

Yandal West - Gradient Array IP Survey Identifies 7 High Priority Anomalies at the Ives Find Prospect

- A Gradient Array IP Survey has been completed over an area of 2.4 km by 1.2 km at Ives Find.
- Seven coincident resistivity and chargeability anomalies, indicative of quartz silica alteration and sulphide, have been identified that are supported by gold-bearing quartz veins from historical sampling.
- It is important to note that the central parts of these new anomalies have not been previously drilled, so now represent high priority targets.
- The coincident resistivity-chargeability anomalies are open to the northwest and the southeast.
- These anomalies which occur both within and on the contact of the Ives granite have characteristics of other granitic intrusive-hosted deposits in WA and are exciting prospects for the company.
- One additional chargeability anomaly is located to the west of the granite intrusive contact has also been identified, which warrants further investigation.
- Further geophysical work will be planned to extend GAIP survey to the northwest and an upcoming Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey to refine depth and orientation.
- These results will be combined with soil samples, to prioritise drill targets for the next drill campaign.
- Albion is on track for a mid-year drill campaign.
- Albion is also awaiting results from a second GAIP survey grid at the Barwidgee fault, which is also highly prospective.

Albion Resources Limited (“Albion” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the results of new Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Survey at the Ives Finds prospect area on Albion’s Yandal West Gold Project located in the highly prospective Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia’s Northeastern Goldfields.

Albion’s CEO, Peter Goh, commented:

“The Gradient Array IP survey results are highly encouraging, highlighting seven significant, largely untested anomalies, and trends that reinforce the prospectivity of the Ives Find area. We are eagerly anticipating the soil sample results, and the additional IP surveys, which will provide crucial insights and guide our upcoming drill campaign, which should commence mid-year.”

Ives Find IP Survey Results

Albion Resources recently completed a Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey covering 2.4 km by 1.2 km grid at the Ives Find Prospect. The survey used 50m station and dipole spacing with 100m receiver line spacing.

The survey was designed to detect resistivity anomalies (suggesting quartz) and chargeability anomalies, (indicating semi-sulphides), which are promising indicators of gold mineralisation, particularly when they align. These findings will be instrumental in shaping the upcoming drill campaign, set to begin mid-year.

Resistivity Results

The resistivity survey is designed to detect quartz veins and silicification that are commonly associated with gold mineralisation in the Yandal Greenstone Belt. Figure 1 highlights resistivity anomalies across Ives Find, with the pink denoting the highest resistivity.

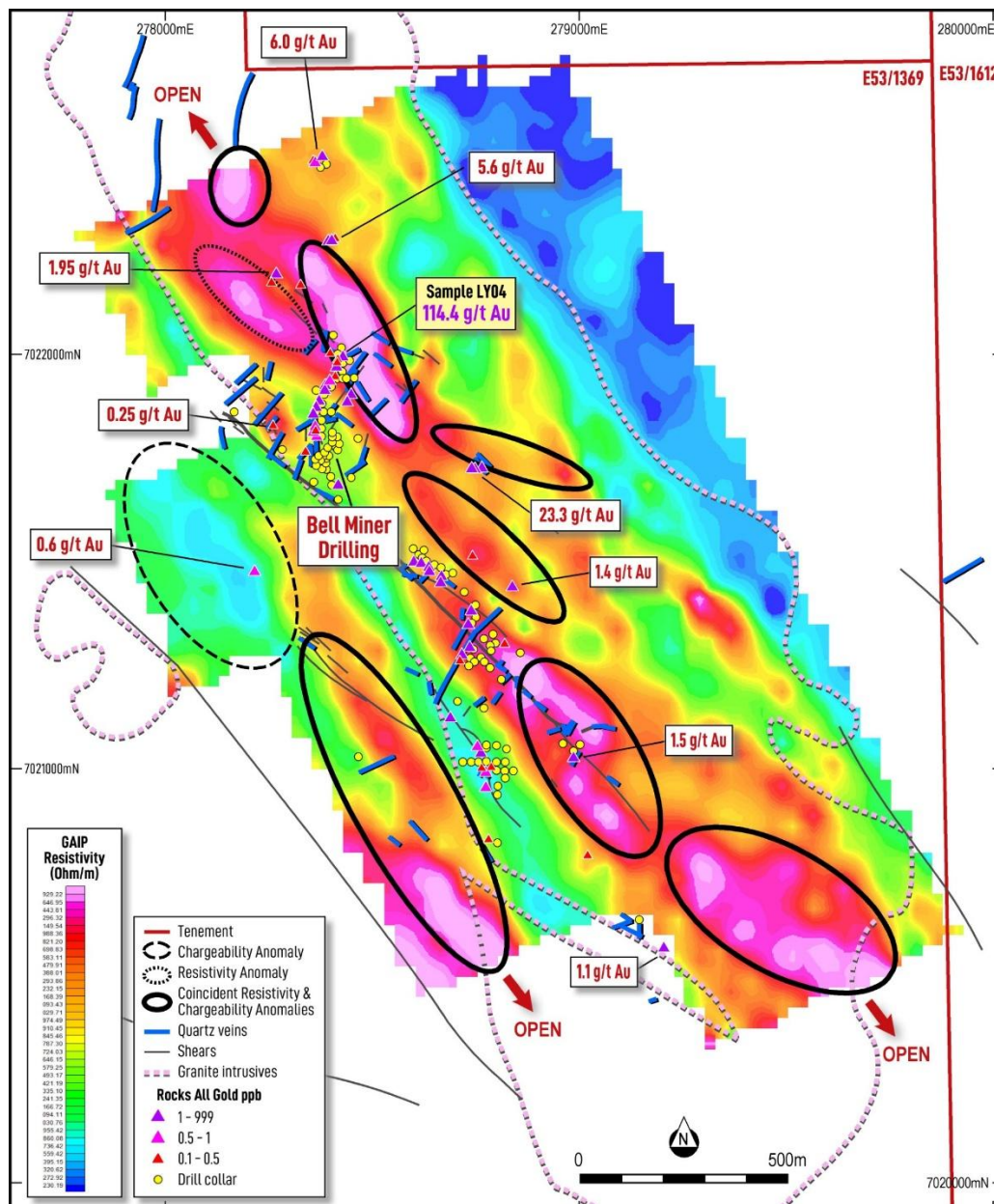


Figure 1: GAIP Resistivity Image showing the Ives Granite contacts, historical mapping for quartz veins and structures as well as rock assays >0.1 g/t Au and recent ALB rock sample LY04.

Resistivity Results - Key Findings

- A variable 2.5 km long northwest trend of resistivity anomalies that obliquely crosscuts the Ives Find granite plus one area along the southwestern contact.
- The resistivity anomalies are open to the northwest and southeast.
- Eight new resistivity anomalies have been identified (as shown by black and black dotted circles in Figure 1), all previously undrilled within the central parts of the anomalies.
- Seven of these resistivity anomalies coincide with the chargeability* anomalies (as shown by the black circles in Figure 1 & 2). *More information on chargeability described in the next section

- Historical mapping of northwest and northeast trending quartz veins and structures in the central and western portions of the Ives Granite are mapped within or close to the resistivity anomalies, reinforcing the validity of the data.
- Historical rock assays show elevated gold in northwest and southeast trending quartz veins, partially coinciding with resistivity anomalies, further, reinforcing the validity of the data.
- The southeast anomaly located along the contact of the granite is extremely encouraging, showing similarities to Yandal Resources's Siona discovery. The anomaly along the southwestern contact of the granite is also worthy of further investigation.
- The undrilled area north of Bell Miner is a compelling drill target strongly supported by surface assays up 5.6 g/t at surface (see Figure 1).

Chargeability Results

The chargeability survey was designed to detect disseminated sulphide that is commonly associated with gold mineralisation in the Yandal Greenstone Belt. Figure 2 demonstrates the chargeability over Ives Find, with the pink denoting the highest chargeability.

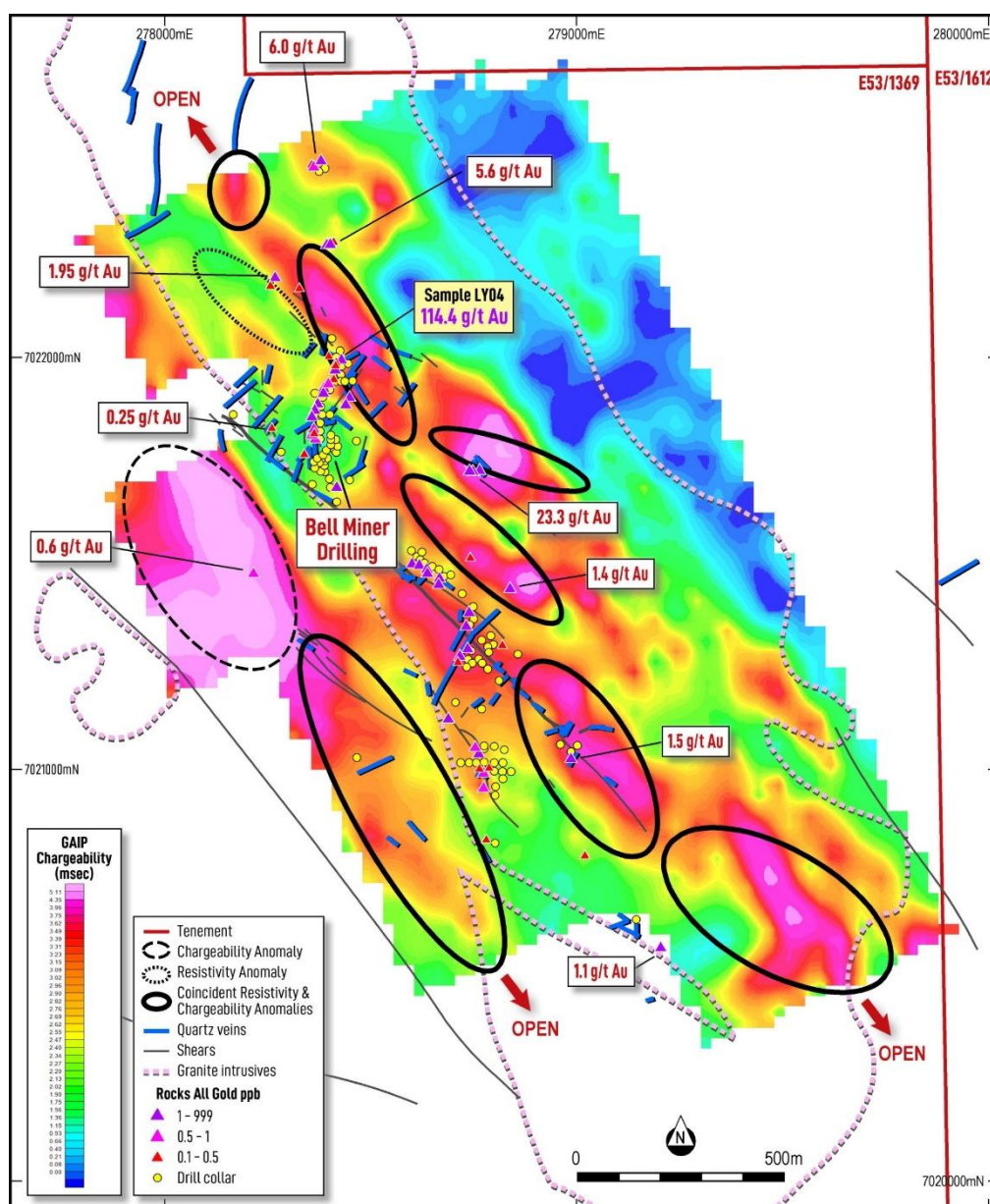


Figure 2: GAIP Chargeability Image showing the Ives Granite contacts, historical mapping for quartz veins and structures as well as rock assays >0.1 g/t Au and recent ALB rock sample LY04.

Chargeability Results - Key Findings

- Seven chargeability anomalies have been identified that are coincident and sub-parallel trends to the resistivity (as shown by the black circles in Figure 2) that occur within or along the contacts of the granite.
- Coincident chargeability-resistivity anomalies are open to the southwest and northwest (Figure 2).
- The strongest, central portions of each of the seven anomalies have not been drill tested.
- Historical rock assays of elevated gold in rocks chips are partially coincident with at least four of the coincident chargeability-resistivity anomalies. Including up to 23.3 g/t Au associated with one of the strongest chargeability anomalies which greatly enhances the prospectivity of this target area (Figure 2).
- During recent field work by Albion, one rock chip sample was taken of one of the known quartz veins at the Bell Miner workings (LY04 in Figure 2 and 3) with gossanous sulphide containing and returned assays of 114.4 g/t Au, 45.8 g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu, 0.25% Pb and 0.53% Zn (See Figure 2 and Table 1). This is explained in more detail below.
- One additional strong unexplained chargeability anomaly extending over 500m has been located to the west of the granite (marked by the dash black circle outside the granite in Figure 2). A historical rock sample from the area returned 0.6 g/t Au which supports the prospectivity of the area. Although this does not coincide with a resistivity anomaly, it warrants further investigation.

Rock Chip Sample by Albion

During recent fieldwork Albion took one sample of one of the known gold-bearing quartz veins at the historical Bell Miner workings. The purpose of this sample is to confirm if there is gold associated with the quartz and sulphide material in order to better understand the mineralisation style for geophysical and geochemical exploration purposes. The assay results from the lab confirmed the rock chip contained gossanous sulphide and returned 114.4 g/t Au, 45.8 g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu, 0.25% Pb and 0.53% Zn (See Figure 3 and Figure 1 and 2 for the location).



Figure 3: Photograph of sample LY04 of quartz veins with gossanous disseminated sulphide that assays 114.4 g/t Au, 45.8 g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu, 0.25% Pb and 0.53% Zn (Table 1).

This work confirms that quartz veins with high grade gold are certainly coincident with sulphide some of which is rich in base metals and even silver. This is an important observation since it shows the association between gold with quartz silica, detected by IP resistivity, and sulphide, detected by IP chargeability. This will also help guide Albion as the company leverages off soil samples and historical rock chips to identify drill targets.

Conclusion

The new IP targets, especially the coincident resistivity-chargeability anomalies and gold-bearing surface veins, mark an exciting development for Albion. They reveal significant potential at the Ives Find prospect, extending beyond the known mineralised area.

At Ives Find, seven anomalies have been identified which have not been adequately drill tested in the past. Anomalies along the granite contact are highly promising and comparable to Yandal Resources' Siona discovery. Importantly, the anomalies within the granite are also highly prospective, as observed in other granite intrusive hosted Archean terrain deposits in Western Australia such as De Grey Mining's Hemi discovery.

The Next Steps

- Extend the IP survey to the northwest to capture additional data toward the granite contact.
- Conduct dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) surveys over specific anomalies to assess their depth, enhancing drill planning.
- Evaluate pending soil assay results, which will guide drill targeting.
- Continue evaluating soil sampling and geophysical surveys, including GA IP and DDIP, along the Barwidgee Fault to uncover further targets.
- Finalise drill targets, for a mid-year drill campaign.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Leo Horn. Mr Horn is an independent consultant and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Horn has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Mr Horn consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: New Rock Assay by Albion from the historical Ives Find gold workings

Sample	East	West	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb%	Zn%	Bi ppm	Te
LY04	278417	7021971	114.441	45.8	0.33	0.25	0.53	23.72	16.8

Table 2: Significant Historical Rock Assays at Ives Find >0.1 g/t Au

SampleID	East	North	RL	Grid	Au g/t
IFSR109	278743.95	7021728.08	543.68	GDA94_51S	23.3
10474	278746	7021729	543.68	GDA94_51S	18.15
IFSR042	278617.99	7021500.08	540.68	GDA94_51S	16.1
IFSR009	278370.92	7021891.1	543.66	GDA94_51S	12.3
IFSR006	278357	7021863	542.75	GDA94_51S	10.6
IFSR039	278635.95	7021490.09	540.68	GDA94_51S	9.99
IFSR047	278716.93	7021276.04	539.64	GDA94_51S	8.96
IFSR010	278386	7021922	544.06	GDA94_51S	6.17
IFSR040	278623.94	7021495.09	540.68	GDA94_51S	6.1
IFSR289	278378	7022483	542.5	GDA94_51S	6.03
IFSR076	278395.93	7022276.05	543.5	GDA94_51S	5.63
IFSR022	278449.93	7021907.01	544.66	GDA94_51S	5.33
IFSR021	278440	7021890	544.442	GDA94_51S	4.77
IFSR055	278739.91	7021387.06	540.81	GDA94_51S	4.26
IFSR036	278665	7021460	540.13	GDA94_51S	3.7
IFSR044	278601.94	7021503.01	540.58	GDA94_51S	3.63
IFSR077	278403.94	7022278.08	543.627	GDA94_51S	3.59
IFSR037	278665	7021468	540.13	GDA94_51S	3.2
IFSR110	278424.99	7021997.02	545.29	GDA94_51S	2.89
IFSR038	278639	7021483	540.68	GDA94_51S	2.66
10473	278765	7021731	543.54	GDA94_51S	2.6
IFSR053	278730.93	7021350.1	540.59	GDA94_51S	2.55
IFSR046	278733	7021296	540.18	GDA94_51S	2.46
IFSR008	278363	7021877	542.75	GDA94_51S	2.4
IFSR019	278400	7022038	545.22	GDA94_51S	2.29
IFSR080	278267.93	7022197.09	542.7	GDA94_51S	1.95
IFSR103	278688.97	7021126.02	538.18	GDA94_51S	1.67
IFSR031	278985.91	7021028.05	536.48	GDA94_51S	1.47
IFSR034	278837.98	7021444.1	541.26	GDA94_51S	1.39
IFSR028	278763	7021043	537.75	GDA94_51S	1.27
IFSR015	278413.95	7021975.1	545	GDA94_51S	1.25
418358	278417.617	7021689.19	539.5	GDA94_51S	1.24
IFSR035	278661	7021454	540.13	GDA94_51S	1.07
IFSR501	279205	7020570	530.19	GDA94_51S	1.07
IFSR011	278388	7021930	544.06	GDA94_51S	1.05
IFSR079	278365	7022465	542.52	GDA94_51S	0.92
IFSR005	278364.95	7021829.03	542.21	GDA94_51S	0.85
IFSR002	278359	7021814	541.76	GDA94_51S	0.83
10460	278732	7021364	540.59	GDA94_51S	0.73
IFSR001	278363.92	7021809.06	541.76	GDA94_51S	0.71
IFSR012	278396	7021942	544.43	GDA94_51S	0.69
418357	278417.617	7021689.19	539.5	GDA94_51S	0.679
418468	278216.616	7021477.189	533.82	GDA94_51S	0.63
IFSR107	278774.96	7020994.08	537.138	GDA94_51S	0.59

SampleID	East	North	RL	Grid	Au g/t
10414	278772.94	7020956.02	536.685	GDA94_51S	0.58
IFSR027	278755	7021057	537.75	GDA94_51S	0.55
IFSR078	278410	7022282	543.537	GDA94_51S	0.5
IFSR288	278361	7022469	542.09	GDA94_51S	0.49
IFSR043	278602	7021499	540.58	GDA94_51S	0.46
IFSR007	278361	7021874	542.75	GDA94_51S	0.41
IFSR100	278736	7021369	540.81	GDA94_51S	0.37
IFSR067	278779.92	7021000.04	537.154	GDA94_51S	0.33
IFSR291	278257	7022177	542.856	GDA94_51S	0.28
IFSR054	278725.92	7021341.04	540.59	GDA94_51S	0.27
10410	278778.92	7020831.1	535.109	GDA94_51S	0.26
IFSR020	278338	7021767	540.73	GDA94_51S	0.26
IFSR073	278259.96	7021832.06	540.21	GDA94_51S	0.25
IFSR004	278367	7021820	542.21	GDA94_51S	0.24
IFSR048	278709	7021266	539.64	GDA94_51S	0.22
IFSR106	278762.95	7021010.05	537.21	GDA94_51S	0.19
IFSR023	278331	7022167	543.61	GDA94_51S	0.18
IFSR003	278367	7021820	542.21	GDA94_51S	0.16
IFSR101	278821	7021304	540.19	GDA94_51S	0.16
IFSR016	278418	7021984	545	GDA94_51S	0.15
IFSR070	278399	7022003	545.16	GDA94_51S	0.15
10464	278741	7021516	542.53	GDA94_51S	0.13
IFSR013	278411	7021953	544.75	GDA94_51S	0.13
IFSR329	278721	7021279	539.64	GDA94_51S	0.13
IFSR105	278786	7021009	537.23	GDA94_51S	0.12
IFSR307	279018	7020792	533.68	GDA94_51S	0.12

10 April 2025

Appendix A

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement. Historical rock chips are collected from outcrop using hammer and the location recorded using GPS. Approximately 1kg of sample was placed in a calico bag and submitted for assay. Rock assay by Albion was one 500g sample taken from the old Ives Find working for the sole purpose of characterising the multi-element geochemistry
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this announcement.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock sample taken by Albion logged in detail for lithology, veining, alteration, and sulphide/gossan recorded. • Descriptions of historical rock sampling not found
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling reported in this announcement. • The Albion sample is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed for the sole purpose of characterising the multi-element geochemistry • Historical sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed to determine if quartz veins are gold-bearing to assist in exploration targeting work
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical rock assays were conducted by Bureau Veritas Minerals ("BVM"), Canning Vale

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>WA was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis, an accredited laboratory and analysed using 40g fire assay for total separation of Gold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New assay from Albion conducted by Intertek Genalysis in Perth by 50g lead collection fire assay for gold analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and multi elements by Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration results. Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 51
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were taken at selected quartz vein outcrops and workings were observed in outcrop. Further sampling work is required to establish continuity of mineralisation. GAIP survey conducted at 50m station and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>dipole spacing and 100m line receiver spacing which is considered appropriate for detecting quartz vein systems that are known to be dominated in a north-northwest strike direction</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement. Rock samples were taken at selected quartz vein outcrops and workings were observed in outcrop. Rock sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed to determine if quartz veins are gold-bearing to assist in exploration targeting work GAIP survey conducted at 50m station and dipole spacing and 100m line receiver spacing which is considered appropriate for detecting quartz vein systems that are known to be dominated in a north-northwest strike direction
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albion maintains sample security of all rock samples taken on the project
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Yandal West Project is located 70km south-east of Wiluna, WA. The tenements within the project are listed below <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>GTE Ownership</th><th>Area (Ha)</th></tr><tr><td>E53/1369</td><td>Great Western Exploration Limited</td><td>24/09/2026</td><td>100%</td><td>2446</td></tr><tr><td>E53/1612</td><td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited</td><td>17/10/2025</td><td>80%</td><td>2446</td></tr><tr><td>E53/1816</td><td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited</td><td>3/2/2025*</td><td>80%</td><td>1222</td></tr></table> <p><i>*E53/1816 extension application was submitted before the deadline in Jan 2025 and extension confirmation is pending. License expenditure commitments all in good standing for E53/1816</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">GTE has 80% ownership tenements E 53/1612 and E 53/1816 (20% Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd).On 28 November 2024, the Company announced that it entered into a binding tenement purchase agreement (Agreement) to acquire an interest in three contiguous tenements which make up the Yandal West Gold Project, from Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company acquired an 80% interest in E53/1612 and E53/1816, and a 100% interest in E53/1369. Completion of the	Tenement	Holder	Expires	GTE Ownership	Area (Ha)	E53/1369	Great Western Exploration Limited	24/09/2026	100%	2446	E53/1612	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited	17/10/2025	80%	2446	E53/1816	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited	3/2/2025*	80%	1222
Tenement	Holder	Expires	GTE Ownership	Area (Ha)																		
E53/1369	Great Western Exploration Limited	24/09/2026	100%	2446																		
E53/1612	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited	17/10/2025	80%	2446																		
E53/1816	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited	3/2/2025*	80%	1222																		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Agreement occurred in January 2025 and the tenements are in the process of being transferred to the Company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenement is within the Determined Kultju (Aboriginal Corporation) Native Title Claim with whom GTE have an executed Regional Land Access Agreement. Land access agreement with Barwidgee Pastoral Lease. No other encumbrances are known. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical rock sampling work reported in this announcement was completed by Great Western Exploration and subsidiary Vanguard Resources as well as previous explorers Great Central Mines.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is located within sheared lodes within a granitic host, along a contact with Archean Greenstone.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement. Metal equivalents were not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 1 and 2 that show the IP and geochemistry data reported in this announcement
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024 and 10 February 2025 Figures 1 & 2 only show assays >0.1 g/t Au it is not practical to show the other assays <0.1 g/t. The purpose of the plot is not to indicate the average grade of all the veins in the area but to show where gold-bearing veins are located in relation to the new IP anomalies reported in this announcement for exploration targeting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		purposes only
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024 and 10 February 2025 IP Survey conducted by Khumsup utilised Gradient Array (GDD Rx-16) Inline-Offset PD/DD (GDD Rx-16/32) and Khumsup High-Power & GDD Transmitter with the following layout characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical Technique: Time Domain Induced Polarisation / Resistivity Array Type: Gradient Array Program Size: 41 x 1.30 km lines – total 53.3 lkm Receiver Dipole Spacing: 50m Receiver Station Spacing: 50m Receiver Line Spacing: 100m Receiver Line Direction: 0660 (Local Grid North = MGA 3360) Transmitter Dipole Spacing: 3,300m Transmitter Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base)
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work at Ives Find once the GAIP and DDIP is complete comprises waiting on soil results, GAIP survey at Barwidgee Fault, then targeting work leading onto an aircore and RC drill program See diagrams within main body of announcement.