19 November 2025 ASX Code: WC1 *ASX Release*

MYSTIQUE GOLD PROJECT DRILLING RESULTS

Highlights

- 66 aircore holes (4,262m) tested targets at **Themis South** and **Torquata Gold Prospects**
- Gold intersected in saprolite and basement, with grades up to **1m @ 2.05g/t Au** from 30m (MTA030) and 28 holes showing anomalous gold
- Results indicate that the gold mineralisation is related to NW-SE structures, interpreted from aeromagnetics
- The regolith and movement of secondary gold have a complex history in this area and potential for a major deposit in the basement remains high

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West Cobar Metals Limited (ASX: WC1) ("West Cobar", "the Company") is pleased to announce all gold assays have now been received from a recent air core ("AC") drilling program at the Company's 100%-owned Mystique Project, 240 km east of Kalgoorlie.

A total of 66 air core (AC) holes were drilled (4,262m) to test two gold prospects based on historical gold intersections.

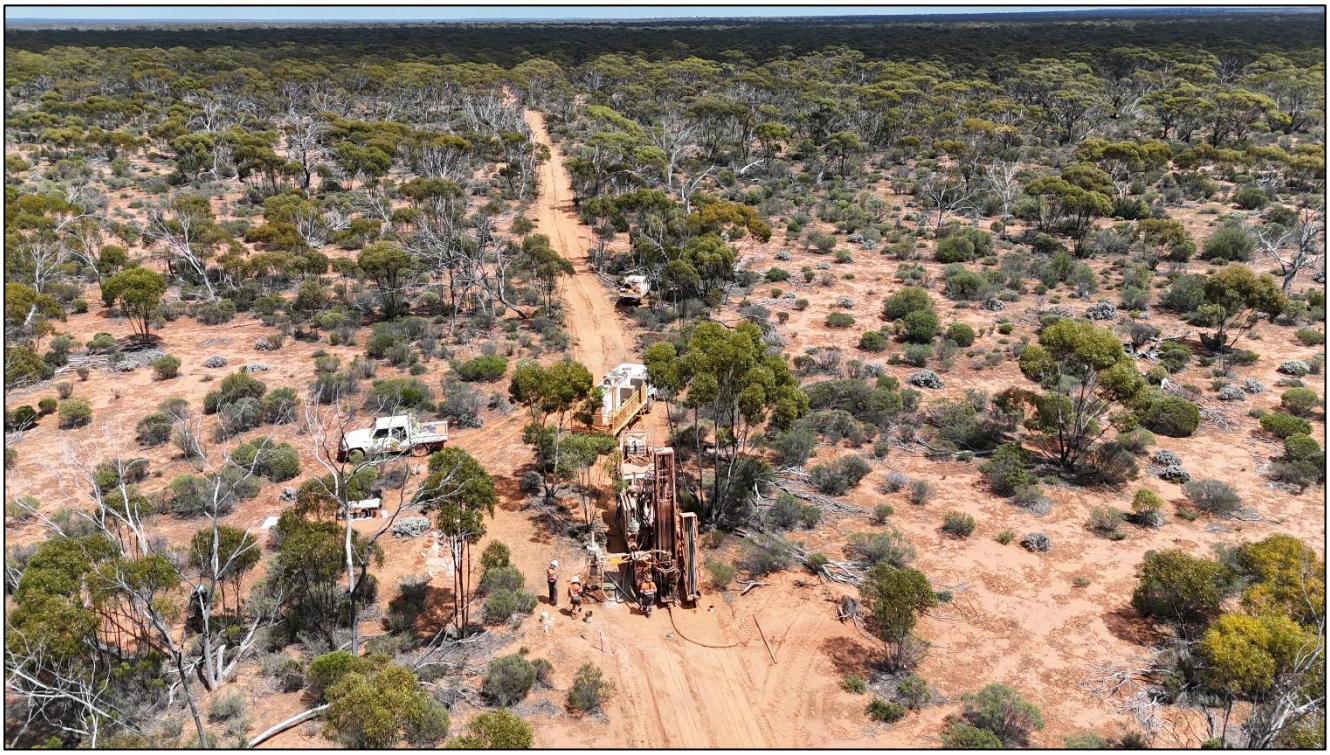

Figure 1: *Aircore drilling during the campaign at the Torquata Prospect*

Assay results from the aircore holes show that 28 drillholes encountered anomalous gold values (Figure 2 and Table 2). Best assay result was from a 4m composite of 0.27g/t Au (30g fire assay) from 28m in MTA030 that includes 1m of 2.05g/t Au from 30m (500g photon assay of selected 1m intervals).

Anomalous gold was encountered in remnants of saprolite, and in bedrock. Minor gold values were also obtained in the paleochannel filled with conglomerate, grit and coarse sand (Figure 3), and associated with a layer of carbonaceous and pyritic claystone.

On Line 1 of the Themis South Prospect, the saprolite extends for about 400m and contains 1m @ 2.05g/t Au from 30m, and 1m of 1.23g/t Au from 40m, in AC hole MTA030 (Figure 3).

The air core drilling generally stopped at bedrock (limit of blade bit). However, the bottom of the hole samples, which contain a high proportion of bedrock, mixed with saprock and lower saprolite, are anomalous in holes MTA018, MTA010, and MTA060 with values of 0.12g/t Au, 0.25g/t Au and 0.60g/t Au (Figures 3 and 4). The anomalous bedrock samples of MTA018 and MTA060 correspond to the interpreted NW-SE trending fault structures (Figure 2).

At Torquata a carbonaceous mudstone in the cover sediments contained abundant pyrite or marcasite and traces of gold (<0.05g/t Au). With the improved understanding of the regolith all historical drill data can now be reevaluated to provide target areas with gold potential in bedrock.

West Cobar Metals' Managing Director, Matt Szwedzicki, commented: *"The initial drilling campaign, with drill lines 800m apart, encountered anomalous gold in almost half of the holes drilled. In the northern area, there is a 400m lateral zone of particular interest at Themis South related to interpreted NW-SE trending structures which includes a gold grade up to 2.05g/t over 1m.*

At Torquata we have intersected anomalous gold in saprolite and bedrock which we will now review in combination with historical information to determine next steps."

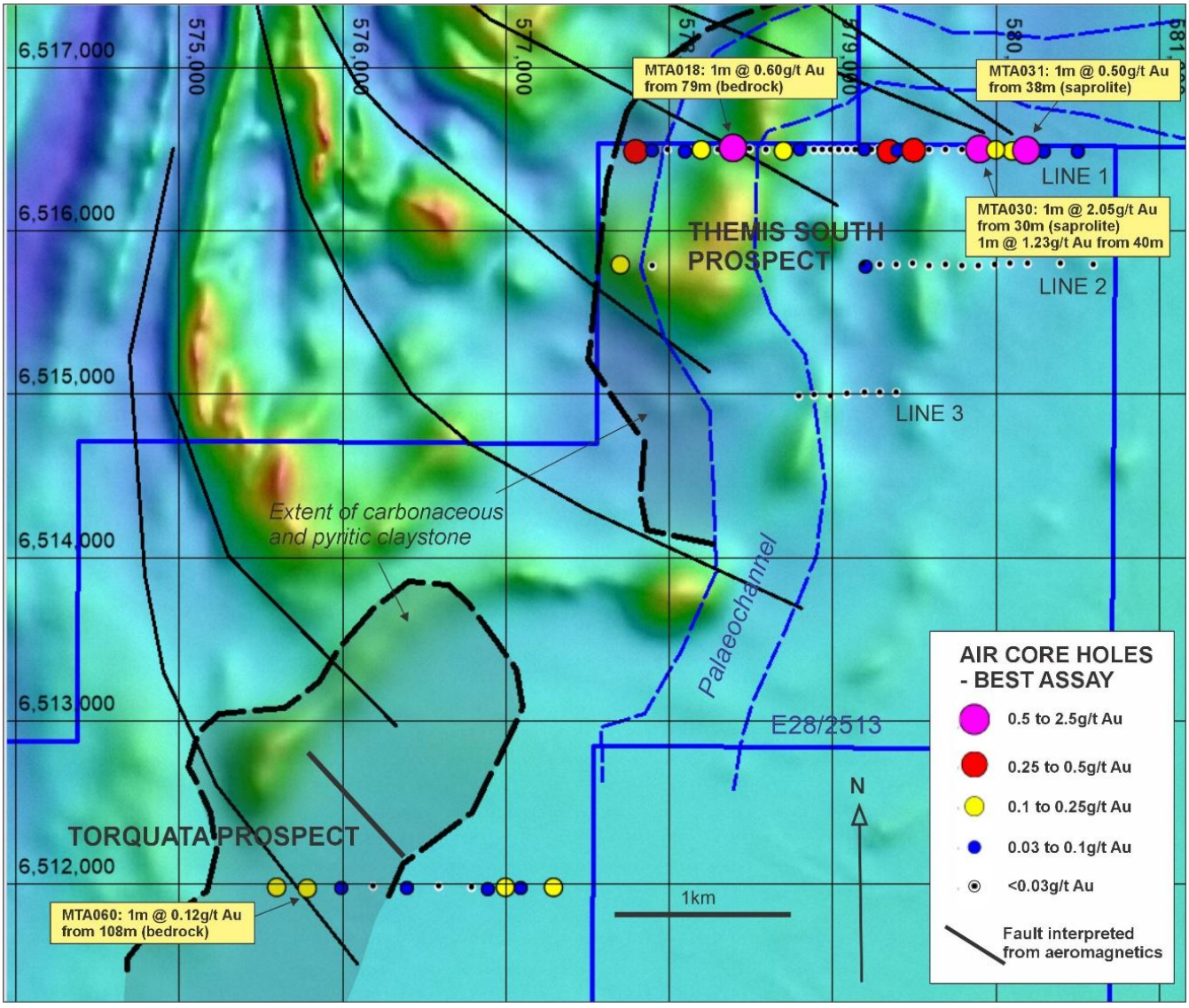

***Figure 2**: AC drill program and results, aeromagnetic image background, Themis South and Torquata Prospects.*

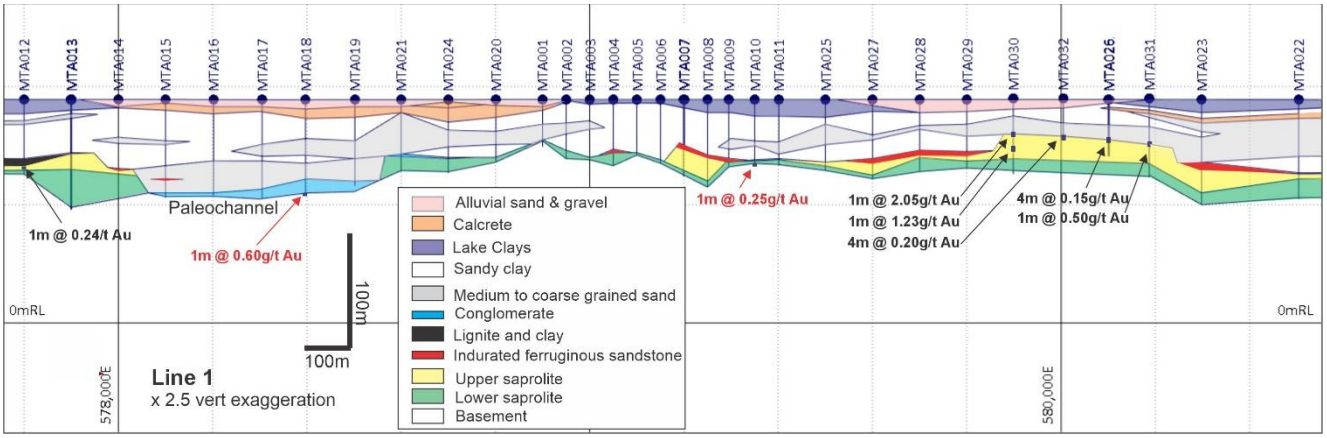

***Figure 3**: Section Line 1, 6516500mN, Themis South Prospect. Bedrock assays are highlighted in red font.*

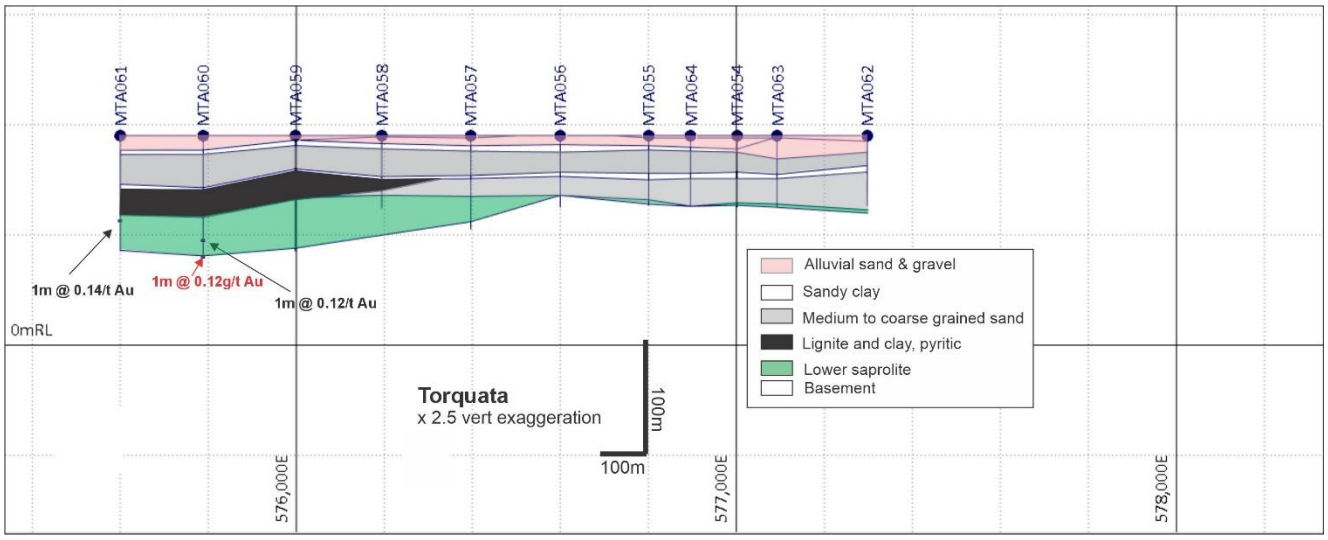

***Figure 4**: Section 6512000mN, Torquata Prospect. Bedrock assays are highlighted in red font.*

Next Steps

Prospectivity for a significant gold deposit within the basement of the Mystique Project remains high. The aircore drill program just completed has established the likelihood of a NW-SE structural control of gold mineralisation. Future programs will concentrate on closer drilling to more closely define the gold mineralisation along these structures, both in the saprolite and within the basement rocks.

-ENDS-

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of West Cobar Metals Limited.

Table 1 – Aircore Program, drill hole coordinates

Hole_ID	GDA 94 E	GDA 94 N	Collar RL	Total Depth	Dip	Hole Type	Tenement	Prospect
MTA001	578900	6516500	189	40	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA002	578950	6516500	189	50	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA003	579000	6516500	189	51	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA004	579050	6516500	189	56	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA005	579100	6516500	189	47	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA006	579150	6516500	189	54	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA007	579201	6516514	189	41	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA008	579250	6516500	189	74	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA009	579295	6516506	189	57	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA010	579350	6516500	189	54	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA011	579401	6516504	189	55	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA012	577800	6516500	189	63	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA013	577901	6516506	189	93	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA014	578000	6516500	189	60	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA015	578100	6516500	189	83	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA016	578202	6516507	189	81	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA017	578305	6516499	189	84	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA018	578397	6516508	189	80	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA019	578502	6516504	189	73	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA020	578801	6516513	189	53	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA021	578600	6516500	189	61	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA022	580504	6516499	189	84	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA023	580298	6516497	189	89	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA024	578700	6516500	189	62	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA025	579500	6516507	189	60	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA026	580100	6516500	189	48	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA027	579600	6516500	189	67	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA028	579700	6516500	189	61	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA029	579800	6516500	189	58	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA030	579899	6516501	189	64	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA031	580187	6516496	189	67	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA032	580005	6516506	189	35	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA033	579202	6515790	189	42	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA034	579399	6515792	189	60	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA035	579500	6515800	189	36	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA036	579603	6515785	189	46	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA037	579798	6515786	189	62	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA038	579903	6515787	189	47	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA039	580004	6515793	189	39	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA040	580099	6515801	189	36	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South

Hole_ID	GDA 94 E	GDA 94 N	Collar RL	Total Depth	Dip	Hole Type	Tenement	Prospect
MTA041	580200	6515800	189	36	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA042	580403	6515799	189	36	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA043	580604	6515795	189	56	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA044	579698	6515790	189	56	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA045	579298	6515794	189	43	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA046	579197	6515795	190	48	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA047	578803	6514988	190	78	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA048	578897	6514993	190	75	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA049	578998	6514993	190	63	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA050	579101	6515006	190	65	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA051	579205	6515009	190	44	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA052	579300	6515009	190	30	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA053	579402	6515008	190	40	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA054	577002	6511988	190	65	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA055	576801	6511983	190	63	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA056	576600	6511988	190	65	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA057	576396	6511987	190	85	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA058	576194	6511991	190	66	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA059	575998	6511985	190	105	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA060	575788	6511983	190	111	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA061	575600	6511986	190	105	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA062	577297	6511986	190	64	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA063	577093	6511991	190	65	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA064	576896	6511983	190	64	-90	AC	E28/2513	Torquata
MTA065	577704	6515802	190	84	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South
MTA066	577907	6515788	190	71	-90	AC	E28/2513	Themis South

Table 2 – Aircore Program, significant intervals containing >0.05ppm Au

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Au Assay method
MTA007	36	40	4	0.05	30g fire assay
MTA010	53	54	1	0.25	30g fire assay
MTA012	49	50	1	0.32	30g fire assay
MTA012	58	59	4	0.24	30g fire assay
MTA013	56	60	4	0.05	30g fire assay
MTA016	79	81	2	0.15	30g fire assay
MTA018	0	4	4	0.10	30g fire assay
MTA018	12	16	4	0.09	30g fire assay
MTA018	79	80	1	0.60	30g fire assay
MTA022	64	68	4	0.06	30g fire assay
MTA023	60	64	4	0.07	30g fire assay
MTA024	12	16	4	0.16	30g fire assay
MTA025	52	56	4	0.13	30g fire assay
includes	55	56	1	0.39	Photon Gold
MTA026	0	4	4	0.05	30g fire assay
MTA026	33	34	1	0.21	30g fire assay
MTA030	0	4	4	0.07	30g fire assay
MTA030	28	32	4	0.27	30g fire assay
includes	30	31	1	2.05	Photon Gold
MTA030	40	44	4	0.39	30g fire assay
includes	40	41	1	1.23	Photon Gold
MTA030	61	62	1	0.31	30g fire assay
MTA031	36	40	4	0.27	30g fire assay
includes	38	39	1	0.50	Photon Gold
MTA032	32	36	4	0.20	30g fire assay
MTA054	8	12	4	0.14	30g fire assay
MTA057	48	52	4	0.07	30g fire assay
MTA060	92	96	4	0.12	30g fire assay
MTA060	108	111	3	0.12	30g fire assay
MTA061	76	80	4	0.14	30g fire assay
MTA062	24	28	4	0.11	30g fire assay
MTA065	52	56	4	0.14	30g fire assay

About West Cobar Metals Limited

West Cobar Metals Limited is an ASX listed exploration and development company focused on progressing the Bulla Park copper antimony project in NSW, the Salazar Critical Mineral Project (REEs + TiO2 + scandium + HPA alumina) in WA and exploring the Mystique Project in WA for gold.

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Competent Person Statement and JORC Information

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to the exploration information at West Cobar's Mystique Project fairly reflects information compiled by Mr David Pascoe, who is Head of Technical and Exploration of West Cobar Metals Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Pascoe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pascoe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mystique Project

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 (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.*	• Samples from the current program were taken every drilled meter from an air core (AC) drill rig with sample cyclone. The cyclone sample in total was placed on the ground. Samples for assay are around 500g to 750g taken from every 1m AC drill interval, collected by scooping a representative sample from the sample piles. • These 1m samples are composted into 4m intervals (total sample weight of 2-3kg). • The entire 4m composite sample is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. • 2-3kg samples are also taken from selected 1m AC drill intervals, collected by scooping a representative sample from the sample piles. These samples were sent for 'photon' gold assays.
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).*	• Air core using blade and hammer industry standard drilling techniques. • All holes were vertical. • Drilling by Gyro Drilling.
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*	• Sample quality and recovery were recorded in comments on log and sample sheets. Sample data was entered into an Excel sample log sheet. • Wetness and possible smearing contamination recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	● Sample recovery was generally of a high standard and adequate for a reconnaissance drill program
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.*	● Every 1m interval of the material drilled was geologically examined and qualitatively logged (colour, grain size, quartz content, clay content and type) and intervals of similar geology grouped and zones of transported and in-situ regolith identified (soil, calcrete, transported clay, transported sand, upper and lower saprolite types, saprock). ● The total lengths of all drill holes have been logged. ● All intervals, including end of hole 'fresh' basement chips saved in chip trays. ● Basement chips geologically logged (geology, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation) ● The logging and data is considered suitable to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling with AC, RC or diamond core
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.*	● No diamond drill core. ● AC drill samples collected from AC sample cyclone entire for every meter and placed on the ground. ● Samples mostly dry, with damp or wet intervals recorded. ● The sample type and method were of an appropriate standard for AC drilling. ● 4-m composite samples were collected from the 1-m sample piles using a scoop and 2-3kg collected in pre-numbered calico bags. ● Selected intervals based on the 4m sample results were sampled at 1m intervals. ● At the laboratory the sample is treated by oven drying at 105°C, then pulverisation of the entire sample to a particle size distribution of 85% passing *75* um ● SGS completed sample preparation checks for particle size distribution compliance as part of routine internal quality procedures to ensure the target particle size distribution of more than 85% passing *75* microns is achieved in the pulverisation stage. ● Quality control procedures involved

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicates, blanks and standards at a frequency of 1:20 samples
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.*	• 4m composite AC samples assayed by SGS laboratory for gold using a lead collection technique with a 30g charge weight. • 1m samples were analysed by Photon Assay in 500g aliquots. • Blank quality control samples were used. • Laboratory quality control processes include the use of internal lab standards using certified reference materials (CRMs) and duplicates. • CRMs used to monitor accuracy have expected values ranging from low to high grade, and the CRMs were inserted randomly into the routine sample stream to the laboratory. • The results of the CRMs confirm that the laboratory sample assay values have good accuracy
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 twinned holes were drilled • Sample intersections were checked by the geologist-in-charge. • Data entry onto log sheets, then transferred into Excel files carried out by field personnel thus minimising transcription or other errors. Careful field documentation procedures and rigorous database validation ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately. Assays reported as Excel xls files and secure pdf files. • No geophysical or portable XRF results are reported. • No adjustments have been made to the 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.*	• Holes pegged and picked up with handheld GPS (+/- 3m) sufficient for drill spacing and the regolith targeted. No downhole surveys conducted as all holes vertical. • The grid system is MGA_GDA94, zone 51.
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*	• AC holes drilled at nominal 800m line spacing on east-west line fences with a 50m to 200m drill hole spacing. • Distribution of drilling over license E28/2513 not adequate to support resource estimation and seen as opportunity for further exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ● *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	● Samples were collected from 1m samples and sample compositing to 4-m has been applied as discussed above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* ● *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	● The drilling from surface is designed to test the regolith and basement below cover - the orientation in relation to geological structure is not known due to the early project stage. ● True widths of the intervals are uncertain as the orientation of mineralisation is uncertain at this early stage of exploration. ● The possibility of bias in relation to orientation of geological structure is unknown.
Sample security	● *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● Chain of custody was managed by operators West Cobar Metals. All calico bags were bagged, sealed and transported to the camp site. ● Samples were delivered directly to SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie by West Cobar or Gyro Drilling personnel. ● Communication was maintained between site and the laboratory, to ensure safe arrival. Contact was made with the laboratory by email on sample submission sheets
Audits or reviews	● *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	● No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 Mystique Project (100% West Cobar Metals Ltd) consists of granted exploration license E28/2513 with an area of 35km^2. ● The tenement lies within the Ngadju Native Title Claim for which IGO had entered into a current Heritage Protection Agreement. ● WC1 has signed a Deed of Covenant with the Ngadju Native Title Aboriginal Corporation ● A NSR is currently in place with respect to E28/2513 at a rate of 1.5% for gold and 1% for all other minerals. ● No known impediments exist outside of the usual course of exploration licences.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been historical regional exploration for gold, mineral sands and base metals by Geographe Resources Ltd, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Sipa Resources NL Blackfire Minerals Ltd and IGO Ltd. • Previous work on the tenements consisted of DTM / Aeromagnetic / Radiometric /, soil sampling, geological mapping, ground EM and airborne surveys, air core and limited reverse circulation and diamond drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is considered highly prospective for saprolite hosted and shear hosted bedrock orogenic gold deposits.

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 location details (Table 1) and intercept results for the Mystique Project have been reported using a 0.05 g/t Au cut-off (Table 2 in the body of this report).

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No capping or top-cutting of high grades were undertaken. • Downhole AC intercepts are reported on the basis of cut-off grade of 0.05g/t Au (Table 2 of this announcement). • Metal equivalent grades are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	• Only downhole intersection widths are provided due to the nature of the drilling and early stage of the project. True width is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	● Appropriate map and section are included in the body text in this announcement (Figure 2 – map, Figures 3 & 4 - sections).
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.*	● Significant drill hole location details and intercept results have been reported using a 0.05 g/t Au cut-off (Table 2 in this announcement) ● The remainder of the results are considered low grade and of no significance at this stage. ● Drill hole collars are indicated on Figure 2 in the main body of this announcement.
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.*	● All substantive historical exploration data has been discussed in West Cobar's 5 March 2025 announcement to the ASX.
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 AC and RC drilling is planned to better define anomalous zones in bedrock and then to test the bedrock targets generated.