ASX Announcement
29 April 2025

Maiden drilling program completed at Eureka Gold Project in WA

Program aimed at growing the 112,000oz gold resource, with known mineralisation open along strike and at depth with numerous targets

Highlights

- **Javelin has completed its maiden drilling program at its recently acquired Eureka Gold Project near Kalgoorlie**
- **A total of 22 Reverse Circulation holes were completed for 2779m**
- **The program tested a series of positions that were aimed at confirming and expanding the existing resource**
- **Most of the drilling intersected the targeted structures in the predicted positions, the structures are typified by zones of increased shearing and associated alteration**
- **Eureka is located on 4 granted Mining Leases and has a JORC 2012 Resource of 2.45Mt at 1.42g/t Au for 112,000oz, including 62,000oz classified as an Indicated Resource**
- **Javelin is assessing the potential for near-term mining of ~34,000oz of the Indicated Resource in the southern end of the Eureka Pit**
- **First assays expected in early May**
- **TopDrill completed the drilling, under a drill-for-equity arrangement**

Javelin Minerals Limited (ASX: JAV) is pleased to announce that its maiden drilling program at the Eureka Gold Project near Kalgoorlie has been completed. A total of 22 holes were successfully completed for a total of 2779 metres.

TopDrill completed the drilling under a drill-for-equity arrangement. All samples have been submitted to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie and assay results are expected from early May.

The Eureka Project is located on four granted Mining Leases 50km north of Kalgoorlie and 15km north of the large-scale Paddington Gold Mining Project (Zijin Mining Group). The project hosts a *JORC 2012 Resource of 2.45Mt @ 1.42g/t Au for 112,000 ounces, including 62,000oz classified as an Indicated Resource.*

Javelin is currently advancing mining and economic studies for potential near-term mining of ~34,000 ounces from the Indicated Resource in the southern end of the Eureka Pit. The Company has commenced discussions with nearby plant operators in respect to toll treating at one of the nearby processing plants.

Extensive mineralisation has already been established outside of the resource and the recently completed RC drilling program was designed to test for extensions of high-grade lodes directly below the existing open pit and

for extensions of the gold systems to the immediate north (Figures 2 and 3). This included following up on historical intersections such as:

- ERC039: 4m @ 135g/t Au from 53m
- ERC046: 6m @ 19.58g/t Au form 41m
- WRRC0019: 4m @ 11.0g/t Au from 42m, including 2m @ 19.2g/t from 43m
- WRRC0135: 3m @ 48.75 g/t Au from 129m

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said: *"There is immense scope to grow the Eureka resource, with the mineralization open and numerous targets to test, to incorporate with our near term mining plan.*

This view is supported by our success in intersecting the targeted structures during our first drilling program there.

We look forward to receiving the assays over coming weeks and then using these to help plan our follow up drilling program at the project".

Figure 1 – Drill Rig at the Eureka Gold Project

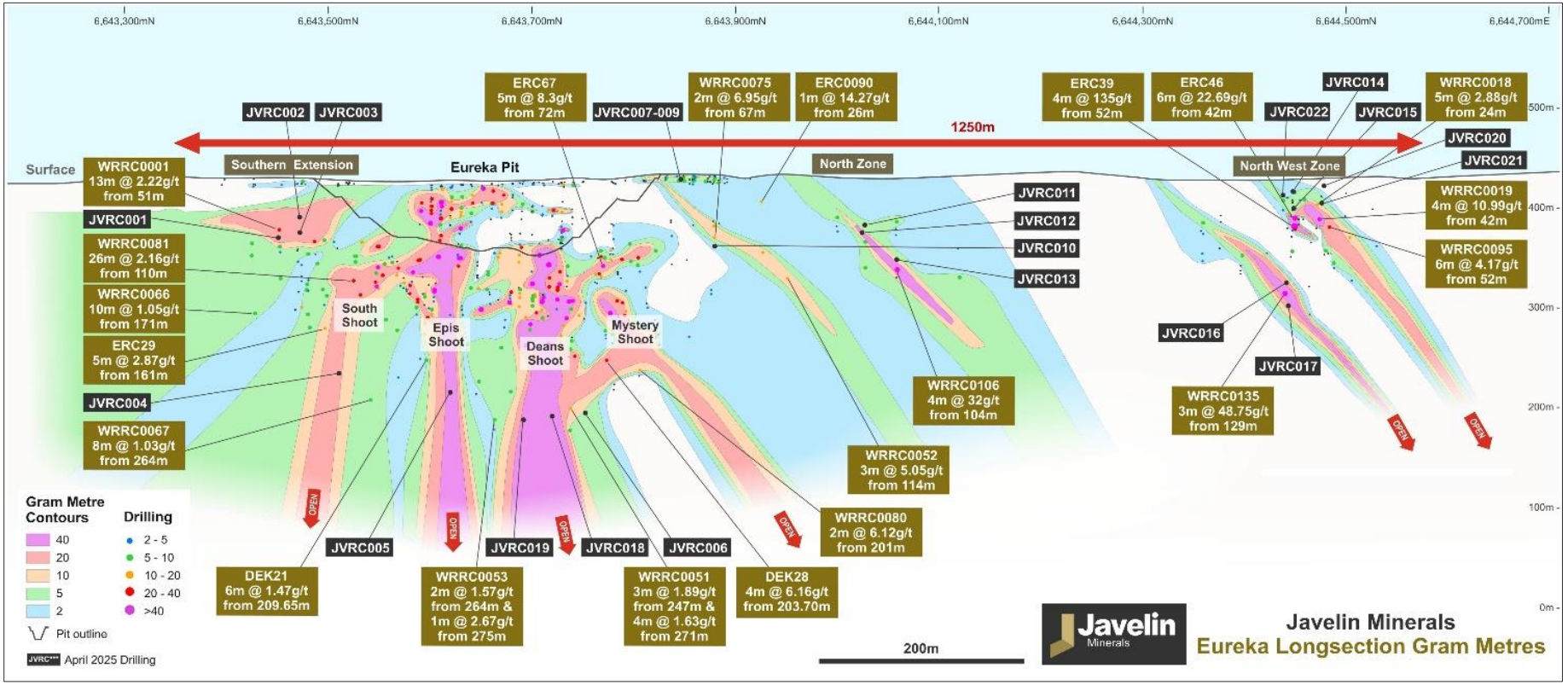

Figure 2 – Eureka Project Long section with location of completed drillholes and historic significant intercepts

Geology and Prospectivity

The 22-hole RC drilling program successfully drilled 6 target areas over a total strike length of approximately 1,200 metres. Each of the targets is described below and see Figure 3 and Appendix 1 for detailed information.

The majority of the drilling is interpreted to have intersected the targeted structures in the predicted positions. The structures are typified by zones of increased shearing, variable amounts of quartz veining and associated alteration (quartz-carbonate± sulphides). The assay results are required to confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation within each of these intersections.

Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The Eureka gold deposit is located within the Bardoc Tectonic Zone which hosts the Paddington and Bardoc gold deposits. Gold mineralisation at Eureka occurs as a number of lens-shaped ore shoots up to 10m wide within the shear zone. The gold is hosted in quartz veins and quartz stringers within the altered mafic host rocks. The mineralisation at Eureka is hosted within basalts and is contained with a zone of shearing and foliation with quartz veining containing quartz, carbonate and low amounts of sulphides with some visible gold and has a variable thickness of up to 20 metres. Mineralisation has been exploited in a 120m deep, 300m long open pit that was developed on a number of lens-shaped shoots up to 10 metre wide within an intensely sheared zone approximately 30 metres wide. The mineralisation is sub-vertically dipping and strikes in a north south orientation with several offsets and splays forming the main structure.

Eureka Southern Extension

The Eureka mineralised system, which is characterized by goethite-limonite-hematite oxide-supergene assemblages associated with quartz veins, can be traced for over 300 metres to the immediate south of the existing open pit. Three holes completed by Javelin, JVRC001, JVRC002, and JVRC003 were completed along this southern extension trend to follows up on previous significant intercepts of:

- WRRC0001: 13m @ 2.22 g/t Au from 51m
- WRRC0121: 5m @ 13.88 g/t Au from 38m
- WRRC0081: 13m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 110m and 9m @ 3.15 g/t Au from 127m,
- WRRC0082: 3m @ 8.59 g/t Au from 74m

Eureka Depth Extension

The main Eureka mineralised zone consists of five stacked mineralised structures that trend north-south and dip to the east at 60°. These lodes are located at the base of a 60-metre-thick basaltic rock sequence that is highly sheared and carbonate-altered. High-grade gold mineralisation is associated with quartz, carbonate ± sulphides veining in steeply plunging ore shoots named that have been named South, Epis, Deans, and Mystery (Figure 3).

A total of five holes (JVRC004, JVRC005, JVRC006, JVRC018, and JVRC019) were drilled to target these gold shoots below the base of the Eureka Pit. Previous historical intercepts in this target include:

- ERC06: 12m @ 7.87 g/t Au from 60m*
- ERC018: 11m @ 5.50 g/t Au from 60m*
- DEK32: 12m @ 1.76 g/t Au from 200m

Eureka Laterite Target

Three shallow holes were completed along the pit's edge to test for a zone of shallow laterite mineralisation that was only partially tested in historical drilling. Drill holes JVRC007, JVRC008, and JVRC009 holes were drilled to test the eastern margin of the laterite zone to assess the potential extension of the footprint of known gold mineralisation. Previous significant intercepts in the laterite zone include:

- WRRC0033: 5m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 5m
- WRRC028: 4m @ 1.43 g/t Au from 5m
- Hole 43071: 5m @ 1.4 9g/t Au from 0m

Eureka Northern Zone Target

The Northern Zone is located 150m to the northeast of the Eureka pit and is interpreted to be the continuation of the structure that hosts the Eureka hanging wall lodes. Three holes, JVRC011, JVRC012 and JVRC013 were drilled to test the up-plunge continuation of the previous significant intercepts:

- WRRC0106: 4m @ 32 g/t from 104m
- WRRC0127: 1m @ 5.97 g/t from 108m

Eureka North-West Zone

The high-grade mineralisation at the North-West Zone is currently defined in 2 steeply north plunging shoots. Javelin completed 4 RC holes, JVRC014, JVRC015, JVRC016 and JVRC017, to follow up a series of high-grade intersections including:

- ERC039: 4m @ 135 g/t from 52m
- ERC046: 6m @ 22.69 g/t from 42m
- WRRC0013: 3m @ 48.75 g/t from 129m
- WRRC0018: 5m @ 2.88 g/t from 24m
- WRRC0095: 6m @ 4.17 g/t from 52m

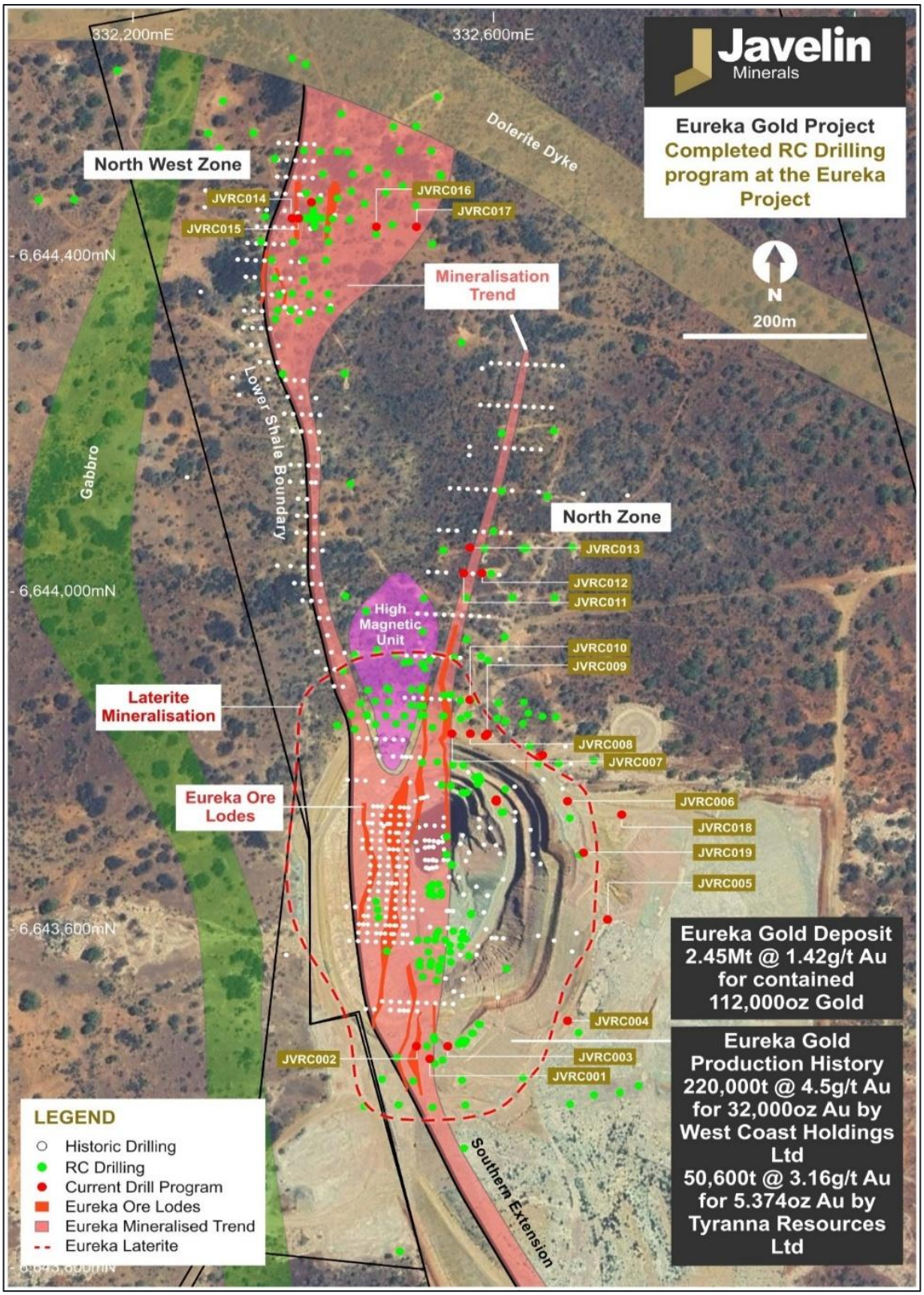

Figure 3 – Location of completed drillholes with interpreted gold mineralisation trends

Table 1: 2025 RC Drill Collar over Eureka Project

Prospect	Hole Id	Northing	Easting	Azimuth	Dip	RL	Final Depth
Eureka South	JVRC001	6643455	332515	270	-60	430.595	81
Eureka South	JVRC002	6643470	332500	270	-55	431.081	50
Eureka South	JVRC003	6643470	332535	270	-55	431.081	120
Eureka South	JVRC004	6643500	332670	270	-55	449.44	300
Eureka Mine	JVRC005	6643620	332716.2	270	-55	449.67	300
Eureka Mine	JVRC019	6643700	332680	270	-60	431.839	300
Eureka Mine	JVRC018	6643703	332691	260	-60	441.822	360
Eureka Mine	JVRC006	6643760	332670	270	-60	433.916	270
Eureka Mine	JVRC007	6643840	332540	0	-90	433.702	12
Eureka Mine	JVRC008	6643840	332560	0	-90	432.974	12
Eureka Mine	JVRC009	6643840	332580	0	-90	431.692	12
Eureka Mine	JVRC010	6643880	332560	270	-60	432.965	120
Eureka North	JVRC011	6644030	332553.2	270	-55	430.947	80
Eureka North	JVRC012	6644030	332573.1	270	-55	431.274	114
Eureka North	JVRC013	6644060	332560	270	-60	430.548	114
Eureka North West	JVRC017	6644440	332500	270	-60	430.548	180
Eureka North West	JVRC016	6644443	332455	270	-60	430.126	150
Eureka North West	JVRC014	6644450	332360	270	-60	429.352	42
Eureka North West	JVRC015	6644450	332370	270	-60	429.352	54
Eureka North West	JVRC020	6644470	332360	270	-60	426.475	24
Eureka North West	JVRC021	6644470	332380	270	-60	426.475	30
Eureka North West	JVRC022	6644350	332370	270	-60	426.158	54

Eureka Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

The existing Eureka Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) stands at **2.45Mt at 1.42 g/t Au totalling 112,000 ounces of gold** *(ASX Announcement 24 June 2021: TNT Mines drilling increases Eureka Resource to 112,000 oz gold).* Table 5 showing the Eureka Mineral Resource as of June 2021 based on tonnes and grades.

Table 2: Eureka Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of June 2021
(at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* (Oz Gold)
Indicated	1,269,000	1.53	62,000
Inferred	1,183,000	1.3	50,000
Total	2,452,000	1.42	112,000

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Javelin Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Javelin Minerals Limited and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kastellorizos has reviewed all relevant data for the RC and Diamond drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources at Eureka is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillam nor Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Javelin Minerals Limited, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Javelin Minerals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources included in the original ASX announcements continue to apply and have no materially changed, and the forma and context in which the relevant competent person's findings are presented in this report have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

References

Hodgins, J. - Combined Annual Technical Report, Eureka Gold Project M24/189, M24/584, M24/585 and M24/586, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017. Combined Report C42-005. Central Iron Ore Ltd.

Revell, N - Combined Annual Technical Report, Eureka Gold Project M24/189, M24/584, M24/585 and M24/586, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. Combined Report C42-005. Tyranna Resources Ltd.

Wilford J.W., Craig M.A., Tapley I. J. and Mauger A.J., 1998. Regolith-Landform Mapping and its Implications for Exploration over the Half Moon Lake region, Gawler Craton, South Australia. CRC LEME Restricted Report 92R / E&M Report 542C. 91 pp. (Unpublished).

For further information, please refer to previous ASX announcement:

ASX Announcement 14 April 2025: Drilling underway at Eureka Gold Project

ASX Announcement 2 April 2025: Eureka Heritage Survey Completed

ASX Announcement 17 February 2025: Drilling set to start at Eureka Gold Project

ASX Announcement 13 December 2024: Completion of Eureka Acquisition and Board Appointment

ASX Announcement 19 November 2024: Strong Drill Targets Identified at Eureka Gold Project

ASX Announcement 25 October 2024: Transformational acquisition- Eureka Gold Mine

ASX Announcement 25 October 2024: JAV to acquire brownfields Eureka Gold Mine near Kalgoorlie

ASX Announcement 21 October 2021: *Eureka North Exploration Results Including High Grade Gold* ASX Announcement 24 June 2021: *TNT Mines drilling increases Eureka Resource to 112,000 oz gold*

ASX Announcement 15 June 2021: *Eureka Auger Programme delineates extensive Gold Anomaly* ASX Announcement 15 February 2021: *Investor Presentation – Eureka and Warriedar Gold Projects* ASX Announcement 9 February 2021: *Strong initial Gold Results Delivered from Eureka South*

ASX Announcement 23 October 2010: *TNT acquires Historical Western Australian Gold Projects*

ASX Announcement 7 October 2010: *Eureka North Exploration Results*

ASX Announcement 21 October 2021: *Eureka North Exploration Results Including High Grade Gold*

ASX Announcement 24 June 2021: *TNT Mines drilling increases Eureka Resource to 112,000 oz gold*

ASX Announcement 15 June 2021: *Eureka Auger Programme delineates extensive Gold Anomaly*

ASX Announcement 15 February 2021: *Investor Presentation – Eureka and Warriedar Gold Projects*

ASX Announcement 9 February 2021: *Strong initial Gold Results Delivered from Eureka South*

ASX Announcement 23 October 2010: *TNT acquires Historical Western Australian Gold Projectss*

ASX Announcement 7 October 2010: *Eureka North Exploration Results*

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

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 (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine*	For the recent reverse circulation (RC) drilling (during April 2025), holes were sampled initially as 4 m "scoop" composites outside of the ore zone, and 1m samples within the ore zone. These composites, alongside 1m split samples from within the ore zone, were submitted to Bureau Veritas for Au analysis. These 4m composites and 1m split samples generally weighed between 2.0-2.5kg. Historic drilling by various companies included reverse circulation (RC) drill samples which were collected and split in even metre intervals when sample was dry. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop sampled. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Duplicate samples were collected at 1 m intervals by scoop sampling reject bags. Based on the historical drilling reviewed from Javelin through WAMEX files, drilling commenced from 1982, which included Vacuum, Augur, open hole percussion/ RAB, RC and diamond core drilling (mostly NQ, also PQ and HQ). Sampling methods included chip samples collected and split in even 1 metre or 4 metre composite intervals for dry samples. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop sampled. Diamond core was half core sampled at selected intervals where the geologist recorded Samples are collected from rig mounted cyclone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	cone splitter at 1m intervals. Duplicate samples are collected from reject bags every 10m (by spear sampling). Calico samples are weighed to ensure minimum size of 2.5kg are collected. Current QAQC protocols include the analysis of field duplicates and the insertion of appropriate commercial standards (I, e., certified reference material (CRM). Sample protocols where they are described from historical reports sourced from WAMEX followed by historic operators are in line with industry standards at the time. RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which a 1 m samples (mineralisation zones) or 2m and 4m composite samples (waste zones) of approximately 2.5 to 5kg was also collected.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	For the most recent drilling (April 2025) the Eureka Project was drilled with RC drilling using a 138mm diameter bit. For the 2020-2021 drilling the RC rig specs are as follows: Schramm T450 RC rig - 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer LC36 KWL700 RC rig (for deep holes) – 5 inch face sampling hammer X350 RC rig - 4 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer; drilling since May 2021) Historically, the project has been drilled using rotary air blast (RAB), percussion (Perc), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) over numerous campaigns by several companies. The majority of holes are on a grid either infilling within or surrounding historical pit and underground (UG) workings or extending along strike into geochemical or geophysical (areo-mag) anomalies. The recent programs drilled in 2020 and 2021 have all been RC drilling. The majority of drill holes 270° MGA grid.
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.*	For the most recent drilling (April 2025) recovery was monitored while drilling through visual inspection. Minor wet intervals occur and can affect RC sample recovery, although most recent drilling has been with rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Chip sample recovery is generally not logged. Historical RC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded in drill logs. RC drilling programs showed good recoveries. From WAMEX records, descriptions noted that the majority of DD drilling had good recoveries >90%, although several holes recorded recoveries of ~50% or lower within highly fractured quartz vein intervals, and also where there was intersection of historical UG workings. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. A cyclone and splitter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. Wet samples and logged barren zone, 4 m composites were speared to obtain the most representative sample possible. Sample recoveries are mostly high with only a very small number of wet samples recorded by geologists. No significant sample loss has been recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. No sample bias is anticipated, and no preferential loss/gain of grade material has been noted
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.*	Logging has been completed for all DD and RC drilling both recent and historic, including rock type, grain size, texture, colour, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description written for many intervals. All logging was of a level sufficient in detail to support resource estimation. Historical RC chips are geologically logged at 1 metre intervals. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference. Detailed logging exists for more recent drilled prior to WRD holes (18EKDD, and 19ERC prefix holes, but most of the historical RC and DD holes drilled do not have the logging digitally recorded in WRD database files provided, although the WAMEX files do contain PDF copies of RC and DD geology logs WRD RC chip logging included the recording of colour, lithology, regolith, oxidation state, colour, alteration, mineralisation, and veining/quartz content. The entire length of each hole was logged. Previous RC and DD drilling completed by previous owners contained similar detailed geological descriptions in PDF logs. Remaining core was examined from the 18EKDD drilling program at the Eureka project field office. The core remaining is in good condition but has been poorly labelled, with intervals and hole identification often indistinguishable as no aluminium tags or more permanent markers were used on core blocks or to label the core trays. Percentage of drilling logged that was used in the 2021 MRE are record as follows: 2020-21 RC drilling – WRRC holes = 96% logged, abandoned holes not logged records in WRD DB 19ERC prefix – RC drilling 93% logged records in WRD 18EKDD – RC/DD drilling 88% logged records in WRD DB ERC holes – RC drilling – 4% logged records in WRD DB

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DEK, WEK – RC/DD drilling – 8% logged records in WRD BD
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.*	For the most recent drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) RC samples were split for every metre at 1m intervals with a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Initial sample submission was for 4m scoop sample composites outside the ore zone, with 1m split sample submitted within the ore zone. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), RC field duplicates, and blanks, were submitted at a combined ratio of 1:20 with the 1m samples, with 2 CRMs and duplicates each per 100 1m samples and 1 blank per 100 1m samples. Additionally, an appropriate CRM was submitted at the end of every 4m composite section submitted. The grade ranges of the submitted CRMs were selected based on the expected grade and economic grade ranges. Previous companies have conducted diamond drilling; WAMEX records have noted that ½ core sampling was mostly conducted, generally in highly selective intervals based RC chips were collected from rig mounted cyclone cone splitter as 1m samples. 2 and 4m composites using a sample scoop were taken from the 1m RC plastic sample bags. Samples were generally dry. 1m RC samples are also speared. At the commercial laboratory, RC samples are dried at minimum 60° C. If the sample weight is greater than 3 kg, the sample is riffle split. It is then pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75 micron. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of CRMs and field duplicates for RC drilling after every 10 samples. CRMs represented approximately 5% of total samples. Field duplicates were collected during the RC drilling programs in 2020-21. Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of one duplicate submitted for every 10 samples. Duplicates samples represent approximately 5% of total samples. Based on statistical analysis of the field duplicate results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. A sample size of between 2.5 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate, and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Historic 1m split RC samples and all historic diamond core samples have been analysed for Au (10 ppb) and Cu (1 ppm) – for Au, the samples have been analysed by firing a 40g or 50g portion of the sample with an ICP-OES or AAS finish. Copper was determined by 4-acid digest with an ICP-OES finish. The primary laboratory used for all recent and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA. The most recent drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) submitted its samples to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie, WA. These samples were analysed for Au (10ppb), with 202 selected samples analysed for Cu (1ppm) as well. Au analysis consisted of fire assay of a 40g pulverised sample with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. Cu analysis consisted of a mixed-acid digest with an ICP-OES finish Previous operators used commercial laboratories such as Amdel, ALS, SGS, Kalgoorlie Assay and Genalysis, and included umpire laboratory checks between these labs. Standards (Certified Reference Materials – CRMs) were submitted with a minimum 3/100 samples, blanks minimum 2/100 samples, duplicates minimum 2/100 samples for RC and DD drilling. Various OREAS Certified Reference Materials standards have been used, ranging from 0.2 ppm up to 5.30 ppm Au. The range of values for the CRMs are appropriate for the mineralisation grade and style. Analysis of the CRM and filed duplicate data show the sampling is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.
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.*	All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior consultants and contractors. There have been no twinned holes drilled at this point, although there is very closely spaced RC grade control at various orientations drilling that confirms the continuity of mineralisation. Historical drilling was captured using Field Marshall software, with the data loaded directly into the central database. Recent drilling has been recorded using Field Marshall software on field laptops. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		from the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation. All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.*	For drilling completed prior to 2020 and post 2020 data collars were surveyed using DGPS equipment or by the mine site surveyors to sub 0.5 m accuracy. For the recent drilling, holes were set out and picked up using RTK GPS by qualified surveyors. Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 51 For recent drilling (2020 onwards) dip and azimuth readings have been completed using a north seeking gyro survey (Reflex or Axis) for all holes where possible. For the Ramelius drilling (~2012 – 2013), deeper holes were surveyed by gyro, with shorter grade control holes using the collar compass and clinometer readings at surface. Topographic surfaces have been generated from aerial photogrammetry or detailed surveys. Some older drillhole RL data has been adjusted to match accurate topography.
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.*	Historical exploration and drilling at Eureka targeted discrete areas based on surface geochemical and geophysical anomalies, historical workings that identified the location of host mineralisation. Consequently, current drilling is not grid based, but across the historical open pit and UG workings the drill spacing is nominally 10m N x 10m E. Extensions to the north and south have been nominally drilled at 20m N x 20m/10m spaced drilling. The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both, and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code Four metre composite samples were collected from RC drill holes within the logged barren intervals.
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*	Drill hole collars are set-out on the MGA grid and drill lines were generally at E- W direction. Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the overall shear orientation and mineralised host rocks. Several shallow dipping vein structures are noted in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	the southern pit wall, but overall, the mineralised vein structures appear parallel to sub-parallel with the shear orientation from north to south.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issued a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data is validated by the contract database administrator whilst loading into the Javelin MS Access database.

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	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Project acquisition comprises 4 mining licences M24/0584, M24/0585, M24/0586 and M24/0189 and 3 prospecting licence P24/5116, P24/5549 and P24/5548. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Discovery and initial UG workings commenced 1897. UG mining up to 1941 produced 797 oz Au from 809 tonnes at 27g/t Au. More recently, the tenement area has been previously explored by numerous companies including: CSR (1982-83) – included 4.4km of RC drilling West Coast Holdings (WCH) (1984-87) – Surface geochemistry (including Augur drilling), aero-mag surveys, vacuum drilling, Percussion, DC and DD drilling; surface mapping and gridding; evaluation and mining of oxide resources Open Pit) and evaluation of UG resources – open pit mining produced 45,865 tonnes at 4.64g/t Au, for 6,842 oz Au (WCH, 1986). Glengarry Mining NL (1994) – Aeromag Interpretation, RAB Drilling Jasper Mining NL (+ JV partners) (1996-2004) – UG mine refurbishment &

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		trial mining from November 1998 to June 1999 – approx. 400t @ 6g/t Au from 80m Level (JMM, 2000); Project management plan (1998-99) Sherlock Bay Nickel Corp (SBNC) (2004-2006) – Ground Mag survey; gridding; surface mapping; RC drilling (ERC) International Gold P/L (2007-2010) – Mag-radiometric survey, Augur drilling; UG design study (41,000 t @ 10.1 g/t, 13.3k Oz Au) Central Iron Ore Ltd (2011-14) – Resource evaluation (451,000y @ 4.4g/t, 64,200 oz Au); Geophysical data review.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Eureka gold deposit occurs on the eastern limb of the major south-east plunging Goongarrie-Mt. Pleasant Anticline. The eastern limb consists predominantly of north-north-west trending mafic and ultramafic lithologies, with minor thin mainly interflow sediments, bounded to the west by pre-to syntectonic granitoid forming the core of the regional anticline. To the east, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow Synform occurring between the major Goongarrie- Mt. Pleasant and Scotia-Kanowma Anticlines is subject to significant disruption by the broad Bardoc Tectonic Zone. This zone consists of multiple shear zones occurring within intercalated felsic, mafic and ultramafic lithologies in the vicinity of the synformal axis. The Bardoc Tectonic Zone is host to the Paddington and Bardoc gold deposits. *Local Geology and Mineralisation* The Eureka deposit is located within a sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks forming part of the Kalgoorlie – Menzies greenstone belt. The layered sequence is approximatley 6 km wide with a northerly trend. The sequence is intruded by east-west trending Proterozoic mafic dykes and is bunded to the east and west by complex granitic plutons. In the vicinity of the Eureka Mine the sequence has a generally easterly dip of 65° to 70°, parallel by the regional foliation. Regional metamorphism of the sequence is lower greenschist facies. Two distinct shale units are present, the western or footwall unit being the Copper Mine Shale which marks the top of the sill and the hanging wall unit, an interflow unit amongst the basalt. Weathering profile is extensive with the deepest weathering along the main shear zones and contacts causing a weathering trough of highly oxidised rock that extends down the main shear to the bottom of the pit exposures. Both the north end and south end exposures of the pit show massive and blocky clay altered rock masses bounded by narrow, highly sheared zones, commonly containing limonitic quartz veining. The quartz vein hosted shears run parallel or sub-parallel to the main N-S shear trend, and less commonly cross cutting, shallow dipping quartz veins.

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		High grade gold mineralisation at Eureka is associated with veining within the altered lower mafics. The vein system typically consists of quartz, carbonate and sulphide and has a variable thickness of up to 20m. The mineralisation exploited in the open pit consists of a number of lens shaped shoots up to 10m wide within an intensely sheared zone some 30m wide.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –* ○ *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The drill hole information has been inserted and tubulated within the document for the drill holes reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical*	Top-cuts have not been applied to previously announced drilling results. Aggregated sample assays calculated using a length weighted average. Gold equivalent values were not used for previous reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The mineralised zones vary in strike between the Main and North prospects. Gold mineralisation is steeply dipping in the Main zone but more shallow drilling in the North prospect. Drill hole orientation reflects the change in strike of the rocks. Reported down hole intersections are believed to approximate true width.
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.*	Figure 3 and Table 1 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of priority exploration targets drilled in 2025 For the most recent drilling program (April 2025), refer to Table 1 & Figures 3. Drill collar plan and cross section are located as Figures 3 with Long Section is shown in Figure 2.
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.*	The results have been sourced from the historical reports and have been substantially documented.
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;*	Available open file company airborne geophysical surveys was conducted using the Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) online systems which provides records of previous geophysical surveys and exploration activities. The search revealed that the project area has been subject to a number of high resolution airborne geophysical surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	An initial data search over the project area revealed that high resolution "multi-client" aeromagnetic data was available for purchase. This was purchased from Geoimage and delivered directly to CORE. The data was originally flown for Goldfields Exploration in 1995 by Kevron Geophysics. The survey lines were flown at 075-255° with 40m line spacings and a 40m flying height. The data acquired included magnetics, radiometrics and digital terrain (DTM). A listing of the survey specifications are delivered with this memo along with the data purchased from Geoimage.Magnetic and Radiometric and DTM Data The aeromagnetic data was processing was to highlight and better define controlling structures, lithological variations and subtle magnetic responses. All magnetic data was reduced to the pole (with the exception of the analytic signal) and are explained further below; 1VD The first vertical derivative (1VD) is theoretically the rate of change of the magnetic field with increasing height. In practice it has two desirable effects. Firstly, it tends to sharpen and separate magnetic anomalies. Secondly it makes the mean background level of the data equal to zero. The horizontal derivatives were also calculated for the principal orthogonal directions (X+Y). These look at the major signal components in the X (East-West) and Y (North-South) directions and may assist in the better definition of lithological units and structures oriented in these directions. 2VD The second vertical derivative (2VD) essentially applies the first vertical derivative on the data twice and is the rate of change of the rate of change of the magnetic field with increasing height. It sharpens and separates anomalies even further and is also symmetric about zero. AGC Automatic gain control (AGC) was performed on the vertical derivatives in order to enhance magnetic features within the dataset. It is s a process whereby all magnetic anomalies or features within a dataset are reduced/increased to similar amplitudes. This is very useful for extracting fine detail from datasets that are otherwise dominated by one or two high amplitude features, as is sometimes the case where magnetite bodies are present. AS Analytic Signal (AS) is the square root of the sum of the square of the derivatives in the three principal component directions i.e. X, Y, Z. The filter essentially converts all magnetic responses to positive features and places the magnetic anomaly directly above the source. This can also be an effective filter where there is remanent magnetisation and it also enhances near surface responses. The downside of this filter is that dip information cannot be readily interpreted from the data. TDR Tilt Derivative (TDR) normalises data ranges, enhances subtle features and is the result of the difference between the total horizontal derivatives (X,Y) and the vertical derivative (Z). It is a good edge detection filter, but features may not be positioned directly above the source. RTP

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		Reduction to the Pole (RTP) takes into account the magnetisation due to the earth's field and corrects for this. The result is that the magnetic anomaly is shifted so that it is over the source giving rise to the response. However, the RTP correction is mathematically unstable at low latitudes and results in a smearing or lengthening of north south trending magnetic anomalies. Significant processing of the magnetic data has yielded three sets of products. The first set of grids is commonly used in geophysics to enhance structures and features. The second set of grids are advanced combinations of the first set. The third set combines the standard and advanced products using advanced raster image display techniques All products are derived from the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) grid. Standard 1st Set (grids maps and images): 1VD = First Vertical Derivative 2VD = Second Vertical Derivative 1XD = First Derivative in the X (90 degrees, +X) direction 1YD = First Derivative in the Y (0 degrees, +Y) direction RTP = Reduction To the Pole (inclination: -64.2, declination 1.1) TDR = Tilt Derivative AS = Analytic Signal AGC = Analytic Gain Control
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Planned further work includes additional drilling to test magnetic anomalies and geochemical trends at depth.