

New Priority Gold Targets Identified at Yandal West

- Detailed data review on the newly acquired Yandal West Project in Western Australia reveals significant gold discovery potential at the Ives Find target area
- Review of gold-in-soil and pathfinder metals confirm three prominent northwest gold trends that cross-cut the 4km x 1km host granite intrusive, highlighting five priority untested geochemical anomalies
- Rock sampling along the three gold trends show significant high-grade gold mineralisation up to 23.3 g/t Au with no historical drilling
- Review of airborne magnetics indicates the gold is potentially controlled by regionally extensive northwest trending structures that obliquely crosscut the host granite intrusive
- Historical drilling has focused on targeting old workings within the granite intrusive, leaving the high priority sheared contact completely untested
- Multiple high-grade gold drill intercepts within the granite intrusive (e.g. IFRC015 – 4m @ 6.12g/t Au from 44m and ending in mineralisation and IFRC087 - 3m at 15.0 g/t Au from 51m) remain open at depth and represent walk-up drill targets
- The Ives Find target area displays a number of similarities with the nearby Siona discovery such as:
 - Similar intrusive granitoid host with untested anomalies along the sheared contact similar to the Siona Discovery setting;
 - Magnetics indicate important northwest-trending structures controlling the distribution of gold, which are the known controlling structures at Siona; and
 - A major northwest ‘kink’ in the contact is evident at Ives Find similar to where the best gold has been discovered to date at Siona
- The review has upgraded the Ives Find target area. The Company is planning to further refine targets with soils and IP prior to aircore and RC drill testing

Albion Resources Limited (“Albion” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the results of a review of data at the Ives Finds target area on the recently acquired Yandal West Project, located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia’s Northeastern Goldfields. Pleasingly, several new priority gold targets been identified through this review which underlines the significant gold discovery potential within the Yandal West Project.

Ives Find Geochemistry Review

Since the acquisition of the Yandal West Project ("Project"), Company geologists have been reviewing all the available geochemistry in detail across the Project. The Ives Find target area comprises the most complete dataset with extensive soils by previous explorers at varying spacing as well as some coverage of rock sampling. This geochemical information has also been compared to the regional airborne magnetic images in order to interpret the dominant faults across the prospect area.

The soil data indicates three strong northwest trends that extend for at least 1km and obliquely cross the north-northwest sheared contact of the granite (Figure 1). This northwest trend identified in the geochemistry is also strongly supported by the airborne magnetics where at least two extensive north-west structures are observed that cross-cut the host sheared granite (Figure 2). These interpreted structures are coincident with the central and southern gold-in-soil trends, with many of the strongest gold-in-soil anomalies occurring along the contacts of the granite (Figures 1-3).

The northwest trend has been documented in descriptions of the geology and mineralisation by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA)¹ which describes "north-northwestern trending shear zones with gold and sulphide-bearing quartz veins that are rotated into a northwest direction and many extend for up to 1km." This description clearly indicates the interplay between the north-northwest trending shear zone along the contact of the granite and northwest structures are likely to have an important control on gold mineralisation in the area.

Additionally, a review of rock geochemistry has identified at least 5 areas of gold mineralisation at surface that returned varying assays from 0.25g/t Au and up to 23.3 g/t Au that have not yet been drill tested (Figure 1).

Previous drilling at Ives Find has focused at the old workings at the Bell Miner prospect area and other prospects that are located at a geological setting within the granite intrusive. A number of high-grade gold intercepts within the granite intrusive remain open and represent walk-up drill targets, including **4m at 6.1 g/t Au** from 44m in IFRC015 and **3m at 15 g/t Au** from 51m in IFRC087 (Figure 3; See ASX ALB Announcement 28 November 2024).

It is interesting to note that drilling has not been conducted to test the contacts of the granite even where there are elevated gold-in-soil anomalies.

Albion's Non-Executive Chairman, Steven Formica, commented:

"We are very pleased to have recently completed the acquisition of the Yandal West Gold Project which we view as a compelling exploration opportunity in Western Australia's Northeastern Goldfields. The Project is strategically located in a proven gold producing belt, positioned in-between the Bronzewing and Jundee gold mines operating by Northern Star and adjoining Yandal's recent Siona discovery, testament to the favorable lithological and structural settings of the Yandal Greenstone Belt.

Our detailed data review of the historical work has revealed significant gold discovery potential exists within the Project. We have identified several new priority gold targets at Ives Find, represented by gold in soil and high-grade rock chip anomalies that are completely untested by drilling. These new targets are in addition to existing drill proven gold targets that have intercepted shallow high-grade gold and remain open at depth.

We look forward to starting our field work shortly, which will form the basis for ranking and prioritising gold targets for drill testing in the second quarter of 2025."

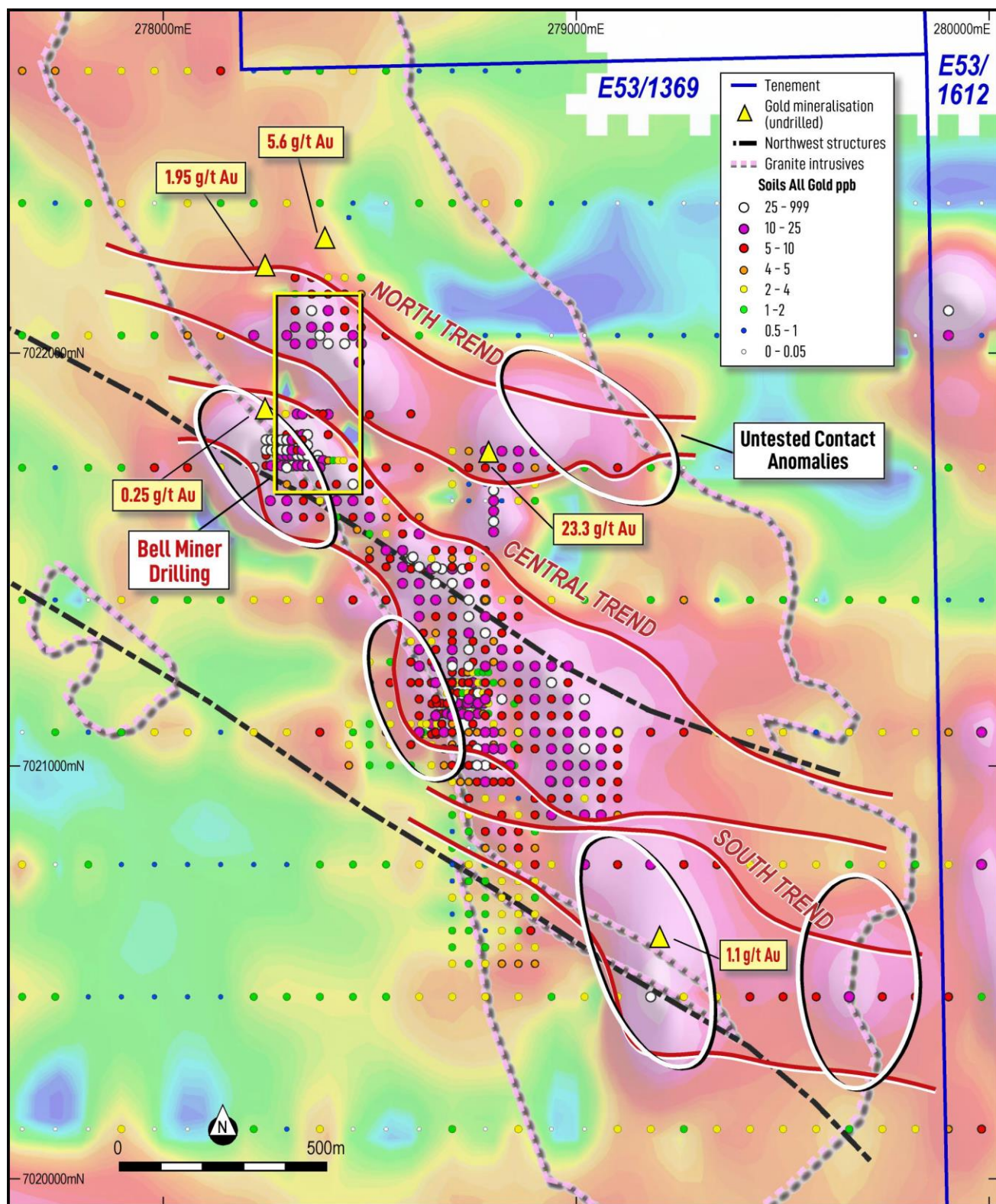


Figure 1: Image of the gold-in-soils at Ives Find prospect area showing the contact of the granite intrusive and interpreted cross cutting northwest structures

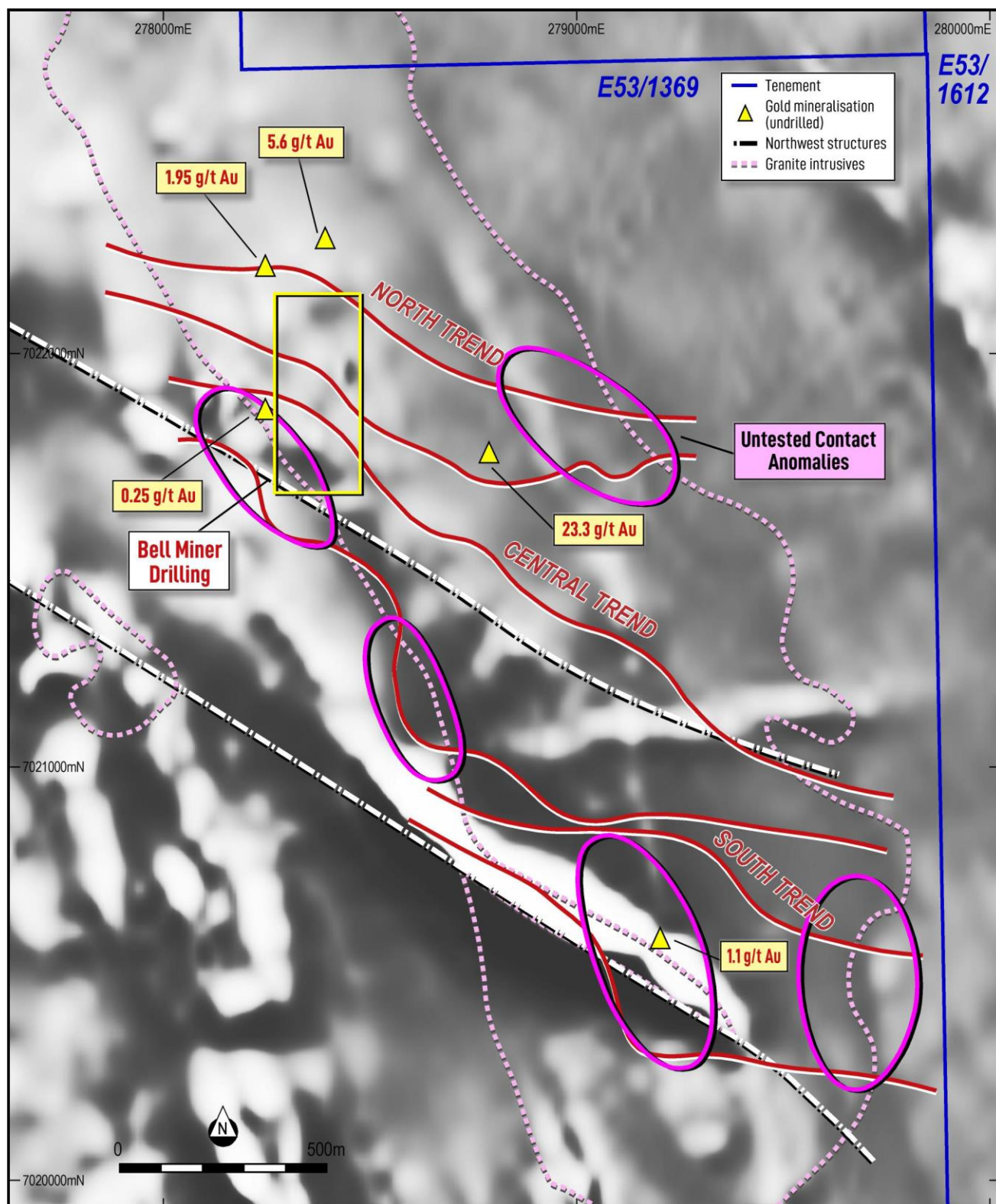


Figure 2: Airborne magnetic image (TMI 1VD) at Ives Find prospect area showing the three gold-in-soil trends related to the interpreted cross cutting northwest structures



Discussion of Results and Comparison to Siona

The geochemical results at Ives Find are highly compelling since they indicate several areas of elevated gold-in-soil as well as gold mineralisation at surface with up to 23.3 g/t Au that have not yet been drill tested.

One very important analogy to Ives Find is to the geology at the Siona discovery held by Yandal Resources. At Siona, the best drilling intersections to date of 17m at 4.9 g/t Au in 24IWBRC0050 and 107m at 1.0 g/t Au 24IWBRC0039 occur along northwest structural trends at the contact of the granite (See ASX YRL announcements 11 December and 21 October 2024).

At Ives Find, this equivalent geological setting has not yet been drill tested despite several strong gold targets along the contacts within important northwest structural trends (Figure 1 & 2). In particular, the geology of the southern trend is interesting where the highly magnetic BIF has been potentially structurally offset into the granite with a major northwest 'kink' to the granite contact that again has not been drill tested.

One aspect of the mineralisation that has been historically documented by the GSWA is that "Mineralisation in the quartz veins includes free gold, galena, chalcopryite, chalcocite, bornite, sphalerite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite". This strong association between gold and various sulfide species indicates electrical geophysical techniques such as IP could be extremely effective at Ives Find. Another deposit that occurs in a similar geological setting is the Songvang deposit that occurs at the contact of the granite and basalt which was primarily discovered as a result of drilling a significant IP chargeability anomaly².

Next Steps

In light of these recent geochemical review findings, the geological setting similarities to both Siona and Songvang and the strong association between gold and sulfide, the Company is now focusing specific work programs to specifically target these contact target anomalies utilising IP geophysics.

An IP program is due to commence this month and aims to focus on identifying chargeability anomalies that indicate accumulations of disseminated sulfide associated with gold which will form key drill targets at Ives Find and along the Barwidgee Fault. In addition to IP geophysics, the Company will conduct a soil sampling program at the Ives Find and Barwidgee Fault targets, focusing on key areas where historical soil coverage is poor.

These work programs aim to form a comprehensive geochemical and geophysical dataset and imagery that will form the basis for ranking and prioritising drill targets for the second quarter of 2025.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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

REFERENCES

¹Stuart., AJ. Geology, Structure, and Mineral Resources of the Lake Violet 1:100,00 Sheet, Western Australia

²Meyers., JB., Cantwell, N., Nguyen. P., Donaldson. M. Sub-Audio Magnetic Survey Experiments for High Resolution Subsurface Mapping of Regolith and Mineralisation at the Songvang Gold Mine near Agnew, Western Australia.

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 an independent consultant and 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.

Table 1: Statistics for soil geochemistry at Ives Find. All values in parts per billion (ppb) gold (Au).

Number Soils	Maximum	Minimum	Average
4292	3000	0.05	16.94

Table 2: Key rock assays of areas of outcropping or subcropping gold mineralisation at Ives Find where there is no previous drilling

Samples	East	West	Au g/t
IFSR080	278267.93	7022197.09	1.95
IFSR076	278395.93	7022276.05	5.63
IFSR109	278743.95	7021728.08	23.3
IFSR073	278259.96	7021832.06	0.25
IFSR501	279205	7020570	1.07
IFSR021	278440	7021890	4.77
418358	278281	7021689.19	1.24

10 February 2025

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Yandal West

Section 1 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. 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> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) holes. RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 20-25. A corresponding 2-3kg sub-sample was collected each metre from the cone splitter for laboratory analysis. Collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) by the site geologist. Downhole surveys were conducted using a north-seeking Axis gyroscope, which is unaffected by country rock magnetics. Downhole surveys were taken every 10-15m. <p>Ives Find RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was used to obtain pulverised rock sample at 1m intervals of which an approximate 2.5kg sample was taken for 40g fire assay. Rock chips are collected from outcrop using hammer and the location recorded using GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Approximately 1kg of sample was placed in a calico bag and submitted for assay.</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling by Vanguard was conducted from a depth of approximately 20-30cm to collect approximately 200-300 gram sample. <p>Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock sampling by Vanguard are taken from outcrop or sub-crop samples. Descriptions were recorded for each sample. <p>Airborne Magnetism:</p> <p>Low level aeromagnetic survey with the following specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnetometer: G-822 Caesium Resolution: 0.001 nT Sensitivity: 0.01 nT Sample Rate: 20 hz Compensation: 3 axis fluxgate Altimeter: Radar; 20 hz; 0.3m resolution Navigation: OEM719 GPS (L1/L2 + GONASS) Survey Height: 30m
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strike Drilling completed the RC drill programme utilising a Schramm T450 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Rig. RC drill holes were completed using an 143mm (5 5/8") face sampling bit. <p>Ives Find RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collect 1m pulverized rock samples using a face sampling hammer.
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> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery, moisture and contamination was visually assessed on a per metre basis and recorded by the appointed site geologist. RC recovery was assessed as high. • No relationship between sample recovery, grade, and sample bias was identified. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual estimates of recovery were made and only recorded where there were significant differences in volumes of chip sample. • Overall sample recovery was considered reasonable to good, and in line with normal expectations for this type of drilling. •
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 costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each RC sample was sieved (wet and dry), logged on a 1 metre scale with regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. • Drillhole logging data was recorded within a database. • Logging was qualitative. Chip-trays have been stored and photos taken for future reference. • All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill chips were geologically logged to a level

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>that is considered relevant to the style of mineralization under investigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper drill logs were used to record: lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, colour and other appropriate features. All logging was quantitative. Selected chip samples from each hole were sieved, washed and placed into plastic chip trays for future reference. <p>Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological descriptions were recorded by Vanguard geologist for each sample.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative RC sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were mostly dry. RC sampling was deemed an appropriate method for gold and base metal exploration. Before each drillhole the cyclone and cone splitter was inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (6m) drill runs. RC duplicate samples were collected every 20 metres from a second chute on the cone splitter and were assayed to assess sample representativity. Target sub-sample weight for RC samples was 2.5kg. This sample size was considered appropriate for the Archaean gold and base metal mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample material is collected by passing the drill spoil through a riffle splitter integrated into the drill rig cyclone at 1m intervals to collect an approximate 2.5kg sample in a calico bag.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assessed by ALS Perth (WA) using the following analysis techniques: Au-ICP21 (gold analysis): A 30g nominal sample weight is taken and analysed via fire assay fusion with ICP-AES (inductively couple plasma – atomic emission spectrometry) analytical method. This is an industry standard technique for assessing Au mineralisation. ME-ICP61 (multi-element analysis): 0.25g sub-sample prepared via Four-Acid digestion with ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectrometry) analysis. Four-Acid Digestion is an industry standard technique and considered to be a near-total digestion. Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, S & Ti were reported in percent (%) all other analytes reported in parts per million (ppm). The elements assayed were: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W & Zn. No geophysical tools were used. Field introduced standards have been inserted at an average rate of 1:20. These are either CRMs or blanks. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been demonstrated and no bias noted. Internal laboratory QAQC protocols were also been relied upon to assess the quality

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>of the data and deemed acceptable.</p> <p>Ives Find RC Assays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau Veritas Minerals (“BVM”), Canning Vale WA was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis, an accredited laboratory • Samples analysed using 40g fire assay for total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium. • Submission of 1 duplicate and 1 standard or blank was inserted into the sample submission stream for every 20 samples for QAQC purposes. • No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed. <p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of samples at 300m by 100m spacing were assayed by Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale with gold assay by aqua-regia partial digest and Copper, iron, manganese, vanadium and zinc were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry and the remaining elements (As, Bi, Co, Ga, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sb, Sn, Te, W) were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. • Some infill sampling was conducted at 40m spacing and analysed by SGS in Perth via MI analysis for Ag, As, Au, Ce, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Pd and Zn <p>Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock sampling by Vanguard were assayed by fire assay with Ultra Trace Pty Ltd Laboratories

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in Perth with aqua regia digest and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analysis for gold, bismuth, copper, lead, tungsten and zinc.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are tabulated in the body of the announcement, and Table 1. These composite intersections were recalculated by an independent consultant and competent person for Albion Resources which verify composites reported previously by Great Western Exploration No twinned holes were completed. Field data was recoded electronically and backed up in off-site secure servers. Field data is then loaded to an SQL database, operated, and maintained by Geobase Australia. All database processes are logged and time stamped. No adjustments were made to assay data. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant assays are checked in the field by the the appointed competent person for Great Western Explloration. Primary data is collected in the field on paper logs then entered into the database later. The data is verified by the geologist by cross checking the electronic data against the paper copies. Assay data is received by email in electronic text file format with the lab retaining an original back up if required. No adjustments were made to the assay data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are tabulated in the body of the announcement, and Table 1. These composite intersections were recalculated by an independent consultant and competent person for Albion Resources which verify composites reported previously by Great Western Exploration. Validation of both the field and laboratory data is undertaken prior to reporting of the data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. Downhole surveys have been conducted using an Axis gyroscope. Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 51 Drill hole collar elevations have been assigned using the Company's digital elevation model derived from helicopter-borne radar altimeter (RA) (accuracy +/- 0.5m). <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were determined using a hand-held GPS (+/- 6 m accuracy in all directions). Elevation is measured from topographic maps The grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 51). Various topographic data was noted for mapping purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Rock and Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined using a hand-held GPS (+/- 6 m accuracy in all directions). The grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 51). <p>Airborne Magnetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OEM719 GPS with L1/L2 + GONASS dual frequency 555-channel Accuracy: 5m
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Barwidgee Fault drilling on section spacing is 50m, and between-section spacing is 40m-6000m. Exploration drill hole collar locations are shown in Figure 4. Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and not at a sufficient density for Resource Estimation or Ore Reserves Estimation. No sample compositing was applied. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 5 in the main body of the announcement. The data spacing, and distribution is not enough to determine any grade or geological continuity and therefore resource estimates cannot be calculated at this stage. <p>Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were taken at selected outcrops and historic prospect areas and gold occurrences.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Soil Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling was initially conducted on 300m line spacing north south then 100m spaced soil samples and assayed via aqua regia digest. Infill sampling was then conducted at 40m grid spacing via MMI analysis <p>Airborne Magnetism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50m spaced east – west lines
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was designed perpendicular to the modelled mineralised structures to achieve unbiased sampling. No orientation sampling bias was introduced. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is early stage and not adequately spaced therefore the identification of the key geological features have not yet been determined with any confidence. <p>Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were taken at selected outcrops and historic prospect areas and gold occurrences. <p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling was initially conducted on 300m line spacing north south then 100m spaced soil samples and assayed via aqua regia digest. Infill sampling was then conducted at 40m grid spacing via MMI analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of soil sampling is considered appropriate for the geology and dominant structures which are primarily NNW-SSE <p>Airborne Magnetism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oblique to predominant geological strike since the primary strike of geology and structures in NNW-SSE
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were securely packed on site and either delivered to the laboratory (ALS Perth, WA) by a commercial freight carrier, or by field staff. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody was managed by Great Western Exploration The samples were collected into polywoven bags that were secured with cable ties then taken to Wiluna to be dispatched directly to the lab in Perth by courier. The samples are left unattended in the locked yard at the Courier depot prior to dispatch.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific external audits or reviews were undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by the Senior Exploration Geologist. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>this early stage.</p> <p>Soil and Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Yandal West Project is located 70km south-east of Wiluna, WA. The tenements within the project are listed below. <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>GTE Ownership</th><th>Area (Ha)</th></tr><tr><td>E53/1369</td><td>Great Western Exploration Limited</td><td>24/09/2026</td><td>100%</td><td>2446</td></tr><tr><td>E53/1612</td><td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd</td><td>17/10/2025</td><td>80%</td><td>2446</td></tr><tr><td>E53/1816</td><td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd</td><td>3/2/2025*</td><td>80%</td><td>1222</td></tr></table> <p><i>*Extension of Term submitted (28/01/2025)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">GTE has 80% ownership tenements E 53/1612 and E 53/1816 (20% <i>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd</i>).ALB acquired GTE’s interest in all 3 Yandal West tenements on 29/1/2025 with the transfer of title currently in progressThe tenement is within the Determined Kultju (Aboriginal Corporation) Native Title Claim with whom GTE have an executed Regional Land Access Agreement.Land access agreement with Barwidgee Pastoral Lease.No other encumbrances are known. <p>The tenements are in good standing.</p>	Tenement	Holder	Expires	GTE Ownership	Area (Ha)	E53/1369	Great Western Exploration Limited	24/09/2026	100%	2446	E53/1612	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd	17/10/2025	80%	2446	E53/1816	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd	3/2/2025*	80%	1222
Tenement	Holder	Expires	GTE Ownership	Area (Ha)																		
E53/1369	Great Western Exploration Limited	24/09/2026	100%	2446																		
E53/1612	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd	17/10/2025	80%	2446																		
E53/1816	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd	3/2/2025*	80%	1222																		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration work at the Yandal West Project area reported in this announcement was completed by the current tenement holders Great Western Exploration and subsidiary Vanguard Resources as well as previous explorers Great Central Mines. For clarity, no work has been completed on the project to date by Albion Resources Previous aeromagnetic surveys completed in the 1990s covered parts of the project at 100m and 200m spaced lines.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>Barwidgee Fault, Harris Find, and May Queen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is located along the western margin of the Archaean Yandal Greenstone Belt. The regional-scale Moiler's Fault crosscuts the province in a south-easterly direction; with a dominantly mafic sequence to west of the fault, and a felsic volcanic-sedimentary sequence interlayered with mafic volcanic rocks, to the east of the fault. <p>Ives Find</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is located within sheared lodes within a granitic host, along a contact with Archean Greenstone.
Drill hole Information	<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 	<p>Barwidgee & Ives Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillhole details are see ALB announcement 28 November 2024 Easting and northing coordinates were obtained using a hand-held GPS (+/- 6 m accuracy in all directions). Elevation is obtained from topographic maps and Google Earth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hole length. • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole surveys were completed at intervals roughly every 50m and EOH using a Reflex Ez-Trak multi shot down-hole camera. • The drill collar azimuth is established using a compass and the dip using a clinometer. • Drill holes were orientated to intersect the main geological trend. However, some geological structures are not fully understood to date. Factors including dip, direction etc. still requires further evaluation, therefore all reported intercepts are based on down hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material/anomalous results defined at 0.5, 1.0 and 5.0 g/t Au cut-off listed in ALB announcement 28 November 2024. • Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 2m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts. • Metal equivalents were not reported. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold intersections are reported as down hole length weighted averages using the max assay value. • No top cuts were applied. • Drill hole intersections have been calculated using a 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 4.0 and 5.0 g/t Au cut-off grade using a maximum of 1m of internal dilution and reported in Table 1 • No metal equivalents were stated • Assay results are reported in summary form

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		only, which is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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'). 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down-hole lengths are reported as the mineralised structures are not well enough understood to determine true widths. • The Barwidgee Fault Structure is interpreted to dip steeply to the west. The angle of reported drill-intercepts is unlikely to differ materially from down-hole lengths. <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reported intercepts are based on down hole lengths. The detailed geometry of the mineralized zones is not fully understood at this stage. • Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths.
Diagrams	<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. 	<p>Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ALB announcement 28 November 2024 <p>Barwidgee Fault Rock-Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ALB announcement 28 November 2024 <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map can be found on Figure 2. <p>Rock and Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps for Figure's 1 and 2
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of 	Barwidgee Fault RC Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ALB announcement 28 November 2024 <p>Ives Find RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See ALB announcement 28 November 2024 <p>Soil Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All gold-in-soil analysis shown on Figures 1 and 2 <p>Rock Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figures 1 and 2 only show significant rock assays where there is no drilling in order to highlight new target areas. All other significant rock assays have been superseded since they have been drill tested and shown on Figure 3.
Other substantive exploration data	<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> 	<p>Comprehensive descriptions of previous exploration work can be found in the following Great Western Exploration (ASX:GTE) ASX Announcements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26/04/2016 – Potential Gold Acquisition 16/01/2017 - Ives Drilling Update 15/02/2017 - Positive Results from Drilling at Ives Find 29/03/2017 - High Grade Gold at Ives Find 10/04/2017 - 6 km Gold Trend Identified at Yandal West 17/05/2017 - Soil Sampling Commenced at Yandal West 5/07/2017 - Soil Sampling Identifies a 9 km Gold Trend at Yandal West 1/08/2017 - Aeromag Highlights Exciting Gold Areas at Yandal West 4/09/2017 - Further Strong Gold Results from Infill Soils at Yandal West 19/10/2017 - Drilling to Commence at Yandal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>West Gold Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29/11/2017 - Greenfields Gold Discovery at Yandal West Project • 30/01/2018 - Further Strong Results and High-Grade Gold at Yandal West • 14/05/2018 - Further High-Grade Gold & Recommencement of Drilling at Yandal West • 13/02/2019 - High-Grade Gold Continues at Yandal West Gold Project • 8/04/2019 - High Impact Drilling to test Jundee Gold Analogue set to commence • 16/07/2019 - Initial Results from latest RC Drilling at Yandal West • 23/09/2019 - Re-Release: Multiple Gold Bearing Shear Zones at Yandal West • 31/10/2019 - High-Grade Gold Outcropping at Yandal West and Drilling to Recommence • 11/11/2019 - Harris Find High Grade Gold Target and Drilling completed at Yandal West • 27/11/2019 - Further Gold Intersected at Yandal West and VMS Potential Identified • 20/12/2019 - Further sampling confirms High Grade Gold at Yandal West • 6/10/2021 - EM Survey Defines Discrete, Conspicuous and Shallow VMS Targets at Yandal West • 25/10/2021 - Two Additional Priority One VMS Targets, Daddy Long Legs and Redback, Defined at Yandal West • 21/6/2022 - Commencement of Drilling - Yandal West • 21/7/2022 - Multiple Sulphide Drill Intersections at Yandal West • 31/8/2022 - Significant Gold Intercepts From Harris' Find Drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15/9/2022 - Interpreted Extension of Highly Prospective Barwidgee Structure 8/12/2022 - Phase 2 Extension Drilling Commences at Harris' Find 31/1/2023 - Completion of Drilling at Harris' Find 3/3/2023 - Harris' Find RC Assays Received 8/11/2023 - Proof of Concept Drilling Returns High-Grade Gold Results
Further work	<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> 	<p>Barwidgee Fault</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work at Barwidgee Fault is likely to include soils, IP and air core and RC Drilling. See diagrams within main body of announcement. <p>Ives Find</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work at Ives Find is likely to include soils, IP and air core and RC Drilling. See diagrams within main body of announcement.