Strata Consolidates 8km Gold Corridor with Completion of Zelica South Project

Highlights

- Strata has completed the 100% acquisition of the Zelica South Project, consisting of tenements E39/2188 and P39/6171[1], significantly expanding the total footprint at the Zelica Project area
- The acquisition establishes a strategic landholding in WA's Yundamindra region near Leonora and Laverton, which hosts multiple large-scale (+1Moz) gold deposits within trucking distance to processing mills
- A gold mineralised corridor of ~8km identified across both Zelica and Zelica South Projects offers prime opportunity for discovery and significant extension of the known gold mineralisation at Zelica
- Zelica South is highly prospective yet underexplored with limited historical drilling along the 6km trend with very few holes targeting gold. Some encouraging shallow results returned from Zelica South along strike from Zelica, include[2]:
    - 4m @ 3.08g/t Au from 15m
    - 8m @ 1.40g/t Au from 9m
    - 4m @ 0.86g/t from 14m (including 1m @ 2.54g/t Au from 15m)
    - 1m @ 3.02 g/t Au from 16m
    - 39.60g/t Au and 6.44g/t Au in rock chips from near-surface quartz veining including within shallow excavations at the West Nest Prospect, which remain undrilled
- Zelica South features several important interpretated structural elements including faults and magnetics, indicating continuity of favourable gold-hosting geology along strike from Zelica, where recent maiden drill results retuned consistent, shallow, high-grade gold intercepts
- Fieldwork activities have completed at the Zelica South Project, consisting of geological mapping and rock chip sampling from outcropping localities prospective for mineralisation, with sample assay results expected in March
- The next phase of drilling at Zelica due to commence March 2026 to follow up the highly promising shallow, high-grade gold results from the recently completed maiden drill program[3]

Strata Minerals Limited (ASX: **SMX** or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce the successful completion of the 100% acquisition of the Zelica South Project ("Zelica South") which consists of tenements E 39/2188 and P39/6171.

[1] *Refer ASX Announcements 12 Dec 2025 "Capital Raise of Zelica Gold Project" and 12 Feb 2026 "Fieldwork commences at Zelica South"*
[2] *Refer Table 2,3,4 and ASX Announcement 12 Dec 2025 "Capital Raise and Expansion of Zelica Gold Project"*
[3] *Refer ASX Announcement 29 Jan 2026 "High-Grade Gold From Maiden Drilling at Zelica"*

Follow-up drilling at the Zelica Gold Project is scheduled to commence mid-March 2026, targeting extensions of the highly encouraging shallow, high-grade gold intercepts returned from the recently completed maiden reverse circulation (RC) drill program.

Results from the recently completed fieldwork and rock chip sampling at Zelica South is expected in March.

Managing Director Peter Woods commented:

"It's great to further consolidate the ground around Zelica, which now provides significant scale to build upon the outstanding shallow high-grade gold results from the maiden drill program. Initial fieldwork at Zelica South including mapping and rock chip sampling, is now complete. Assay results are expected in the coming weeks and will play a key role in generating priority targets along strike from the main Zelica mineralisation. We are highly encouraged by the project's momentum and look forward to updating the market as follow-up drilling commences, assay results and other activities progress through what promises to be an exciting period ahead."

Recent Fieldwork Activities at Zelica and Zelica South

Following the impressive drill results received from the maiden drill program at Zelica and the recent acquisition of Zelica South, Strata initiated onsite fieldwork activities with the following objectives:

- Geological mapping across the Zelica and Zelica South project areas
- Rock chip sampling along the ~8 km prospective gold trend linking Zelica – Zelica South as well as other localities
- Retrieval and submission of approximately 44 additional 1m samples selected for assay based on the January 2026 results, focusing on intervals prospective for hanging wall mineralisation, together with 4m composite samples from remaining unassayed hole depths

The fieldwork program aimed to ground-truth previously mapped lithologies, contacts and structures, while adding geological details where outcrop is available. In addition to validating previous work and mapping uncovered areas, features for gold mineralisation will be documented and sampled where possible.

Priority samples assayed between December 2025 and January 2026 from the maiden Zelica RC program were associated with the main lode and hanging wall lode. Upon review of those results, ~ 44 additional 1m samples have been selected for assay which contain intervals also prospective for hanging wall mineralisation. In addition, 4 m composites samples associated with the remaining hole depths not yet assayed will also be sent to the lab.

The next phase of drilling at Zelica is schedule to commence mid-March 2026 to follow up promising maiden drill results which delivered consistent, shallow, high-grade gold results across a 1 km strike, which remains open along strike and at depth. No drilling had been undertaken at Zelica in over 10 years, and limited drilling had been carried out below 90 metres providing significant opportunity to test for deeper mineralisation.

Maiden Drill Program Recap

Key results from the Main Lode reported from the maiden drill program include[4]:

- SZRC015: 10m @ 3.80g/t Au from 37m *including* 3m @ 8.36g/t
- SZRC019: 9m @ 2.07g/t Au from 44m *including* 2m @ 7.02g/t
- SZRC004: 8m @ 1.44g/t Au from 74m
- SZRC007: 7m @ 2.99g/t Au from 51m
- SZRC022: 5m @ 2.61g/t Au from 64m
- SZRC002: 4m @ 4.20g/t Au from 54m
- SZRC021: 3m @ 4.64g/t Au from 45m *including* 1m @ 11.80g/t
- SZRC018: 3m @ 4.10g/t Au from 29m
- SZRC013: 2m @ 6.61g/t Au from 81m *including* 1m @ 10.47g/t)

Key results from the Hanging Wall Lode include:

- SZRC013: 6m @ 2.26g/t Au from 55 metres
- SZRC015: 2m @ 3.42g/t Au from 17 metres

The expanded Zelica and Zelica South Project now covers approximately 8km of a highly prospective structural corridor that has seen limited focused exploration to date (Figure 3) which provides opportunity for new discovery success and to build scale on the highly encouraging maiden drill results from Zelica.

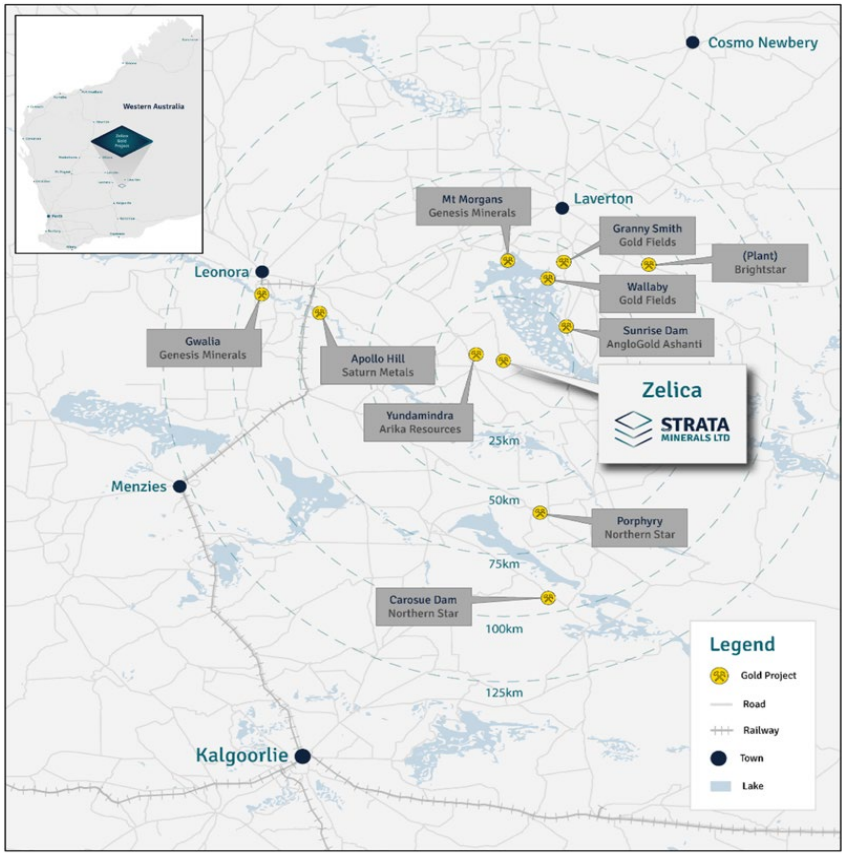

Figure 1: Location of the Zelica Gold Project in proximity to other gold projects and processing mills

[4] *Refer ASX Announcement 29 Jan 2026 "High-Grade Gold From Maiden Drilling at Zelica"*

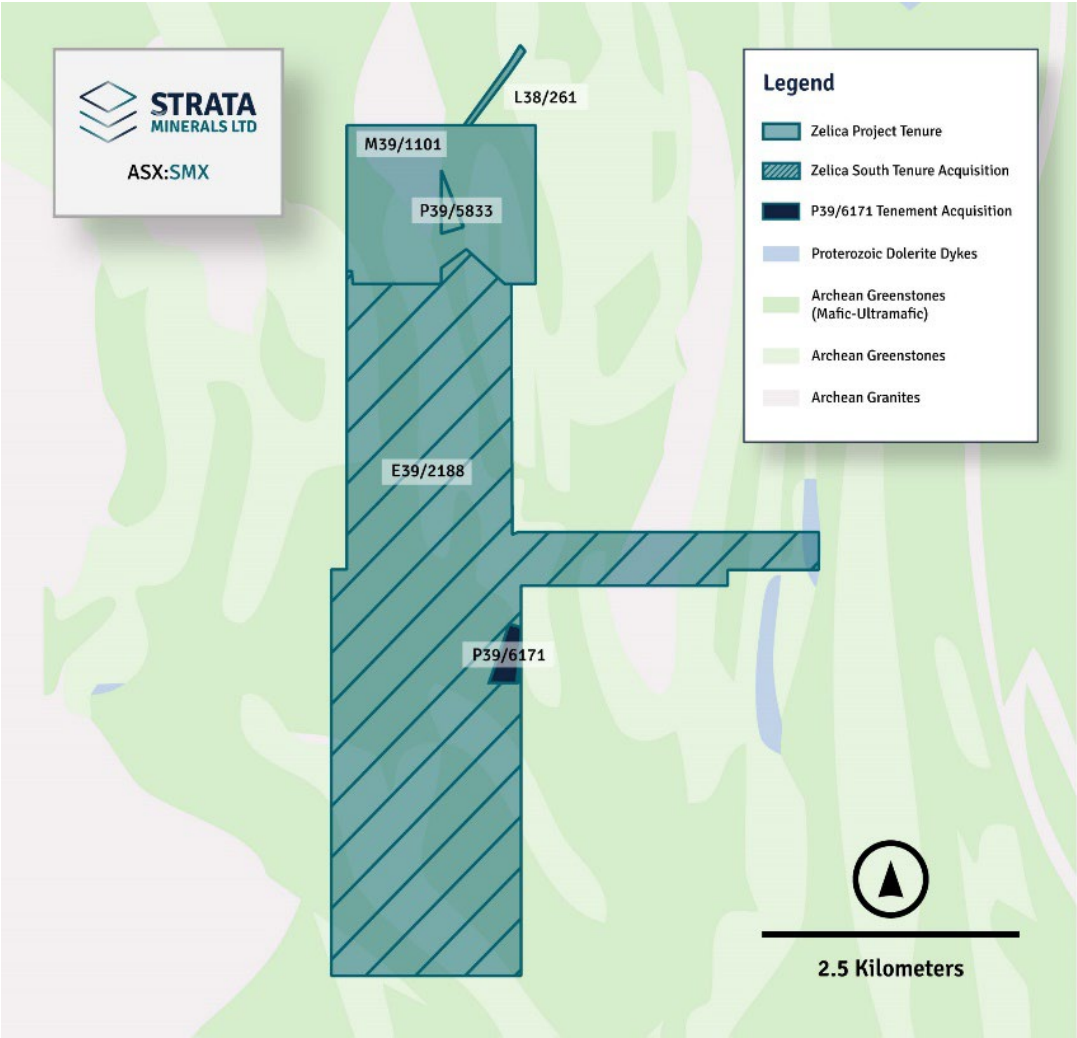

Figure 2: Zelica and recently acquired Zelica South Project, including P39/6171 tenure in the Yundamindra District, between Leonora and Laverton, WA.

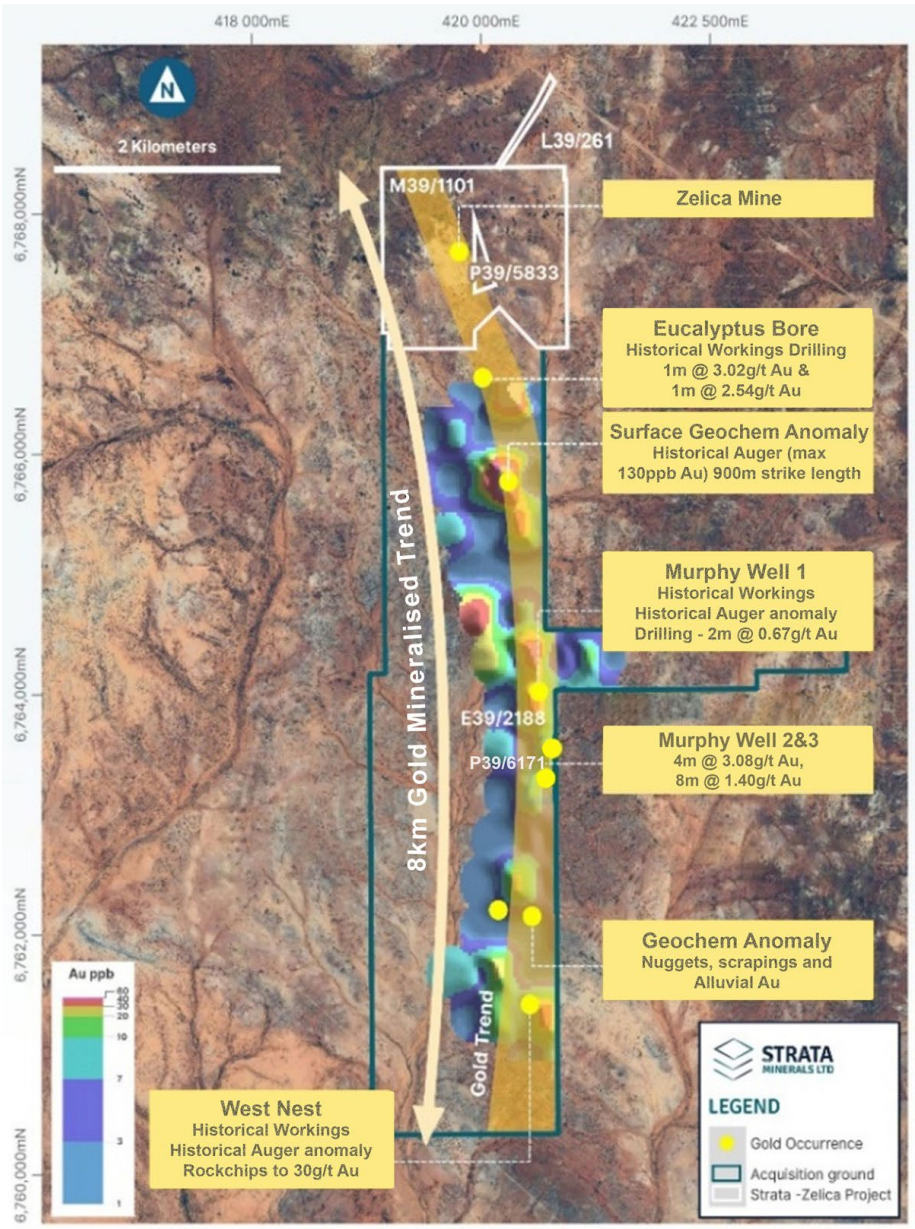

Figure 3: Zelica and recently acquired Zelica South Project, inclusive of P39/6171 interpreted 8km gold trend & historic exploration results[5]

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[5] *Refer ASX Announcement 12 December 2025 "Capital Raise and Expansion of Zelica Project", and Table 2,3,4.*

ABOUT STRATA MINERALS LIMITED

Strata Minerals Limited is an Australian, ASX listed, exploration company with a strategic focus on acquiring, exploring and developing mineral projects in world class jurisdictions. The Company is advancing a portfolio of high-potential gold assets in western Australia, led by the Zelica, Penny South and Biranup Gold Projects.

Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company’s tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Peter Langworthy, Principal Consultant OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd and is a current Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Peter Langworthy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced by Strata on 12 December 2025, 29 January 2026 and 12 January 2026. Other than as disclosed in the announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Table 1 – Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Surface Sampling Details

SampleID	Sample Type	Company	Grid	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Au_ppb	Tenement
A36446_14507	Soil	DELTA GOLD NL	MGA94_51	6763416.14	420532.88	439.3	3	P39/6171
A36446_15507	Lag	DELTA GOLD NL	MGA94_51	6763413.76	420530.88	439.3	2	P39/6171
A26036_128	Auger	CIM	MGA94_51	6763555.641	420556.416	438.7	30	P39/6171
A26036_149	Auger	CIM	MGA94_51	6763166.817	420451.684	437.8	20	P39/6171
A26036_149	Auger	CIM	MGA94_51	6763166.817	420553.872	439.3	<10	P39/6171
KAL012580	Rock	KALGOLD	MGA94_51	6763571	420629	441	7120	P39/6171
KAL012581	Rock	KALGOLD	MGA94_51	6763568	420626	441	8250	P39/6171
KAL012582	Rock	KALGOLD	MGA94_51	6763328	420575	444	790	P39/6171
KAL012583	Rock	KALGOLD	MGA94_51	6763320	420567	444	3510	P39/6171

CIM = Centenary International Mining

Table 2 - Drillhole collar details

Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Company	Tenement
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)		
MWD1	420540.185	6764038.713	440.7	RC	36	283	59	CIM	E39/2188
MWD2	420518.156	6764044.384	440.3	RC	30	105	59	CIM	E39/2188
MWD3	420603.357	6763526.140	436	RC	24	106	59	CIM	P39/6171
MWD4	420629.261	6763519.762	436	RC	24	286	60	CIM	P39/6171
MWD5	420561.836	6763330.942	442	RC	26	120	60	CIM	P39/6171
MWD6	420567.451	6763389.598	446.3	RC	30	99	60	CIM	P39/6171
MWD7	420547.948	6763302.036	441.5	RC	28	120	60	CIM	P39/6171

CIM = Centenary International Mining

Table 3 - Downhole Assay Results

Hole ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Au_ppm	Company
MWD 1	MWD 1/1	0	1	CHIPS	0.406	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/2	1	2	CHIPS	0.13	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/3	2	3	CHIPS	0.14	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/4	3	4	CHIPS	0.11	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/5	4	5	CHIPS	0.14	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/6	5	6	CHIPS	0.15	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/7	6	7	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/8	7	8	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/9	8	9	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/10	9	10	CHIPS	0.09	CIM

Hole ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Au_ppm	Company
MWD 1	MWD 1/11	10	11	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/12	11	12	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/13	12	13	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/14	13	14	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/15	14	15	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/16	15	16	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/17	16	17	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/18	17	18	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/19	18	19	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/20	19	20	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/21	20	21	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/22	21	22	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/23	22	23	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/24	23	24	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/25	24	25	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/26	25	26	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/27	26	27	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/28	27	28	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/29	28	29	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/30	29	30	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/31	30	31	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/32	31	32	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/33	32	33	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/34	33	34	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/35	34	35	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 1	MWD 1/36	35	36	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/1	0	1	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/2	1	2	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/3	2	3	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/4	3	4	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/5	4	5	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/6	5	6	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/7	6	7	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/8	7	8	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/9	8	9	CHIPS	0.11	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/10	9	10	CHIPS	0.19	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/11	10	11	CHIPS	0.11	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/12	11	12	CHIPS	0.829	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/13	12	13	CHIPS	0.51	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/14	13	14	CHIPS	0.25	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/15	14	15	CHIPS	0.12	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/16	15	16	CHIPS	0.07	CIM

Hole ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Au_ppm	Company
MWD 2	MWD 2/17	16	17	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/18	17	18	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/19	18	19	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/20	19	20	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/21	20	21	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/22	21	22	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/23	22	23	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/24	23	24	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/25	24	25	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/26	25	26	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/27	26	27	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/28	27	28	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/29	28	29	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 2	MWD 2/30	29	30	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/1	0	1	CHIPS	0.08	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/2	1	2	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/3	2	3	CHIPS	0.06	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/4	3	4	CHIPS	0.14	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/5	4	5	CHIPS	0.2	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/6	5	6	CHIPS	0.2	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/7	6	7	CHIPS	0.11	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/8	7	8	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/9	8	9	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/10	9	10	CHIPS	0.09	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/11	10	11	CHIPS	0.06	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/12	11	12	CHIPS	0.49	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/13	12	13	CHIPS	0.4	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/14	13	14	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/15	14	15	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/16	15	16	CHIPS	0.09	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/17	16	17	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/18	17	18	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/19	18	19	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/20	19	20	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/21	20	21	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/22	21	22	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/23	22	23	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 3	MWD 3/24	23	24	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/1	0	1	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/2	1	2	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/3	2	3	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/4	3	4	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM

Hole ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Au_ppm	Company
MWD 4	MWD 4/5	4	5	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/6	5	6	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/7	6	7	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/8	7	8	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/9	8	9	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/10	9	10	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/11	10	11	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/12	11	12	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/13	12	13	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/14	13	14	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/15	14	15	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/16	15	16	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/17	16	17	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/18	17	18	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/19	18	19	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/20	19	20	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/21	20	21	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/22	21	22	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/23	22	23	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 4	MWD 4/24	23	24	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/1	0	1	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/2	1	2	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/3	2	3	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/4	3	4	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/5	4	5	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/6	5	6	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/7	6	7	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/8	7	8	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/9	8	9	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/10	9	10	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/11	10	11	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/12	11	12	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/13	12	13	CHIPS	0.23	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/14	13	14	CHIPS	0.22	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/15	14	15	CHIPS	0.453	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/16	15	16	CHIPS	1.36	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/17	16	17	CHIPS	1.76	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/18	17	18	CHIPS	4.69	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/19	18	19	CHIPS	4.51	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/20	19	20	CHIPS	0.13	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/21	20	21	CHIPS	0.068	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/22	21	22	CHIPS	0.08	CIM

Hole ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Au_ppm	Company
MWD 5	MWD 5/23	22	23	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/24	23	24	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/25	24	25	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 5	MWD 5/26	25	26	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/1	0	1	CHIPS	0.2	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/2	1	2	CHIPS	0.03	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/3	2	3	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/4	3	4	CHIPS	0.03	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/5	4	5	CHIPS	0.02	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/6	5	6	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/7	6	7	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/8	7	8	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/9	8	9	CHIPS	0.07	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/10	9	10	CHIPS	1.17	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/11	10	11	CHIPS	2.72	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/12	11	12	CHIPS	1.66	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/13	12	13	CHIPS	0.76	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/14	13	14	CHIPS	0.4	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/15	14	15	CHIPS	0.58	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/16	15	16	CHIPS	2.62	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/17	16	17	CHIPS	1.3	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/18	17	18	CHIPS	0.14	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/19	18	19	CHIPS	0.09	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/20	19	20	CHIPS	0.24	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/21	20	21	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/22	21	22	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/23	22	23	CHIPS	0.06	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/24	23	24	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/25	24	25	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/26	25	26	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/27	26	27	CHIPS	0.03	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/28	27	28	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/29	28	29	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 6	MWD 6/30	29	30	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/1	0	1	CHIPS	0.09	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/2	1	2	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/3	2	3	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/4	3	4	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/5	4	5	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/6	5	6	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/7	6	7	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/8	7	8	CHIPS	0.04	CIM

Hole ID	SampleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Sample Type	Au_ppm	Company
MWD 7	MWD 7/9	8	9	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/10	9	10	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/11	10	11	CHIPS	0.08	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/12	11	12	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/13	12	13	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/14	13	14	CHIPS	0.39	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/15	14	15	CHIPS	0.58	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/16	15	16	CHIPS	0.08	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/17	16	17	CHIPS	0.3	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/18	17	18	CHIPS	2.31	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/19	18	19	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/20	19	20	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/21	20	21	CHIPS	0.03	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/22	21	22	CHIPS	0.05	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/23	22	23	CHIPS	0.03	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/24	23	24	CHIPS	<0.02	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/25	24	25	CHIPS	0.03	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/26	25	26	CHIPS	0.04	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/27	26	27	CHIPS	0.15	CIM
MWD 7	MWD 7/28	27	28	CHIPS	0.03	CIM

CIM = Centenary International Mining

Table 4 - Significant drillhole intersections

Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade summary/Comments
MWD1	420540.185	6764038.713	440.7	RC	36	283	59	5	6	1	0.15	1m @ 0.15g/t Au from 5m
MWD2	420518.156	6764044.384	440.3	RC	30	105	59	11	13	2	0.67	2m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 11m
MWD3	420603.357	6763526.140	436	RC	24	106	59	11	13	2	0.45	2m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 11m
MWD4	420629.261	6763519.762	436	RC	24	286	60	No intersection				
MWD5	420561.836	6763330.942	442	RC	26	120	60	15	19	4	3.08	4m @ 3.08 g/t Au from 15m
MWD6	420567.451	6763389.598	446.3	RC	30	99	60	9	17	8	1.40	8m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 9m
								9	10	1	2.72	1m @ 2.72/t Au from 9m (included in above)
MWD7	420547.948	6763302.036	441.5	RC	28	110	60	14	15	1	1.58	1m @ 0.15g/t Au from 5m

Appendix - JORC 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.*	Historical exploration for gold and base metals has been completed over the Project tenements (E39/2188 and P39/6171) by multiple companies between 1966 and 2024. Exploration activities include soil and rockchip sampling, geological mapping, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Reverse Circulation (RC). The drilling database for the Zelica South Project contains a total of 28 drillholes. Of this, 19 are RC holes and 9 are RAB holes. **NiWest Ltd/GME (2007-2020)** • 6 RC holes • The drilling completed by NiWest Ltd / GME included RC drilling. A conventional down hole hammer configuration with a nominal $4^{7/8}$" diameter bit and four and a half inch RC rods were used. • Samples were collected into labelled plastic and pre-numbered calico bags below the cyclone/splitter at one-meter intervals. Where samples were very moist or wet, hand grabbing down the sample plastic bag was necessary. A duplicate sample was taken every twenty-five samples the interval based upon sample numbers (1.e. last digits 00, 25,50, and 75). The duplicate sample number and interval was annotated to the written log. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 7 RC holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were collected at 1m intervals and analysed for Au by fire assay by Resource Development Laboratories. **Aberfoyle (1996-1998)** • 6 RC holes • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and stored in 10kg plastic bags and in lkg calico bags. Composite samples were collected every 4m and analysed for Cu, Co, Mg and Ni by ICP and Au by fire assay. **Mining Project Investors (1995)** • 9 RAB holes • Samples were collected at 5m intervals and submitted to Analabs for assay for Ni, Cu, Cr, Co, Mn and Zn. No further information is available regarding drilling and / or sampling techniques. Surface Sampling detailed below. Historic surface sampling referenced in the table includes the below: **Saracen Gold Mines (2003-2006)** • 10 digitised auger samples are present on E39/2188 described in a partial surrender report by Saracen Minerals. Original provenance of this data cannot be established and no assays exist with the data. **Australian Selection Pty Ltd (1966-1975)** • 700 samples (soil) on tenure. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 110 auger samples • Auger sampling and assay procedures are undefined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Delta Gold NL (1991-1992) • 60 samples (lag) on tenure. • Initially bulk-soil and lag samples were collected from each of 260 localities on a 0.5km x 0.5km offset grid-pattern. • Surface residual material is collected using a dustpan and brush, then sieved to +2mm, -6mm. Approximately 0.5kg of sieved lag is collected. Samples are sent to Genalysis Laboratories. **GME Resources Ltd (2007-2020)** • 83 soil samples on tenure. • Soil sampling was undertaken on a one hundred by one hundred metre grid sampling the -80 mesh (180 µm) material 10 centimetres below the surface. **Heron Resources (2008)** • 14 soil samples on tenure. • The soil samples were taken from 25 to 200 mm depth after removing the top 20 mm. One-kilogram (approx.) samples of minus 1/32" sieved soils were taken to provide adequate sample for sieving to minus 80 mesh (180 µm) by the laboratory. Control samples were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples. Three control types were used on a rotating basis; duplicate, pulp standard and blank. Samples were sent to Amdel in Perth to be screened using a 180 µm sieve prior to being sent to UltraTrace laboratories in Perth for analysis. A standard suite of elements were analysed by various techniques as outline below: • Mixed acid digest method (ICP302) for 15 elements, namely, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Nb, Sb, Sn, Ta, Th, U, W and Y. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing an Agilent 7500-a ICP Mass Spectrometer. • Mixed acid digest method (ICP102) for 16 elements, namely, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sr, Ti, V and Zn. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing a ICP-OES Spectrometer. • The samples are also analysed for gold and platinoids by the following method (FA002). Ultra Trace uses a furnace multi-loading system utilising 30 pots per fire. The firing and cupellation of the samples follows the classical, lead collection, fire assay process, using a nominal 40 g charge, with the gold, platinum and palladium being collected. The noble metal prills are parted with nitric acid and the gold, platinum and palladium are dissolved in aqua regia and diluted for ICP analysis. **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (2020-2025)** • 110 surface samples on tenure. (rockchip, drillchip spoil, auger spoil)
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).*	**CIM** • The drilling completed by CIM included reverse circulation drilling. **NiWest Ltd / GME**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The drilling completed by NiWest Ltd / GME included RC drilling. A conventional down hole hammer configuration with a nominal $4^{7/8}$" diameter bit and four and a half inch RC rods were used. • No downhole surveys were completed. The degree of deviation is expected to be minimal due to the max depth of 50m. **Aberfoyle** • The drilling completed by Aberfoyle included reverse circulation and rotary air blast drilling. The bit size & type, rig type is unknown. All holes were drilled, sampled, logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling. • Holes were drilled vertically. No downhole surveys were completed. The degree of deviation is expected to be minimal due to the max depth of 48m
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.*	**CIM** • Drill sample recovery was completed in an industry standard fashion acceptable at the time of completion. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Material was passed through a cyclone prior to sample collection. The cyclone was cleaned after each hole or if a build-up of sample material was observed. **Aberfoyle**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill sample recovery was completed in an industry standard fashion acceptable at the time of completion.
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.*	**CIM** • Geological details were recorded onto paper logging sheets to industry standards at the time of completion. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Geological details were recorded onto paper logging sheets in the field whilst drilling was in progress. Each meter was described in terms of dominant and subordinate lithological type, colour and presence of magnesite, asbestos, smectite and silica. Standard Anaconda rock codes were utilised in the descriptions. • All material was logged on site from small temporary sieved mounds prepared at site during drilling. Wet sieving was undertaken where required to assist the geological identification. **Aberfoyle** • Geological details were recorded onto paper logging sheets to industry standards at the time of completion.
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.*	**CIM** • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and analysed or Au by fire assay. **NiWest Ltd / GME**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Samples were collected into labelled plastic and pre-numbered calico bags below the cyclone/splitter at 1m intervals. Where samples were very moist or wet, hand-grabbing down the sample plastic bag was necessary. A duplicate sample was taken every 25 samples the interval based upon sample numbers. The duplicate sample number and interval annotated to the written log. There was "good" sample recovery within most sample intervals. All sample information was recorded at the time of drilling within the handwritten geological drill logs. Every 1m sample interval and duplicates were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratory, Perth for analysis using the "Anaconda Suit" (Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Si, Ca & Cl) **Aberfoyle** • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and stored in 10kg plastic bags and in lkg calico bags. Composite samples were collected every 4m and analysed for Cu, Co, Mg and Ni by ICP and Au by fire assay. • Every 1m sample interval and QC standards & duplicates were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services P/L (ALS) for analysis of Cu,Co,Mg,Ni +/- Au with detection limits of 5ppm, 5ppm, 0.01%, 5ppm and 0.001 ppm respectively. Triple acid ICP and fire assay were utilised. The technique is considered partial. 4m composites were used for the majority of sampling, 1m interval sample submission was completed at the geologists' discretion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No water was intersected during drilling. Sampling techniques and procedures are not fully known for all surface sampling. Where available, details are provided below. All sampling was completed in industry standard fashion for the time period. **Australian Selection Pty Ltd (1966-1975)** • 700 soil samples on tenure. • The soil cover was sampled along grid lines. Samples were sieved in the field and the -80 mesh fraction was analysed in the company's laboratory in Marrickville,N.S.W. Samples were digested with perchloric acid and the solution analysed for Ni, Cu and Zn by means of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 110 auger samples on tenure. • Sampling and assay procedures are undefined. • **Delta Gold NL (1991-1992)** • 60 samples (lag) on tenure. • Initially bulk-soil and lag samples were collected from each of 260 localities on a 0.5km x 0.5km offset grid-pattern. • Surface residual material is collected using a dustpan and brush, then sieved to +2mm, -6mm. Approximately 0.5kg of sieved lag is collected. Samples are sent to Genalysis Laboratories. **GME Resources Ltd (2007-2020)** • 83 soil samples on tenure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Soil sampling was undertaken on a one hundred by one hundred metre grid sampling the -80 mesh (180 µm) material 10 centimetres below the surface. **Heron Resources (2008)** • 14 soil samples on tenure. • The soil samples were taken from 25 to 200 mm depth after removing the top 20 mm. One-kilogram (approx.) samples of minus 1/32" sieved soils were taken to provide adequate sample for sieving to minus 80 mesh (180 µm) by the laboratory. Control samples were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples. Three control types were used on a rotating basis; duplicate, pulp standard and blank. Samples were sent to Amdel in Perth to be screened using a 180 µm sieve prior to being sent to UltraTrace laboratories in Perth for analysis. A standard suite of elements were analysed by various techniques as outline below: • Mixed acid digest method (ICP302) for 15 elements, namely, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Nb, Sb, Sn, Ta, Th, U, W and Y. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing an Agilent 7500-a ICP Mass Spectrometer. • The samples are also analysed for gold and platinoids by the following method (FA002). Ultra Trace uses a furnace multi-loading system utilising 30 pots per fire. The firing and cupellation of the samples follows the classical, lead collection, fire assay process, using a nominal 40 g charge, with the gold, platinum and palladium being collected. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		noble metal prills are parted with nitric acid and the gold, platinum and palladium are dissolved in aqua regia and diluted for ICP analysis. **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (2021-2025)** • 110 surface samples on tenure. (rockchip, drillchip spoil, auger spoil)
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.*	**CIM** • Every 1m sample interval was submitted to Resources Development Laboratories, Perth. The analyses technique used is fire assay. • It is unknown if QC samples were utilised. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Every 1m sample interval and duplicates were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratory, Perth for analysis using the "Anaconda Suit" (Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Si, Ca & Cl). Analysis technique used is XRF Fusion and/or ICP-AES. The technique is considered partial. • QC samples consisted of field duplicates. • It is unknown if lab QC samples were utilised. **Aberfoyle** • Every 1m sample interval and QC standards & duplicates were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services P/L (ALS) for analysis of Cu,Co,Mg,Ni +/- Au with detection limits of 5ppm, 5ppm, 0.01%, 5ppm and 0.001 ppm respectively. Triple acid ICP and fire assay were utilised. The technique is

		considered partial. 4m composites were used for the majority of sampling, 1m interval sample submission was completed at the geologists' discretion. **Australian Selection Pty Ltd** • The soil cover was sampled along grid lines. Samples were sieved in the field and the -80 mesh fraction was analysed in the company's laboratory in Marrickville,N.S.W. Samples were digested with perchloric acid and the solution analysed for Ni, Cu and Zn by means of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 110 auger samples • Sampling and assay procedures are undefined. **Delta Gold NL (1991-1992)** • 60samples (lag) on tenure. • Initially bulk-soil and lag samples were collected from each of 260 localities on a 0.5km x 0.5km offset grid-pattern. • Surface residual material is collected using a dustpan and brush, then sieved to +2mm, -6mm. Approximately 0.5kg of sieved lag is collected. Samples are sent to Genalysis Laboratories. **GME Resources Ltd** • 83 soil samples on tenure. • Soil sampling was undertaken on a one hundred by one hundred metre grid sampling the -80 mesh (180 µm) material 10 centimetres below the surface.

		Heron Resources (2008) • 14 soil samples on tenure. • The soil samples were taken from 25 to 200 mm depth after removing the top 20 mm. One-kilogram (approx.) samples of minus 1/32" sieved soils were taken to provide adequate sample for sieving to minus 80 mesh (180 µm) by the laboratory. Control samples were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples. Three control types were used on a rotating basis; duplicate, pulp standard and blank. Samples were sent to Amdel in Perth to be screened using a 180 µm sieve prior to being sent to UltraTrace laboratories in Perth for analysis. A standard suite of elements were analysed by various techniques as outline below: • Mixed acid digest method (ICP302) for 15 elements, namely, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Nb, Sb, Sn, Ta, Th, U, W and Y. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing an Agilent 7500-a ICP Mass Spectrometer. • The samples are also analysed for gold and platinoids by the following method (FA002). Ultra Trace uses a furnace multi-loading system utilising 30 pots per fire. The firing and cupellation of the samples follows the classical, lead collection, fire assay process, using a nominal 40 g charge, with the gold, platinum and palladium being collected. The noble metal prills are parted with nitric acid and the gold, platinum and palladium are dissolved in aqua regia and diluted for ICP analysis.

		Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (2021-2025) • 110 surface samples on tenure. (rockchip, drillchip spoil, auger spoil) **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining** • Surface sampling was submitted to Bureau Veritas for Au analysis by Fire Assay, with additional element analysis by mixed acid digest with either ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. Industry standard QC procedures have been followed.
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.*	**CIM** • CIM completed their program in 1997. Data was captured on paper logs and later digitised. • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. • Visual checks of data were completed. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • NiWest Ltd / GME completed their program in 2006. Data was captured on paper logs and later digitised. • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. • Visual checks of data were completed. **Aberfoyle** • Aberfoyle completed their programs from 1996 through to 1998. Data was captured on paper logs and later digitised.

		• No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. • Visual checks of data were completed. Verification of sampling and assaying procedures for historic soil sampling and auger drilling is unknown. No adjustments to any data has been made to the knowledge of Strata Minerals.
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.*	**CIM** • Drillholes completed by CIM were located by georeferencing historically reported diagrams of site features, sample locations and drill collars. Where possible, these were field checked in 2026 by Strata Minerals Ltd and have an accuracy of +/-10m. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Drillholes completed by NiWest Ltd / GME were drilled and recorded in GDA94 Zone 51 using a handheld Garmin 12 XL GPS device with an accuracy of +\-15m. **Aberfoyle** • Drillholes completed by Aberfoyle were drilled and recorded in AMG Zone 51, Datum AGD66. Collar locations were recorded using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +\- 5m. Historic soil sampling and auger drilling surveying procedures are not fully known. Maps of data points supplied in statutory annual reports for the area were georeferenced and digitised by Kalgoorlie

		Gold Mining. Details of surveying where available are provided below: **Australian Selection Pty Ltd** • Grids were traversed by east west compass and pace grid lines 800 ft. apart, which were marked by coloured tape every 100' and a 3' wooden picket every 500'. Position of lines was checked on all available north south, mineral claim survey lines by measuring back to the surveyor pegs. The grids were then plotted as corrected grids and used as a topographical base for geological mapping, sample location and location of smaller grids. **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining** • Surface sampling was completed and recorded in GDA94 Zone 51 using a handheld GPS. Accuracy is unknown but assumed to be +\- 5m.
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.*	**CIM** • 7 RC drillholes were completed at three widely spaced sites across the tenure. At each site 2-3 drill holes were spaced 20-60m apart. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • 6 RC drillholes were completed on a close-spaced 20x10m pattern. Other details are unknown. • Samples were collected in single meter intervals with no compositing applied. **Aberfoyle**

		• 9 RAB and 6 RC holes were drilled • Historic auger drilling was completed on a 400 (N-S) x 100m (E-W) pattern. Historic soil sampling was completed on a nominal 200 (N-S) x 30m (E-W) grid. Lag sampling rationale is unknown. • Sample compositing was applied using 4m intervals, apparently at the geologists' discretion. Rock chip samples collected by Kalgoorlie Gold Mining were collected along traverses at the geologists' discretion. Sample spacing and distribution of historic surface sampling is variable and sufficient for first-pass exploration activities.
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.*	• Based on the drilling completed to date, the orientation (both dip and plunge) of mineralisation is based on numerical Au assay values. • Orientation of any mineralised structure is undefined. • Drilling intercepts are reported as down-hole width. • All surface sampling has been completed approximately perpendicular to interpreted structures and geology.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security of previous owners is unknown; however, the samples were assayed at reputable laboratories, including SGS, ALS, Genalysis, and Bureau Veritas where strict sample security measures are undertaken.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All drilling and surface sampling has been plotted, checked in section and three dimensions to ensure that historic

		drilling, drill intercepts, hole locations, and surface sampling locations are consistent.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1, 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 Zelica South Project consists of 2 tenements – E39/2188 and P39/6179 which is located 170km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. • The tenement was granted on 09/04/2021 to Yerilla Nickel Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining and formerly Ardea Resources. • There are no joint ventures or other ownership agreements. • Native title claim group is Nyalpa Piniku NNTT5628. • There is one registered aboriginal heritage site in the northern extremity of E39/2188 – "Eucalyptus Well 01", ID15788 consists of artefacts/scatter and a quarry. • There are no material issues with tenure status. • No known royalites or encumbrances exist
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Centenary International Mining (CIM) held ground that overlaps with the present eastern half of E39/2188 and P39/6179 in the mid-late 1980's, completing field reconnaissance and mapping, rock chip sampling and regional auger drilling on a broad 400x100m grid. In addition,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		CIM completed costeaning and limited, targeted RC drilling across the Murphy Well prospects • Delta Gold worked the ground in the early 1990's, competing regional bulk soil surface geochemistry on very wide 500x500m centres, together with limited lag and rock chip sampling. • Mining Project Investors and Aberfoyle Resources completed nickel laterite focused exploration over the area in the mid 1990's, with a very limited number of RAB and RC holes completed over E39/2188. Drillholes were also analysed for gold. • More recently, NiWest Ltd (subsidiary of GME Resources Ltd) completed a short program of RC drilling at Eucalyptus Bore. • Kalgoorlie Gold Mining held E39/2188 from 2022-2025 and have completed desktop reviews, georeferencing of historical exploration data, reconnaissance field work and collected a total of 65 surface samples in the period 9/04/2022 to the release of this report.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The local Zelica South Project area consists predominantly of a succession of ultramafic and mafic flow and intrusive rocks, with interflow sediments of mixed chemical and volcanic origin. This sequence was later intruded by late Archaean granite plutons and Proterozoic dykes. Within this area the dominant structural feature is the Eucalyptus Syncline, an asymmetrical south-southeast plunging fold structure. The Eucalyptus Syncline has been faulted on the eastern margin by north-south oriented faulting associated with the Celia Fault, marking the western margin of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laverton Tectonic Zone. To the west the syncline has been truncated by the Mount Colindina Granodiorite pluton, and to the south, truncated by the west-northwest trending Honman Fault.

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.*
		• Historic gold intercepts and material information for all drillholes and surface sampling available have been compiled in tables 1 to 5.

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*	• Weighted averaging has been used in the reporting of a single drill intercept in this report. No other data aggregation methods have been used in the reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• Drilling data is reported in downhole widths. Geometry of geology for true-width calculation is undefined. • Surface sampling data are point samples and their relationships with mineralised widths are undefined.
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.*	• Please refer to the main body of text.
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.*	• Where available, all available Au assays are presented in tables 1 to 4 of this announcement for clarity, including drill holes and surface samples that returned no significant mineralisation above 0.3g/t Au. • Representative higher-grade intervals have been presented in the text and table 5.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Relevant meaningful and material exploration data has been documented in the body of the report.
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 exploration work will include a review of all historic work completed across the project and reconnaissance sampling and geological mapping. • Further work following approvals will include aircore drilling along and across mineralised trends.