McLAREN MINERALS

ASX UPDATE

1 September 2026

McLaren Titanium Project - Outstanding Assay Results

5.44% HM Average from Surface

Highlights

- Highest average grade batch reported to date from the 2026 drilling program, with average **HM grade increasing to 5.44% from 4.96**% in the previously reported results.
- Latest assay results comprise **74 holes and 1,199m of complete sampled intervals** from the 2026 drilling program at McLaren, continuing the progressive release of results.
- 6,671 assays of 11,568m drilled and received, equating to 58%.
- With no HM cut-off applied, the latest results returned a **length-weighted average of 5.44% HM over an average sampled thickness of 16.2m**, with every reported interval commencing at surface.
- **Strong grade consistency was recorded across the latest drilling,** with **66 of the 74 holes (89%) averaging at least 4% HM**, including **46 holes (62%) at or above 5% HM** and **24 holes (32%) at or above 6% HM**.
- The results also demonstrate **substantial mineralised thickness from surface**, with **54 holes (73%) returning at least 15m** and **11 holes (15%) returning at least 21m** of complete sampled interval from surface.
- Higher-grade zones occur within the broader mineralised profile, with **24 holes (32%) returning at least 10% HM** and a peak of **16.43% HM in MAC434 from 8m to 9m**.
- **Significant results include:**
  - **MAC435**: **18m from surface at 8.06% HM** (maximum 11.61% HM from 13m to 14m)
  - **MAC470**: **21m from surface at 7.61% HM** (maximum 14.31% HM from 11m to 12m)
  - **MAC452**: **18m from surface at 7.55% HM** (maximum 11.59% HM from 8m to 9m)

McLaren Minerals Limited (ASX: MML) ("McLaren" or "Company") is pleased to report further assay results from its 2026 Mineral Resource Upgrade and Expansion drilling program at the wholly owned McLaren Titanium Project in Western Australia.

The latest results comprise 74 holes and 1,199m of complete sampled intervals, returning a length-weighted average grade of 5.44% HM over an average sampled thickness of 16.2m. *This represents the highest average grade batch reported to date from the 2026 program, up from 4.96% HM across 179 holes reported on 20 August 2026.* No HM cut-off has been applied, and every reported interval commences at surface.

The results continue to demonstrate a strong and consistent grade profile across the deposit, with 89% of holes averaging at least 4% HM, 62% averaging at least 5% HM and 32% averaging at least 6% HM.

McLaren Minerals Managing Director Simon Finnis said:

"This is the strongest set of results yet from the 2026 drilling program. All from surface and across 1,199m of sampling, to return a length-weighted average of 5.44% HM over an average thickness of 16.2m is quite remarkable.

I'll put that in context: 62% of holes averaged at least 5% HM, up from 46% in the previous batch, and we recorded peak one-metre grades above 16% HM. The grade profile appears to be strengthening as we move south through the deposit, and what we're seeing is consistently mineable grade and widths from surface across the entire dataset. Every batch seems to outdo the last. Long may it continue!"

Commentary on Results

The 2026 program was designed to increase confidence in the Company's existing 529Mt Mineral Resource, support future Ore Reserve estimation and Bankable Feasibility Study activities, and assess opportunities for resource growth.

Broad mineralised intervals were common, with 54 holes (73%) returning complete sampled intervals of at least 15m and 11 holes (15%) returning at least 21m. Individual one-metre results reinforce the higher-grade potential within the profile: 24 holes returned at least 10% HM, including 18 holes with at least 11% HM. The highest one-metre result was **16.43% HM in MAC434 from 8m to 9m.**

Comprising 74 holes, these latest results represent 1,199m of complete sampled intervals from the 2026 drilling program. The sampled intervals average 16.2m in thickness, all commence at surface and collectively return a length-weighted average grade of 5.44% HM. The reported collars span approximately 1.63km east-west and 2.01km north-south.

No HM cut-off has been applied. The average HM grade for each hole is calculated across all reported one-metre samples in its complete sampled interval. As all intervals are one metre, the arithmetic mean is equivalent to a length-weighted average. Maximum grades represent the highest individual one-metre assay within each hole.

These results extend the repeatable mineralised profile established by previously released results from the 2026 drilling program and strengthen confidence in the consistency of grade across the McLaren deposit. Subject to completion of the updated Mineral Resource estimate and further technical studies, this consistency could support mine planning, production scheduling and ore-feed assumptions.

All supplied results are presented in Appendix 1, including collar coordinates, RL, full sampled intervals, interval thicknesses, average and maximum HM grades, the interval of the maximum grade and total hole depths. The locations of the reported drill holes are shown in Figure 1, below.

What's Next

- Receipt, validation and reporting of the remaining 2026 assay results.
- Integration of the complete 2026 drilling dataset into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate.
- Progression of metallurgical test work and technical studies supporting future Ore Reserve and Bankable Feasibility Study activities.

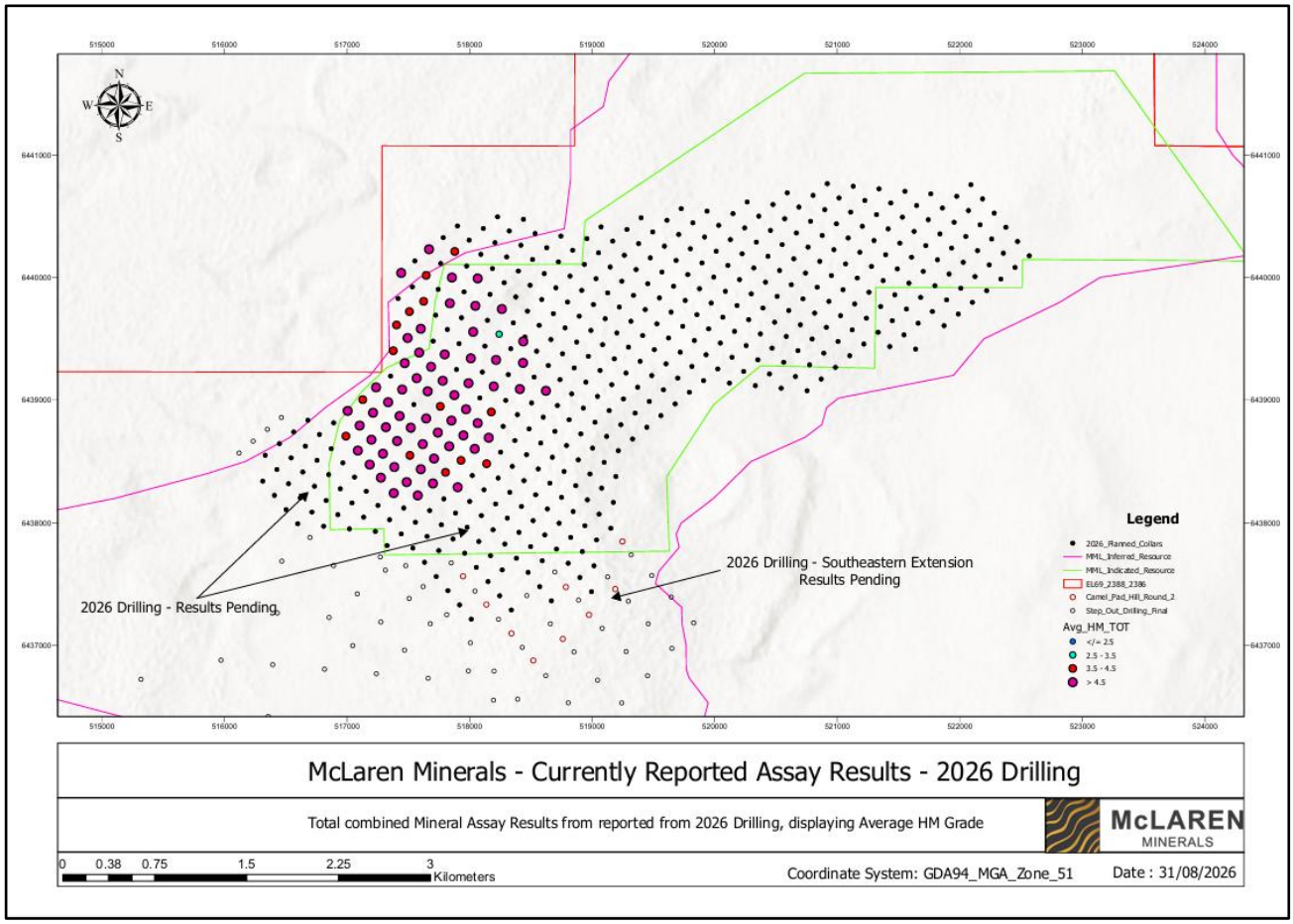

Figure 1 – Location of additional assays reported at the McLaren Deposit.

Consistent Grades

The latest results provide further evidence of the consistent heavy mineral grade profile being defined across McLaren. Across 1,199m of complete sampled intervals, the drilling returned a length-weighted average grade of 5.44% HM over an average thickness of 16.2m.

Of the 74 holes reported, 66 holes (89%) averaged at least 4% HM, 46 holes (62%) averaged at least 5% HM and 24 holes (32%) averaged at least 6% HM.

The grade consistency is accompanied by substantial mineralised thickness from surface. 54 holes (73%) returned at least 15m of complete sampled interval, including 11 holes extending for at least 21m.

These results add to the substantial body of assay data generated by the 2026 program and continue to define a repeatable mineralised profile across the deposit. The growing dataset provides an increasingly detailed basis for the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate.

The potential development implications of this continuity remain subject to completion of the updated Mineral Resource estimate, metallurgical test work and detailed mining and economic studies.

Representative Assay Results

Some higher-grade results include 18m from surface at 8.06% HM in MAC435, 21m from surface at 7.61% HM in MAC470, 18m from surface at 7.55% HM in MAC452, 18m from surface at 7.14% HM in MAC433 and 19m from surface at 6.92% HM in MAC451.

The highest complete-interval average grades were 8.06% HM over 18m in MAC435 and 7.61% HM over 21m in MAC470.

The highest individual one-metre assays were 16.43% HM in MAC434 from 8m to 9m, 16.32% HM in MAC479 from 10m to 11m, 14.61% HM in MAC491 from 7m to 8m and 14.40% HM in MAC451 from 18m to 19m.

Because no HM cut-off was applied, the average results reflect each hole's complete sampled interval rather than selected higher-grade portions. This provides a direct view of the grade profile available for incorporation into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate.

All results supplied for this announcement are set out in Appendix 1.

McLaren Minerals is an exploration and pre-development company focused on the development of our high-value McLaren titanium project in the western Eucla Basin of Western Australia. Titanium is considered a critical mineral and is essential for aerospace, defence and energy technologies. McLaren has also recently acquired the Zircon rich Barossa Project, located on the eastern Eucla Basin, in South Australia.

This announcement has been authorised by the Managing Director.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Adam Grogan, a Competent Person, who is contracted to McLaren, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Grogan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Grogan consents to the disclosure of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that has been extracted from prior announcements referred to in this release, are available to view on https://mclarenminerals.com.au/. 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 and, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

McLaren HM Deposit Mineral Resource, where HM % >2 and Slimes % <38

JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	HM Grade (%)	In-situ HM tonnes (Mt)	Slimes (%)	Ilmenite (% of HM)	Rutile (% of HM)	Leucoxene (% of HM)	Zircon (% of HM)
Indicated	249	4.70	11.8	28.9	29.8	0.7	1.9	0.6
Inferred	280	4.20	11.9	31.3	27.8	0.7	1.8	0.5
Total	**529**	**4.50**	**23.7**	**30.1**	**28.7**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**0.5**

Notes:
Due to effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components
The Mineral Resource is reported from blocks within the >2% HM mineralisation envelope, reported from blocks with >2% HM and <38% slimes. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
A dry bulk density value of 1.7 t/m3 was applied to the Mineral Resource.

Appendix 1 – Further 2026 Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Average Grade (%HM)	Max Grade (%HM)	Highest Grade Interval	Total Depth (m)
MAC426	517509	6439722	219	0.0	15.0	15.0	3.6	6.69	4–5 m	15
MAC427	517494	6439507	226	0.0	12.0	12.0	5.25	12.82	8–9 m	12
MAC428	517686	6439272	232	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.97	9.19	9–10 m	18
MAC429	517876	6439041	233	0.0	18.0	18.0	4.84	9.80	7–8 m	18
MAC430	518066	6438812	237	0.0	21.0	21.0	4.62	8.16	8–9 m	21
MAC431	518042	6438602	238	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.3	7.41	12–13 m	18
MAC432	517852	6438833	234	0.0	18.0	18.0	4.83	8.00	14–15 m	18
MAC433	517658	6439072	234	0.0	18.0	18.0	7.14	14.11	11–12 m	18
MAC434	517471	6439302	231	0.0	18.0	18.0	6.65	16.43	8–9 m	18
MAC435	517450	6439086	240	0.0	18.0	18.0	8.06	11.61	13–14 m	18
MAC436	517646	6438850	235	0.0	18.0	18.0	6.37	11.78	10–11 m	18
MAC437	517834	6438623	234	0.0	15.0	15.0	5.98	9.03	6–7 m	15
MAC438	517804	6438411	228	0.0	9.0	9.0	4.2	6.55	8–9 m	9
MAC439	517618	6438641	232	0.0	15.0	15.0	6.04	9.68	10–11 m	15
MAC440	517429	6438870	235	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.39	7.60	9–10 m	18
MAC441	517237	6439104	225	0.0	15.0	15.0	5.45	8.36	3–4 m	15
MAC442	517212	6438897	230	0.0	15.0	15.0	6.07	10.03	7–8 m	15
MAC443	517409	6438666	236	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.6	8.24	2–3 m	18
MAC444	517602	6438436	237	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.75	9.04	4–5 m	18
MAC445	517577	6438222	237	0.0	13.0	13.0	6.19	8.39	4–5 m	13
MAC446	517386	6438454	236	0.0	19.0	19.0	6.47	11.02	8–9 m	19
MAC447	517199	6438677	231	0.0	15.0	15.0	6.7	11.06	4–5 m	15
MAC448	517005	6438912	225	0.0	12.0	12.0	6.02	8.40	0–1 m	12
MAC449	516991	6438706	225	0.0	15.0	15.0	3.64	6.27	3–4 m	15
MAC450	517185	6438474	235	0.0	18.0	18.0	6.25	11.86	8–9 m	18
MAC451	517381	6438241	236	0.0	19.0	19.0	6.92	14.40	18–19 m	19
MAC452	517276	6438367	236	0.0	18.0	18.0	7.55	11.59	8–9 m	18
MAC453	517088	6438588	231	0.0	15.0	15.0	5.8	10.44	6–7 m	15
MAC454	517103	6438792	230	0.0	12.0	12.0	6.16	12.04	5–6 m	12
MAC455	517293	6438563	236	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.45	10.05	7–8 m	18
MAC456	517487	6438331	239	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.73	9.06	7–8 m	18
MAC457	517701	6438320	237	0.0	14.0	14.0	5.61	8.28	4–5 m	14
MAC458	517513	6438549	236	0.0	18.0	18.0	4.34	6.66	6–7 m	18
MAC459	517317	6438779	235	0.0	15.0	15.0	5.52	8.74	0–1 m	15
MAC460	517128	6439004	227	0.0	12.0	12.0	4.29	6.42	6–7 m	12
MAC461	517335	6438983	237	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.47	9.24	4–5 m	18

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Average Grade (%HM)	Max Grade (%HM)	Highest Grade Interval	Total Depth (m)
MAC462	517520	6438775	237	0.0	18.0	18.0	4.98	6.66	1–2 m	18
MAC463	517710	6438523	236	0.0	15.0	15.0	6.01	9.05	0–1 m	15
MAC464	517903	6438289	229	0.0	12.0	12.0	4.55	6.90	7–8 m	12
MAC465	517930	6438508	231	0.0	18.0	18.0	4.26	6.83	10–11 m	18
MAC466	517741	6438735	231	0.0	21.0	21.0	5.47	12.08	8–9 m	21
MAC469	517377	6439403	224	0.0	21.0	21.0	3.96	7.46	5–6 m	21
MAC470	517568	6439179	229	0.0	21.0	21.0	7.61	14.31	11–12 m	21
MAC471	517761	6438949	230	0.0	21.0	21.0	3.79	7.87	12–13 m	21
MAC472	517950	6438712	233	0.0	21.0	21.0	4.86	8.48	4–5 m	21
MAC473	518139	6438481	235	0.0	24.0	24.0	4.48	8.01	19–20 m	24
MAC474	518156	6438693	235	0.0	21.0	21.0	4.67	7.72	0–1 m	21
MAC475	517971	6438925	234	0.0	15.0	15.0	4.81	9.44	13–14 m	15
MAC476	517781	6439158	239	0.0	15.0	15.0	6	8.48	9–10 m	15
MAC477	517589	6439388	234	0.0	12.0	12.0	6.76	9.37	4–5 m	12
MAC478	517404	6439613	231	0.0	12.0	12.0	4.44	7.14	2–3 m	12
MAC479	517602	6439582	233	0.0	12.0	12.0	7.36	16.32	10–11 m	12
MAC480	517797	6439373	225	0.0	12.0	12.0	6.74	10.53	6–7 m	12
MAC481	517991	6439138	232	0.0	15.0	15.0	6.04	9.68	9–10 m	15
MAC482	518177	6438903	236	0.0	18.0	18.0	4.12	7.33	7–8 m	18
MAC483	518197	6439112	236	0.0	18.0	18.0	5.55	9.45	0–1 m	18
MAC484	518010	6439341	231	0.0	16.0	16.0	5.36	11.37	0–1 m	16
MAC486	517625	6439806	224	0.0	15.0	15.0	3.52	7.45	3–4 m	15
MAC487	517442	6440038	225	0.0	12.0	12.0	6.74	11.13	1–2 m	12
MAC488	517646	6440018	223	0.0	12.0	12.0	3.98	7.02	3–4 m	12
MAC489	517839	6439790	225	0.0	15.0	15.0	4.68	11.67	9–10 m	15
MAC490	518029	6439557	225	0.0	10.0	10.0	4.51	5.80	5–6 m	10
MAC491	518216	6439328	228	0.0	21.0	21.0	5.72	14.61	7–8 m	21
MAC492	518410	6439090	234	0.0	24.0	24.0	5.68	9.64	22–23 m	24
MAC493	518623	6439076	237	0.0	24.0	24.0	5	8.37	13–14 m	24
MAC494	518436	6439304	229	0.0	17.0	17.0	4.9	7.25	7–8 m	17
MAC495	518241	6439538	223	0.0	18.0	18.0	2.92	7.02	3–4 m	18
MAC496	518047	6439769	228	0.0	14.0	14.0	6.52	10.04	9–10 m	14
MAC497	517856	6440000	222	0.0	12.0	12.0	4.82	8.04	0–1 m	12
MAC498	517669	6440231	229	0.0	9.0	9.0	7.13	8.31	1–2 m	9
MAC499	517879	6440213	223	0.0	12.0	12.0	3.94	7.10	0–1 m	12
MAC500	518066	6439993	227	0.0	12.0	12.0	5.61	9.24	5–6 m	12
MAC501	518263	6439743	228	0.0	15.0	15.0	4.8	8.54	1–2 m	15
MAC502	518438	6439479	183	0.0	15.0	15.0	5.54	10.57	12–13 m	15

Appendix 2 – JORC (2012) Table 1

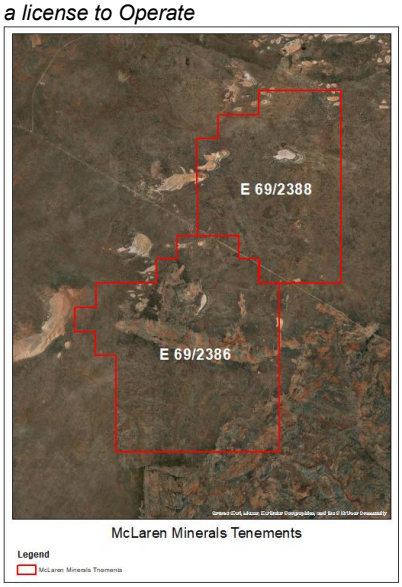
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, 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.*	*Aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m interval samples for all drilling completed in the Phase 2 drilling campaign. Each interval was captured to a fine weave calico bag via the 25% calibrated sample chute on the cyclone. Whereby Metallurgical Samples were attained, the residual "Whole" Cyclone Discharge was collected into a large Calico Fine weave bag.* *Each interval acquired was homogenized in the bag through manual mixing of the sample within the sample bag* *A standard sample of approximately 25 – 30g was removed from the sample bag and placed to a white pan and washed to estimate all geological attributes (SLIMES%, DOMINENT LITHOLOGY, GRAIN SIZING, INDURATION/ROCK%, THM%)* *Induration and rock types identified are categorized and THM% is visually estimated* *All geological attributes, collar position, commentary are recorded to a geological ledger during drilling and all information attained is transferred to a database at the completion of the drill hole.* *A standard size sample is used for all intervals to ensure a calibrated baseline to ensure confidence in visual estimates of HM%.* *A cone splitter is used to sample a 25% representative sample during acquisition with the samples drilled dry.* *Whereby groundwater saturation moistens or wets samples, the geological journal reflects such and the drilling system is arrested and flushed/dried prior to capturing the subsequent sample.*
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).*	*McLeod Drilling Services was utilised for the 2026 drilling program utilizing a reverse circulation drill system fitted with an aircore blade bit.* *Aircore drilling is considered as industry standard for Mineral Sands Exploration.* *Aircore drilling with sealed RC inner tubes used to contain samples during drilling 3m runs with 3m rods.* *NQ diameter rods and bits were used.* *All drill holes were vertically aligned.* *A Cone splitter was used to acquire a 25% representative sample for each interval.*
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*	*Drill sample recovery is monitored and noted in the geological ledger as dry, moist, wet or injected, depending on whether sample moisture is elevated due to ground conditions or drilling rig water injection.* *Whereby samples are wet/injected, a note is inserted to the ledger to capture the reduced integrity of the sample.* *Samples are collected at 1m intervals.* *1m drill intervals are collected to a calico sample bag as a 25% representative sample, while the remaining residue being collected to a large Calico*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	*sample bag for metallurgical test work where required.* *Following the collection of stiff and or moist clay intervals, the drill is cleared and the cyclone inspected/cleaned prior to capturing the subsequent intervals.* *Samples generated with poor weights or excessive weights are noted in the comments field of the ledger as a "Poor Quality Sample"* *The double tube system used for reverse circulation drilling is accepted as a 'clean' sample with sample captured being generated from the bit face.*
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.*	*The intervals acquired during drilling are logged into a Microsoft excel logging template and immediately uploaded to a Microsoft Access Database.* *Intervals uploaded to the database are validated.* *Intervals are logged for Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Sorting, Hardness, Sample Condition, Washability, Estimated Slimes% and Estimated Heavy Mineral%, additional comments of significance.* *Every interval drilled was logged to completion.* *Logging was undertaken in accordance to the Drilling Guideline with codes prescribed and guidance on description to ensure consistent and systematic data collection.*
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.*	*The samples drilled at 1m were passed through a cone splitter to acquire a 25% representative sample for analytical assessment.* *The samples were grouped into polyweave bags stored in large bulker bags in a dedicated laydown yard supervised by McLaren Staff and Contractors on the tenement.* *Samples were dispatched from laydown facility to metallurgical laboratory.* *Field insertion QAQC samples are achieved during Phase 2 at 1:50 for Blanks and Standards – Standards provided by Placer Consulting* *Duplicate samples have been generated at 1:50 samples, during drilling activities.* *Twin holes of historic collar positions have been acquired to investigate historic assays as repeatable with several Phase 2 holes also being twinned.* *Laboratory standards are to be inserted during analytical assessment at 1:40 with Lab duplicates also being generated at 1:40*
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,*	*Wet panning is implemented at the drill rig to estimate Slimes% and HM% which is sufficient to allow of identification of HM% presence.* *Standards are to be inserted 1:40 at the laboratory to confirm the quality of assessment from the sample treatment process.* *Field insertion QAQC samples are achieved during Phase 2 at 1:50 for Blanks and Standards – Standards provided by Placer Consulting* *Duplicate samples have been generated at 1:50 samples, during drilling activities.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*Twin holes of historic collar positions have been acquired to investigate historic assays as repeatable with several Phase 2 holes also being twinned.* *Laboratory standards are to be inserted during analytical assessment at 1:40 with Lab duplicates also being generated at 1:40* *Sample flow for characterisation of results follows the below process:* *Sample received, dried and weighed.* *Sample passes through a jaw crusher (aperture 6.5mm) to allow for mechanical disassembly of stiff clay units while preserving rock presence to assess for oversize)* *Samples pass through a rotary splitter (65 rotations/minute)* *Sample passes through bench top riffle splitter (aperture 6.5mm) to achieve sample split of 95-105grams* *Sample enters TTPK soak for 12hours (38gTTPK/20L water)* *Sample deslimed at -38mn across vibrating screen* *Sample dried and weighed to calculate slimes percentage* *Sample screened at +5mm - +5mm fraction weighed* *Sample screened at +1mm - +1mm fraction weighed* *-1mm to +38mn fraction progressed to HM Sink assessment* *TBE Liquid diluted from 2.92 to 2.85 with pure acetone* *Sample mass<85grams delivered to single 500ml decanting funnel* *Sample Mass >85grams split across 2 x 500ml decanting funnel* *Sink discharge washed in pure acetone to remove residual TBE solution* *Samples dried in air drier and weighed* *All weights recorded to Laboratory job specific database* *Weights recorded are "Initial Weight", "Initial split weight", "+5mm", "+1mm", "-1mm to +38mn", "Weight for TBE", "Sink weight"* *Calculated fields are "+5mm%", "+1mm%", "-1mm to 38mn%", "-38mn%", "Hm Sink%", "HM Total%"* *Standard are inserted from Laboratory 1:40 ratio with Sample Repeats completed 1:40 ratio, offset to standard insertions. Insertion ratio is considered satisfactory for QAQC requirements.*
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.*	*Assay verification has occurred during the sample testing through communication updates with laboratory staff and ongoing review of sample release.* *There has been NO identification of failure in the sample treatment process nor any deviation of expected results when repeats are compared to originals and with respect to standards reviews* *All samples are processed and documented to the laboratory database as per industry practice.* *No twin holes have been assayed* *There has been no adjustment or augmentation of data*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	*Drill Collar locations are captured using a Garmin handheld GPS with accuracy +/-2m.* *The datum used is GDA 94 and Coordinates projected in MGA zone 51.* *Drill collar Z values adjusted to High Precision 38m x 38m Prism Survey Land Surface (LIDAR) contours*
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.*	*Drill holes are located 150m apart and orientated 140° to align with cross depositional section generation* *The spacing of drill collars is considered appropriate for later inclusion for Mineral Resource estimates, historic variation studies revealing the study grid to be approximately twice the drilling density required to progress Mineral Resource assessment.* *Sample compositing has not been applied to analytical samples.* *Sample compositing has NOT been implemented for geological characterisation* *Samples represent unique 1m intervals drilled as raw samples for assessment*
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 traverses to cross strike depositional alignment, traversing the geology at approximately 90° to mineralisation strike.* *The orientation of the mineralization trends North Northeast to South Southwest.* *All drill holes were vertical and the orientation of the mineralization trends relatively horizontal.* *The orientation of the drilling grid is considered appropriate to test the nature of mineralization laterally and vertically in the absence of bias.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Air core samples were stored in closed bulker bags on site at a dedicated laydown facility.* *The samples were dispatched directly from the laydown facility to Western Geolabs (WA)* *The samples were in good condition with no signs of tampering – Laboratory photographed all samples and quarantined on-site prior to sample preparation for analytical works.* *No significant storage time was experienced by the samples.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Internal reviews and audits were completed to ensure integrity of information captured and throughout the drilling process.* *Ongoing communication from laboratory to client is pursued throughout sample processing*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	*Exploration activities were completed on E 69/2388 and E 69/2386 that are 100% owned by McLaren Minerals.* *All work was conducted with the relevant approvals from local and state authorities* *The tenure is secure with no impediments to obtaining a license to Operate* 
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Historic exploration work was completed by BBI Group as an agent on behalf of Forge Resources Crown Pty Ltd with ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd completing a Mineral Resource Estimate in 2015. McLaren Minerals cannot provide commentary as to the validity of this work.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The McLaren deposit occurs as a marine placer deposit within the Western Fraser Ranges, western Eucla Basin. The province is known to host economic mineral sand 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.*	All 74 drill hole results supplied for this announcement are presented in Appendix 1, including the hole identifier, Easting, Northing, RL, complete sampled interval, interval thickness, average HM grade, maximum one-metre HM grade, interval of the maximum result and total hole depth.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	Average HM grades are calculated across all one-metre assays in the complete sampled interval for each hole. Because all samples are one metre, the arithmetic mean is equivalent to a length-weighted average. No HM cut-off or grade truncation has been applied. Maximum HM grade represents the highest individual one-metre assay in each hole. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*Mineralisation is noted to trend Northeast at 50° alignment* *The down hole averages reported are accepted as accurate due to the low angle of bed dipping displayed in the stratigraphic data supporting deposit morphology, such the mineral interval thickness is considered representative.*
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.*	. All figures and plans will be clearly labelled and displayed in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 coordinates.
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.*	All 74 drill holes included in the latest assay results are reported in Appendix 1. The average grade is calculated across each hole's complete sampled interval with no HM cut-off applied.
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.*	*No other information is being reported in this interim release*
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.*	*Results from the 2026 drilling program will be incorporated into an updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate. Further work will include metallurgical test work and technical studies supporting future Ore Reserve and Bankable Feasibility Study activities.*