Additional 20Mt BAUXITE RESOURCE ESTIMATION to the flagship 168Mt Julimar West Bauxite Project

- The recently acquired Cardea 2 Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE** 2012 JORC) stands at:

2.15Mt at 35.7% Available Al_2O_3 and 2.8% Reactive SiO_2 as part of a larger
20Mt at 32.1% Total Al_2O_3 & 26.3% Total SiO_2 (cut-off: ≥25% Al_2O_3)

- **This includes 2.15Mt at 35.7% Available Al_2O_3 and 2.8% Reactive SiO_2** (cut-off: ≥25% Available Al_2O_3) represents the **high-grade portion** of the **20Mt Global Resource**, based on 139 drillholes out of a total of 316 completed to date.
- Only sample intervals containing more than >35% Total Al_2O_3 were selected for bomb digest analysis, which was conducted to assess bauxite composition by determining the concentrations of soluble alumina (Available Al_2O_3) and reactive silica (Reactive SiO_2). Further Metallurgical Bomb tests will determine the conversion of the 20 Mt to amenability of a lower reactive silica content.
- The MRE extends approximately 2.8 km in length and averages 1.3 km in width, with mineralisation occurring from surface to a depth of 5.5 vertical metres.
- The Cardea 2 Bauxite Resource is situated approximately 16.5 km southeast of the flagship **168Mt Julimar West Bauxite Project**, within the prolific Darling Range Bauxite Mineral Field of Western Australia.
- The Company's total JORC (2012) Bauxite Resources now stand at **188Mt**, representing a substantial asset base within the current project portfolio
- A strong foundation exists for further resource growth on the western portion of exploration licence E70/6702, with a 3.8 km strike by 1.2 km wide area remaining untested for bauxite mineralisation.
- The project has significant potential to host an economic bauxite resource of sufficient size and quality to support a small- to medium-scale Direct Shipping Ore ("**DSO**") operation, targeting established alumina refineries in China and the Middle East via seaborne export.
- Bauxite from the Darling Range plateau is highly suited to DSO export, owing to their high-grade, gibbsitic composition and low reactive silica content (<5%).
- Strategically located near Perth, major ports, and essential infrastructure, the Company's bauxite projects are well-positioned to generate long-term value for shareholders.

Western Yilgarn Limited (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce a maiden JORC 2012 MRE for the Cardea 2 Bauxite Project, located in the Darling Range Region, north of Perth, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Mineral Resource area is situated in the Central Bindoon region of Western Australia. The tenement held 100% by Western Yilgarn under Exploration Licence 70/6702 covers over 5.85km^2 west from the Toodyay township.

Table 1 shows the new **JORC 2012** Resource Estimation tonnes and grade by Inferred category over Cardea 2 using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off which currently stands at **20Mt @ 32.1% Total Alumina ("Total Al_2O_3") and Total Silica 26.3 ("Total SiO_2")**. Table 2 shows the Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using Available Alumina & Reactive Silica by Bomb Digest Method which stands at **2.15Mt @ 35.7% Available Alumina ("Available Al_2O_3") and 2.8% Reactive silica ("Reactive SiO_2").**

Total Alumina Drilling Intersections are shown within Appendix 1 and Total Drillhole Available Alumina & Reactive Silica Assay Data by Bomb Digest Method are illustrated within Appendix 2 with the total drill collar file is presented in Appendix 3.

Figure 2 highlights the location of Bauxite Zone based on downhole Total Al_2O_3% Grade and Figure 3 shows the location of Bauxite Zone based on downhole Available Alumina & Reactive Silica Grade within the MRE Zone.

Table 1: Cardea 2 Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimation
(using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Area	Mass (t)	Average Grade Total Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Total SiO_2 %
Cardea 2	20,096,880	32.1	26.3
Total	**20,096,880**	**32.1**	**26.3**

Table 2: Cardea 2 Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Available Alumina & Reactive Silica
(using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Area	Mass (t)	Average Grade Available Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Reactive SiO_2 %
Cardea 2	2,154,120	35.7	2.8
Total	**2,154,120**	**35.7**	**2.8**

Western Yilgarn Non-Executive Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

“We are extremely pleased with the outcomes of our Bauxite Resource Estimations at the Cardea 2 Project. The result confirms strong scalability and significant potential to increase tonnage through further exploration. Importantly, the current resource is located within trucking distance of a multi-user railway - an advantage that comes at a time of record alumina and bauxite prices”.

“The Cardea 2 Bauxite Project, together with our extensive Julimar West Bauxite Project, represents a compelling opportunity to deliver shareholder value, create jobs in local communities, and establish Western Yilgarn as a new, independent, and e supplier of high-quality bauxite. Our technical team is confident that the bauxite deposits offer substantial upside potential, with room for further resource growth towards the western portion of the Exploration Licence. Planning is already underway for the next phase of drilling across untested zones within the Cardea 2 and Julimar West areas, aimed at expanding the current mineralised footprint.”

Cardea 2 Bauxite Project

The Cardea 2 Bauxite Project is located approximately 110kms northeast of Perth and is accessible via the Great Northern Highway and via short section of minor road. The Perth-Kalgoorlie Railway line located to the south of the Project area offers a potential logistics advantage for future development

The tenements are part of the Darling Scarp Bauxite Province of Western Australia which centres on Pinjarra, Waroona and Worsley aluminium production, located 80km to 150km south of Perth. Systematic exploration at Cardea 2 was initially undertaken in the early 2010s by Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture.

Based on 139 drillholes, the Cardea 2 Bauxite Project has returned high-grade results, **averaging 35.7% Available Al_2O_3** and **2.8% Reactive SiO_2** across the entire bauxite zone. The total drillhole assay data for Available Alumina and Reactive Silica, analysed using the bomb digest method, are presented in Appendix 2. This method is specifically employed to assess the composition of bauxite by determining the concentrations of soluble alumina and reactive silica. Notably, only sample intervals containing more than >35% Total Al_2O_3 were selected for bomb digest analysis.

The Darling Range is comprised of granite and gneiss of the Yilgarn Craton, with minor areas of metasediment and greenstone lithologies. Archaean granite and gneiss units are affected by the weathering process creating bauxite enrichment in the form of gibbsite. Furthermore, these geological units underlie the laterite which is prospective for subsequent bauxite mineralisation and exploration.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Cadea 2 Bauxite Project MRE currently stands at **20Mt @ 32.1% Total Al_2O_3 and Total 26.6% SiO_2** using >25% Al2O3 cut-off with **2.15Mt @ 35.7% Available Alumina ("Avail. Al_2O_3") and 2.8% Reactive Silica ("Reactive SiO_2") u**sing >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off. The current estimation extends down to 5.5 vertical metres from surface.

The MRE has been independently estimated by Odessa Resources Pty Ltd (Perth). Leapfrog Edge software to produce wireframes of the various mineralised lode systems and block grade estimation using an ordinary kriging interpolation. Top cuts were applied to individual lodes as necessary to limit the effect of high-grade outliers. The reporting is compliant with the 2012 JORC Code and Guidelines. Please refer to Tables 1 and 2 for further details. Table 1 shows the Cardea 2 MRE as of June 2025 based on total tonnes and grades and Table 2 highlights the tonnes and grades of the available alumina with reactive silica.

Forward Plan and Next Steps

The Project has exceptional growth potential with untested bauxite zones within the western portion of the Exploration Licence area. Regional mapping and interpretation of the Western Australia Geological Survey has delineated laterite and pisolitic gravels in which the bauxite occurs. These areas will be systematically targeted as first pass exploration.

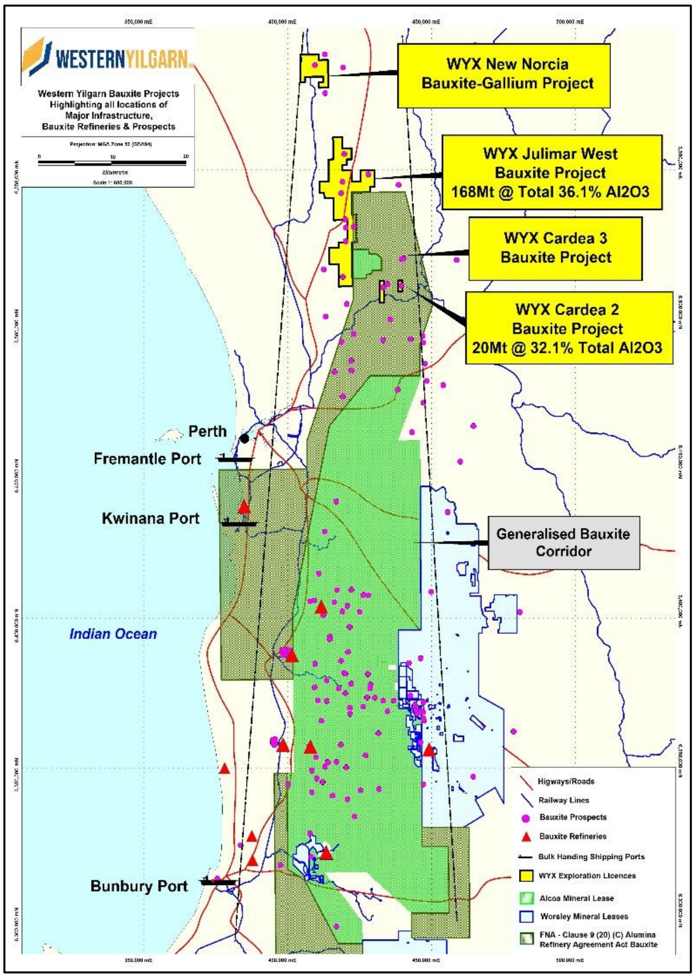


Figure 1 – Location Map showing the Cardea 2 Projects area with nearby major infrastructure

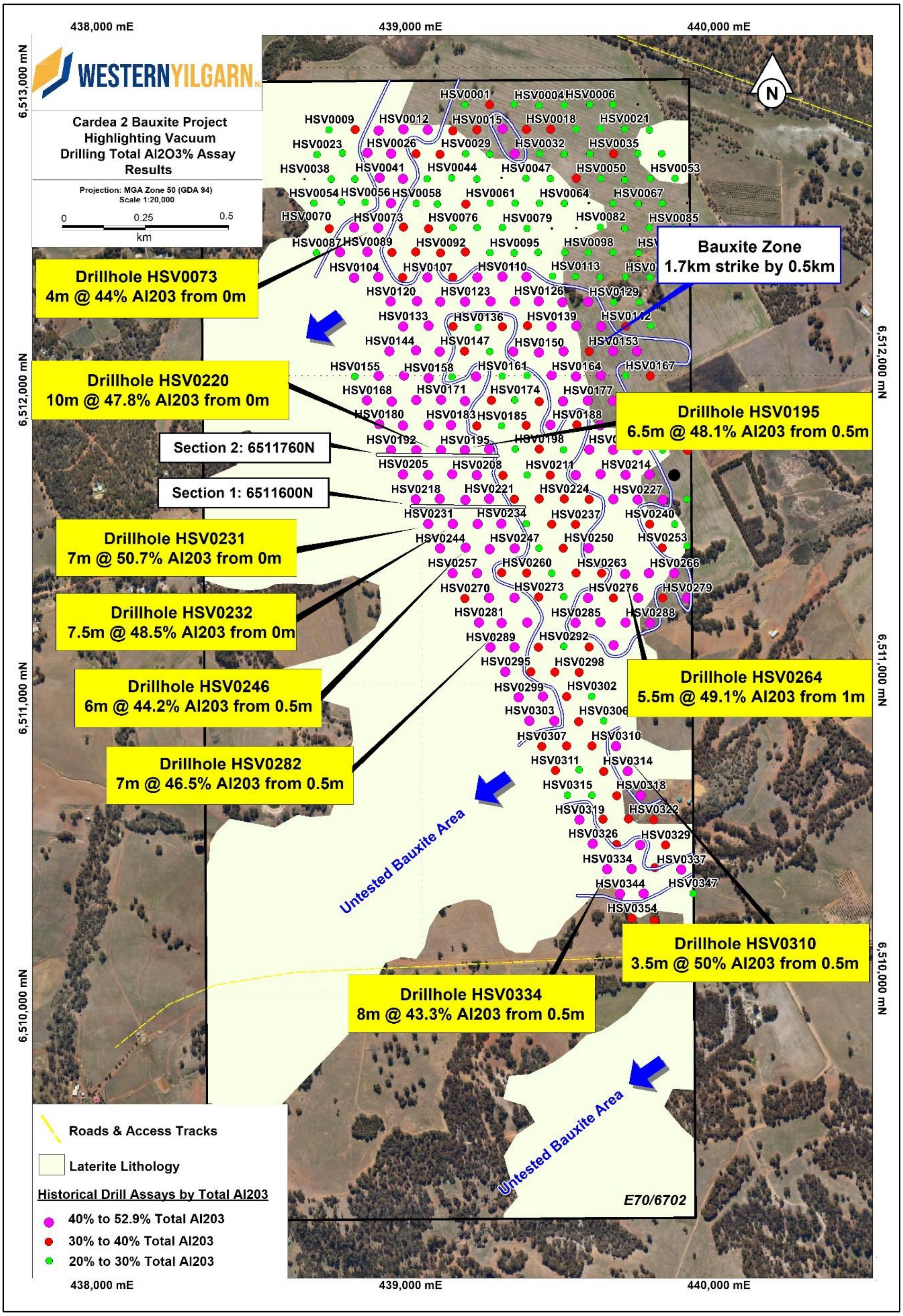


Figure 2 – Location of Bauxite Zone based on downhole Total Grade within E70/6702

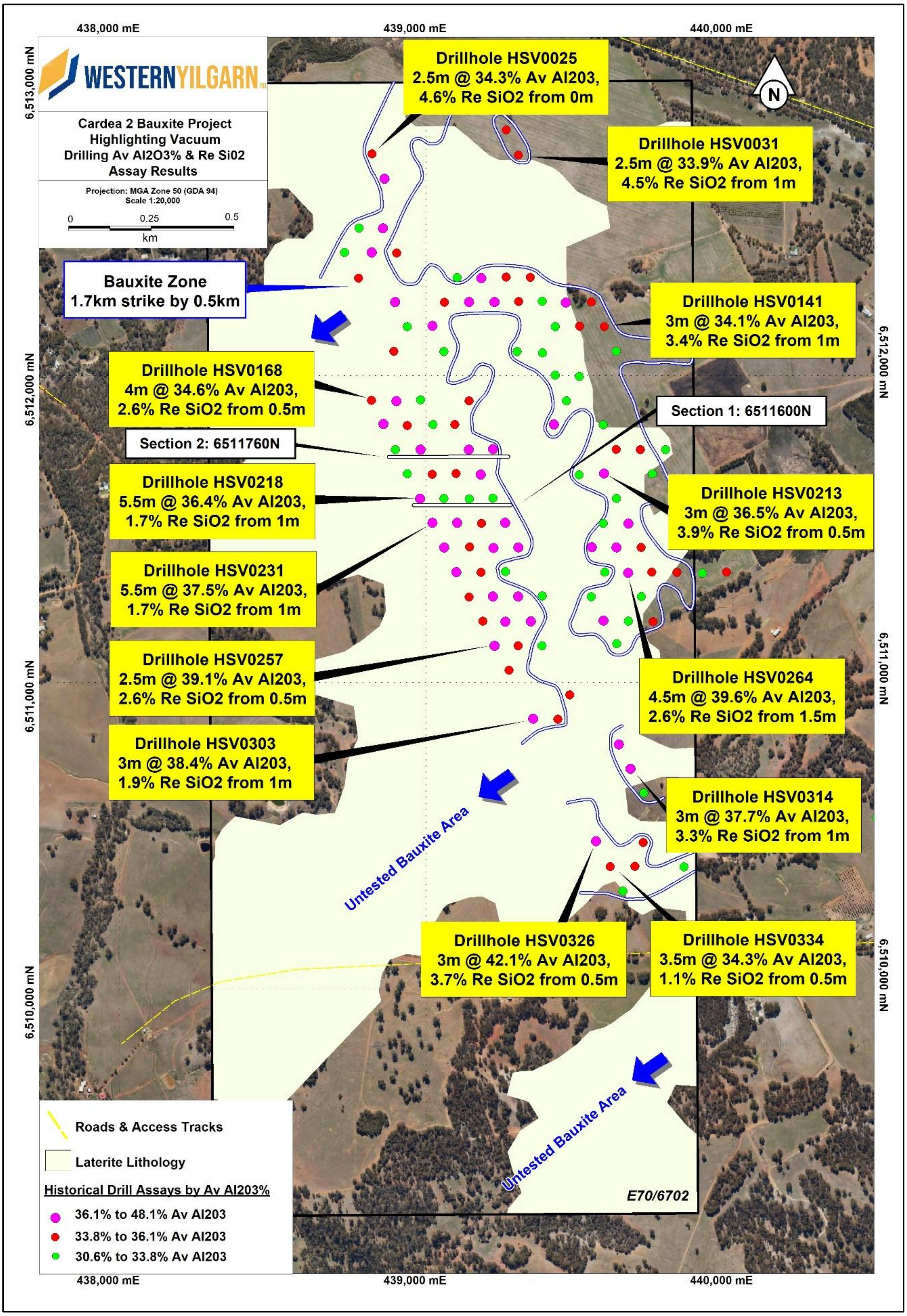


Figure 3 – Location of Bauxite Zone based on downhole Available Al_2O_3 & Reative SiO_2 Grade within E70/6702

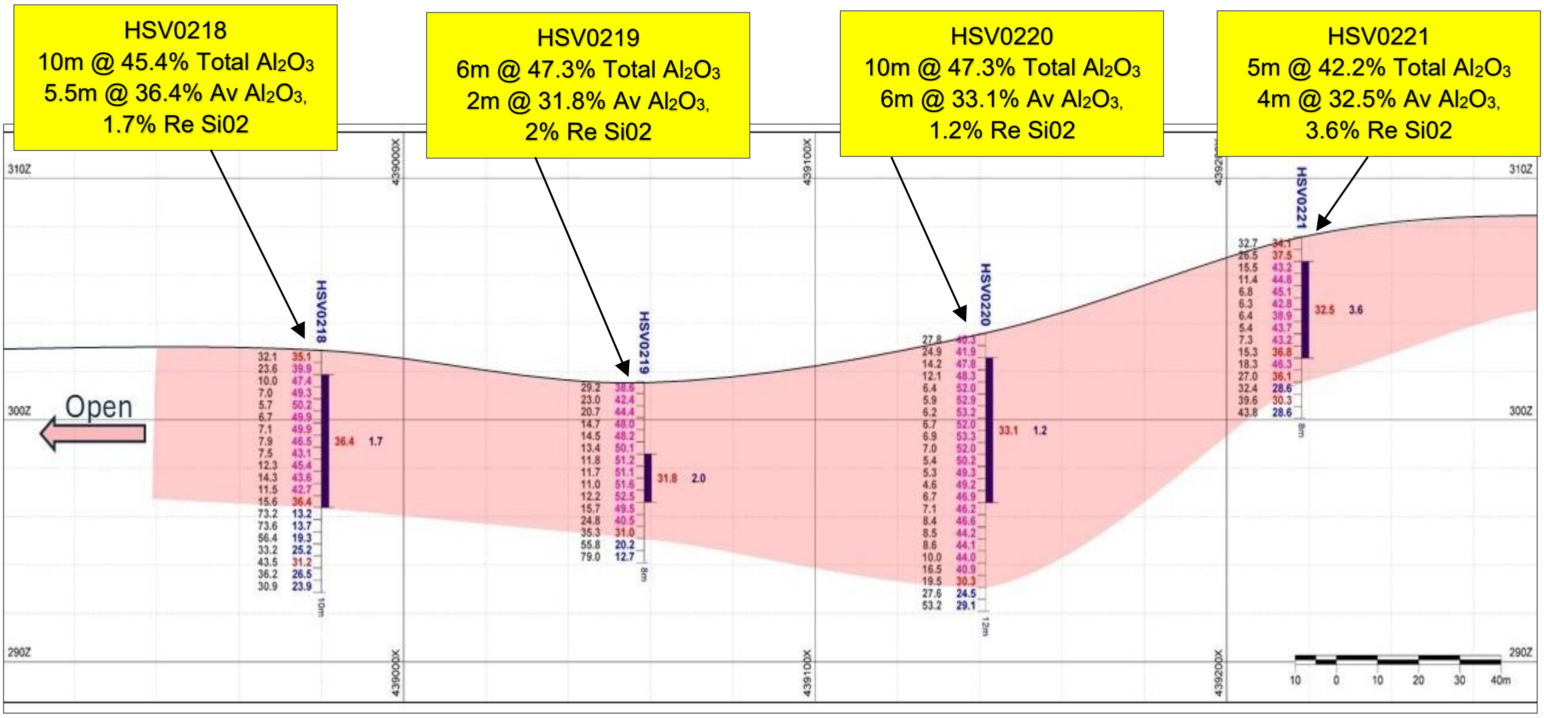


Figure 4 - Cross Section 1: 6511600N highlighting bauxite Total Al_2O_3% (left) & Available Al_2O_3%, Reactive SiO_2% assays (Right hand - Blue column)

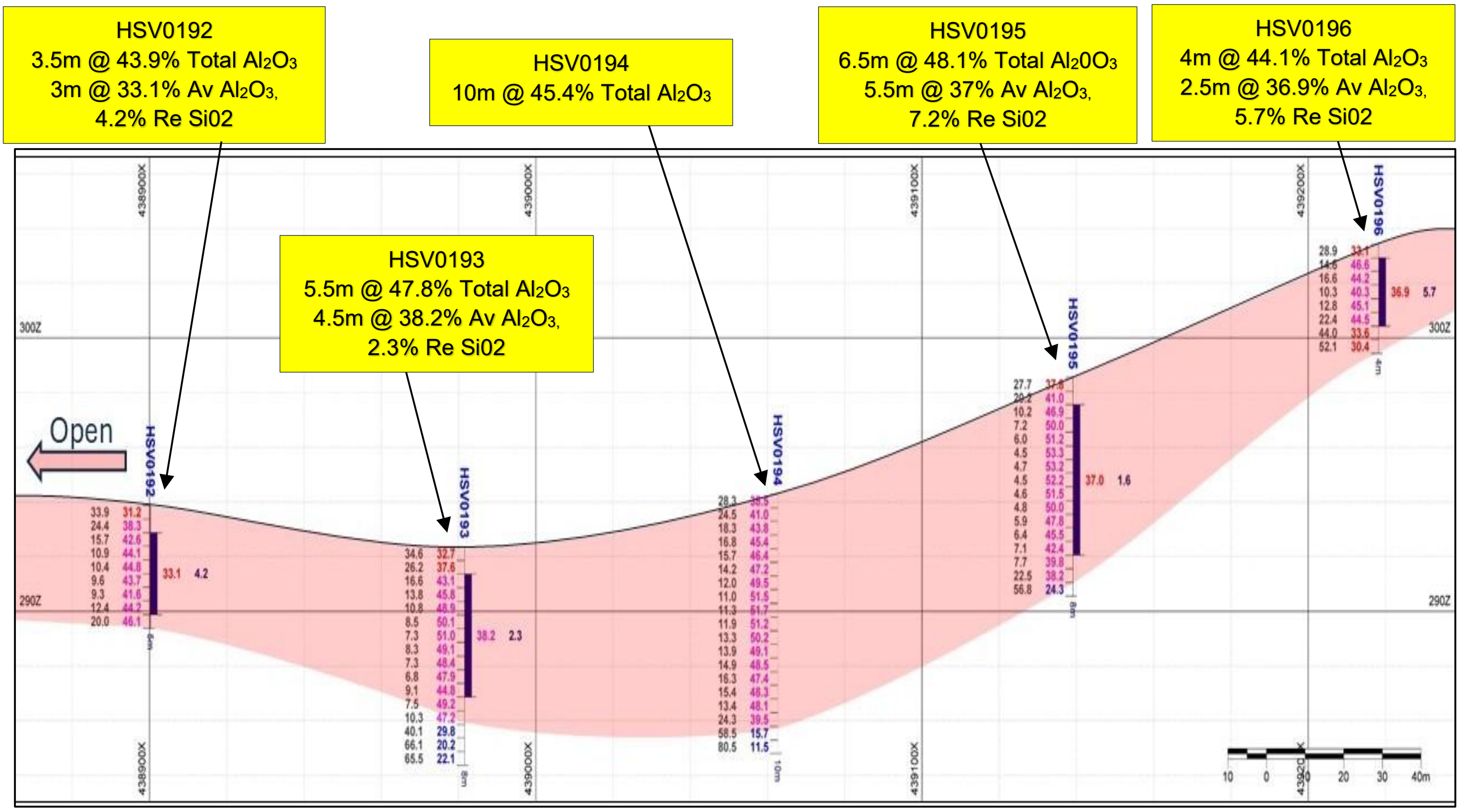


Figure 5 - Cross Section 2: 6511760N highlighting bauxite Total Al_2O_3% (left) & Available Al_2O_3%, Reactive SiO_2% assays (Right hand - Blue column)

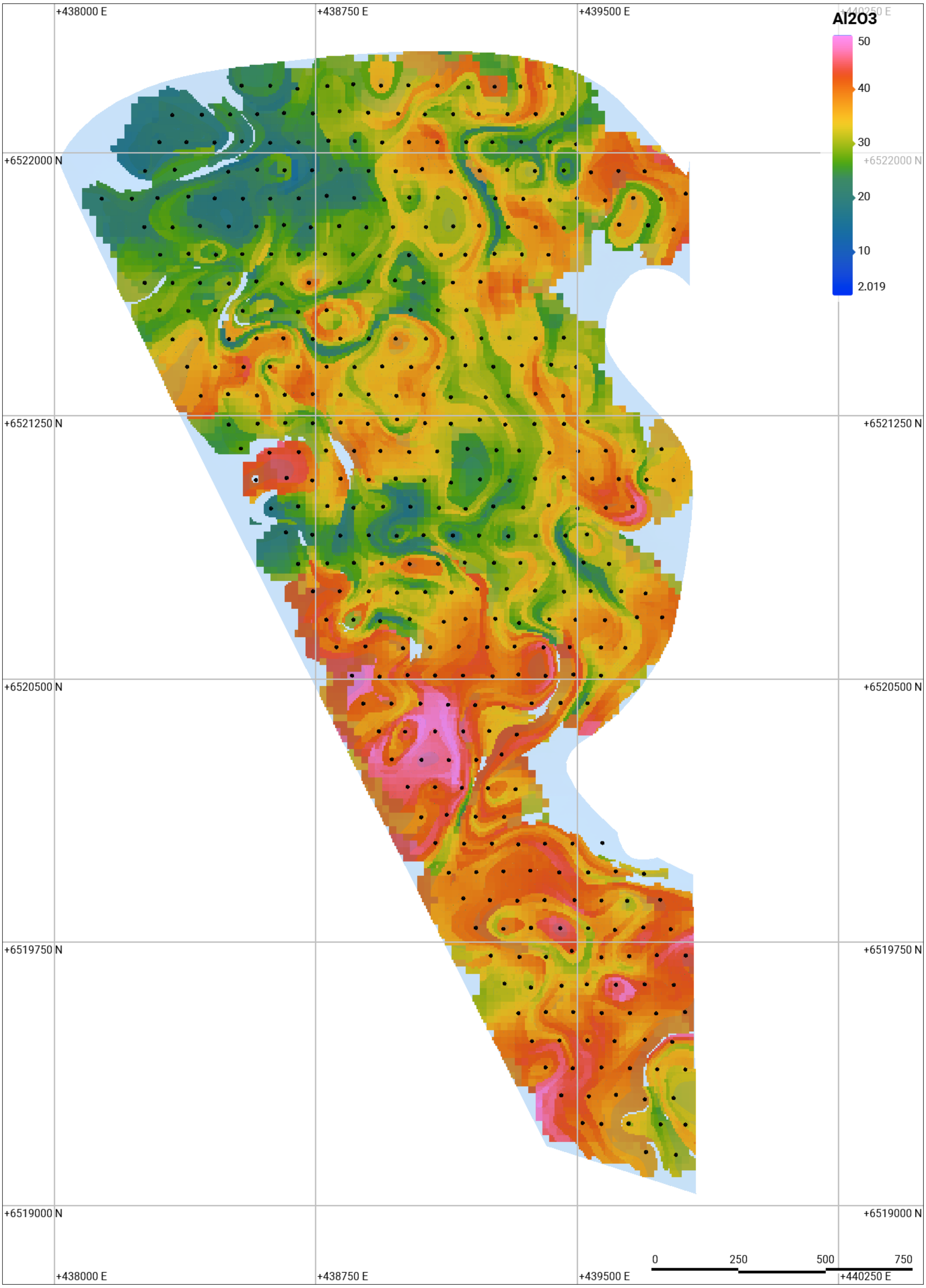


Figure 6 - Cardea 2 Block Model Plan View Showing Drillhole Total Al_2O_3% Assays

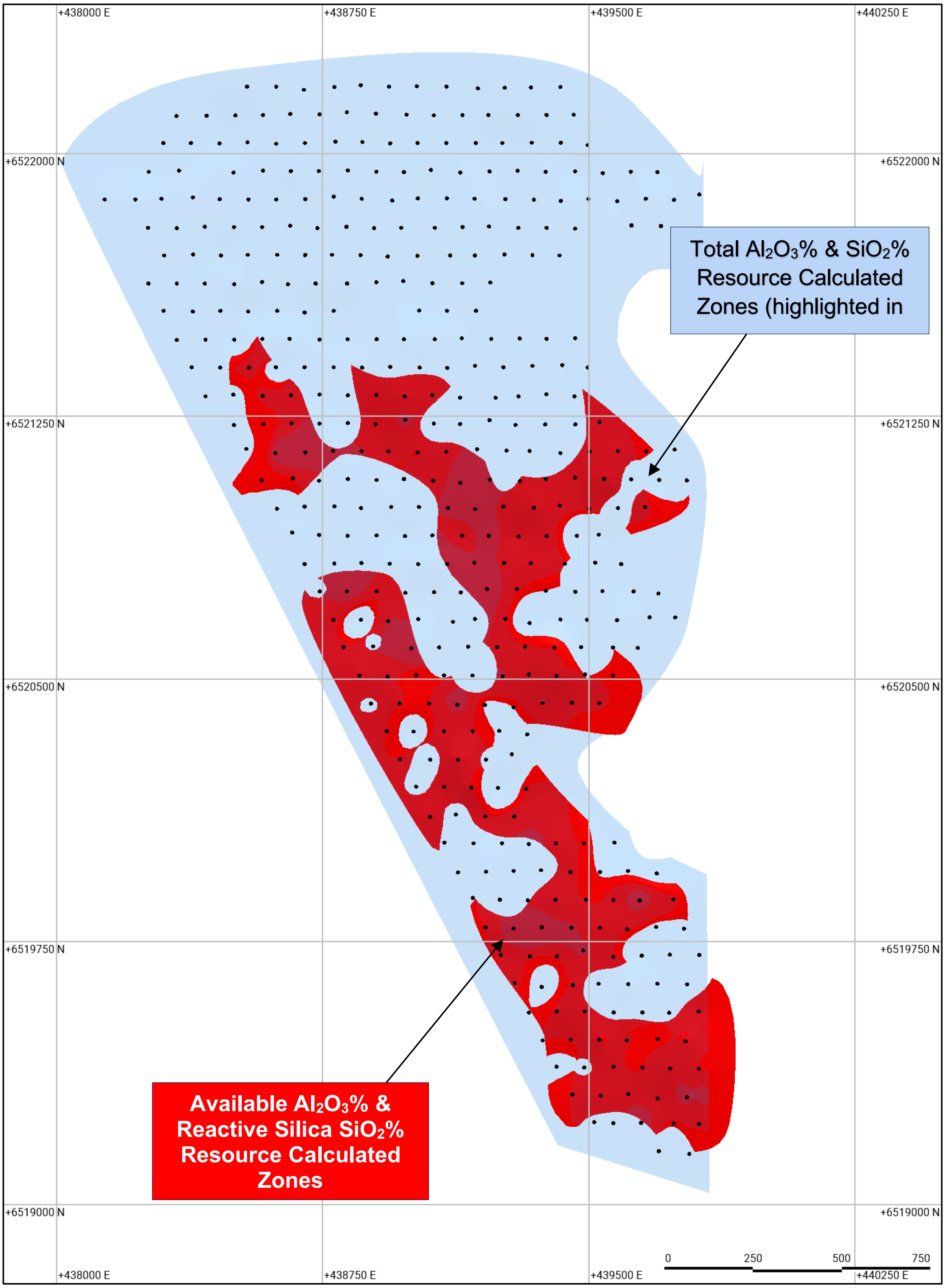


Figure 7 - Plan highlighting the various Total and Available Al_2O_3% over MRE Area

Mineral Resource Estimation and Supporting Technical Information Summary

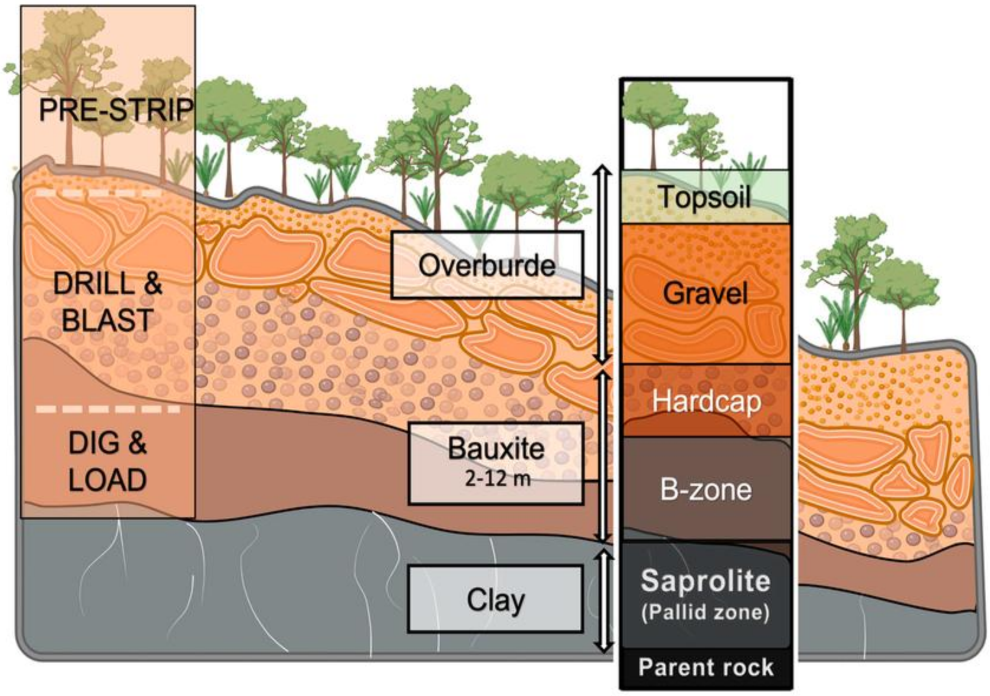
A summary of other material information pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 is provided below for the updated Cardea 2 Project MRE. The Assessment and Reporting Criteria is in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and Guidelines are presented in Appendix 1 to 3 to this announcement.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Bauxite intersected is typical of that seen in a number of Darling Range deposits, representing a profile of weathering and alteration, of apparently in-situ material, separated by a thin clay or saprolite interval from the underlying ancient granite and gneiss of the Yilgarn Craton. Resultant bauxite zones occur as flat lying tabular bodies, often pod like in nature. The bauxite development within the province has a close relationship with the escarpment that marks the Darling Fault.

The typical bauxite profile in the Darling Range varies depending on the basement over which it is developed. The most widespread basement and host to most of the known resources is coarse-grained Achaean granite. The typical bauxite profile (as per below image) on granite consists of:

- Loose overburden of soil and pisolitic gravels. This ranges in thickness from 0 to 4m and averages about 0.5m.
- Duricrust (known also as hard cap). It ranges from 0 to typically 1-2m in thickness. This material is part of the ore sequence of the operating mines. The textures in the duricrust include tubular and brecciated however in almost all examples there is a degree of pisolitic development with gibbsite surrounding an iron rich core.
- Friable fragmental zone. Within the known bauxite mining areas of the Darling Range a substantial proportion of the ore occurs in a loose non-cemented friable fragmental zone. This is typically 2-3m thick however it may be up to 12m thick on granitic basement. This zone is generally an orange, brown (apricot) colour and has a chaotic mix of gibbsite nodules and pisoliths in a sandy matrix.
- Basal Clay Zone (also described as mottled zone or saprolite). The basal clay forms the footwall to the bauxite deposits. The contact between the friable bauxite and basal clay is often seen as a sharp increase in clay and hence reactive silica. The basal clay grades down from a mottled colour with common iron oxides to white clay with relict granitic texture.



1. Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Overview

Mineralisation within the Cardea 2 tenure was discovered by Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture as part of regional exploration over their Toodyay project areas. Drilling first commenced in 2010 until 2011 which comprised of Vacuum ("**VAC**") Drilling. A summary of sample types is provided in Table 3. The data on which the MRE has been determined is considered to be of high quality in nature.

1.1 Vacuum Drilling Techniques

VAC drilling was undertaken with a 4-inch diameter bit to obtain representative samples over a one metre intervals from which ~15kg samples were obtained and subsequently split via a three-way riffle splitter to a ~2kg sample for analytical purposes. A total of 316 holes for 1,564 metres of drilling has been conducted. Several industry standard drilling techniques have been applied in the extraction of the samples, including Vacuum drilling, as summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of collected samples by drill hole type

	Vacuum Drill Holes	Vacuum Metres
Total	**316**	**1,564**

1.2 Sample Analysis Method

Previous operators used Nagrom Laboratories from Perth which provided Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs"). Field duplicate data show the sampling and assaying is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.

Both XRF and Bayer Leach Analyses were undertaken. Nagrom analysed the XRF samples completed the Bayer Leach analyses both Low and High Temperature analyses were completed.

Principal bauxite components of alumina, silica, iron, titania, and a suite of trace elements were analysed by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry ("**XRF**") at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. Loss on ignition was determined gravimetrically after heat exposure at 1,000°C. Samples returning greater than or equal to 27% Total Alumina underwent low temperature caustic (148°C) bomb digestion ("**BOMB**") for analysis by ICP-OES using 1.0 ± 0.04g samples to determine available alumina and reactive silica, and X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry ("**XRF**") to determine total Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2 and a variety of trace elements.

Bomb Digest Method Analyses

Sample preparation and assay was carried out by Nagrom Laboratories in Perth. Comprehensive assaying of principal bauxite components of total Al_2O_3, Total SiO_2, Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, V_2O_5, and loss on ignition, and a suite of trace elements was carried out routinely using XRF. Results reported as Available Al_2O_3 and Reactive SiO_2 represent partial extraction methods aimed at mimicking the Bayer extractor process. Results are reported on a dry weight basis.

Nagrom used the following technique to analyse for Available Alumina using a Low Temperature Caustic soda leach at a temperature of 145°C for 20 minutes, with a one-gram sample charge, as follows:

- **Available Alumina Analyses**
  - 1g sample
  - 10ml 87g/L NaOH
  - Preheat to 143°C in 250°C oven
  - Digest 20 mins at 145°C
- **Reactive Silica Analyses**
  - Acidify above slurry with 10ml cone HCl

- Mix
- Analyse for Si by ICP-OES
- Method Code BX1/OE

A total of 139 sample pulps from the were submitted to Nagrom for orientation Bomb Digest Method of analyses. Of these, 40 near surface pisolitic samples were taken from nine holes located along the E-W axis of the East Zone. These results highlighted that elevated Available Alumina was restricted to the pisolitic samples.

1.3 **Estimation Methodology**

Al_2O_3 (%) grades, together with SiO_2 (%) and LOI (%) values, were estimated by using an Inverse Distance Squared (“**ID2**”) interpolation using Leapfrog Geo 2024.1.2 software. Mineralisation is pervasive in the upper lateritic profile as a result of supergene enrichment processes, thus resulting in a shallow flat-lying geometry. There is no structural control on the mineralisation. All VAC was used to model the resource (Table 4).

Table 4: Sample Statistics

Drilling Type	No. Holes	No. Metres	Minimum Length (m)	Maximum Length (m)	Average Depth (m)	No. Sampled Intervals
VAC	316	1,564	2	11.5	4.95	3,845
Total	**316**	**1,564**				**3,845**

Samples were composited to 1m. Resource constraints were developed by interpretation of the drilling data in conjunction with mapped laterites. Most of the drilling was carried out on a 80 x 80m square pattern. The resource boundaries generally do not exceed 200m from the holes at the margins of the resource.

Grade composites were extracted for each of the resource domains. Estimation was carried out by ID2 method using a flat search ellipse of 350 x 350 x 5m was used for all estimations. A top cut of 50% was applied to Al_2O_3. The minimum number of samples required for estimation was two, with a maximum of 10.

Because of the widespread nature of the resources five separate block models were utilised. The parent block size was 50mE x 50mN x 1mRL and sub-blocked to a minimum size 12.5 x 12.5 x 12.5m.

The modelled grades were checked and validated for potentially over-estimation by comparing the input grades with modelled grades by utilising swath plots. The input grades were compared with the ID2 (reported) grade and kriged modelled grades. The validation plots show that:

- The ID2 and kriged estimates correlate well
- The modelled grades correlate well with the input data

It was concluded that the estimation is reliable.

Dry bulk densities were determined from data collected using the weight in air/weight in water method for selected drill core and is supported by the reconciliation of tonnages from the as-mined pit. Bulk density values have been applied to each block within the resource block model.

1.4 **Classification Criteria**

Classification domains were determined on the basis of drill spacing and sample density. In areas where drill spacing averages approximately 20m, a volume designated as Indicated was blocked out. This volume was evaluated onto the resource block model.

1.5 **Cut-off Grades**

The MRE estimate for bauxite zones has been reported above a 0.5 ppm cut-off for open cut resources from surface down to 11.5 vertical metres. The MRE has been reported above an arbitrary cut off of >25% Al2O3 and

>20% Al2O3 cut-off. This cut off is a commonly used cut off for similar deposits at the current bauxite price, mining and processing costs.

1.6 **Resource Classification Criteria**

Assessment of confidence in the estimate of bauxite included guidelines as outlined in JORC (2012): Drill data quality and quantity.

- The resources have been systematically drilled on a regular 80 x 80m square pattern.
- A total of 316 drillholes have been used to define the geometry and grade of the resource.
- This is considered to be sufficient data on which a classified resource can be estimated.
- Geological domaining comprised a shallow, flat-lying geometry that was consistent with the formation of a surficial laterite profile.
- There is very little downhole variance in the grade and between drillholes. The spatial continuity of Al_2O_3 mineralisation is high. Thus, an ID2 grade interpolation was considered adequate. This method showed a very close correlation with using an ordinary kriged interpolation.
- Given the scale of the deposits a drill-spacing of 80 x 80m was considered adequate for an Inferred classification.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods, Parameters and other modifying factors

Surface open cut mining is the most likely method to be used in the extraction of this orebody based on the mine design over Cardea 2. Grades and geometry are amenable to conventional open cut mining, similar to the previous mining method. Mining assumptions were based on bench marking from industry standard mining operations.

In 2010, IRM submitted bulk samples to Independent Metallurgical Operations P/L and Amdel Laboratories P/L for metallurgical analysis. The results confirm potential for increase in overall grade against initial results, beneficiation via wet screening increases Al grade and reduces Si, and requirement for crushing and screening prior to shipment. Based on these results from the preliminary test work conducted by Amdel under the supervision of IMO has confirmed that the Wandoo Project bauxites have the potential to support economic extraction and supply to alumina refineries as direct shipping ore ("**DSO**").

During November 2010, bulk samples of approximately 50kg in size were collected from within the North and South deposit of the New Norcia Bauxite Prospect area within the Wandoo Bauxite Project. Due to the limited penetration capacity of the available excavator, trenching was not able to access the significant bauxites that occur near the base of the bauxite profile, however a significant amount of pisolitic material was still able to be extracted. Of the 19 collected samples, 10 were derived from the northern area of the deposit and 9 from the south. Seven representative samples were selected by Iron Mountain from the available bulk samples of loose pisolitic material from which 3 composites were created and subjected to the following test work:

- Head assay characterisation
- Wet and Dry screening and assay
- Jig separation and assay

Test work on the New Norcia bauxites confirmed that the dominant aluminium mineralisation present in the sample composites is Gibbsite. Of the principal aluminium hydroxide minerals that include Boehmite and Diaspore, Gibbsite (alumina trihydrate) has the most favourable economics for Bayer process digestion by alumina refineries due to lower required temperatures (135-150^{O} C) compared to that needed for Boehmite and Diaspore (+200^{O} C).

Head Assay Characterisation

Composite head assay characterisation results for the 3 composite bauxite samples are very encouraging (see Table 6). The final assay results achieved from XRF analysis show Total Al_2O_3 up to 52.90% (av. 48.53%), Available Al_2O_3 up to 40.20% (av. 36.23%) and Reactive Silica as low as 3.00% (average 3.67%).

Table 5: Composite head assay characterisation

Composite	Alumina (%)	Available Alumina (%)	Silica (%)	Reactive Silica (%)	Alumina to Silica Ratio	Available Alumina to Reactive Silica Ratio
1	44.50	37.00	9.46	4.20	4.70	8.81
2	52.90	40.20	4.98	3.00	7.58	13.40
3	48.20	31.50	13.40	3.80	3.60	8.29
Average	**48.53**	**36.23**	**9.95**	**3.67**	**4.88**	**9.88**

*Composite head characterisation based purely on direct XRF analysis for head grade determination.

Wet Screening

In addition to XRF analysis, dry and wet screening was undertaken to determine whether the Wandoo bauxites were amenable to beneficiation by the removal of silica rich fractions. Particle size analysis identified high silica levels below 1mm with removal of this fraction being best achieved by wet screening (see Table 5). The benefits were consistent across all composites and included:

- Available Alumina recovery of over 88%
- Upgrade to between 49-50% Al_2O_3
- Available Alumina in excess of 38%
- A modest reduction in Reactive Silica to approximately 3.5%
- Available Alumina to Reactive Silica ratio (AvAl/RSx) of almost 11

Table 6: Results from wet screening upgrade +1mm fraction

Composite	Mass Recovery (%)	Alumina (%)	Available Alumina (%)	Silica (%)	Reactive Silica (%)	Alumina to Silica Ratio	Available Alumina to Reactive Silica Ratio
1	74.5	45.58	37.58	7.19	4.20	6.34	8.94
2	87.8	53.68	41.97	5.19	2.80	10.35	14.98
3	86.4	50.08	36.34	8.65	3.58	5.79	10.15
Average	**82.9**	**49.78**	**38.63**	**7.01**	**3.53**	**7.1**	**10.94**

Of significance is the improvement in both the Alumina to Silica ratio and the Available Alumina to Reactive Silica ratio as both are considered critical determinants for alumina refineries and are used as a guide to assess the economic potential of bauxite deposits.

Gravity Separation

Bench scale jig tests were also conducted on -6.3mm/+1mm fraction. Although the results from this test work vary significantly according to the amount of free iron and silica in each composite, the upgrades compare favourably with those achieved by wet screening albeit with a reduced mass recovery (see Table 8). Further testing will be required before any definitive conclusions can be made. Currently, preliminary jig test work appears to be effective in:

- Concentrating the iron
- Removing fine silica
- Upgrading Available Al_2O_3 whilst rejecting non-extractable Al_2O_3

Table 7: Results from gravity separation jig upgrade -6.3mm/+1mm

Composite	Mass Recovery (%)	Alumina (%)	Available Alumina (%)	Silica (%)	Reactive Silica (%)	Alumina to Silica Ratio	Available Alumina to Reactive Silica Ratio
1	62.1	48.20	42.82	7.13	4.49	6.76	9.54
2	64.1	53.36	44.34	5.05	2.86	10.56	15.50
3	60.1	50.08	38.11	8.48	3.54	5.92	10.75
Average	**62.1**	**50.55**	**41.76**	**6.89**	**3.63**	**7.34**	**11.5**

In the next 12 months, Western Yilgarn intends to conduct further metallurgical test work to clarify metallurgical results across different bauxite resource areas and different weathering profiles.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Western Yilgarn Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Pedro Kastellorizos

Non-Executive Director

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For further information please refer to previous ASX announcement from Western Yilgarn:

ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: *Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation*

ASX Announcement 5 March 2025: *Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC MRE - Clarification*

ASX Announcement 11 March 2025: *Investor Presentation*

ASX Announcement 26 March 2025: *WYX Secures Prospective Gallium-Bauxite Project in WA*

ASX Announcement 26 March 2025: *WYX Secures Prospective Gallium-Bauxite Project – Clarification*

ASX Announcement 6 May 2025: *Expansion of Gold Portfolio in the Gascoyne Region*

ASX Announcement 27 June 2025: *WYX Secures Further Prospective Bauxite Project*

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources 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 Gillman nor Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Western Yilgarn, 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.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on historical information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Western Yilgarn 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 vacuum drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

Forward Statement

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.

About Western Yilgarn Bauxite Resource Estimations

The Julimar West Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) stands at: **168.3Mt at 36.1% Al_2O_3 & 14.7% Total SiO_2** (Cut-off: ≥25% Al_2O_3). Using a >35% Al_2O_3 cut-off grade, the Julimar West Bauxite Deposit stands at **97.1Mt at 40.5% Al_2O_3** and **11.3% Total SiO_2**. In total, all MRE Zone dimensions are 21.3km in strike by avg 1.5km in width with mineralisation extending from surface down to 8 vertical metres *(ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).*

Table 1 shows the new **JORC 2012** Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using a >25% Al_2O_3 Cut-off which currently stands at **168.3Mt @ 36.1% Total Al_2O_3 and 14.7% Total SiO_2**.

Table 1: Julimar West Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Zones
(using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Zone	Mass t	Average Grade Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Total SiO_2 %
Total	168,337,931	36.1	14.7

Table 2 shows the new **JORC 2012** Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using a >35% Al_2O_3 Cut-off which currently stands at **97Mt @ 40.5% Total Al_2O_3 and 11.3% Total SiO_2**.

Table 2: Julimar West Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Zones
(using a >35% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Zone	Mass t	Average Grade Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Total SiO_2 %
Total	97,071,491	40.5	11.3

The Cardea 2 Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) stands at: **20Mt at 32.1% Al_2O_3 & 26.3% SiO_2** (Cut-off: ≥25% Al_2O_3).

Table 3: Cardea 2 Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimation
(using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Zone	Mass t	Average Grade Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Total SiO_2 %
Cardea 2	20,096,880	32.1	26.3

Table 4 shows the new **JORC 2012** Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using Available Alumina & Reactive Silica by Bomb Digest Method which currently stands at **2.15Mt @ 35.7% Available alumina (Al_2O_3) and 2.8% reactive silica (SiO_2)**

Table 4: Cardea 2 Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Available Alumina & Reactive Silica
(using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Zone	Mass t	Average Grade Available Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Reactive SiO_2 %
Cardea 2	2,1541,20	35.7	2.8

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource for Julimar West and Cardea 2 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Total Alumina Drilling Intersections from Cardea 2 Bauxite Project

(using a >35% Al_2O_3 cut-off)

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Total SiO2%
HSV0002	0	2	2	36.1	26.8
HSV0010	0.5	3.5	3	39.7	11.8
HSV0011	0.5	3	2.5	42	13.3
HSV0012	0	4	4	42.4	20.8
HSV0013	0.5	3	2.5	40.8	19.3
HSV0016	1	3	2	43.6	22.8
HSV0017	2.5	4.5	2	38.9	30.2
HSV0025	0	2.5	2.5	42.7	10.6
HSV0026	0.5	3.5	3	43.2	16.3
HSV0028	0.5	2.5	2	37.6	21
HSV0031	1	4	3	44.9	23.8
HSV0041	0	1.5	1.5	45.4	16.1
HSV0042	0.5	4	3.5	42.6	20.4
HSV0057	0	2	2	41.3	20.8
HSV0072	0	3	3	42.9	14.2
HSV0073	0	4	4	44	18.6
HSV0088	1	3.5	2.5	43	7.4
HSV0089	0.5	2.5	2	45.7	11.4
HSV0104	0.5	3	2.5	47	12.4
HSV0107	0	1.5	1.5	40.7	25.9
HSV0109	0	2.5	2.5	42.2	12.8
HSV0110	0	4	4	43.8	22.7
HSV0111	0	4	4	41.6	21
HSV0120	0	2.5	4.5	41	14.2
HSV0121	0	2.5	2.5	40.7	11
HSV0122	0	4	4	41.3	12.1
HSV0123	0	3.5	3.5	42.9	14.8
HSV0124	0	2.5	2.5	44.5	14.9
HSV0125	0	3.5	3.5	46.3	20.6
HSV0126	0	4	4	49.7	14.6
inc	1.5	4	2.5	53.2	12.4
HSV0201	0.5	4.5	4	45.1	16.2
HSV0202	0.5	4	3.5	45.8	16.9
HSV0205	1	4	3	42.1	22.7
HSV0206	0	7	7	44.1	15.4
HSV0207	0	4.5	4	47.4	13.2
HSV0208	0	4.5	4	41.1	7.5

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Total SiO2%
HSV0127	0	1.5	1.5	46.4	16.9
HSV0128	0	2	2	43.1	17.1
HSV0133	0.5	4	4	45.4	14
HSV0134	1	3.5	2.5	45.3	11.7
HSV0139	0.5	3.5	3	43.9	23.3
HSV0140	0.5	3.5	3	46.7	18.1
HSV0141	0.5	4	3.5	46.1	15.2
HSV0144	0	2.5	2.5	45.1	17.8
HSV0145	0.5	4	3.5	42.1	17.1
HSV0146	0.5	2.5	2	42	14.5
HSV0150	0	3	3	45.4	20
HSV0153	0.5	4.5	4	46.8	13.9
HSV0157	0	3.5	3.5	42.3	17.9
HSV0158	0	3.5	3.5	41.6	16.9
HSV0163	0.5	4.5	4	44.9	18.4
HSV0164	0	3.5	3.5	44	22.1
HSV0168	0	5	5	42.9	10.7
HSV0169	0	5	5	46.3	12.5
HSV0170	0	6	6	44.9	17.7
HSV0171	1	4	3	41.3	17.3
HSV0172	0	3	3	45.3	7.4
HSV0180	3.5	6.5	3	46.5	17.2
HSV0181	0.5	4	3.5	45	9.8
HSV0182	0.5	6.5	6	47.3	17.2
HSV0183	0.5	4	3.5	43.4	7.6
HSV0187	0.5	4	3.5	49.5	10.7
HSV0189	1	4.5	3.5	45.2	15.1
HSV0192	1	4.5	3.5	43.9	12.6
HSV0193	1	6.5	5.5	47.8	9.7
HSV0194	0.5	8	7.5	48	14.9
HSV0195	0.5	7	6.5	48.1	7.2
HSV0272	0.5	7	6.5	46.7	10.8
HSV0277	1	6	5	46.1	12
HSV0282	0.5	7.5	7	46.5	15.4
HSV0283	0.5	5	4.5	46.5	10.6
HSV0286	0.5	4.5	4	45.2	11
HSV0287	0.5	4.5	4	47.2	18

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Total SiO2%
HSV0213	0.5	4	**3.5**	**47.5**	14.9
HSV0215	0.5	3.5	**3**	**46.3**	17.7
HSV0218	0.5	6.5	**6**	**45.4**	10.8
HSV0219	0	6	**6**	**47.3**	16.9
HSV0220	0	10	**10**	**47.8**	10
inc	2	5.5	**3.5**	**52.2**	6.3
HSV0221	0.5	5.5	**5**	**42.2**	11.9
HSV0226	0	3.5	**3.5**	**40.4**	23.6
HSV0231	0	7	**7**	**50.7**	10.2
inc	1	5.5	**4.5**	**54.2**	7
HSV0232	0	7.5	**7.5**	**48.5**	13.8
inc	1	5	**4**	**52.9**	8.2
HSV0233	0.5	6.5	**6**	**45.6**	8.4
HSV0234	0.5	3.5	**3**	**46.6**	8.2
HSV0244	0	4.5	**4.5**	**46.2**	13.6
HSV0245	0	5.5	**5.5**	**47.6**	17.6
inc	1.5	4.5	**3**	**51.4**	12.5

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Total SiO2%
HSV0289	0.5	4.5	**4**	**43.6**	17.3
HSV0294	1.5	4.5	**3**	**41.8**	19.6
HSV0303	1	5	**4**	**45.2**	11.1
HSV0310	0.5	4	**3.5**	**50**	14
HSV0314	0.5	6	**5.5**	**43**	10.1
HSV0326	0.5	5	**4.5**	**47.9**	10.7
HSV0334	0.5	8.5	**8**	**43.3**	8.6
HSV0246	0.5	6.5	**6**	**44.2**	8.7
HSV0247	0.5	4.5	**4**	**46**	13.1
HSV0250	0.5	4	**3.5**	**46**	16.7
HSV0251	1	4.5	**3.5**	**45.7**	17.8
HSV0257	0.5	4	**3.5**	**46.1**	14.2
HSV0258	0.5	4	**3.5**	**47.7**	14.6
HSV0264	1	6.5	**5.5**	**49.1**	10.3
inc	2	3	**1**	**52.9**	7.7
HSV0265	0.5	5	**4.5**	**45.9**	13.6
HSV0271	0.5	4.5	**4**	**46.3**	15.9

Appendix 2: Total Drillhole Available Alumina & Reactive Silica Assay Data by Bomb Digest Method over Cardea 2 Bauxite Project *(using a >30% Available Al_2O_3 cut-off)*

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralisation Intersection (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Available Al_2O_3%	Reactive SiO_2%
HSV0016	439261	6512802	1.5	2.5	**1**	**45.4**	**34.5**	**8.1**
HSV0025	438824	6512724	0	2.5	**2.5**	**42.7**	**34.3**	**4.6**
HSV0031	439301	6512720	1	3.5	**2.5**	**45.1**	**33.9**	**4.5**
HSV0041	438864	6512643	0.5	2.5	**2**	**45.7**	**37.9**	**5.4**
HSV0072	438781	6512482	0.5	2.5	**2.5**	**43.6**	**33.2**	**5**
HSV0073	438859	6512481	1	3.5	**2.5**	**47**	**36.1**	**4.3**
HSV0088	438734	6512402	1	3	**2**	**43**	**32.6**	**2**
HSV0089	438823	6512402	1	3	**2**	**43**	**36.2**	**3.6**
HSV0090	438904	6512401	0.5	1.5	**1**	**41.5**	**34**	**5.2**
HSV0104	438780	6512319	0.5	2.5	**2**	**47.2**	**34**	**4.5**
HSV0108	439101	6512320	2	3	**1**	**41.8**	**33**	**5.6**
HSV0109	439180	6512319	0	1.5	**1.5**	**43.1**	**36.7**	**4.2**
HSV0110	439261	6512322	0.5	2.5	**2**	**45.8**	**34.9**	**5.1**
HSV0111	439340	6512321	1	3	**2**	**42.2**	**35.1**	**2.7**
HSV0120	438899	6512241	0.5	2.5	**1.5**	**45**	**36.3**	**3.8**
HSV0122	439060	6512240	1	4	**3**	**40.6**	**34.2**	**1.7**
HSV0123	439140	6512241	0.5	3	**2.5**	**43.9**	**36.1**	**4.2**

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralisation Intersection (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Available Al_2O_3%	Reactive SiO_2%
HSV0124	439223	6512241	0	2	**2**	**46.4**	**38.3**	**3.4**
HSV0125	439302	6512242	0	2	**2**	**49.7**	**35.8**	**2.3**
HSV0126	439379	6512243	1.5	3	**1.5**	**50.9**	**33.2**	**1.2**
HSV0127	439456	6512239	0	1	**1**	**47.7**	**42.1**	**5.5**
HSV0128	439539	6512241	0.5	2	**1.5**	**43.8**	**34.9**	**5**
HSV0133	438939	6512160	1.5	2.5	**1**	**45.9**	**31.7**	**5.8**
HSV0134	439021	6512163	1	3	**2**	**45.7**	**36.1**	**4**
HSV0139	439421	6512160	1	2	**1**	**43.2**	**30.8**	**6.5**
HSV0140	439501	6512162	1	2	**1**	**47.4**	**34.5**	**6.5**
HSV0141	439581	6512160	1	4	**3**	**46.6**	**34.1**	**3.4**
HSV0144	438895	6512080	0.5	2	**1.5**	**46.3**	**35**	**6.9**
HSV0146	439058	6512079	0.5	1.5	**1**	**43**	**32.4**	**6.7**
HSV0149	439297	6512079	0.5	1.5	**1**	**41.8**	**31.6**	**5.5**
HSV0150	439380	6512075	0.5	2	**1.5**	**46.4**	**33.4**	**6.6**
HSV0153	439620	6512080	1	3	**2**	**46.2**	**32.1**	**3.8**
HSV0163	439421	6512002	1	3	**2**	**45.9**	**31.9**	**6.8**
HSV0164	439500	6511998	1.5	2.5	**1**	**45.7**	**31.1**	**6.9**
HSV0168	438822	6511920	0.5	4.5	**4**	**43.5**	**34.6**	**2.6**
HSV0169	438903	6511917	0.5	3	**2.5**	**49.9**	**37.3**	**2.1**
HSV0170	438982	6511922	1	2.5	**1.5**	**47.5**	**31.8**	**3.9**
HSV0172	439140	6511918	0	3	**3**	**45.3**	**35.9**	**2.6**
HSV0180	438861	6511843	1	4	**3**	**45.5**	**38.5**	**3.5**
HSV0181	438939	6511838	1	3.5	**2.5**	**45.5**	**35.3**	**1.6**
HSV0182	439023	6511841	1	3	**2**	**45.6**	**30.6**	**2.4**
HSV0183	439094	6511841	0.5	4.5	**4**	**41.8**	**34.7**	**1.3**
HSV0187	439417	6511841	0.5	3	**2.5**	**50.3**	**36.3**	**2**
HSV0189	439578	6511840	1	2	**2**	**47**	**33.7**	**5.6**
HSV0192	438900	6511759	1	4	**3**	**44.1**	**33.1**	**4.2**
HSV0193	438982	6511759	1	5.5	**4.5**	**48.5**	**38.2**	**2.3**
HSV0195	439139	6511759	1	6.5	**5.5**	**48.8**	**37**	**1.6**
HSV0196	439218	6511761	0.5	3	**2.5**	**44.1**	**36.9**	**5.7**
HSV0201	439620	6511760	1	3	**2**	**47.4**	**33.8**	**5.4**
HSV0202	439699	6511759	1	3	**2**	**46.2**	**35**	**5.3**
HSV0203	439781	6511759	0.5	2.5	**1.5**	**47.3**	**33**	**5.8**
HSV0205	438939	6511680	1.5	4.5	**3**	**42**	**32.4**	**4.8**
HSV0206	439020	6511679	2	5	**3**	**45.1**	**34.6**	**2.7**
HSV0207	439098	6511681	1	2.5	**1.5**	**42.6**	**34.8**	**0.9**
HSV0208	439178	6511678	1.5	3	**1.5**	**42.4**	**36.4**	**4.1**
HSV0212	439499	6511677	1	3	**1.5**	**42.2**	**31.5**	**5.5**
HSV0213	439580	6511681	0.5	3.5	**3**	**48**	**36.5**	**3.9**
HSV0215	439738	6511680	1	2	**1**	**47.1**	**32.6**	**5.7**

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralisation Intersection (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Available Al_2O_3%	Reactive SiO_2%
HSV0218	438980	6511599	1	6.5	**5.5**	**45.9**	**36.4**	**1.7**
HSV0219	439058	6511600	3	5	**2**	**48.5**	**31.8**	**2**
HSV0220	439141	6511598	1	7	**6**	**50.3**	**33.1**	**1.2**
HSV0221	439218	6511601	1	5	**4**	**42.7**	**32.5**	**3.6**
HSV0226	439621	6511600	1.5	3.5	**2**	**45.2**	**33.4**	**7.5**
HSV0231	439021	6511520	1	6.5	**5.5**	**52.3**	**37.5**	**1.7**
HSV0232	439101	6511520	1	6.5	**5.5**	**49.4**	**38**	**1.8**
HSV0233	439181	6511519	1	6	**5**	**46.1**	**35.4**	**1.5**
HSV0234	439258	6511520	1	4	**3**	**46.6**	**39.9**	**3.1**
HSV0238	439578	6511519	2	3	**1**	**43.3**	**33.5**	**6.8**
HSV0239	439660	6511518	0	1.5	**1**	**44.8**	**36.4**	**5.8**
HSV0244	439059	6511440	1	4.5	**3.5**	**46.8**	**40.3**	**2**
HSV0245	439142	6511442	0.5	4.5	**4**	**49.1**	**35**	**1.9**
HSV0246	439220	6511438	0.5	4.5	**4.5**	**44.3**	**38**	**0.7**
HSV0247	439301	6511440	0.5	4	**3.5**	**46.7**	**36.9**	**4.3**
HSV0250	439541	6511441	1	2	**1**	**42.5**	**34.7**	**4.2**
HSV0250	439541	6511441	2.5	4	**1.5**	**47.4**	**39.6**	**6.5**
HSV0251	439621	6511440	1	4	**3**	**46**	**37.6**	**5.4**
HSV0252	439701	6511440	0	1.5	**1.5**	**43.9**	**34.9**	**5.2**
HSV0258	439179	6511359	1	4	**3**	**46.7**	**34.4**	**2.7**
HSV0259	439259	6511361	2.5	4.5	**2**	**43.2**	**33.7**	**2.3**
HSV0263	439583	6511360	3	4	**1**	**42.5**	**33.3**	**2.3**
HSV0264	439659	6511357	1.5	5	**4.5**	**49.7**	**39.6**	**2.6**
HSV0265	439736	6511360	0.5	3	**2.5**	**45.9**	**34.7**	**4.2**
HSV0266	439818	6511359	0.5	1.5	**1**	**46.9**	**34.3**	**4.5**
HSV0267	439901	6511356	1	2.5	**1.5**	**49.2**	**32.6**	**5.4**
HSV0268	439980	6511360	1	2.5	**1.5**	**48.7**	**34.3**	**9.4**
HSV0270	439140	6511278	0	1.5	**1.5**	**42.9**	**35**	**5.5**
HSV0271	439218	6511280	0.5	4	**3.5**	**46.5**	**38.6**	**4**
HSV0272	439300	6511280	0.5	5.5	**5**	**47.2**	**41**	**1.6**
HSV0273	439379	6511282	1	2	**1**	**45**	**32.8**	**4**
HSV0275	439539	6511279	1	3	**2**	**41.1**	**32.5**	**3**
HSV0277	439702	6511280	2	3.5	**1.5**	**46.9**	**32.3**	**4.8**
HSV0281	439185	6511200	1	2	**1**	**46.4**	**36**	**3.3**
HSV0282	439259	6511198	1	6.5	**5.5**	**47.4**	**37.8**	**2.6**
HSV0283	439342	6511199	0.5	4.5	**4**	**45.6**	**38.6**	**1.1**
HSV0286	439579	6511201	1	4	**3**	**45.2**	**38.4**	**3.1**
HSV0287	439660	6511200	1	3	**2**	**47.8**	**33.7**	**4.8**
HSV0288	439740	6511198	1	2.5	**1.5**	**46.5**	**34**	**5.8**
HSV0289	439223	6511119	0.5	3	**2.5**	**43.1**	**38.1**	**2.9**
HSV0290	439300	6511119	1	2	**1**	**40**	**34.9**	**3**

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralisation Intersection (m)	Total Al_2O_3%	Available Al_2O_3%	Reactive SiO_2%
HSV0291	439378	6511119	1	2	**1**	**46**	**33**	**5.8**
HSV0294	439622	6511126	2	3	**1**	**41.9**	**30.9**	**7.3**
HSV0295	439271	6511040	1	2.5	**1.5**	**44.4**	**35.2**	**2.6**
HSV0301	439469	6510959	0.5	1.5	**1**	**40.4**	**34.2**	**4.7**
HSV0303	439349	6510881	1	4	**3**	**45.4**	**38.4**	**1.9**
HSV0304	439430	6510880	2	5	**3**	**42.7**	**35.3**	**4.8**
HSV0310	439629	6510798	0.5	2	**1.5**	**52.8**	**48.1**	**3.5**
HSV0314	439667	6510718	1	4	**3**	**44.9**	**37.7**	**3.3**
HSV0318	439710	6510639	0.5	2	**1.5**	**44.2**	**31.8**	**2.7**
HSV0324	440470	6510557	3	4.5	**1.5**	**46.3**	**33.7**	**7.7**
HSV0326	439554	6510482	0.5	3.5	**3**	**49.7**	**42.1**	**3.7**
HSV0328	439708	6510478	0.5	2	**1.5**	**45.8**	**34.1**	**3.5**
HSV0334	439601	6510399	0.5	4	**3.5**	**41.3**	**34.3**	**1.1**
HSV0335	439681	6510400	1.5	2.5	**1**	**42.7**	**34.7**	**3.5**
HSV0337	439841	6510398	0.5	1.5	**1**	**45.3**	**31.3**	**5.3**
HSV0344	439642	6510319	0.5	2	**1.5**	**41.4**	**31.4**	**4.6**

Appendix 3: Total Drill Collar

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0001	6512880	439140	265	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0002	6512880	439220	266	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0003	6512882	439299	268	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0004	6512877	439380	269	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0005	6512879	439461	268	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0006	6512880	439545	268	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0007	6512880	439619	267	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0008	6512881	439700	266	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0009	6512798	438699	270	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0010	6512800	438784	273	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0011	6512796	438860	270	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0012	6512800	438941	268	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0013	6512798	439019	268	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0014	6512795	439100	270	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0015	6512798	439178	271	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0016	6512802	439261	270	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0017	6512799	439339	272	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0018	6512800	439418	272	VAC	-90	360	7

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0019	6512801	439500	271	VAC	-90	360	9
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0020	6512803	439579	272	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0021	6512801	439657	270	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0022	6512798	439738	268	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0023	6512718	438660	270	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0024	6512724	438743	277	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0025	6512724	438824	278	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0026	6512722	438901	275	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0027	6512721	438981	274	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0028	6512719	439059	276	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0029	6512721	439142	277	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0030	6512719	439220	277	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0031	6512720	439301	276	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0032	6512721	439382	275	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0033	6512720	439462	276	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0034	6512721	439545	275	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0035	6512721	439622	274	VAC	-90	360	9.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0036	6512721	439701	272	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0037	6512721	439778	270	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0038	6512639	438620	270	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0039	6512639	438706	280	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0040	6512638	438783	283	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0041	6512643	438864	282	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0042	6512639	438939	281	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0043	6512639	439018	283	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0044	6512643	439097	284	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0045	6512639	439178	286	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0046	6512643	439259	282	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0047	6512641	439338	279	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0048	6512640	439417	279	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0049	6512641	439501	279	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0050	6512641	439581	278	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0051	6512636	439658	276	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0052	6512641	439740	275	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0053	6512641	439821	272	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0054	6512560	438650	276	VAC	-90	360	1.5

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0055	6512564	438739	285	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0056	6512563	438816	287	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0057	6512561	438900	286	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0058	6512560	438982	288	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0059	6512557	439050	291	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0060	6512557	439143	294	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0061	6512560	439222	289	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0062	6512561	439302	284	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0063	6512560	439381	283	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0064	6512560	439462	283	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0065	6512561	439541	282	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0066	6512560	439620	281	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0067	6512559	439702	279	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0068	6512560	439779	277	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0069	6512561	439861	275	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0070	6512485	438625	272	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0072	6512482	438781	285	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0073	6512481	438859	286	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0074	6512482	438941	289	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0075	6512478	439022	294	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0076	6512481	439101	297	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0077	6512481	439180	295	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0078	6512481	439261	289	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0079	6512479	439341	288	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0080	6512479	439421	289	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0081	6512479	439501	285	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0082	6512483	439579	286	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0083	6512478	439658	284	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0084	6512481	439737	282	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0085	6512479	439816	281	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0087	6512399	438658	268	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0088	6512402	438734	279	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0089	6512402	438823	281	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0090	6512401	438904	286	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0091	6512402	438980	292	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0092	6512399	439061	297	VAC	-90	360	4

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0093	6512402	439141	300	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0094	6512400	439221	296	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0095	6512399	439300	295	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0096	6512401	439377	297	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0097	6512400	439463	291	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0098	6512400	439540	289	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0099	6512400	439620	289	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0100	6512399	439703	288	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0101	6512398	439779	286	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0102	6512402	439864	282	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0104	6512319	438780	274	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0105	6512320	438859	279	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0106	6512320	438938	286	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0107	6512319	439019	292	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0108	6512320	439101	297	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0110	6512322	439261	301	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0111	6512321	439340	302	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0112	6512324	439424	300	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0113	6512323	439498	295	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0114	6512320	439578	291	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0115	6512321	439660	286	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0116	6512319	439740	286	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0117	6512320	439817	286	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0120	6512241	438899	279	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0121	6512242	438985	285	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0122	6512240	439059	291	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0123	6512241	439140	296	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0124	6512241	439223	299	VAC	-90	360	8.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0125	6512242	439302	299	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0126	6512243	439379	299	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0127	6512239	439456	299	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0128	6512241	439539	297	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0129	6512239	439622	291	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0130	6512240	439704	287	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0133	6512160	438939	278	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0134	6512163	439021	285	VAC	-90	360	5

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0135	6512160	439102	291	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0136	6512157	439182	296	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0137	6512159	439261	297	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0138	6512163	439342	296	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0139	6512160	439421	294	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0140	6512162	439501	292	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0141	6512160	439581	290	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0142	6512161	439661	287	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0143	6512163	439742	282	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0144	6512080	438895	270	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0145	6512082	438981	280	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0146	6512079	439058	287	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0147	6512080	439139	293	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0148	6512079	439220	297	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0149	6512079	439297	296	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0150	6512075	439380	293	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0151	6512080	439460	289	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0152	6512079	439542	286	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0153	6512080	439620	283	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0154	6512080	439697	279	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0155	6511998	438782	274	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0156	6512000	438860	274	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0157	6512001	438942	277	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0158	6511993	439022	283	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0159	6511997	439098	290	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0160	6511997	439176	296	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0161	6511999	439260	298	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0162	6512001	439341	296	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0163	6512002	439421	291	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0164	6511998	439500	286	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0165	6512001	439581	281	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0166	6512001	439661	276	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0167	6512000	439740	272	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0168	6511920	438822	281	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0169	6511917	438903	281	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0170	6511922	438982	283	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0171	6511923	439062	289	VAC	-90	360	6.5

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0172	6511918	439140	295	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0173	6511921	439226	299	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0174	6511922	439301	299	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0175	6511916	439381	296	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0176	6511918	439458	290	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0177	6511920	439538	285	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0178	6511919	439619	280	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0179	6511919	439702	275	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0180	6511843	438861	288	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0181	6511838	438939	287	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0182	6511841	439023	289	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0183	6511841	439094	294	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0184	6511837	439178	300	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0185	6511838	439259	302	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0187	6511841	439417	297	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0188	6511841	439503	290	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0189	6511840	439578	285	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0190	6511840	439659	279	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0191	6511838	439740	272	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0192	6511759	438900	294	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0193	6511759	438982	292	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0194	6511759	439063	294	VAC	-90	360	9.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0195	6511759	439139	299	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0196	6511761	439218	303	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0197	6511762	439303	306	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0198	6511762	439380	303	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0199	6511760	439459	298	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0200	6511761	439543	291	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0201	6511760	439620	285	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0202	6511759	439699	280	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0203	6511759	439781	275	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0204	6511758	439861	269	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0205	6511680	438939	299	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0206	6511679	439020	298	VAC	-90	360	9.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0207	6511681	439098	299	VAC	-90	360	10.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0208	6511678	439178	303	VAC	-90	360	10.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0209	6511677	439263	308	VAC	-90	360	9

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0210	6511678	439342	309	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0211	6511678	439416	306	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0212	6511677	439499	300	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0213	6511681	439580	292	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0214	6511679	439661	286	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0215	6511680	439738	280	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0216	6511678	439819	274	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0218	6511599	438980	303	VAC	-90	360	10
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0219	6511600	439058	302	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0220	6511598	439141	304	VAC	-90	360	11.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0221	6511601	439218	308	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0222	6511600	439300	312	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0223	6511601	439380	312	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0225	6511599	439542	299	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0226	6511600	439621	292	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0227	6511598	439699	287	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0228	6511597	439781	283	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0229	6511600	439859	275	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0231	6511520	439021	305	VAC	-90	360	9.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0232	6511520	439101	305	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0233	6511519	439181	308	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0234	6511520	439258	312	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0235	6511521	439338	314	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0236	6511518	439421	312	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0237	6511518	439499	306	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0240	6511519	439738	287	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0241	6511519	439820	276	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0244	6511440	439059	307	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0245	6511442	439142	307	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0246	6511438	439220	311	VAC	-90	360	8.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0247	6511440	439301	314	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0248	6511441	439380	314	VAC	-90	360	8.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0249	6511441	439459	309	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0250	6511441	439541	302	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0253	6511442	439779	285	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0254	6511448	439860	277	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0257	6511360	439099	308	VAC	-90	360	5

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0258	6511359	439179	308	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0259	6511361	439259	310	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0260	6511361	439340	312	VAC	-90	360	9
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0261	6511359	439421	309	VAC	-90	360	8.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0262	6511360	439500	303	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0263	6511360	439583	296	VAC	-90	360	10
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0264	6511357	439659	290	VAC	-90	360	8.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0265	6511360	439736	285	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0266	6511359	439818	280	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0270	6511278	439140	306	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0271	6511280	439218	305	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0272	6511280	439300	306	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0274	6511283	439460	303	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0275	6511279	439539	297	VAC	-90	360	9
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0276	6511279	439621	291	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0277	6511280	439702	286	VAC	-90	360	8.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0278	6511279	439781	281	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0279	6511279	439860	274	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0281	6511200	439185	301	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0282	6511198	439259	301	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0283	6511199	439342	302	VAC	-90	360	9
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0285	6511199	439498	298	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0286	6511201	439579	293	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0287	6511200	439660	287	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0288	6511198	439740	281	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0289	6511119	439223	297	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0290	6511119	439300	299	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0291	6511119	439378	300	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0292	6511122	439460	299	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0293	6511120	439542	297	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0294	6511126	439622	291	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0295	6511040	439271	297	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0296	6511040	439353	300	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0297	6511039	439431	301	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0298	6511038	439510	301	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0299	6510957	439314	299	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0300	6510960	439392	303	VAC	-90	360	6

Company	Hole Id	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (m)	Drill Type	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0301	6510959	439469	305	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0302	6510960	439550	306	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0303	6510881	439349	302	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0304	6510880	439430	307	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0305	6510878	439508	311	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0306	6510880	439589	312	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0307	6510798	439389	306	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0308	6510799	439470	313	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0309	6510799	439552	317	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0310	6510798	439629	317	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0311	6510720	439433	311	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0312	6510722	439510	317	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0314	6510718	439667	322	VAC	-90	360	7.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0315	6510639	439472	312	VAC	-90	360	4.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0316	6510639	439551	319	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0317	6510638	439632	322	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0318	6510639	439710	323	VAC	-90	360	5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0319	6510560	439511	312	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0320	6510562	439587	317	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0321	6510562	439670	320	VAC	-90	360	4
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0322	6510560	439751	322	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0326	6510482	439554	309	VAC	-90	360	5.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0327	6510479	439631	313	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0328	6510478	439708	316	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0329	6510477	439790	318	VAC	-90	360	3.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0334	6510399	439601	308	VAC	-90	360	10.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0335	6510400	439681	311	VAC	-90	360	7
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0336	6510404	439755	314	VAC	-90	360	6
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0337	6510398	439841	313	VAC	-90	360	3
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0344	6510319	439642	309	VAC	-90	360	6.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0345	6510320	439719	311	VAC	-90	360	8
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0347	6510320	439879	304	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0354	6510239	439681	311	VAC	-90	360	2.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0355	6510231	439754	309	VAC	-90	360	1.5
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0363	6510161	439800	305	VAC	-90	360	2
Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture	HSV0364	6510157	439877	301	VAC	-90	360	2

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 nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Cardea 2 bauxite areas were sampled using vacuum ("**VAC**") drilling by Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture on a nominal 80m by 80m grid. In total of 316 holes were completed totalling 1,564 m over the current tenure area. Holes were drilled vertical to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drill hole collars in the supplied database have been accurately located with coordinates in MGA94 grid system. Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 6m in depth. All drill samples were collected at 0.5m intervals. Whole samples were taken when sample return was less than 2kg. A twin riffle splitter was used for samples weighing more than 2kg, with one split collected in a calico bag for analysis and the remainder dropped on the ground. Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.
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).*	Yearlong Drilling Pty Ltd completed the VAC drilling program. The primary method of drilling has been VAC drill rig utilising a 45mm drill bit.
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.*	All samples were weighed. This provides an indirect record of sample recovery. All vacuum samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. Geologists comment when recovery is poor or ground conditions are wet. Drilling has been with rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Chip sample recovery was generally not logged. No relationships between sample recovery and grades exist.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	Logging has been completed for all VAC drilling including rock type, grain size, texture, colour, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	written for many intervals. All logging was of a level sufficient in detail to support resource estimation. Historic holes have been logged at 0.5m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation and texture and any other notable features. Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the bauxite minerals present.
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.*	The vacuum samples for each 0.5 metres of drilling are split once through a riffle splitter and collected into a calico bag at the drill site. All 1m VAC samples are collected at the rig. Typically, entire samples were analysed, however those weighing more than 2kg were split using a twin riffle splitter (50:50) used at the rig. All samples were dry. Samples were submitted to Nagrom, Laboratory in Perth for a variety of analysis techniques. Samples were dried in a convection oven for 12 hours at 105°C. Dried samples were weighed to determine that they were less than 2kg. Any overweight samples were crushed to -6.3mm if necessary, then split to less than 2kg. Samples were then pulverised in a vibrating disc LM-5 pulveriser to produce a 160µm pulp. These pulps were split into 200g samples for retention and analysis. Laboratory standards taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. Field QC procedures involved the use of coarse standards, and field duplicates. The field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:100 and have accurately reflected the original assay. A recognised laboratory has been used for analysis of samples. The standards are not certified and have no expected value, but the material is homogeneous and produced repeatable results. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the bulk tonnage mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for bauxite. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the bulk tonnage mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for bauxite.
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.*	Analysis of VAC samples was undertaken by Nagrom Laboratories, Perth, WA. Principal bauxite components of alumina, silica, iron, titania, and a suite of trace elements were analysed by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry ("**XRF**") at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. Loss on ignition was determined gravimetrically after heat exposure at 1,000C. Samples returning greater than or equal to 27% total alumina underwent low temperature caustic (148°) bomb digestion (BOMB) for analysis by ICP-OES using 1.0 ± 0.04g samples to determine available alumina and reactive silica, and X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF) to determine total Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, SiO_2, TiO_2 and a variety of trace elements. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, laboratory duplicates and pulp repeats. The field duplicates have accurately reflected the original assay. The QAQC results confirm the suitability of the drilling data for use in the 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.*	There have been no twinned holes drilled at this point, although there is very closely spaced drill grade control at various orientations drilling that confirms the continuity of mineralisation. Recovered vacuum samples are generally composed of gravel, pisolites, or clay and no visual distinction can consistently be made between 'bauxite ore' and barren material. All assay results returned in digital files from Nagrom laboratory which confirmed the mineralised intersections recorded in the Cardea 2 database. Geologists logged all drill samples at the rig, with a minimum logging interval of 0.5m. All logging data was captured directly into laptops to ensure consistency of coding and minimise data entry errors. Logging was described using the BRL Bauxite Logging Codes preloaded into the data logger. Where samples returned values of less than 27% total alumina, no BOMB digest was carried out. A multiple linear regression analysis was performed to produce calculated values for both available alumina and reactive silica. Calculated values make up 25% of the samples at Cardea 2. Comparisons between actual and calculated values show a very good correlation for available alumina and a reasonable correlation for reactive silica showing a slight

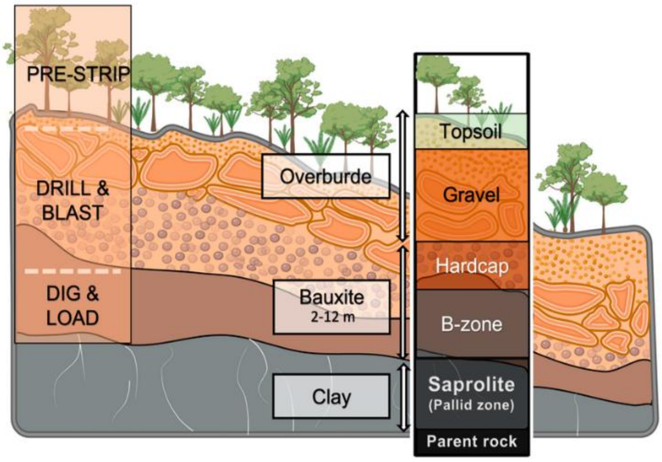
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bias at higher grades. Only 2% of calculated values occur within the Cardea 2 mineralisation wireframe. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly form the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation. 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.*	Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 6m in depth and drilled vertically through the predominantly flat lying laterite. Topographic surface based on Landgate topography series containing 5m contour data. This was supplemented by using RTK surveyed points and drillhole collars recorded by BRL. All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy. All data used in this report are in: • Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) • Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA), Zone 50.
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.*	The nominal drill hole spacing is on a staggered regular 80m by 80m grid. The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the estimation of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Drill hole sampling was at even 0.5m lengths so no compositing was carried out. All previously reported sample/intercept composites have been length weighted.
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 holes are drilled vertical, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the flat-lying mineralisation. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and was 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.*	No audits or reviews have been carried out.

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.*	On the 3rd April 2025, Western Australia Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety ("**DEMIRS**") granted Exploration Licences over the Cardea's 2 Bauxite Project (E70/6702). No known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements at this stage.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	From 2010 to 2012, Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture carried out an intensive bauxite exploration which included Geological Mapping, Aerial Photography and VAC Drilling. Overall positive results from the drilling programs were concluded with further access being sought to extend the definition of bauxite occurrence.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Bauxite intersected is typical of that seen in number of Darling Range deposits, representing a profile of weathering and alteration, of apparently in-situ material, separated by a thin clay or saprolite interval from the underlying ancient granite and gneiss of the Yligarn Craton. Resultant bauxite zones occur as flat lying tabular bodies, often pod like in nature. The bauxite development within the province has a close relationship with the escarpment that marks the Darling Fault. The typical bauxite profile in the Darling Range varies depending on the basement over which it is developed. The most widespread basement and host to most of the known resources is coarse-grained Achaean granite. The typical bauxite profile on granite consists of: • **Loose overburden of soil and pisolitic gravels.** This ranges in thickness from 0 to 4m and averages about 0.5m • **Duricrust (known also as hard cap)** - It ranges from 0 to typically 1-2m in thickness but maybe as thick as 5m over the mafic basement at Mt Saddleback. This material is part of the ore sequence of the operating mines. The textures in the duricrust include tubular and brecciated,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		however in almost all examples there is a degree of pisolitic development with gibbsite cutins surrounding an iron rich core. • **Friable fragmental zone.** Within the known bauxite mining areas of the Darling Range a substantial proportion of the ore occurs in a loose non-cemented friable fragmental zone. This is typically 2-3m thick, however it may be up to 10m thick on granitic basement and 20m thick in the Mt Saddleback area over mafic basement. This zone is generally an orange, brown (apricot) colour and has a chaotic mix of gibbsite nodules and pisoliths in a sandy matrix. • **Basal Clay (also described as mottled zone or saprolite).** The basal clay forms the footwall to the bauxite deposits. The contact between the friable bauxite and basal clay is often seen as a sharp increase in clay and hence reactive silica. The basal clay grades down from a mottled colour with common iron oxides to white clay with relict granitic texture. 
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.*	Appendix 1 shows Total Alumina Drilling Intersections and Appendix 2 highlights the Total Drillhole Available Alumina & Reactive Silica Assay Data by Bomb Digest Method. The drill hole information has been inserted and tubulated within Appendix 3 Easting and Northing coordinates are all referenced to Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 ("**GDA94**"), Map Grid of Australia ("**MGA**") projection, Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Aggregate intercepts are not incorporated. All sampling intervals are at even 0.5m intervals. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
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').*	All drill holes are vertical and intersect the mineralisation orthogonally The bauxite lodes are flat lying following the profile of the gently undulating topography. The vertical drill holes through the horizontal bauxite mineralisation results in true widths being recorded.
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.*	Refer to figures in the current announcement
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant results above the stated reporting criteria have previously been reported, not just the higher-grade intercepts.
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.*	Groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-*	Planned further work includes additional drilling to test the western portion of the bauxite areas previously untested.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	All data is managed in-house by Western Yilgarn. Historical data has been digitised from Mines Department open file records, checked and validated and merged into the relevant data tables in the database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Mineral Resource Competent Person has not visited the site. Mr Gillman, Competent Person ("**CP**"), will conduct a site visit when appropriate as part of the ongoing exploration programs.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The project is positioned within the Archaean southwest Province of the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The tenements cover gneissic granitoid intrusions with cataclastic textures and minor rafts of banded quartz-feldspar-biotite garnet gneiss along its western boundary. Lateritic weathering products dominate the topographically higher parts of the tenement. Previous exploration by Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture Pty Ltd established the presence of aluminium enriched laterite. Mineralisation is pervasive in the upper lateritic profile as a result of supergene enrichment processes thus resulting shallow flat-lying geometry. There is no structural control on the mineralisation. There is a high confidence level in the geological interpretation and that of the mineralisation.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Most of the Al_2O_3 mineralisation has been identified in three separate flat-lying irregular ovoid bodies that extend from the surface to an average depth of 2m.

Zone	Max Northing Extent (m)	Average Easting Extent (m)	Area (m^2)	Volume (m^3)
Cardea 2	3,400	1,100	6,792,600	14,795,000
Total		**1,100**	**6,792,600**	**14,795,000**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	

Resource Constraints

Resource constraints were developed by interpretation of the drilling data in conjunction with mapped laterites. Most of the drilling was carried out on a 200 x 200m square pattern. The resource boundaries generally do not exceed more than 200m from the holes at the margins of the resource.

Grade composites were extracted for each of the resource domains.

Prospect	No. Composites	Mean (Al_2O_3%)	Minimum (Al_2O_3%)	Maximum (Al_2O_3%)
Cardea 2	3,845	32.58	5.25	56.67
Total	**3,845**			

Estimation Parameters

Prospect	Top Cut	Search Ellipse			Samples Used		Estimation Type
		x	y	z	min	max	
Cardea 2	none	135	135	1	4	10	OK

Block Model

Because of the widespread nature of the resources, three separate block models were utilised. Block model details are summarised below:

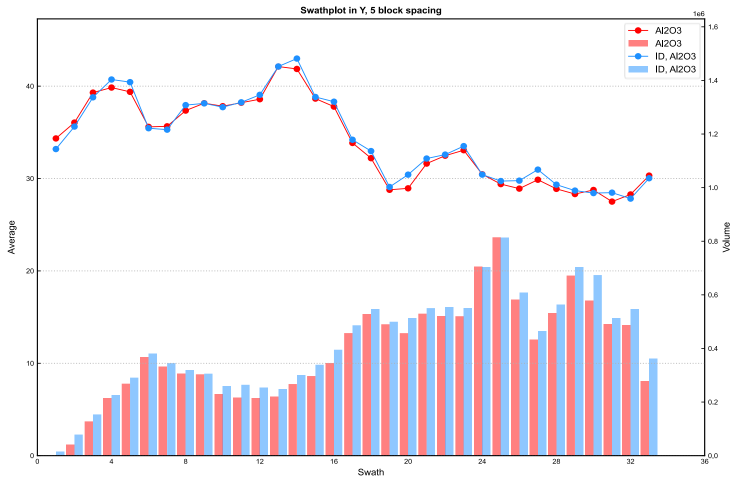
Prospect	Base Point			Boundary Size		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
Cardea 2	437900	6,519,000	380	2100	3420	105

Validation

The modelled grades were checked for potentially over-estimation by comparing the input grades with modelled grades by utilising swath plots (see below). The input grades were compared with the ID2 (reported) grade and kriged modelled grades. The validation plots show that:

- The ID2 and kriged estimates correlate well
- The modelled grades correlate well with the input data

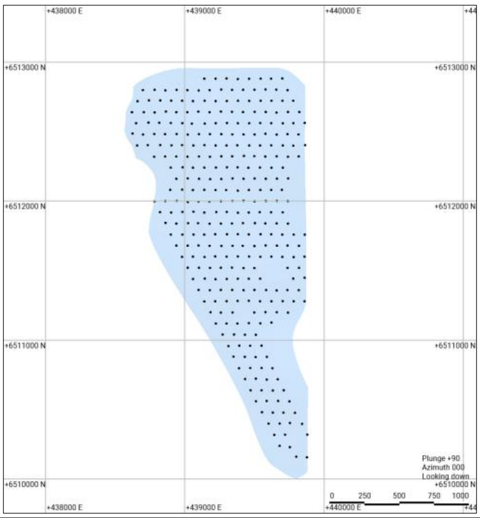
In conclusion, it is apparent that the estimation is reliable.



ID2 versus Ordinary Kriged Swath Plot – Cardea 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The mineral resource estimates have been reported above a cut off of 25% Al_2O_3. This cut off is a commonly used cut off for similar deposits at the current aluminium price, mining and processing costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	Grades and geometry are amenable to conventional open cut mining. The resource is reported on a global basis. No pit optimisations have been carried out.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Western Yilgarn has not undertaken its own metallurgical test work. However, Iron Mountain Mining Ltd ("**IRM**") submitted bulk samples to Independent Metallurgical Operations P/L and Amdel Laboratories P/L for metallurgical analysis in 2010. (*ASX Announcement 9th March 2011: Iron Mountain Mining Ltd (ASX: IRM) Metallurgical Study Report Wandoo Bauxite Project).* In addition to XRF analysis, dry and wet screening was undertaken to determine whether the Wandoo bauxites were amenable to beneficiation by the removal of silica rich fractions. Particle size analysis identified high silica levels below 1mm with removal of this fraction being best achieved by wet screening *(ASX Announcement 9th March 2011: Iron Mountain Mining Ltd (ASX: IRM) Metallurgical Study Report Wandoo Bauxite Project).* The benefits were consistent across all composites and included: • Available Alumina recovery of over 88% • Upgrade to between 49-50% Al_2O_3 • Available Alumina in excess of 38% • A modest reduction in Reactive Silica to approximately 3.5% • Available Alumina to Reactive Silica ratio (AvAl/RSx) of almost 11 Of significance is the improvement in both the Alumina to Silica ratio and the Available Alumina to Reactive Silica ratio as both are considered critical determinants for alumina refineries and are used as a guide to assess the economic potential of bauxite deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Gravity Separation Test were also included Bench scale jig tests were also conducted on -6.3mm/+1mm fraction. Although the results from this test work vary significantly according to the amount of free iron and silica in each composite, the upgrades compare favourably with those achieved by wet screening albeit with a reduced mass recovery. Further testing will be required before any definitive conclusions can be made (ASX Announcement 9th March 2011: Iron Mountain Mining Ltd *(ASX: IRM) Metallurgical Study Report Wandoo Bauxite Project*). Currently, preliminary jig test work appears to be effective. Based on the Cardea 2 area, the available alumina grades are considered high. Reactive silica is below the 4 to 5% dry-weight percent that is implied to have a significant negative effect on Bayer process reagent consumption. Low silica sources within the deposit could also be blended with higher silica resources to produce acceptable process products.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The deposit is in an area of Western Australia that has numerous mining operations, open-cut, and any proposed mine would comply with the well-established environmental laws and protocols in the Darling Range area of WA.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	The tonnage factor of 1.6 is based on dry bulk densities. A bulk density value of 1.6, which were adopted from historic resource estimation work, are consistent with those of laterite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The resource is classified as Inferred. There is high confidence in the geological interpretation, and the input data, which is wholly historic in origin, has been checked and is considered to be reliable. The results reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. Extrapolation of the inferred boundary is limited to between 80m and 200m from the drillhole data. This is illustrated the plan view diagrams below: 
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal review has been undertaken, and no material issues were identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or*	Confidence in the estimate is reflected in the Mineral Resource Classification. The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	