Addendum to Announcement
HIGH-PRIORITY GOLD TARGET AT BALAGUNDI

Accelerate Resources (ASX:**AX8**) or ("**Accelerate**" or "the **Company**") would like to provide further clarification to its announcement made on the 30th March 2026. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 and JORC Code 2012, Accelerate Resources has now included JORC Table 1, Sections 1 and 2.

END

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

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HIGH-PRIORITY GOLD TARGET AT BALAGUNDI

First Drilling in 30 Years Planned for Fluffy Prospect

Highlights

- **Historic drill hits up to 45m @ 1.35g/t Au and rock chips to 32.9g/t Au highlight Fluffy Prospect as a high-priority gold target at Balagundi, WA**
- **Accelerate's new geophysical and geochemical surveys sharpen prospective mineralised target under shallow cover**
- **1,500m Aircore program planned for multiple priority targets in largely untested area**
- **First drilling at Fluffy in over 30 years set for early Q2 2026**

Figure 1: Fluffy Rock Sample: 29.2 g/t Au (AA723) Weathered porphyritic dolerite (Catrock) with oxidised sulphide veins

Accelerate Resources Limited ("AX8", "Accelerate" or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that recent geological, geochemical and geophysical work has elevated the Fluffy Prospect (refer Figure 2) as a high-priority gold target within the Balagundi Project, Western Australia.

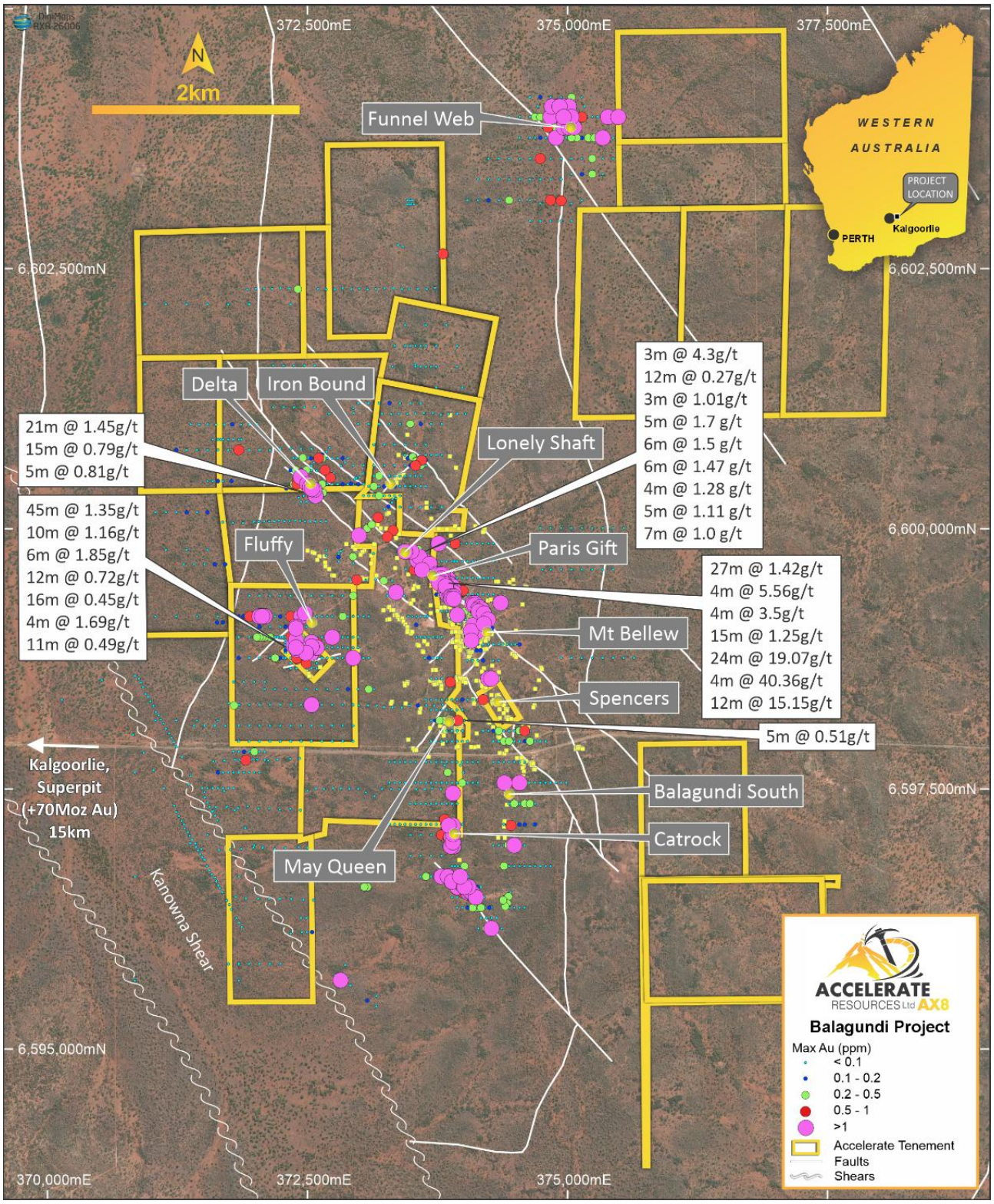

Figure 2: Prospect locations an historic significant intercept

The prospect is supported by historic drill intersections and high-grade rock-chip results (Figure 1), while recent work has refined a gold-prospective contact beneath shallow cover and identified priority targets for drilling.

A 1,500m Aircore drill program is planned for early Q2 2026 to test newly defined targets beneath shallow cover, marking the first drilling at the prospect in more than 30 years.

Luke Meter, CEO of Accelerate Resources commented: *"Fluffy is shaping as another compelling gold target within Balagundi Project. Historic drill and rock-chip results confirm the presence of gold mineralisation, and our recent geophysical and geochemical work has sharpened drill targeting beneath shallow cover. With first drilling planned in more than 30 years, we are looking forward to testing this underexplored target in early Q2."*

Background – Fluffy Prospect

The Fluffy Prospect was identified from shallow historical gold workings, with previous wide-spaced shallow drilling across the broader prospect returning multiple anomalous to ore-grade gold intersections, including **45m @ 1.35g/t Au (BHR042)**, **10m @ 1.16g/t Au (BDD2)** and **6m @ 1.85g/t Au** (BHRC003). Despite these results, the broader target remains only lightly tested, with no drilling undertaken since the 1990s due to historical tenement ownership constraints.

Rock-chip sampling of iron-stained, quartz-poor rocks near the historic workings has returned significant gold values, further supporting the prospectivity of Fluffy, including[1]:

- 29.2 g/t Au (AA723)
- 6.6 g/t Au (AA721)
- 32.9 g/t Au (BGMS058)
- 15.8 g/t Au (BGMS068)

The limited quartz vein content observed in some mineralised samples is considered encouraging, as it may indicate a gold-sulphide association linked to a broader lode-style mineralised system within the prospect area.

Gradient Array IP Survey – Key Findings

AX8 recently completed a wide-spaced Gradient Array Induced Polarisation ("GAIP") survey across the Fluffy Prospect to map prospective basement geology beneath shallow transported cover.

[1] ASX Announcement: AX8 – 22/10/2025

The resistivity data has outlined previously unrecognised lithological and structural trends and successfully traced the prospective Catrock contact beneath cover, providing a strong new vector for drill targeting (Figure 3).

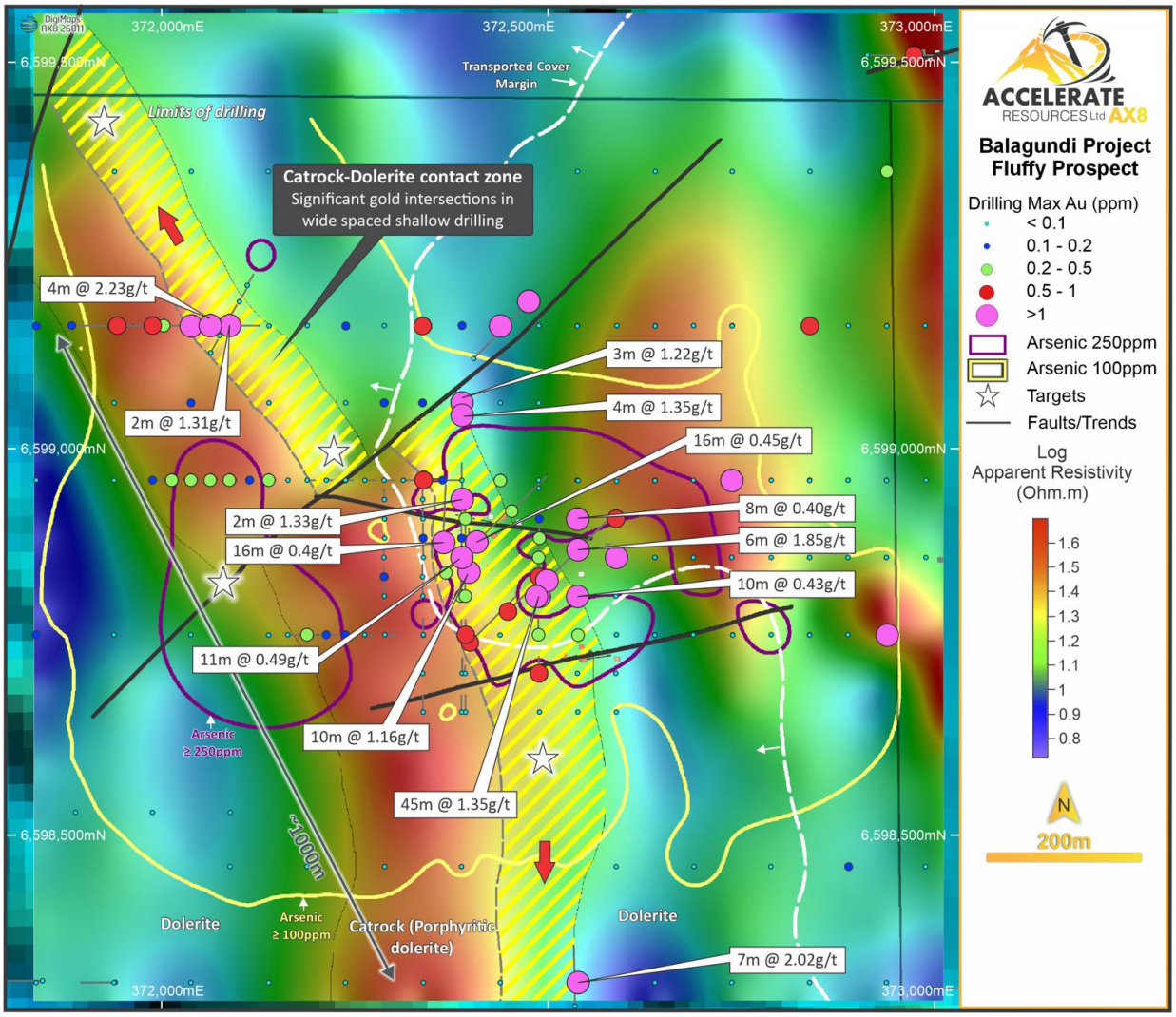

Figure 4: GAIP Resistivity Model Interpreted Prospective Gold contact (yellow hash) on Catrock Porphyritic Dolerite contact, with modelled arsenic from drilling (350mRL slice).

Arsenic Geochemistry Provides Strong Exploration Vector

Arsenic is a well-recognised pathfinder element for gold mineralisation in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Implicit modelling of available arsenic geochemistry in drilling has outlined a broad and coherent anomaly with strong geological context.

Peak arsenic responses occur parallel to the historical workings and broader gold trends, and also extend into underexplored areas to the west and north along the interpreted Catrock contact. These zones have seen only limited or very widely spaced historical

reconnaissance drilling and are considered priority targets for the upcoming Aircore program.

Next Steps

AX8 is planning a **1,500m Aircore drill program in early Q2 2026** to test extensions of the prospective Catrock contact and coincident arsenic anomalies beneath shallow cover.

The program will test multiple priority targets generated from integrated geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics.

Balagundi Project Overview

The Balagundi Project (Figure) is located approximately **15km east of Kalgoorlie** within the Norseman–Wiluna Belt of the Yilgarn Craton, close to Northern Star's **+6Moz Kanowna Belle gold mine and the +70Moz KCGM Super Pit.**

The Project covers approximately **27km² of highly prospective geology**, including porphyritic basalts, dolerite sills, sediments and felsic intrusives, in a setting considered favourable for Archaean gold systems.

Despite its location in one of Western Australia's premier gold districts, Balagundi remains underexplored due to historical private ownership and extensive shallow cover. With multiple high-grade targets and access to nearby toll treatment infrastructure, the Project offers significant exploration upside.

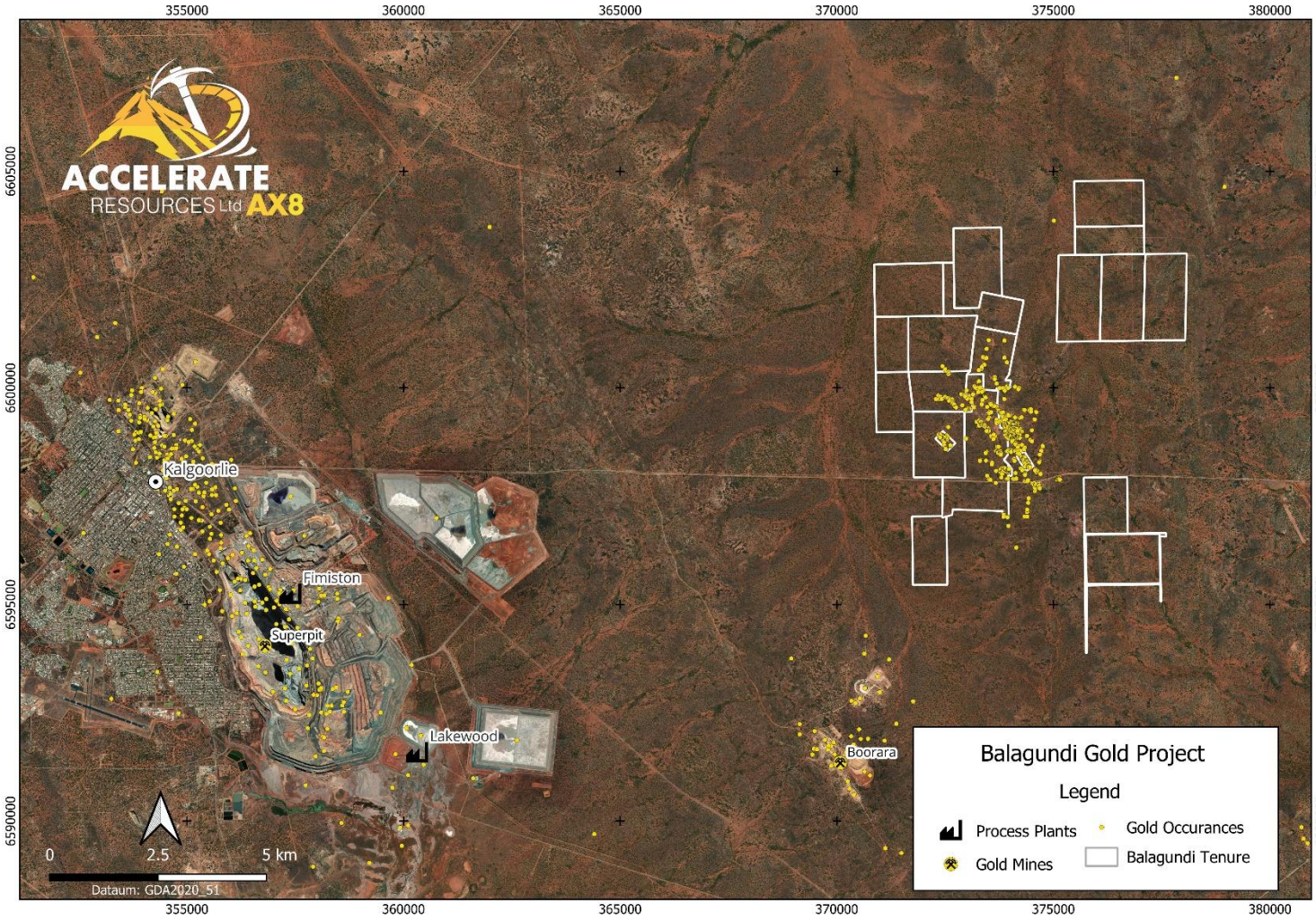

Figure 3: Balagundi Project Location Map

END

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Accelerate Resources Limited and is published under the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

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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

- *13/02/2026: AX8 – Aircore Drilling Reveals New Gold Trend at Balagundi*
- *27/01/2026: AX8 – Balagundi Drilling Defines Emerging Shoot*
- *23/10/2025: AX8 – Balagundi Gold Project Expanded with Iron Bound Earn-In*
- *22/10/2025: AX8 – Surface Sample Results up to 32.9 g/t Au Highlight Multiple Targets at Balagundi*
- *24/09/2025: AX8 – AX8 Boost Gold Portfolio with Balagundi Earn-in*

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.

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.*	**Geochemistry** • Historical arsenic geochemistry results are discussed in this announcement. These data were collated from the available WAMEX reports. • The previous work is considered industry standard practice for the time. The nature and quality of sampling and analysis for the arsenic geochemistry data is considered adequate for the purposes of the information being presented and the context in which the information is discussed. • Detailed information regarding the historical exploration, including drilling parameters, is discussed in detail in the ASX announcement dated 24 September 2025. **Geophysics** • Results from a Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey are discussed in this announcement. • GAIP survey data was collected by Rhoverse Geophysics under the supervision of Southern Geoscience consultants. • The GAIP survey layout comprised 100m spaced lines with 100m dipole spacing. The total area covered by the survey was 2.25km^2 • Other relevant survey parameters are as follows, **Survey parameters** Rx: GDD GRx 8-32 Tx frequency (Hz): 0.125 Duty cycle (%): 50 Reading time (ms): 60 - 1880 Configuration: Gradient array Rx dipole (m): 100 Nominal line spacing (m): 100 Stacks per reading: 15 Minimum repeat readings: 2
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).*	• Analytical results are from historical Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Samples were generally collected by previous workers from the RAB and RC drillholes. Samples were typically 4m composites of 1m sample spoils.
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.*	• Given the historical nature of the sampling, there is no information regarding drill sample recovery. The previous work is considered industry standard practice for the time.
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)*	• The historical drill holes were geologically logged. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardised logging system. • The entire length (100%) of each hole is logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.
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.*	• Given the historical nature of the sampling, there is limited information regarding drill sample types, recovery and quality control procedures. The previous work is considered industry standard practice for the time. • RB sample are typically 4m composites. No field duplicates or blanks were documented for the RB drilling. • RC 1m samples are typically split at the drill rig. No field duplicates or blanks were documented for the RC drilling. • Sample preparation included sorting, drying and pulverizing the samples. Sample preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for early stage exploration and the geochemistry being 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Arsenic analysis was undertaken on an aqua regia digest by AAS (lower detection limit of 5ppm). • No standards, field duplicates or blanks were documented for the arsenic geochemistry.
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.*	• Significant intersections for arsenic are not reported in this announcement. • Data for arsenic geochemistry was collated from the available WAMEX reports. • Data was validated and uploaded/stored into an industry standard DataShed database software. • Twin holes were not utilised to verify results. • No adjustments were made to any 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.*	• Collars were typically located using hand held GPS. • All data is captured in MGA94, Zone 51 grid • Generally, downhole surveying was undertaken on RC holes and not undertaken on RAB holes. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from handheld GPS and is adequate for the 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.*	• Data from the RB and RC drilling is not suitable for estimation of Mineral Resources. • Compositing has been utilised in drill holes, where 4m composite samples were collected from the individual 1m sample spoils.
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*	• Exploration is at an early stage however the current drill hole orientation as it relates to pathfinder geochemistry is considered appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information is available on measures undertaken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no external audit or review of the 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 work undertaken occurred on Balagundi Project tenements P25/2815 & P25/2866. Located in the Kalgoorlie region of Western Australia. • Accelerate has entered into an earn-in agreement under which the Company may earn up to an 80% interest in the Balagundi Gold Project through staged exploration expenditure. • The tenements falls within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Group determination area. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extensive historical mining and exploration activities have been undertaken by other parties in the Balagundi mining camp area. This work includes soil geochemical surveys, RAB drilling, air core drilling, RC drilling, and geophysical data collection and interpretation. Data by previous companies were collected and analysed using standard industry practice at the time of exploration. Detailed information regarding these previous activities is documented in the public announcement by the Company dated 24 September 2025. Historical exploration and sources are referenced below: • Exploration in the 1980s was completed mainly by R Stroud (Wamex Report No. 16808, 19407, 21539, 21540 and 21541) focusing on the southern half of the project with systematic 100m 200m spaced soil sampling. A review of the work with proposed drilling was completed for Paget Mining by C. Rugless in 1988 (Wamex Report No. 27802). • RGC, in JV with Paget Mining, completed detailed mapping, rock chip sampling and 48 RAB holes in 1991 (Wamex Report No. 33912). No follow-up work was completed. • In the early 1990s, Delta Gold collected 180 soil and lag samples in the central northern project area (A 038886 –Balagundi North) followed up with one RAB traverse (Wamex Report No. 38942). Delta also explored the south-eastern project area, called West Balagundi, in BSR27 (Wamex Report No. 38917). Delta completed soil sampling and four RAB holes (Wamex Report No. 39368). • Geopeko explored the north-east project area with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		13 RAB holes on 200m nominal grid without intersecting anomalous gold (Wamex Report No. 40443). • In the mid 1990s, Acacia Resources/AngloGold completed substantial auger sampling, RAB/air core drilling and detailed 20m aeromagnetics over the entire Balagundi area (Wamex Report No. 51873, 55506, 55638, 56156, 56505, 56594, 58778-80, 58906).
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.*	• Drill hole intersections are not reported in this announcement. • Relevant drill hole locations are shown in Figure 1. • Detailed information regarding the historical exploration, including drill collar and survey information is documented in the ASX announcement dated 24 September 2025. • Grid co-ordinates are MGA94 zone 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 MGA94 zone 51 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Drill Depth of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
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.*	• Drill hole intersections for arsenic are not reported in this announcement. • The arsenic data from drill holes was visualised by implicit modelling techniques using Micromine software. A simple linear interpolant was applied to the raw arsenic values, which were nominally top cut at 1,000ppm. • An RL slice of this model at selected cut-offs is presented as polygons in Figure 1.
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').*	• Drill hole intersections for arsenic are not reported in this announcement. • At this reconnaissance stage, the geometry of the target mineralisation is not defined.
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 is included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	• Drill hole intersections for arsenic are not reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration 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.*	• There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the information 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, including drilling.