

ASX Announcement

1 October 2026



Acquisition of Drill-Ready Gold-Antimony Portfolio in Murchison Region, WA

Approvals secured with maiden drilling programme targeted for Q4 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- Western Ridge to acquire portfolio of gold and gold-antimony projects across four granted tenements in Western Australia's prolific gold-producing Murchison region, following execution of a binding acquisition agreement and completion of due diligence
- Acquisition significantly expands Western Ridge's precious metals and critical minerals portfolio, adding gold- antimony exposure alongside the Company's flagship Keystone Silver, Gold and Tungsten Project in Nevada
- Key acquisition is the Seven Mile Well Gold- Antimony Project, a priority exploration target located approximately 7km from the Big Bell Gold Deposit within the Big Bell Shear Zone
 - Large coincident geophysical and soil geochemistry anomalies define minimum 2,000m strike length target over same lithological unit that hosts the Big Bell Gold Mine
- Programmes of Work approved for Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling across three tenements
- Near-term exploration scheduled to commence in Q4 comprising a 2,000m Aircore drilling programme at Lady Alma Prospect, with Induced-Polarisation (IP) survey and RC drilling at Seven Mile Well
- Western Ridge has received firm commitments to raise A\$1.31 million to fund exploration across the Murchison portfolio and advance the Company's existing projects.

Western Ridge Resources Limited (ASX: WRX) (Western Ridge or the Company) is pleased to advise that it has entered into binding heads of agreement with Odin Capital Group Pty Ltd (**Odin**) to acquire a portfolio of gold-antimony projects in the Murchison Province of Western Australia.

The acquired portfolio is led by the Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project (Seven Mile Project) located approximately 7km from the Big Bell Gold Deposit within the Big Bell Shear Zone. These projects sit on three separate mineralised shear zones within the region, with approved drilling Programme of Works for Exploration (PoWE). Contractors have been engaged, allowing for an immediate commencement of field work following the completion of the acquisition.

Western Ridge's Managing Director, Dr Matthew Cobb, commented:

"The Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project offers exposure to both highly sought after commodities in an established Western Australian mining region; a combination we see as increasingly valuable for our shareholders. Entering into this agreement reflects the confidence we have in the project and the immediate opportunity to progress an exploration programme. We now intend to advance this agreement towards its completion in parallel with advancing our exploration activities at the Keystone Project in Nevada, United States."



Figure 1. Area map showing acquired projects of Seven Mile Well, Lady Alma and Jasper Star projects

Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project — E20/1061 and E20/1062

The Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project is located approximately 30km north-west of Cue in Western Australia. Positioned on the Big Bell Shear Zone, on the western limb of the Big Bell Anticline, the Seven Mile Well Project is approximately 7km north along strike from the Big Bell Gold Deposit, which has produced over 2.6 million ounces of gold.

Aeromagnetic data interpretation over the Seven Mile Well Project has defined an en-echelon series of north striking tension structures within the Big Bell Shear, on the western limb within the Lower Felsic Sequence metavolcanic unit. This geological unit is part of the Big Bell Mine Sequence within the Meekatharra Greenstone belt, comprising felsic-intermediate volcanic rocks and minor sediments, and hosts not only the Big Bell deposit, but also the Pindar and Indicator deposits, which are directly adjacent to the Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project.

A 2025 auger sampling programme across both licences delineated several north-east striking zones of anomalous gold, broadly parallel to the structural trend of the Big Bell Shear. Two parallel mineralised zones have been identified: a western zone of approximately 2.5 km strike length, open to the north, and an eastern zone of approximately 1 km. The western zone has never been drilled tested. The sampling showed low assay results over the eastern trend due to transported cover rendering the soil sampling ineffective. The eastern trend is the interpreted extension to the Big Bell stratigraphy and shear is interpreted from drilling and geophysics.

Historical drilling over the Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project has defined Sb ≥ 7 ppm and As ≥ 100 ppm contours from historical drilling. Antimony and arsenic are established pathfinders for Big Bell-style mineralisation beneath cover in the region, where gold itself historically presents a weak and patchy surface response.

The Company, assisted by MinVal Pty Ltd has developed a conceptual Exploration Target over the two interpreted mineralised shears of between 2Mt to 11Mt at 1g/t to 5g/t Au for 130,000oz to 1,000,000oz of contained gold.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT — EXPLORATION TARGET

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and should not be misconstrued in any way as representing a Mineral Resource.

The Company and MinVal assessed the eastern shear as potentially the higher grade of the two, at 3g/t to 5g/t Au, on the basis that it occupies the same structural and stratigraphic position as the Big Bell mineralisation with the western shear being between 1g/t to 2 g/t Au. The Exploration Target has been estimated based on the width of the mineralisation within the Big Bell deposit (3m – 5m wide) and the strike extent of the trends and a down dip extent of between 120m and 200m. It is noted that the Big Bell deposit extends to over 1,000m depth and is of a similar strike length to the Exploration Target.

To assess the validity of the Exploration Target the company intends to undertake geophysical surveys, specifically Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys to target disseminated sulphides along both trends with the objective to define drill targets to test any IP anomalies generated. It is likely that the drilling would be RC drilling to ensure a definitive bedrock test of the targets, rather than the shallow RAB and Aircore drilling previously completed within the Project.

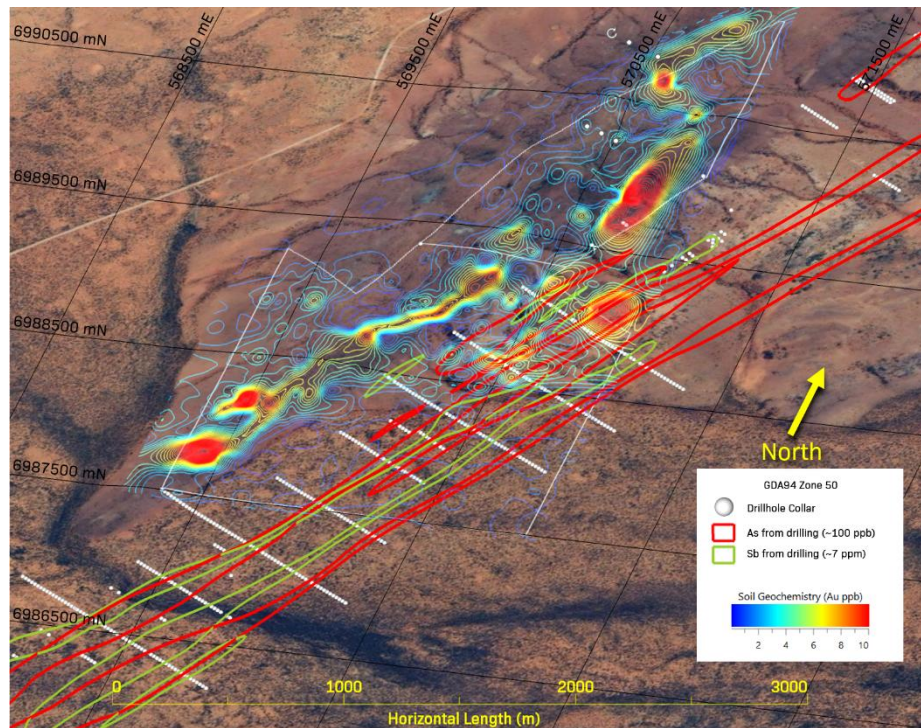


Figure 2. Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony: gold-in-soil geochemistry (ppb Au, 2025 auger soil programme) with Sb ≥ 7 ppm and As ≥ 100 ppm contours from historical drilling, Lower Felsic Sequence, Big Bell Shear.

Lady Alma Gold Project — P51/3159

A granted prospecting licence comprising 156.7 ha of prospective ground on the Gabanintha Shear Zone that has not been systematically drill tested, north of Star Minerals Limited's (ASX: SMS) Tumblegum Gold Project, covering the southern margin of the Lady Alma Layered Igneous Complex (Meeline Suite, approximately 2,820 Ma). While the complex is best known for its vanadium-titanium-magnetite horizons, it also hosts structurally controlled gold on cross-faults, contacts and reef systems.

The Lady Alma Gold Project carries a large alluvial gold field flanking both limbs of a 900m long anticline, together with parallel gold-shedding quartz reefs. Field inspection has identified visible native gold, including gold ribbons within an ironstone-quartz reef structure.

Jasper Star Gold Project — M51/877

A granted mining lease with an Aboriginal heritage agreement in place is located approximately 6km south of New Murchison Gold Limited's (ASX: NMG) Crown Prince Gold Project. The lease carries historical workings developed on gold-rich quartz stringers sitting beneath shallow regolith.

Historical production from the workings is reported at grades of approximately **31g/t Au**, while previous operators Kestrel Mining NL reported **16m at 29.4 g/t Au** from RAB hole GR341, which included **1m at 395 g/t Au from 18-19m¹**.

¹ (Primary Source – Garden Gully Project Annual Report 1988. Swan Resources Limited WAMEX Open File Report A22775)

More recent aircore drilling by D. Parker and J. Rutter in 2016 over a different area of the project returned 1m intercepts from two holes of **1.37 g/t Au from 38m** (JAC03), and both **1.2 g/t from 6m** and **1.14 g/t Au from 27m** (JAC21)².

Further aircore drilling by Doray Minerals in 2015 returned intercepts of **1m at 12.35 g/t Au** from 56m, **2m at 2.69 g/t Au** from 88m and **6m at 1.42 g/t Au**; including 2m at 3.63 g/t Au.³

In all cases, drilling was largely *ad-hoc*, with a systematic approach to defining a coherent model for the intercepts returned yet to be completed.



Figure 3. Previous drilling at Jasper Star Gold Project

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT — HISTORICAL DRILLING RESULTS

The drilling and production results reported for Jasper Star Gold Project are historical results generated by prior operators. Western Ridge has not independently verified them. The hole identifiers, collar locations, drilling and sampling methods, sample preparation, analytical procedures, laboratory identity and quality assurance and quality control protocols applying to that work have not been sighted or validated.

Reported grades should not be assumed to be an established representation of grade over any width or continuity. Western Ridge is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical results that materially affects the information in this announcement and cannot confirm that they are reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

² (Primary Source – Jasper Star Project Final Report, P51/2539. Exploration Incentive Scheme Report. WAMEX Open File Report A108572)

³ (Primary Source – Doray Minerals Limited, Annual Report, 2022.
<https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20150911/pdf/4317qq27h9bh9q.pdf>)

Antimony — The Critical Mineral Leg

Antimony is listed as a critical mineral in both Australia and the United States. The Murchison is emerging as a significant region for antimony deposits and includes Capricorn Metals' Ricciardo Deposit; recently acquired with the takeover of Warriedar Resources, and which is reported as Australia's largest open-pit mineable antimony Mineral Resource⁴.

Commodity prices as at 25 September 2026 were approximately US\$4,271 per ounce for gold⁵ and US\$28,300 per tonne for antimony as at 24 September 2026, according to Shanghai Metals Market (SMM).

Prior to takeover, Warriedar was advancing metallurgical testwork for a combined gold-antimony processing flowsheet, congruent with the precedent set by Larvotto Resources Limited (**ASX: LRV**) with the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project in New South Wales, demonstrating a combined gold and antimony flowsheet. On the basis of this flowsheet, Larvotto has recently commenced gold and antimony concentrate production.⁶

Proposed Work Programme

Timing	Activity	Purpose
November - December 2026	Seven Mile Well Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey	Assess potential source at depth beneath the pathfinder geochemical anomaly.
November - December 2026	Lady Alma 2,000 m maiden drilling programme, 68 collars across 12 drill fences	Test the parallel gold-shedding reef systems east and west of the anticline
December 2026	Seven Mile Well RC drilling under the approved Programme of Work	Test ranked chargeability targets through cover into rocks of the Lower Felsic Unit

Timing is indicative and is subject to completion of the Acquisition, completion of the Placement, contractor and rig availability, and weather and access conditions.

⁴ Refer to WA8 ASX announcement dated 1 May 2025 and updated on 5 May 2025 "Ricciardo Delivers Australia's Largest open-pit SB Resources"

⁵ <https://goldprice.org>

⁶ Refer to LRV ASX announcement dated 21 September 2026 "First Concentrate Produced at Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Mine"

Acquisition Strategic Rationale

- Acquisition extends both legs of Western Ridge's portfolio, with Gold, a precious metal and antimony, a critical mineral. The transaction adds no new commodity class and no new activity, and Keystone remains the Company's flagship asset.
- Western Australia is a tier-1 mining jurisdiction.
- Three shear zones, three independent prospects. Big Bell, Gabanintha and the Meekatharra corridor. Each project stands on its own geology, its own targets and its own timetable. Therefore as a result at any one of the projects is not dependent on the others.
- No permitting lead time with Programmes of Work for RC drilling are approved on three of the four tenements, and a granted mining lease with an Aboriginal heritage agreement in place at Jasper Star.
- Capital-efficient structure – Non-contingent consideration of A\$700,000, with all other consideration equity-settled and contingent on share price, drilling or resource milestones.
- Near-term news flow with two programmes in the field in October and RC drilling in November, with assays to follow-on a separate timetable to the Company's Keystone Project programmes.

Summary of Acquisition Terms

Transaction	Western Ridge Resources Limited (WRX) agrees to acquire and the shareholders of Odin Capital Group Pty Ltd (Odin) agree to sell all of their fully paid ordinary shares in Odin.
Consideration	Cash Consideration WRX to pay the Shareholders of Odin \$200,000 (in total), as reimbursement of costs incurred in respect of the tenements, payable in 12 equal monthly instalments commencing 1 month after completion.
	Consideration Shares WRX to issue the Shareholders of Odin (or their nominee) the number of fully paid ordinary shares as is equal to \$500,000 divided by the volume weighted average price over the 30 trading days immediately preceding the date of the agreement.
	Performance Shares WRX to issue the Shareholders of Odin (or their nominee) the following performance shares each of which will convert into 1 share upon satisfaction of the relevant milestone. 6,250,000 Class A Performance Shares expiring 2 years from date of issue, which will convert upon the Shares achieving a volume weighted average market price on ASX of \$0.08 or greater over 30 consecutive trading days on which Shares are traded (Class A Milestone); 6,250,000 Class B Performance Shares expiring 3 years from date of issue, which will convert upon WRX achieving, from drilling on one or more of the Tenements, aggregate significant mineralised downhole intercepts of not

	less than 100 metres in total at an average grade of not less than 1 g/t Au, where each individual qualifying intercept has a grade-width product of not less than 3 gram-metres of gold (g/t Au multiplied by downhole metres), as reported by WRX in accordance with the JORC Code (Class B Milestone); and iii) 20,000,000 Class C Performance Shares expiring 5 years from date of issue, which will convert upon the delineation, on one or more of the Tenements, of a Mineral Resource (as defined in the JORC Code) publicly reported in accordance with the JORC Code (in the edition current at the time of reporting) containing not less than 1,000,000 ounces of gold equivalent (AuEq, with antimony contributing not more than 25% of the AuEq ounces) at a minimum average grade of 1 g/t AuEq, of which not more than 60% is classified in the Inferred category, with the Mineral Resource estimate prepared by an independent third party consultancy selected by WRX (Class C Milestone) 50% of the Consideration Shares issued and 50% of any Shares issued on conversion of Performance Shares will be subject to voluntary escrow for a period of 6 months from their date of issue, and the remaining 50% for a period of 12 months from their date of issue.
Conditions Precedent	Completion is conditional upon the satisfaction (or waiver) of conditions precedent including WRX completing due diligence, Odin being the registered holder of M51/877, E20/1061 and E20/1062, agreement of the form of royalty deed, WRX raising at least \$1,000,000 (before costs), WRX shareholder approval, all necessary regulatory and third party approvals being obtained and no material adverse change occurring, in each case on or before the date that is 4 months after execution of the agreement.
Expenditure Commitment	WRX must incur or commit at least \$325,000 of expenditure on the Tenements within 3 months after completion (extended for delays beyond WRX's control, including in obtaining approvals or contractors).
Buy-Back Right	If, within 3 years after completion, WRX decides to surrender, relinquish or allow to lapse the whole of a Tenement, the Shareholders of Odin may require that Tenement to be transferred to them for \$1.00. If WRX decides not to continue exploration on the Tenements before the Expenditure Commitment is met, the Shareholders of Odin may require all of the Tenements to be transferred to them for \$1.00, in which case any unconverted Performance Shares will lapse.
Royalty and Advisor Royalty	1% net smelter return royalty to Shareholders of Odin and 1% net smelter return royalty to the Adviser of this Transaction.
Advisor Options	WRX to issue 50,000,000 options exercisable at \$0.05 each expiring 3 years from the date of issue to Malekula Projects Pty Ltd for the introduction and facilitating the Transaction. The issue of the Advisor Options will be subject to shareholder approval.

The Acquired Portfolio

Project	Tenement	Status
Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project	E20/1061	Granted exploration licence. POW approved for RC drilling.
Seven Mile Well Gold-Antimony Project	E20/1062	Granted exploration licence. POW approved for RC drilling.
Lady Alma Gold Project	P51/3159	Granted prospecting licence, registered in the name of Odin. POW approved for RC drilling.
Jasper Star	M51/877	Granted mining lease. Aboriginal heritage agreement in place.

Capital Raising

The Company has received firm commitments from high-net worth and sophisticated investors to raise \$1,310,000 through the issue of 52,400,000 New Shares at an issue price of \$0.025 per new share (**the Placement**).

The New Shares will rank equally with existing fully paid ordinary shares on issue and will be subject to shareholder approval at the Company's upcoming Annual General Meeting, which is anticipated to be held in mid-November 2026.

Proceeds will be applied to funding the exploration programme including maiden drilling programmes on the proposed acquired Murchison Portfolio Projects, advancing the Keystone Project, tenement maintenance fees and general working capital.

The Placement was unbrokered and undertaken directly by the Company.

Performance Rights Incentives

The Company intends to issue up to 44m Performance Rights under the Company's Employee Securities Incentive Plan, to be distributed among the directors and key employees, and contractors. The purpose of the issue is to provide an incentive to directors, key employees, and contractors of the Company to grow shareholder value by providing them with an opportunity to receive an ownership interest in the Company.

The Board believes the proposed vesting conditions for the Performance Rights are in line with the Company's strategy.

The proposed vesting conditions of the Performance Rights:

Class A: The Company achieving a continuous 5-day VWAP share price of \$0.05

Class B: The Company achieving a continuous 5-day VWAP share price of \$0.10

Class C: The Company announcing 325 ft (in aggregate) of mineralised intercepts at the Keystone Project at an average grade of not less than 50 g/t Ag eq, and where any individual intercept used in the calculation does not have a grade thickness Ag_eq value of less than 15 g/t.

The issue of the Performance Rights will be subject to shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 for Directors and 7.1 for employees and contractors.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Western Ridge Resources Limited.

Competent Person Statement

The information that relates to Exploration History, Exploration Results, Exploration Potential and the Exploration Target at Seven Mile Well is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled or managed by Mr Paul Dunbar, BSc (Hons), MSc, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Principal of MinVal Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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 Dunbar consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statements

Historical information

Exploration results referred to in this announcement in respect of all three projects, including the antimony–arsenic pathfinder anomaly, the gold-in-geochemistry anomalies and the Jasper Star drilling and production results, are historical information generated by prior tenement holders or operators and obtained from open-file records or the vendor. That information has not been independently verified by Western Ridge. It is provided for context only and should not be relied upon as an indication of the presence, continuity, quantity or grade of mineralisation on the tenements.

Exploration results referred to in this announcement in respect of the Acquired Portfolio, including the antimony-arsenic pathfinder anomaly, the gold-in-geochemistry anomalies and the Jasper Star drilling and production results, are historical information generated by prior tenement holders or operators and obtained from open-file records or the vendor. That information has not been independently verified by Western Ridge. It is provided for context only and should not be relied upon as an indication of the presence, continuity, quantity or grade of mineralisation on the tenements.

References to the Big Bell Gold Deposit, the Crown Prince gold project, the Tumblegum Gold Project and the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold Project relate to tenure and projects held by parties other than Western Ridge. That information has been extracted from public sources, has not been independently verified, and is included to describe geological setting and industry context. Mineralisation on adjacent or nearby tenure is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on the Company's tenements.

No Mineral Resource

No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve has been estimated under the JORC Code (2012 Edition) on any of the tenements comprising the Acquired Portfolio. The Exploration Target reported for the Seven Mile Well Gold Antimony Project is conceptual in nature and is subject to the cautionary statement set out with it.

Commodity prices referred to in this announcement are spot prices as at the date stated and are subject to change. Past or present commodity prices are not an indication of future prices and do not imply that any mineralisation on the Company's tenements is or would be economic.

Forward looking statements

This announcement contains forward looking statements, including statements regarding the acquisition, completion, the proposed placement, the intended work programme and its timing, and the potential of the projects. Forward looking statements are based on assumptions and contingencies subject to change without notice and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Western Ridge. Actual results, performance and achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied. Exploration is speculative and there is no assurance that exploration will result in the discovery of any mineral deposit, or that Completion or the placement will occur. Western Ridge does not undertake to update any forward looking statement except as required by law.

For more information

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About Western Ridge Resources Limited

Western Ridge Resources Limited is an Australian-focused ASX-listed battery and critical minerals exploration Company with a portfolio of projects in demand-driven commodities. Western Ridge is focused on the strategic exploration of critical metals in the United States, with the high-grade silver dominant polymetallic Keystone Project in Northern Nevada.

Table of Seven Mile Well 100ppb Historic Drill Intersections from GSWA database

Hole ID	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Max Depth	Best Drill Intersection (Au ppb)	Source
NP0274	RAB	570319	6988117	438	-60	116.8	40	220ppb *	GSWA Database
NP0281	RAB	570688	6988560	438	-60	120.8	51	290ppb *	GSWA Database
NP0291	RAB	570516	6988662	438	-60	120.8	40	140ppb *	GSWA Database
NP0292	RAB	570499	6988672	438	-60	120.8	40	130ppb *	GSWA Database
NP0297	RAB	570413	6988724	438	-60	120.8	40	4m at 190ppb from 32m	A 107986
NP0298	RAB	570396	6988734	438	-60	120.8	40	4m at 140ppb from 24m	A 107986
NP0299	RAB	570379	6988744	438	-60	120.8	40	4m at 110ppb from 24m	A 107986
NP2245	RAB	570749	6988058	439	-60	120.8	28	250ppb *	GSWA Database
NP2267	RAB	570372	6988283	440	-60	120.8	27	1230ppb from 16m	A 107985
NP2300	RAB	570920	6988421	440	-60	120.8	13	124ppb *	GSWA Database
NP2350	RAB	570730	6989000	440	-60	120.8	41	500ppb *	GSWA Database
NP2351	RAB	570713	6989011	440	-60	120.8	40	105ppb *	GSWA Database
NP2352	RAB	570695	6989021	440	-60	120.8	42	155ppb *	GSWA Database
NP3091	AC	570013	6987565	438	-60	120.8	23	136ppb *	GSWA Database

Note that the width and depth of the intersections marked with an * are unknown

Appendix A

Seven Mile Well JORC Code Table

The JORC Table 1 sections 1 and 2 detail the previous exploration undertaken by Odin and historical exploration by previous explorers within the tenements. Sections 3, and 4 do not apply to this report as there are no mineral resources, no ore reserves within the Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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.	Details of the sampling of the historical drilling methods and techniques used are not known however are assumed to be spear sampling of RAB and Aicrore spoil as this was the industry standard at the time the drilling was conducted. In 2025 535 Auger samples were collected on a nominal 200m x 40m spacing on 34 separate traverses. A sample from between 5 and 25cm depth was sieved to -170um approximately 80g was then placed into a paper geochem bag for analysis. Samples were secured and dispatched to the Intertek laboratory for gold at a ppb level of detection.
Drilling	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).	Between 1989 and 1997 a total of 242 holes were drilled for 4,688m with an average depth of 19m. Given the drill hole spacing and the transported cover intersected in most of the holes above hard rock the drilling did not achieve angel overlap. Therefore, based on the lack of weathering, lack of lateral gold dispersion and the shallow drilling the area has the potential to host Big Bell style mineralisation between the shallow drilling In total there were 224 RAB holes for 4,364m (average depth ~19.5m) and 18

		Aircore holes for 324m averaging 18m deep. Most holes were angled at 60 degrees to grid east (Azi 120 degrees) Collar details for gold drill intersections >100ppb are tabulated in this release.
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.	Details regarding sample recovery from the drillholes is not available. It is unknown 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.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All RAB and Aircore holes were geologically logged in their entirety according to industry standards at the time.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No information is available on drill sampling techniques and sample preparation used however it is reasonable to assume they were undertaken to the industry standard at the time of the drilling.

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.	No information is available on nature, quality and appropriateness of any used assaying and laboratory procedures used for the historical drilling. It is reasonable to assume that industry best practices were used by the laboratory. No information regarding quality control procedures for the drilling are available however they are assumed to be industry standard procedures from the time the activities were conducted. For the soil sampling duplicates and CRM standards were inserted on a 1:50 ratio and sent to the laboratory. Samples were analysed by Intertek for gold at a ppb level of detection.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data	No twin holes have been drilled.
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	The accuracy and quality of surveys used to record drillhole collar and sample co-ordinates is not known.
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	Shallow RAB and Aircore drilling have been conducted with hole spacing of approximately 20m along each drill line with drill lines approximately 400m to 600m apart with one infill line at 200m. Samples from the drilling were composited to 4m samples.
Orientation of Data in Relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to	The drilling was conducted perpendicular to the stratigraphic and structural trend and is not considered to be biased. Most

Geological Structure	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.	holes at Seven Mile Well were drilled at 60 degrees toward grid east (~120 degrees)
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Historical exploration reports do not document sample security information from the drilling conducted between 1989 to 1997 however these are expected to have been industry standard at the time of the drilling
Audits reviews	or The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No known audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Seven Mile Well Project consists of two (2) granted tenements, E20/1061 and E20/1062 Native title WCD2017/007 was determined in October 2017 with the registered native title body corporate being the Wajarri Yamaji Aboriginal Corporation.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Historical Exploration sections of this report summarise known exploration undertaken by other parties. All the compiled drilling was undertaken by Big Bell Operations Pty Ltd and Metals X and released as a part of surrender reports A 107986 A 107985
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Seven Mile Well Project: lies within the Meekathara Greenstone Belt and covers the extension of the Bill Bell Shear Zone in a granite-greenstone terrane of Archean metavolcanics, metasediments. It is directly along strike of the Bill Bell gold deposit which has significant previous production.
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	Open file drill hole information for the significant drill intersections, above 100ppb are tabulated in the release, other drilling data is available in the historical exploration reports detailed above.

	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.	
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All available exploration data included in this report has been reported as it has been sourced. It is unknown whether historical data has been aggregated by prior operators. No metal equivalents are used.
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').	The drill holes were all drilled at dip of 60 degrees, given the interpreted orientation of the stratigraphy the mineralised widths are considered to likely approximate the true width. At this stage, there is no known relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate diagrams and tabulations have been provided in the body of this report and previously reported by Power. Drilling cross section have not been provided as there is insufficient drilling to provide a meaningful relationship between the drilling and the nature of the geology or mineralisation intersected additional drilling is required to provide a meaningful interpretation.
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 available drilling results obtained to date are included either within the body of this report or in the various diagrams.
Other Substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological	The Geological Survey of Western Australia provides regional airborne geophysical datasets as open-source

Exploration Data	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.	data, and geology mapping by the survey has been undertaken on various scales.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral 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.	The Proposed additional exploration work has been detailed in this ASX release.