FIRST-PASS DRILLING INTERSECTS GOLD AND SULPHIDE ZONES UNDER COVER AT KANOWNA EAST

Key Points

- **First-pass RC drilling under cover at Kanowna East intercepts gold in brecciated intermediate intrusive rocks and paleo-channels**
- **Intercept up to 4.1 g/t Au within 11m @ 1.05 g/t Au at Little Lake prospect plus significant visible gold in paleo-gravel host horizon[1]**
- **Sulphide zone intersected at Western Tiger along + 3Km long geological target**
- **Expanded step-out RC program to commence after heritage survey scheduled mid-September to access priority targets**

Accelerate Resources Limited ("AX8", "Accelerate" or the "Company") is pleased to announce encouraging results from its recently completed maiden RC drill program at the Kanowna East Project, located near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. The 10-hole, 1,662m program was designed to test under cover targets at two key prospects — Little Lake and Western Tiger, successfully delivering both gold mineralisation and sulphide zones that warrant follow-up drilling (Figure 1- 4).

The drilling has discovered brecciated intrusive units at Little Lake associated with gold mineralisation, along with presence of visible gold in paleo-gravels (Figure 1) and identified a laterally extensive sulphide-rich horizon at Western Tiger with strong arsenic anomalism. These findings not only validate the Company's exploration model but also highlight the potential scale of mineralised systems within Kanowna East, which lies in close proximity to the +6Moz Kanowna Belle gold mine.

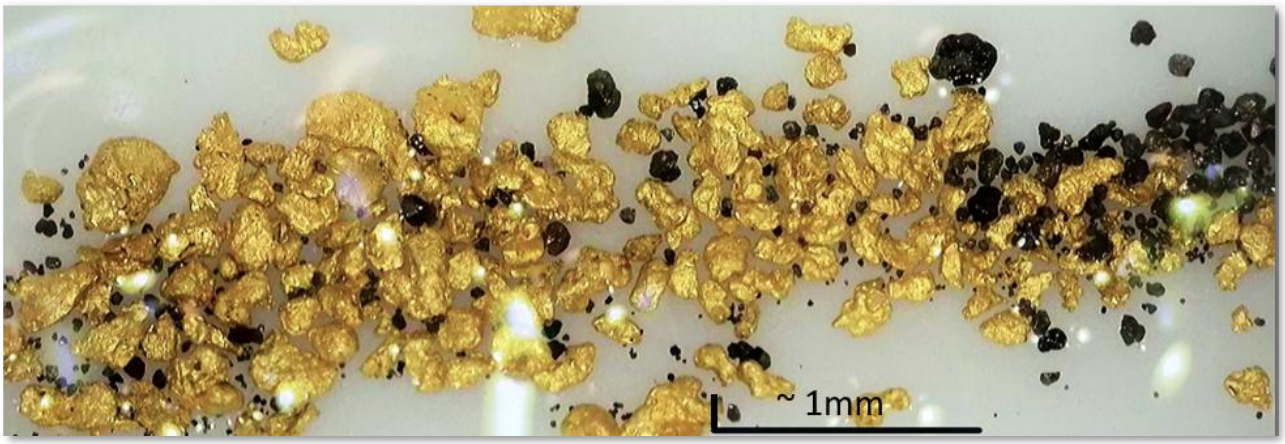

Figure 1: 50x view of panned concentrate showing visible gold from 75-76m 25KERC003.
See *Cautionary Statement*[1] and tables below in this release for drillhole and assay data

[1] *Cautionary Statement: Visual mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis, or definitive measure of mineralisation or economic potential. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay and drillhole information is tabled below in this release.*

With heritage approvals progressing, Accelerate is positioning to expand its exploration footprint and advance high-priority targets at Kanowna East with further drilling.

Accelerate Chief Executive Officer, Luke Meter commented: *"This initial program has delivered valuable insights under cover at Kanowna East, with gold and sulphide intercepts at Little Lake and Western Tiger providing strong targets for follow-up drilling. We're particularly encouraged by the scale potential of the gold-bearing paleochannel system and look forward to expanding our footprint once heritage surveys are complete. Our team remains focused on disciplined exploration and discoveries across our Eastern Goldfields portfolio."*

Little Lake Prospect – Encouraging Gold Intercepts

Drilling at the Little Lake prospect has confirmed gold mineralisation hosted within a brecciated intermediate intrusive unit (Figure 2). Notable intercepts from drill hole 25KERC003 include:

- 11m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 72m
- 1m @ 4.10 g/t Au from 114m and
- 2m @ 2.00 g/t Au from 131m

The mineralisation is associated with strong pyrite and sericite alteration, supporting a model of structurally controlled gold within intrusive rocks. Follow-up drilling will target defining the orientation and continuity of this unit and test for extensions.

Significant visible gold was also present in a paleo-gravels, horizon between 72-76m in KERC003 contributing 4m @1.2 g/t Au to the total 11m intercepts of 1.05 g/t Au.

Western Tiger Prospect – Sulphide Horizon Identified

At Western Tiger, drill holes 25KERC008 and 25KERC009 intersected a highly siliceous, sulphide-rich unit (Figure 3) developed between dacite and porphyry sequences. This sulphide zone is interpreted to represent a redox front, which provides a favorable chemical trap for gold mineralisation when cross-cut by later structures.

The horizon is strongly anomalous in arsenic (to 16m @ 212ppm As from 77m in 25KERC008), further supporting its prospectivity. Geological interpretation indicates this sulphidic front may extend for more than 3km of strike based on historic geochemical datasets which defined the Company's original geological model.

Follow-up reconnaissance drilling is planned to test structural intersections along this horizon for gold mineralization.

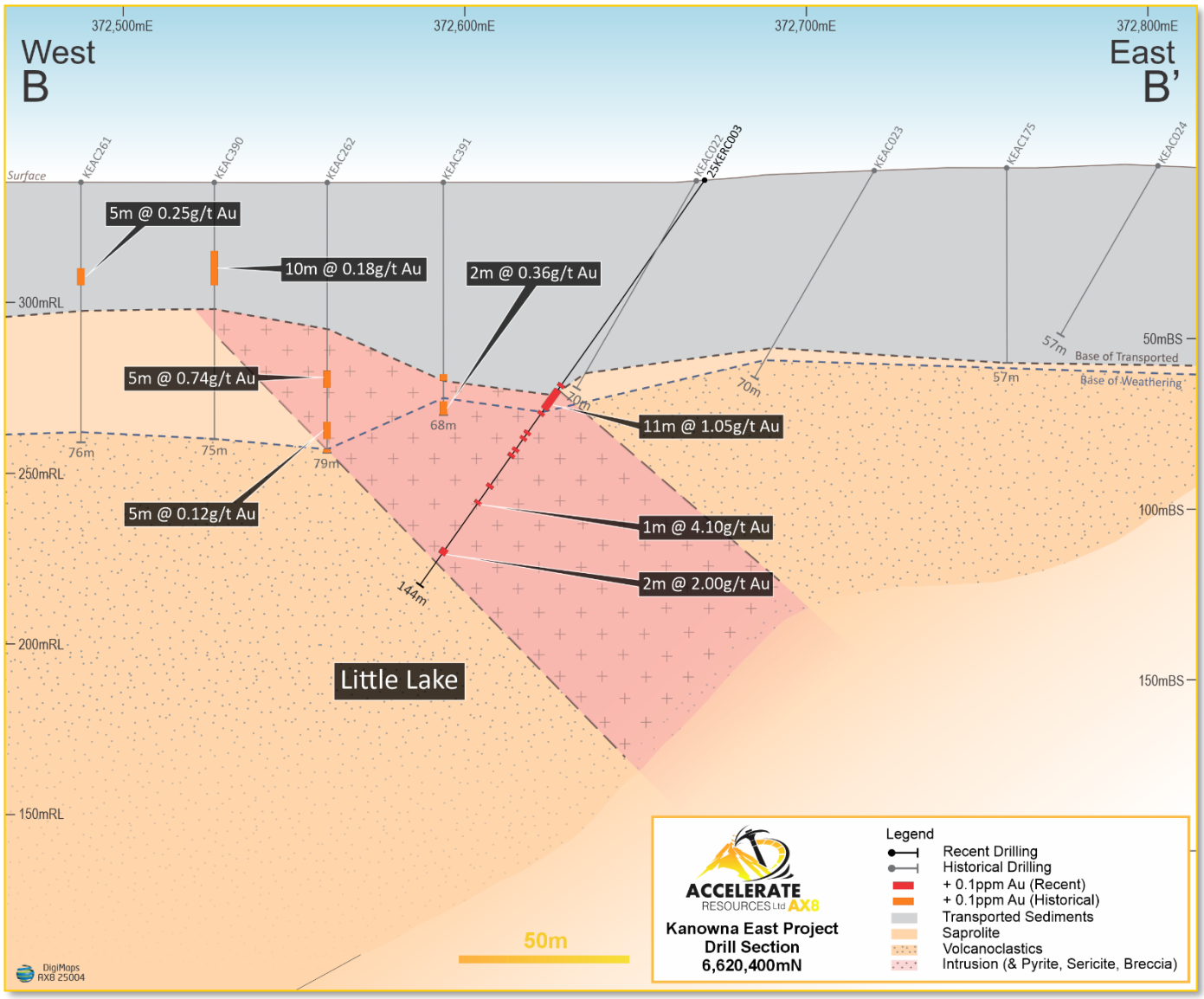

Figure 2: Little Lake interpreted mineralised intrusion displaying gold intercepts from drill hole 25KERC003

Next Steps – Forward Exploration Program

With the first pass drilling complete and heritage surveys scheduled for mid-September, Accelerate will now move quickly to the next stage of exploration, including:

- **Little Lake**: Expand drilling to define the brecciated intrusive unit, test continuity, and assess structural controls on gold mineralisation.
- **Western Tiger**: Drill-test structural intersections along the sulphide horizon to assess redox-related gold potential.
- **Paleochannel**: Advance testing of the paleochannel system where Western Tiger gold mineralisation has already been defined over 600m strike and up to 140m width.
- **Regional Prospects**: Undertake aircore drilling at Perkolili, Dingo Dam, and Dingo Dam South to assess additional geochemical and structural targets across the broader project area.

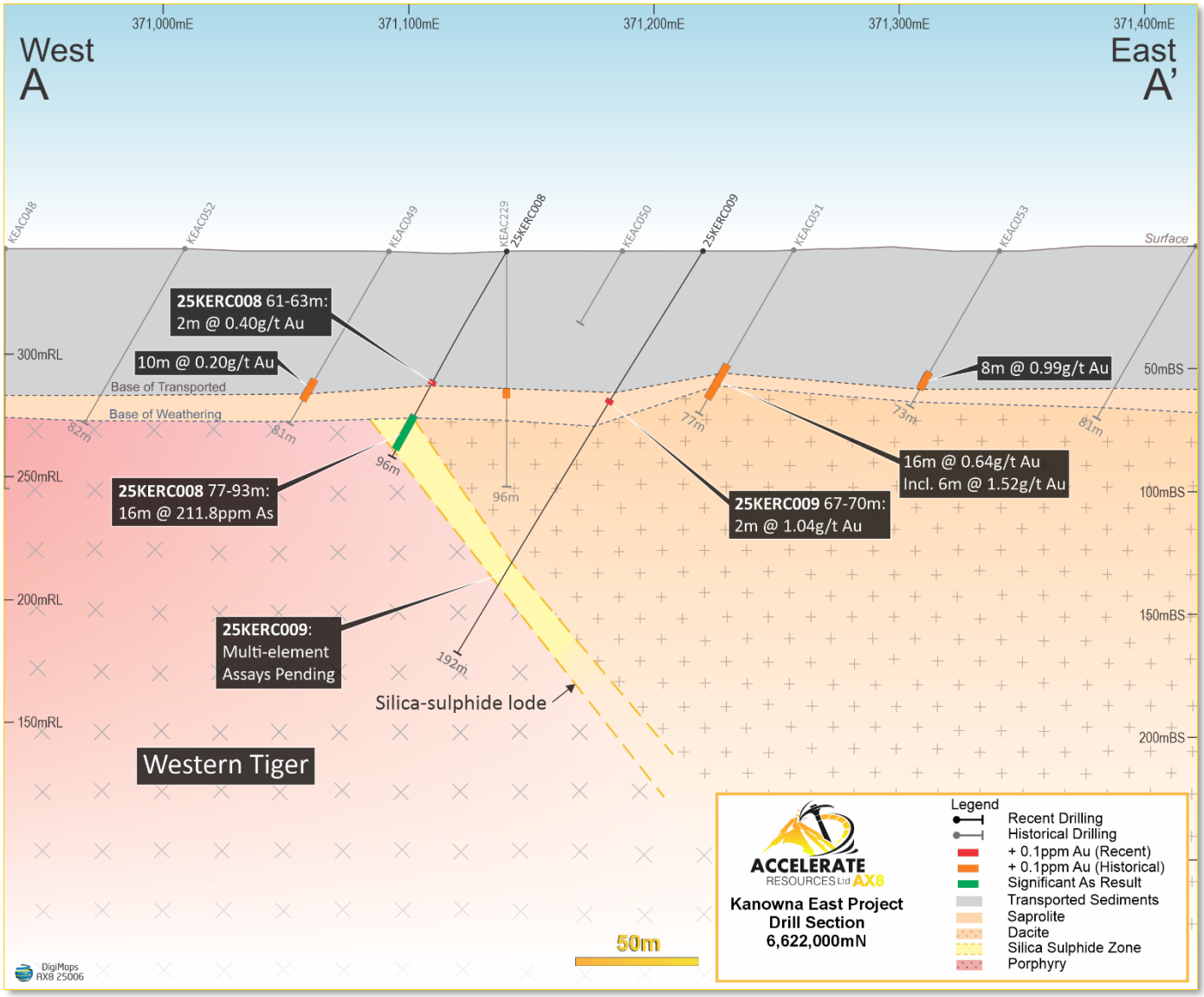

Figure 3: Western Tiger section showing silica sulfide zone along dacite and felsic porphyry contact.

Accelerate remains committed to responsible exploration and is actively engaging with Traditional Owners to progress heritage approvals and enable access to new target zones.

About the Kanowna East Project

The Kanowna East Project is situated 25 km northeast of Kalgoorlie (Figure 5) and is prospective for gold and nickel. The project is located 9 km northeast of the +6 Moz Kanowna Belle gold mine. There is no outcrop in the project area which consists of aeolian sand and clays overlaying a major crustal lineament, the Mt Monger fault.

Historic drilling has intercepted significant gold including **4m @ 17.7g/t Au** from 75m in KERC012 as well as a modest but important basement intercept 200m NE along strike of **5m @ 0.52g/t Au** from 100m in drill hole KERC010[2] Accelerate considers Kanowna East to have significant potential for paleo-surface and basement gold mineralised systems.

[2] ASX Announcement: AX8 Accelerate Launches New Gold Strategy with Acquisition

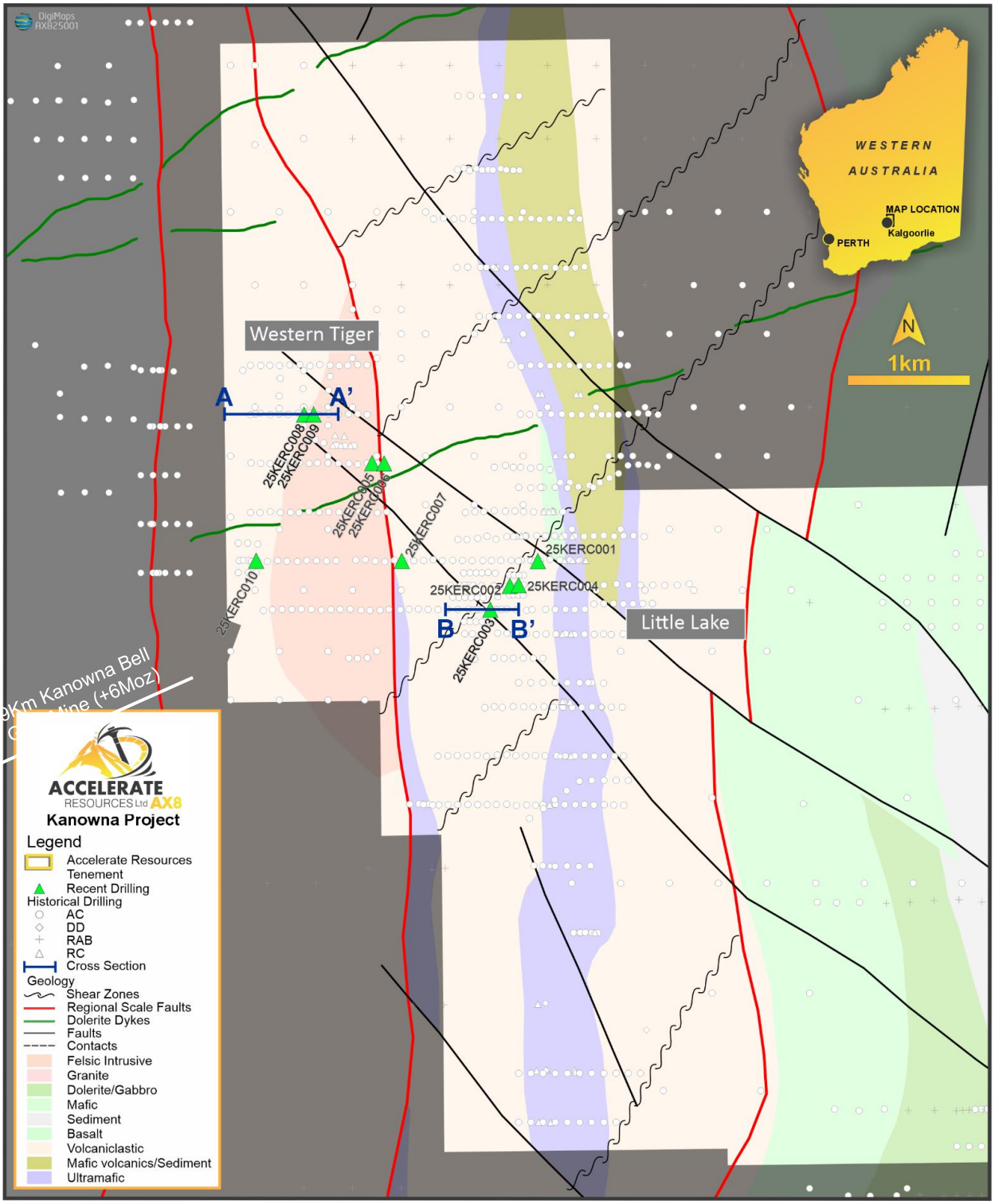

Figure 4: Kanowna East drill hole location and summary geology map

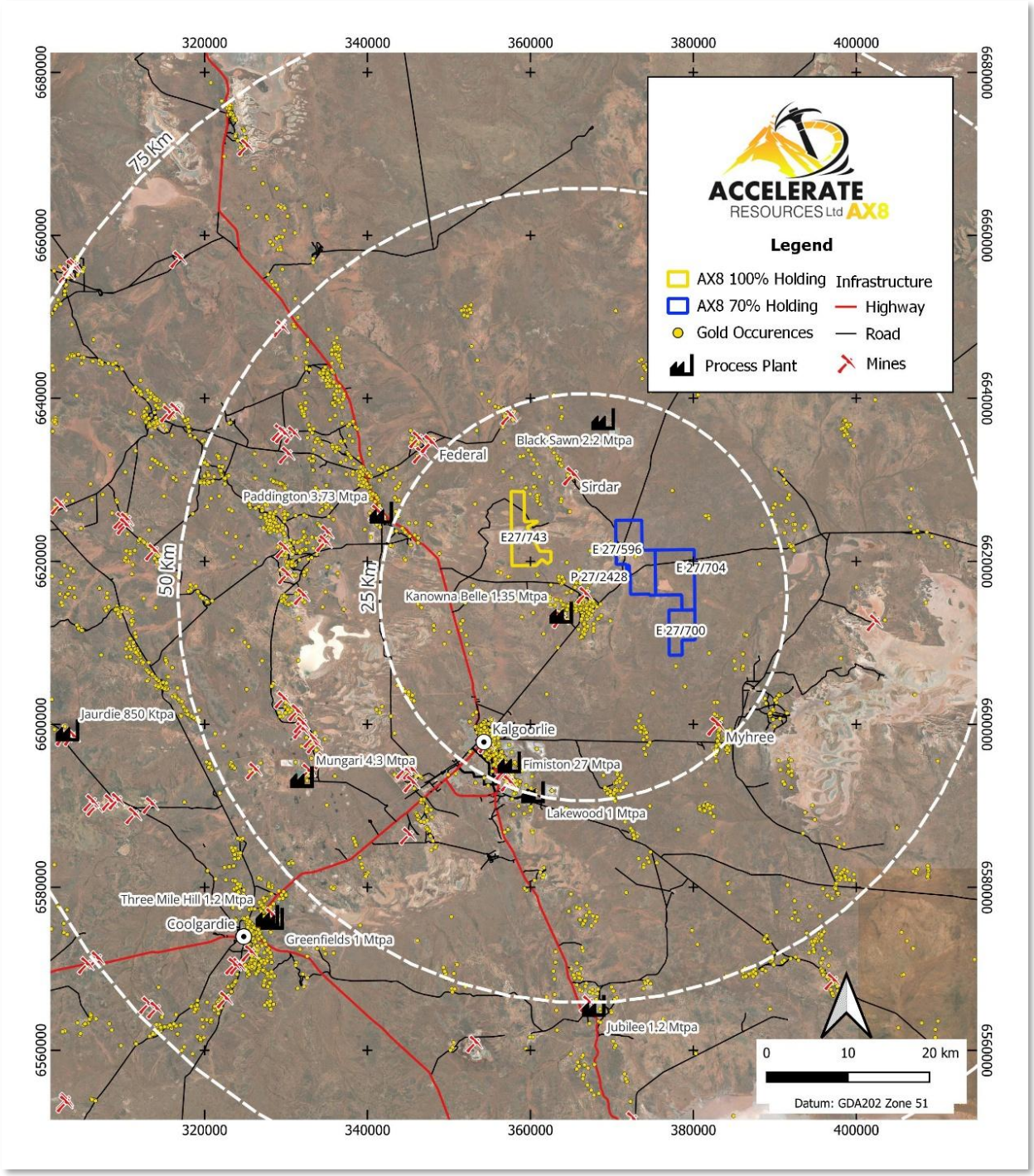

Figure 5: AX8 Kalgoorlie area gold project location map

*This announcement has been produced under the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and approved by the Board***.**

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Related ASX Announcements

This release contains information extracted from the following market announcements which are available on the Company website www.ax8.com.au

- *26/06/2025: AX8 – Drilling Commences at the Kanowna East Gold Project*
- *20/05/2025: AX8 – Gravity Survey Enhances Drill Targets at Kanowna East*
- *14/04/2025: AX8 – Gold Targets to be Drilled at Kanowna East*
- *19/02/2025: AX8 – Gold Exploration Commences at Kanowna East*
- *23/01/2025: AX8 – Accelerate Launches New Gold Strategy with Acquisition*
- *04/02/2021: MHK – Maiden Drilling Hits Gold at Kanowna East*
- *15/03/2021: MHK – Lake Drilling Underway*
- *12/04/2021: MHK – Stage 2 Aircore Drilling Program Commences at Kanowna East*
- *15/04/2021: MHK – New Results Expand Gold Zone at Little Lake*
- *03/06/2021: MHK – Kanowna East Exploration Update*
- *24/11/2021: MHK – High Grade Gold Returned from RC Drilling at Kanowna East*

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Meter. Mr Meter is a qualified geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Meter has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Meter is employed by Accelerate Resources as its Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 – Drill Hole Collar Information

Datum GDA94 Zone 51

HoleID	Type	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH	Comment
25KERC001	RC	Little Lake	373057.73	6620795.90	334.92	-60.04	273.1	204	
25KERC002	RC	Little Lake	372827.73	6620592.54	334.81	-61.36	270.37	150	
25KERC003	RC	Little Lake	372667.72	6620398.19	333.68	-56.62	270.79	144	
25KERC004	RC	Little Lake	372899.53	6620599.00	333.85	-60.02	273.18	138	Hole finished early due to cave-in
25KERC005	RC	Western Tiger	371697.65	6621598.60	337.64	-58.63	272.38	150	
25KERC006	RC	Western Tiger	371795.97	6621597.29	336.44	-58.68	272.68	198	
25KERC007	RC	Western Tiger	371941.12	6620798.03	334.29	-55.8	270.88	204	
25KERC008	RC	Western Tiger	371139.19	6621995.94	337.36	-60.62	268.31	96	Hole finished early due to cave-in
25KERC009	RC	Western Tiger	371217.91	6621996.98	337.75	-58.21	271.18	192	
25KERC010	RC	Western Tiger	370746.59	6620799.27	339.87	-60.03	275.11	186	

APPENDIX 2 – Significant Intercepts

+0.1 ppm Au including up to 2m internal dilution AND +25 ppm As including up to 2m internal dilution

HoleID	From	To	Length	Au ppm	As ppm
25KERC001	-	-	-	-	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC002	65	67	2	0.40	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC003	66	69	3	-	27.83
25KERC003	72	83	11	1.05	-
25KERC003	89	92	3	0.12	-
25KERC003	95	98	3	0.39	-
25KERC003	114	115	1	4.08	-
25KERC003	131	133	2	2.00	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC004	32	36	4	0.22	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC005	-	-	-	-	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC006	32	36	4	0.13	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC007	72	75	3	0.20	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC008	61	63	2	0.40	-
25KERC008	61	73	12	-	57.61
25KERC008	77	93	16	-	211.80
25KERC009	67	69	2	1.04	Multi-element Assays Pending
25KERC010	-	-	-	-	Multi-element Assays Pending

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 4m composites via spear for transported cover and 1m intervals down the hole from basement. • Samples were collected at the drill rig using a rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence. • All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories (Kalgoorlie) and sent to ALS Laboratories (Perth) for preparation and analysis.
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).*	• All holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • Drill bit diameter was nominally 143mm. • A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times.
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.*	• A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. • A qualitative estimate of sample weight was done to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. • Samples were variably dry, damp and sometimes wet. Sample condition was logged. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
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.*	• All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified Geologists. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardised logging system. • A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.
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.*	• All 1m samples were cone split at the drill rig. • All 4m composites were taken via spear from 1m cone split sample piles from drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Laboratories. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		being targeted.
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.*	• Analysis for gold undertaken using ALS method Au-AA26 (Ore Grade Au 50g Fire Assay Atomic Absorption finish). • Analysis for other elements undertaken using ALS method ME-ICP61 (34 element four acid ICP-AES) and ME-MS61 (48 element four acid ICP-MS). • Hyperspectral analysis undertaken using ALS method TRSPEC-21 (Spectral Scan VNIR and SWIR). • No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. • Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. • Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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.*	• Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig. • The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's consultant geologist. • Twin holes were not utilised to verify results. • Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company staff. • There were no adjustments to assay data.
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.*	• Drill hole collars were set out in MGA94_51 coordinates • Drill hole collars were surveyed on completion using Topcon Hiper VRs. • Drill holes were routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 10m spaced intervals down the hole. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
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.*	• Holes were nominally drilled on 400m spaced sections; mostly orientated to 270° azimuth. • Hole spacing on section varies between 40m to 80m. • The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. • Sample compositing was not applied to the reported intervals.
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.*	• Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage, however the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the regional geological setting and observed outcropping geology.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored ALS Laboratories Kalgoorlie prior to road transport to the ALS laboratory in Perth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling program was conducted on the Kanowna East project on license E27/596. The tenement is forming a joint venture with Accelerate Resources in which Accelerate will hold 70% interest in the project and Metal Hawk will retain 30% interest until a pre-feasibility is produced over the project area. • The tenements are located in the Kalgoorlie region of Western Australia. • The tenement falls within the Kakarra Aboriginal Corporation Native Title Determination Area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration by other parties identified anomalous gold and nickel values in limited aircore drilling. Other early work also included aeromagnetic surveys and interpretation. • Metal Hawk completed 408 AC drill holes and 14 RC Drill Holes defining anomalous paleo-surface gold along two trends referred to as Little Lake and Western Tiger. • Western Areas under a JV with Metal Hawk conducted nickel exploration completing 11 diamond drill holes and 37 RC drill holes. Anomalous non-economic drill intercepts of nickel was identified.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is of Archaean age with common host rocks and structures related to orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

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.*
		• Reported results are summarised in Appendix 1 and 2 within the attached announcement.
		• The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections are reported.
		• Grid co-ordinates are MGA94_51
		• Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)
		• Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in MGA94_51 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled.
		• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
		• Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace.
		• Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace
		• Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
		• No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.

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*	• Drill hole intersections are reported from composite and 1m metre down hole samples. Intersection grade is reported as length-weighted average grade. • A nominal cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au was applied with up

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	to 2m of internal dilution. • No Top Cuts were applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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').*	• No definite relationships between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are known from this drilling due to the early and sporadic nature of basement penetrating drill holes.
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.*	• A drill hole location plan and summary sections are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections, are reported.
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.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Further work will be planned following further analysis and interpretation.