WA Mines Department Granted Gascoyne Projects, Proximal to Glenburgh Gold Project in WA

Highlights

- Exploration Licences E09/2986, E09/2987 and E09/2988 have been granted by the WA Mines Department, providing the Company exploration access over 201 km² in a highly prospective part of the Glenburgh Gold District.
- The Glenburgh Gold Project and Western Yilgarn's Projects share similar lithological and structural framework, being hosted within the Dalgaringa Supersuite and controlled by the same regional shear corridors that host the Glenburgh Gold Project.
- E09/2986 and E09/2987 is situated approximately 11km south with abundant structural gold targets located in the same lithological package that hosts Benz's **16.3Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au resource (510,000 oz Au)**.
- Exploration Licences E09/2986 and E09/2987 are located within the same lithological unit and mineralised trend as the Glenburgh Gold Project and lie within multiple regional structural corridors comparable in scale and orientation to those hosting the Glenburgh deposits
- The geophysical signatures used to define Western Yilgarn's seven (7) priority targets mirror those that vector into gold mineralisation at Benz and therefore considered high-priority exploration targets.
- Western Yilgarn's projects represent an early-stage exploration opportunity with district-scale upside, given their direct geological equivalence and proximity to a major gold system.

Western Yilgarn NL (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the granted status of three (3) core Exploration Licences over its 100%-owned Gascoyne Gold Projects in Western Australia.

During August 2025, Mathew Copper of Core Geophysics Pty Ltd was commissioned to review the historical airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity data to determine if any characteristic signatures could be defined that may directly detect the gold mineralisation or provide vectors to target similar structural and geophysical characteristics as the Glenburgh gold deposits.

Western Yilgarn Non-Executive Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

"We are extremely pleased to have secured the Gascoyne Gold Project, which offers outstanding potential to delineate gold resources comparable to those of Benz Mining Corp's Glenburgh mineralised system - now extending over 50 km in strike length. Our tenements share the same host lithologies metamorphic rocks of the Dalgaringa Supersuite as the Glenburgh Gold Project, located immediately to the north of Western Yilgarn granted tenure".

"The high-level geophysical interpretation conducted by Core Geophysics has identified multiple new drill targets, including several previously unrecognised by Western Yilgarn. Importantly, extensive structural and magnetic trends have been outlined across the project area all of which remain completely untested by drilling within the Dalgaringa Supersuite.

Gascoyne Project

The Gascoyne Project area is located some 300km by road east of the coastal township of Carnarvon. The western side of the project area is accessed to the west of Meekatharra on the Meekatharra-Carnarvon Road to the Mt Gould Lockup or alternatively from Jack Hills then Milly Milly station – Mt Augustus road and then internally via station access tracks.

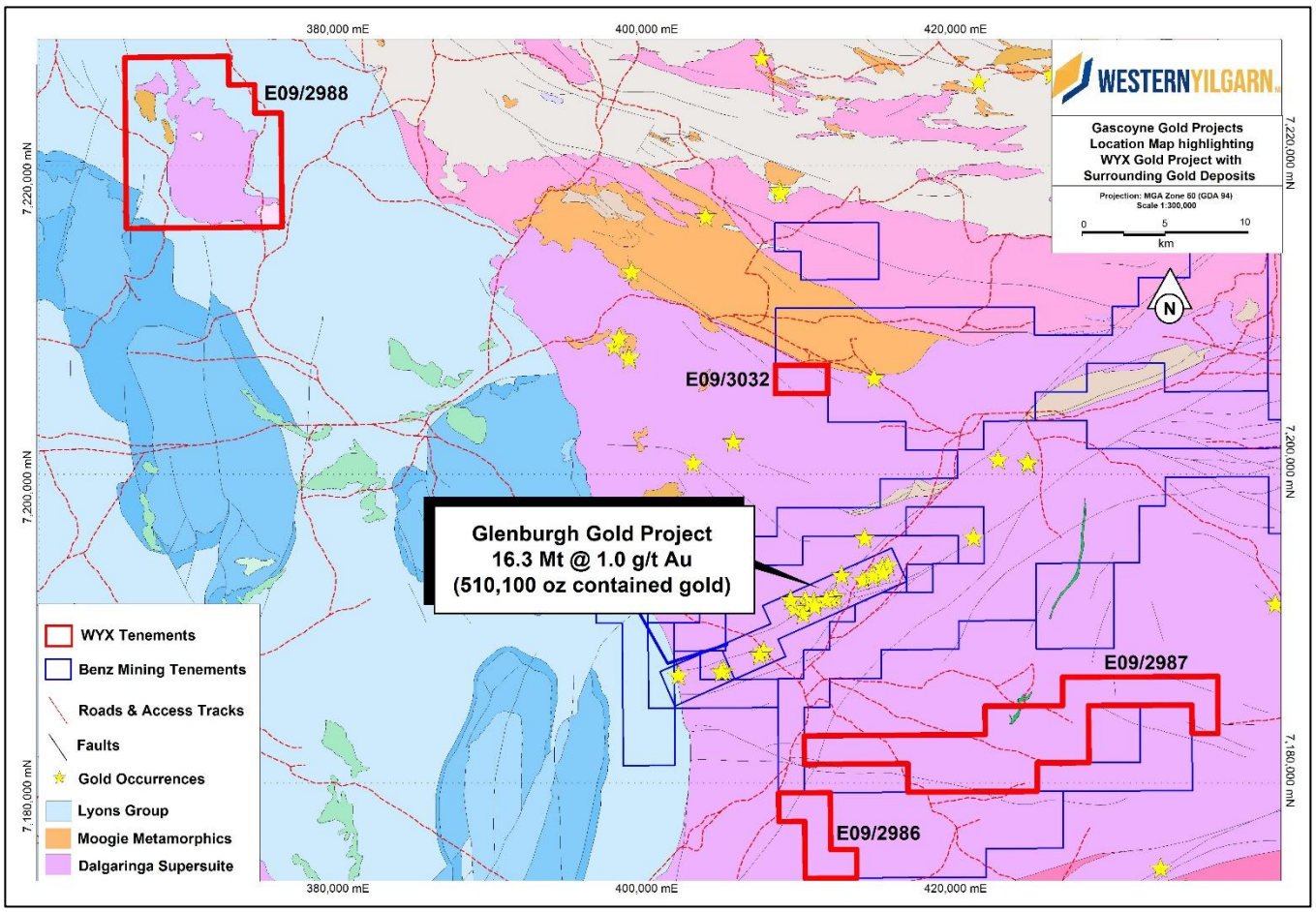


Figure 1 – Gascoyne Gold Project Location Map with surrounding Gold Deposits/Occurrences

About Glenburgh Gold District

The Glenburgh Gold region refers to an emerging gold-bearing district in Western Australia, specifically in the Southern Gascoyne region of the state's Gascoyne Province. It's the focus of modern exploration and development because of its significant gold mineralisation potential.

The region is structurally complex with quartz-feldspar-biotite-garnet gneiss, amphibolite and related rocks of the Dalgaringa Supersuite, where gold occurs in shears and quartz veins. Gold mineralisation is disseminated and structurally controlled, often with high-grade zones and broad mineralised corridors. The area hosts several identified gold deposits/prospects along a trend of about 18–20 km, including zones known as Icon, Apollo, Zone 126, Tuxedo, Mustang, Shelby, Hurricane, NE3, and NE4 (figure 2).

Gold mineralisation occurs along shear zones, at fold hinges and within silica-flooded gneiss, forming both broad low-grade haloes and narrow high-grade shoots. Silica flooding (intense quartz addition) is often linked with higher grades and can form quartz veins/metre-scale replacement bodies within the gneiss.

Exploration has been ongoing since the 1990s, with Helix Resources first discovering gold, followed by work from other companies. Recent exploration and drilling, particularly by Benz Mining Corp., show the Glenburgh area as an emerging frontier gold district with multi-million-ounce potential, including both bulk tonnage and high-grade targets.

The Glenburgh Gold region in Western Australia is an underexplored but highly prospective gold district in the Gascoyne region, with significant historic and ongoing exploration highlighting broad, structurally complex mineralisation and potential for substantial gold resources.

Below is a detailed geological interpretation of the map, focusing specifically on areas prospective for Benz-style Glenburgh gold mineralisation based on shared lithology and structural setting.

Regional Context Shown on the Map below highlights the central resource (Glenburgh Gold Project: 16.3Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au) lies squarely within the Dalgaranga Supersuite Prime Target Unit) and Moogie Metamorphics contact zone.

The pink Dalgaranga Supersuite forms a large, continuous belt from the central Benz tenements, extending south into E09/2986 and E09/2987. This is exactly the same lithological package that hosts the Icon / Apollo, Zone 126, Mustang, Tuxedo, Shelby and the Hurricane gold trends.

E09/2986 and E09/2987 tenements underlain by Dalgaranga Supersuite are directly analogous lithologically to the Benz gold deposits. E09/3032 form part of the northern extension within Dalgaranga Supersuite

The Moogie Metamorphics are classified as critical secondary host & contact Zone with many high-grade zones occur near contacts between Dalgaranga gneiss and Moogie units. Western Yilgarn tenements lie within the same structural regime that controls Zone 126 high-grade lenses which strongly suggests shared mineralising structure. The Dalgaranga–Moogie contact zone is a major mineralising corridor which runs NW–SE through the Benz tenements E09/2986 and E09/2987.

E09/2986 (Southern Block) is dominated by multiple major faults and is located on the direct southeast continuation of Benz mineralised trend with multiple gold occurrences nearby. This is a high-priority analogue target for both broad bulk-tonnage mineralisation and discrete high-grade shoots (Zone 126-style).

E09/2987 (Eastern Block) is hosted in the Dalgaranga Supersuite and has a strong structural complexity (lies down-plunge / down-trend from central Benz deposits) which represents excellent potential for repeated mineralised lenses in the same gneissic shear system.

Core Geophysics Interpretation

The project tenement areas are well-exposed, and airborne geophysical datasets correlate strongly with the mapped geology. Magnetic imagery reveals variable responses, with elevated magnetic trends-oriented east–west and northwest–southeast in the eastern tenements (E09/2986 and E09/2987). These trends are associated with magnetite-rich zones within metagranites and metatonalites of the Dalgaringa Supersuite, which also host the Glenburgh gold deposits.

Prominent east–west magnetic trends within E09/2987 (Figure 2) are interpreted as shear zones or structural features formed during multiple intrusive or deformational events. In E09/2986, northwest–southeast trends dominate, extending southward where they intersect a major northeast-trending shear zone or structure (Figure 3). These interpreted structures may represent key controls on gold mineralisation, analogous to those at Glenburgh, and are therefore considered high-priority exploration targets.

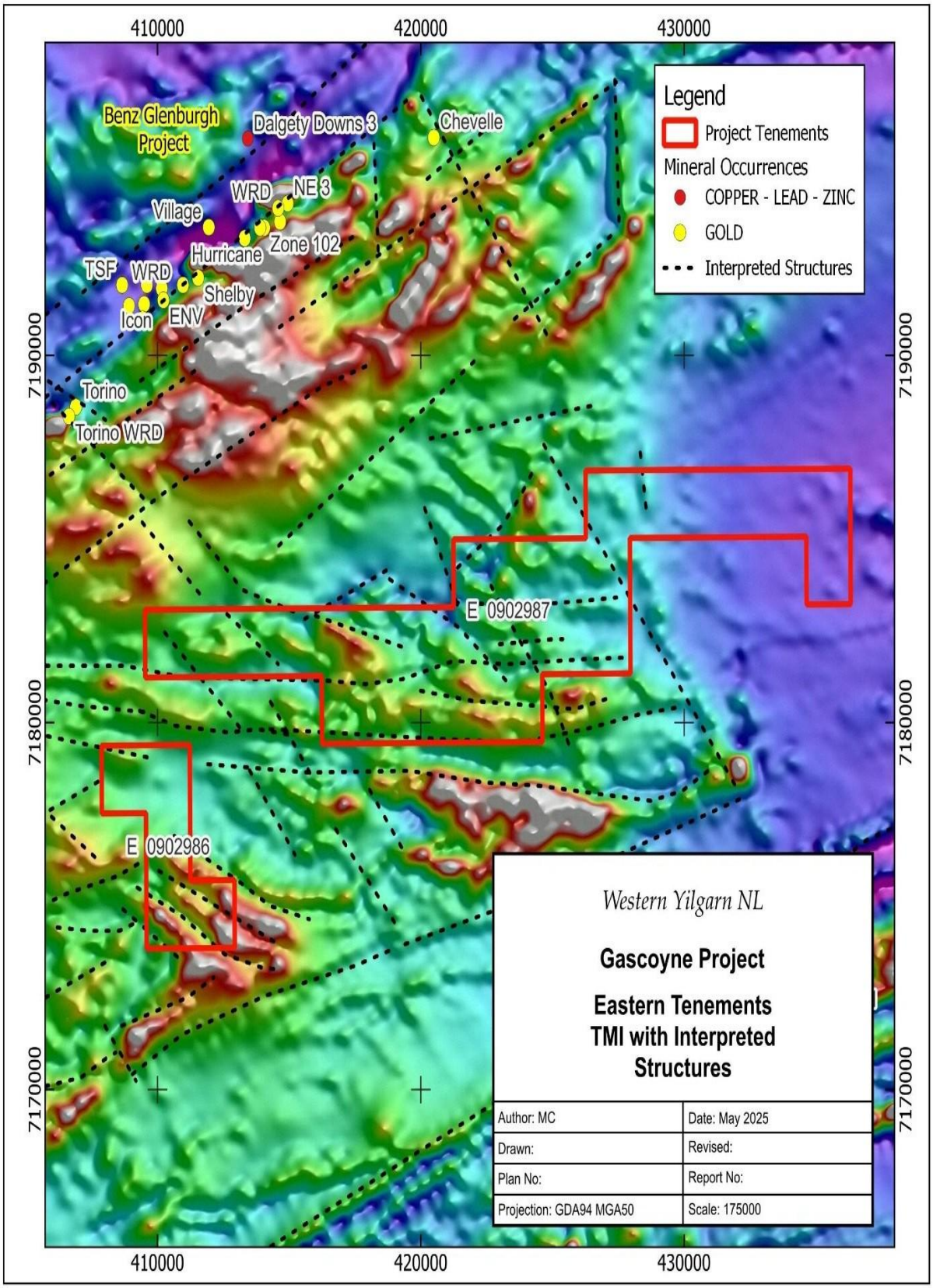


Figure 2 – E09/2986 & E09/2987 magnetic image with interpreted structures

The available gravity data is very coarse in nature and only allows for gross geology and major structures to be inferred. It is evident that the Glenburgh gold deposits are located on the margin of a northeast trending residual gravity high, Figure 2. The gravity high likely reflects the presence of higher density lithologies (more mafic) within the local Dalgaringa Supersuite. There are no similar gravity responses apparent within the eastern project tenements, but an east-west gravity residual trend is evident just to the south of the tenement (E09/2987) boundary. This would suggest the southern portion of this tenement may be the most prospective.

The same **magnetic signatures that vector into mineralisation at Benz** are present within Western Yilgarn's target areas

Table 1 – Comparison of Geophysical Signatures between Benz and WYX Tenure

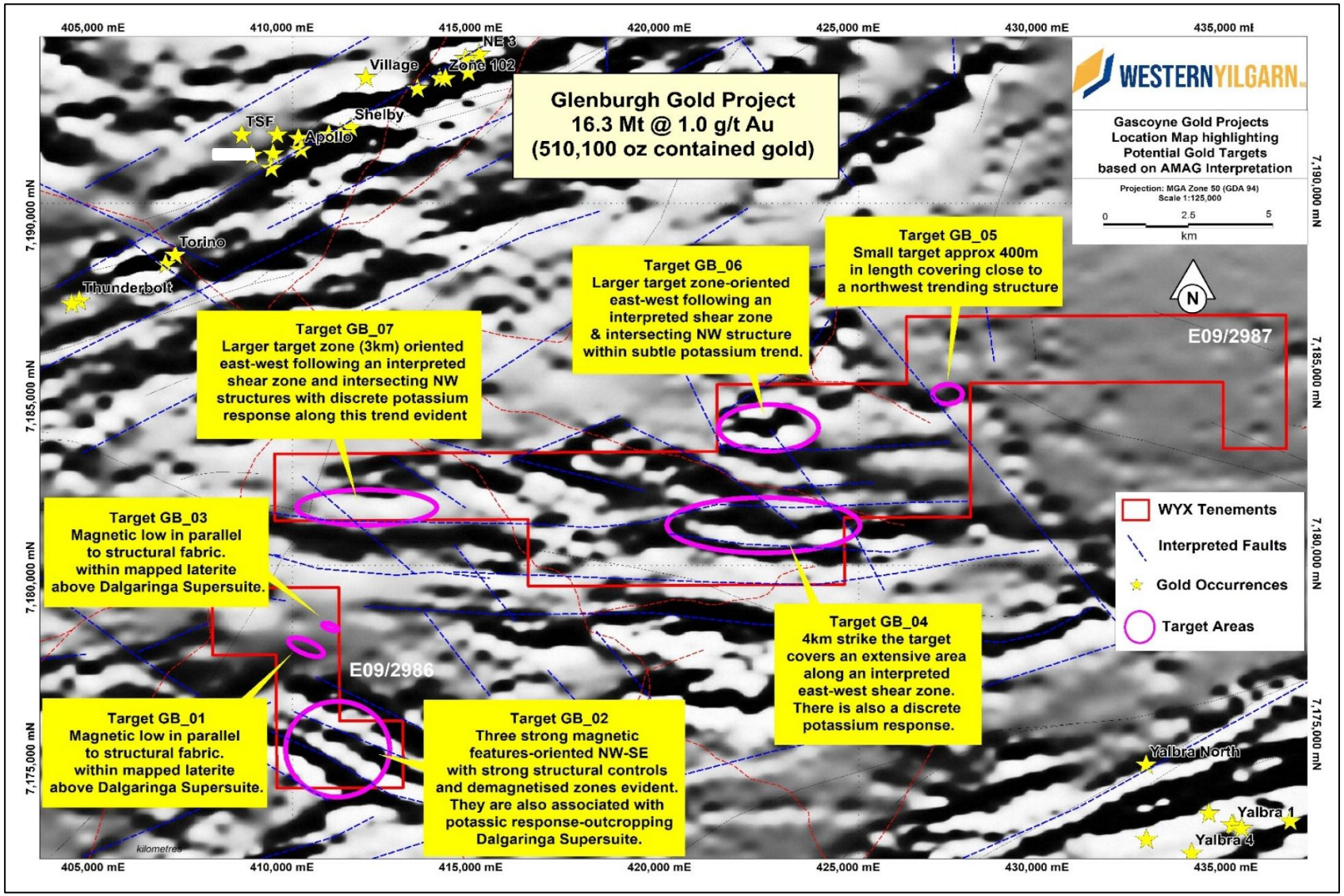
Parameter	Benz Gold Deposit	Western Yilgarn ASX Targets
Magnetic character	Gold occurs along magnetic breaks, gradients and lineaments	Targets selected along magnetic breaks, gradients and interpreted shear zones
Structural complexity	Flexures and intersections visible in magnetics	Flexures, intersections and demagnetised corridors mapped
Targeting method	Drill-validated geophysical + structural model	Early-stage application of the same geophysical targeting model

Gold Target Generated

Analysis of the available airborne magnetics and radiometric data has defined several zones of interest within the eastern tenements. These have been selected based on the proximity to an interpreted shear or structure, located within a magnetic low (magnetite destruction or reduction to maghemite), associated with a potassium response (similar to Glenburgh deposits) and elevated geochemistry. A total of seven target zones of varying sizes have been defined as per below (Figure 3):

- **Target GB_01** (E09/2986) in the northeast of the tenement a magnetic low in parallel to structural fabric. Fully within mapped laterite above Dalgaringa Supersuite.
- **Target GB_02** (E09/2986) three strong magnetic features-oriented northwest-southeast with strong structural controls and demagnetised zones evident. They are also associated with potassic response in an area of no geochemical sampling. The area appears to be mostly outcropping monzogranite of the Dalgaringa Supersuite.
- **Target GB_03** (E09/2986) located near GB_01 in the northeast of the tenement the target is oriented northwest within a magnetic low which parallel the structural fabric. Within laterite above Dalgaringa Supersuite.
- **Target GB_04** (E09/2987) with a 4km strike the target covers an extensive area along an interpreted east-west shear zone. There is also a discrete potassium response.
- **Target GB _05** (E09/2987) a small target approximately 400m in length covering close to a northwest trending structure. Appears to have some similarity to Gascoyne Resources Firebird prospect 2km to the southeast.
- **Target GB _06** (E09/2987) a larger target zone-oriented east-west following an interpreted shear zone and intersecting northwest structure within subtle potassium trend.
- **Target GB _07** (E09/2987) a larger target zone (3km) oriented east-west following an interpreted shear zone and intersecting northwest structures. Located along an apparent contact of monzogranite with residual laterite and recent cover associated there are also a number of mapped dolerite dykes and quartz veins. There is also a discrete potassium response along this trend evident.

Figure 3 – Structural/Magnetic Gold Target Zones



WESTERNYILGARN NL

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Western Yilgarn.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Pedro Kastellorizos

Non-Executive Director

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For further information please refer to previous ASX announcement from Western Yilgarn:

ASX Announcement 20 May 2024: *Ida Holmes Junction AEM Survey Underway*

ASX Announcement 20 June 2024: *Ida Holmes Junction Project expanded by Strategic Farm-In*

ASX Announcement 18 July 2024: *Ida Holmes Project Update*

ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: *Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation*

ASX Announcement 5 March 2025: *Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC MRE - Clarification*

ASX Announcement 11 March 2025: *Investor Presentation*

ASX Announcement 26 March 2025: *WYX Secures Prospective Gallium-Bauxite Project in WA*

ASX Announcement 26 March 2025: *WYX Secures Prospective Gallium-Bauxite Project – Clarification*

ASX Announcement 6 May 2025: *Expansion of Gold Portfolio in the Gascoyne Region*

ASX Announcement 3 June 2025: *WYX Secures Further Prospective Bauxite Project*

ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2

ASX Announcement 8 July 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3

ASX Announcement 15 July 2025: Maiden 39.27Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation

ASX Announcement 4 August 2025: High-Grade Gallium Discovered t Ida Holmes Project in WA

ASX Announcement 2 September 2025: New Gold Targets Delineated over Gascoyne Gold Project

ASX Announcement 25 September 2025: Western Yilgarn Identifies High-Grade Cobalt at Ida Holmes

ASX Announcement 21 October 2025: Exploration Update over WYX Gallium Projects in WA

ASX Announcement 3 November 2025: WYX Secures more Gallium Ground at Ida Holmes Project WA

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillman or Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Western Yilgarn, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Western Yilgarn and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kastellorizos has reviewed all relevant data for the aircore drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved."

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued

exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

About Western Yilgarn Bauxite Resource Estimations

Table 1 shows the Global JORC 2012 Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category which currently stands at 205Mt @ 34.1% Total Al_2O_3% and 23.7% Total Silica with 43Mt @ 30.7% Available alumina (Al_2O_3) and 6.43% reactive silica (SiO_2).

Table 1: Global Bauxite Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Total Alumina % & Total Silica %

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Al_2O_3%	Average Grade Total SiO_2%
Julimar West	168,337,931	36.1	14.7
Cardea 2	20,096,880	32.1	26.3
Cardea 3	16,577,040	34.2	30.2
Total	**205,011,851**	**34.1**	23.7

Note:

Julimar West Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).*
Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).*
Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 8 July 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).*

Table 2 shows the Global Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using Available Alumina & Reactive Silica by Bomb Digest Method.

Table 2: Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Available Alumina & Reactive Silica

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Available Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Reactive SiO_2 %
Cardea 2	2,154,120	35.7	2.8
Cardea 3	3,780,510	35.8	3.7
New Norcia	39,274,500	22.7	12.8
Total	**43,055,010**	**30.7**	**6.43**

Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).*
Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).*
New Norcia Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off (ASX Announcement 15 July 2025: Maiden 39.27Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original

market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources for all Projects continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (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.*	N/A – No sampling was undertaken. Reprocessing of the geophysical datasets for this announcement was completed by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd.
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).*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
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.*	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
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.*	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
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.*	All target locations are presented within GDA94, Zone 50
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.*	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. All locations of the geophysics target areas are illustrated in Figure 3. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Result

(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 exploration licences ELA 09/2986, ELA 09/2987, ELA 09/2988 and ELA 09/3032 (Gascoyne Project) are located approximately 10km west of Dalgety Downs, 90 km southeast of Gascoyne Junction and 730 km northeast of Perth. The Gascoyne Project is accessible via the Dalgety Downs-Glenburgh Road then northwards on station tracks. E09/2986 and E09/2987 were granted on the 3rd December 2024 and E09/2988 was granted on the 24th October 2025. All tenure was granted to AAM Resources Pty Ltd. AAM Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Yilgarn NL (ASX: WYX). Currently there are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. Exploration Licences E09/2986, E09/2987 and E09/2988 have been granted by the WA Mines Department.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Modern exploration in the region commenced in the mid 1980's with exploration for diamonds, uranium and copper. Over the project tenement the majority of the work has been completed over E09/2986-87 with only limited exploration over E09/2988. A summary of previous companies is summarised below in Table 1.

Company	Year	Commodity	Tenement
Canadian Superior Mining	1974	U	E09/2986 or 87
CRA	1980-81	Diamonds	E09/2988

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<tr><td>Westralian Sands Ltd</td><td>1982</td><td>REE</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cyprus Gold Australia</td><td>1995</td><td>Au,Cu</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Helix Resources</td><td>1996-2009</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Desert Mines and Metals</td><td>2010-2012</td><td>Au, Base Metals</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gascoyne Resources</td><td>2012-2022</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Normandy Yandal</td><td>2001</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gascoyne Resources</td><td>2010-2018</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tianda Resources</td><td>2013-2014</td><td>U,Zn,Au</td><td>E09/2988</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amery Holdings</td><td>2024</td><td>Au,Cu, REE</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Gold mineralisation is hosted within the Dalgaringa Supersuite within the Paleoproterozoic upper amphibolite to granulite facies siliciclastic rocks. Mineralisation occurs in shears within quartz-feldspar-biotite garnet gneiss. High grade gold mineralisation is directly related to silica flooding in the gneiss lithologies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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.</td><td>No drilling or sampling has been undertaken.

No Drilling results are reported in this announcement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration</td><td>No averaging or aggregating of data results was undertaken.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	Figure 3 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of geophysics targets.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>All available data has been presented within the announcement

The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>The project is covered by regional government surveys only (below map). These include 500m line spaced aeromagnetics, 2,500m ground gravity, 20km and 5km spaced AEM and ASTER satellite coverage. The GSWA are currently flying a 100m line spaced survey (Narryer) which covers tenement E09/2986 only. A full list of the surveys covering the project tenement are listed in below.
<table>
<tr><th>Survey</th><th>Year</th><th>Flown By</th><th>Method</th><th>Line Spacing</th><th>Status</th><th>Magix</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bangemalls</td><td>1996</td><td>GA</td><td>Mag/Rad/DTM</td><td>500m</td><td>Open File</td><td>60192</td></tr>
<tr><td>Byro</td><td>2008</td><td>GA</td><td>Mag/Rad/DTM</td><td>400m</td><td>Open File</td><td>70005</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gascoyne South</td><td>2010</td><td>GA</td><td>Gravity</td><td>2500m</td><td>Open File</td><td>1009</td></tr>
<tr><td>ASTER</td><td>2011</td><td>GSWA</td><td>Spectral</td><td>na</td><td>Open File</td><td>DMIRS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capricorn Tempest</td><td>2013</td><td>GSWA</td><td>AEM</td><td>5000m</td><td>Open File</td><td>70825</td></tr>
<tr><td>Murchison AUSEM</td><td>2021</td><td>GSWA</td><td>AEM</td><td>20km</td><td>Open File</td><td>72050</td></tr>
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</td></tr>
</table>

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