Three New Priority Drill Target Areas at Barwidgee from Geophysics and Geochemical Surveys

Highlights

- **Three new drill target areas** identified from recent **Gradient Array Induced Polarisation ("GAIP")** and **soil geochemical surveys**:
  - Barwidgee Central.
  - Harris North.
  - Barwidgee South.
- Targets defined by coincident **gold-in-soil anomalies** and **chargeability responses**, suggesting potential gold-related sulphide mineralisation.
- Albion Resources will **prioritise these targets in its upcoming maiden drill program**, targeting June 2025.

Barwidgee Central Area

- Large **1km by 300m gold-in-soil anomaly**, centred around the discovery hole (4m at 9 g/t Au still open at depth).
- New GAIP data indicates the gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with a large **600m by 150m chargeability anomaly** possibly indicative of disseminated sulphide.
- Historical rock chip assays of **0.1 g/t Au to 23.5 g/t Au extend for 150m** further validate the gold potential of this target area.
- Dipole Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey ("DDIP") line across the northern extent of the target indicates west dipping chargeability **anomaly extending to 250m depth** demonstrating depth potential of the area (DDIP North Line, per the 6th May 2025 ASX Announcement).
- Soils and IP now define a **large 1km target area** highly prospective for gold, this will be a focus of aircore and RC drilling.

Harris North Area

- New soil data indicates **400m by 100m gold-in-soil anomaly**.
- New GAIP data indicates gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with a **200m by 100m chargeability anomaly**, possibly indicative of disseminated sulphide at depth.
- This area has **never been drilled,** the target is covered by alluvial soil cover, Albion plans to test this target initially with aircore drilling.

Barwidgee South Area

- New soil data indicates a large **1km by 200m gold-in-soil anomaly**.
- New GAIP data indicates gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with **a 500m by 100m chargeability anomaly open to the south** and possibly indicative of disseminated sulphide.
- Recent DDIP survey indicates **chargeability extending to at least 200m depth** further validating the possible scale potential of this target.
- This area has **never been drilled by previous explorers**, Albion plans to test this target with RC drilling.

What's Next?

- **Ives Find Heritage surveys** completed, final report expected **late May 2025**.
- **Barwidgee heritage survey** to commence mid June, final report **late June 2025.**
- **Currently prioritising and refining drill plans of defined targets** based on geophysics, geochemistry, and soil data, targeting **early June 2025**.
- Preparing for Albion's **maiden drill campaign at Yandal West (focusing initial at Ives Find), targeting mid-late June 2025.**

Albion Resources Limited ("Albion" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of new GAIP Survey as well as Soil Geochemical Surveys at the Barwidgee Fault prospect area on Albion's Yandal West Gold Project located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia's Northeastern Goldfields.

Albion's CEO, Peter Goh, commented:
"We're very excited by the results of our recent exploration work at Barwidgee, which have delivered three high-priority drill target areas at Barwidgee Central, Harris North, and Barwidgee South. With our heritage surveys nearing completion and planning well advanced, we're on track to begin our maiden drill program in June. It's an exciting time for Albion as we prepare to drill-test these targets and unlock the potential of Yandal West"

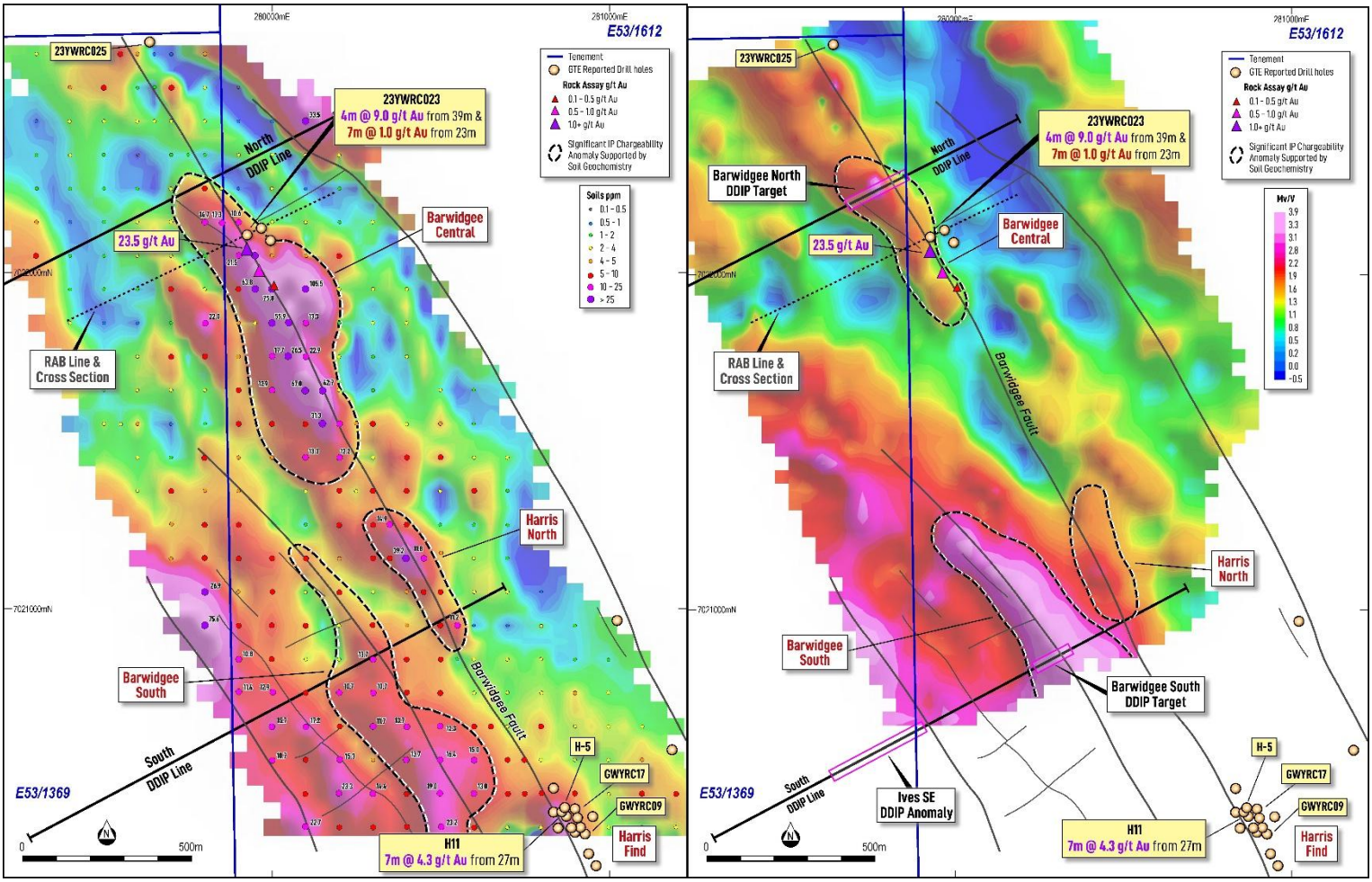

Figure 1: (left) Colour gridded gold-in-soil geochemistry and highlight rock assays showing 3 new anomalies (black); (right) GAIP chargeability image showing and highlight rock assays showing 3 new anomalies (dash black)

Barwidgee Survey Results

A total of **296 ultra-fine soil samples** over **a 2.6 km x 1.2 km area within the Barwidgee Fault Block**, assayed by ultrafine fraction (<2 micron) for gold and multi-element assay at Labwest Laboratories (Figure 1). This data was complimented by a **1.9 km by 1.2 km GAIP survey** within the same block, which is designed to detect chargeability anomalies that are indicative of disseminated sulphide often associated with gold deposits.

The objective of these programs is to identify **new drill targets** along a ~**2 km corridor of the Barwidgee Fault structural that is under explored.**

The results have confirmed **three promising new target areas (**see Figure 1 dash black lines).

Barwidgee Central

- **Location / Drill Ready Target**: At least one drill-ready target, where previous drilling intersected 4m at 9.0g/t Au potentially open at depth and along strike (Figure 2 below; See ALB announcements 28 November 2024 and 24 March 2025).

- **Soil anomaly**: New soil data indicates the area is part of a much more extensive area of gold anomalism characterised by a large 1km by 300m gold-in-soil anomaly >10ppb and up to 105ppb gold (Figure 1 left image).
- **Chargeability anomaly**: New GAIP data indicates soils is coincident with a large "sigmoidal-shaped" chargeability anomaly 600m long and 150m wide of modest strength* indicating disseminated sulphide in fresh rock a depth (Figure 1 right image).
- **DDIP survey**: A DDIP line (Barwidgee North Line) was conducted across what is now considered to be the the northern portion of the Barwidgee Central target defined chargeability increasing at depth and extending to 250 m depth suggesting good depth potential (Figure 3 below; See ASX ALB announcement 6 May 2025).
- **Rock chips**: Historical rock assays 0.1 g/t Au to 23.5 g/t Au extend for 150m at surface south of the drilling further validate the gold-bearing potential of the recently identified anomalies.
- **Drill plan**: The walk-up drill target will be a priority in the upcoming drill campaign. The broader area has not been subject to any previous drilling and recent field work in the area indicates the area is under soil cover so aircore drilling is planned to test the bedrock across this target.

Harris North

- **Location:** The area is located 1 km south-southeast of the Barwidgee Fault discovery hole 23YWRC023 in an area where no previous exploration has been conducted in the past.
- **Soil Anomaly:** New soil geochemistry data indicates a large 500m by 200m gold-in-soil anomaly >5ppb and up to 39ppb gold that occurs along the interpreted Barwidgee Fault (Figure 1 left image).
- **Chargeability anomaly**: New GAIP data indicates the newly defined soil anomaly is coincident with a modest strength* chargeability anomaly possibly indicative of disseminated sulphide in fresh rock at depth (Figure 1 right image).
- **Drill plan**: This area has not been subject to any previous drilling and recent field work in the area indicates the area is under soil cover so aircore drilling is planned to test the bedrock across this target.

Barwidgee South

- **Location**: This area is located 1 km south of the Barwidgee Fault discovery hole 23YWRC023 where no previous exploration has been conducted in the past.
- **Soil anomaly**: New soil geochemistry data indicates a large 1km by 200m gold-in-soil anomaly >5ppb and up to 23ppb gold (Figure 1 left image).
- **Chargeability anomaly**: New GAIP data indicates the newly defined gold-in-soil anomaly is coincident with a large 500 m by 100 m chargeability anomaly of modest strength* and open to the south possibly indicative of disseminated sulphide (Figure 1 right image).
- **Depth potential**: A DDIP line was conducted across this target area and defined a chargeability anomaly extending to at least 200m depth further validating the possible scale potential of this target (See ASX ALB announcement 6 May 2025).
- **Drill plan**: This area has not been subject to any previous drilling and recent fieldwork indicates limited soil cover so RC drilling is planned to test this target at depth.

**Note on strength of IP Chargeability: Many gold deposits in Archean greenstone terrains such as the Goldfields of Western Australia display a strong relationship between sulphide and gold. However, the strength of sulphide with gold can vary. Some deposits are associated with strongly disseminated sulphide (i.e. >5%) and will give strong IP chargeabilty responses. However, there are also significant gold deposits that are primarily hosted with quartz veins with only weak disseminated or sulphide (i.e. <1%) or even zero sulphide and these deposits will only respond with weaker chargeability responses. As a result, even subtle chargeability anomalies coincident with elevated gold at surface can rank as high priority targets.*

Discussion and Conclusion

At Barwidgee Central, previous work has shown this area is drill-ready down dip from high grade intersections and DDIP work has demonstrated depth potential in the same area. This new soil geochemistry and GAIP work by Albion has further enhanced the prospectivity of a much larger area by demonstrating the increased strike potential of the target over at least 1km of the Barwidgee Shear Zone. It is also important to note that the "sigmoidal shape" observed in the IP may represent prominent fault jog or flexure along the Barwidgee Shear which is a hallmark feature of many gold deposits. This new work gives Albion further confidence that this Barwidgee is an exciting target area. Several areas will be targeted at shallow depths by aircore traverses and followed up at depth with RC drilling.

The Harris North and Barwidgee South target areas are newly identified prospects, revealed through the recent GAIP and soil data. Both areas are defined by subtle chargeability anomalies in the IP, suggesting possible presence of sulphides. Crucially, these

chargeability anomalies are coincident with highly elevated gold-in-soil which indicates that the sulphide could well be related to gold mineralisation. As a result, both targets are considered high priority for the upcoming drill campaign.

Albion has completed a heritage survey over the Ives Find Area (final report pending) and is awaiting the heritage survey to commence over these new target areas at Barwidgee in the coming weeks.

Albion is now making its final preparations leading into its exciting maiden drilling campaign anticipated to commence in mid June.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
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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: Barwidgee soil geochemistry statistics

Metal	Gold ppb
Number Samples	296
Minimum	0.25
Maximum	105.5
Mean	7.7

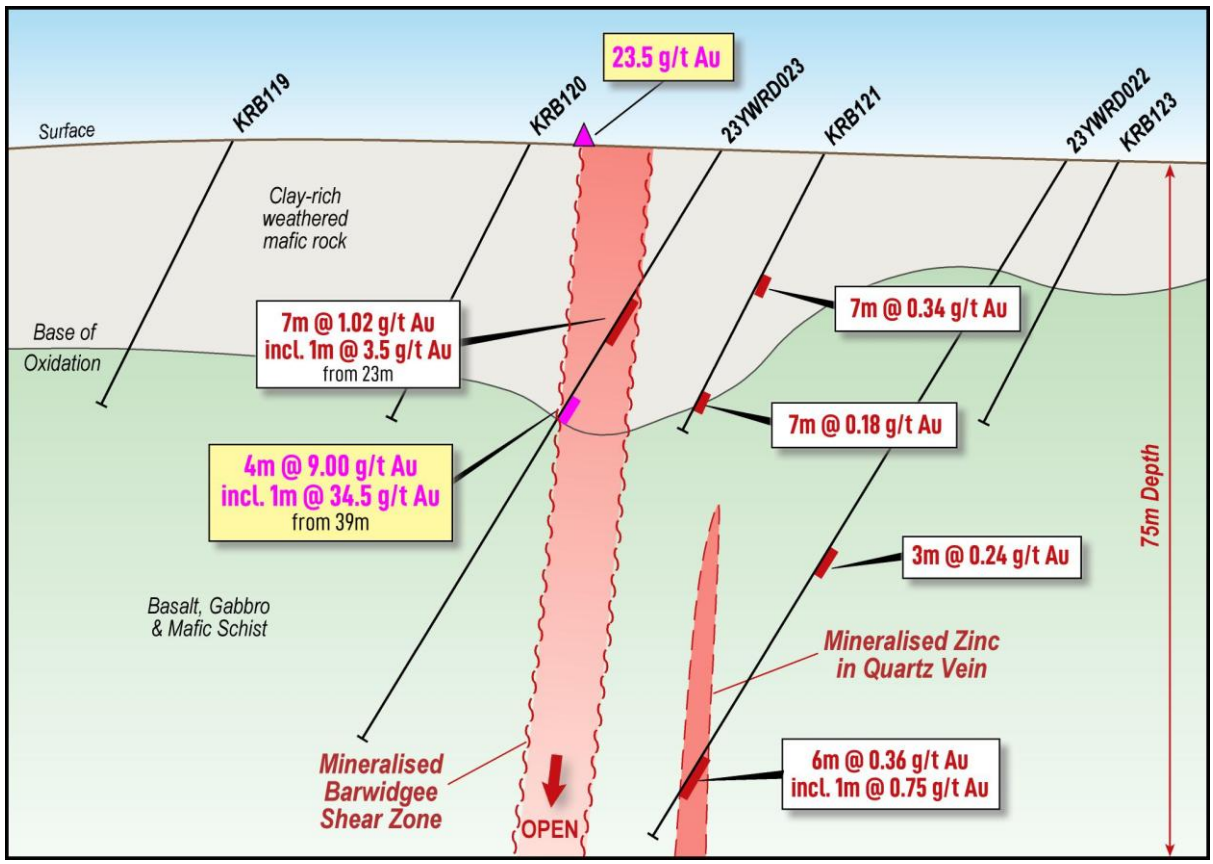

Figure 2. Cross section interpretation at the Barwidgee Fault Prospect

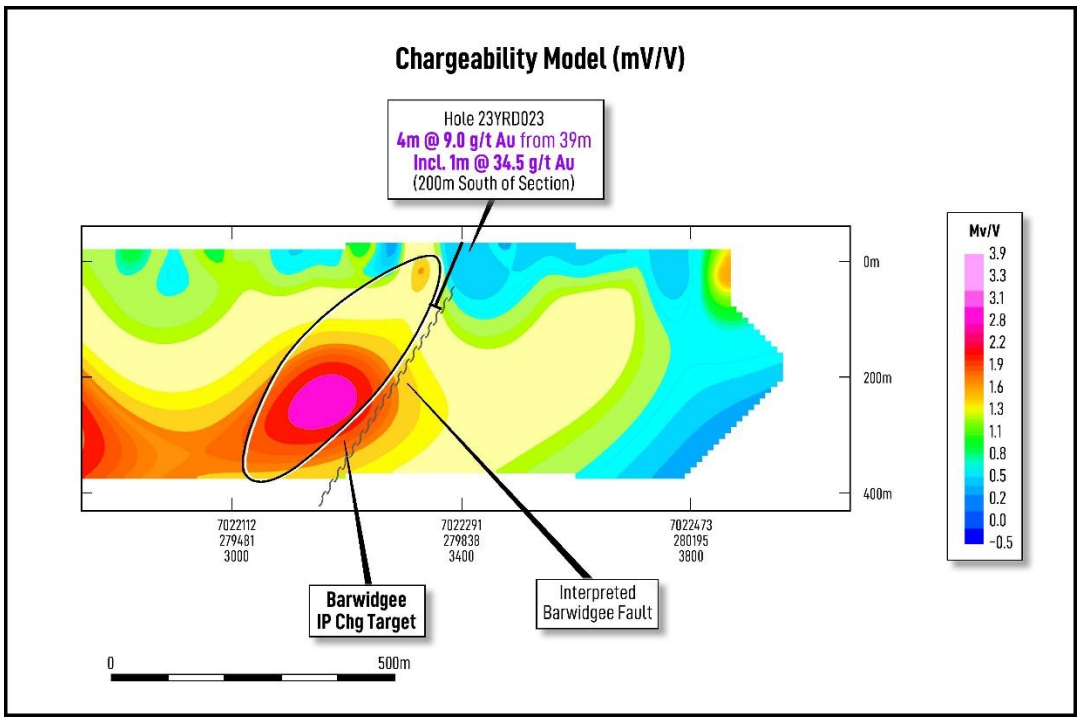

Figure 3. DDIP cross section at Barwidgee Central prospect area

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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Historical rock chips are collected from outcrop using hammer and the location recorded using GPS. Approximately 1kg of sample was placed in a calico bag and submitted for assay. • 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 (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).*	• No new drilling 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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Descriptions of historical rock sampling not found

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 representativity 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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Historical sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of mineralisation however are considered important to show the association between gold bearing rocks and elevated gold-in-soil
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.*	• 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 • Historical rock assays were conducted by Bureau Veritas Minerals ("BVM"), Canning Vale WA was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis, an accredited laboratory and analysed using 40g fire assay for total separation of Gold • Competent person considers the sample and analytical procedures to be acceptable for an early stage project • No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed.
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.*	• No new drilling 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.*	• Soil and historical rock samples were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration results. • Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 51
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 planned and conducted at 100m by 100m spacing east-west and north-south with tighter 50m spacing east-west across the interpreted location of the Barwidgee structure to get better resolution across the prospective structure for gold • Historical rock samples were taken at selected quartz vein outcrops and workings were observed in outcrop or float and are not representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of overall grade in the area. • GAIP survey conducted at 50m station and dipole spacing and 100m line receiver spacing which is considered appropriate for detecting quartz vein systems that are known to be dominated in a north-northwest strike direction
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.*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Historical rock samples were taken at selected quartz vein outcrops and workings were observed in outcrop and it is unknown if these results are biased or unbiased. • Historical rock sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed to determine if quartz veins are gold-bearing to assist in exploration targeting work • GAIP survey conducted at 50m station and dipole spacing and 100m line receiver spacing which is considered appropriate for detecting quartz vein systems that are known to be dominated in a north-northwest strike direction
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Albion maintains sample security of all rock samples taken on the project
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 Yandal West Project is located 70km south-east of Wiluna, WA. The tenements within the project are listed below **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 / Great Western Exploration Limited. — 17/10/2025 — 80% — 2446 E53/1816 — Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited. — 3/02/2027 — 80% — 1222 • GTE has 80% ownership tenements E 53/1612 and E 53/1816 (20%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd). • On 28 November 2024, the Company announced that it entered into a binding tenement purchase agreement (**Agreement**) to acquire an interest in three contiguous tenements which make up the Yandal West Gold Project, from Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company acquired an 80% interest in E53/1612 and E53/1816, and a 100% interest in E53/1369. Completion of the Agreement occurred in January 2025 and the tenements are in the process of being transferred to the Company. • The 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. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical rock sampling work reported in this announcement was completed by Great Western Exploration and subsidiary Vanguard Resources as well as previous explorers Great Central Mines.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralization at Barwidgee Fault is interpreted to be structurally-controlled quartz veins within a mafic host rock.

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.*
		• No new drilling reported in this announcement.

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 examples of such aggregations should be*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement. • Metal equivalents were not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement.
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 1 shows the IP and geochemistry data reported in 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.*	• Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024, 10 February 2025 and 6 May 2025 • Figures 1 only shows assays >0.1 g/t Au it is not practical to show the other assays <0.1 g/t. The purpose of the plot is not to indicate the average grade of all the veins in the area but to show where gold-bearing veins are located in relation to the new IP and gold-in-soil anomalies reported in this announcement for exploration targeting purposes only
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.*	• Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024, 10 February 2025 and 6 May 2025 • IP Survey conducted by Khumsup utilised Gradient Array (GDD Rx-16) Inline-Offset PD/DD (GDD Rx-16/32) and Khumsup High-Power & GDD Transmitter with the following layout characteristics: • Geophysical Technique: Time Domain Induced Polarisation / Resistivity • Array Type: Gradient Array • Program Size: 41 x 1.30 km lines – total 53.3 lkm • Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m • Receiver Station Spacing: 50m • Receiver Line Spacing: 100m • Receiver Line Direction: 0660 (Local Grid North = MGA 3360) • Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 3,300m • Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 at Barwidgee Fault is primarily planning for aircore and RC drill program • See diagrams within main body of announcement.