

Targets for drilling identified at the Burracoppin Gold Project, WA

Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited has used detailed magnetic data and soil sampling to identify drill targets at its 100% owned Burracoppin Gold Project located roughly midway between Perth and Kalgoorlie in the central Wheatbelt of Western Australia (Figure 9).

Highlights

Lady Janet prospect

- **LJn Target:** 800m long interpreted mafic unit and adjacent shear zone coincident with a gold-plus-pathfinder soil anomaly.
- **LJs Target:** structural dilation zone with associated gold-plus-pathfinder soil anomaly.

Windmills

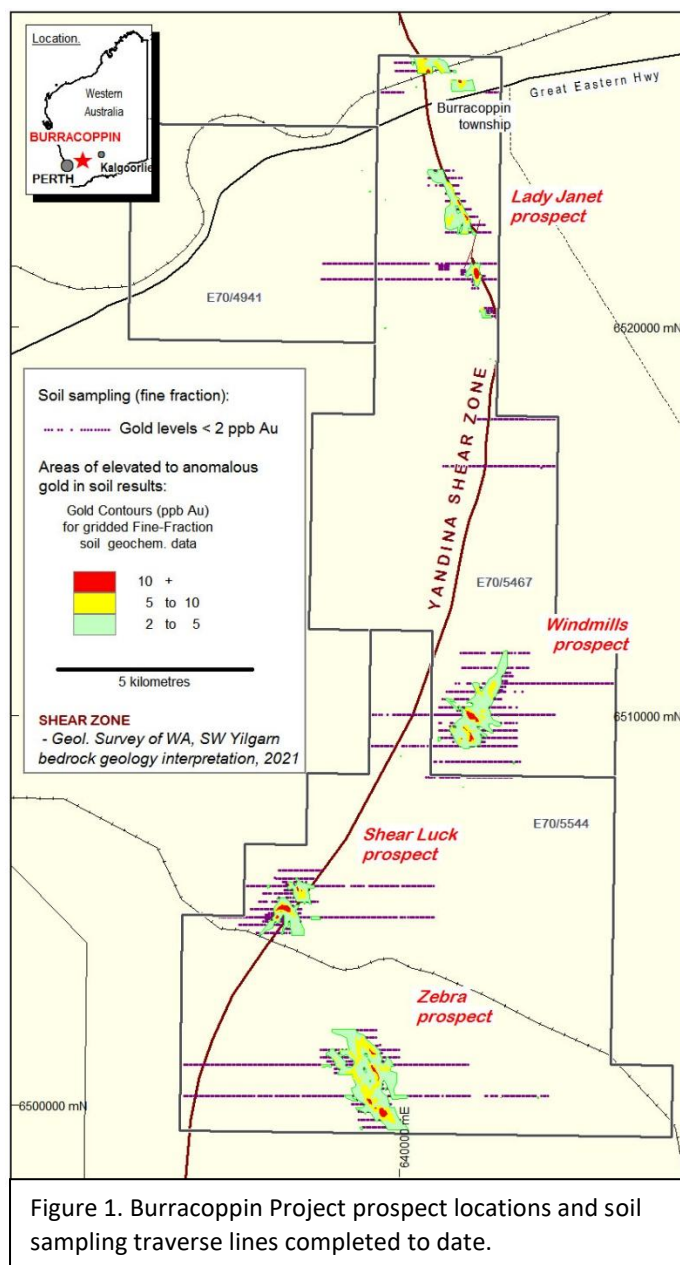
- **WMs-N Target:** 500m long gold in soil anomaly overlying structurally complex geology interpreted in buried basement.
- **WMs-S Target:** 500m long gold in soil anomaly aligned along an interpreted transition from mafic to non-mafic basement geology.

Shear Luck prospect

- **Targets: SLn and SLs** – gold in soil anomalies overlying cross cutting structures within a flexure of the Yandina Shear Zone.

Zebra prospect

- **Targets ZBn-N and ZBn-S:** gold-plus-pathfinder soil anomalies associated with N-S structure at NW structure crossings.
- **Target ZBs-NW:** 200m long gold-plus-pathfinder soil anomaly along an interpreted shear.
- **Target ZBs-SE:** +200m long gold in soil anomaly along an interpreted shear.



The coincidence of elevated gold mineralisation in surface soils in areas that relate spatially to selected geological structures interpreted from geological and geophysical data in buried bedrock is encouraging.

First pass drilling is planned as the next step to investigate the geological structures for their gold potential.

Overview

Reedy Lagoon has identified a number of targets where further investigations are warranted. Exploration to date has succeeded in identifying variations in the level of gold in FineFraction (“FF”) soil samples which aid the selection of geological structures interpreted from geophysical and satellite data that the Company considers may present favourable sites for gold deposition within the underlying bedrock.

The project area has seen very little exploration. Topography is flat. Most of the land is either cropped to wheat/barley or grazed by sheep. There is very little outcropping rock.

Extensive laterite, often overlain by sand cover, obscures most of the bedrock geology within the project area. The Company uses geophysics to identify potential bedrock structure and soil sampling to aid the selection of structural targets with the highest potential to be associated with bedrock gold deposits.

Follow-up and infill FF soil sampling completed in February this year (871 samples) together with earlier sampling phases brings the total to 3,033 samples to provide detailed cover over targets at the project’s 4 prospect areas. These data have enabled reassessment of the geophysical interpretation for target selection. At each prospect, coincidental locations of elevated gold mineralisation in the FF soil samples with particular bedrock geological structures interpreted by the Company from geological and geophysical data give indications that the anomalous gold may be connected to the structures.

Drilling is required to investigate the buried structural targets flagged by the surface soil anomalism.

Next steps include: accessing funds, entering into access and compensation agreements with land owners, heritage survey, drill permitting and drilling.

Lady Janet

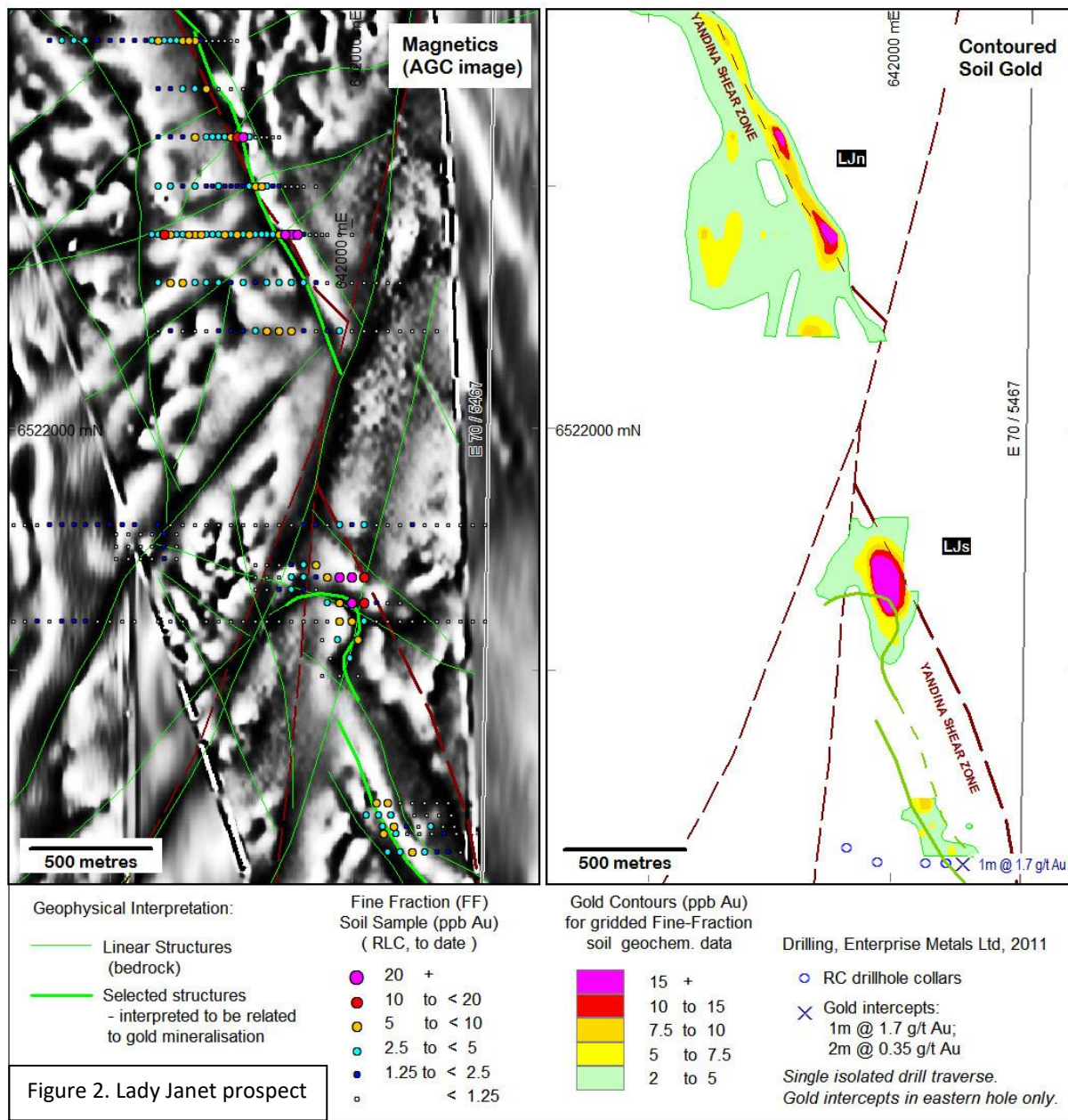
The Lady Janet prospect is located over a section of the Yandina Shear Zone (refer Figure 2).

While very little exploration is known over the project area, what exploration has been done is mostly confined to the Lady Janet prospect area. The small historic Lady Janet workings (early 1900s) are located on the mapped trace of the Yandina Shear about 300m northwest of the map area shown in Figure 2.

Drilling (1993 – 1994) to depths ranging from 10 to 15 metres by third parties (in the area a few hundred metres to the east of the Lady Janet workings) failed to reach bedrock while granitoid and greenstone bedrock at depths of 1 to 5 metres is reported intersected in rotary air blast (RAB) holes located about 800m southeast (refer to ASX [release 18/11/2024](#)).

Enterprise Metals Limited (“Enterprise”) drilled 4 reverse circulation (RC) holes located about 1km south from **Target LJs** (refer Figure 2). Enterprise reported that the eastern most hole (BURC028) “intersected a weakly chloritized meta-dolerite with some minor quartz veining and sulphides”. The meta-dolerite contained an anomalous gold intersection including 1 metre at 1.7 g/t Au from 131 metres downhole (refer to ASX [release 18/11/2024](#)).

Reedy Lagoon included sample traverses over the Shear Zone in the area of the Lady Janet workings in its first sampling on the Burracoppin Gold project. Sample lines at 200m spacings have identified gold mineralisation in FineFraction (FF) soil samples described below. Soil sampling has also recovered elevated gold (>2ppb Au) in FF soil samples over the meta-dolerite drilled by Enterprise. The coincidental location of gold-in-soil and interpreted geological structures at these two locations builds confidence in the search methods.



Target LJn: FineFraction (FF) soil sampling along the Yandina Shear Zone has identified continuous gold anomalism (at least 5ppb Au) with coincident elevated As, Bi, In, Sb and W over a strike length of over 1km (refer to the northern part of Figure 2 and ASX [release 27/05/2021](#)). NW trending structure and a band of magnetic material along its eastern side, interpreted to be a mafic unit, is located coincident with an 800m long section of the anomalous gold zone.

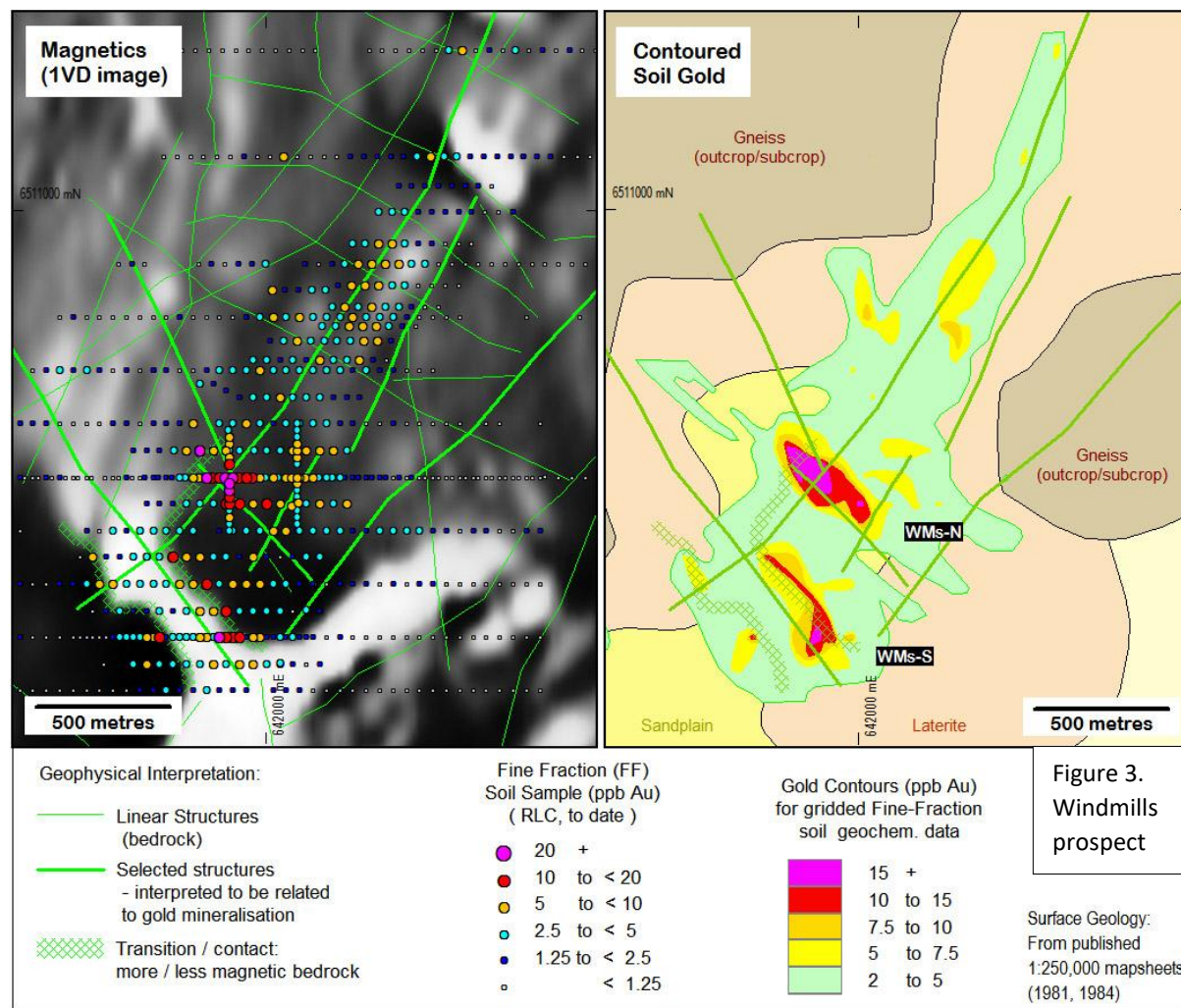
The surface geochemistry highlights the interpreted mafic unit and associated structure. Further investigation requires drilling at this target.

Target LJs: A folded band of magnetic material located about 1.5 km south of target LJn is interpreted to be an extension of the meta-dolerite identified to the south in drilling by Enterprise Metals Ltd (refer Figure 2). If the interpretation is correct, such folding would likely have created dilation zones radiating out from its core. Anomalous gold mineralisation in FF soil samples with coincident elevated levels of antimony-tungsten-arsenic has been identified in the area around the arch formed by the fold.

The surface geochemistry highlights the interpreted fold structure as a target for drilling.

Windmills

FineFraction (FF) soil sampling covering an interpreted NE trending structure over a strike length of more than 2 kilometres has identified continuous elevated gold mineralisation (at least 2ppb Au) with coincident elevated antimony and arsenic. Within this zone, higher tenor gold mineralisation has been identified along cross-cutting interpreted NW trending structures (refer to Figure 3).



Target WMs-N: FF soil sampling has identified anomalous gold (>5 ppb Au) along a 500m section of a NW trending interpreted basement fault (located in the central region of the prospect). Highest levels of gold mineralisation in FF soil samples (>15 ppb Au) occur where the interpreted NW structure crosses a transition from less magnetic material in the east to more magnetic material to the west. The zone of high levels of gold mineralisation in FF soil samples extends southeast and over an area where a NNW trending and the central interpreted NE trending structures intersect.

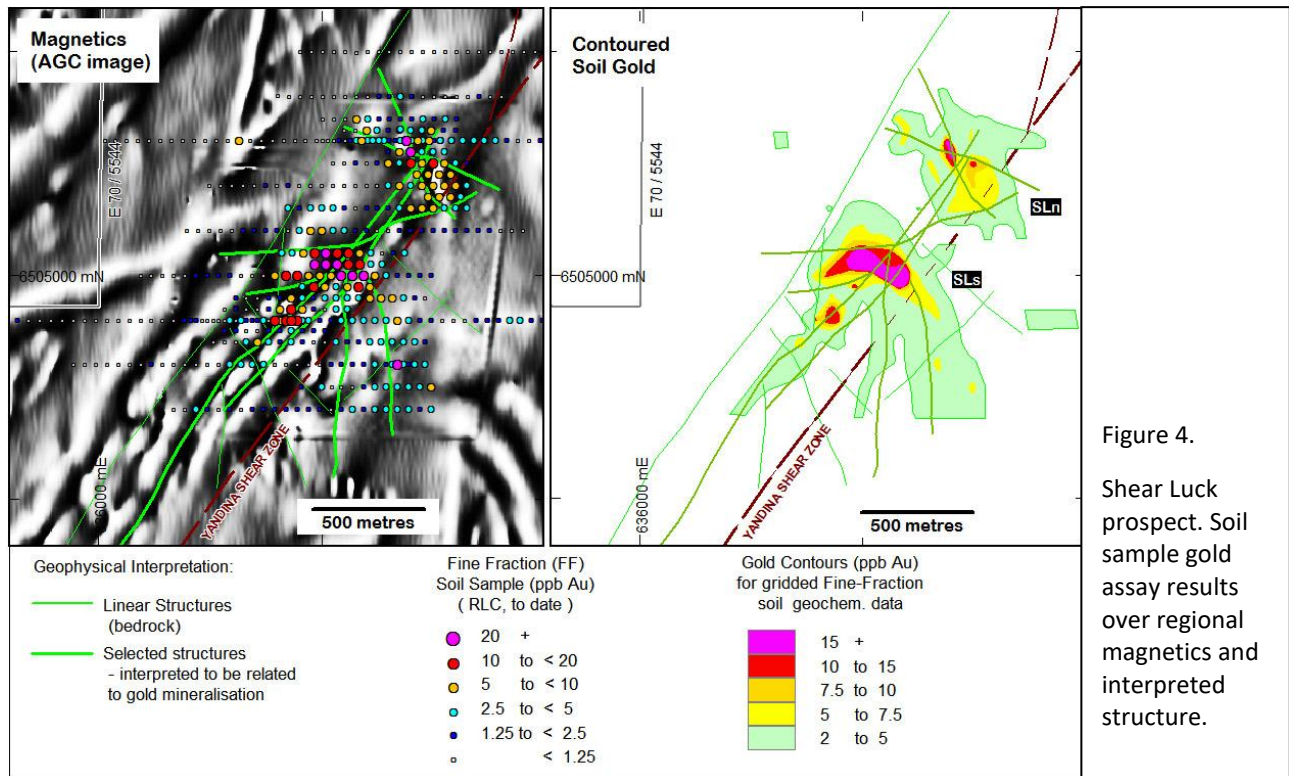
Zones of structural complexity can provide favourable sites for gold deposition and the surface geochemistry highlights the zone of intersecting and faulted structure as a target for drilling.

Target WMs-S: A NW trending magnetic band located in the south of the prospect is interpreted to be mafic basement rocks which transition to non-mafic (possibly sedimentary) basement rocks to the northeast. A zone with anomalous levels of gold mineralisation in FF soil samples (> 5ppb Au) with coincident elevated molybdenum-bismuth-antimony extending more than 500m is located along the interpreted transition and parallel to NW trending structure.

The surface geochemistry highlights the interpreted mafic/sediment transition zone and associated structure as a target for drilling.

Shear Luck

The Shear Luck prospect is located on the NE trending Yandina Shear Zone (refer Figure 4). FineFraction (FF) soil sampling covering a 2 km strike length of the Yandina Shear Zone has identified two zones of elevated gold mineralisation (>2ppb Au). Infill FF soil sampling has resolved several zones of anomalous gold mineralisation (>5ppb Au) which are coincident with interpreted structure.

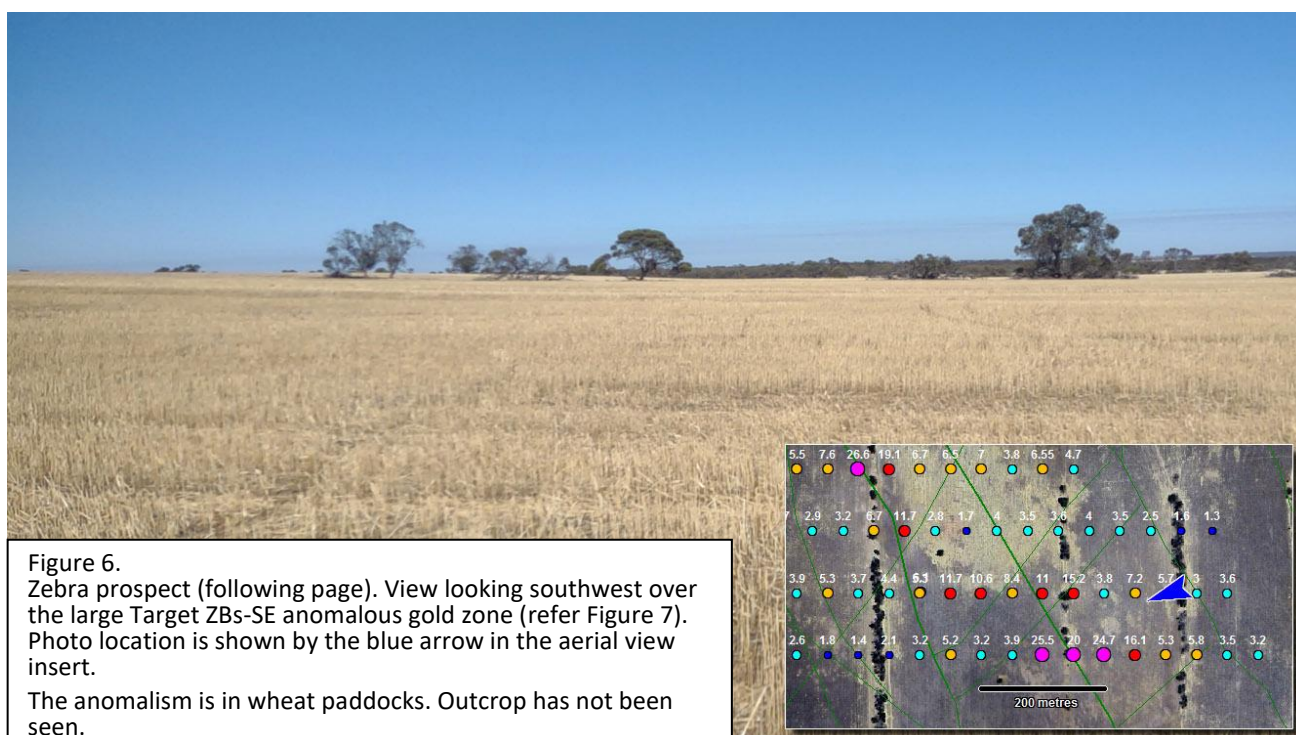
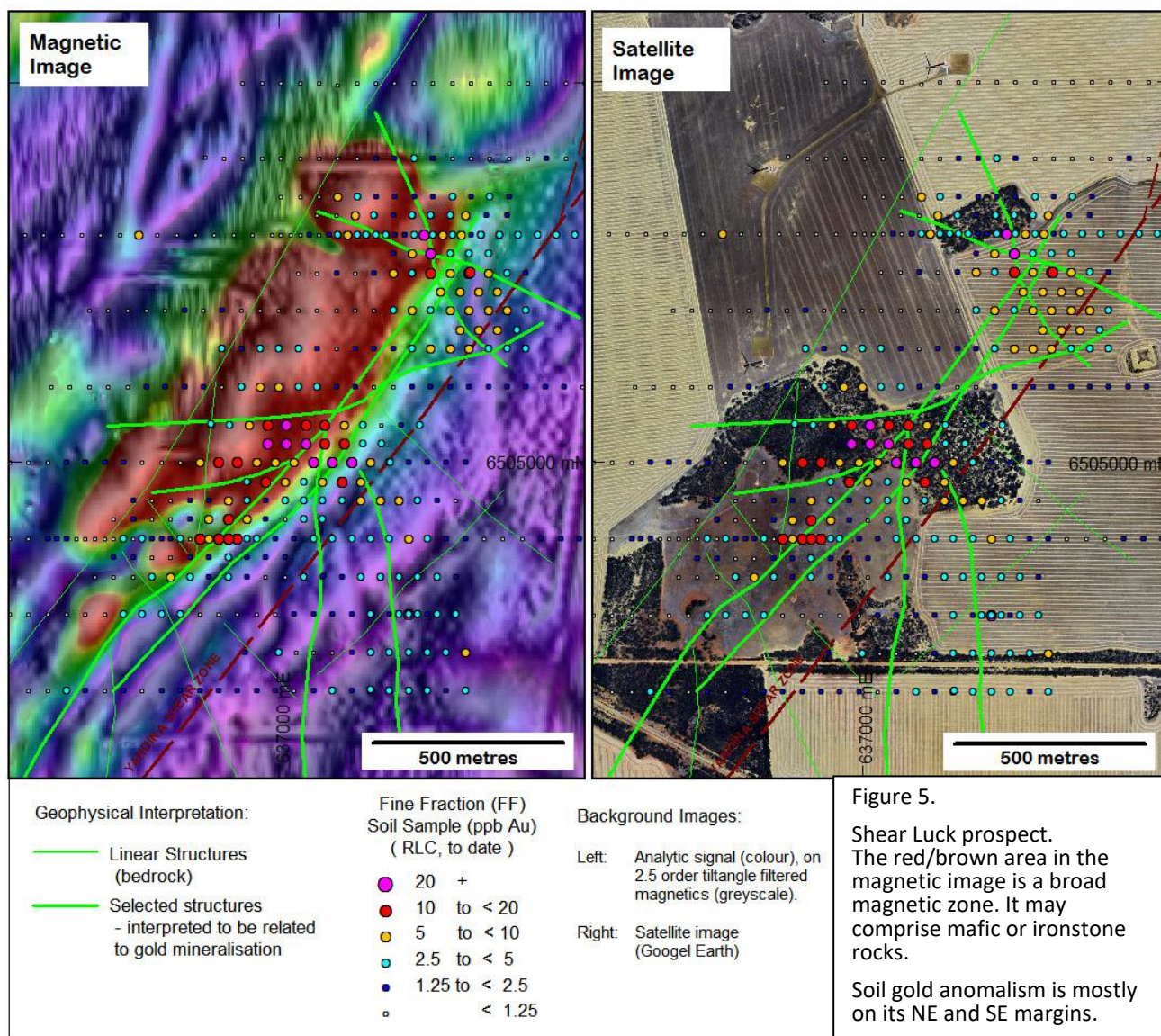


Target SLn: Infill FF soil sampling in the northern part of the prospect area has identified anomalous levels of gold (>5ppb Au) located along the eastern margin (towards its northern end) of a broad magnetic zone contained within a flexure of the main interpreted NE trending structure (Yandina Shear Zone) where interpreted NNW and WNW trending structures intersect (refer Figures 4 and 5).

Target SLs: Infill FF soil sampling to the south of Target SLn has identified anomalous gold levels (>5ppb Au) in an area of structural complexity. The anomalous mineralisation is located on the eastern side of the broad magnetic zone described above. A band of NE-SW trending magnetic bands in the southwest, interpreted to be an alternating mafic package, terminates in the flexure against the broad magnetic zone.

The highest FF soil gold levels at this target (up to 78ppb Au) occur where north and east trending structures intersect the main NE trending structure where it flexes.

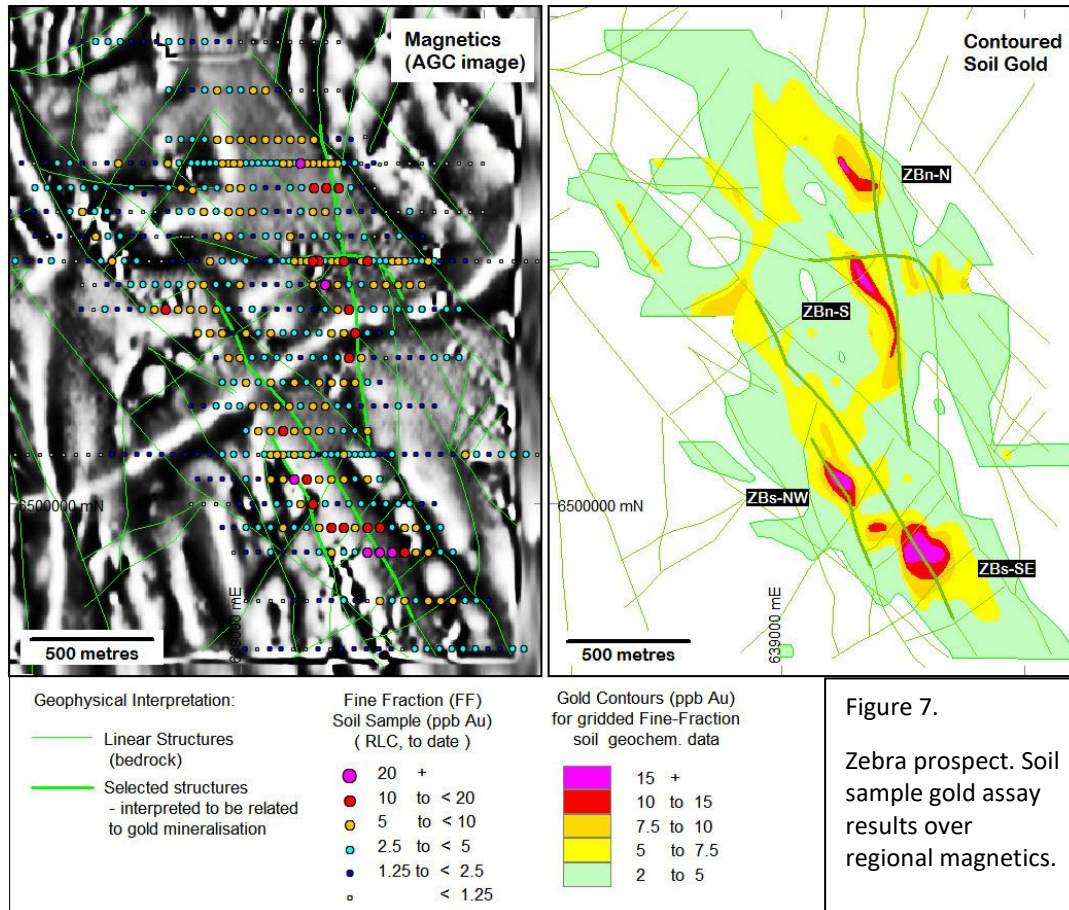
Zones of structural complexity can provide favourable sites for gold deposition and the surface geochemistry highlights the zones of intersecting and faulted structures as prospective. Further investigation at each of these targets would require drilling.



Zebra

The Zebra prospect is located about 4 kilometres east from the mapped location of the Yandina Shear Zone.

Targets at the Zebra prospect include 3 interpreted structures within a 2km NW trending zone of elevated gold (>2ppb Au) identified in FineFraction (FF) soil samples on a 200m x 50m spaced grid. Anomalous levels of FF soil gold (>5ppb Au) within the mineralized zone align with interpreted structure (refer Figure 7).



N-S trending structure (located towards the north): An interpreted structure trending almost north-south has two FF soil sample gold anomalies at the 10ppb Au level along its western side. The anomalous zones are coincident with NW trending cross structures. Elevated levels of arsenic-antimony in the FF soil samples are coincident with the 2 areas of anomalous gold (targets: **ZBn-N** and **ZBn-S**).

NW trending structures: In the southern half of the prospect area, a pair of NW trending sub-parallel interpreted structures are coincident with a zone of anomalous gold mineralisation (>5ppb Au) in FF soil samples extending along 1.5km of strike length. The NW trending structures are interpreted, from the UAV magnetic survey data to be shears dipping to the NE.

Within the anomalous gold zone of the paired NW trending structures, 2 targets are identified:

Target ZBs-NW: A zone with anomalous levels of gold mineralisation in FF soil samples (> 10ppb Au) with coincident elevated arsenic-bismuth extending more than 200m along an interpreted NW trending shear dipping to the NE.

Target ZBs-SE: A zone with anomalous levels of gold mineralisation in FF soil samples (> 10ppb Au) extending more than 200m along an interpreted NW trending shear dipping to the NE.

Further investigation requires drilling at each of these targets.

About the soil sample data.

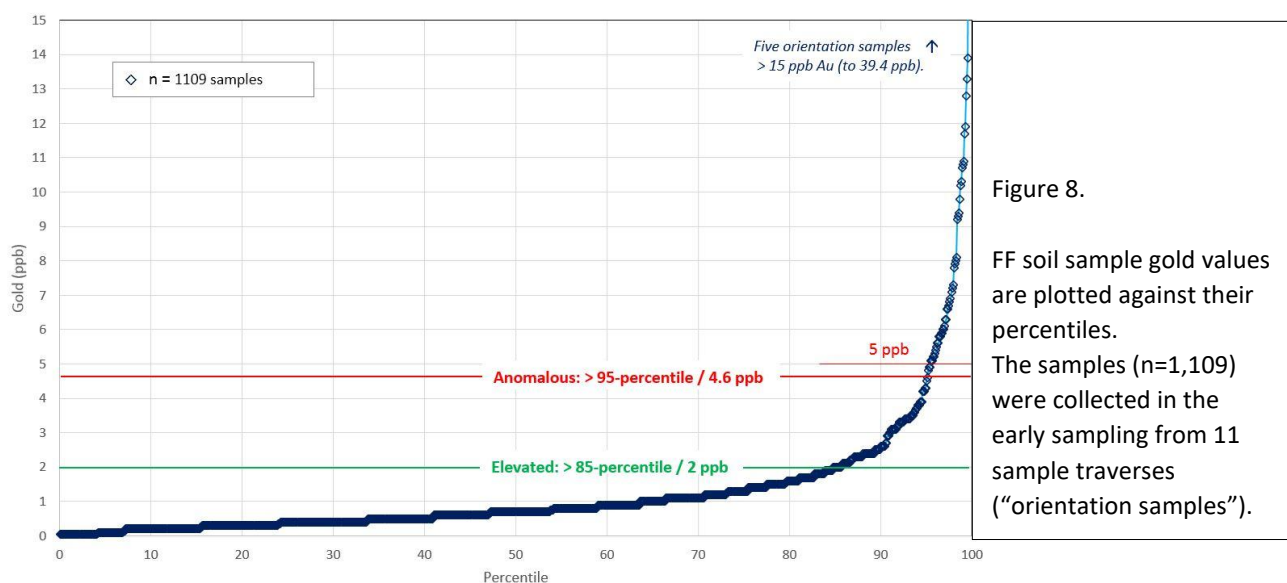
FineFraction soil samples collected in February 2025 have been assayed for low detection gold (0.1 ppb detection limit) and 32 additional analytes by an independent laboratory (refer to the attachments for laboratory details, assay procedures and summary results).

Soil sample assay data – “anomalous” threshold level.

A review of the project gold assay data has estimated 5ppb Au as the threshold value for “anomalous”.

Gold assay data from FF soil samples collected in 2021 and 2022 along 11 sample traverse lines that crossed variable geology during the early sampling phase were used to establish the 95-Percentile at 4.6ppb Au. The 95-Percentile, rounded to 5ppb Au is used for the threshold of anomalism for this project and is shown graphically in Figure 8.

The 5ppb Au threshold for anomalism is consistent with the previous calculation (ASX [27/06/2022](#)).



Forward plan

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling to investigate a number of the bedrock structural targets located in the vicinity of soil anomalism is the next phase of exploration planned.

Precursor activities include: accessing funds, heritage survey clearances, statutory government approvals, entering into access and compensation agreements with land owners, determining drill access to sites and drill permitting.

Interpretation of soil geochemical data is ongoing and has potential to modify existing, identify additional and assist in ranking the targets to be drilled.

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company.

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About the Burracoppin Gold Project

The 100% owned Burracoppin Gold project is located in the central Wheatbelt of Western Australia roughly midway between Perth and Kalgoorlie on the Great Eastern Highway, Route 94. The Edna May Gold Mine is located 20 kilometres to the northeast of the project and the Tampia Gold Mine is located about 60 kilometres to the south (refer to Figure 9).

The Project was initiated in early 2021 to explore for gold in an under-explored region associated with the Yandina Shear Zone and comprises exploration licences E70/4941, E70/5467 and E70/5544. Most of the 30 kilometre strike length of the Yandina Shear Zone within the project area has seen very little exploration.

Reedy Lagoon has conducted surface geochemical surveys (FineFraction soil sampling) and acquired detailed airborne aeromagnetic survey (by drone) targeting gold mineralising systems.

The work completed by Reedy Lagoon to date has identified greenfield gold targets within 4 prospect areas: Lady Janet, Windmills, Shear Luck and Zebra.

The Company is also exploring the Burracoppin magnetite deposit located on E70/4941 as part of its Burracoppin Iron Project.

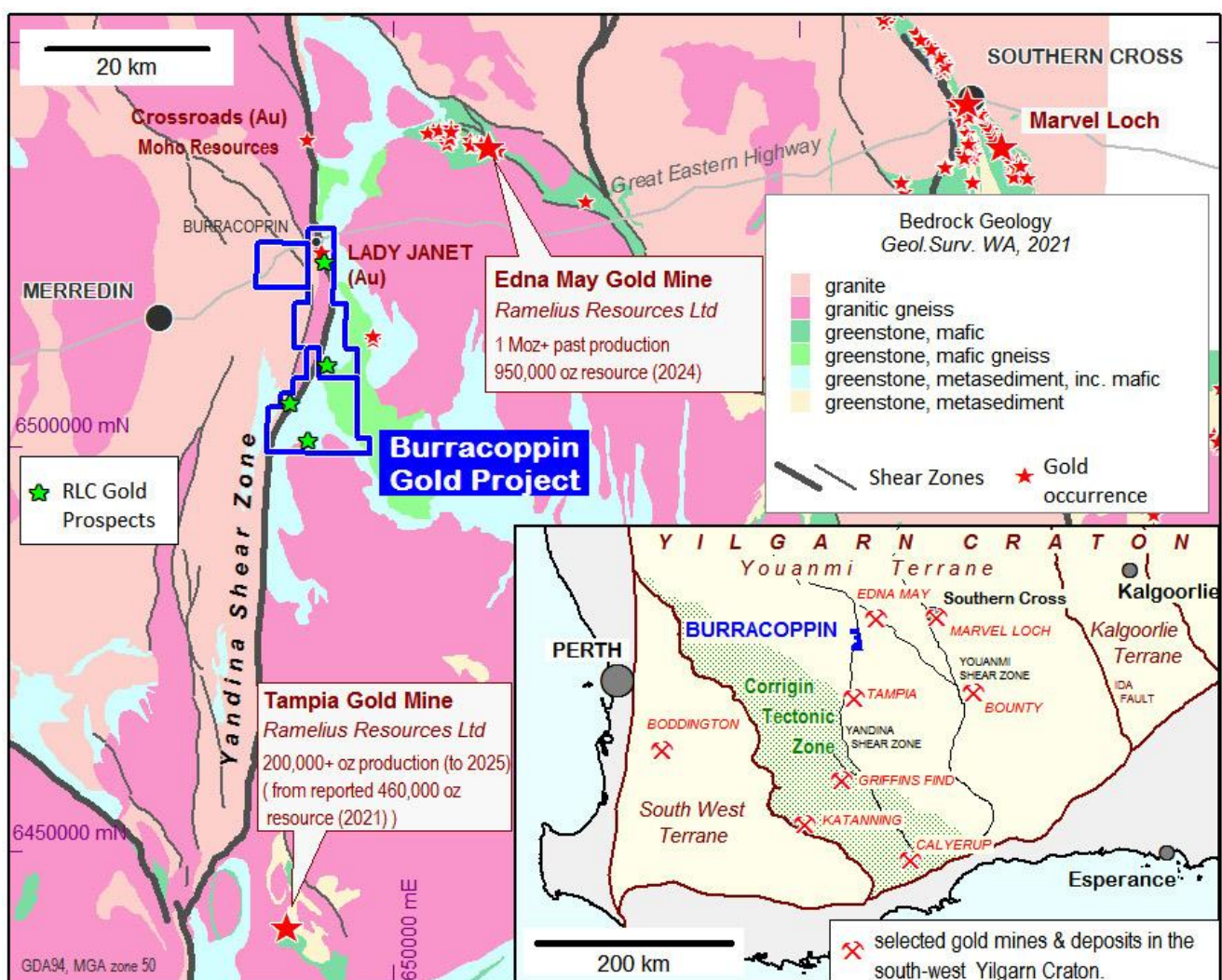


Figure 9. Burracoppin Gold Project, Yandina Shear Zone, Project tenure and location.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Geof Fethers who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Geof Fethers is a director of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Geof Fethers consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Where Exploration Results have been reported in earlier RLC ASX releases referenced in this report, those releases are available to view on the INVESTORS page of reedylagoon.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier releases. 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.

Source material for information in this release

Information in past releases:

Soil sampling: RLC [ASX releases dated: 27/05/2021, 27/06/2022, 28/09/2022, 3/07/2023, 6/02/2025](#)

2023 UAV magnetic survey: [ASX release 10 April 2024](#)

Listed references:

Enterprise 2011: C198/2010 E70/3637, E70/3638, E70/3815 and E77/1752 Combined annual report for the period 15 March 2011 – 14 March 2012, Doedens, F.R.. DMIRS

Attachments:

- Table 1. Burracoppin Gold project - JORC 2012 sampling techniques and data.
- Table 2. Burracoppin Gold project - JORC 2012 reporting of exploration results.
- Table 3. Burracoppin Gold project - Soil sample gold assay ranges and statistics.

Table 1 Burracoppin Gold Project - JORC 2012 Sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Sampling: Samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along parallel traverse lines orientated to cross expected mineralisation trends. Sample traverses were spaced to achieve 100 metres separation for infill sampling over an existing target. At each sample site a standard protocol is used to collect a representative sample comprised of between 100 and 200 g of minus 180 micron sized grains (sieved on site) for delivery to testing laboratories. The soil sampling protocol used at all sites maximises sample representivity. For assay, an unpulverized 25 g aliquot was taken by the assay laboratory from each sample submitted (no further pre-treatment at laboratory) for aqua regia digestion and low-level detection gold assay (DL 0.1 ppb Au) using enhanced ICP-MS and multi-element (32 elements) using ICP-MS (AR25/eMS33).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this release
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No logging reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no core. Samples were collected dry and sieved in the field to minus 180 micron. Sample prep was completed prior to delivery to the laboratory using a standardised sampling protocol (including sieving to minus 180 micron). The samples were not crushed or pulverised. This minimises contamination risk. Repeat sampling both at sites during a program and along traverses previously sampled enables sample reliability to be monitored and is routinely incorporated in the sampling. Sub-sampling undertaken on the samples was performed by the laboratory (Intertek Genalysis, Perth) when taking the 25 g aliquot for the Au assay. The laboratory has QC procedures in place which include systematic insertions of duplicate, blank and CRM samples. The sample preparation is appropriate for soil geochemical analysis at this project at this stage. CRM samples (OREAS 45F) were inserted during field collection randomly at an achieved rate of 1 in 20 (target is 1 in 20). Duplicate samples were collected in the field in order to measure the variability of the samples. Target duplicate sample rate is 3 per 100, the achieved rate was 3 per 102 (February 2025 samples). The 25 g (of -180 micron) sample size for the gold assay is appropriate for the stage of the program and analytical procedures used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used are considered appropriate. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth for gold assay by aqua regia digestion (considered near total for gold in these samples and partial for most of the other analytes assayed) and low level detection gold assay (DL 0.1 ppb Au) by ICP with enhanced MS finish (Intertek code AR25/eMS) and using ICP-MS for 32 elements (Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn) - AR25/MS (Intertek code AR25/eMS33 - for Au + 32 package). Quality assurance and quality control procedures at Intertek include insertions of duplicate, blank and CRM samples. External laboratory checks have not been conducted. No issues with accuracy or precision have been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant assay results has been undertaken. No drilling reported in this release. Data is received from the laboratory in digital format and is entered into digital spreadsheets. No adjustments have made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling or Mineral Resource estimation reported. Sample location data determined by handheld GPS with accuracy +/- 3m Grid system is GDA94, MGA Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were mostly collected at 50 m spacings along traverse lines orientated east west to be nominally orthogonal to interpreted mineralisation trends. Traverse lines are mostly infill in areas with existing 200 m separations to achieve 100 m separation. No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications are reported on. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traverse lines orientated east west to be nominally orthogonal to interpreted mineralisation trends. No drilling reported in this release.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were collected and transported to the laboratory by a person contracted to the Company. A chain of control was maintained from the field to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external review or audit of the sampling techniques or data, nor external evaluation of the CRM and duplicate data was conducted.

Table 2 Burracoppin Gold Project - JORC 2012 Reporting of exploration results.

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration Licences 70/4941, 70/5467 and 70/5544 are located near the township of Merredin in southwest Western Australia. • The registered title holder is Bullamine Magnetite Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Reedy Lagoon Corporation Limited ("RLC"), • Land ownership is mostly private. • Ballardong People Native Title determination application – WAD 6181/1998 is current over all non-private land. • A heritage agreement has been entered into which sets out protocols for clearance surveys required to gain consents for field operations. • Access for surface sampling is arranged by agreement with landowners and formal access and compensation agreements with landowners are required prior to any drilling and other intensive activities – these will be negotiated as required. • The 5 year term of Exploration Licence 70/4941 commenced at grant on 11/02/2019 and a 5 year extension in term has been granted. • Exploration Licences 70/5467 and 70/5544 are granted, in good standing and there are no known impediments to conducting further soil sampling programs.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited previous exploration has been conducted within the project area. Enterprise Metals (2010 – 2013) conducted soil and rock chip sampling, including in the Lady Janet area, and drilling. Prospectors drilled shallow RAB holes in the Lady Janet area in 1994. Cambrian Resources conducted some drilling in 1994-95.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project area is situated in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, approximately 15 kms E of Merredin, Western Australia. • A regional shear traverses the project area from north to south (Yandina Shear Zone). • Gold mineralisation associated with/derived from gold enriched fluids sourced from metasomatized mantle and or from metamorphic processes from which gold precipitates in structurally favourable sites is targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this release.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No weighting, averaging or sample aggregation has been applied. • No metal equivalents used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this release.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant assay data is provided in the body of the report and summarised in Table 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The body of the report includes all exploration data that is meaningful and material. The body of the report includes descriptions of structures interpreted from geophysical survey which include information provided in ASX release 10/04/2024 and modifications to those earlier interpretations by geophysical consultant Kim Frankcombe, ExploreGeo Pty Ltd.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The body of the report includes a description of the nature and scale of further work on page 8 under the heading: Forward plan.

Table 3. Burracoppin Gold project.**Soil sample gold assay ranges and statistics.**

Gold assay (range in ppb)	Number of samples this report (acquired Feb 2025, not previously tabulated)	Number of samples (Project to date) ⁴	% of samples collected (Project to date)	Orientation samples ³	% of samples collected (Orientation)
20 and higher	20	34	1.1	4	0.4
10 to less than 20	43	67	2.2	11	1.0
5 to less than 10	183	320	10.6	36	3.2
2.5 to less than 5	301	601	19.8	68	6.1
1.25 to less than 2.5	187	624	20.6	180	16.2
less than 1.25	137	1,387	45.7	810	73.0
Total	871	3,033	100	1,109	100

Ranges in ppb:	Feb-25	Project total
	ppb	ppb
Low:	< 0.1	< 0.1
High:	39.4	78.1

Notes:

- 1 Each sample comprises 150 to 200 grams of minus 180 micron material sieved from surface soils.
- 2 The geochemical data recovered from the samples are being used to assist with geological interpretations being advanced for the purpose of exploration for a mineral deposit.
- 3 "Orientation Samples" are from FineFraction soil samples collected and reported in 2021 and 2022 on 11 east-west traverses, 2 to 9.35 km in length. The traverses crossed variable geology and each of the 4 prospect areas.
- 4 Prior sample data releases: RLC ASX releases: 27/05/2021, 27/06/2022, 28/09/2022, 3/07/2023, 6/02/2025.