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The Company Announcements Office, ASX Limited

30 July, 2025

Edamurta Copper-Silver-Zinc Project, WA

Strong geophysics results show potential for massive sulphides at depth

Newly identified conductors below known VMS mineralisation increase Edamurta's key similarities with Golden Grove deposits just 45km away

- Moving Loop EM (MLEM) survey recently completed at Edamurta has provided more strong evidence of the potential for a repeat of the nearby world-class Golden Grove volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) copper-gold-zinc-silver deposits
- The MLEM survey, which was completed over a 2km section of the Edamurta volcanic sequence, identified highly conductive, late-time conductors which can indicate the presence of massive sulphide mineralisation
- Edamurta is located only 45km west of Golden Grove and is considered to be analogous to the Golden Grove volcanic sequence which hosts the Scuddles and Gossan Hill deposits
- Outcropping gossans at Edamurta were first identified in the 1970s, with surface geochemistry and mapping recognising distinct copper and zinc mineralised zones
- Subsequent drilling confirmed Edamurta as a mineralised VMS system, with previous drill intersections including[1]:
  - **3.2m at 3.8% Cu** from 188.7m in EDH8 (gold not assayed)
  - **4m at 1.5% Cu, 5g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au** from 104m in WHD-2
  - **7m at 0.9% Cu, 4g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au** from 112m in BDRC063; and
  - **5.5m at 3.4% Zn** from 99m in EDH4
- The mineralised intersections were relatively shallow and intersected disseminated to stringer sulphide, with no massive sulphide intersected. The MLEM survey was commissioned to locate potential massive sulphide accumulations associated with the copper and zinc mineralisation, with several highly conductive sources identified
- Edamurta shows many similarities to Golden Grove, with shallow, lower grade copper and zinc lodes near surface; At Golden Grove, the higher grade lodes were discovered at depth
- A 3,000m, 11 hole Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program has been planned to test the high conductance plates this quarter, subject to completion of the sale of CZR's Robe Mesa project, with Down-hole EM to follow in order to better define massive sulphide mineralisation

1. *Refer to Appendix B*

CZR Resources Ltd (ASX: CZR) is pleased to announce that it has made an outstanding start to its exploration campaign at its Edamurta copper prospect, which sits within the broader Buddadoo project in WA.

CZR Managing Director Stefan Murphy said: "Following a recent detailed review of our Buddadoo project, the potential of the Edamurta VMS deposit was highlighted, given its obvious analogy to the world-class Golden Grove copper-gold-zinc-silver deposits, located only 45km to the east.

"We have extensive mineralised gossans on surface, historical copper and zinc drill hole intercepts and similar-aged volcanic rocks to Golden Grove. Previous drilling targeted the surface gossans and while it generated very encouraging results that proved the presence of a fertile VMS system, they lacked the technology that exists today to look deeper for high-grade massive sulphide accumulations.

"This new MLEM survey completed in June tested a 2km section of the target volcanic sequence and identified a significant number of high amplitude conductors along the copper and zinc trends. We look forward to drilling at Edamurta with the aim of finding high-grade VMS mineralisation in a world-class location next to Golden Grove".

Figure 1. Buddadoo Project location map showing key infrastructure

MLEM Survey

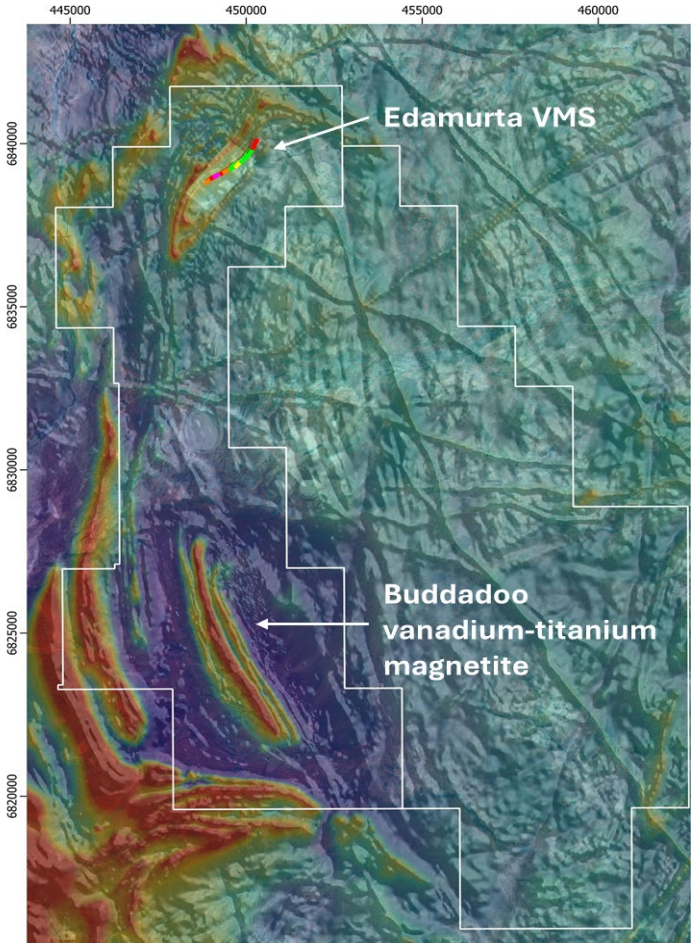

Figure 2. Regional magnetic with Edamurta MLEM plates overlay

The Edamurta VMS deposit is located within CZR's broader Buddadoo project, 10km north of the large-scale Buddadoo vanadium-titanium magnetite (VTM) deposit (Figure 2).

Soil geochemistry at Edamurta shows a distinct copper and zinc dominant zone associated with quartz-sericite breccia lodes, similar to Golden Grove (Figure 3).

Previous drilling into the Edamurta sequence intersected separate copper and zinc lodes, but drilling was relatively shallow and did not identify massive sulphide accumulation associated with high-grade VMS deposits (Appendix B).

CZR drilled three RC holes in late 2021, centred around a high grade copper intersection from 1973, and confirmed the up-dip and along strike continuity.

The MLEM survey was conducted over a 2km section of the total 6km strike of the Edamurta volcanic sequence. The survey identified very strong conductors along the target sequence that may be caused by massive sulphide accumulations associated with the known copper and zinc mineralisation at Edamurta.

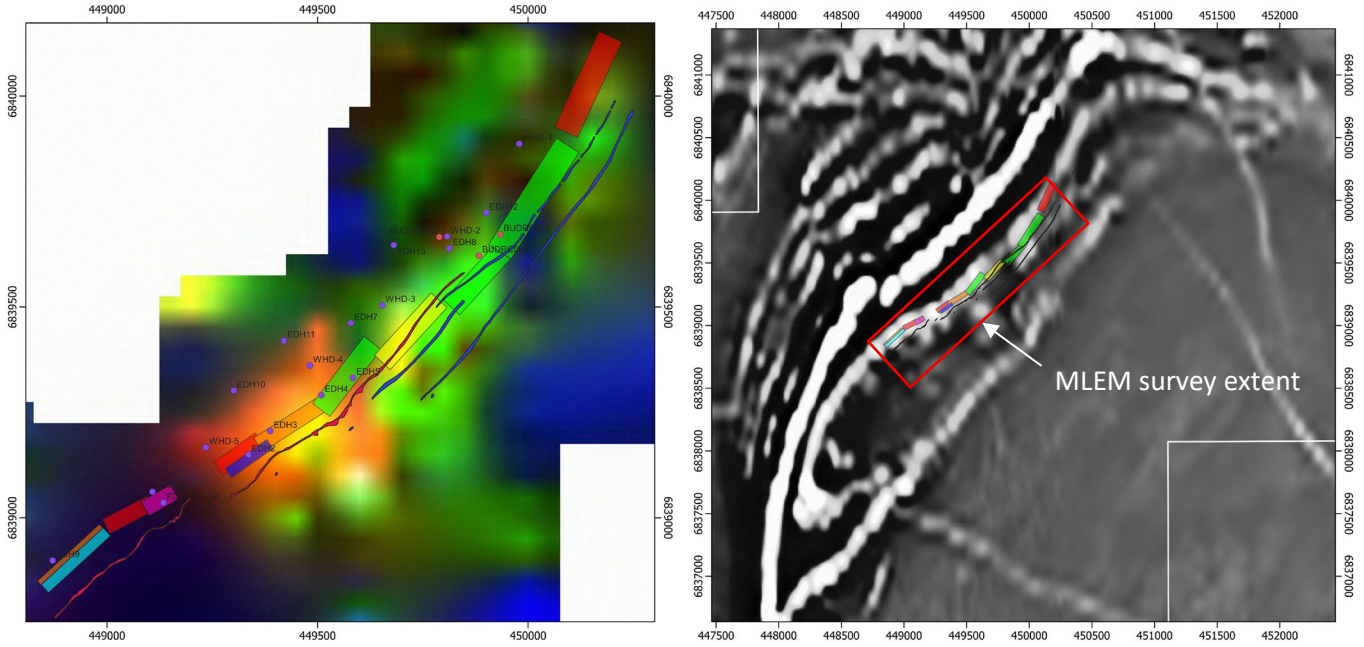

Figure 3. LHS - Surface geochemistry image showing zinc (orange) and copper (green) with MLEM conductor plates (warm colours strongest) and mapped zinc and copper mineralised lenses on surface. **RHS -** Conductor plates over magnetics

The MLEM results have been very encouraging, with a series of high conductance plates defined over the 2km survey (Figure 4). The resulting conductor plates are the modelled response from the energised loop, with the centre of the plate representing the strongest, or most energised part of the conductive body (Table 1).

Previous drilling did not hit the main high conductance targets and a review of drill chips from the CZR drilling in 2021 (BDRC063, 64 and 65) show copper oxide (malachite) mineralisation near surface and disseminated to stringer sulphide in deeper intersections, but not massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation needed to generate the strong EM responses observed. The planned RC drilling in the September quarter will focus on these priority EM targets.

Due to the strength of the conductors observed from surface, the depth extents and orientation are difficult to model. Down-hole EM of the proposed RC drill holes will be used to refine the location and strength of the conductors for subsequent drill testing.

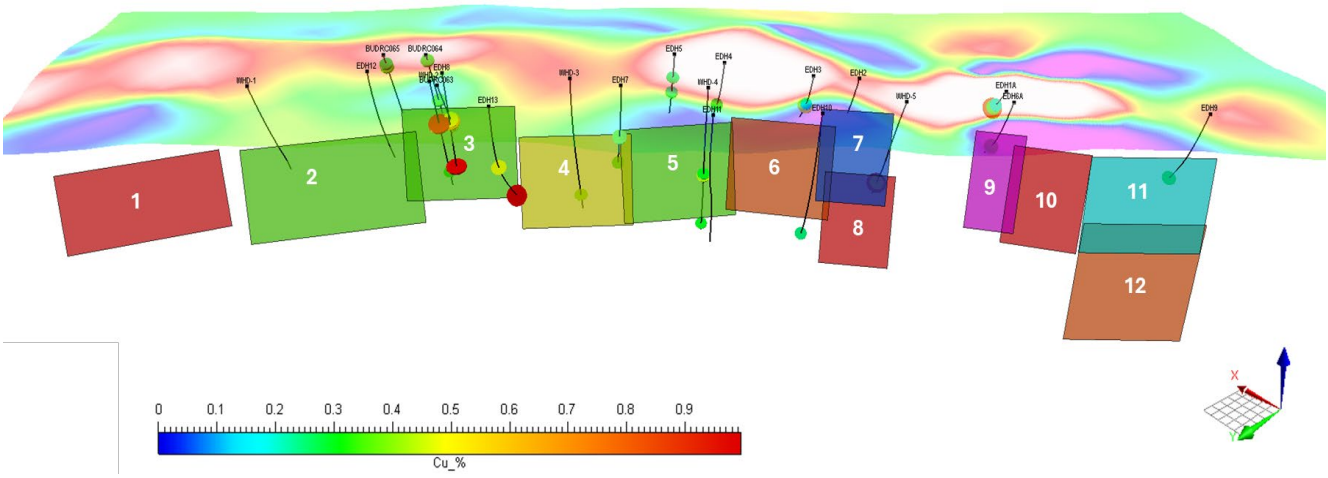

Figure 4. 3D section view looking down and to the SE at the Edamurta MLEM survey area, showing a 300 m wide slice along a MLEM X component time decay channel 25 image, modelled MLEM conductor source plates coloured by conductance (warmer colours are higher conductance, cooler colours are lower conductance), and existing drillholes with downhole Cu assays shown as coloured logs.

Table 1. Modelled conductor plates

Conductor Plate	Conductance (S)	Depth to plate (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Dip direction (°)	Depth extent (m)
1	3500	163.1	250	60	295	120
2	800	168.3	300	65	302	150
3	800	109.9	200	70	312	150
4	1000	168.3	200	70	312	150
5	900	130.4	200	70	307	150
6	2200	101.6	180	75	327	150
7	200	63.1	120	80	325	150
8	4000	163.1	120	75	325	150
9	6000	69.9	80	75	330	150
10	3000	95.5	120	75	332	150
11	400	100	200	80	317	150
12	2500	200	200	85	317	200

Exploration Background

The discovery of mineralization at Gossan Hill (part of Golden Grove) in 1971 by a joint venture between Aztec Mining and AMAX Mining Limited was the first significant VMS deposit discovered in the Yilgarn Craton. The Gossan Hill deposit hosts distinct primary copper and zinc mineralisation overlain by weathered copper–gold–silver oxide mineralisation. A second substantial VMS discovery was made in 1979 at Scuddles, 2km northwest of Gossan Hill.

Mining initially commenced at Scuddles underground in 1989, with first production from Gossan Hill underground in 1999. Golden Grove has the following reported Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves[1]

- Mineral Resource: 53.8Mt at 1.7 % Cu, 4.2 % Zn, 0.7 g/t Au, 30 g/t Ag; and
- Ore Reserves: 16.5Mt at 1.6 % Cu, 5.0 % Zn, 0.7 g/t Au, 27 g/t Ag

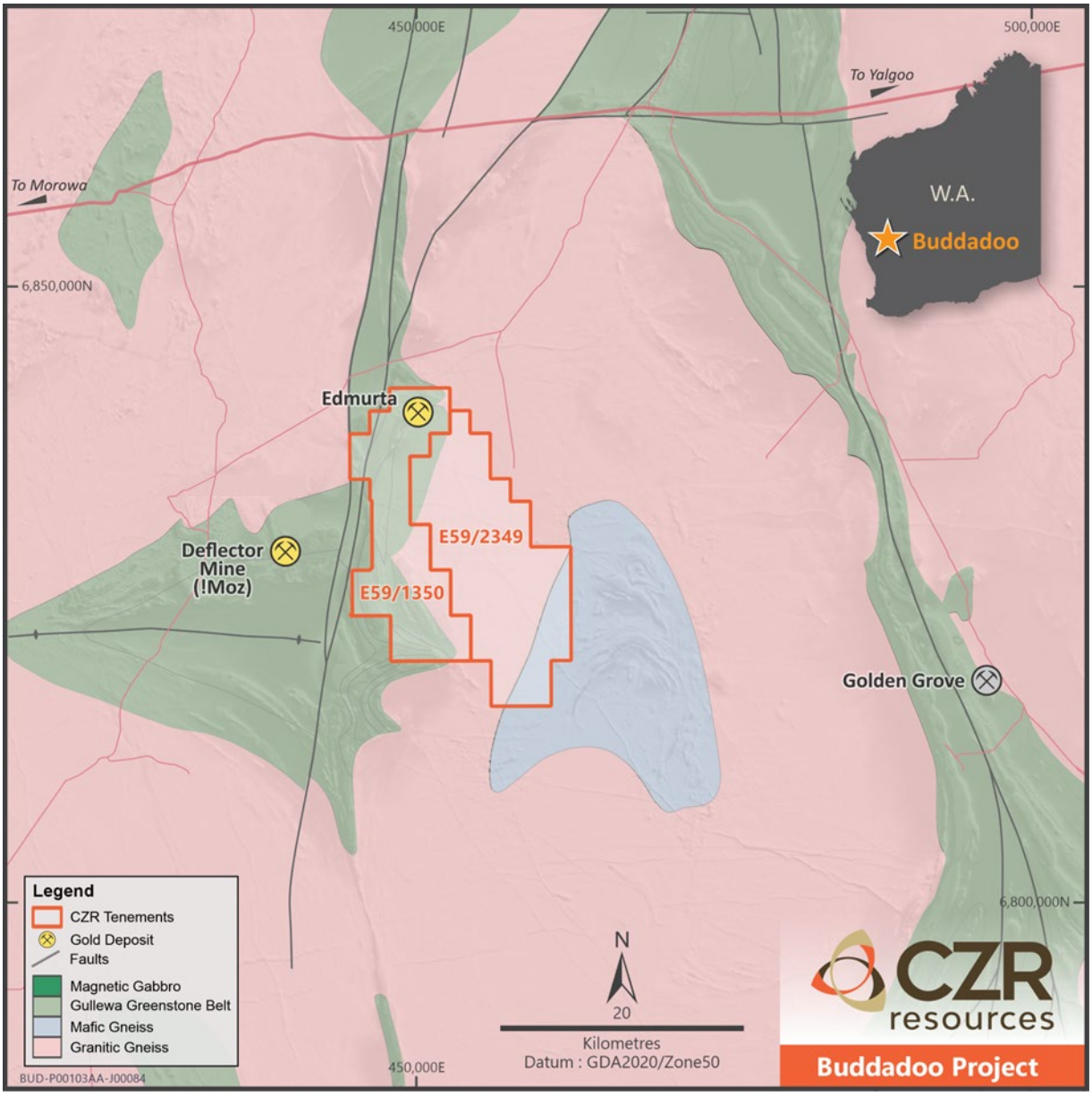

Figure 5. Regional Geology map

1. *29 Metals Limited's 28 February 2025 ASX Announcement titled "2024 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves Estimates -Updated"*

Following the success at Gossan Hill, Union Miniere Development and Mining Corporation Limited ("Unimin") identified the volcanic sequence at Edamurta to be analogous to Golden Grove, located 45km to the northwest and separated by a younger granodiorite intrusion (Figure 5). Between 1973 and 1975, Unimin completed field mapping, ground magnetics and surface sampling at Edamurta, identifying discontinuous outcropping gossans over 1.5km.

Unimin completed 13 diamond drill holes to test beneath the gossans, intersecting the separate zinc and copper lenses, with some significant intersections up to 3.15m at 3.8% Cu and 5.5m at 3.4% Zn (Appendix B), however gold was not assayed.

Dalrymple Resources N.L. (Dalrymple) completed a fixed loop EM (FLEM) survey over Edamurta and subsequently drilled six RC percussion holes (WHP-1 to WHP-6) and five pre-collared diamond holes (WHD-1 to WHD-5) in August-September 1991. All intervals with obvious sulphide mineralisation and/or veining were assayed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ag.

Dalrymple drill hole assay results were of a similar or slightly lower tenor than these previously reported by Unimin. However, of particular note, drill hole WHD-02 intersected the lower copper lode (4m at 1.5% Cu from 104m) and WHD-05 intersected both the upper zinc lode (2m at 1.4% Zn from 154m) and the lower copper lode that recorded the strongest copper-gold association to date (2m at 1.1% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 236.3m). The results from WHD-05 are particularly encouraging given the increasing copper-gold tenor at depth.

In 2008, Exploration Licence E59/1350 was granted to Buddadoo Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Creasy Group, who managed exploration until early 2011. In 2012, CZR purchased Buddadoo Metals Pty Ltd and now manages exploration in an 85% : 15% joint-venture with BudF Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of the Creasy Group.

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of CZR Resources Ltd.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking information" that is based on CZR's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to CZR's business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cashflow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral resources, ore reserves, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that CZR's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause CZR's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices and demand of iron and other metals; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accident, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; and delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. This list and the further risk factors detailed in the remainder of this announcement are not exhaustive of the factors that may affect or impact forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. CZR disclaims any intent or obligations to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Statements regarding plans with respect to CZR's mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where CZR has a reasonable basis for making those statements. Competent Person Statements regarding plans with respect to CZR's mineral properties are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that CZR's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as expected. There can be no assurance that CZR will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of CZR's mineral properties.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities and exploration results is based on information compiled by Stefan Murphy (BSc), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Stefan Murphy is Managing Director of CZR Resources, holds shares, options and performance rights in the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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).

Stefan Murphy has given his consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – ASX Announcements

Date	Title of Announcement
21 November 2018	"Priority Copper-Gold Targets Identified on Buddadoo Vanadium Project"
31 March 2021	"Drilling to Start in April at Buddadoo Gold Project in the Yilgarn"
28 April 2022	*"March 2022 Quarterly Activities Report/Appendix 5B Quarterly Cash Flow Report"*

Appendix B – Drill Hole Details and Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Method	RC Pre-Collar	Core Diameter	Drill Date
EDH1A	449134	6839036	334.136	72.3	-55	130	DDH	Yes - 36m	BQ	25/10/1973
EDH3	449388	6839206	336.456	122.5	-66	130	DDH	Yes - 30.5m	BQ	8/11/1973
EDH4	449509	6839291	347.655	180.4	-70	130	DDH	Yes - 30.5m	NQ (to 73.2m) BQ to (eoh)	17/11/1973
EDH8	449813	6839639	351.621	205.9	-73	130	DDH	No	N/A	1973
EDH13	449681	6839647	346.618	309.5	-75	130	DDH	Yes - 36m	NQ (to 86.5m) BQ to (eoh)	2/08/1975
WHD-2	449808	6839667	350.536	282	-75	130	DDH	Yes - 150m	NQ	1991
WHD-5	449235	6839167	331.859	281	-60	130	DDH	Yes - 114m	NQ	18/09/1991
BUDRC063	449789	6839666	347	150	-50	135	RC	n/a	n/a	7/12/2021
BUDRC064	449883	6839622	356	150	-60	135	RC	n/a	n/a	8/12/2021

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zone	Company
EDH1A	55.3	5.8	0.4	0.8	10	N/A	Mixed	Unimin
EDH3	67	4.0	0.2	2.2	2	N/A	Zinc	Unimin
EDH4	99	5.5	0.1	3.4	1	N/A	Zinc	Unimin
EDH8	188.7	3.2	3.8	0.0	0	N/A	Copper	Unimin
EDH13	282.7	0.7	1.2	0.1	4	N/A	Copper	Unimin
WHD-2	104	4.0	1.5	0.1	5	0.1	Copper	Dalrymple
WHD-5	154	2.0	0.2	1.4	0	0.0	Zinc	Dalrymple
WHD-5	236.3	2.0	1.1	0.0	2	0.4	Copper	Dalrymple
BUDRC063	112	7.0	0.9	0.0	4	0.1	Copper	CZR
BUDRC063	122	10.0	0.4	0.0	2	0.1	Copper	CZR
BUDRC064	12	2.0	0.9	0.0	1	0.0	Copper	CZR

Appendix C – JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

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.*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Whole diamond cores were collected continuously from the diamond drilling. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Whole diamond cores were collected continuously from the diamond drilling. • CZR RC Holes. Samples were all collected from 5.5" (140mm) reverse circulation drilling with continuous down-hole sampling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Whole diamond cores collected were considered representative. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Whole diamond cores collected were considered representative. • CZR RC Holes. 2-3kg of RC drill cuttings are spilt continuously during drilling and collected at 1 metre intervals in a pre-labelled calico sample bag. Samples passed over a static cone splitter attached to the drill-rig. A 4-meter composite sub-sample was spear-sampled from the residue bags and submitted for preliminary analysis.
	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 detailed information.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. All intervals with obvious sulphide mineralisation and or veining were assayed for Cu, Pb and Zn. No details available regarding laboratory or method used. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. All intervals with obvious sulphide mineralisation and or veining were assayed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) method. • CZR RC Holes. Preparation and analytical work were undertaken in controlled conditions at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia. A sub sample was fused and the extended suite of major oxide and selected trace element analysis was obtained by XRF spectrometry. In addition, a 40g sub sample was fire assayed with an ICP finish to 1ppb detection for Au, Pd, Pt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. For holes (DDH1A, 3, 4, 13) RC drilling was used to collar holes. A diamond tail was completed using a combination of NQ and BQ core diameter, with the latter used to reach end of hole. For hole (DDH8) diamond drilling was collared from surface, using a combination of NQ and BQ core diameter, with the latter used to reach end of hole. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. All holes were drilled with an RC collar to an average depth of 150m. A diamond tail was completed using NQ core diameter. • CZR RC Holes. All drill holes were completed using RC method, with a standard 6" hammer bit to end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Drill core recovery was recorded for each logged increment of the diamond drill cores using visual inspection. Recovery was not recorded for the RC pre-collars. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Drill core recovery was recorded for each logged increment of the diamond drill cores using visual inspection. Recovery was not recorded for the RC pre-collars. • CZR RC Holes. RC sample size was qualitatively monitored by Geologists during the drilling programme. The volume of sample derived from each metre drilled was approximately equal.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Standard diamond sampling techniques were employed and deemed adequate for sample recovery. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Standard diamond sampling techniques were employed and deemed adequate for sample recovery. • CZR RC Holes. Standard RC sampling techniques were employed and deemed adequate for sample recovery. Some water was injected into the sample stream during drilling to minimise the loss of fine particles.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Whole diamond core is regarded as being representative of the ground being drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Whole diamond core is regarded as being representative of the ground being drilled. • CZR RC Holes. Sample recovery is regarded as being representative.
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.*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. All increments were logged in extensive detail by the Rig Geologist, including mineralogy, grain size information and mineralization features. Logging is qualitative in nature. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. All increments were logged in extensive detail by the Rig Geologist, including mineralogy, grain size information and mineralization features. Logging is qualitative in nature. • CZR RC Holes. Each metre of reverse circulation chips are described geologically for colour, texture and have an estimate of mineralogical abundance.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Logging of core is qualitative. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Logging of core is qualitative. • CZR RC Holes. Logging of RC chips is qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Entire length of hole, both RC collar and Diamond tail has been logged. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Entire length of hole, both RC collar and Diamond tail has been logged. • CZR RC Holes. Entire length of hole has been logged in 1-meter intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Quarter core was taken for analysis. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Quarter core was taken for analysis. • CZR RC Holes. N/A.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. N/A. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. N/A. • CZR RC Holes. Reverse circulation drill chip samples were collected dry and split by a static-cone splitter

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		during drilling. 4-meter composite samples were collected with spear-samples from residual bags.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Diamond drill core samples are whole rock representation of the mineralised units and deemed appropriate as a sampling technique. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Diamond drill core samples are whole rock representation of the mineralised units and deemed appropriate as a sampling technique. • CZR RC Holes. Reverse circulation drilling is an appropriate method of recovering representative samples though the interval of mineralisation. The drilling contractor used suitable sample collection and handling procedures to maintain sample integrity.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Each drill-core sample assayed was paired with detailed logging information to validate results. Samples were taken above and below mineralisation for validation purposes. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Each drill-core sample assayed was paired with detailed logging information to validate results. Samples were taken above and below mineralisation for validation purposes. • CZR RC Holes. Entire length of RC holes were sampled and analysed at equal intervals to maximise representivity.
	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.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Diamond core is continuous and considered representative of the in-situ material. Drillers followed standard practise to ensure that lost core was logged and the down-hole sample stream was aligned with depth of rods. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Diamond core is continuous and considered representative of the in-situ material. Drillers followed standard practise to ensure that lost core was logged and the down-hole sample stream was aligned with depth of rods. • CZR RC Holes. The reverse circulation method samples continuously and the splitters attached to the rig selects a representative proportion of the sample, providing an indication of compositional variations associated with each

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lithology or mineralised interval. Follow up sampling of some mineralised intercepts occurred, with 1-m composites being assayed from the original 4-m composite. The results were consistent.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Drill core is sufficient to provide a representative indication of the material being sampled. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Drill core is sufficient to provide a representative indication of the material being sampled. • CZR RC Holes. The 2-3kg of homogenised drill chips that was recovered for each sample is sufficient to provide a representative indication of the material being sampled.
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.*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Analytical method not available in historic results report. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. AAS method is considered appropriate and considered partial. • CZR RC Holes. Precious metals (Au, Pt, Pd) will be determined by fire assay (a total assay method) with ICP finish at a detection limit of 1ppb at Bureau Veritas.
	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.	2025 Edamurta Moving-Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey specifications: Survey geometry: • Configuration: Coincident in-loop • Line spacing: 100 m – 200 m • Line orientation: 130-310° • Number of lines: 13 • Station spacing: 50 m • Coordinate system: GDA94 MGA Zone 50 Transmitter • Transmitter system: Zonge • Loop size: 200 m x 200 m • Base frequency: 1 Hz • Maximum current: 99 A • Loop turns: 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Turn on: 0.0 ms • Turn off: 0.4 ms • Duty cycle: 50% Receiver • Sensor: JESSY DEEP High Temperature SQUID sensor • Receiver system: EMIT SMARTem24 receiver
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. QAQC methods not described in historic drill reports. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. QAQC methods not described in historic drill reports. • CZR RC Holes. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections have been verified by CZR geological staff. No external verification has been undertaken
	The use of twinned holes.	RC holes have not yet been twinned to determine short-range variations in geology and geochemistry.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. The Technical Reports detailing this program of works has been located and the digitisation of the data has been checked and verified by CZR geologists. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. The Technical Reports detailing this program of works has been located and the digitisation of the data has been checked and verified by CZR geologists. • CZR RC Holes. All spatially located sample data is stored electronically in a Microsoft Access database. Assay data was received electronically and uploaded by CZR Geologists. Printed and laboratory-released PDF copies of analysis certificates are stored.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment or calibrations are made to any assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Sample locations are determined using hand-held Garmin 72h GPS units, with an average accuracy of ±3m. Drillhole collars have been verified by overlaying picked-up coordinates against satellite imagery to confirm that the historic pads are located correctly.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA GDA94, zone 50, all Easting's and Northing's are reported in MGA co-ordinates.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	SRTM30 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Edamurta Prospect has been subject to RC and Diamond Drilling at ~100m across strike and ~200m along strike. The target is still early stage exploration and subsequent programs will seek to infill and close this drill density.
	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 reported drilling has not been used to generate either Mineral Resources or Ore-Reserve estimations.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. Sampling was done at specific intervals to best represent the mineralised units observed in the core. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. Sampling was done at specific intervals to best represent the mineralised units observed in the core. • CZR RC Holes. RC holes were sampled at 4m composite for entire holes. Infill 1m composite sampling occurred subsequently in areas where mineralisation was strongest.
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.*	Mineralisation is structurally and lithologically controlled and sampling collects representative material from different lithologies across the major structures.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	Detailed historic mapping and open-file geophysical datasets provide high confidence in the strike, orientation and dipping nature of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	The drillholes from all programs have been designed to appropriately intersect the mineralisation without introducing a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Union Miniere Diamond Holes. No information available for historic holes regarding the sample security. • Dalrymple Diamond Holes. No information available for historic holes regarding the sample security. • CZR RC Holes. Samples are transported by CZR Geologists to a transport company in Morawa from where they are transported directly to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been obtained.

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.*	E59/1350 and E59/2349 held 85% by Buddadoo Metals Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of CZR) and 15% by BUDF Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Creasy Group)
	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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Between 1973 and 1975, Union Miniere (Unimin), in joint venture with CRA, conducted extensive exploration over six mineral claims at Edamurta. Their work included geological mapping, soil sampling, ground magnetics, and diamond drill testing. The drill program had some success, intercepting Cu and Zn mineralisation. Dalrymple Resources N.L. (Dalrymple) carried out exploration over the Edamurta Prospect in 1991-1995. Their work program included Geological Mapping, interpretation of aeromagnetic data, surface sampling, petrography and electromagnetic survey followed by percussion and diamond drill testing. Their drilling results confirmed the presence of altered and mineralised volcanics at Edamurta, consistent with the findings from Unimin. In 2008, Exploration Licence E59/1350 was granted to Buddadoo Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Creasy Group, and completed a magnetic survey in 2010. In 2012, CZR purchased Buddadoo Metals Pty Ltd and now manages exploration in an 85% : 15% joint-venture with BudF Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of the Creasy Group.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Edamurta Deposit is interpreted to represent an exhalative style Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit with primary Cu-Zn and secondary Ag-Au mineralisation. Edamurta is located only 45km west of the Golden Grove VMS copper-gold-zinc-silver deposits and is considered to be analogous to the Golden Grove volcanic sequence which hosts the Scuddles and Gossan Hills deposits.
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:*	Summarized in Appendix B – Drill Hole Details and Significant Intercepts
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	Reported using map projection GDA Zone50. Location of collar is recorded using Garmin Handheld GPS with accuracy of ±3m. Validated by competent person before being entered into Access database.

	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	Reported using RL. RL location of collar is derived from SRTM30 data alongside the easting and northing of the collar, which is sufficient for early-stage exploration. Validated by a competent person before being entered into Access database.
	o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	Plan dip and azimuth values are reported for each hole in Appendix B – Drill Hole Details and Significant Intercepts.
	o *down hole length and interception depth*	Down hole lengths and intercept depths from the RC and diamond drilling are calculated from interval samples that are progressively collected as the holes are drilled.
	o *hole length.*	Hole lengths are reported both on the geological and drillers logs, entered into the access database and have been checked by a competent person.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	When reporting RC or diamond intercepts, weighted average calculations are employed to determine grade from a composite and the lowest available denominator is used, whether that be 4m or 1m composites for RC drilling or specific intervals from diamond drill samples.
	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.	Appendix B – Drill Hole Details and Significant Intercepts in the announcement details the interval and grades of significant intercepts. Weighted average method is used to determine these grades. In situations where there is high-grade results within a broader low-grade section, the interval has been split and documented separately. For example, with BUDRC063 in Appendix B.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are presented
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	This announcement references EM plates generated by the MLEM survey being reported on. These plates are shown in section view throughout the announcement are thought to represent the mineralised units. Drillhole traces showing existing intercepts are shown in these sections to confirm this model.

	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').	Intercepts referenced in this report are to be considered 'down-hole' in classification until additional drilling and testwork can be completed to more accurately define the morphology of the deposit.
	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.	Plan and section view figures are included in this announcement which includes the location of the referenced drill holes.
Diagrams	*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.*	Relevant diagrams have been included within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*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 report is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
Other substantive exploration data	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Future work programs are detailed in this announcement, specifically a targeted RC program which will test the EM plates that are presented in this announcement. This program will use the existing drill hole database to infill and extend the current constraints of known mineralisation.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	As referenced above, an RC drill program has been designed to test the reported EM conductor plates and is scheduled to occur in the latter part of the 2025 field season.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The zones that are prospective for mineralisation are outlined on the included section map, with the EM plates being used to represent the target units for follow up drilling.