deep holes targeting resistivity highs beneath conductive caps
- Testing below epithermal systems for causative intrusions
- Confirmation of alteration zonation and sulphide distribution
- Scalable follow-up program based on results



Priority Porphyry Target Areas

- **Magiabe** – most advanced Cu–Au intrusive target
- **Mt Regess** – alteration and geophysical support for porphyry centre
- Additional targets: Warangoi, Morgi, Rivio, Rapmetka, Muru

Magiabe Porphyry Target – Geological Framework

Location & Setting

- Intrusive centre within Wild Dog structural corridor
- Monzodiorite stock with ~1 km magnetic footprint
- Positioned along major NNE-trending structural corridor

Geological Framework

- Aeromagnetics indicate intrusive extends ~1 km west of Magiabe Creek
- Strong coincident 3D IP chargeability and MobileMT conductor response

Mineralisation Characteristics

- Sericitised pebble breccia (100 m × 200 m) with pannable crystalline gold
- Historic soils define a 200 m copper anomaly

Historical Work

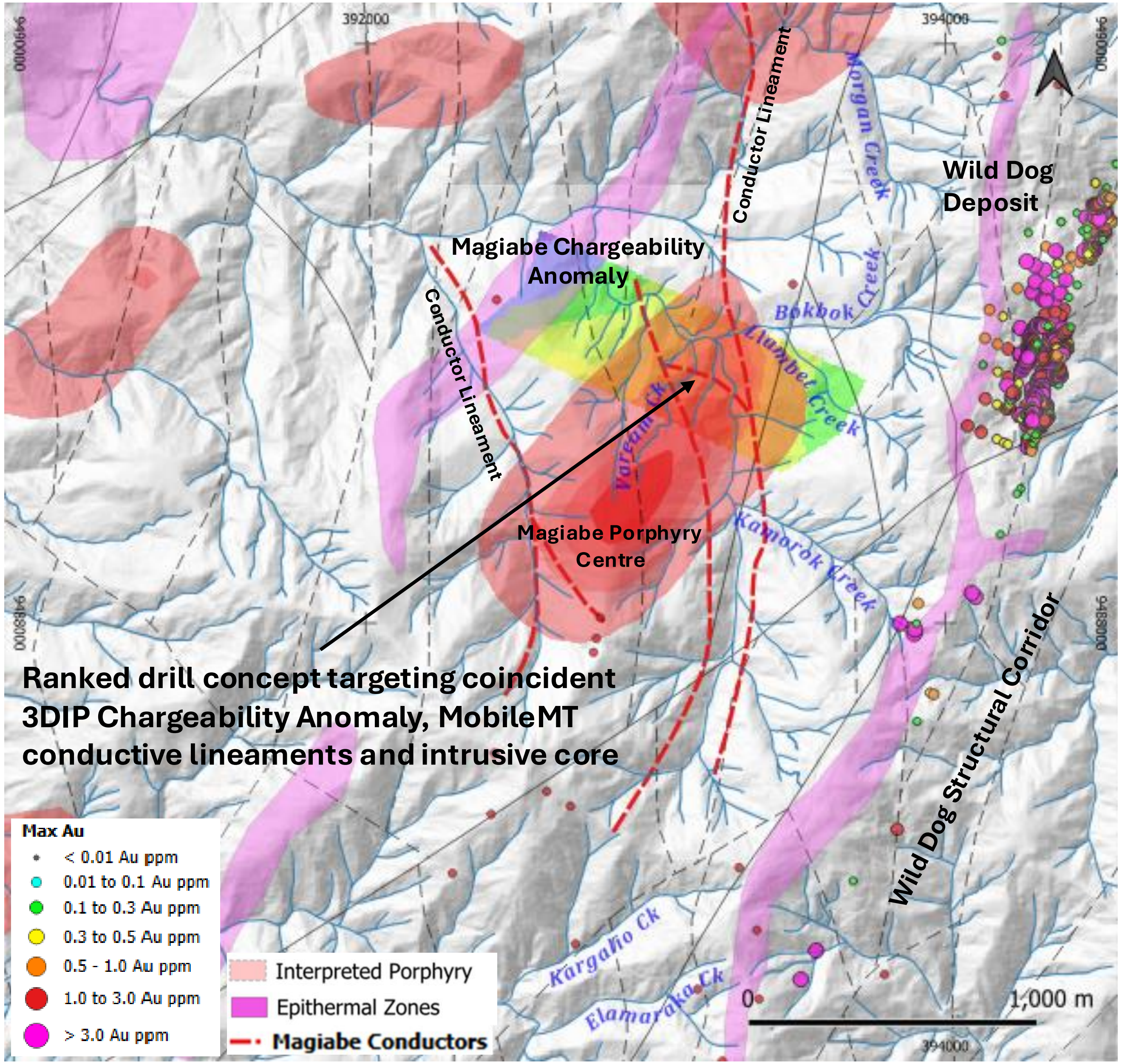
- 1984 soil sampling identified coherent Cu anomaly
- Significant 3D IP chargeability identified
- Aeromagnetic reinterpretation expanded intrusive footprint
- No systematic deep porphyry drilling completed

Exploration Thesis

- Interpreted as a porphyry intrusive centre with well-developed alteration zonation and multi-dataset geophysical support, potentially underlying epithermal-style gold mineralisation.

Next Steps

- Expanded rock chip and multi-element geochemistry
- Refined 3D integration of IP, MobileMT and magnetics
- Proposed 2026 drill hole targeting coincident 3DIP Chargeability, magnetic core and conductor traces



Mt Regess Porphyry Target (South of Sinivit)

Location & Setting
- Southern Wild Dog corridor, adjacent to Regess Mountain
- Spatially associated with interpreted magnetic intrusive body
- Positioned along major NNE-trending structural corridor

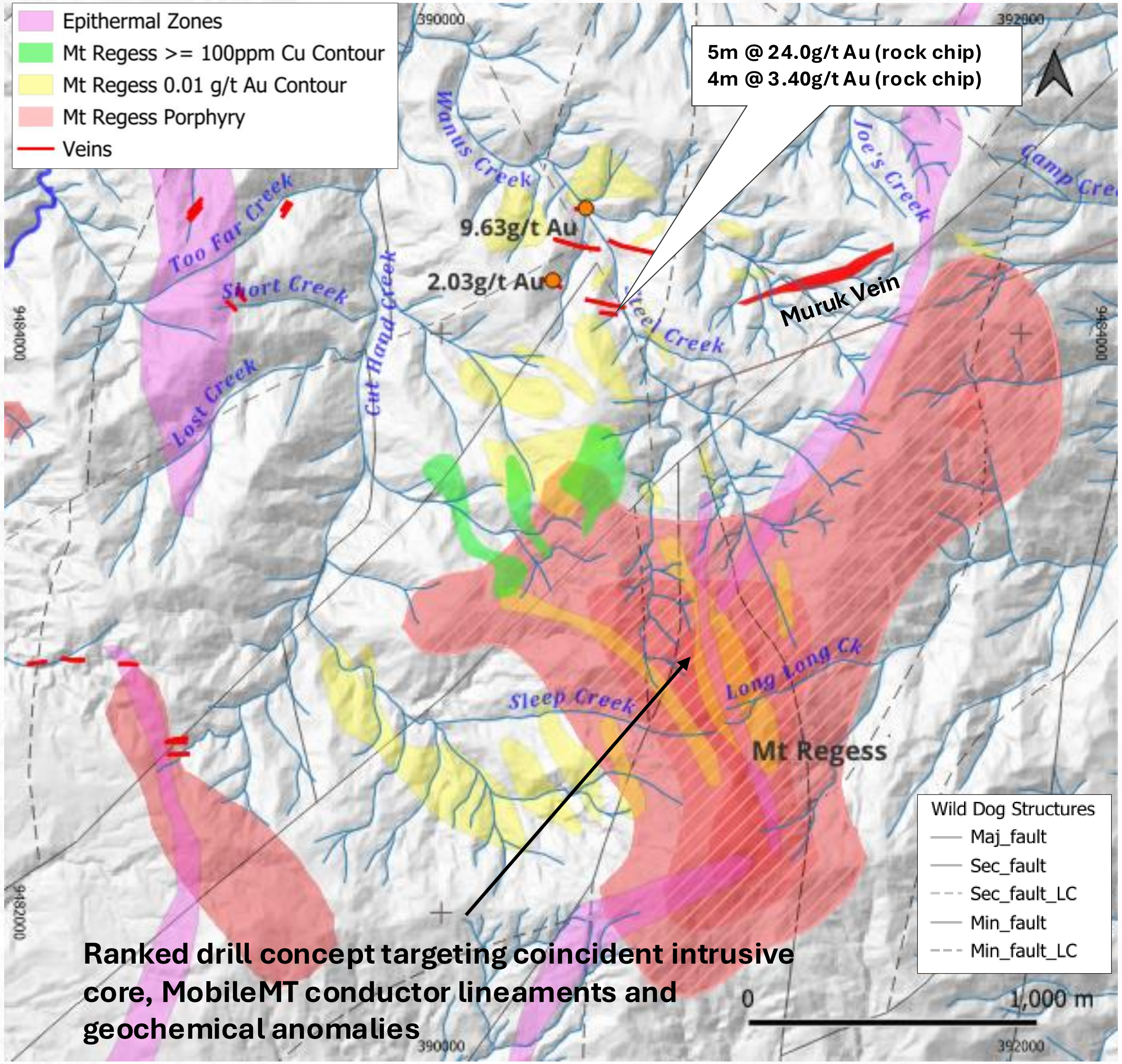
Geological Framework
- Andesitic–dacitic volcanic host sequence (Nengmutka Volcanics)
- Magnetic intrusive interpreted at depth, locally exposed
- Widespread argillic–sericitic alteration, locally silicified

Mineralisation Characteristics
- Epithermal Au veining in surrounding corridors
- Cu–Mo anomalism associated with intrusive margins
- Rock chips up to multi-gram Au with Mo and Cu pathfinders
- Soil geochemistry outlines coincident Au and Cu halos
- Magnetic anomaly supports intrusive centre interpretation

Historical Work
- Limited historic trenching and shallow drilling
- No systematic deep porphyry testing completed
- Target remains open along strike and at depth

Exploration Thesis
- Mt Regess interpreted as potential intrusive centre
- Possible porphyry driver beneath epithermal system
- Targeting potassic core at depth beneath argillic halo
- MobileMT and magnetics support depth continuity

Next Steps
- Detailed intrusive mapping and alteration vectoring
- Multi-element geochemistry (Cu, Au, Mo, pathfinders)
- Refined geophysical modelling



Wild Dog: World-Class Analogues

This comparison benchmarks Sinivit and the broader Wild Dog corridor against well-endowed low- to intermediate-sulphidation epithermal systems globally

District	Size	Model	Lode Characteristics	Ore shoot Size	Vertical Extent	Width	Avg Grade	Strike	Orientation
Sinivit **(ENB, PNG)**	Inferred 139koz Au (Sinivit) 33koz Au (Kavasuki)	Low/Intermediate? Epithermal with potential High-Sulphidation overprint	Vein Breccias hosted within early silicification and veining.	150m length 150m vertical	200m Ore shoots	1-10m	17g/t Au	Shoots 150m Main Structure ~15km	NNE striking and NW dipping
Comstock **(Nevada, USA)**	8.3Moz Au 192Moz Ag (Mined)	Low-Intermediate Sulphidation epithermal	A combination of small, lenticular, intermittent ore shoots contained within a much larger mass of Sub ore-grade massive veins, breccias, and stockwork veins	Individual ore bodies rarely extended more than 150m vertically and most <150m long	Overall ~700m Ore shoots 150m	Mined widths mostly 10-17m	Avg up to 87.4g/t Au and 1834.3g/t Ag	Main structure traceable >15km Ore-bearing part ~4,200m Shoots 150m	2 ore bodies have W dip, the rest had E to nearly vertical dips
Kupol (Russia)	5.8Moz Au 63.84Moz Ag Produced	Low Sulphidation	Sub-horizontal ore shoots controlled by intersection of faults and andesites & steepening of faults to more dilational orientation	Economic mineralization occurs most of 5.5km length and 700m vertical extent	700m Best Grades 200-400m	Avg 4m reaches 20m	16.9g/t Au 214g/t Ag	5.5km	NS Striking E dip 75-90
Acupan-Itogon **(Philippines)**	7.2 Moz Au mined 3.18Moz Au Remaining	Intermediate sulfidation	Qtz-Carb veins and hydrothermal breccias. High-grade shoots occur at structural intersection	50-300m length 100->400m vertical	~1km (Considerably larger than most epithermal)	Vein Avg 0.5-1m Max 12m	6.1g/t Au	ore-bearing 2km Regional 5-10km corridor	NE Strike Steep SE dip
Sott Lode (Pajingo) **(QLD, Australia)**	386Koz Au 1.51Moz Ag	Low Sulphidation	Orebody occurs at change in strike (Dilatancy). High-grade at hinge vein	330 long and 150m vertical	Ore shoot 150m	Vein 4-23m	9.9g/t Au 38.9g/t Ag	Ore shoot (330m) within 2.5km structure	
Vera Nancy (Pajingo) **(QLD, Australia)**	7.7Moz Au	Low Sulphidation	Discrete steeply plunging shoots with short strike lengths, developed in dilational positions	5 main shoots 150-500m length 100-400m vertical	Ore shoots 100-400m below surface	Ore Shoots 1-10m	11g/t Au	Ore body 2.1km Main structure >6km	NE strike SW dip 55-90
Purisma-Colon vein system Pachucha-Real del Monte (Mexico)	6.01Moz Au 1,286Moz Ag (District) 77-100Moz Ag mined (Purisma-Colon veins)	Intermediate Sulphidation	Stockworks and sub-parallel veins	Largest 1,000m length 650m vertical	Overall 650m Bonanza Zone 200m	Vein 0.5-5m	350-400g/t Ag	Bonanza Zone 900m	NS Striking E dip 75-88

Wild Dog: World-Class Analogues cont….

What the Global Models Show

- World-class epithermal deposits are shoot-controlled systems, not uniformly mineralised veins.
- Mineralisation occurs as discrete high-grade shoots within broader structural corridors.

Typical shoot dimensions globally:~150m vertical extent

- 200–400m strike length
- Focused within structurally dilational zones

High-grade shoots are commonly concentrated at:

- Fault intersections
- Changes in strike or dip
- Zones of structural reactivation and enhanced dilation

Vertical metal zonation is characteristic:

- Au–Ag dominant at boiling/mixing levels
- Transition to increased base metals at depth
- Structural thinning and evolving fluid chemistry defining shoot limits

What This Means for Wild Dog

- Sinivit sits within a 15+ km structurally prepared corridor capable of hosting multiple shoots.
- Observed copper overprint and structural complexity are consistent with deeper vertical zonation seen in major systems.
- Typical global shoot dimensions align with the scale already emerging at Sinivit.
- The critical next step is defining the vertical tops and bottoms of shoots and creating a predictive framework that can be systematically applied across the broader Wild Dog district.

Wild Dog: Comparisons With Other Epithermal Systems Worldwide

Comstock

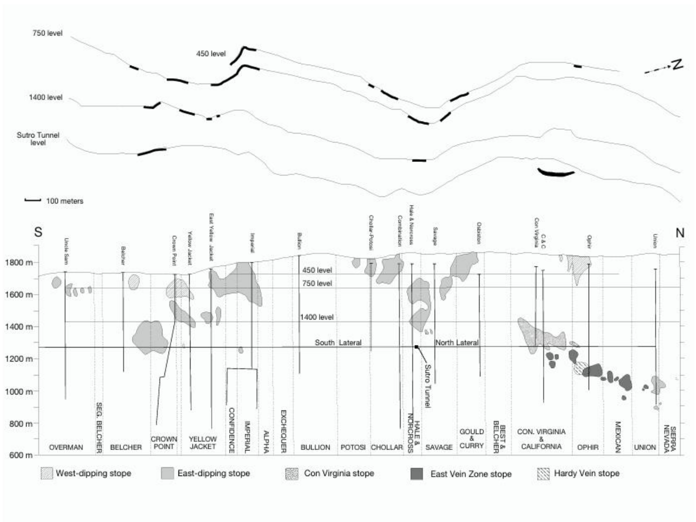
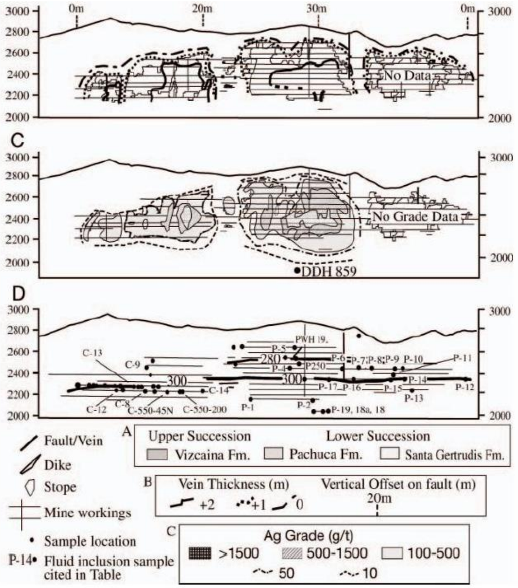
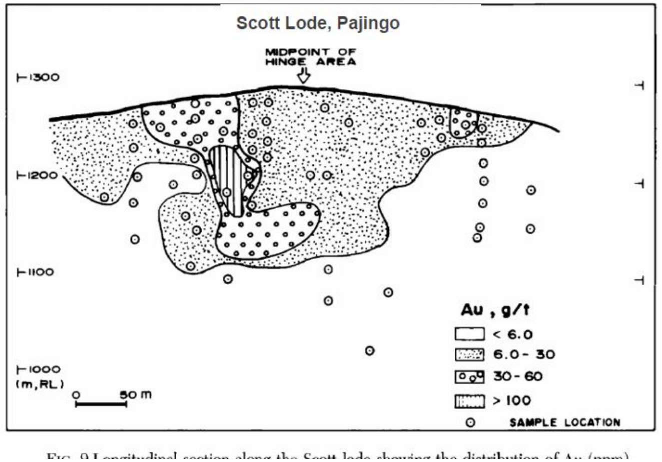


FIG. 6. Longitudinal vertical projection of the Comstock lode, East vein zone, and Hardy vein looking N 75° W and showing locations of stoped orebodies; compiled from maps in Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology mining district files. At top, four levels shown in plan of the Comstock fault zone west wall with the locations of stopes. Modified from J. Sprecher (unpub. report, 1982, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology mining district files) structural contour map based on data from Becker (1882).

Purisima-Colon



Scott Lode, Pajingo



Kupol

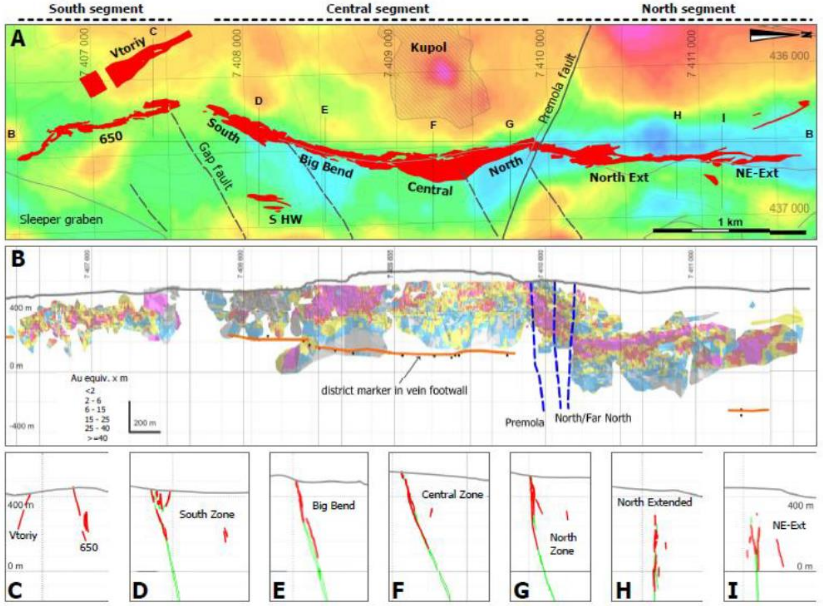


Fig. 8. A). Kupol vein surface projection (red) over airborne magnetics, total field image (blue is relatively low magnetic intensity, red is high). The three fault-bound domains of the vein are named along the top, and the various zones of the vein referred to in the text (S HW = South Hanging Wall). B). Longitudinal section of Kupol vein looking west, with color-contoured Au grade × thickness. Also shown are the Premola and North/Far North faults (blue dashed lines) and the position of the district marker in the immediate vein footwall (orange lines), showing north-side-down displacement across the Premola-North fault corridor. C to I). East-west sections through the vein looking north showing geometry of ore-grade vein (red) and subeconomic vein (green). Rhyolite dike interference not shown. South of the Premola fault, ore-grade vein is exposed at the present-day surface, whereas to the north, economic grades are 150 to 200 m below surface. The vein segments appear wider in the map view (A) because they are vertical projections of dipping structures.

Vera Nancy, Pajingo

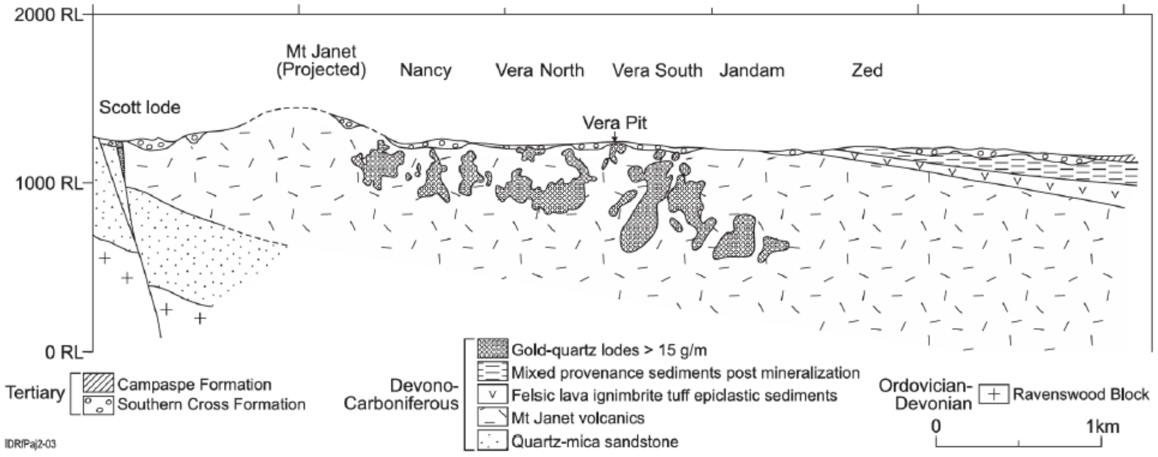
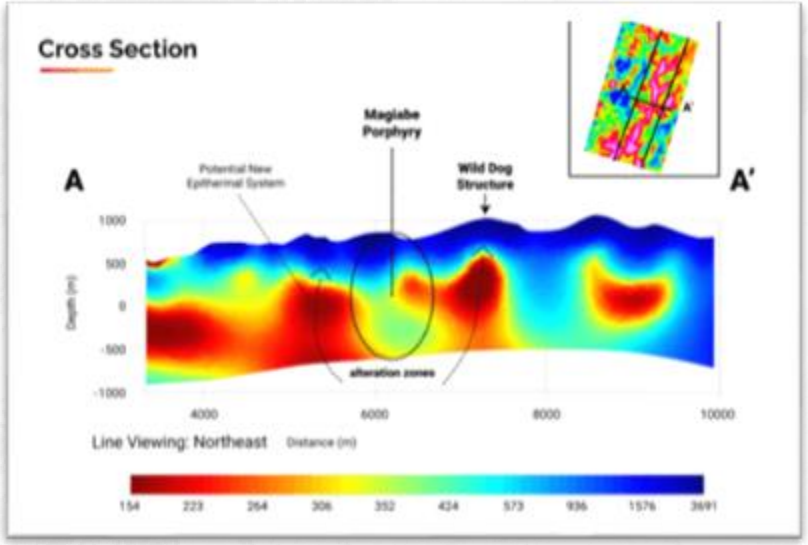


Figure 2. The Pajingo Au Deposits in plan and section in relation to the cover sequences and the hosting fracture systems.

Wild Dog MobileMT – AIMEX Geophysics Interpretation

Scope of Work

- Integrated interpretation of 2025 Airborne MobileMT, magnetics, VLFRe-interpretation of historical 2010 ground 3DIP / resistivity survey
- Magnetic filtering (RTP, 1VD, AGC, TILT, Analytic Signal)
- 3D voxel conductivity modelling and lineament extraction
- Integration with historical geology and geochemistry



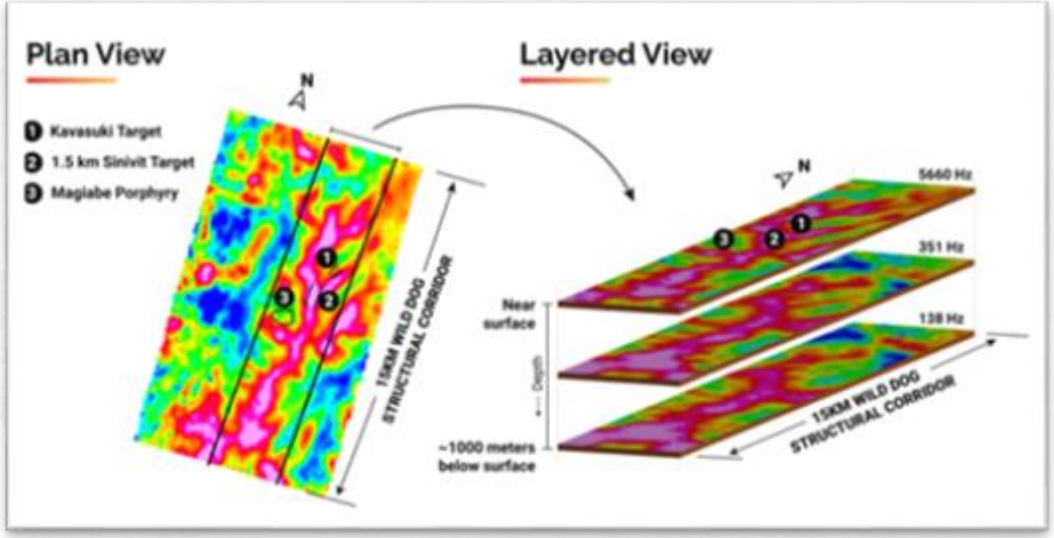
Key Technical Findings

1. District-Scale Epithermal System

- 15 km strike length conductive vein system
- Deep west-dipping sulphide feeder structure
- Wild Dog interpreted as a splay off the main structure
- Multiple parallel conductive lineaments east and west

2. Magiabe Identified as Porphyry Driver

- Funnel-shaped, steeply dipping conductive body
- Central magnetic potassic core (~900 m diameter)
- Outer chargeability + conductivity halo (pyrite ± chalcopyrite)



Wild Dog MobileMT– SGC Interpretation

Scope of Work

- Independent review and modelling of Airborne MobileMT dataset3D resistivity inversion modelling
- Lithostructural domain interpretation
- Structural corridor mapping and intrusive boundary definition
- Integration with geological controls

Key Technical Contributions

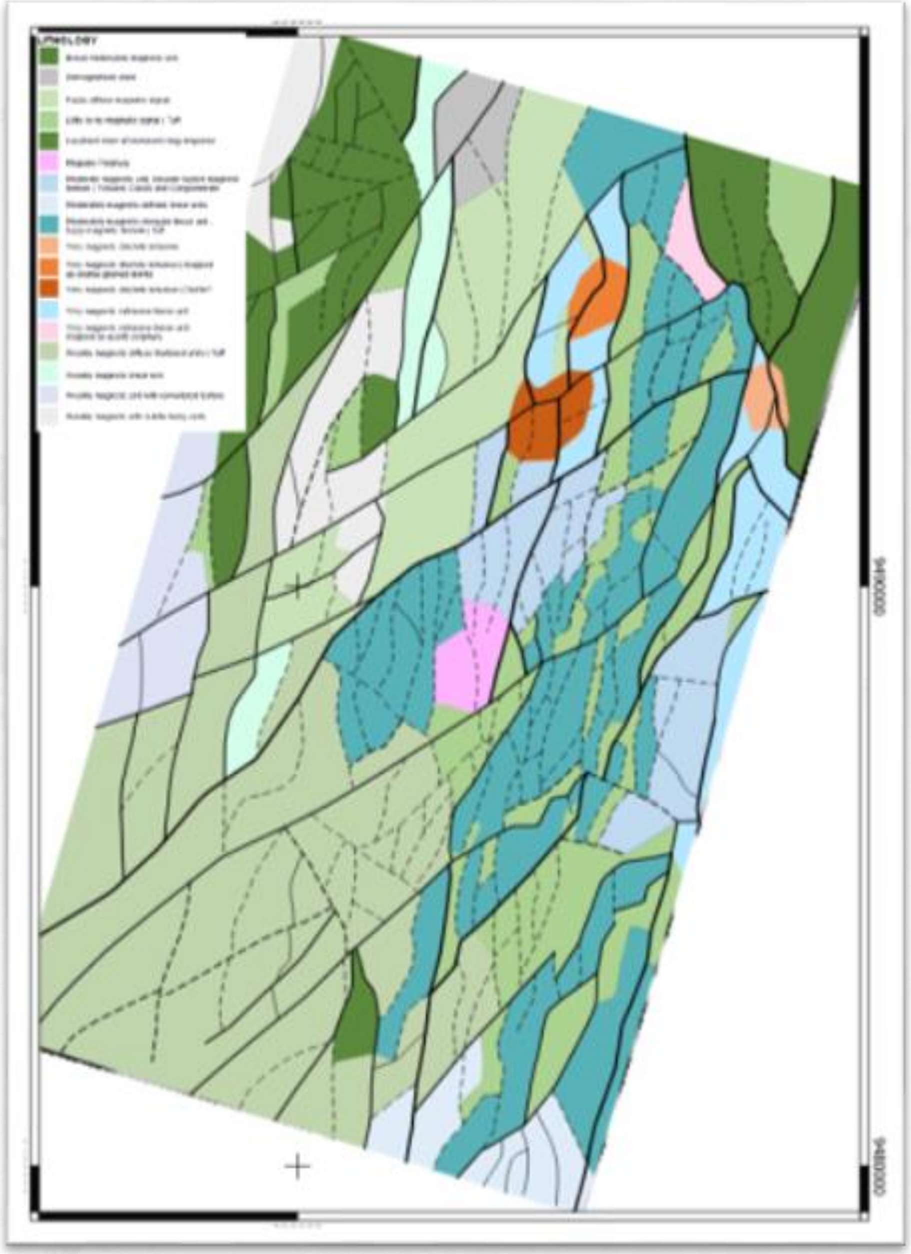
- Deep Structural Architecture
- Identification of major NNE-trending crustal-scale structures
- Recognition of dilational jog zones controlling mineralisation
- Linking Gunsap, Sinivit, Kavursuki and Regess into coherent structural corridor
- Helps validate structural control thesis

Intrusive Footprint Mapping

- Resistivity highs interpreted as intrusive bodies
- Resistivity lows outlining alteration halos
- Structural wrapping around intrusive centres

3D Resistivity Depth Slices

Modelled plan sections from surface to >700 m depth
Continuity of conductive zones at depth
Validation of deep sulphide potential beneath oxide zones
This strengthens the sulphide extension case at CSU and beyond.



Lithostructural Interpretation over the Wild Dog project

Wild Dog MobileMT– SGC Interpretation Continued

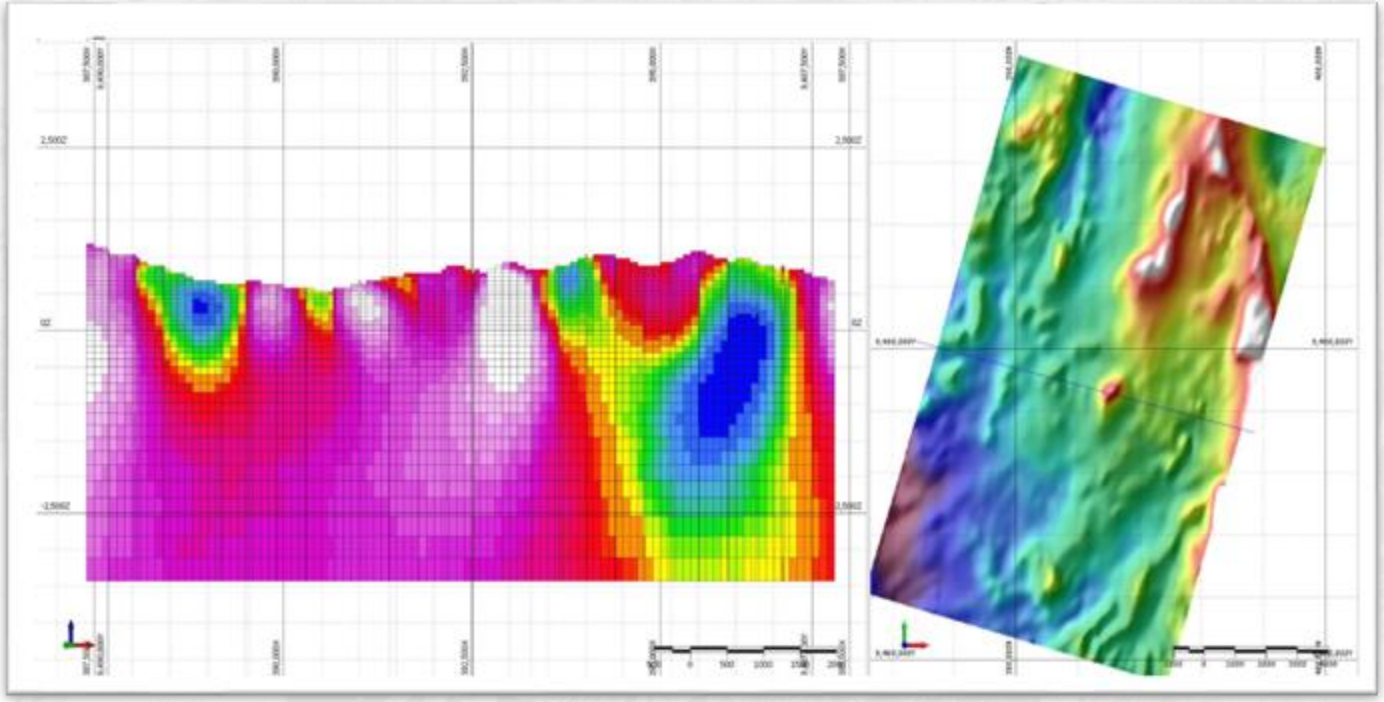
Strategic Implication

SGC work adds:

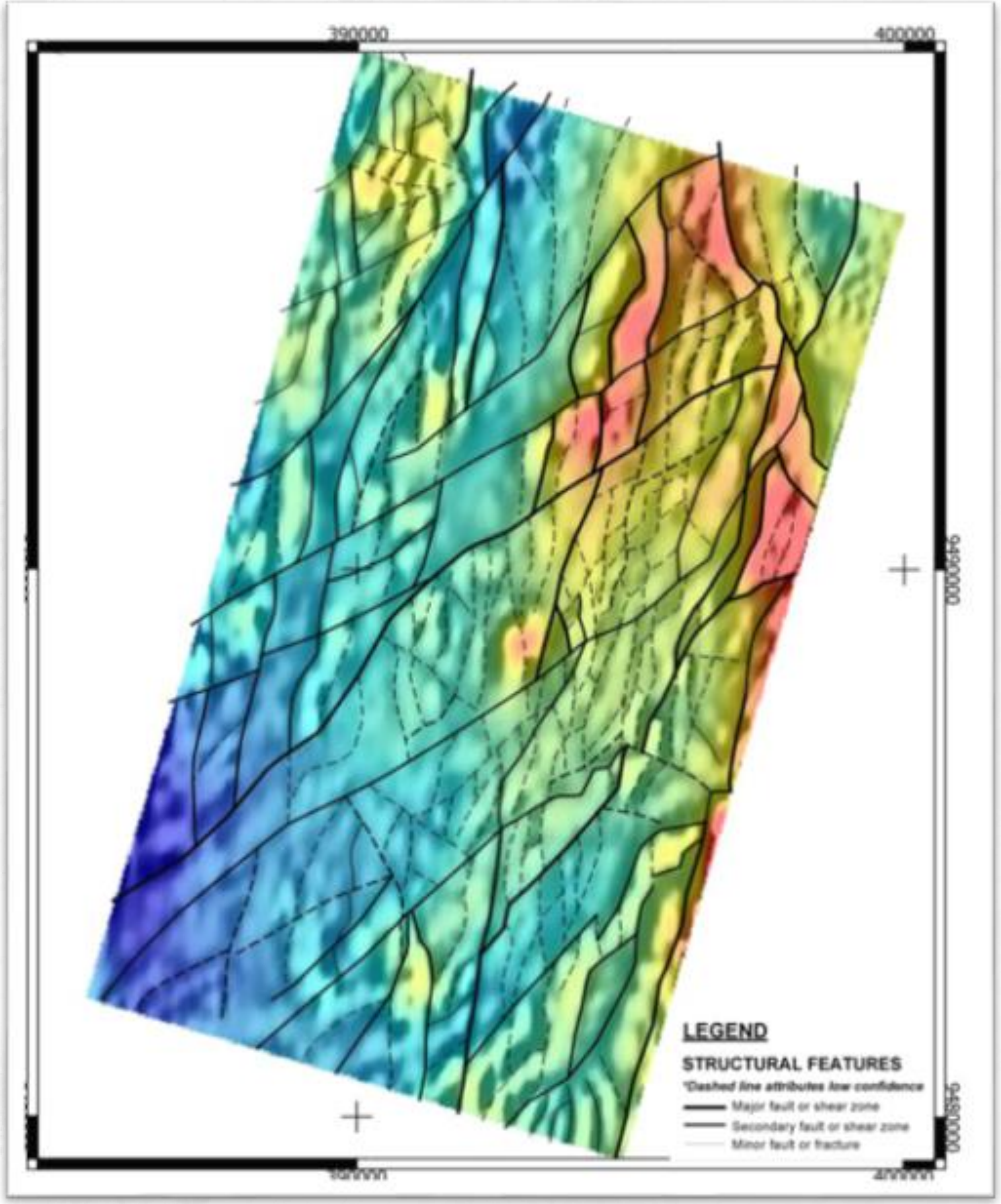
- Structural confidence
- Depth continuity modelling
- Independent validation of porphyry–epithermal linkage

Together with AIMEX, it provides:

- A coherent 3D magmatic–structural framework from surface oxide to deep sulphide feeder zones.

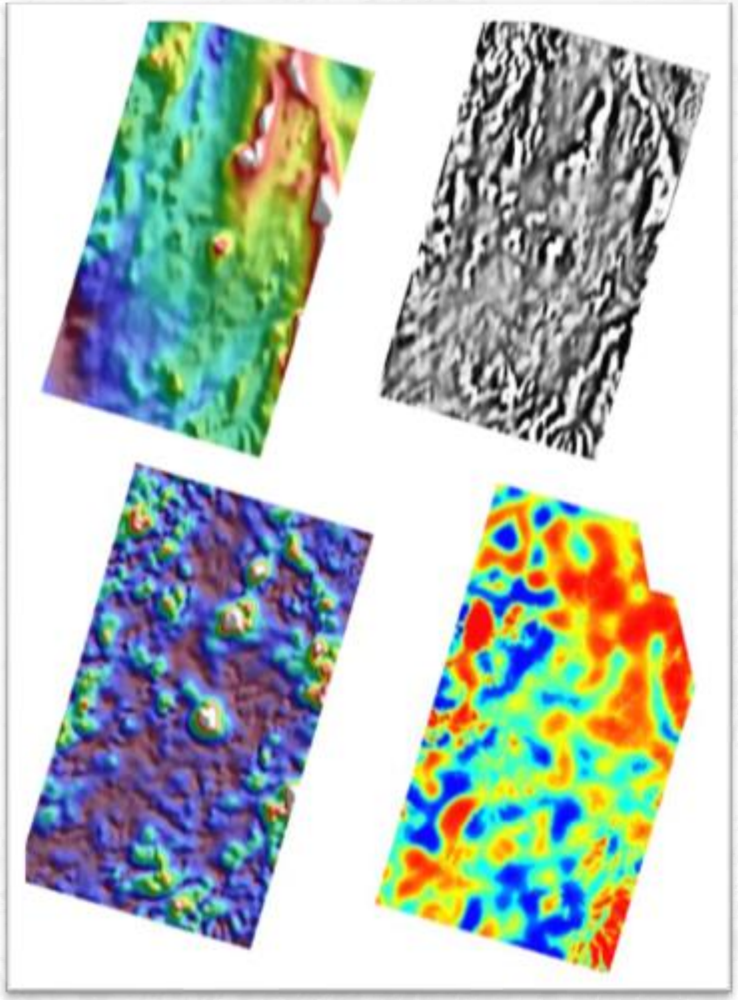


Wild Dog and Magiabe Airborne Magnetics Image

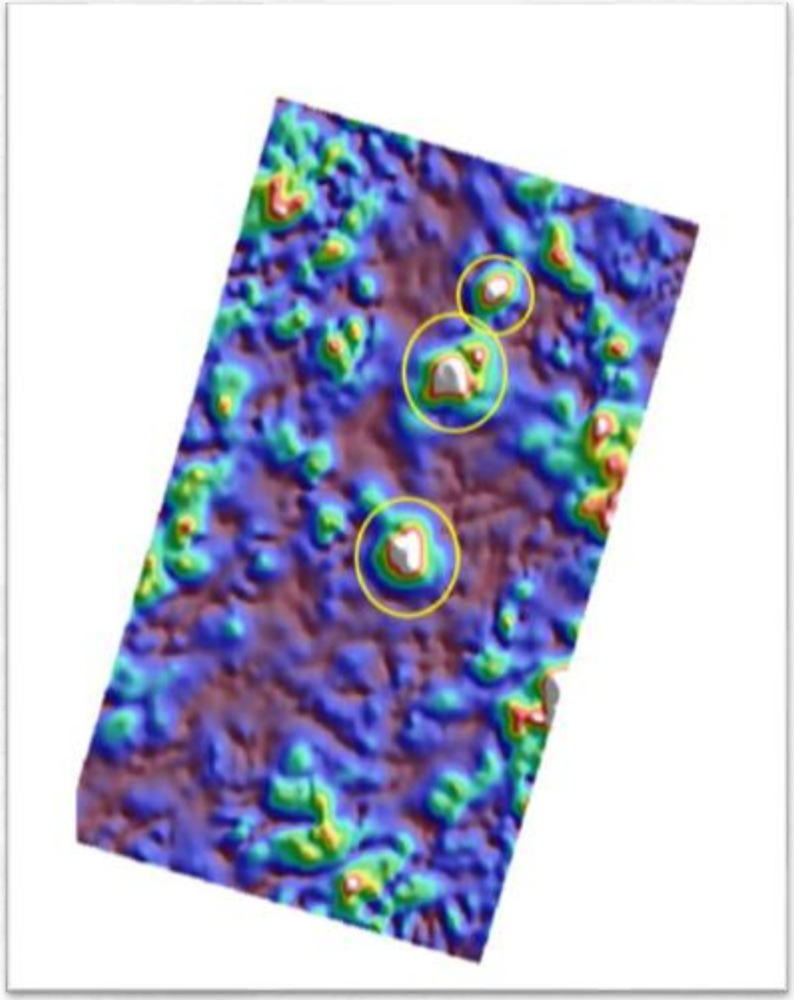


Structural interpretation overlain on RTP composite image

SGC Interpretation Continued



Top Right: RTP Magnetic image (L). Top left: RTP 2VD (NL). Bottom right: 200 m depth slice of MMT Bottom left: Analytic signal image (L).

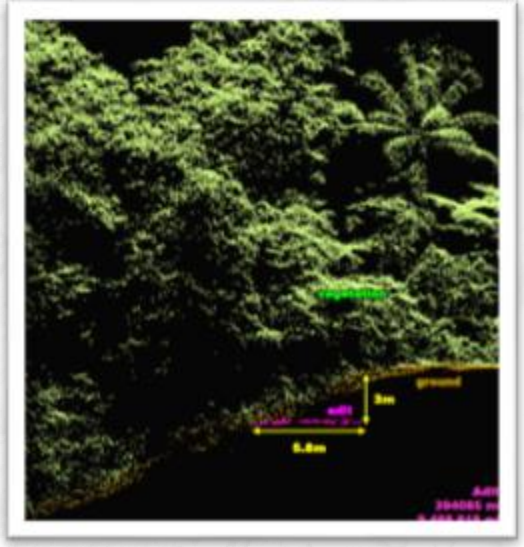


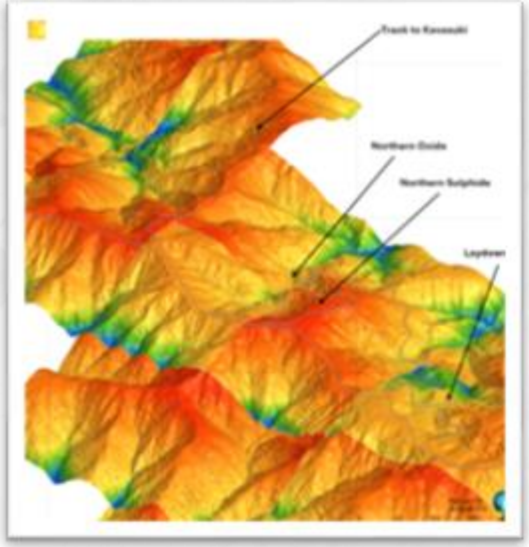
Analytic Signal Image with several of the discrete magnetic bodies interpreted as intrusives circled in yellow

Wild Dog LiDAR – Phase 1 Interpretation Update

Survey Status

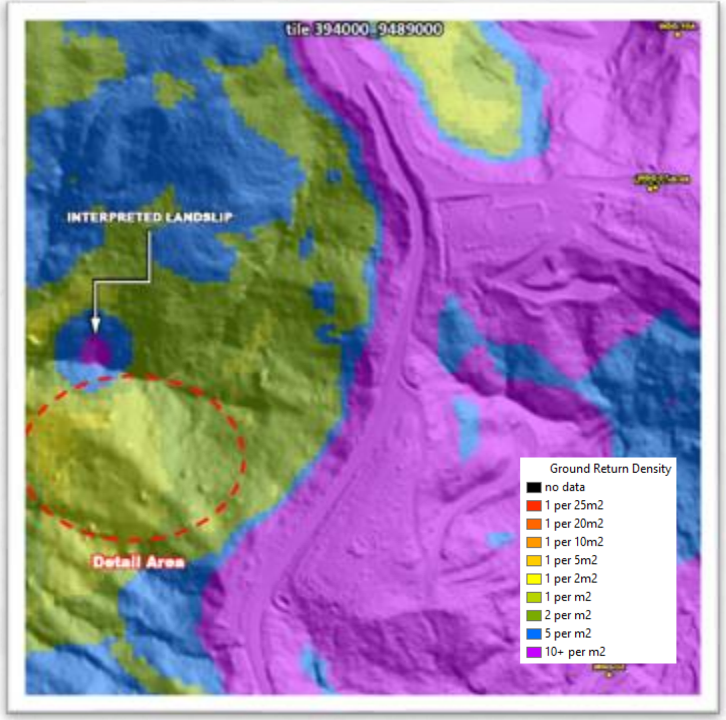
- Airborne LiDAR survey completed over ~194 km^2
- All core LiDAR deliverables received, including:
    - Classified point cloud
    - Raster elevation products (DTM/DSM)
    - Accuracy and validation report (pending)
    - Orthophoto mosaic





Phase 1 Interpretation Scope (GeoCloud)

- Structural lineament mapping from LiDAR terrain analysis (GIS shapefiles)
- Outcrop and exposure mapping using landslip and point-cloud analysis
- Integration into GPAC QGIS master workspace
- Interpretation summary and findings deck to support targeting discussions



Purpose & Value

- Provide a consistent, high-resolution structural framework across Wild Dog
- Improve confidence in corridor-scale structures, splays, and offsets
- Directly support:
    - Drill targeting and step-outs
    - Structural continuity analysis
    - Next Steps: Receive orthophoto mosaic, complete GeoCloud Phase
    - Roll results directly into 2026 drilling plans and visuals

Wild Dog Project Exploration Strategy

Objective

Establish a disciplined, data-driven pathway to advance the Wild Dog district from a collection of historical prospects into a coherent, ranked portfolio of epithermal and porphyry targets.

The 2026 regional program is designed to:

- Upgrade and validate vein inventory using modern geological standards
- Generate new, drill-ready targets independent of unreliable historic datasets
- Support near-term drilling decisions with defensible technical work
- De-risk district-scale upside through systematic geological evaluation
- This work runs in parallel with active drilling to maintain a sustainable project pipeline beyond 2026

Strategic Outcomes

- Continuous, technically credible news flow
- Demonstration of scale, depth potential, and system continuity
- Reduced single-target dependency
- Structured progression rather than speculative step-outs

Approach

- Parallel geological workstreams across priority corridors
- Consistent application of modern structural, alteration and geochemical frameworks
- Standardised ranking and advancement criteria for all prospects
- Integration of mapping, geochemistry and geophysics into unified targeting models
- Direct feed of outcomes into drilling priorities and market updates

Wild Dog Project Technical Roadmap (Next 2–3 Years)

System-Scale Vectoring & Fertility Assessment

- Quantify magmatic fertility (Sr/Y, Eu anomaly, Ti/Sr, Ba/Zr, REE patterns)
- Trace-element vectors: Au–Sb–As (LS) → Te–Mo–W–Cu (HS–Porphyry transition)
- Vertical metal zonation modelling (Au–Ag caps vs Cu–Mo cores)
- Alteration mineral chemistry (white mica Tschermak, chlorite thermometry)
- Spectral & pXRF alteration mapping integrated with radiometrics (K/Th/U)

Structural Architecture & Fluid Pathways

- 3D structural framework modelling (corridor-scale fault architecture)
- Oriented core structural inversion for shoot plunge vectors
- Vein kinematics (extensional vs dilational regimes)
- Crack-seal analysis & vein density quantification
- Breccia classification (hydrothermal, crackle, phreatic, collapse)
- Paragenetic sequencing linked to metal pulses

Systematic depth stepping along structural corridors

- Vector drilling toward increasing Cu–Mo–Te signatures
- Gradient Array IP + MT to map chargeability & resistivity contrasts
- Targeting concealed intrusions (Magiabe) using geochem–geophys integration
- Magnetics for potassic cores / intrusive geometry
- Evaluate telescoping intensity and vertical compression

Time, Fluid Evolution & Regional Predictivity

- U–Pb zircon dating of intrusives
- Re–Os on sulphides for mineralisation timing
- Ar–Ar on alteration phases
- Stable isotopes (O–H–S) for fluid source discrimination
- Fluid inclusion thermometry & salinity evolution
- Regional-scale biogeochemical vectors for concealed systems

Wild Dog Exploration: Two-Rig Drilling Program

Strategic PNG Drilling Partner – Zenex Drilling

- 25+ years operating in PNG
- 86% PNG national workforce
- 5.06M LTI-free hours
- Operational bases in Lihir and Lae

Rig 1:

Sandvik DE810 – Diamond/RC Rig

- Primary Resource & Deep Exploration Platform
- Full PQ–BQ diamond capability
- Designed for deep structural and resource drilling
- Proven performance in PNG terrain

Rig 2:

Eijkelkamp LRS275 DUO – Sonic + Diamond

- Sonic drilling through clay caps and oxide
- PQ–BQ diamond coring capability
- Ideal for regolith transition and structural corridor testing
- High productivity, fast mobilization

- Parallel drilling across multiple targets
- Full PQ–BQ core control
- Systematic testing from surface to depth
- Accelerated metres drilled per quarter

Wild Dog Exploration: Community Relations

Early, Proactive Engagement

GPAC hosted a major community bung at Rieit Village, bringing together thousands from the Baining and Tolai regions, local settlers, and visitors.

Our Focus

- Clear communication: exploration, not mining
- Transparency on environmental responsibility
- Early inclusion of landowners and local communities
- Building long-term trust from day one

Structured Community Framework

- Dedicated Community Relations Superintendent onsite
- Strong relationships with senior provincial leadership and Sinivit Landowners Association (SLOA)
- Village Liaison Officers (VLOs) working directly with SLOA and ILGs
- Ongoing monthly community relations budget in place

Key Takeaway

The people of East New Britain are partners in this journey.
This project is being built through transparency, structure, and shared purpose.

Community Relations Photos













Wild Dog Exploration: Infrastructure & Operational Readiness

Established Base of Operations

- Renovated operations house at Rieit/Accommodation infrastructure
- Power/Internet
- Purpose-built coreshed facility completed
- Newly hand-built 60-person camp for drill expansion
- Locally sourced timber and materials

Mobile Fleet & Heavy Equipment

- Dozer and excavator onsite
- Five locally hired troop carriers
- Access tracks upgraded and widened
- Tracks now supporting light vehicles and equipment

Local Procurement & Employment

- 24/7 local security team engaged
- Local food suppliers contracted
- Local cooks, cleaners and electricians employed
- Local coreshed technicians supporting processing

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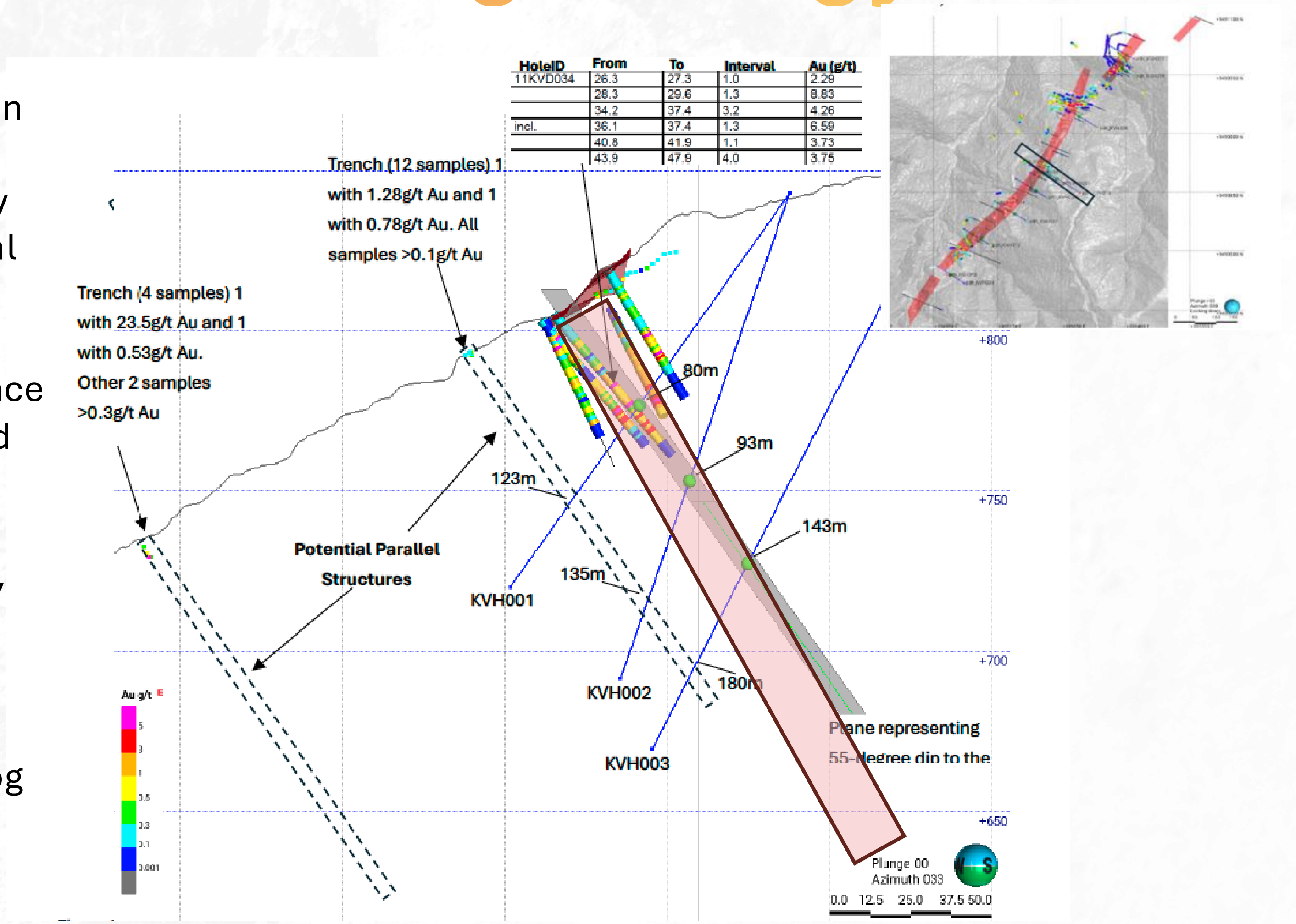
Kavursuki Target: Veins and Drilling Strategy

Initial Structural Confirmation Phase

- First three holes test the interpreted 55° east-dipping vein geometry
- 30 m step-downs designed to confirm vertical continuity
- Holes collared east of the vein to optimise true structural intercept
- Drilling targeted within a ~300 m chargeability anomaly
- Supported by historic trenching up to 23.5 g/t Au at surface
- Parallel structures identified to the west remain untested

Program Objective

- Confirm vein orientation, thickness and grade continuity
- Establish scale prior to systematic strike expansion
- Convert historic high-grade surface results into drill-defined mineralisation
- Position Kavasuki as a northern extension of the Wild Dog system



HoleID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
11KVD034	26.3	27.3	1.0	2.29
	28.3	29.6	1.3	8.83
	34.2	37.4	3.2	4.26
incl.	36.1	37.4	1.3	6.59
	40.8	41.9	1.1	3.73
	43.9	47.9	4.0	3.75

Magiabe Track Update

Track Development Progress

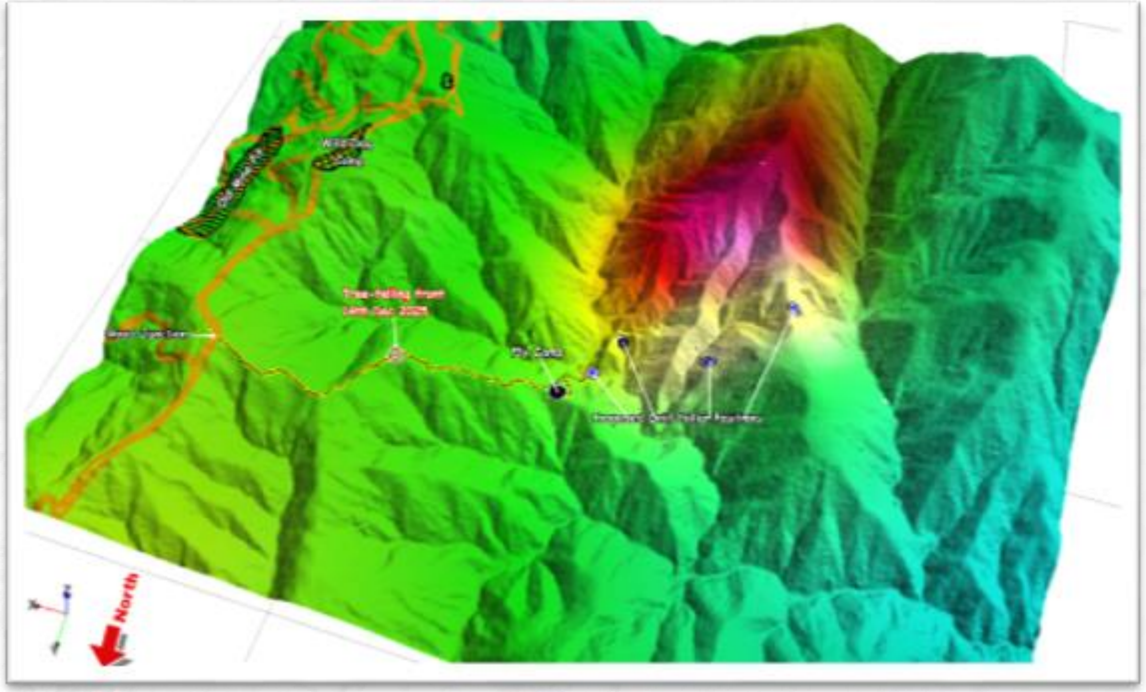
- Tree felling commenced 7 December
- ~600 m cleared (~46% of corridor)
- Tree clearing nearing completion
- Earthworks to commence following completion at Kavasuki

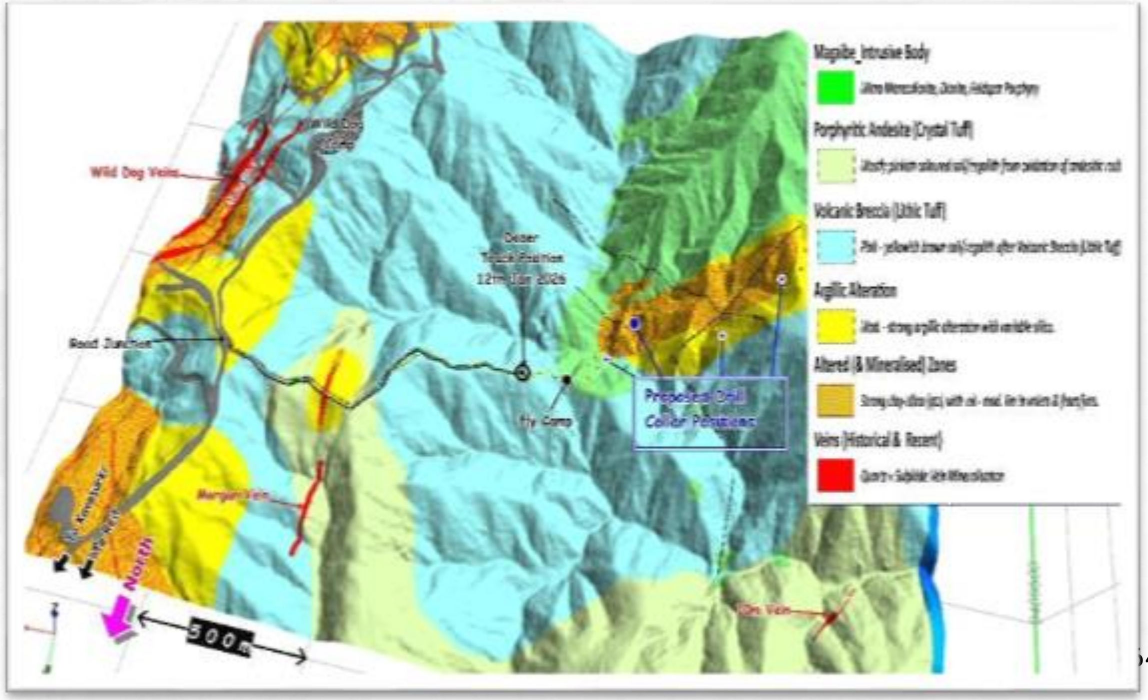
Earthworks Readiness

- Earthworks JSA completed
- Excavator scheduled to mobilise next week
- Track construction remains on budget

Safety & Supervision

- Detailed Tree Felling JSA implemented
- Experienced operators only for large-tree removal
- Exclusion zones, escape paths and communication protocols enforced
- Strong on-site supervision in place





Safety Systems – Complete & Operational

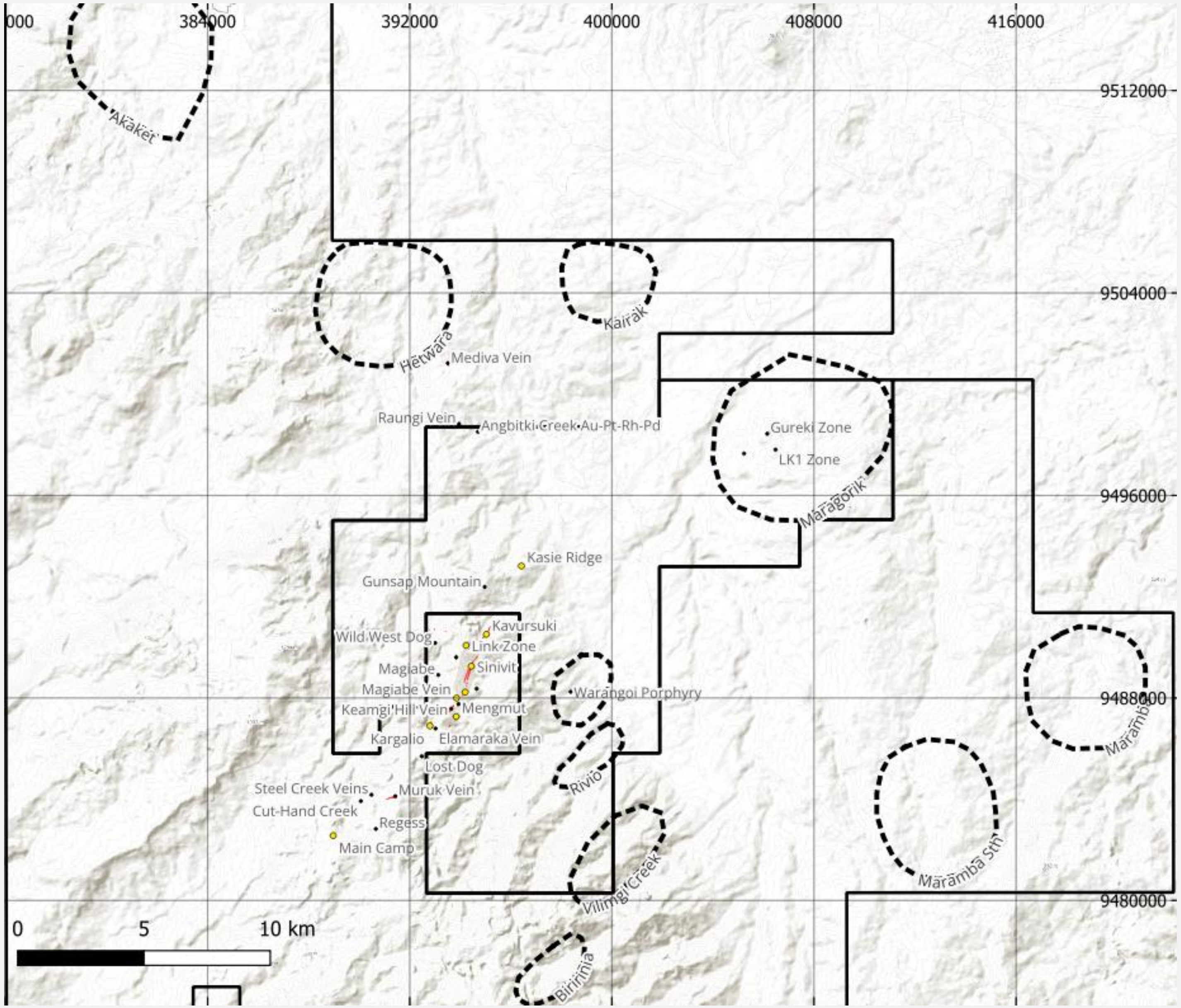
Raising Our Safety Standards Across PNG

- WHSMS finalized and aligned with ISO45001 and PNG Mining Act
- Seven structured folders: Legislation, Policies, Procedures, Registers, Forms, Contractors, Templates
- Central Document Register established with over 100 controlled documents including SOPs, templates, registers, and risk tools
- High-risk SOPs for drill rigs, fieldwork, and core handling now in use
- Emergency Management Plan, risk frameworks, incident reporting, and contractor management documentation active
- System embedded and training commenced across Wild Dog and Kesar sites

Impact

- Consistency and accountability across all teams and people in PNG
- Clear procedures for high-risk tasks
- Enhanced community and contractor safety
- Legally robust framework protecting executive accountability

Epithermal Shoot Target Pipeline



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