High-grade gold intercepts identify new target at Goongarrie

Highlights

86 gold gram metre intercept confirms historical intercepts at *Duke of York* with:

12m @ 7.2g/t gold including 4m @ 19.4g/t gold

37 gold gram metre intercept reveals promising new Target, named *Duchess* with:

20m @ 1.9g/t gold including 8m @ 3.8g/t gold

Cazaly Resources Limited (ASX: CAZ, Cazaly, or the Company) is pleased to announce that all composited sample assays have been returned for the initial RC drilling campaign completed at the *Goongarrie Gold Project*.

Cazaly's Managing Director, Tara French comments: *"I am very pleased that our first pass drill results have confirmed the historical drilling at Duke of York with 12m @ 7.2g/t, and our scout holes have successfully identified a new gold target at Duchess. 4m @ 19g/t and 8m @ 3.8g/t gold is a great start to our work on the ground at Goongarrie. Although it's early days, with this new drilling information and reprocessed geophysics we are building our knowledge base in the area. Our upcoming aircore campaign will be an excellent preliminary test for new targets over 5 strike kilometres*

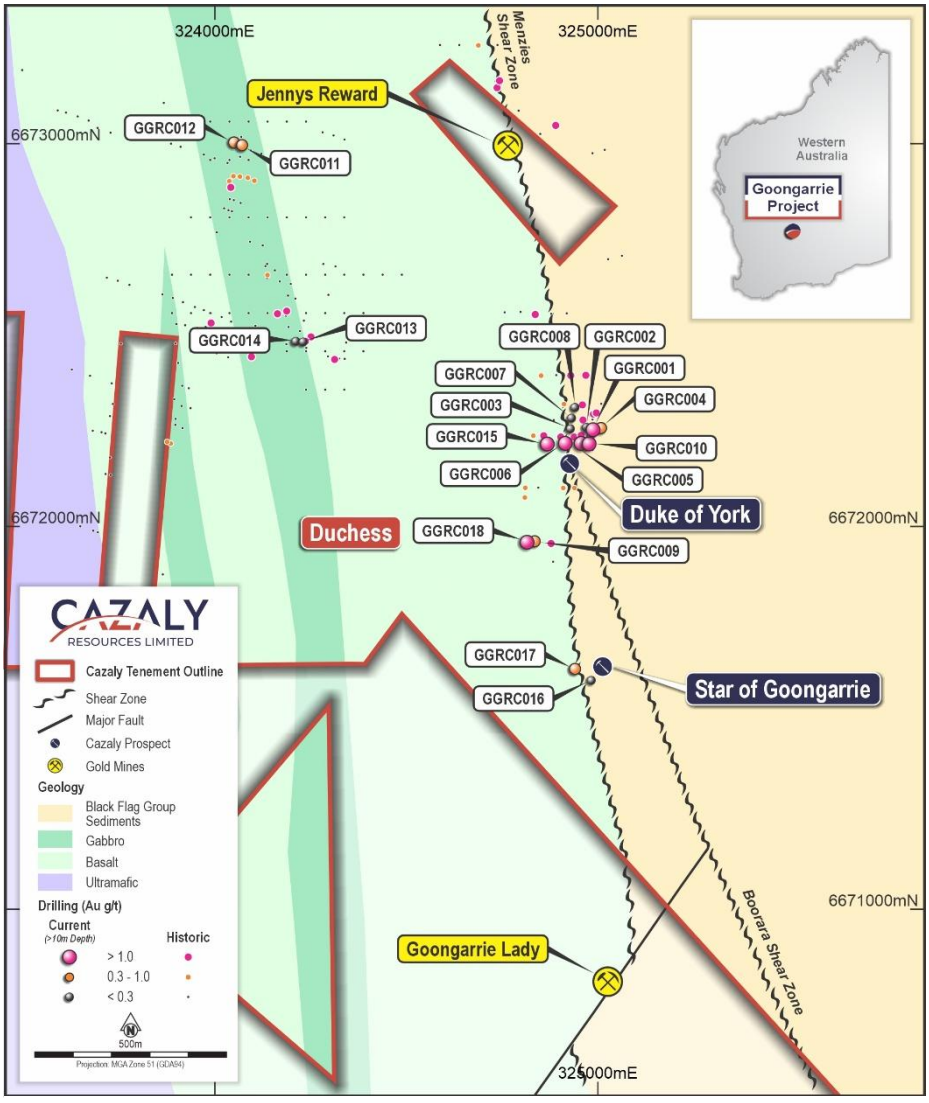

Figure 1. RC Drill collar locations and max gold.

along the Menzies and Boorara Shear zones. We are just starting to uncover how much gold this belt has to offer."

The first RC campaign was completed at Goongarrie in late June. Eighteen holes were drilled for 1,917m (Figure 1, Appendix 1 & 2) to validate and follow up historical intercepts and test other prospective areas for gold mineralisation. The drilling was also designed to provide sufficient information to inform the next phase of RC drilling.

Table 1. Anomalous Intercepts above 0.3g/t Au

Prospect	Hole ID	m From	m To	Interval m	Au ppm	Au gram metres
Duke of York	GGRC001	16	20	4	0.6	2.3
Duke of York	**GGRC004**	**24**	**36**	**12**	**7.2**	**86.4**
	includes	*24*	*28*	*4*	*19.4*	*77.6*
Duke of York	GGRC005	28	36	8	0.7	5.4
Duke of York	GGRC005	40	44	4	1.4	5.8
Duke of York	**GGRC005**	**60**	**64**	**4**	**3.6**	**14.4**
Duke of York	GGRC006	28	32	4	0.8	3.2
Duke of York	GGRC006	36	40	4	0.5	1.9
Duke of York	GGRC006	108	112	4	1.6	6.4
Duchess	GGRC009	84	88	4	0.5	1.8
Duchess	GGRC009	92	96	4	0.3	1.3
Duke of York	**GGRC010**	**32**	**36**	**4**	**4.6**	**18.4**
Masons Flat	GGRC011	24	32	8	0.5	4.3
Masons Flat	GGRC012	56	60	4	0.5	2.0
Duke of York	GGRC015	92	96	4	0.4	1.6
Duke of York	**GGRC015**	**100**	**104**	**4**	**2.7**	**11.0**
Duke of York	GGRC015	168	172	4	2.2	8.7
Star of Goongarrie	GGRC017	28	36	8	0.5	4.0
Star of Goongarrie	GGRC017	100	104	4	0.8	3.4
Duchess	**GGRC018**	**104**	**124**	**20**	**1.9**	**37.4**
	includes	*116*	*124*	*8*	*3.8*	*30.4*

Duke of York prospect

The validity of anomalous gold mineralisation in historical drilling at *Duke of York* including 13m @ 3.5g/t Au and 4m @ 2.7g/t Au was confirmed with recent shallow RC drill intercepts including 12m @ 7.2g/t Au in GGRC004; and 4m @ 4.6g/t Au in GGRC010. Drilling samples were collected and assayed at 4m composited intervals, and anomalous gold intercepts are reported above. All anomalous gold intercepts will be further assayed using 1m spit samples that were collected at the time of drilling, to better define and characterise the mineralised zones.

Shallow gold mineralisation at *Duke of York* is associated with redox boundaries and some supergene enrichment and lateral dispersion can be expected in these zones. Primary gold mineralisation at *Duke of York* is associated with quartz veining, biotite-chlorite-sericite alteration, and sulphides, mostly within sheared mafic units. Mineralised quartz veins dip 70 degrees to the west. *Duke of York* drill sections (Figures 2 & 3) are shown below. Drilling indicates gold mineralisation along the mafic/sedimentary contact at Duke of York is strike limited to the north,

however there is potential for further gold mineralisation to the south and west hosted within an ultramafic unit (GGRC015).

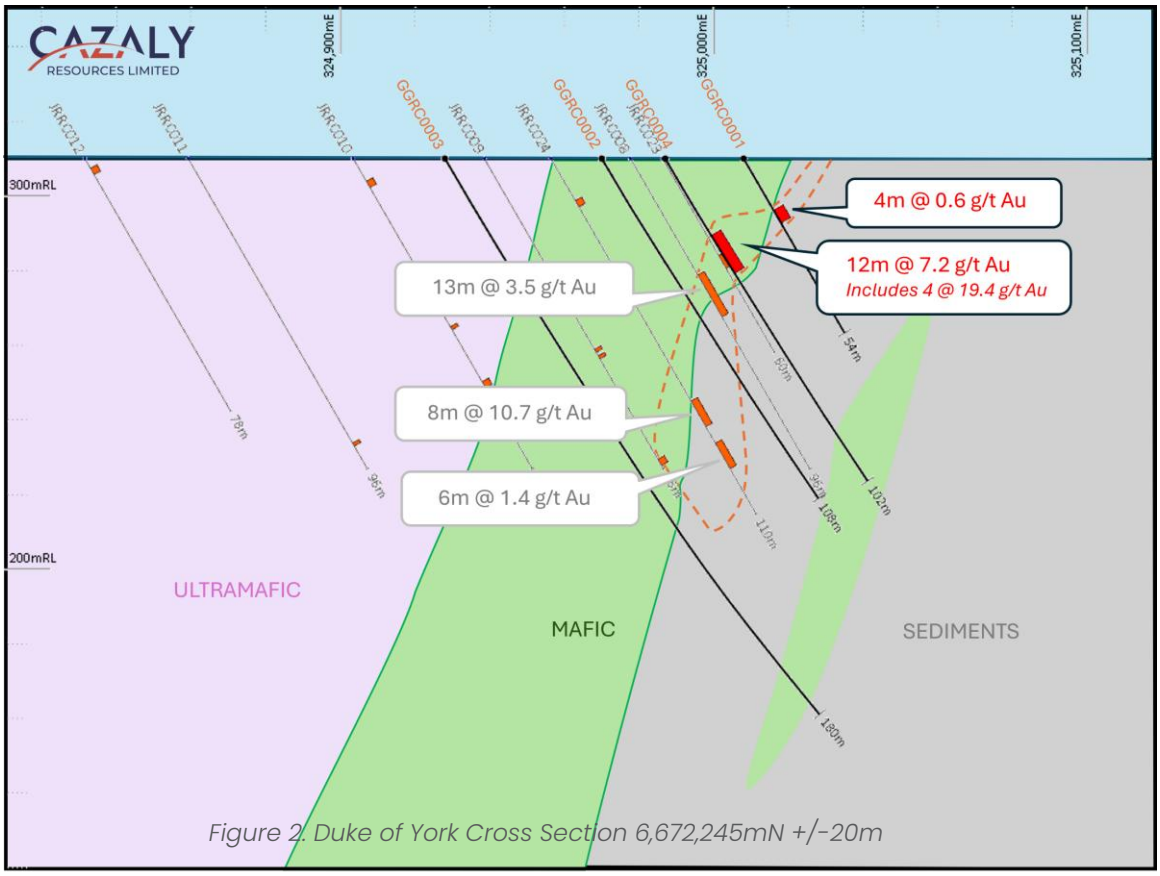

Figure 2. Duke of York Cross Section 6,672,245mN +/-20m

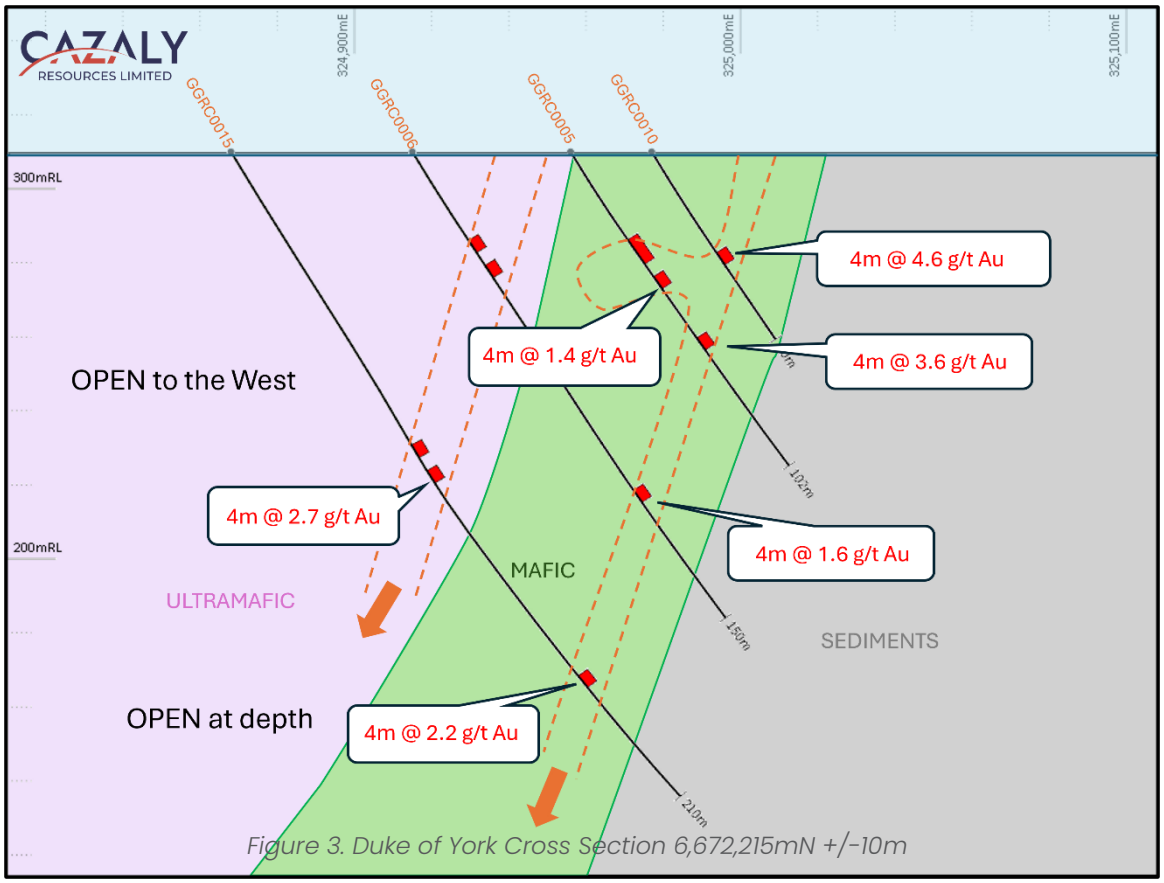

Figure 3. Duke of York Cross Section 6,672,215mN +/-10m

Duchess prospect

A zone of structural complexity adjacent to a magnetic high and a single historical drill hole with anomalous gold intercepts, located 300m southwest of *Duke of York*, was also tested with two drill holes. Initially, GGRC009 was drilled to a depth of 120m and intersected a significant zone of sericite alteration, and sulphides (pyrite/pyrrhotite) with fine quartz veining parallel to shearing within an ultramafic unit. A second hole was drilled to test this at depth, GGRC018, returned 20m @ 1.9/t Au, including 8m @ 3.8g/t Au (Figure 4). Cazaly has named this new prospect *Duchess*. This mineralisation is open along strike and down dip. Further work will be planned at Duchess to define the extent of gold mineralisation. There is also evidence of gold mineralisation within this ultramafic unit, located 255m to the north on the most southern line drilled at Duke of York in GGRC015. This indicates there is substantial area of potential for further gold mineralisation within this ultramafic unit to the west of existing drilling at *Duke of York*.

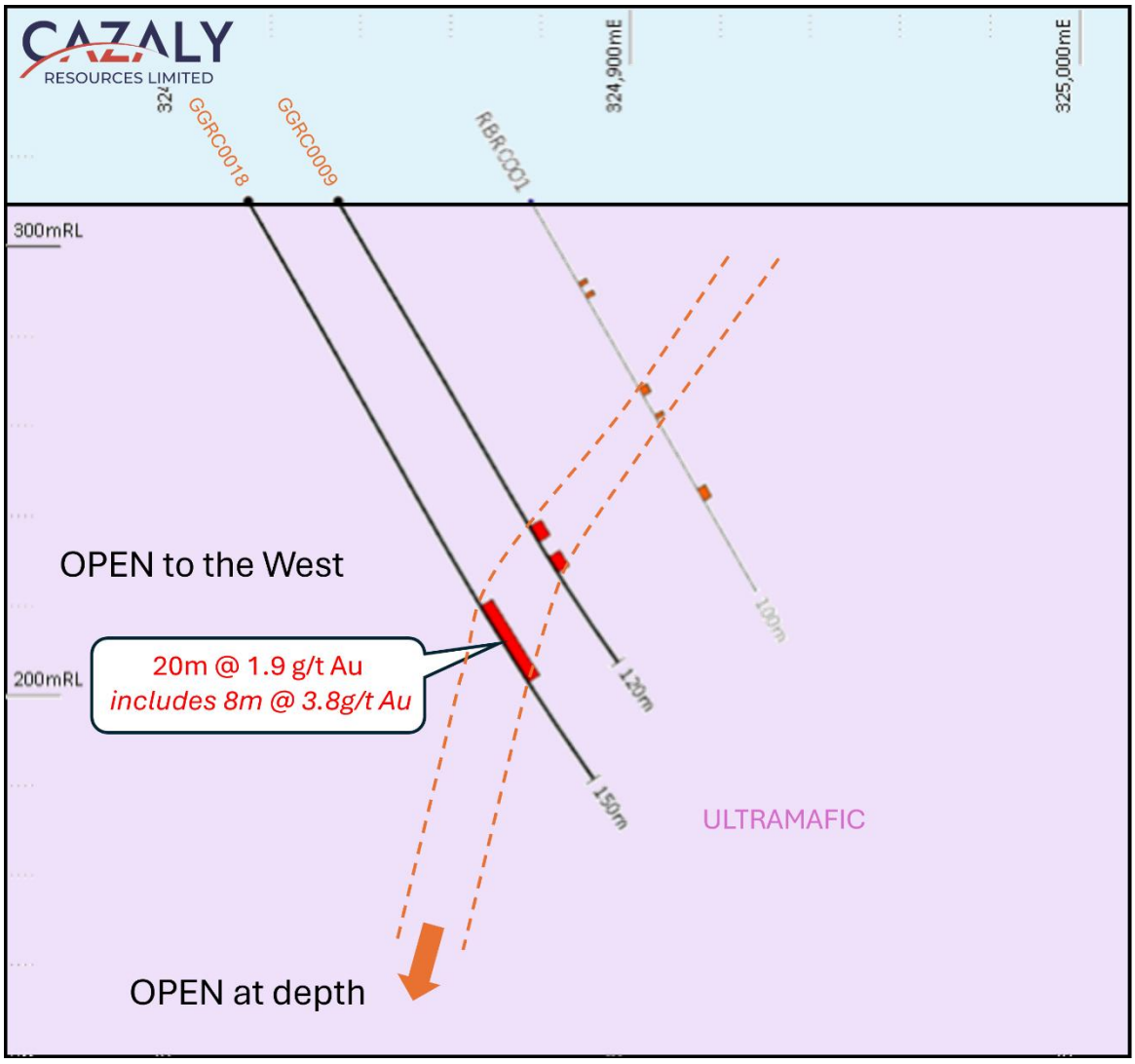

Figure 4. Duchess Cross Section 6,671,960mN +/-20m

Geophysics

Recently reprocessed aeromagnetics have highlighted the structural complexities around a string of magnetic highs near the Boorara Shear Zone and Black Flag Group contact, along the trend from Goongarrie Lady to Jenny's Reward (Figure 5). Each of these structurally complex zones adjacent to the magnetic highs are associated with gold mineralisation at Jenny's Reward gold mine, Duke of York, the newly identified Duchess, and Goongarrie Lady gold mine.

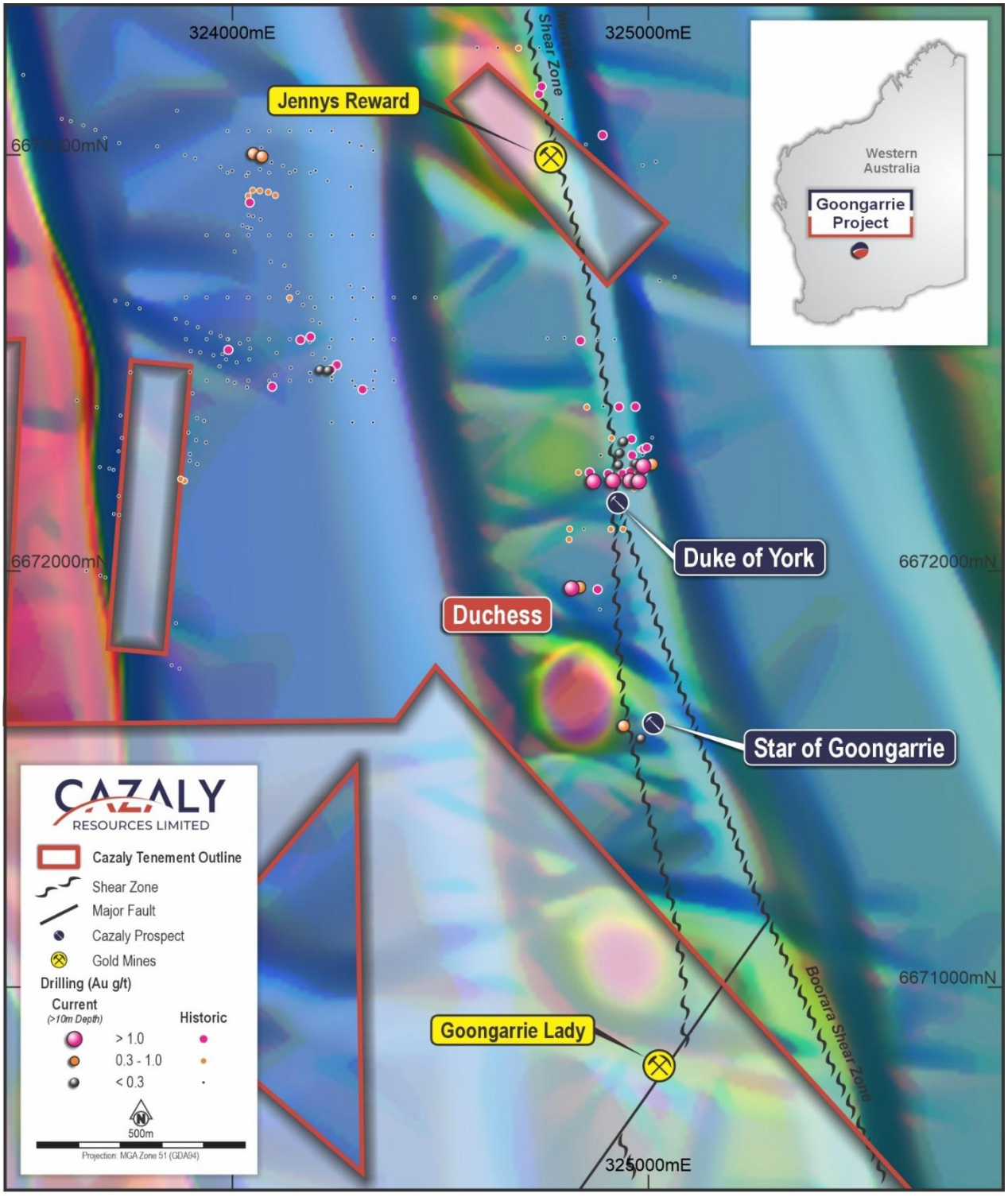

Figure 5. Reprocessed aeromagnetics TMI (transparent) overlayed by RTP Structures.

The new aeromagnetic data processing (Appendix 3) was completed across the entire Goongarrie tenement package and has highlighted cross cutting structures and inflections that were not visible on the original aeromagnetic datasets. This new data requires further interrogation and interpretation; however, it could prove to be a critical tool for target generation and providing a better understanding of the structural controls on the existing gold deposits in the area.

Next Steps

- Aircore drilling to test the Boorara and Menzies shear zone over 5 strike kilometres to generate new gold targets. Execution planned for this September quarter.
- Continue interpretation of the new aeromagnetic dataset in conjunction with existing and new drill data.
- Planning RC drilling to test gold anomalies identified during the AC drilling campaign, and to further test anomalous gold results from the initial RC drilling campaign.
- Continue stakeholder engagement and regulatory approvals.

Figure 6. Tara French and Aubrey Lynch on the initial heritage survey at Goongarrie.

ENDS

For and on behalf of the Cazaly Board

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Goongarrie Gold Project

Goongarrie is located in the northeastern goldfields, 90km north of Kalgoorlie, and is easily accessible via the Goldfields Highway that runs along the western boundary of the project area (Figure A). The Project consists of 70km^2 of greenstone sequence within the Kalgoorlie Terrain.

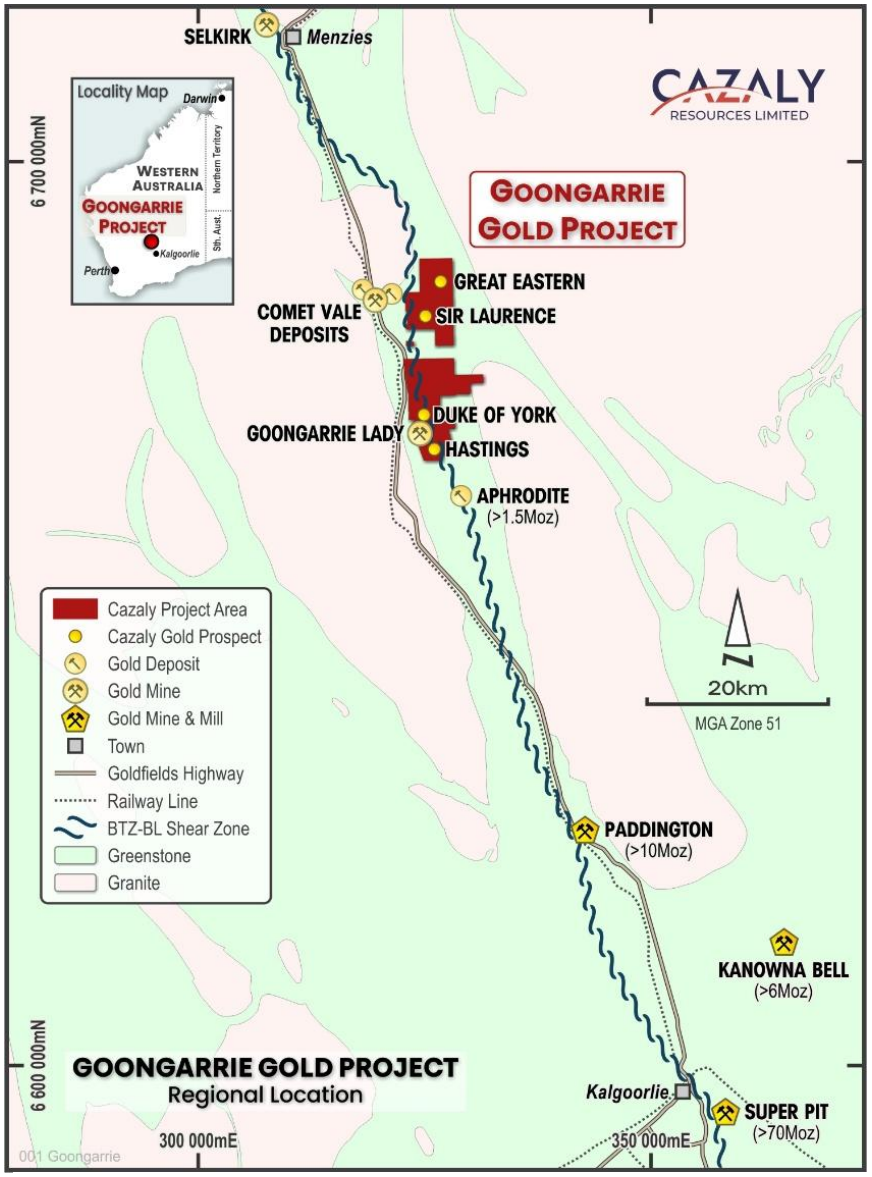

Figure A. Goongarrie Gold project, located in the Eastern Goldfields, 90km north of Kalgoorlie.

Importantly the Project covers twelve kilometers of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ), which is the northern extension of the Boulder-Lefroy Shear Zone (BLSZ) to the south, one of the richest gold mineralised structures in the Yilgarn Craton. Subsequent exploration activities have identified two additional subparallel N-S structures that also have the potential to host significant gold deposits.

The tenor and economic potential of unexploited gold mineralisation in the district is supported by recent successful exploration activities, including anomalous drill results announced in February 2025, with **19m @ 18.1g/t Au** and **11m @ 24.8g/t Au**[i] and March 2025 with **96m @ 2.5g/t Au**, including **20m @ 6.1g/t Au**[ii] at Gorilla Gold's nearby *Lakeview* prospect at Comet Vale.

Project History

Prior to 2019 when Kingwest Resources Limited (KWR) acquired the Goongarrie Project, very little exploration activity had been completed across the project as work was focused at Menzies and Kalgoorlie. Historic work included soil sampling, trenching, auger drilling, shallow aircore drilling, and limited RC drilling. This work targeted oxide gold mineralisation at surface associated with the Bardoc Tectonic Zone-Boulder Lefroy Shear Zone (BTZ-BLSZ). Two gold deposits along the BTZ were initially mined in the late 1980s at *Jenny's Reward*, and *Goongarrie Lady* which was recently re-

commissioned by a private group. There is potential for the discovery of new gold deposits undercover along the 12km strike length of the BTZ and along largely untested parallel mineralised structures that run N-S through the length of the project (Figure B).

In May 2023 KWR merged with Brightstar Resources Limited whose focus has now shifted away from the Goongarrie project following their recent merger with Alto Metals Ltd (ASX: AME)[iii].

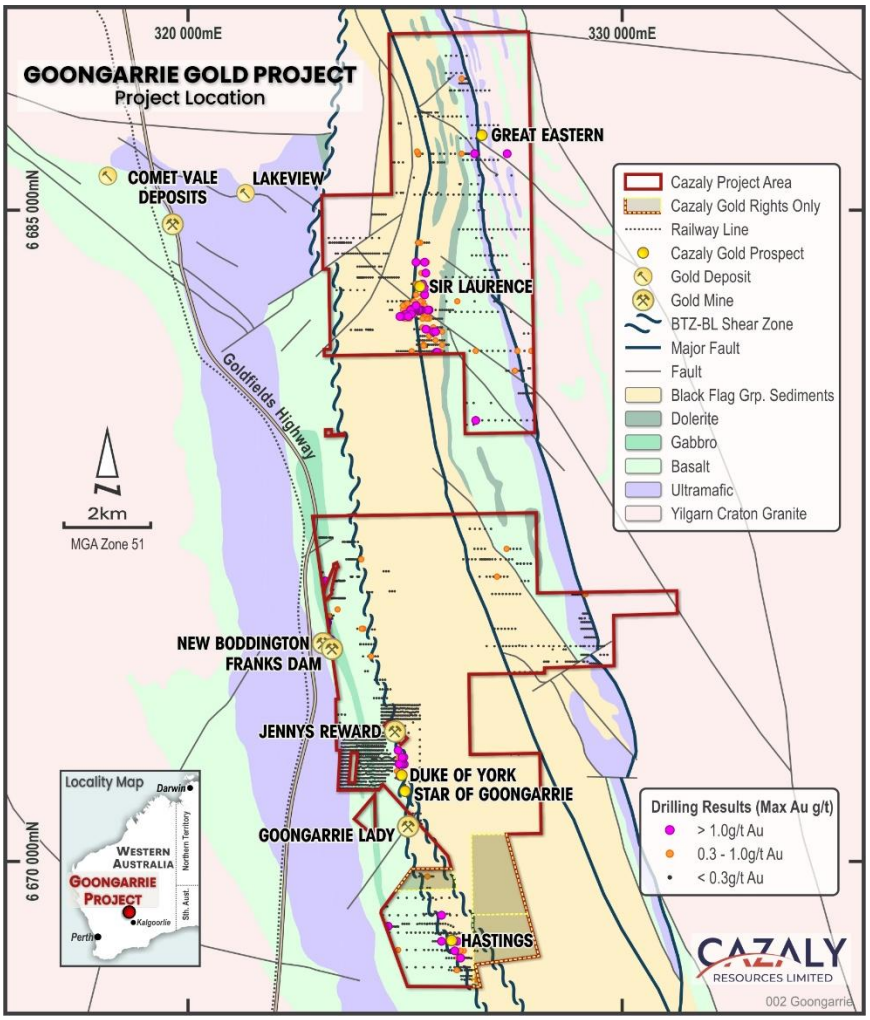

Figure B. Historical drilling results and gold prospects at the Goongarrie Gold project.

Supporting Cazaly ASX Announcements

The following announcements can be referenced for further information on the Goongarrie Gold project including historical drilling results. The company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

12 February 2025. Joint Venture Secured over advanced gold project in Western Australia's world class gold mining district.

25 March 2025. Cazaly exercises option to earn up to 80% of the Goongarrie Gold project.

17 April 2025. Goongarrie Gold Project update.

10 June 2025. Approvals granted for drilling at Goongarrie Gold project.

17 June 2025. RC drilling commences at Duke of York Gold prospect.

Cautionary Statement (historical)

The historical exploration results reported above have been sourced from the KWR historical data base and public reports and may not be reported in accordance with the JORC Code. The historical information is an accurate representation of the available data for the project that has been sourced to date.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement accurately represents the available data as referenced in this document, and has been reviewed by Ms Tara French and Mr Don Horn, who are employees of the Company. Ms Tara French and Mr Horn are both Members of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and have sufficient

experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The company confirms that it is aware the historical information may not have been reported in accordance with JORC 2012, and the more recent information was reported in accordance with JORC 2012, it is also not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original reports. Ms Tara French and Mr Horn both consent to the inclusion of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Cazaly's planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Although Cazaly Resources believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

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[i] 28 February 2025. Gorilla Gold Limited ASX announcement "Lakeview high-grade gold intercepts grow mineralisation beyond 400m strike".

[ii] 21 March 2025. Gorilla Gold Limited ASX announcement "Thick intercept and multiple lodes in down-dip drilling at Lakeview"

[iii] 02 December 2024. Alto Metals Limited ASX announcement "Scheme of Arrangement becomes effective".

Appendix 1 New Collar Locations

Hole ID	North	East	mRL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
GGRC001	6672257	325008	311	-60	88	54
GGRC002	6672259	324970	311	-60	90	108
GGRC003	6672255	324928	312	-60	91	180
GGRC004	6672253	324987	311	-60	90	102
GGRC005	6672217	324956	311	-60	90	102
GGRC006	6672217	324915	312	-60	91	150
GGRC007	6672283	324931	311	-60	90	114
GGRC008	6672311	324940	311	-60	90	90
GGRC009	6671961	324835	312	-60	90	120
GGRC010	6672216	324977	311	-60	90	60
GGRC011	6672996	324071	314	-60	90	42
GGRC012	6673003	324050	315	-60	90	60
GGRC013	6672482	324230	323	-60	90	48
GGRC014	6672484	324211	323	-60	90	60
GGRC015	6672215	324868	308	-60	89	210
GGRC016	6671598	324983	308	-60	85	126
GGRC017	6671628	324940	308	-60	90	138
GGRC018	6671959	324815	312	-60	94	150

APPENDIX 2 – Goongarrie Gold Project - RC Drilling
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	A program of RC drilling was completed at the **Goongarrie Gold Project** from the 16th until the 26th June 2025. -60 degree angled holes were drilled at a 20m to 40m spacing on lines from 20m to 40m apart at Duke of York. Other targets were drill tested with two -60 degree angled holes spaced 20m to 50m apart. A total of 504 samples were collected.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of ± 3m. 1 certified (industry prepared) independent standard was inserted every 50 samples submitted. 1 field duplicate sample was collected every 50 samples submitted.
	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.	All samples were submitted to SGS Australia Pty Ltd laboratory in Kalgoorlie WA. Samples undergo sample preparation and determination of gold by 50g Fire Assay. Samples from RC were considered representative and appropriate for the material sampled.
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).*	Reverse circulation drilling utilised a face sampling hammer for all 1m down-hole samples collected.

Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Over 95% of samples were considered to have excellent recovery and less than 1% of samples were observed to be damp.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC rig cyclone and splitter were cleaned throughout each drill hole, between samples and after drilling each rod. RC samples were visually assessed with recovery, moisture and contamination recorded into a logging template. Sample weights were regularly checked.
	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	Over 95% of RC sample recoveries were good, no bias is expected for all drilling completed.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All drill chips were geologically logged on site by geologists following the CAZ logging scheme. With all recorded information loaded to a database and validated.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative with colour, lithology, and regolith noted. Photos were collected during drilling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken*	NA
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1 metre RC drill samples fall through a cone splitter directly below the rig mounted cyclone. A 2-3 kg sample is collected in a pre-numbered calico bag and lined up in rows with the corresponding bulk 1 metre sample pile. 1 meter sample spols are composited to 4m intervals with a PVC spear.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	All drill samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to achieve an average of 85% passing 75µm and all samples are considered appropriate for this technique

	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicate samples were collected at the rate of 1 per 50 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.	Appropriate sampling protocols were used during RC composite sampling. This included spear collection at various angles through bulk 1 metre sample piles to maximize representivity.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes (2kg to 3kg) are considered to be of sufficient size to accurately represent potential mineralisation present in drill chips. Field duplicates have been collected to ensure monitoring of the sub-sampling (composite) quality.
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.*	Samples were sent for analysis to SGS Australia Pty Ltd laboratory in Kalgoorlie WA (a commercial accredited independent laboratory). All samples were analysed for gold by 50g Fire Assay. The element and analytical technique were selected by the company's geologists as appropriate for the Goongarrie Gold Project after review of historic drill sampling results.
	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.	N/A
	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.	Field duplicate samples and standards were submitted with each sample batch as previously stated. The laboratory inserted standards, blanks, and duplicate samples. Results are within tolerable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All data has been checked internally by senior Cazaly staff
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols *The use of twinned holes.*	Field data is collected using an excel spreadsheet with internal validation on a Toughbook computer. Validation checks are also used when loading the data to a company MX Deposit database.

		No holes were twinned in this first pass program.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments are 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.*	Collar positions were located with a handheld GPS (±3m). Down hole surveys were taken with a Champ Gyro multi-shot tool every 30m down hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All co-ordinates collected are in GDA94 – MGA Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface is determined from a digital elevation models and GPS survey data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Holes were drilled at a 20m to 40m spacing on lines from 20m to 40m apart at Duke of York. Other targets were drill tested with two holes spaced 20m to 50m apart. Holes were inclined at -60° towards the east and designed to drill approximately perpendicular to interpreted mineralisation.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of mineralisation at the Goongarrie Gold Project.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples were collected over 2-4m intervals. Samples are composited via PVC spearing of 1m sample piles at the direction of geologists.
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.*	Drilling is orientated to best suit the mineralisation and to be closely perpendicular to both the strike and dip of mineralisation. Intercepts are considered close to true width.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were stored on site, until delivery to SGS in Kalgoorlie WA. Chain of custody consignment notes and sample submission forms are sent with the samples. Sample submission forms are also emailed to the laboratory and are used to keep track of the sample batches.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits on sampling techniques and data have been completed. A review of

		QAQC data was completed by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Goongarrie Gold Project is located in the northeastern goldfields, 90km north of Kalgoorlie, and is easily accessible via the Goldfields Highway that runs along the western boundary of the project area. Cazaly has signed an Agreement with Brightstar Resources to earn an interest in the Project covering 15 tenements listed below: **Tenement / Expiry Date / Holder / Comments / Rights** **E29/966** 5/09/2026 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **E29/996** 8/8/2028 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **E29/1062** 12/03/2030 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2381** 4/02/2027 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2412** 4/02/2027 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2413** 31/01/2027 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2588** 22/11/2025 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2656** 27/11/2027 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2675** 27/11/2027 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2676** 27/11/2027 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2531** 29/07/2028 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd All rights **P29/2533** 30/09/2024 Goongarrie Operational and Mining Pty Ltd / extension of term lodged All rights **P29/2380** 4/02/2027 Kalgoorlie Nickel Pty Ltd Gold rights only **P29/2467** 20/09/2024 Kalgoorlie Nickel Pty Ltd / extension of term lodged Gold rights only **P29/2468** 20/09/2024 Kalgoorlie Nickel Pty Ltd / extension of term lodged Gold rights only Terms of the Cazaly Earn-In are: • Cazaly to expend an initial $1m on exploration to earn a 25% interest; • Expend further funds of $1m to earn a 51% interest; • Expend further funds of $1m to earn to an 80% interest.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Goongarrie Project was acquired by Kingwest Resources Ltd (ASX: KWR) in 2019. In May 2023 KWR merged with Brightstar Resources Limited whose focus has now shifted away from the Goongarrie project following their recent merger with Alto Metals Ltd (ASX: AME). Historic work at Goongarrie includes soil sampling, trenching, auger drilling, shallow air core drilling, and RC drilling. This work targeted oxide gold mineralisation at surface associated with the Bardoc Tectonic Zone-Boulder Lefroy Shear Zone (BTZ). Two gold deposits

		along the BTZ were initially mined in the late 1980s at Jennys Reward, and Goongarrie Lady which was recently re-commissioned by a private group.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Goongarrie Project consists of 70km^2 of greenstone sequence within the Kalgoorlie Terrain. The Project covers twelve kilometers of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone (BTZ), which is the northern extension of the Boulder-Lefroy Shear Zone (BLSZ) to the south, one of the richest gold mineralised structures in the Yilgarn Craton. Subsequent exploration activities have identified two additional subparallel N-S structures. The belt forms a tight NNW-trending, easterly-overturned, SE-plunging syncline bounded to the west by younger granites of the Goongarrie-Mount Pleasant dome and to the east by those of the Scotia dome. The western limb of the syncline is composed of Ora Banda domain mafic and ultramafic volcanics and related intrusive rocks, and the eastern limb is composed of Boorara domain mafic and ultramafic volcanics, related intrusives, and metasediments. The eastern limb is underlain in the northeast by a highly-deformed, granitised greenstone paragneiss. The core of the syncline consists of Black Flag Group clastic metasediments and felsic volcanics, with occasional slivers of mafic and ultramafic rock. The synclinal axis is dissected by the strike-parallel shears of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone and the syncline has been intruded at its northern end by the Comet Vale monzogranite.
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.*	Refer to Appendix 1.

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.*	NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of mineralisation in relation to drilling is interpreted to be close to orthogonal.

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 the body of this report.
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.*	NA
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.*	All meaningful substantive material has been reported by the company in its announcements on the project to date.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for*	Ongoing assessment and prioritisation of targets will result in further exploration drill programs at the Goongarrie Gold Project.

	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.*	

APPENDIX 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template Geophysics

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of*	• Magnetic data filtering only. No new data have been collected. • The GSWA 20m Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) grid (2023 version 1) was downloaded and windowed to the Project area. The data were re-projected to MGA51, and Reduced to the Pole (RTP). • Standard enhancement filtering was applied to the RTP grid by consultants Fathom Geophysics (https://www.fathomgeophysics.com) • Specialist enhancement filtering (multi-scale edge detection) was also applied to the RTP grid by Fathom Geophysics. • Metadata for the input grid can be found here: https://geodownloads.dmp.wa.gov.au/downloads/geophysics/72204/

	detailed information.	
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.*	• Original merged GSWA grid in GDA94 geodetic. Data re-projected to MGA51.
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 20m (cell size) GSWA grid was used. • GSWA generated the 20m cell size magnetic anomaly grid by merging grids from Federal and State Government datasets, acquired with a line spacing of 500 metres or less, and from more than 1600 open file company datasets at various line spacings.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Geophysics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The enhancement filtering applied used standard geophysical filters to highlight different features of interest. There are certain properties of magnetic data that allow it to be manipulated to emphasize features of interest, such as deep and shallow sources, pertinent structures and discontinuities, and locations of unit edges. • The multi-scale edge detection filtering used the Fathom Geophysics routine, a modified phase congruency algorithm based on oriented exponential filters (after Kovesi, 1999).