High-Potential Targets: DDIP Survey Identifies Collavilla East and West as Shallow Drill Opportunities

Highlights

Collavilla East and West

- **Two high-priority drill targets identified, both undrilled and shallow**, offering exciting exploration potential.
- **Strong chargeability anomalies** detected at both prospects**, beginning near surface and increasing** in thickness to at least ~300m depth**,** demonstrating the significant scale of the anomalies
- **Historical rock chip** sampling returned encouraging results, with assays up to 23.3 g/t Au and 0.6 g/t Au, **reinforcing the gold potential**.
- A mapped **70m gold-bearing quartz** reef by Northpac Exploration (1983[1]), with assays up to 6 g/t Au, sits directly above the Collavilla East anomaly, **further validates the target.**
- A deep resistivity feature suggests a possible **common intrusive source beneath both prospects**.

Barwidgee North

- A **promising moderate chargeability** anomaly located just **100m north of the high-grade Barwidgee Fault discovery hole (4m @ 9.0 g/t Au)** highlights a potential west-dipping fault splay. This is an exciting new structural target for follow-up. Albion is eagerly awaiting soil samples to help rank this target.

Ives South and Barwidgee South

- **Two new chargeability anomalies** identified along the prospective **Ives Granite southeast contact**. These targets will be prioritised for follow-up once soil assay results are received, offering strong upside potential.

What's Next?

- **Awaiting soil assay results**, which will be integrated into the Yandal West prospect evaluation.
- Conducting **on-site ground truthing** and **rock chip sampling,** targeting mid-May 2025.
- **Progressing heritage surveys** and approvals, targeting late-May 2025.
- **Prioritising drill targets** based on geophysics, geochemistry, and soil data, targeting late May 2025.
- Preparing for Albion's **maiden drill campaign at Yandal West, targeting June 2025.**

Albion Resources Limited ("Albion" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of new Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation ("DDIP") Survey at the Ives Finds prospect area on Albion's Yandal West Gold Project located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia's Northeastern Goldfields.

The objective of the Dipole Dipole IP survey is to better define the **depth extent of the strongest chargeability and resistivity anomalies** (identified in the recent gradient array IP survey, see announcement 10th April 2025), which are potential indicators of gold mineralisation associated with sulphides and quartz veining. The results have identified two high priority drill targets **Collavilla East and West Prospect.**

Albion's CEO, Peter Goh, commented:
"We're very excited by the latest DDIP results, which have delivered high-priority, walk-up drill targets at Collavilla East and West. The combination of strong geophysical anomalies, historical high-grade rock chips, and the presence of a mapped gold-bearing reef gives us real confidence in the potential of the system. The team is energised as we move toward our maiden drill campaign at Yandal West."

[1]This is sourced from a reported that is pre-JORC 2012. See WAMEX report A13455 Phase 1 Geological Report Evaluation and Recommendations, Collavilla Mine and Associated Leases. N. Mather, Northpac Exploration, 1983 (please see cautionary note below Table 1 for more details below)

Ives Find DDIP Survey Results

Albion Resources has completed a 4.4 km Dipole-Dipole IP survey across two lines at Ives Find, following up on key Gradient Array IP Survey (GAIP) anomalies identified in April 2025. The survey aimed to better define the depth extent of chargeability and resistivity anomalies – interpreted to be potential indicators of gold mineralisation associated with sulphides and quartz veining. The results provide critical insights to refine drill targeting ahead of the mid-year campaign.

Figure 1 below shows the coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies in black circles (per the Announcement 10th April 2025). This figure has been updated to show the two DDIP lines running through the tenements, as designated by the **two black lines** running across Figure 1.

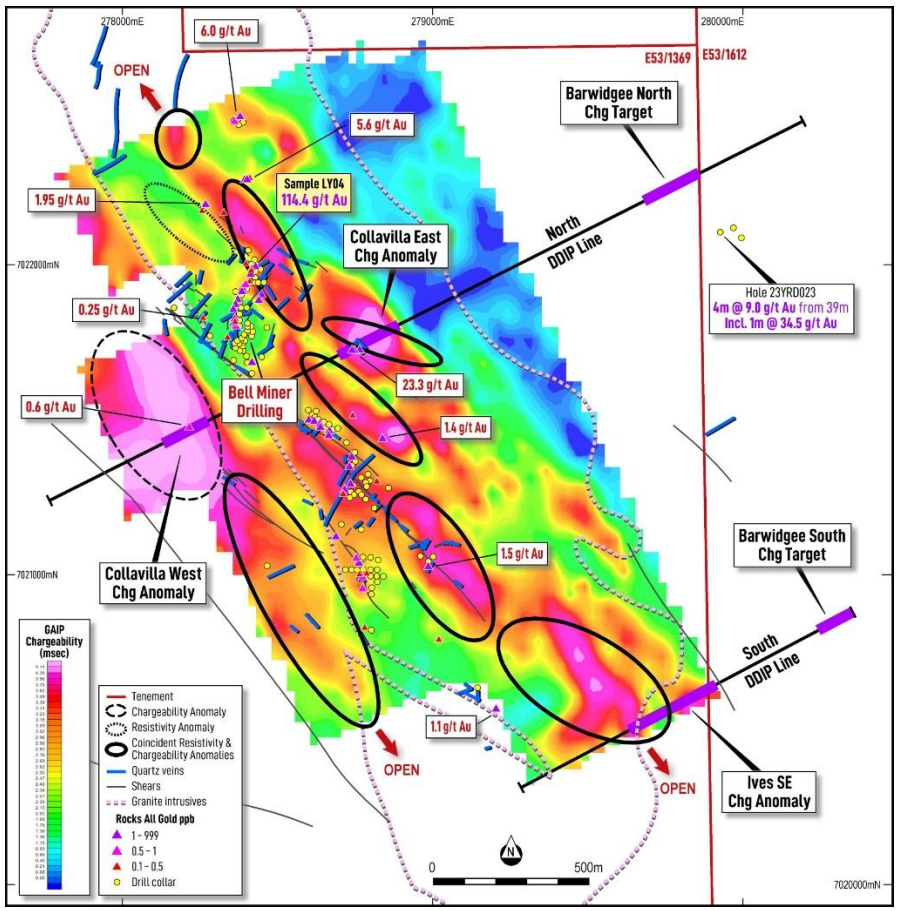

Figure 1: GAIP Chargeability Image showing the location of the DDIP lines and anomalies as well as the Ives Granite contacts, historical mapping for quartz veins and structures as well as rock assays >0.1 g/t Au and recent ALB rock sample LY04.

Figure 1 demonstrates the five chargeability anomalies (**marked by bold purple lines**) across the Ives Find Prospect. The North Line shows the Collavilla East, Collavilla West, and Barwidgee North Anomalies and the Southern line shows the Ives South East and Barwidgee South Anomalies. Where the DDIP lines cross the existing GAIP survey, the DDIP anomalies are supported by coincident GAIP anomalies.

The two cross sections shown below (Figure 2 and 3) illustrate chargeability and resistivity at depth, aiding gold prospectivity assessment.

DDIP Results of Northern Line (Ives Find & Barwidgee Prospects)

A 2.8 km Dipole-Dipole IP line was completed across key targets at Ives Find, extending ~150m south of Bell Miner (3m @ 15 g/t Au, 3m @ 11.2 g/t Au) to 200m north of the Barwidgee Fault discovery (4m @ 9.0 g/t Au), as shown in Figure 1 above (for the location) and Figure 2 below.

The purpose of this DDIP cross section is to interpret the depth extent, morphology (shape) and dip of the strongest GAIP chargeability anomalies (designed to detect sulphide) and resistivity (designed to detect quartz alteration/veining) to assist in drill targeting.

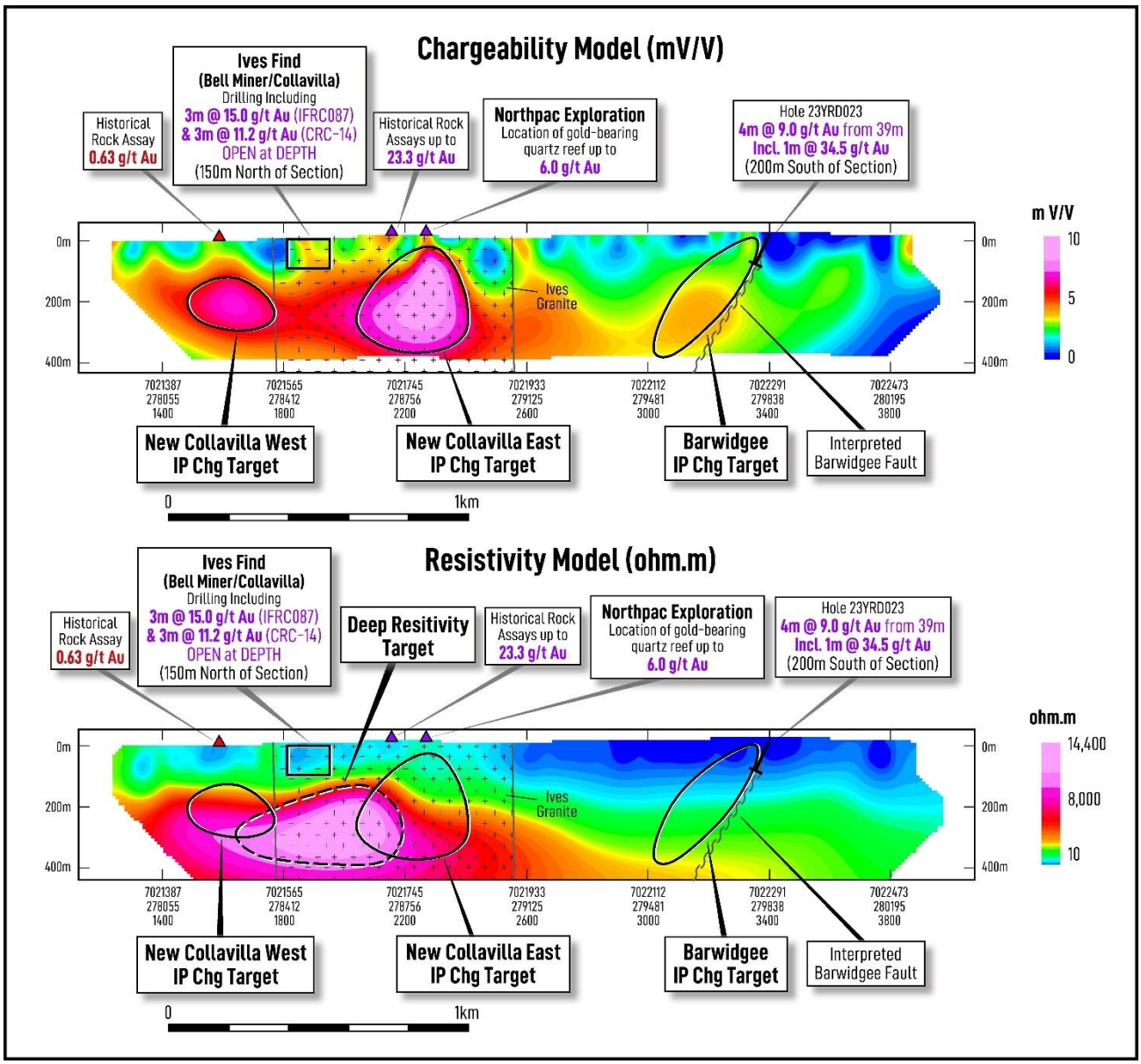

Figure 2: DDIP Chargeability (upper) and Resistivity (lower) inversion cross sections showing identified chargeability and resistivity anomalies in relation to previous drilling at Bell Miner and Barwidgee as well as historical rock assays and Ives Graite contacts.

Figure 2 shows the chargeability and resistivity at depth across the Northern Line (see Figure 1 for the location).

Key highlights include:

- The figure displays **chargeability (top image) and resistivity (bottom image) inversion sections and associated anomalies**.
- **Three anomalies** have been identified and are highly encouraging (Collavilla West, Collavilla East and the Barwidgee IP target)
- Black outlines highlight chargeability anomalies over the resistivity image (bottom image).

A detailed interpretation of the anomalies is as follows:

- **Collavilla East**
  - Located 300–400m east of Bell Miner (Collavilla) workings and historical drilling.
  - Strong chargeability anomaly extending near surface and increasing in thickness down to at least 300m depth.
  - Previous Explorer Northpac Exploration in 1983[1] mapped a gold-bearing quartz reef extending for at least 70 m at surface and reported assays of 0.6 g/t Au from 2m wide in-situ veins and up to 6 g/t Au from historical workings (Table 1) which are located immediately above the chargeability anomaly (see Figure 2 designated by 'location of gold bearing quartz reef up to 6.0 g/t').
  - Other historical rock sampling above the western edge of the anomaly returned high-grade gold assays with up to 23.3 g/t Au.
  - Coincides with the eastern side of a large resistivity anomaly (~400m wide), starting at ~150–250m depth, centred below Bell Miner Workings.
- **Collavilla West**
  - Located 300m southwest of Bell Miner (Collavilla) workings and previous drilling.
  - Characterised by a large anomaly300m wide with a moderate to strong chargeability, interpreted starting ~100m depth and extending to ~200m.
  - Historical sampling includes one rock sample above the anomaly with highly elevated gold (0.63 g/t Au).
  - Coincides with the western side of a large resistivity anomaly (~400m wide), extending vertically from ~150m to ~250m depth, centred below Bell Miner Historical Workings.
- **Barwidgee North**
  - A new weak to moderate strength chargeability anomaly has been identified 200m northwest of the discovery hole at Barwidgee that includes 4m at 9.0 g/t Au.
  - The observed widest and strongest portion of the anomaly starts at ~200m depth, suggesting a westerly dip to the Barwidgee shear zone or associated fault splay (Figure 2).
  - RC drill chip observations show quartz veins linked to best assays (hole 23YRD023), but not a strong indication of sulfide or gossan which means a weaker chargeability signal may still be a significant in at this prospect.
  - The final interpretation on the GAIP images across the Barwidgee area is still in progress and final soil results are scheduled to arrive shortly that will assist in the interpretation of this area and will be reported in the coming weeks.

DDIP Results of Southern Line (Ives Reward – Eastern Contact)

A 1.6 km DDIP line was completed along the southeast contact of the Ives Find Granite, targeting key chargeability and resistivity anomalies **along the southeast contact** in an area of elevated gold-in-soil geochemistry (See ALB ASX Announcement 10 February 2025). This target is important as it displays similar characteristics to Yandal Resources' Siona discovery.

The line also crosses the southern Barwidgee Fault, see (Figure 1 for the location & Figure 3 below).

The purpose of this DDIP cross section is to interpret the depth extent, morphology (shape) and dip of the strongest GAIP chargeability anomalies (designed to detect sulphide) and resistivity (designed to detect quartz alteration/veining) to assist in drill targeting.

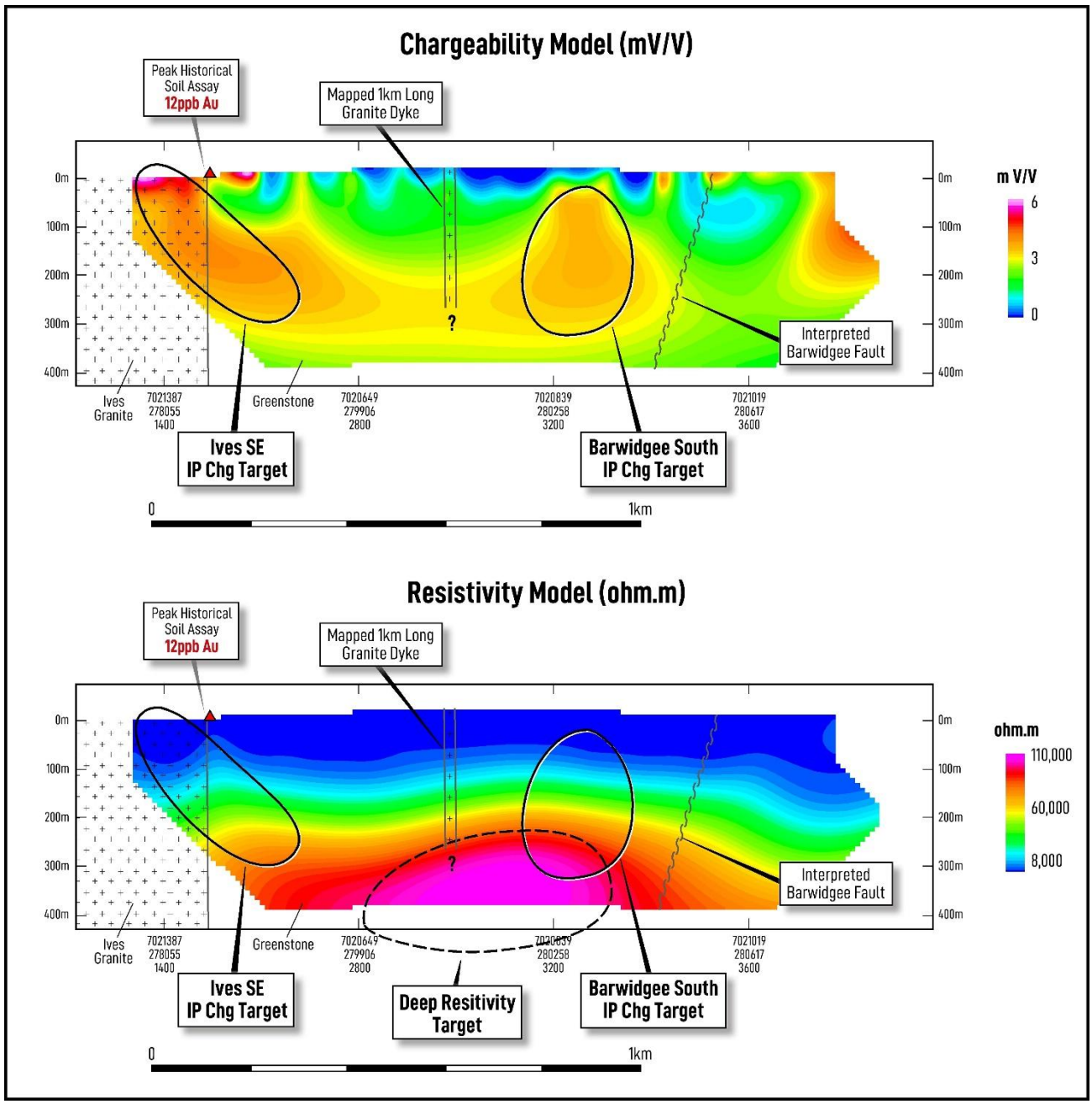

Figure 3: DDIP Chargeability (upper) and Resistivity (lower) inversion cross sections showing identified chargeability and resistivity anomalies in relation to mapped granitic dykes and historical drilling. No previous drilling has occurred in this area.

Figure 3 shows the Southern DDIP Line (see the location on the map in Figure 1) and demonstrates the chargeability and resistivity at depth.

Two key chargeability anomalies have been identified at Ives South East and Barwidgee South, with moderate to weak strength and depths extending to approximately 200m. The Ives South East anomaly, located along the Ives granite contact, is supported by elevated historical soil results, while the Barwidgee South anomaly lies near the Barwidgee shear zone, suggesting a potential splay structure. A deep resistivity anomaly, approximately 400m wide, occurs between these two anomalies at around 250m depth and aligns with a mapped granite intrusive dyke. Detailed evaluation of these targets will be conducted once soil sample results are received, providing further insight into their potential.

Discussion and Conclusion

Collavilla East and West have emerged as exciting, high-priority drill targets, offering immediate walk-up opportunities for the upcoming campaign. Meanwhile, two chargeability anomalies at Ives South East and Barwidgee South, along with a deep resistivity anomaly, highlight the significant potential of these areas. Once soil samples are received, these targets will be evaluated in detail to refine drilling plans.

Albion's new DDIP targets show good depth extent, especially where coincident with gold-bearing surface veins, or elevated gold-in-soil and they are a new exciting development for Albion.

This work demonstrates that the IP anomalies at Ives Find and Barwidgee do not represent small surface features.

- They indicate extensive alteration sulphide accumulation and possible associated gold that extend for considerable depth.
- There is a strong relationship between large deeper resistivity features and semi-coincident chargeability targets at Ives Find.
- The association between granite dykes and these resistivity features may provide support for multiple phases or pulses of silicified intrusions that may be highly prospective hosts for gold mineralisation at depth.
- Granite or porphryry intrusive hosted deposits are known to occur in Western Australia Archean greenstone terrains such as De Grey Mining's Hemi discovery and the Gruyere Deposit held by Gold Road Resources.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Leo Horn. Mr Horn is an independent consultant and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Horn has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are 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' ("JORC Code"). Mr Horn consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Historical rock assay result by Northpac in 1983[1]

Sample	East	North	Au g/t	Comments
CE1	278798	702182	0.6	2m sheared greenstone, granite and quartz
CE2	278798	702182	6	Dump material (from workings/diggings)
CE3	278798	702182	0.1	Dump material (from workings/diggings)

Cautionary Statement - The exploration results have not been reported within the JORC Code 2012, a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012; nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's exploration result. Albion has not yet independently validated Northpacs exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

Appendix A
JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Yandal West
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 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 (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.*	• No drilling reported in this announcement. • Most historical rock chips are collected from outcrop using hammer and the location recorded using GPS. Approximately 1kg of sample was placed in a calico bag and submitted for assay. • Rock assay by Albion was one 500g sample taken from the old Ives Find working for the sole purpose of characterising the multi-element geochemistry • Northpac conducted 4-6kg samples that were submitted for screen fire assay.
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).*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Rock sample taken by Albion logged in detail for lithology, veining, alteration, and sulphide/gossan recorded. • Descriptions of historical rock sampling not found • Rock sample by Northpac was taken from dump material from gold workings and described as sheared greenstone, granite and quartz
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 representativity 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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • The Albion sample is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed for the sole purpose of characterising the multi-element geochemistry • Historical sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed to determine if quartz veins are gold-bearing to assist in exploration targeting work
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.*	• Historical rock assays (beside Northpac) were conducted by Bureau Veritas Minerals (“BVM”), Canning Vale WA was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis, an accredited laboratory and analysed using 40g fire assay for total separation of Gold. • Northpac conducted 4-6kg samples that were submitted for screen fire assay 50g at ALS in 1983. • Historical rock assays are considered by the competent person to be adequate for the reporting of exploration results but more rock sample assays are required by Albion to confirm the results in accordance with JORC Code 2012. • New assay from Albion conducted by Intertek Genalysis in Perth by 50g lead collection fire assay for gold analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		multi elements by Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. • No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed.
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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Historical and Albion rock samples were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration results. • Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 51 • Coordinates for rock sample by Northpac in 1983 was taken from registering a historical map that contains several landmarks including workings, creeks and drillholes.
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 samples were taken at selected quartz vein where observed in outcrop but also taken from old workings and dump material in places • Further sampling work is required to establish continuity of mineralisation. • DDIP survey conducted at 100m station and dipole spacing and 100m line receiver spacing which is considered appropriate for detecting quartz vein systems that are known to be dominated in a north-northwest strike direction
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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Rock samples were taken at selected quartz vein outcrops where observed in outcrop and also taken from gold workings and dump material in places • Rock sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed to determine if quartz veins are gold-bearing to assist in exploration targeting work • DDIP survey conducted at 100m station and dipole spacing and 100m line receiver spacing which is considered appropriate for detecting quartz vein systems that are known to be dominated in a north-northwest strike direction

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Albion maintains sample security of all rock samples taken on the project
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The Yandal West Project is located 70km south-east of Wiluna, WA. The tenements within the project are listed below
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>GTE Ownership</th><th>Area (Ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>E53/1369</td><td>Great Western Exploration Limited</td><td>24/09/2026</td><td>100%</td><td>2446</td></tr>
<tr><td>E53/1612</td><td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited.</td><td>17/10/2025</td><td>80%</td><td>2446</td></tr>
<tr><td>E53/1816</td><td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited.</td><td>3/02/2027</td><td>80%</td><td>1222</td></tr>
</table>
• GTE has 80% ownership tenements E 53/1612 and E 53/1816 (20% Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd).
• On 28 November 2024, the Company announced that it entered into a binding tenement purchase agreement (Agreement) to acquire an interest in three contiguous tenements which make up the Yandal West Gold Project, from Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company acquired an 80% interest in E53/1612 and E53/1816, and a 100% interest in E53/1369. Completion of the Agreement occurred in January 2025 and the tenements are in the process of being transferred to the Company.
• The tenement is within the Determined Kultju (Aboriginal Corporation) Native Title Claim with whom GTE have an executed Regional Land Access Agreement.
• Land access agreement with Barwidgee Pastoral Lease.
• No other encumbrances are known.
• All tenements are in good standing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Historical rock sampling work reported in this announcement was completed by Great Western Exploration and subsidiary Vanguard Resources as well as previous explorers Great Central Mines and Northpac Exploration. See WAMEX report A13455 Phase 1 Geological Report Evaluation and Recommendations, Collavilla Mine and Associated Leases. N. Mather, Northpac Exploration, 1983</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Oves Find is located within sheared lodes within a granitic host, along a contact with Archean Greenstone. Mineralization at Barwidgee Fault is interpreted to be structurally-controlled quartz veins within a mafic host rock.

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.*
		• No new drilling reported in this announcement.

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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Metal equivalents were not reported.
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 drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• See Figures 1, 2 and 3 that show the IP and geochemistry data reported 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.*	• Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024 and 10 February 2025 • Figure 1 only show assays >0.1 g/t Au it is not practical to show the other assays <0.1 g/t. The purpose of the plot is not to indicate the average grade of all the veins in the area but to show where gold-bearing veins are located in relation to the new IP anomalies reported in this announcement for exploration targeting purposes only
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.*	• Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024 and 10 February 2025 • DDIP Survey conducted by Khumsup utilised Transmitter Model GDD-TX-II Model Max Voltage 4800V and Max Current 10A and Reciever Model GDD Rx-32 with 32 channels • Geophysical Technique: Dipole-Dipole Array • Program Size: tow DDIP lines for 4.4km total • Rx Dipole Spacing: 100m • Tx Dipole Spacing: 200m and 100m • Rx Station Spacing: 100m • Tx Station Spacing: 100m • RLine Direction: 0660 (Local Grid North = MGA 3360) • Base Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base)
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 at Ives Find comprises waiting on soil results, GAIP survey at Barwidgee Fault, then targeting work leading onto an aircore and RC drill program • See diagrams within main body of announcement.