Bedrock Conductors Identified at Red Well

- **A ground EM survey was recently completed at Red Well and successfully identified several bedrock conductors at two prospect areas:**
  - **<u>Red Well East</u>: Two large conductors at least 400m by 200m in dimension with moderate to high conductance that occur coincident with highly elevated gold-copper-silver-zinc-in-soil.**
  - **<u>Red Well West</u>: Four discrete conductors that range in dimensions from 100-150m by 35-60m in dimension with moderate to high conductance have been identified coincident with important nickel fertility ratios in soil.**
- **The geochemical signatures associated with bedrock conductors at Red Well East support potential for Volcanic Massive Sulfide (VMS) style copper, gold and base metal mineralisation similar to the Golder Grove deposit.**
- **The geochemical signatures associated with bedrock conductors at Red Well West support potential for magmatic-style nickel-copper-PGM deposits.**
- **These newly identified targets are strategically located within the richly endowed Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone**
- **Results of this work are highly encouraging and field programs are being implemented to progress toward drill testing**

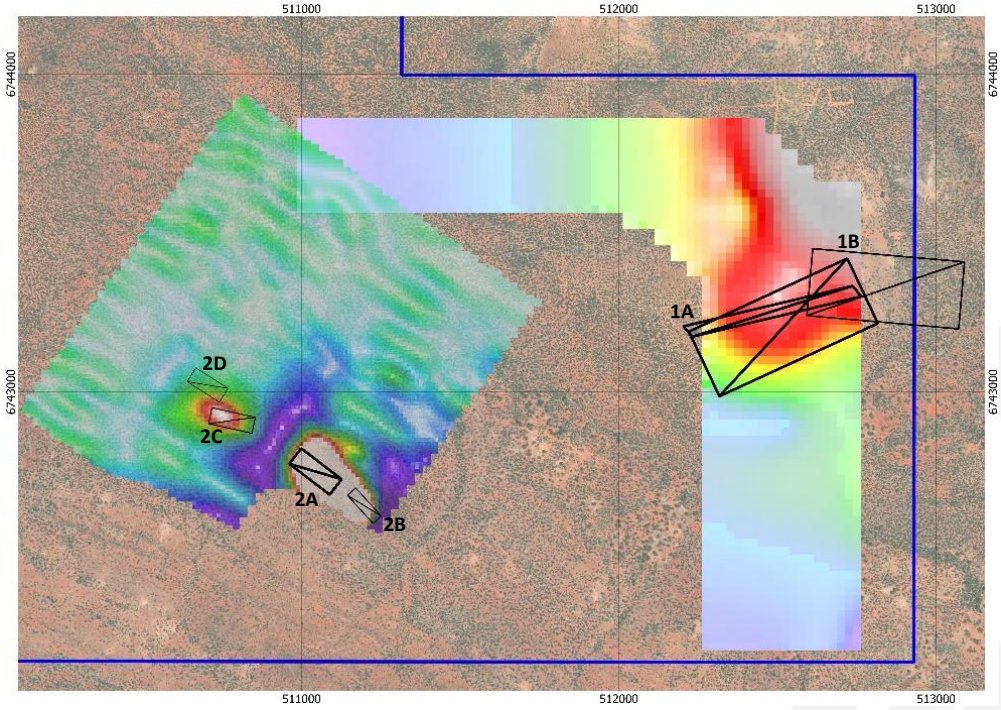

Figure 1: Images for Channel 36 in east (late time) and Channel 20 in the west (mid-time) showing the location of the various interpreted bedrock conductive plates (black polygons).

Albion Resources Limited (“Albion” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that the ground-based fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) program is now complete and results finalised on the Company’s 100% owned Mongers Lake Project. The project covers the northern extents of the Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt located between the Mt Gibson and Rothsay Gold Projects in the highly prospective Murchison Province of Western Australia (Figure 4).

Ground EM Survey & Soil Geochemistry Review

In late January 2024 Merlin Geophysics conducted the FLEM program on behalf of Albion Resources at the Red Well prospect following up previous AEM anomalies (See ASX ALB announcement 29 Sept 2023). A total of 24.5 line km collected over 19 traverses from transmitter loops that were spaced 100m apart at Red Well West and 200m apart at Red Well East. Interpretation of the data was conducted by experienced geophysics consultant David McInnes of Montana GIS.

Red Well East: Strong conductive responses were detected on the far eastern portion of EL59/2576. The anomalies have a strong response indicative of bedrock conductive source bodies with relatively large dimension of at least 400m by 200m for both plates 1A and 1B and a conductance of 1,800 and 1,350 siemens respectively (Figure 1). The dip of these bodies is not well constrained and at this stage it is uncertain if these conductors are flat or steeply dipping.

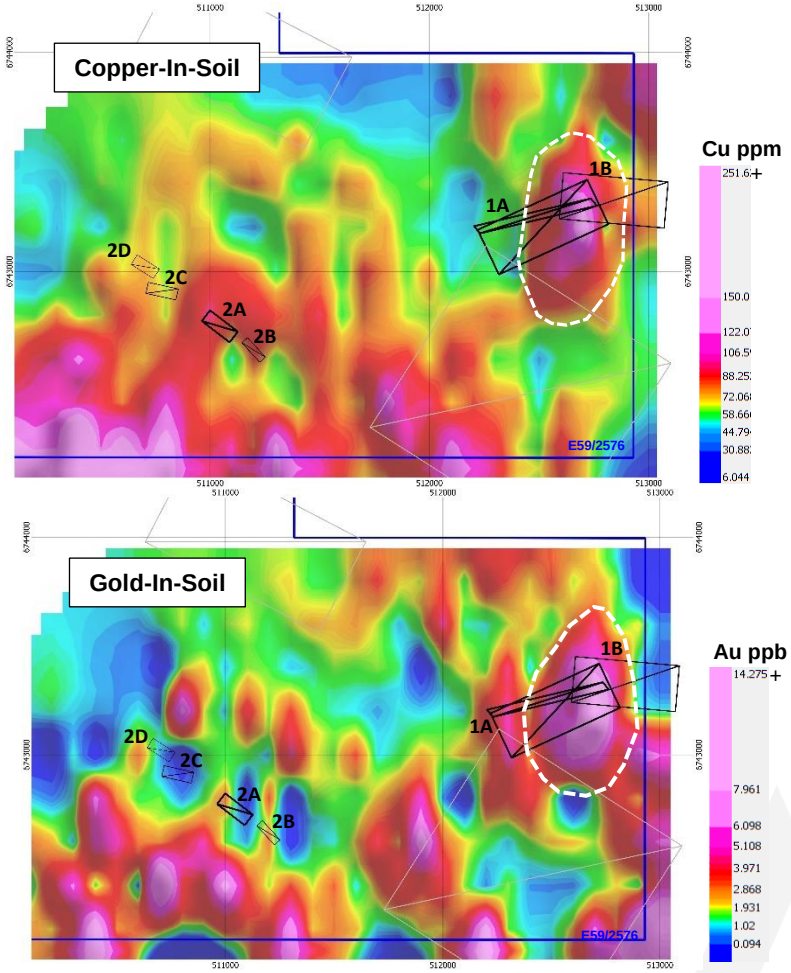

Figure 2 (*upper*) colour gridded copper-in-soil image showing EM anomalies (black polygons) and coincident copper anomaly (white dash). (*Lower*) colour gridded gold-in-soil image showing EM anomalies (black polygons) and coincident gold anomaly (white dash).

The 1A and 1B conductors are coincident with highly elevated gold-copper-silver-lead and zinc-in-soil geochemistry (Figure 2; ASX ALB announcement 6 June 2023). These various precious and base metals are typical metal associated observed at Volcanic Massive Sulfide (VMS) deposits such as Golden Grove located approximately 60 km to the north currently in production and being operated by 29Metals.

Red Well West: The FLEM anomalies are resolved as four discrete conductors that range in dimensions from 100-150m by 35-60m and range in conductance from moderate 600 siemens to a stronger 1,100 siemens. The strongest conductor is 2A (Figure 1). All four conductors are interpreted to dip to the north and display a good correlation with the northern margin of magnetic anomalies (Figure 3). Conductors 2A and 2B are strongly coincident with highly elevated Ni/Cr ratios in soil (Figure 3) which are a ratio commonly used to detect nickel-copper sulfide similar to the "Kambalda Ratio" previously detected in the area (ASX ALB announcement dated 29 September).

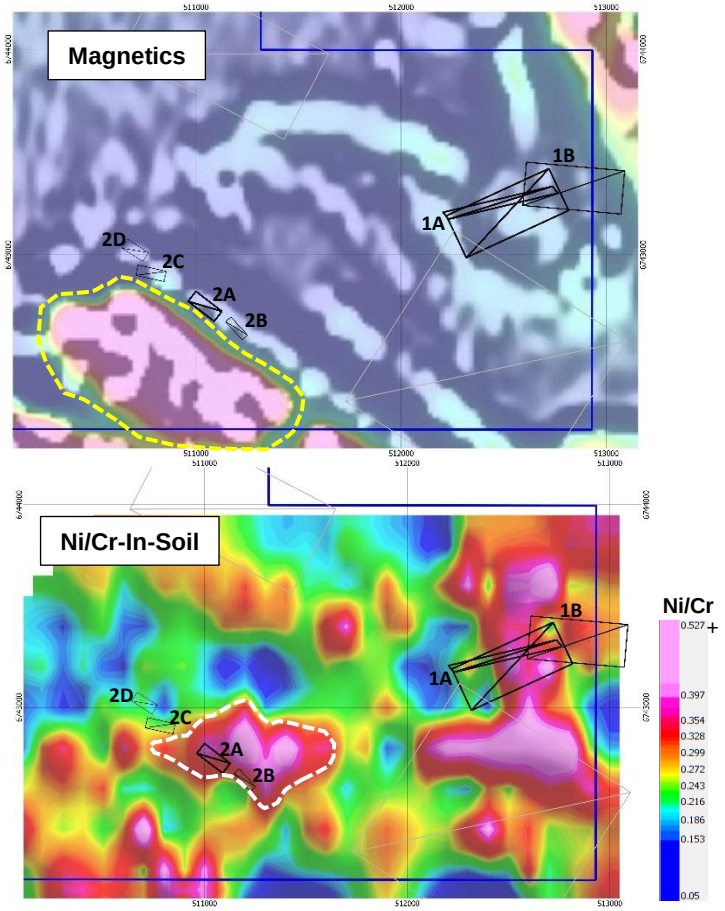

Figure 3: (*upper*) Airborne MrtpcMrtplap magnetic image showing EM anomalies (black polygons) and and associated strong magnetic body (yellow dash). (*Lower*) colour gridded Ni/Cr-in-soil image showing EM anomalies (black polygons) and coincident Ni/Cr anomaly (white dash).

Conclusions & Further Work

At Red Well East, these large and strong bedrock conductors are coincident with elevated gold-copper-silver-lead-zinc-in-soil. This association is typical of VMS-style deposits like Golden Grove that also occurs in the same mineral province. This anomaly association now defines a highly compelling target and warrants further work. A rock sampling program in the area is recommended to further assess the host rock types and any associated alteration in the prospect area to assess for this deposit style. Pending positive results, various drilling techniques will be assessed to test this new target.

At Red Well West, these more confined bedrock conductors are coincident with elevated nickel fertility ratios in soil as well as modest elevated PGM-in-soil. This association is typical of magmatic nickel-copper-PGM deposits similar to Andover operated by Azure Minerals Limited in the Pilbara terrain. This association, particularly at conductors 2A and 2B, define new compelling targets and warrant further work. A rock sampling program in the area is recommended to assess the host rock types to further assess for this deposit style. Pending positive results, various drilling techniques will be assessed with the depth of target in order to test this target.

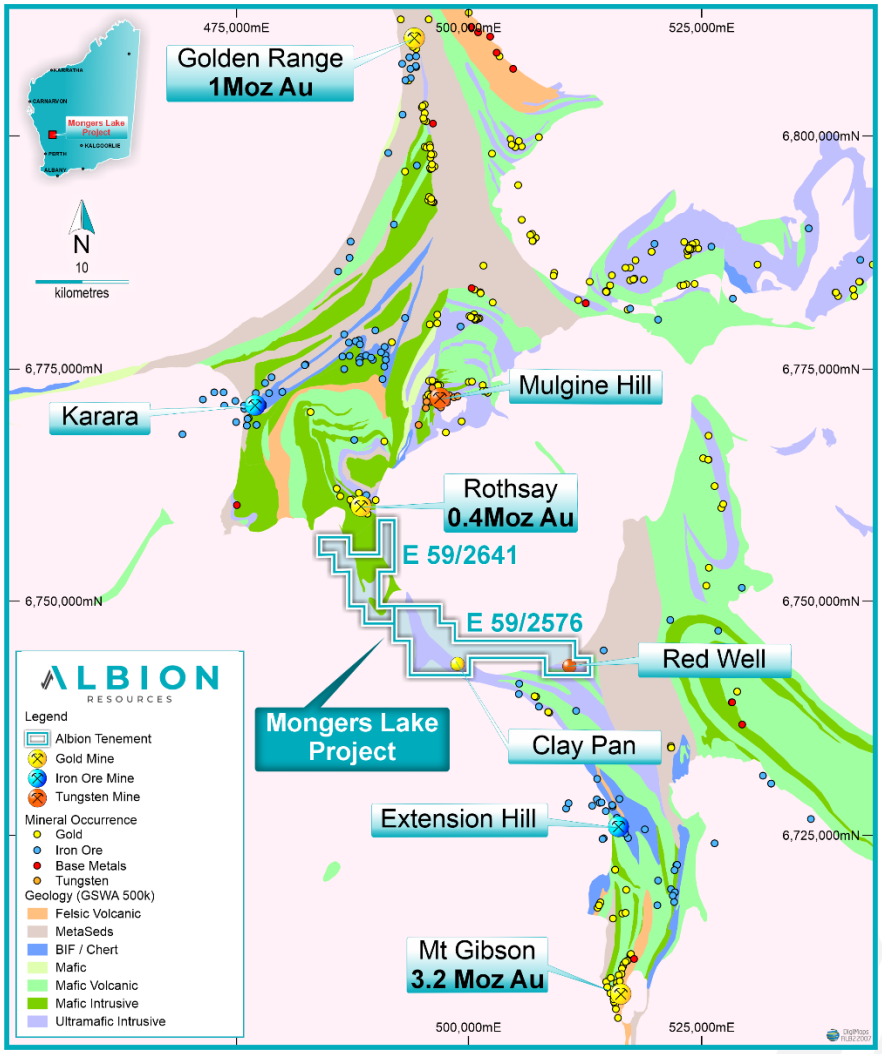

Figure 4: Mongers Lake Project Location Map on GSWA 500K Geology showing the location of the Red Well prospect area.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Steven Formica
Non-Executive Chairman
info@albionresources.com.au

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Leo Horn. Mr Horn is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Horn has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are undertaking 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"). Mr Horn consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Ultrafine soil sampling by Albion Resources was conducted from a 30-40cm cleared area to a depth of approximately 25cm. The sample was dry sieved to collect 200-300 grams of -2mm. Two field duplicates were taken every 100 samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling not reported in this announcement
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.*	• Drilling not reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling not reported in this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Drilling not reported in this announcement
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.*	• Ultrafine soil samples were sieved to -2 micron at Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd and run for gold plus a 49 multi-element package by aqua regia microwave digestion
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.*	• Drilling not reported in this announcement
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*	• Location of soil samples by Albion Resources were recorded using a handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for soil sampling results. Location of the FLEM survey by Merlin Geophysics data projected grid coordinates have been supplied in GDA2020 MGA Zone 50 datum, and contain the geodetic latitude and longitude coordinate fields.

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• Soil sampling was conducted at 100 m spacing with north-south oriented lines spaced 200m apart. • The Merlin Geophysics ground FLEM survey was conducted at a 100m spacing at Red Well West and 200 m spacing at Wed Well East. The lines were oriented northeast-southwest at Red Well West and oriented north-south at Red Well East. The data spacing is considered appropriate and significant for detection of bedrock conductors.
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.*	• Soil sampling was planned and conducted along more detailed east-west lines at 100m in order to define mineralisation that may be on northwest or northeast orientations. • The Merlin Geophysics ground FLEM survey lines were oriented northeast-southwest at Red Well West and oriented north-south at Red Well East. The lines were planned to be oriented perpendicular as best as possible across the northwest-southeast oriented greenstone belt at Red Well and also based on the previous AEM anomalies previously identified. The data is considered appropriate and significant for the detection of bedrock conductors and the reporting of exploration results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Albion Resources ensured that sample security was maintained to ensure the integrity of sample quality.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits and reviews have not been undertaken at Albion

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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 license to operate in the area.</td><td>• Mongers Lake E59/2576 and E59/2641 are 100% held by Albion Resources.
• There are no known native title impediments to exploration over the areas of soil sampling at Red Well and Clay Pans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• There is no known work by previous explorers of significance over the areas of soil sampling at Red Well and Clay Pans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Mineralisation has not yet been identified at Mongers Lake. However, interpretation of the soils and EM data suggest Red Well is prospective for magmatic nickel-copper-PGM mineralisation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ hole length.
• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• Statistic soil information at Red Well is included below:
<table><tr><th>Metal</th><th>Nickel ppm</th><th>Copper ppm</th><th>Platinum</th><th>Palladium</th><th>Pt+Pd</th><th>Ni/Cr*Cu/Zn</th><th>Gold</th></tr><tr><td>Number Samples</td><td>308</td><td>308</td><td>308</td><td>308</td><td>308</td><td>308</td><td>308</td></tr><tr><td>Minumum</td><td>19.8</td><td>22.9</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.5</td><td>2</td><td>0.10</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum</td><td>1260</td><td>352</td><td>38</td><td>40</td><td>78</td><td>2.01</td><td>17.2</td></tr><tr><td>Mean</td><td>112.7</td><td>74.7</td><td>9.77</td><td>8.6</td><td>18.3</td><td>0.28</td><td>2.57</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Drilling not reported in this announcement.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation has not yet been identified on the project within rocks or drilling
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.*	• See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.
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 data has been presented in figures.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• In late January 2024 Merlin Geophysics conducted a ground-based fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) program on behalf of Albion Resources at the Red Well prospect following up previous AEM anomalies. A total of 24.5 line km collected over 19 traverses from transmitter loops that were spaced 100m apart at Red Well West and 200m apart at Red Well East. Data was collected using SMARTem24 receiver with three component EMIT fluxgate "B" field antennae and the Merlin Geophysics MT200 Transmitter. Interpretation of the data was conducted by experienced geophysics consultant David McInnes of Montana GIS.
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.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.