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ASX:C7A

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT //6 NOVEMBER 2026

Expanded LiDAR Survey Completed at Mareeba Gold Project

Clara Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: C7A) ("Clara" or "the Company") refers to its announcement *Expanded LiDAR Survey Completed at Mareeba Gold Project* dated 3 November 2026.

This announcement advised that the Company had completed the LIDAR survey, however did not include a JORC Code Table 1 covering the LIDAR Survey. The attached release now includes the JORC Code Table 1.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Company Secretary.

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About Clara Resources Australia Ltd

Clara Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: C7A) is an ASX-listed gold explorer advancing its Mareeba Gold Project in the Hodgkinson Basin of Far North Queensland. The project covers an area in the order of 187 square kilometres over a historical goldfield that has seen production from numerous high-grade workings and a major regional exploration campaign by Western Mining Corporation in the late 1980s. The Company's strategy is to consolidate ground across the goldfield, apply modern geochemistry and LiDAR-based target generation, and advance the project toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. ABN 84 122 957 322.

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT // 3 NOVEMBER 2026

Expanded LiDAR Survey Completed at Mareeba Gold Project

Highlights

- Expanded high resolution LiDAR and orthoimagery survey completed at the Mareeba Gold Project (Nth Qld), with the processed dataset received;
- Survey covers **403 km²** of Company ground along 41 km of the Kingsborough Fault, over ten times the original March 2026 survey;[1]
- The March survey area reflown at over twice its original point density, with the new dataset superseding the March data;
- Dataset now being integrated to support identification of additional areas for follow up exploration across the wider project tenure, including field work and drill planning.

Clara Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: C7A) ("Clara" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that the expanded high resolution airborne LiDAR and orthoimagery survey across its Mareeba Gold Project in Far North Queensland is complete, with the processed dataset delivered by the survey contractor, Mangoesmapping Pty Ltd, the same contractor who flew the March 2026 survey.

This survey[2] extends the 39 km² of high resolution coverage first acquired over the Kingsborough Fault corridor in March 2026. Following the ground consolidation announced in June 2026, the survey covers approximately 403 km² of the Company's granted tenure and exploration licence applications, spanning about 41 km of strike along the corridor.

[1] Refer ASX announcements dated 4 March 2026, 'Commencement of LiDAR Survey at Mareeba Gold Project', and 5 May 2026, 'LiDAR Survey Identifies Additional Targets Along Kingsborough Fault Corridor at Mareeba Gold Project'.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement dated 10 July 2026, "Expanded LiDAR Survey at Mareeba Gold Project"

Survey Acquisition and Deliverables

Between 9 and 13 August 2026, the survey was flown at a flying height of 1,000 m over 75 flight runs with 60% side overlap. The specified point density of 20 points per square metre was met across 99.8% of the survey area, more than twice the density of approximately 8 points per square metre achieved over the original March 2026 survey (announced 5 May 2026). Over the same five days, orthoimagery was captured at a 10 cm ground sample distance.

The deliverables comprise a ground classified LiDAR point cloud, a 1 m digital terrain model, a 1 m digital surface model, 0.5 m contours and 10 cm orthophotography in 1 km tiles, all referenced to GDA94, Map Grid of Australia Zone 55, with elevations to the Australian Height Datum. The original March 2026 survey area, which generated the first seven targets, was reflown at the higher density, with the new dataset superseding the March data. The Company now holds one consistent terrain model along the corridor (Figure 1).

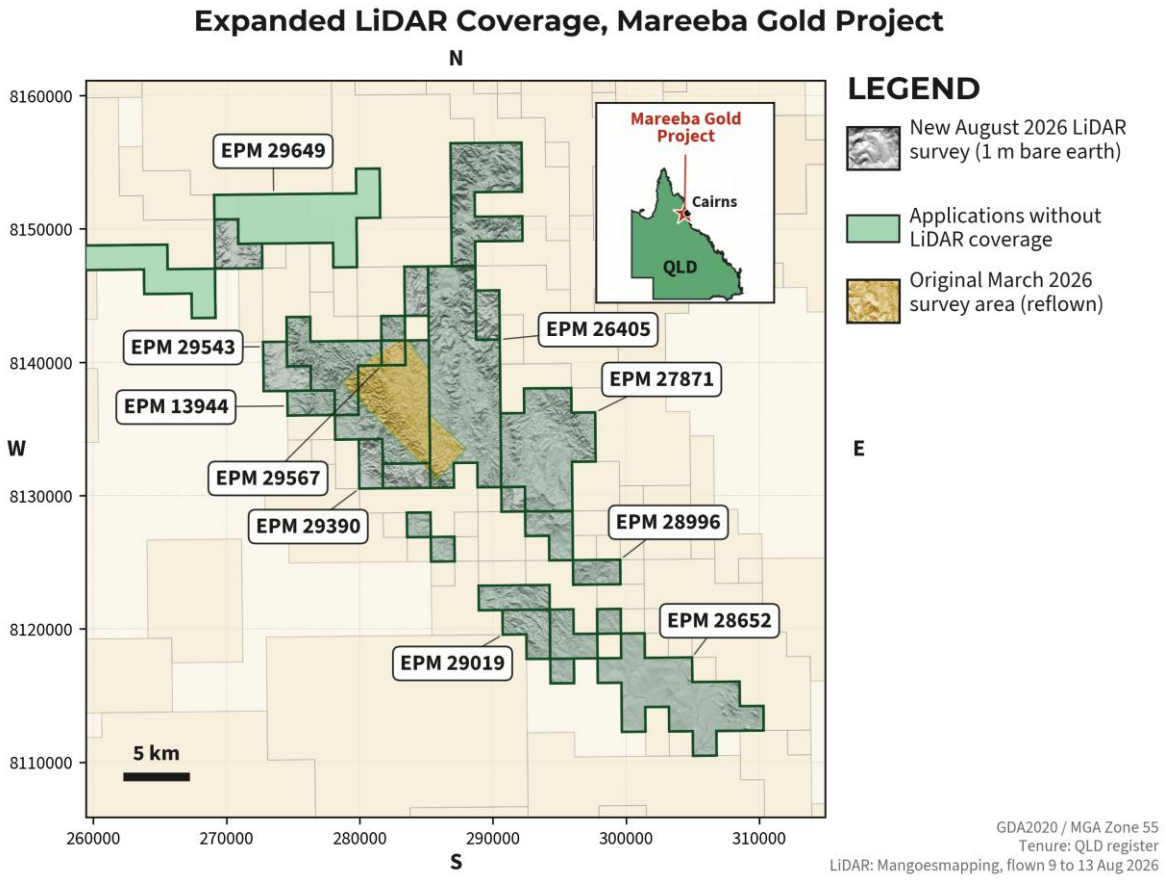
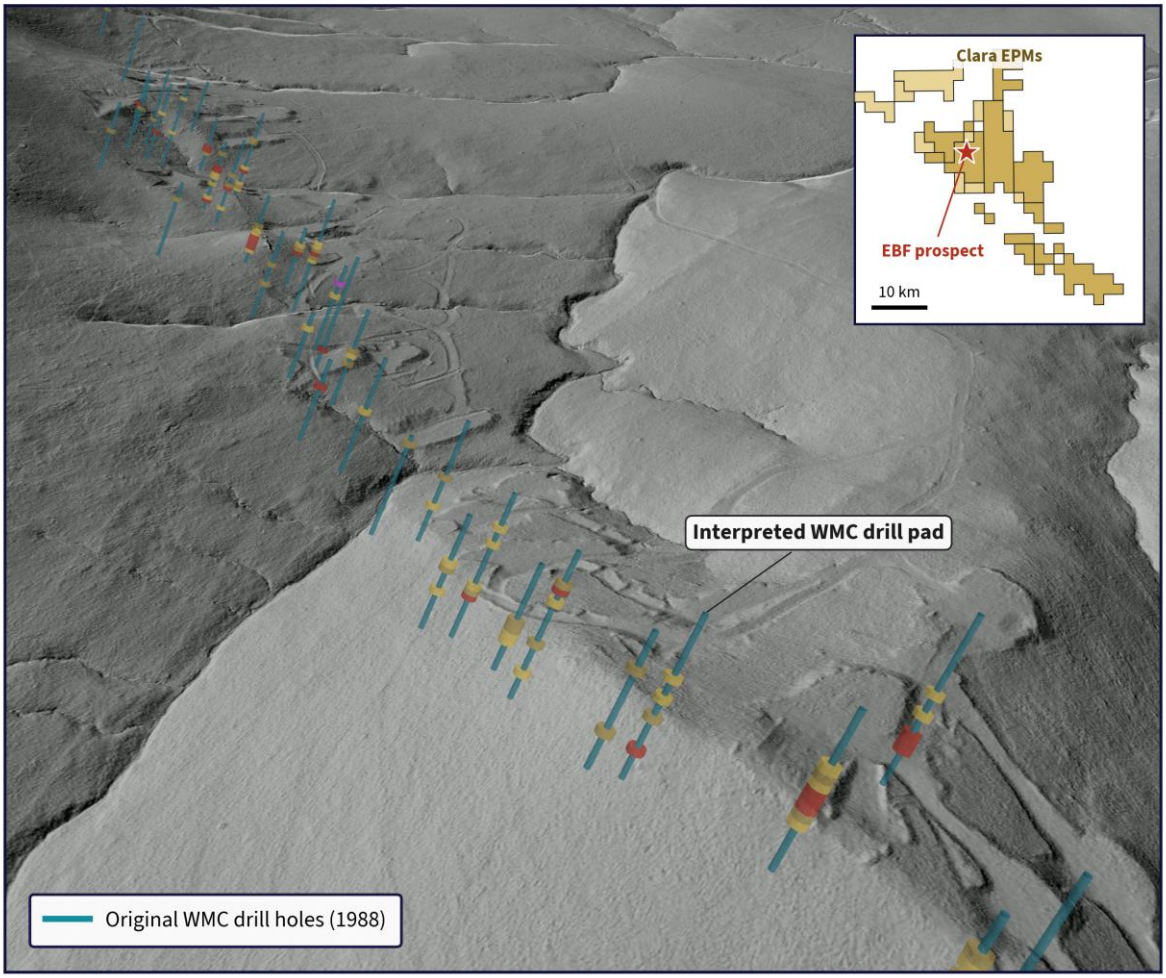


Figure 1 Mareeba Gold Project tenure with the new August 2026 LiDAR 1 m bare earth terrain model in grey, shown within the Company's permits along the Kingsborough Fault corridor. Gold shading marks the area of the original March 2026 survey, reflown in August; EPM 29625 and EPM 29649 lie outside the survey area. Tenure from the Queensland register; datum GDA2020 / MGA Zone 55.

Integration and Target Generation

The Company has loaded the new terrain model into its Hodgkinson database, which holds the Project's historic workings together with its drilling and geochemistry records. With the tree cover removed, the bare earth model exposes the shafts and costeans of the historic goldfield, together with the structures associated with them.

EBF Prospect: 2026 LiDAR Hillshade over Original WMC Drill Holes



Oblique 3D view, Company resource model viewer | Tenure: QLD register | GDA2020 / MGA Zone 55
LiDAR: Mangoesmapping, flown 9 to 13 Aug 2026, ground points gridded at 0.25 m | Drill holes: WMC, Company database

Figure 2 New LiDAR hillshade overlaying the original Western Mining Corporation drill holes at the EBF prospect, showing features interpreted as the original drill pads. Oblique three dimensional view of the 2026 terrain model, gridded at 0.25 m from the classified ground points, with the drill holes shown through the ground surface. Historical drilling as reported in the Company's announcement of 16 February 2026.

Over the original 39 km^2, this approach identified seven targets, four at documented historical workings and three on previously unrecorded ground; the maiden field program then returned gold at every prospect sampled[3] yet that work covered less than a tenth of

[3] Refer ASX announcement dated 13 July 2026, 'Maiden Field Program Returns Up to 27.3 g/t Gold at Mareeba Gold Project'.

the ground the Company now holds under high resolution terrain data. Across the remaining ground, the same systematic review now begins, from the north west of the corridor to the south east.

Clara Executive Director, Duncan Gordon, said:

> *"Our first LiDAR survey in March changed the way we looked at this goldfield, turning tree covered ridges along the Kingsborough Fault into a map of workings we could walk straight to, where every one we sampled returned gold. We've now got that same level of detail across more than 400 square kilometres of our ground, ten times the original area."*
>
> *We're running the same target generation across that whole package while we finish permitting for our maiden drilling program andthe targets it produces will guide our drilling beyond those initial activities."*

Next Steps

- Systematic review of the expanded terrain model and orthoimagery for surface features consistent with historical workings and structural controls across the Company's ground;
- Integration of the LiDAR interpretation with the Company's historic soil and stream sediment geochemistry and with the historic mines record, to rank new targets for field inspection and sampling;
- Completion of permitting for the maiden drilling program, with the expanded dataset informing drill targeting beyond the initial program.

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Directors of Clara Resources Australia Limited.

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About Clara Resources Australia

Clara Resources Australia Ltd (ASX: C7A) is an ASX listed gold explorer advancing its Mareeba Gold Project in the Hodgkinson Basin of Far North Queensland. The project comprises consolidated granted tenure and exploration licence applications over a historic goldfield that has seen production from numerous high grade workings and a major regional exploration campaign by Western Mining Corporation in the late 1980s. The Company's strategy is to consolidate ground across the goldfield, apply modern geochemistry and LiDAR based target generation and advance the project toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relating to the acquisition and interpretation of airborne LiDAR and orthoimagery data and associated exploration activities at the Mareeba Gold Project has been reviewed by Ms Emily Henry, Principal Geologist of Exora Consulting Pty Ltd. Ms Henry is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a consultant to Clara Resources Australia Ltd. Ms Henry 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 (JORC Code).

Ms Henry consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward looking statements include statements regarding the interpretation of the LiDAR and orthoimagery data, planned target generation, follow up field work, drill targeting and the maiden drilling program and its permitting. Actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward looking statements due to a variety of risks, including without limitation exploration outcomes, native title, heritage and statutory approvals, land access, registration of tenement transfers and renewals, contractor availability, commodity price and exchange rate movements, funding and the ability to recruit and retain personnel. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update any forward looking statement other than as required by applicable law.

Previously Reported Information

This announcement refers to information previously reported by the Company in the following announcements: 'Mareeba Gold Project Review Confirms Major Mineralised System' dated 16 February 2026; 'Commencement of LiDAR Survey at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 4 March 2026; 'LiDAR Survey Identifies Additional Targets Along Kingsborough Fault Corridor at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 5 May 2026; 'Clara Expands Strategic Gold and Critical Minerals Tenure in the Emerging Hodgkinson Province' dated 24 June 2026; 'Expanded LiDAR Survey at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 10 July 2026; 'Maiden Field Program Returns Up to 27.3 g/t Gold at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 13 July 2026; and 'Maiden Drilling Program to commence at Mareeba Gold Project' dated 4 September 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that information continue to apply.

-END-

Appendix A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1, Sections 1 - 2

The information presented in this announcement relates to remote sensing data and geological interpretation only. It does not report Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves as defined under the JORC Code (2012). Field verification, sampling and further exploration work will be required to assess the exploration significance of identified features.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	High resolution airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was acquired between the 9th August 2026 and the 13 August 2026 using a manned fixed wing aircraft equipped with a RIEGL VQ 780ii LiDAR system. The survey was designed to capture detailed topographic data and surface feature information under vegetation cover. LiDAR is a remote sensing technique that uses laser pulses to measure distances to the ground surface and generate three-dimensional terrain models. The technique does not involve physical sampling of geological material. LiDAR data provides spatially continuous surface information and is used to support mapping and interpretation of surface features only.
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,	Not applicable. No drilling data is reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.	Not applicable. No drilling or physical sampling is reported in this announcement.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed on the Project and therefore no geological or geotechnical logging has been undertaken.
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	Not applicable. No physical samples are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Not applicable. No assay data is reported in this announcement.
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.	The LiDAR data was acquired and processed by an independent specialist contractor (Mangoesmapping Pty Ltd). The interpreted features have not yet been verified by ground truthing or field inspection. The LiDAR interpretation has been reviewed by the Competent Person. Ground verification and field validation will be required to confirm the nature and significance of interpreted features.
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.	Horizontal datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020) Map projection: MGA Zone 55 Vertical datum: Australian Height Datum (AHD) An airborne LiDAR survey was completed with a nominal flying height of 1,000 m above ground level and an average aircraft speed of 135 knots. The survey comprised 75 flight lines with 60% overlap between adjacent runs. Data acquisition

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was undertaken using a scan angle of ±30°. The survey was designed to achieve a minimum point density of 20 points/m², with 99.84% of the survey area meeting or exceeding this specification. The resulting LiDAR data provided high-resolution topographic control across the Project area.The LiDAR dataset has a reported horizontal and vertical accuracy of approximately 0.2 m relative to surveyed ground control checkpoints.
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.	The survey covers approximately 403 km^2 across EPM 13944, EPM 26405, EPM 27871, EPM 29543, EPM 29567, EPM, 29390, EPM 28996, EPM 29019, EPM 28652 The dataset has a reported horizontal 0.3 m and vertical accuracy of approximately 0.2 m relative to surveyed ground control checkpoints. Data density is sufficient to generate 1 m Digital Terrain Models (DTMs) and 0.5m vector contours, and to identify surface expressions of historical mine workings and other features. Data density is sufficient to generate 1 m Digital Terrain Models and to identify surface expressions of historical mine workings and other features. The dataset is suitable for surface and terrain interpretation only and is not used to estimate subsurface geometry or mineralisation.
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 LiDAR data is not biased by geological orientation. Surface features are imaged irrespective of structural trend. Any interpreted linear features are based on spatial patterns observed in topographic data and require verification.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable. No physical samples were collected or handled.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The LiDAR acquisition and processing were carried out by an independent service provider. The Competent Person has reviewed the delivered datasets for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		suitability for interpretation purposes. No independent audit has 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 LiDAR survey covers EPM 13944, EPM 26405, EPM 27871, EPM 29543, EPM 29567, EPM, 29390, EPM 28996, EPM 29019, EPM 28652 in Far North Queensland. At the time of reporting, the tenements are registered in the name of the previous owner. Clara Resources Australia Limited has entered into binding agreements to acquire the tenements and has paid the relevant government transfer duties. Transfer of legal title is pending registration with the Queensland Department of Resources. Upon registration, the tenements will be held 100% by Clara Resources Australia Limited. The tenements are in good standing at the time of reporting. The tenements are subject to native title interests. EPM 13944 is subject to Native Title Protection Conditions (Djungan People #2 and #3). EPM 26405 is covered by an Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Djungan People. The tenements are located over pastoral leases and Conduct and Compensation Agreements will be required with relevant landholders prior to drilling. Portions of the tenements are subject to Forest Management areas and, in the case of EPM 13944, areas adjacent to the National Heritage-listed Ngarrabullgan area, which may require additional approvals for exploration activities. At the time of reporting, no material tenure impediments are known, subject to completion of standard land access, environmental and native title processes.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Mareeba Gold Project has been subject to historical exploration by multiple parties. Previous work has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		included geological mapping, surface geochemistry and limited drilling. This information is provided for regional context only and is not reported as Exploration Results.
Historic Data	• Assessment of historical exploration results, including reliability, referencing, and verification.	Not applicable. Any historical exploration data referred to in this announcement has been previously reported by Clara Resources Australia Ltd. No new historical exploration results are reported.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mareeba Gold Project is located within the Hodgkinson Province, which is prospective for epigenetic orogenic gold mineralisation. Gold in the region is typically associated with turbidite-dominated metasedimentary sequences, quartz veining and shear-hosted structures, consistent with regional gold occurrences.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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.	Not applicable. No analytical or assay results are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable. No drilling results or intercepts are reported.
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.	Figures included in the announcement are derived from LiDAR data and interpretation and illustrate surface features and exploration targets only. No discovery or mineralisation geometry is being reported.
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.	Not applicable. No Exploration Results are reported in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock	An airborne LiDAR survey has been completed across the Project area. At the time of reporting, the LiDAR dataset had not been fully interpreted by Clara Resources Australia Ltd. Clara Resources Australia intends to undertake interpretation of surface features using ground-classified point clouds, digital terrain models (DTMs) and hill-shaded imagery derived from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	the LiDAR survey. No geophysical, metallurgical, bulk density, hydrogeological or geotechnical data are reported in this announcement.
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.	Planned work includes integration of LiDAR interpretation with historical data, reconnaissance field verification, surface sampling and refinement of exploration targets. All future exploration is subject to further verification and regulatory approvals.