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ASX Market Announcements

Induced Polarisation Survey at Burra EL7389, New South Wales

Golden Cross Resources Ltd ("GCR") has completed a trial of Pole Dipole Induced Polarisation (PDIP) at Burra EL7389, south of Canbelego and east of Cobar (**Figure 1**), NSW. The wide spaced trial lines cross interpreted mineral trends linking known occurrences of mineralisation. See **Figure 2** for the survey lines locations with prospects and interpreted trend lines.

The pole-dipole configuration is designed to provide deeper penetration and is typically used to investigate larger-scale subsurface features and structures, that generate large chargeability and resistivity anomalies. IP surveys have been widely employed in the region to detect subsurface mineralisation.

The Cobar region is well endowed with high grade polymetallic deposits supporting long life mining operations. GCR holds strategically located tenements (**Figure 1**) in two areas, Canbelego (EL7389) and Gilgunnia (EL8270).

At Canbelego, EL7389 Burra is south from Mt Boppy Goldmine and east of the Canbelego Copper deposit.

The PDIP data was interpreted by CGR's consultant geophysicist. Chargeability anomalies were interpreted on Line 22406N at 10350E, 21200N at 11100E and 20,000N at 11250E (**Figure 3**).

Section plots showing observed IP pseudo-section and 2D inversion model are located in **Figures 4 to 7.**

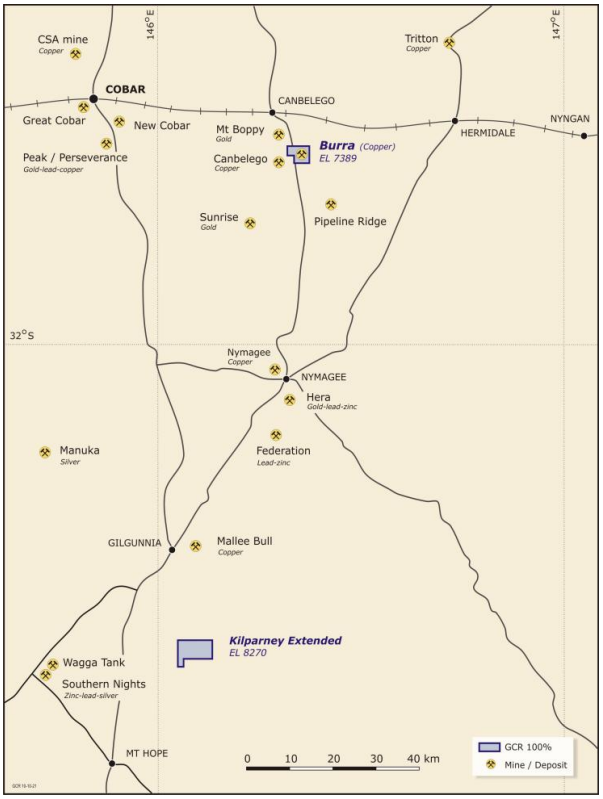

Figure 1: Cobar Region Projects

Further evaluation will assess the relationships with other data sets, interpreted trend lines and known occurrences of mineralisation. Infill IP lines at 200m spacing have been recommended to determine the along-strike continuity of chargeability anomalies and assist 3D modelling.

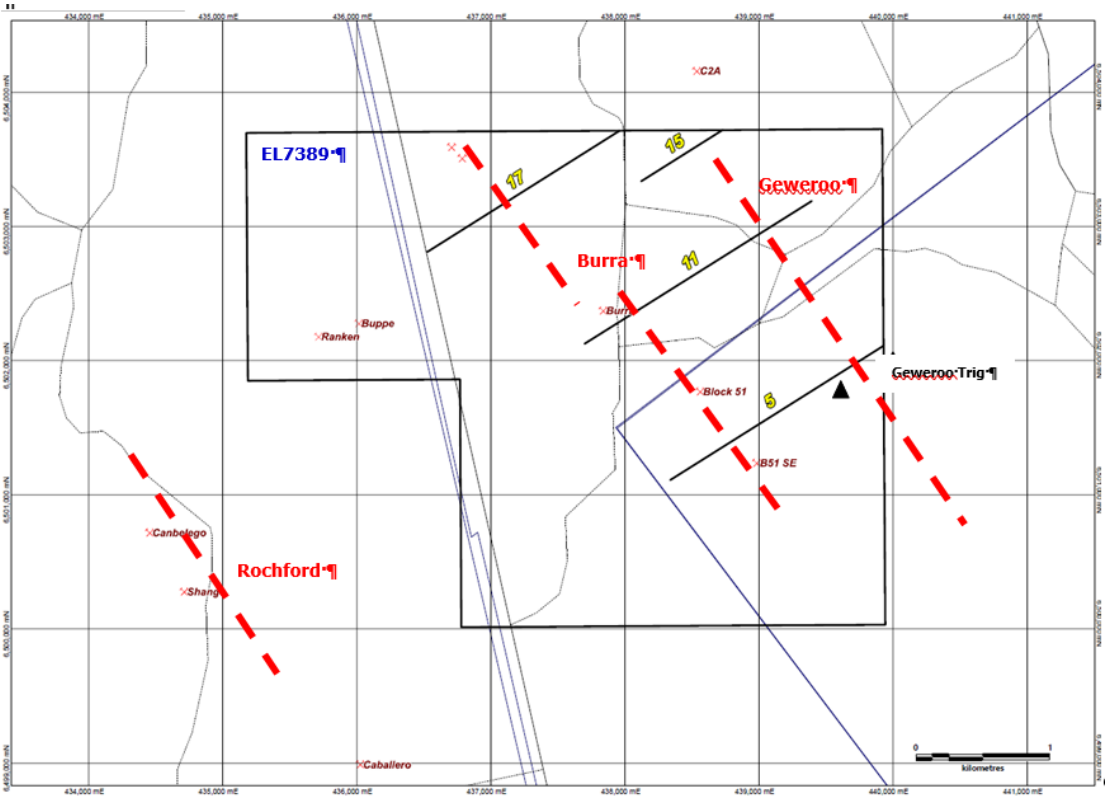

Figure 2: Survey Lines Locations
[showing prospects and interpreted trend lines]

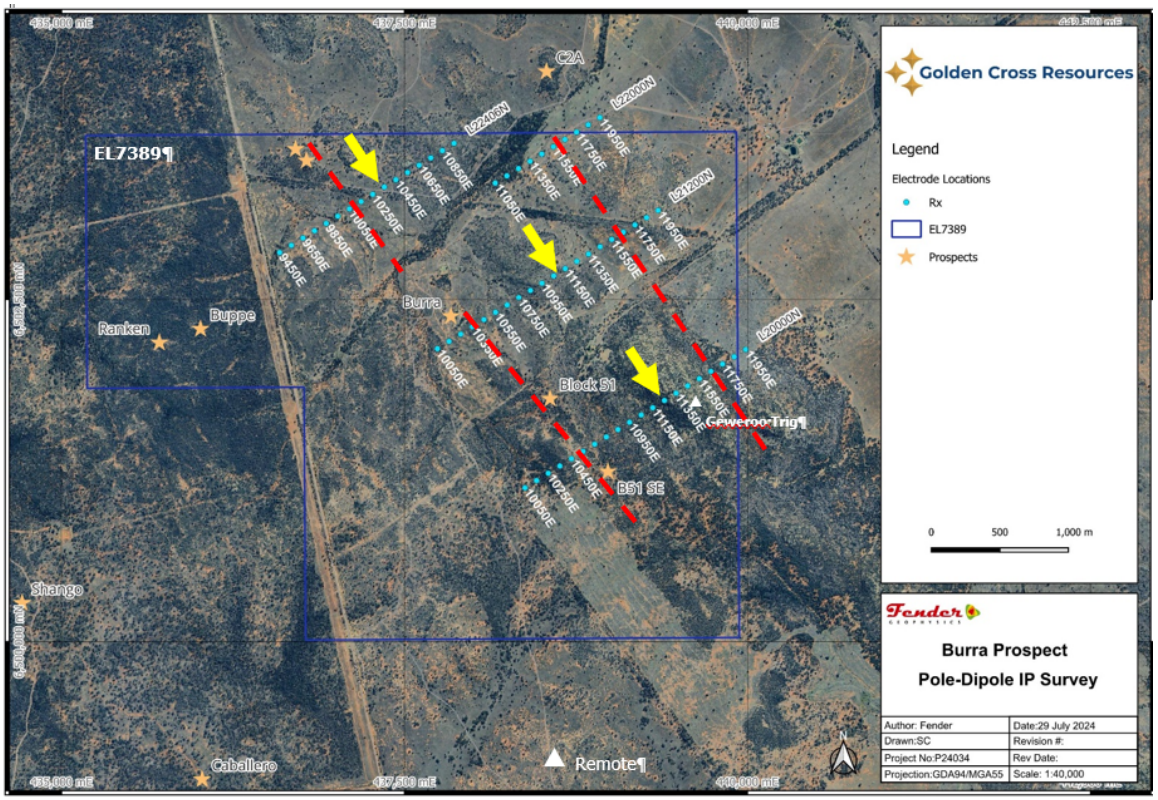

Figure 3: Trial PDIP Line Locations
[showing interpreted trend lines (red) and chargeability anomalies (yellow arrow)]

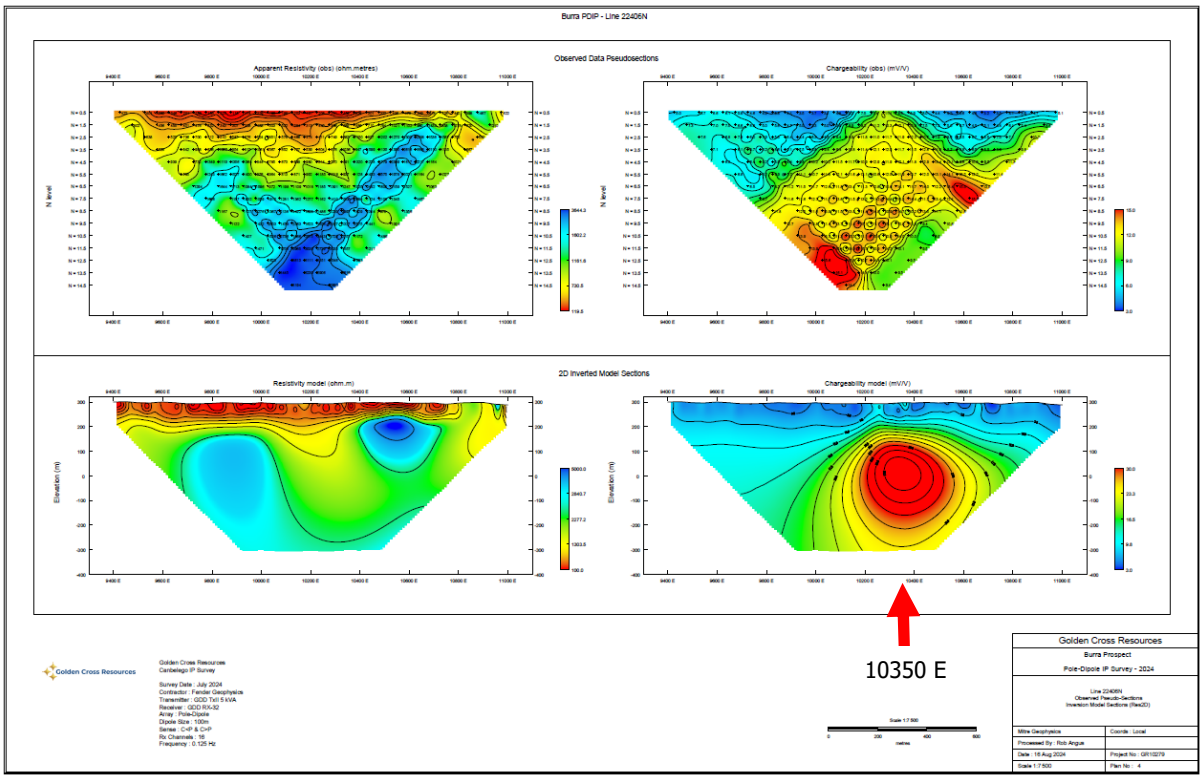

Figure 4: Section Plots Line 22406N
[highest chargeability. 35mV/V]

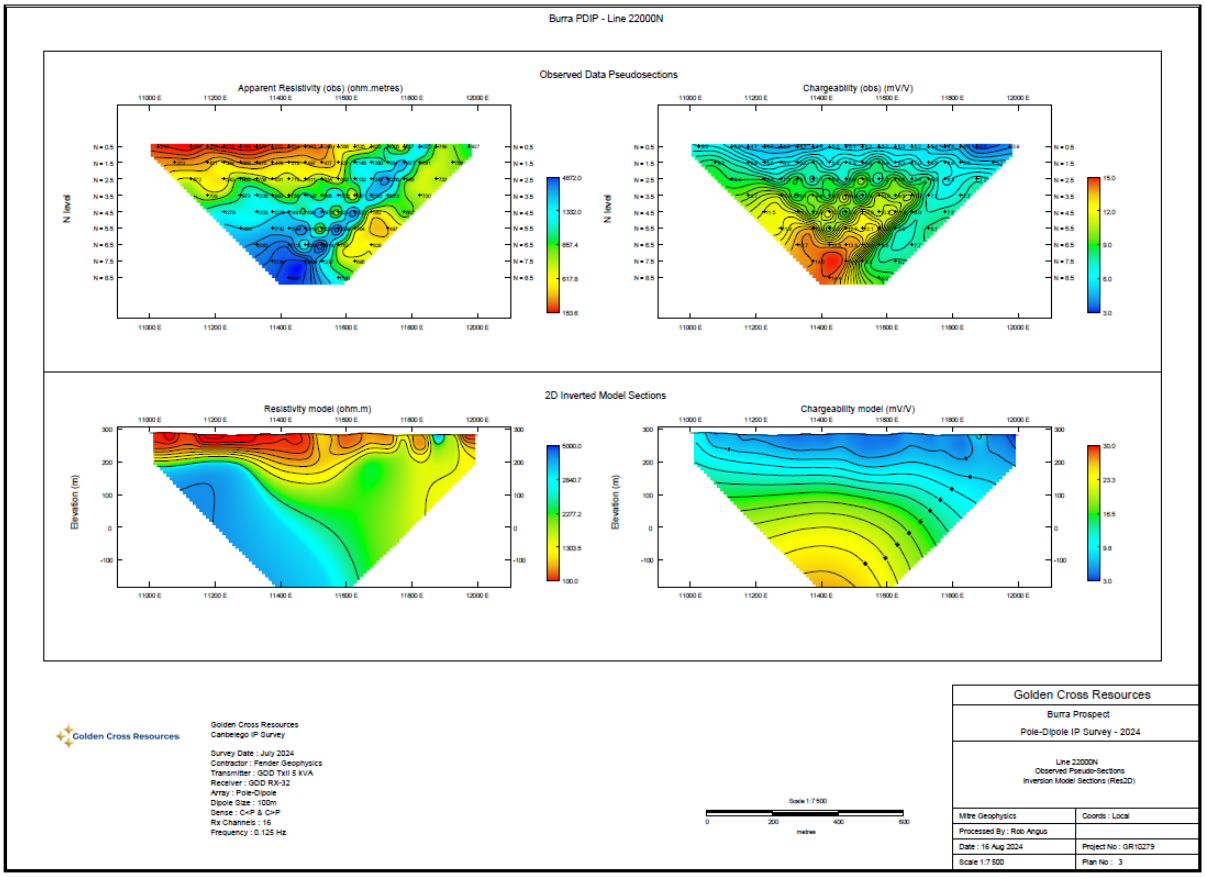

Figure 5: Section Plots Line 22000N
[possible deep source]

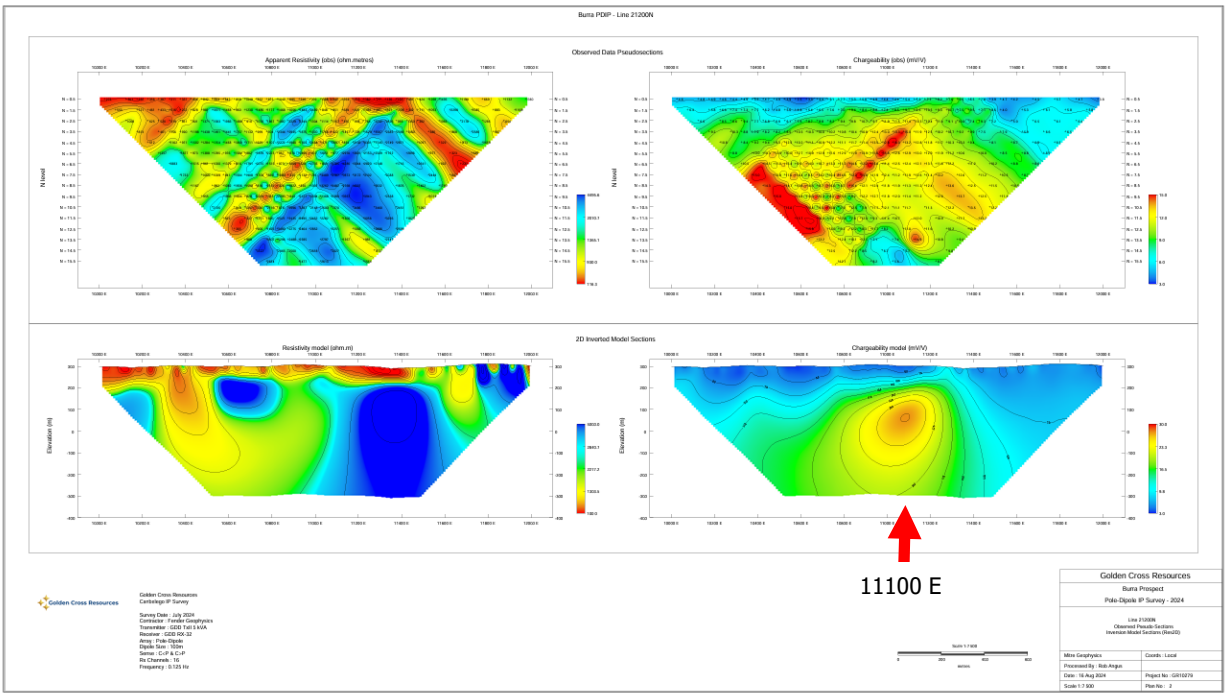

Figure 6: Section Plots Line 21200N
[chargeability. 27.5mV/V]

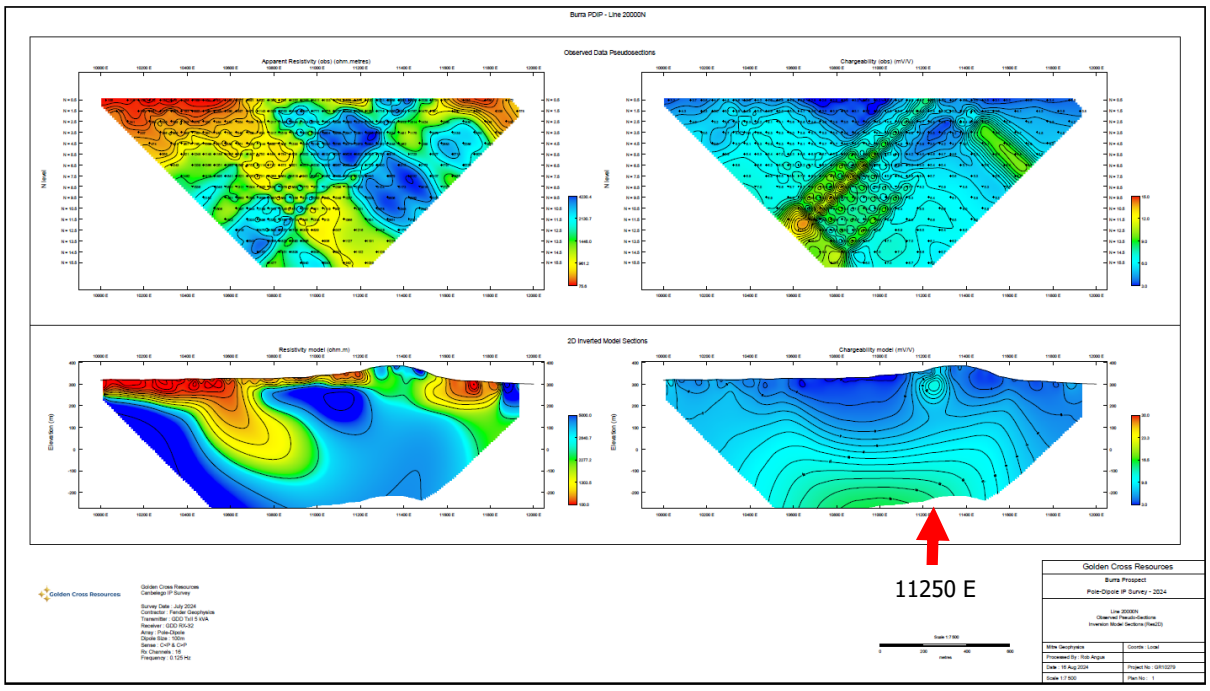

Figure 7: Section Plots Line 20000N
[chargeability 11 mV/V]

Previous announcements

14 August 2024: "Induced Polarisation Geophysical Surveys at Burra EL7389 New South Wales"

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information from previous reports, compiled by Mr Bret Ferris, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. (AIG). Mr Ferris is a geological consultant to Golden Cross Resources Ltd, and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Ferris consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on that information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Golden Cross Resources Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Authorised for release by
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Appendix 1: JORC Compliance Statement

Geophysical Survey: Burra Trial PDIP

Sections 1 and 2 of Table 1, JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Pole-dipole (PDIP) surveys aim to provide deeper penetration t investigate larger scale subsurface features and structures., identifying large chargeability and resisitivity anomalies. • The PDIP Survey was undertaken by Fender Geophysics between 18 July 2024 and 28 July 2024. A comprehensive logistics report was supplied. • In a PDIP survey measurements are taken by moving a current electrode and potential electrode along a survey line, while keeping a third remote electrode fixed at a location several kilometres away . • Electrode pairs are arranged in a Transmitter / Receiver configuration and moved along the survey line. Tx and Rx are separated by 50m, with readings on the receiver every 100m, resulting in 16 x 100m receiver readings along a 1.5km long survey line. • Receiver electrodes were standard non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were buried metal plates • Equipment used included a GDD TxIV 9kVA Transmitter and a GDD Rx32 16 channel IP Receiver • The transmit frequency used was 0.125 Hz (2 seconds on time and 2 seconds off time)
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Not applicable. No drilling in this report
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable. No drilling in this report
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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling in this report
Sub-sampling techniques and 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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Refer to "Sampling Techniques" for survey specifications • QAQC was undertaken by Fender personnel in the field. • Data processing and evaluation was undertaken by GCR's consultant geophysicist.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable. No drilling in this report
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.*	• The PDIP transmitter and receiver sites were positioned using a Garmin Garmin GPS62 GPS (3 m accuracy). • MGA grid system; zone 55, using GDA94 datum.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The trial survey lines were spaced at 1200 metres, with readings at 100m intervals along the lines • Not applicable. No drilling in this report
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.*	• The trial PDIP survey lines were oriented perpendicular to interpreted trend lines linking known mineral occurrences.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable. No samples analysed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews additional to the evaluation have been conducted.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Burra Project is held 100% by GCR under EL7389 (5 units, 14 square kilometres • EL7389 is current to 20 August 2027
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement has been subject of previous exploration by numerous companies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL7389 is prospective for structurally controlled base metal (copper, zinc, lead) and gold mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Not applicable. No drilling in this report

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Not applicable. No samples analysed
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable. No drilling in this report.
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.*	• Data maps are compiled at appropriate scale for summarising the work
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	•
Other	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material,*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
substantive exploration data	*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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ground truthing of the interpreted anomalies with reference to known occurrences. • The consultant geophysicist has recommended infill surveys at 200m line spacing