ASX Announcement
29 May 2025

First drilling program hits high-grade mineralisation outside existing Resource

Significant areas of mineralisation found next to and below the open pit, highlighting strong potential to grow the 112,000oz Resource; Follow-up drilling already being planned

Highlights

- **Strong assays delivered from Javelin's maiden drilling program at its recently acquired Eureka Gold Project, only 50km north of Kalgoorlie**
- **Significant results include (see Table (1) and Appendix (1) for additional detail):**
    - **JVRC001: 26 metres @ 1.36g/t Au from 45 metres**
    - **JVRC003: 23 metres @ 1.20g/t Au from 66 metres**
    - **JVRC004: 6 metres @ 2.20g/t Au from 245 metres**
    - **JVRC006: 5 metres @ 4.01g/t Au from 259 metres**
    - **JVRC010: 2 metres @ 7.37g/t Au from 64 metres**
- **The successful drilling program has:**
    - **Delineated shallow oxide mineralisation approximately 100m immediately south of the existing Eureka Open Pit (JVRC1 and JVRC3)**
    - **Confirmed the presence of a high-grade shoot to the immediate north of the existing Eureka Open Pit (JVRC010)**
    - **Identified an overall north plunging gold mineralising system that consists of an internal series of higher-grade mineralised domains. Further analysis of this geometry will drive the next phase of exploration drilling under the Eureka Pit.**
- **Eureka is located on 4 granted Mining Leases and has a JORC 2012 Resource of 2.45Mt @ 1.42g/t Au for 112,000oz, including 62,000oz classified as an Indicated Resource**
- **Javelin is advancing engineering work plans and approvals processes for the commencement of near-term mining of ~34,000 recoverable ounces from the Indicated Resource in the southern end of the Eureka Pit**

Javelin Minerals Limited (ASX: JAV) is pleased to announce strong assays from its maiden drilling program at the Eureka Gold Project near Kalgoorlie (Figure 1).

The program, which comprised 22 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for a total of 2,779m, returned significant results next to and below the Eureka Pit. These areas are now considered to be priority exploration targets with follow-up drilling being designed to extend this known mineralisation.

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said: *"We're very encouraged by the results from our initial drilling program, which show broad intercepts within the shallow lying oxide zone immediately south of the Eureka Pit — an area that clearly has potential for new resources extending to the south.*

These results highlight the opportunity to expand the existing Resource, and with further successful drilling from the next campaign, could form part of our broader strategy for our planned restart of mining at Eureka.

In addition, we're pleased to see high-grade intercepts both below the pit and within the southern and north-west zones, indicating the potential for additional mineralised lenses at depth as the system continues to the north."

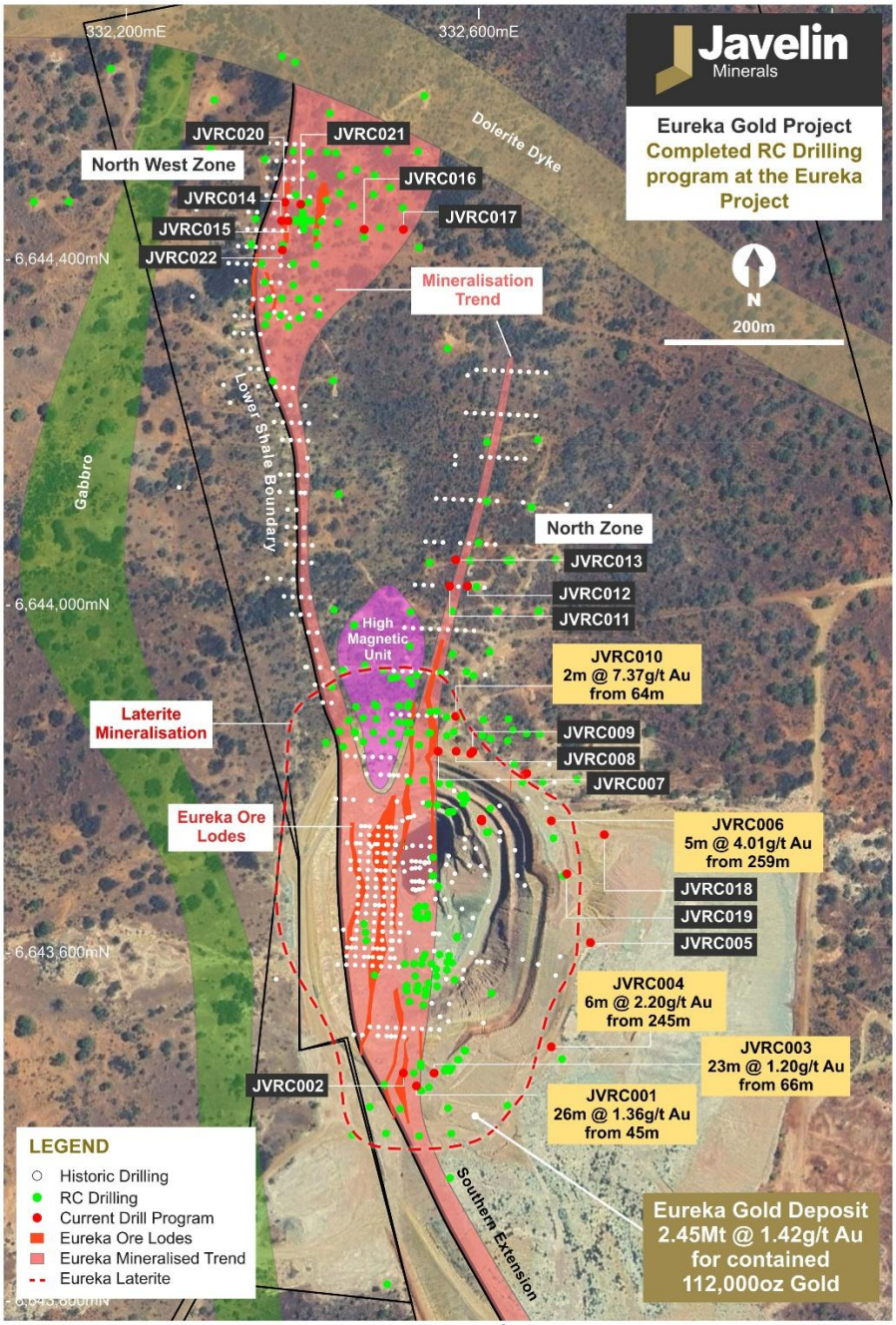

Figure 1 – Location of completed drillholes including significant intercepts from current program, with interpreted gold mineralisation trends

Eureka Gold Project – Near Term Mining Plans

The Eureka Gold Project is located on 4 granted Mining Leases 50km north of Kalgoorlie and 20km north of the large-scale Paddington Gold Mining Project (owned by Zinjin Mining Group Co.). The Eureka Gold Project hosts an existing 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 recoverable ounces from the Indicated Resource in the southern end of the Eureka Pit. The Company has commenced discussions with local contract mining operators and potential for toll treating ore from Eureka at of the nearby third-party processing plants.

Recent RC drilling was designed to test for extensions of mineralisation along strike and beneath the existing open pit. The results have confirmed extensive mineralisation beyond the current Resource envelope, with multiple intercepts highlighting both lateral and depth potential. These outcomes support the Company's view that Eureka hosts significant upside and provide a strong foundation for ongoing resource growth and mine planning work. (Figure 2).

Eureka Open Pit Extensions Identified

Drilling to the immediate south has confirmed the presence of a zone of thick, near-surface oxide mineralisation (Figure 2 and 3), with the oxide zones what have been previously mined at Eureka. This mineralised zone remains open along strike to the south. Drilling results into this zone include:

- JVRC001: 26 metres @ 1.36g/t Au from 45 metres
- JVRC003: 23 metres @ 1.20g/t Au from 66 metres
- WRRC0001: 13 metres @ 2.22g/t Au from 51 metres*

*(*Previously reported)*

In addition to this, drill hole JVRC004 was drilled to test for the potential of new mineralised zones to the south of the main Eureka mineralisation beneath the existing pit (Figure 2). JVRC004 has now confirmed this opportunity for a new zone of north plunging mineralisation. The mineralisation remains open, up and down plunge and down-dip. In particular, the opportunity exists to test this position closer to surface. Drilling results in this position are:

- JVRC004: 6 metres @ 2.20g/t Au from 245 metres
- WRRC0066: 10 metres @ 1.05g/t Au from 171 metres*
- ERC29: 5 metres @ 2.87g/t Au from 161 metres*
- WRRC0067: 8 metres @ 1.03g/t Au from 264 metres*

*(*Previously reported)*

To the immediate north of the Eureka Pit (Figure 2) a series of historical drill intersections highlighted the potential for a new north plunging high-grade shoot of mineralisation. JVRC010 has now confirmed the potential in this position and has opened a new exploration opportunity for Javelin in close proximity to the existing open pit. Drilling results in this position are:

- JVRC010: 2 metres @ 7.37g/t Au from 64 metres
- WRRC0075: 2 metres @ 6.95g/t Au from 67 metres*
- WRRC0052: 3 metres @ 5.05g/t Au from 114 metres*

*(*Previously reported)*

The results of this drilling program have confirmed that the main Eureka mineralised system extends over at least 600 metres and has an overall plunge to the north (Figure 3). Within this broad plunging trend, a series of high-

grade domains have developed and are interpreted to be stepping down at depth. This interpretation has opened up the prospectivity of the Eureka gold system at depth and will be the focus of future exploration.

Eureka Northern Zone

A series of holes were drilled 600 metres north of the Eureka Pit at the Northwest Zone to test a series of historical high-grade results. The drilling failed to replicate these previous results, which suggest that the structural controls on the mineralisation are likely to be at a different orientation than currently interpreted. It proposed that a diamond hole is targeted in this area to collect structural data that will then inform the interpretation ahead of any further drilling.

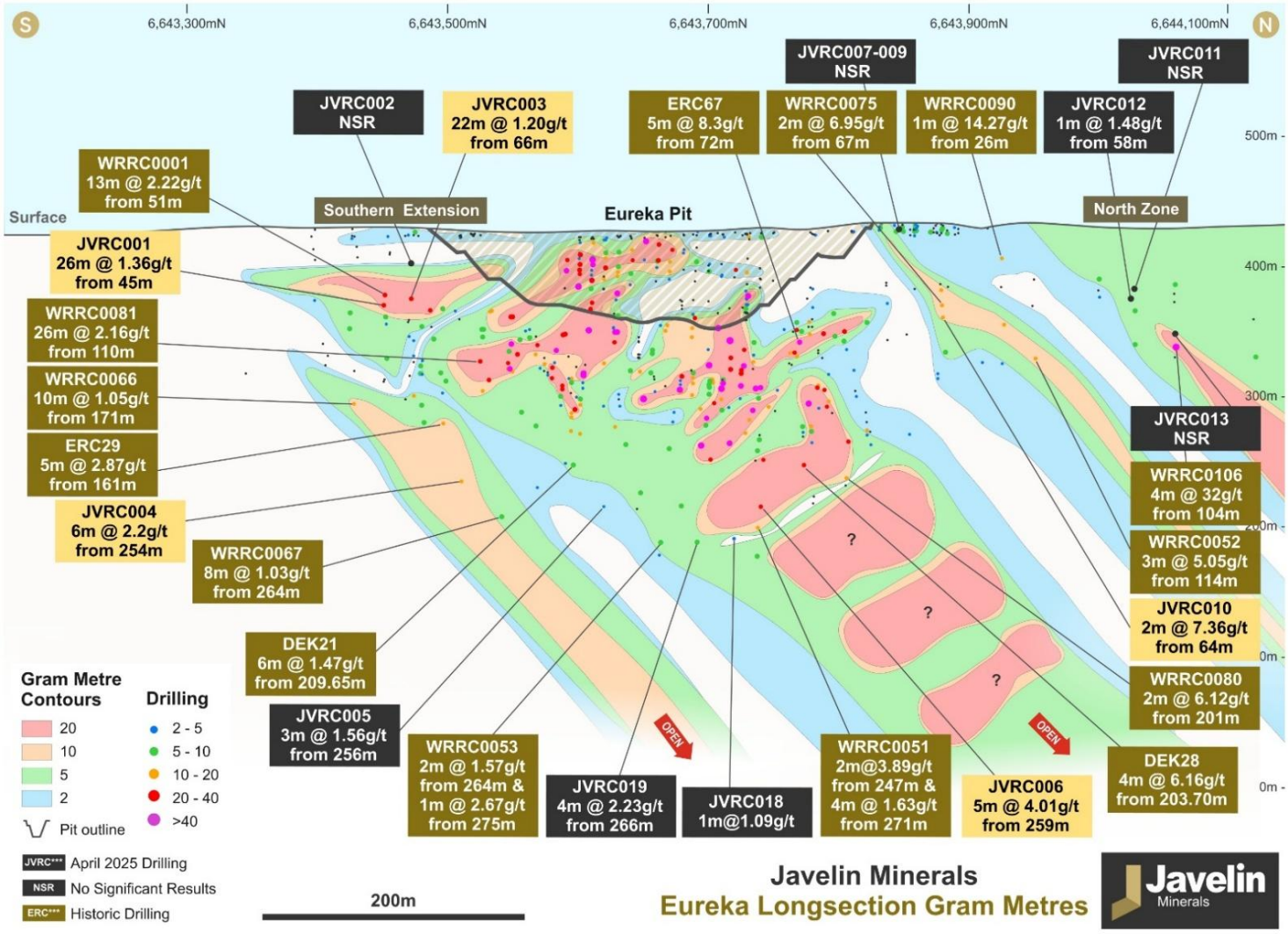

Figure 2 – Eureka Project Long section (looking west) with location of completed drillholes and historic significant intercepts

Eureka Exploration Plans – Next Steps

The Company is now reviewing the priority exploration work programs following these results, and the following are currently being considered along with the assessment of the potential to commence mining in the near future:

- Infill and extensional RC drilling of the near-surface oxide mineralisation on the southern margin of the Eureka Pit,

- Follow-up RC drilling of the new priority targets on the southern and northern extensions of the Eureka Pit,

- Initial diamond drilling to test for the northern down-plunge extension of the main mineralised trend beneath the Eureka Pit. This drilling will also provide important information on the structural controls to the mineralised system.

- Diamond drilling on the North West Extension Zone for the step out targets to the north/north-west of the Eureka Pit, to collect structural information to allow for more informed interpretation of the high-grade controls ahead of next RC drilling program.

Figure 3 – Drill Rig at the Eureka Gold Project

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.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

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 2 April 2025: Eureka Heritage Survey Completed

ASX Announcement 17 February 2025:

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*

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

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 5: 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

Table 1 – 2025 Javelin Drilling Collar Table

Prospect	Hole Id	Northing	Easting	Azimuth	Dip	RL	Final Depth
Eureka South	JVRC001	6643455	332514	270	-60	429.47	81
Eureka South	JVRC002	6643470	332500	270	-55	428.77	50
Eureka South	JVRC003	6643470	332533	270	-55	430.07	120
Eureka South	JVRC004	6643500	332669	270	-55	446.010	300
Eureka Mine	JVRC005	6643620	332716	270	-55	446.87	300
Eureka Mine	JVRC006	6643760	332670	270	-60	428.95	270
Eureka Mine	JVRC007	6643841	332550	0	-90	429.90	12
Eureka Mine	JVRC008	6643840	332560	0	-90	429.62	12
Eureka Mine	JVRC009	6643840	332580	0	-90	428.99	12
Eureka Mine	JVRC010	6643880	332560	270	-60	429.80	120
Eureka North	JVRC011	6644030	332552	270	-55	428.19	80
Eureka North	JVRC012	6644030	332573.1	270	-55	428.68	114
Eureka North	JVRC013	6644060	332560	270	-60	430.548	114
Eureka North West	JVRC014	6644450	332357	270	-60	425.97	42
Eureka North West	JVRC015	6644450	332368	270	-60	429.352	54
Eureka North West	JVRC016	6644443	332455	270	-60	426.48	150
Eureka North West	JVRC017	6644440	332498	270	-60	427.14	180
Eureka Mine	JVRC018	6643741	332729	260	-60	433.53	360
Eureka Mine	JVRC019	6643702	332687	270	-60	431.839	300
Eureka North	JVRC020	6644470	332360	270	-60	426.475	24
Eureka North	JVRC021	6644469	332378	270	-60	426.14	30
Eureka North	JVRC022	6644433	332367	270	-60	425.59	54

Table 2 - 2025 Javelin Drilling Significant Intercepts Table

Prospect	Hole Id	including	From (m)	To (m)	Drill Interval (m)	Au g/t
Eureka South	JVRC001		45	71	26	1.36
		inc	46	47	1	10.90
		inc	56	58	2	3.50
			75	76	1	0.79
Eureka South	JVRC002	No significant intercept				
Eureka South	JVRC003		48	52	4	1.50
			66	89	23	1.20
		inc	80	81	1	5.41
			101	102	1	1.69
Eureka Mine	JVRC004		245	251	6	2.20
		inc	249	251	2	4.60
			271	273	2	3.83
Eureka Mine	JVRC005		256	259	3	1.56
			289	290	1	0.54
Eureka Mine	JVRC006		120	124	4	0.53
			229	231	2	1.32
			259	264	5	4.01
		inc	259	260	1	12.50
Eureka Mine	JVRC007	No significant intercept				
Eureka Mine	JVRC008	No significant intercept				
Eureka Mine	JVRC009	No significant intercept				
Eureka Mine	JVRC010		64	66	2	7.37
			90	91	1	0.65
			101	102	1	0.81
Eureka North	JVRC011	No significant intercept				
Eureka North	JVRC012		51	52	1	0.90
			54	55	1	0.79
			58	59	1	1.48
Eureka North	JVRC013	No significant intercept				
	JVRC014	No significant intercept				
Eureka North	JVRC015		3	4	1	3.58

Eureka North	JVRC016	No significant intercept				
Eureka North	JVRC017	No significant intercept				
Eureka Mine	JVRC018		269	270	1	1.09
			332	333	1	1.03
Eureka Mine	JVRC019		232	233	1	1.17
			266	270	4	2.23
		inc	268	269	1	5.84
Eureka North	JVRC020	No significant intercept				
Eureka North	JVRC021		9	11	2	1.85
Eureka North	JVRC022	No significant intercept				

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*	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Diamond core was half core sampled at selected intervals where the geologist recorded Samples are collected from rig mounted cyclone 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 Schram T685 rig with a face sampling hammer with 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.*	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Only a small number of samples were wet/damp. Chip sample recovery was 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 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 recent 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 (April 2025) 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 field 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 recent drilling (2025 onwards) dip and azimuth readings have been completed using a north seeking gyro survey (Reflex or Axis) for all holes where possible 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 2025, 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	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 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 whilst loading into the Javelin database and results checked on section.

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 Project acquisition comprises 4 mining licences M24/0584, M24/0585, M24/0586 and M24/0189 and 3 prospecting licence, P24/5549 and P24/5548. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Discovery and initial UG workings commenced in 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 & 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. Warriedar Mining (2020-2024) – completed aircore, diamond and reverse circulation drilling and resource update.
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 approximately 6 km wide with a northerly trend. The sequence is intruded by east-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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*	The drill hole information has been inserted and tubulated within the document for the drill holes reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	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
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 4 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 4. Drill collar plan and cross section are located as Figures 4 with intersections >0.5 g/t gold are detailed in Appendix 1. Long Section is shown in Figure 3.
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; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential*	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. 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 is delivered with this memo along with the data purchased from Geoimage.Magnetic and Radiometric and DTM Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 follow up of drill results and geophysical and geochemical trends at depth.