ASX Announcement

9 July 2026

EASTERN RESOURCES LIMITED

ASSAYS CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE ROCK CHIP RESULTS UP TO 12.3 g/t Au AT MARENGO

Highlights

- **All samples returned anomalous to elevated levels of gold; 20 samples exceeded 1.0 g/t Au and 13 samples exceeded 5.0 g/t Au, with a high of 12.3 g/t Au**
- **The results, together with historical high-grade rock chip results, confirms gold-silver rich mineralisation close to surface**
- **These high-grade results enhance the significant potential of the shallow high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins in a district undergoing encouraging project development.**

Eastern Resources Limited (**"Eastern Resources" or the** "**Company**") is pleased to announce encouraging assay results received from its maiden sampling work at the Marengo Gold project ("**Project**"), approximately 45km southeast of the 1.1Moz Mt Carlton Gold mine.

All 60 rock chip samples returned anomalous levels of gold. 20 samples exceeded 1.0 g/t Au and 13 samples exceeded 5.0 g/t Au, with an outstanding assay of 12.3 g/t Au. Considering the reconnaissance nature of sampling, the Company is pleased with the strike rate of significant gold results. The results enhance the significant potential for gold mineralisation with the Project, both in shallow high-grade quartz veins and larger scale porphyry epithermal style bulk mineralisation targets. An encouraging factor in this regard is the restarting of the nearby Mt Carlton gold mine.

Commenting on the fieldwork at the Marengo Project, Executive Director, Myles Fang, said:

"We are pleased to report encouraging results from recent sampling activities at Marengo enhancing our exploration outlook for the Project. Notably, rock chip sampling of the known gold-silver mineralization returned peak values of 12.3 g/t Au and over 100.0 g/t Ag. Our plans involve further mapping and sampling, refining drill-targets, and follow-up maiden drilling. We look forward to returning to Marengo in coming months to pursue a further exploration program."

High-grade rock chip results returned from the Project include:

- Sample 3017023: 12.30 g/t Au, 9.2 g/t Ag;
- Sample 3017027: 8.91 g/t Au, 153.0 g/t Ag;
- Sample 3017036: 10.25 g/t Au, 9.9 g/t Ag;
- Sample 3017049: 9.43 g/t Au, 3.5 g/t Ag; and
- Sample 3017053: 8.71 g/t Au, 21.0 g/t Ag.

These follow on from historical high-grade rock chip results which included[1]:

- Sample 630615: 30.4 g/t Au, 22 g/t Ag, 3.15% Cu;
- Sample 630596: 149.8 g/t Au;
- Sample BMARS028: 59.4 g/t Au, 297 g/t Ag;
- Sample BMARS044: 28.2 g/t Au, 146 g/t Ag; and
- Sample BARS052: 34.3 g/g Au, 99 g/t Ag.

Exploration Work

The maiden exploration program used mapping and sampling to locate historic workings and identifying vein extensions at surface. The Project area is known for shallow high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins where high-grade gold has been identified in rock samples at the historical workings[1]. The initial fieldworks are the first step in the assessment of the potential for shallow gold-bearing quartz veins within the Project.

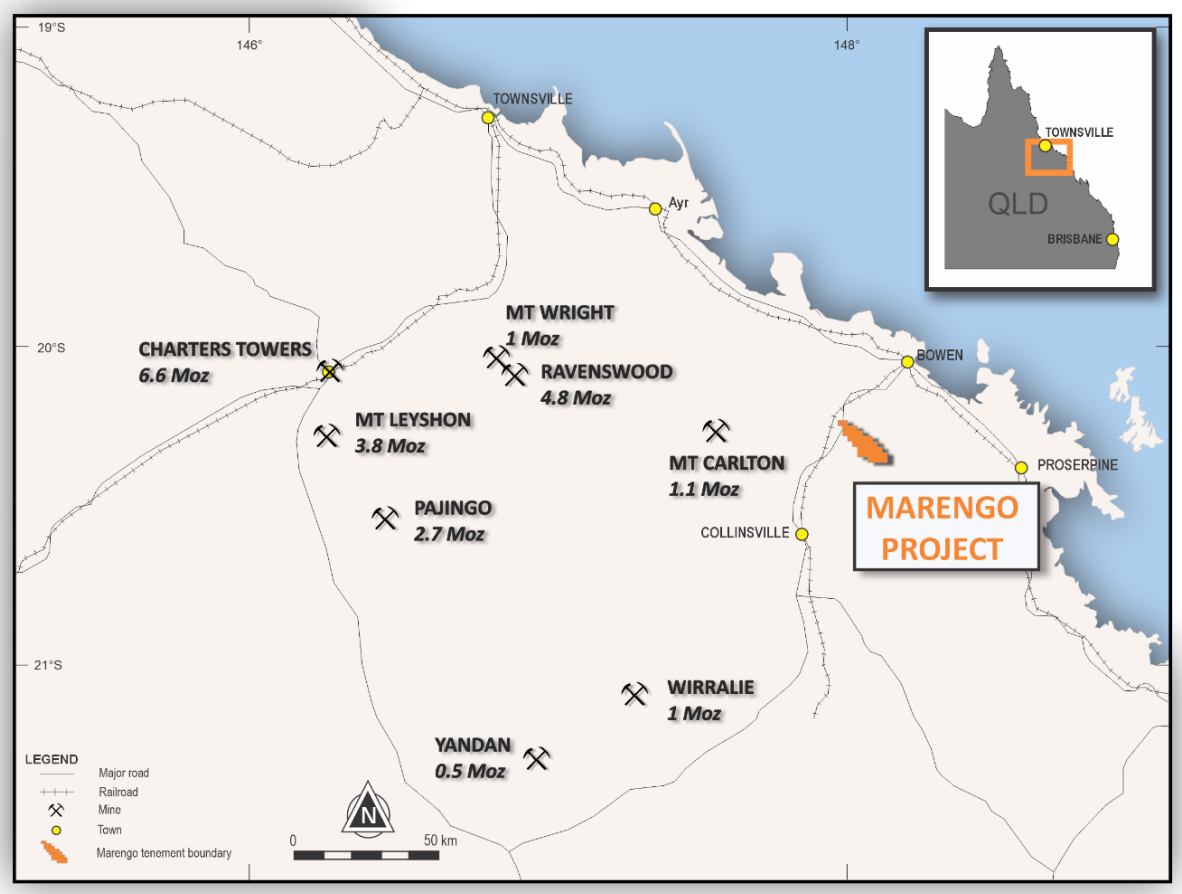

Figure 1: Project Location

One Mile Mountain, Sulphide Shaft, and Seymour's Reef prospects were the focus of this program, covering an approximately 750-hectare target area representing an overall northwest trending zone 9 kilometres in length, up to 2 kilometres in width. This area contains more than 50% of the known historic workings, which have undergone extreme structural events identified by ground magnetics and IP surveys carried out by BGM Investment Pty Ltd.

Previous significant rock chip samples with GPS recorded locations were mostly confirmed, though many were not resampled. A vein system named Reza's Reef with approximately 1.7km of continuous strike length reaching an estimated width of 1m has been newly discovered and is accompanied by up to two parallel veins of similar width. At Flat Reef, Homeward Bound and Tiger's Mate workings, there are northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest oriented veining trends. It is possible, based on field relationships, that these structural orientations post-date, and potentially cut, the main north-south vein set. The bulk of the veins strike close to north-south (010 to 350 degrees), with variable lateral extent (Figure 3).

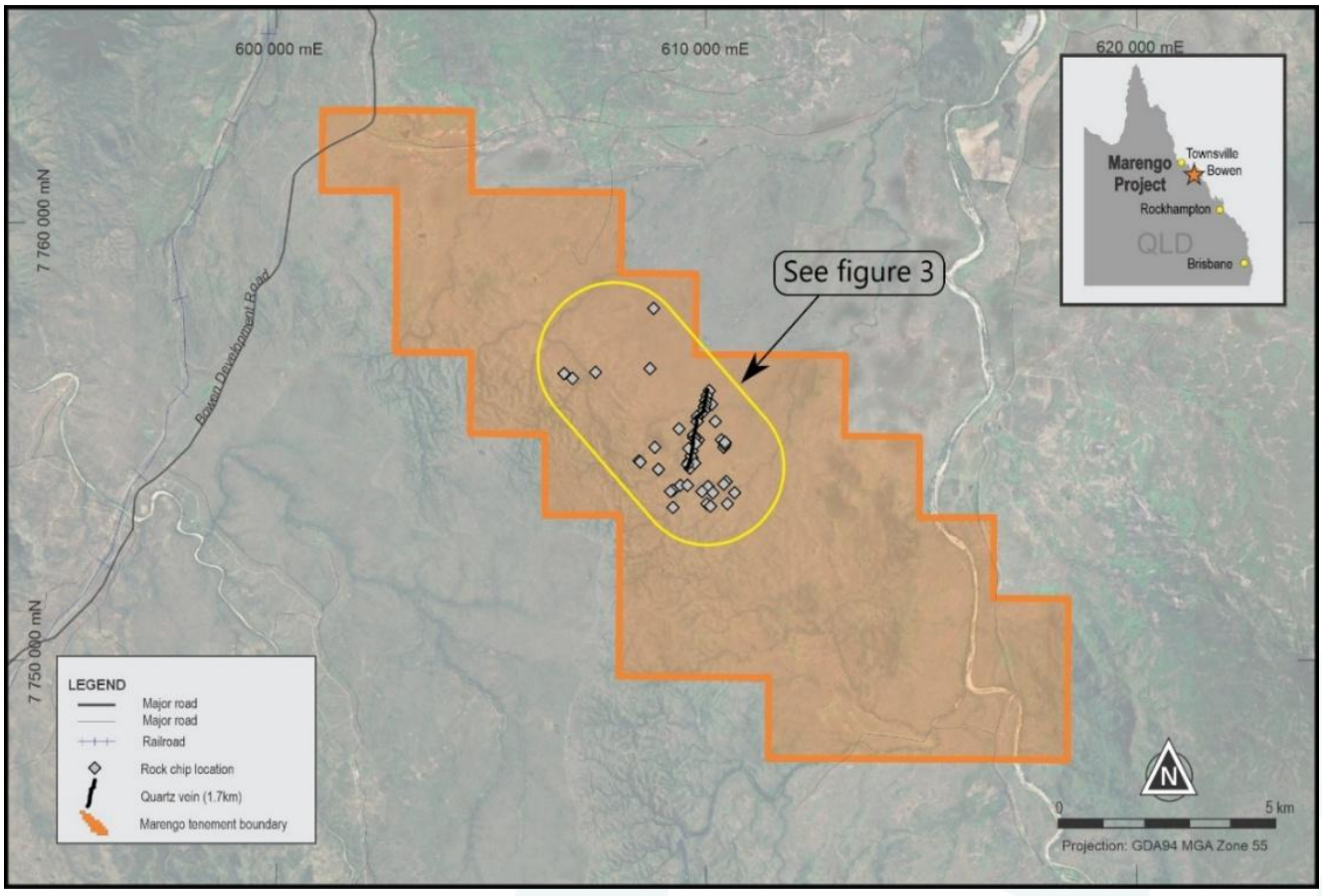

Figure 2: Distribution of rock chip samples

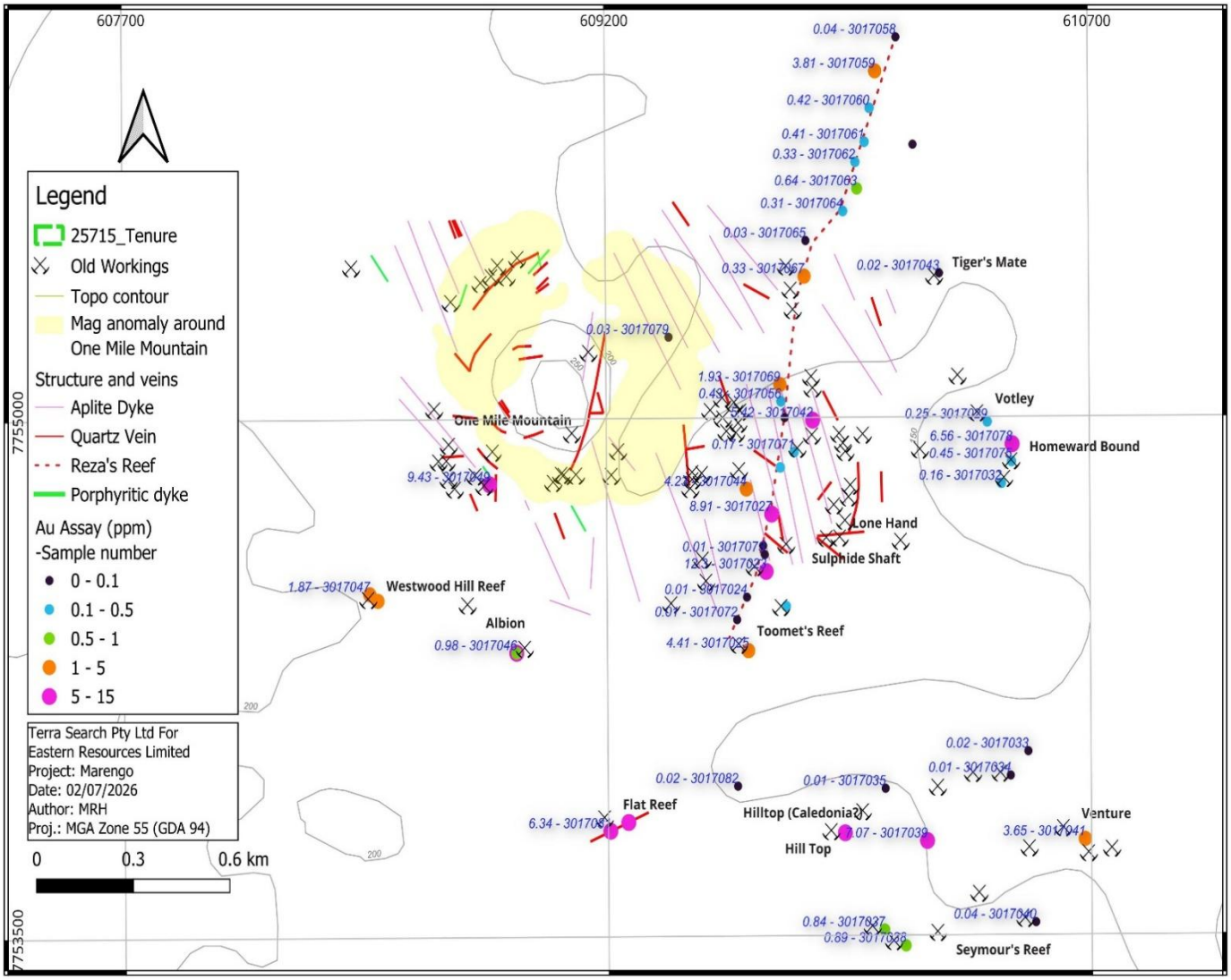

Figure 3: Location and Gold assays for the new set of rock chip samples

Overview of Results

All 60 rock chip samples were assayed at ALS Townsville by AA26 for Au and method ME-ICP61 for a suite of path-finder elements (see Table 2; Appendix A). Fifty-four of the 60 samples have >0.1ppm Au; two of the samples have more than 10ppm Au (maximum 12.3ppm); another 10 have more than 5ppm Au; 10 have more than 1ppm Au; 6 more than 0.5ppm Au and 16 more than 0.1ppm Au.

There are nine other elements that make up the pathfinder suite for the gold samples. The most enriched and best correlated with Au are Ag, Bi, Mo, W, S, Cu, Pb. Within this there seems to be a high-grade gold association with Bi and a lower grade gold association with the base metals especially Cu. The implication for future sampling is that base metals are a guide to the general area of Au enrichment, but the high grade is best indicated by Bi.

The best samples are additional and repeat samples on some of the known reefs that confirm and extend the mineralisation on those veins. The fieldwork also led to the discovery of a prospective NNE oriented vein system at Reza's Reef prospect. The vein system has approximately 1.7km of continuous strike length reaching an estimated width of 1m and is accompanied by up to two parallel veins of similar width. There are 18 new samples along the previously unmapped Reza's Reef that extends 1700m NNE between One Mile Mountain and the Homeward Bound group of prospects. The consistency of samples along this reef returning >1ppm Au make it a good target for follow-up more detailed exploration.

Sample ID	Northing	Easting	code	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
3017023	7754555	609694	CFXAR	12.3	9.2	154	5140	5.37	5	45	1.69	<10	38
3017036	7753797	609935	CFVXAR	10.25	9.9	180	1085	5.19	2	49	0.09	<10	10
3017049	7754811	608837	CFSQ	9.43	3.5	516	1295	3.49	2	40	0.01	<10	7
3017027	7754721	609712	CFXQ	8.91	153*	53	4	0.82	4	6	0.01	160	9
3017053	7756386	606923	CFVXAR	8.71	21	2660	2830	18.1	3	260	0.13	20	20
3017076	7754920	610460	FXQ	7.46	20.1	48	10	0.53	2	2	<0.01	<10	2
3017039	7753773	610190	CFVXQ	7.07	58.8	27	11	1.14	9	92	0.05	90	2
3017080	7753831	609263	FSQ	6.59	54.9	61	26	1.6	22	42	0.02	60	4
3017078	7754920	610460	FSQ	6.56	40.3	53	6	0.71	1	2	<0.01	<10	6
3017081	7753806	609207	FXQ	6.34	65	51	50	0.58	7	82	0.01	10	4
3017045	7754323	608918	FVXQ	5.73	23.9	7	105	2.68	2	3	0.01	20	6
3017042	7754992	609841	FXQ	5.42	87.6	35	4	0.92	9	2	0.01	<10	3
3017048	7754476	608488	FXQ	4.47	64.4	23	24	0.91	1	8	0.02	<10	2
3017025	7754326	609638	CVXQ	4.41	12.6	111	9030	14.5	7	29	0.13	10	35
3017044	7754794	609634	FVXQ	4.23	44.6	14	4	0.83	<1	<2	0.01	<10	<2
3017059	7756002	610040	FVXQ	3.81	13.6	48	347	1.31	1	224	0.02	<10	3
3017041	7753776	610680	CFVXQ	3.65	4.8	292	1625	5.96	7	8	0.02	<10	10
3017069	7755096	609740	FVXQ	1.93	11.9	2	10	0.93	1	2	<0.01	<10	<2
3017047	7754495	608463	FVXQ	1.87	24.2	47	131	2.83	90	18	0.01	50	3
3017068	7755409	609817	FVXQ	1.32	7.1	10	113	2.53	1	<2	0.01	150	7
3017046	7754323	608918	FXAR	0.98	6.9	7	10900*	9.03	1	22	0.04	<10	36

Sample CODE: A=altered; C=Cu oxide; F=Feoxide; Q=buck quartz vein; R=host rock; S=sheared; V=cavity fill; X=breccia

Table 1: multi-element assays for the samples with more than 1ppm Au.

Internationally recognized consultant geologist, Dr Gregg Morrison has classified the samples according to the presence of Cu and Fe gossan, brecciation and shearing, and quartz vein or rock type (Table 1). The lowest grade samples are buck quartz only; the anomalous grades are with sheared or brecciated quartz veins with some Fe oxide fracture-fill; the samples with higher grades have breccia with cavity-fill Fe oxide; and the highest grade have rocks or quartz veins that are brecciated and have cavities filled with Cu and Fe oxides. The Ag & Bi are consistently high in all the samples with more than 1ppm Au, but the other pathfinders like Cu Fe S are variable at least in part due to redistribution due to weathering.

It is difficult to visually estimate the actual grade of the individual samples not only for Au but also for the associated elements. The general observation that gossanous samples with cavities and breccia overprinting otherwise barren buck quartz implies there is a necessary additional phase of deformation and mineralising fluid ingress beyond initial vein emplacement. Thus, the structural history & geometry of the deformation phase offers the best hope of interpreting the ore geometry and continuity.

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
3017023	12.3	9.2	154	5140	5.37	5	45	1.69	<10	38

Figure 4: Sample 3017023, best Au sample (12.3ppm) has narrow zones of gossanous breccia (lower) with anomalous Cu Ag Bi Mo S in albite altered porphyry(upper).

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
3017027	8.91	153*	53	4	0.82	4	6	0.01	160	9

Figure 5: Sample 3017027, the best Ag sample (153ppm) has good Au W Bi in centimetre-scale sulfide-quartz veins in brecciated buck quartz that is otherwise barren.

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
3017046	0.98	6.9	7	10900*	9.03	1	22	0.04	<10	36

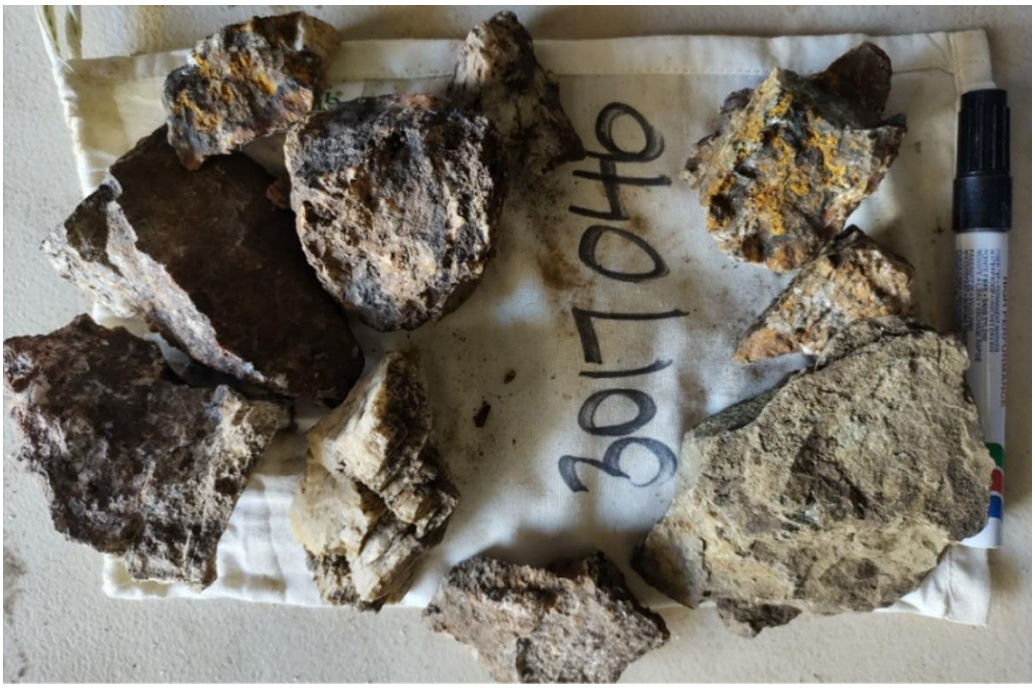

Figure 6: Sample 3017046, the best Cu sample (10900ppm) has dark gossanous breccia zones with jarosite limonite and chalcocite in cavities in fractured and brecciated buck quartz.

Sample ID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
3017053	8.71	21	2660	2830	18.1	3	260	0.13	20	20

Figure 7: Sample 3017053, the best bismuth sample has 2660ppm Bi & 18.05% Fe, high grade Au, Ag and anomalous Cu & Pb in a breccia of rock and quartz with sulfide-filled cavities. This texture is the best visual guide to mineralisation.

Further Exploration Work

Further exploration activities will include more detailed mapping and sampling across promising prospects, especially along the newly discovered Reza's Vein between One Mile Mountain and Homeward Bound.

With multiple drilling targets having been identified during this fieldwork program, the next phase of field work should lead the Company to prepare a maiden drilling program and the documentation for a further exploration permit in coming months.

Marengo Gold Project

The Project is located approximately 35 km southwest of Bowen, Queensland, and lies within the prolific Queensland mineral belt containing known gold deposits.

The Project is considered highly prospective as it is understood to be related to numerous, parallel, northwest trending faults. Historical exploration work identified numerous high-grade gold rock samples within the Project. The bulk of the northwest shears discovered within the Project provide a cluster of multiple gold targets within an area of more than 10 km².

END NOTES

1. Refer to: The Company's announcement dated 29 September 2025.

The information in the announcement dated 29 September 2025 was reported in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company further advises that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that ASX announcement.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results related to Eastern Resources Limited Marengo Gold Project on 9-7-2026 is based on information prepared by Dr Simon Beams, a full-time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd geological consultants to Eastern Resources Limited.

Dr. Beams has BSc Honours and PhD degrees in geology; he is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #107121) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member 2689). Dr. Beams has sufficient relevant experience in respect to the style of mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code).

Dr. Beams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement includes certain "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management's best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking

statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated

ABOUT EASTERN RESOURES LIMITED

Eastern Resources is an Australian based ASX-listed exploration company focused on emergent precious metals and critical minerals. The Company owns two lithium projects in Western Australia, the Trigg Hill Lithium-Tantalum Project which is strategically located in the historical lithium-tin tantalum district in the Pilbara (WA) and the Lepidolite Hill Lithium Project (70% interest), where significant lithium mineralisation is identified.

The Company holds the Nowa Nowa Iron Project in East Gippsland, VIC, one of the highest-grade magnetite projects in Australia.

And the Company has rights to earn up to 80% interest in the Marengo Gold Project, a high-level Intrusion Related Gold Copper System incorporating the entire historical Marengo Goldfield lying within the prolific Queensland mineral belt.

INVESTOR INFORMATION

Further information, previous Company announcements and exploration updates are available at the Investors tab on the Company's website – www.easternresources.com.au

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

Eastern Resources Limited

Myles Fang
Executive Director

ASX: EFE

For enquiries on your shareholding or change of address please contact:

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd**:** online Contact Us or 1300 850 505 (Australia) +61 3 9415 4000 (International) or website: www.computershare.com.au

Appendix A

Table 2: Rock Chips Samples Assay Results Summary of Marengo Gold Project

Eastern Resources MARENGO Project 2026 Samples												
* high grade Ag Cu samples			Au-AA26	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
analysed by OG-62			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Bi**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**S**	**W**	**Zn**
3017023	7754555	609694	12.3	9.2	154	5140	5.37	5	45	1.69	<10	38
3017024	7754481	609634	0.01	<0.5	<2	24	1.1	<1	5	0.01	<10	12
3017025	7754326	609638	4.41	12.6	111	9030	14.45	7	29	0.13	10	35
3017026	7754454	609756	0.21	<0.5	<2	1345	4.61	4	9	0.01	20	20
3017027	7754721	609712	8.91	153*	53	4	0.82	4	6	0.01	160	9
3017028	7754630	609685	0.03	0.6	<2	49	1.54	1	3	0.01	<10	7
3017029	7754985	610383	0.25	3.1	<2	28	0.65	1	6	<0.01	<10	9
3017030	7754919	610461	0.18	1	<2	6	0.85	1	2	<0.01	10	6
3017031	7754919	610461	0.41	1	5	6	0.7	<1	2	<0.01	<10	4
3017032	7754807	610426	0.16	1	4	5	0.71	1	3	<0.01	50	7
3017033	7754031	610505	0.02	1	<2	3	0.9	1	3	<0.01	<10	3
3017034	7753961	610450	0.01	1.2	6190	16	1.75	1	25	0.03	<10	7
3017035	7753925	610061	0.01	<0.5	3	4	0.31	<1	8	<0.01	<10	9
3017036	7753797	609935	10.25	9.9	180	1085	5.19	2	49	0.09	<10	10
3017037	7753516	610056	0.84	3.2	38	2760	1.72	1	10	0.15	<10	13
3017038	7753470	610122	0.89	1.6	2	2150	1.4	<1	2	0.03	<10	7
3017039	7753773	610190	7.07	58.8	27	11	1.14	9	92	0.05	90	2
3017040	7753536	610526	0.04	<0.5	<2	22	1.42	<1	<2	<0.01	<10	8
3017041	7753776	610680	3.65	4.8	292	1625	5.96	7	8	0.02	<10	10
3017042	7754992	609841	5.42	87.6	35	4	0.92	9	2	0.01	<10	3
3017043	7755416	610236	0.02	1	2	15	0.74	1	<2	<0.01	<10	<2
3017044	7754794	609634	4.23	44.6	14	4	0.83	<1	<2	0.01	<10	<2
3017045	7754323	608918	5.73	23.9	7	105	2.68	2	3	0.01	20	6
3017046	7754323	608918	0.98	6.9	7	10900*	9.03	1	22	0.04	<10	36
3017047	7754495	608463	1.87	24.2	47	131	2.83	90	18	0.01	50	3
3017048	7754476	608488	4.47	64.4	23	24	0.91	1	8	0.02	<10	2
3017049	7754811	608837	9.43	3.5	516	1295	3.49	2	40	0.01	<10	7
3017050	7757996	608804	0.03	2.7	6	651	1.24	1	5	<0.01	<10	4
3017051	7756625	608736	0.95	9.8	<2	92	1.02	2	<2	0.08	<10	2
3017052	7756519	607460	0.31	31.6	3290	4450	14.1	1	505	0.16	<10	16
3017053	7756386	606923	8.71	21	2660	2830	18.05	3	260	0.13	20	20
3017054	7756501	606719	0.04	<0.5	<2	91	6.51	<1	6	<0.01	<10	97
3017055	7756501	606719	0.03	1.7	181	679	6.67	1	36	0.01	40	44
3017056	7755047	609743	0.43	11.5	25	37	1.2	1	<2	<0.01	160	<2
3017057	7755789	610156	0.06	0.8	<2	9	1.08	1	3	<0.01	<10	5
3017058	7756100	610105	0.04	<0.5	<2	9	0.67	<1	3	<0.01	<10	4
3017059	7756002	610040	3.81	13.6	48	347	1.31	1	224	0.02	<10	3
3017060	7755895	610022	0.42	2.2	6	6	0.87	1	6	<0.01	<10	4
3017061	7755797	610006	0.41	5	<2	3	0.57	<1	<2	<0.01	10	2
3017062	7755739	609977	0.33	4.1	<2	5	0.87	3	23	<0.01	10	<2
3017063	7755662	609982	0.64	4.9	4	2	0.84	1	2	0.01	<10	<2
3017064	7755597	609938	0.31	0.8	<2	6	0.71	1	2	<0.01	<10	<2
3017065	7755512	609822	0.03	1.2	<2	2	0.82	1	<2	<0.01	<10	<2
3017066	7755409	609817	0.08	3.8	<2	1	0.74	1	<2	<0.01	<10	<2
3017067	7755409	609817	0.33	3.1	<2	3	0.59	<1	<2	0.01	<10	<2
3017068	7755409	609817	1.32	7.1	10	113	2.53	1	<2	0.01	150	7
3017069	7755096	609740	1.93	11.9	2	10	0.93	1	2	<0.01	<10	<2
3017070	7755000	609754	0.1	1.2	21	541	2.18	1	2	0.01	80	3
3017071	7754900	609783	0.17	0.5	45	24	2.06	4	<2	0.09	20	<2
3017072	7754416	609603	0.01	<0.5	<2	25	1.22	1	<2	<0.01	<10	6
3017073	7754604	609690	0.01	0.6	<2	4	0.66	<1	<2	<0.01	<10	2
3017074	7754856	609740	0.5	6.1	5	43	1.18	2	2	0.01	<10	<2
3017075	7754870	610458	0.45	8.5	4	8	0.91	2	<2	<0.01	20	6
3017076	7754920	610460	7.46	20.1	48	10	0.53	2	2	<0.01	<10	2
3017077	7754920	610460	0.1	0.8	2	7	0.73	1	<2	<0.01	<10	3
3017078	7754920	610460	6.56	40.3	53	6	0.71	1	2	<0.01	<10	6
3017079	7755235	609395	0.03	<0.5	<2	34	1.29	79	<2	0.01	<10	4
3017080	7753831	609263	6.59	54.9	61	26	1.6	22	42	0.02	60	4
3017081	7753806	609207	6.34	65	51	50	0.58	7	82	0.01	10	4
3017082	7753934	609603	0.02	<0.5	<2	10	0.84	<1	<2	<0.01	<10	7

Appendix B

JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Surface samples were collected over outcropping veins and altered rock associated with mapped structures suitable for determining the prospectivity of the observed structures.
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.).	Not applicable – no drilling results reported
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 results reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable – no drilling results reported
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. 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.	Not applicable – no drilling results reported
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Rock chip samples were analysis at ALS Townsville. Sample preparation included crushing splitting and grinding. Laboratory methods used for samples were ME-ICP61, OG46, Ag-OG62, Cu-OG62, PB OG62, Au assaying using the 50g fire assay method (Au-AA26). Elements assayed included: Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sr,Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr The primary assay method used for gold is designed to measure both the total gold in the sample as per classic fire assay. The total amount of economic metals tied up in sulphides and oxides such as Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mo, Bi, S is captured by the 4 acid digest method ICP finish. This is regarded as a total digest method and is checked against QA-QC procedures which also employ these total techniques. Major elements which are present in silicates, such as K, Ca, Fe, Ti, Al, Mg are also digested by the 4 acid digest Total method.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The techniques are considered to be entirely appropriate for the vein style and high level intrusive / porphyry, deposits in the area. The economically important elements in these deposits are contained in sulphides and oxides which are liberated by 4 acid digest, all gold is determined with a classic fire assay. QA/QC protocols were instigated such that they conform to mineral industry standards and are compliant with the JORC code. Terra Search's input into the Quality Assurance (QA) process with respect to chemical analysis of mineral exploration rock chip samples includes the addition of blanks, standards to each batch so that checks can be done after they are analysed. QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis, Terra Search has well established sampling protocols including blanks, certified reference material, and in-house standards which are matrix matched against the samples in the program. Terra Search quality control included determinations on certified OREAS samples and analyses on duplicate samples interspersed at regular intervals through the sample suite of both the commercial laboratory batch. .Standards were checked and found to be within acceptable tolerances. Laboratory assay results for these quality control samples are within 5% of accepted values.
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.	Data is collected by qualified geologists and experienced field assistants and entered into excel spreadsheets. Data is imported into database tables from the sample books compiled in the field, with in-built validation checks. Data is then checked thoroughly by the Operations Geologist for errors. Accuracy of drilling data is then validated when imported into MapInfo. Location and analysis data are then collated into a single Excel spreadsheet. Data is stored on servers in the Consultants office. There have been regular backups and archival copies of the database made. Data is also stored at Terra Search's Townsville Office. Data is validated by long-standing procedures within Excel Spreadsheets and Explorer 3 data base and spatially validated within MapInfo GIS.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	A handheld GPS was used to locate all samples, in the GDA94 MGA55 coordinate system. See Figure 3 for samples extents
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.	Rock chip samples are typically taken over prospective outcrops or float samples in order to provide data on metal contents over a range of rock types. In this regard they are selective, irregularly spaced samples. These samples are taken at the reconnaissance or prospecting stage and are indicative of potential grades that might be encountered in follow up exploration stages. They should not be regarded as spatially representative.
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.	Rock chip sample selection was biased to quartz vein and gossanous material. In this regard they are selective, irregularly spaced samples. These samples are taken at the reconnaissance or prospecting stage and are indicative of potential grades that might be encountered in follow up exploration stages. They should not be regarded as spatially representative.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Terra Search Pty Ltd. Samples were freighted in Terra Search vehicles from site to Townsville. Where they were prepared in Terra Search's Townsville facilities then delivered by Terra Search to ALS Laboratory in Townsville.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There have been previous reviews of this style of rock chip sampling and understanding of similar intrusive related vein systems throughout north Queensland. Previous results show comparable chemical elemental associations to those interpreted at Marengo.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.	Exploration Permit EPM 25715 is located 35km WS of Bowen in Queensland and held in the name of BGM Investments Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rockfire Resources plc. Eastern Resources has entered into a binding agreement to purchase 80% legal and beneficial ownership of the foregoing tenement on the terms set out in this release. The south part of the tenement is subject to a registered native titled claim in the name of Juru People.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	This release refers to prior exploration results from Intek Services Pty Ltd, Fawdon & Skett, Strike Exploration Pty Ltd, Xenolith Gold Ltd and BGM Investments Pty Ltd Obtained from the Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ) Open Data Portal included reports for historic EMPs • 1- CR009731, Marengo Gold Field, Final Report, EPM 2738, Watters RS 1981 • 2- CR024379, Marengo Goldfield, Final Report For Period Ending 17/2/1993, EPM 8641, Fawdon A 1993 • 3- CR026614, Marengo, Annual Report For Period 9/11/1993 To 8/11/1994, EPM 9664, Strike Exploration Pty Ltd 1994 • 4- CR016324, Mount Marengo, Six Months Report For Period Ended 29/3/1987, EPM 4435, Xenolith Gold Ltd • 5- CR020043, Mount Marengo, Report For Period Ending 8/12/1988 and Final Relinquishment Report, EPM 4435, Xenolith Gold Ltd • 6- CR107904, Annual Report For Period Ending 13/7/2018, EPM 25715, BGM Investment Pty Ltd • 7- CR113785, Marengo Project, Annual Report For Period Ending 13/7/2019, EPM 25715, BGM Investment Pty Ltd Given the early stage of exploration the CP is satisfied that the drilling was reasonably successful in defining, broadly anomalous areas. Future follow-up drilling should focus on obtaining a better coverage of bedrock profile.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The local geology consists of a suite of Palaeozoic extrusive rocks, as well as diorite and granite of Cretaceous age. A mafic to ultramafic intrusion has been recorded, however no age has been allocated to this rock type. Felsic, well-layered flows make up the bulk of the extrusive rocks. Rhyolite, breccia, tuff, and other volcanic extrusive rocks make up the Carmila Beds. These represent the oldest rocks in the area and have been intruded by the Bodes

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Range Suite and the Hecate Granite. Mineralised hydrothermal veins are known to occur at the contact margins of the Hecate Granite. The Bodes Range Suite is a well-foliated group of rocks which has intruded into the older volcanic sequence. In turn, the Bodes Range suite has been intruded by the Hecate Granite. The Bodes Range suite includes a vast array of intrusion geochemistry including diorite, quartz diorite, gabbro, tonalite and abundant dykes and localised serpentinite development.
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 results reported
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.	Assay results reported as received from ALS Lab. No compositing, averaging of values. No reporting of metal equivalents.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable – no drilling results reported
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.	Figure 2 shows the locations for rock chip samples. .
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.	Tables 2 in Appendix A contain all rock chip sample results.
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.	Relevant data is reported in the body of this release and within JORC Table 1.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Eastern Resources Limited is planning to undertake further mapping, sampling and drilling within the area