

High-Grade Cobalt Results Delineated over Ida Holmes Junction Project in Western Australia

- Surface rock chips have returned high-grade cobalt assays has been confirmed by Western Yilgarn's maiden helicopter-borne rock chip reconnaissance program over the Ida Holmes Junction Project, located approximately 50 kilometres southwest of Gold Fields' Agnew Gold Mine in Western Australia.
- Newly identified zones of high-grade cobalt mineralisation have been delineated within Exploration Licences E36/1028.
- Mineralised system remains open in all directions, indicating strong potential for further extensions and discovery.
- Rock chip sampling program returned very high-grade **cobalt grades up to 1.68% Co** including highlights across samples of:
 - **1.68% Co, 0.14% Cu, 0.22% Ni, 0.66% Pb & 9.80% Mn** in sample 30017
 - **1.02% Co, 0.18% Cu, 0.41% Ni, 0.55% Pb & 15.1% Mn** in sample 30018
 - **1.12% Co, 0.36% Cu, 0.47% Ni, 1.56% Pb & 20.6% Mn** in sample 30022
- Planning is currently underway for follow-up exploration to extend and delineate the newly identified mineralised zones along strike.
- Cobalt is a versatile metal with a wide range of applications, most notably in rechargeable batteries for electric vehicles and portable electronics, as well as in superalloys for high-temperature applications like jet engines.
- Further work is currently being planned to undertake more extensive soil and rock chip sampling programs aimed at delineating the lateral extent of surface cobalt-copper-nickel-lead mineralisation.

Western Yilgarn Limited (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the discovery of surface cobalt-copper-nickel-lead-manganese mineralisation at the Company's Ida Holmes Junction Project in Western Australia. This promising new target strengthens the Western Yilgarn's strategic position within the critical minerals sector, with cobalt is widely considered a critical mineral due to its essential role in various technologies, particularly in the context of the energy transition. Its importance stems from its use in batteries, renewable energy technologies, and other advanced applications.

Western Yilgarn Non-Executive Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

"The Project area demonstrates excellent potential to delineate cobalt, nickel, copper, and lead mineralisation based on encouraging results from limited rock chip sampling. These initial samples have returned anomalous metal concentrations across multiple elements, indicating a fertile and mineralised system at surface. The geochemical signatures are consistent with polymetallic sulphide and lateritic-style mineralisation, suggesting the presence of a broader mineralised footprint yet to be defined. Given the favourable lithological setting and structural complexity, these early-stage results support the potential for significant subsurface mineralisation, warranting follow-up exploration including detailed mapping, soil geochemistry and targeted drilling".

2025 Rock Chip Sampling Programme

During June 2025, a total of 21 rock-chip samples were collected across the Company's tenements E36/1020 and E36/1080. Geochemical analysis confirmed significant gallium mineralisation, with an average grade of 58.33 g/t Ga and a peak assay of 195.5 g/t Ga. These results were predominantly obtained from samples composed of pisolitic agglomerate, further confirming the high tenor of gallium in the region (refer to Table 1). Based on Western

Table 1 – Ida Holmes Junction Project July 2005 High-Grade Co-Cu-Pb-Ni-Mn Results

Sample ID	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Co %	Mn %
30016	829124	6855213	1.5	10.1	74	2	13.2	10.3	3		
30017	829161	6855218	>10,000	1450	98,000	106.5	2250	6640	770	1.685	9.8
30018	829173	6855219	>10,000	1860	>100,000	76.4	4120	5500	1330	1.025	15.1
30019	829164	6855265	16.7	18.8	321	4.38	9.6	16.8	6		
30020	829168	6855365	4.8	4.2	514	0.5	6.2	24	4		
30021	829118	6855405	12	51.3	415	7.01	26.9	411	68		
30022	829118	6855405	>10,000	3670	>100,000	620	4790	15650	849	1.125	20.6



Figure 2 – Gallium mineralisation within hard pisolitic agglomerate yielding 1.68% Co from sample 30017



Figure 3 – Gallium mineralisation within hard pisolitic agglomerate yielding 1.12% Co from sample 30022

Ida Holmes Junction Project Overview

The Ida Holmes Junction Project is situated in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia, approximately 50 kilometres southwest of Gold Fields’ Agnew Gold Mine. The Project is centred at the intersection of two significant geological structures: the Holmes Dyke and the Mt Ida Fault.

The Project is located near several major mining operations, including BHP’s Leinster and Mt Keith nickel projects, and is approximately 60 kilometres north of Delta Lithium’s Mt Ida Lithium Project.

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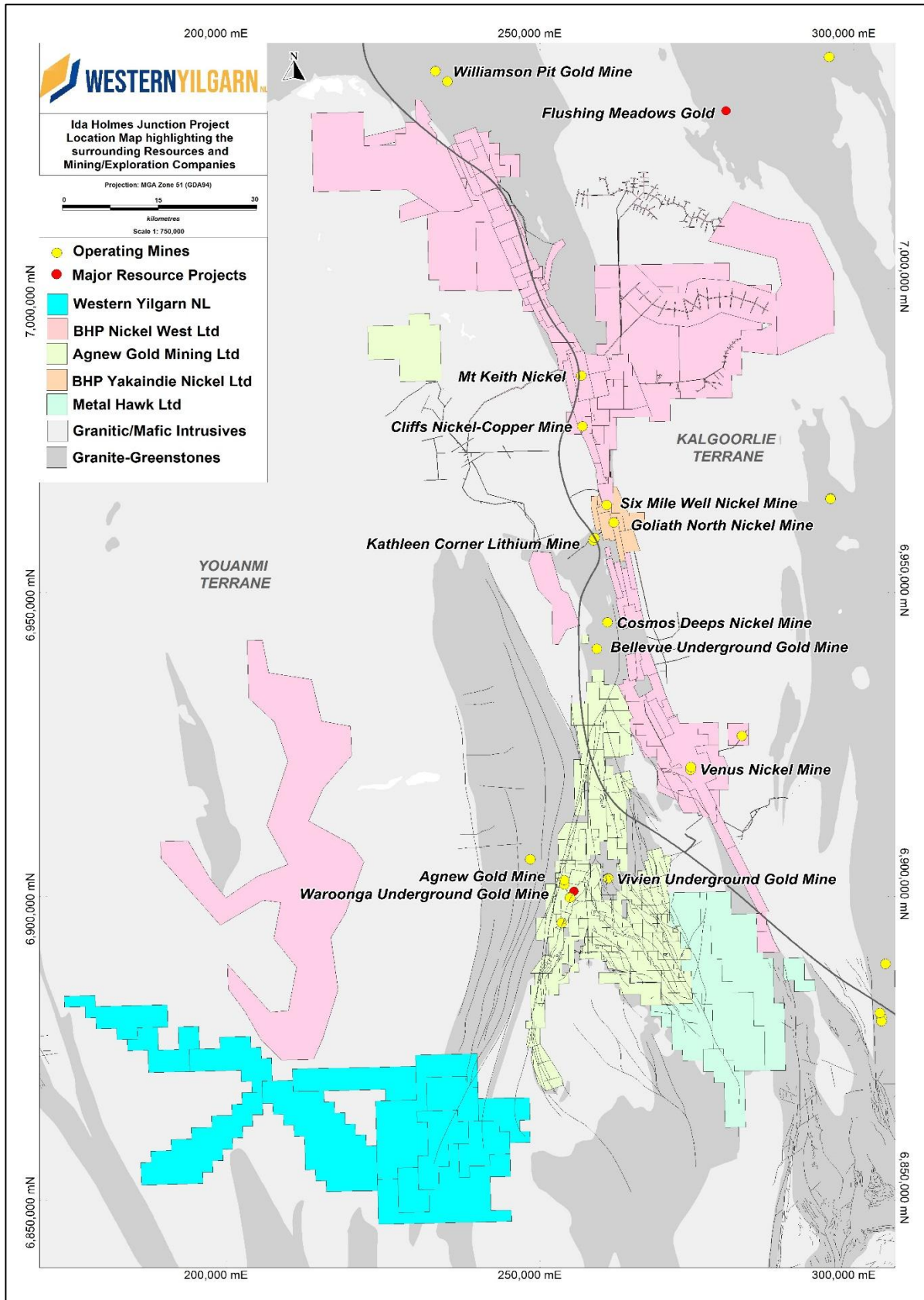


Figure 4 – Ida Holmes Junction Project Location Map

Geologically, the Ida Holmes Junction area is notable for its position along the Mt Holmes Gabbro, a mafic-ultramafic dyke-sill complex associated with the Warakurna Large Igneous Province. This setting is considered prospective for magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group element (Ni-Cu-PGE) mineralisation.

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

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Pedro Kastellorizos

Non-Executive Director

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

ASX Announcement 20 May 2024: *Ida Holmes Junction AEM Survey Underway*

ASX Announcement 20 June 2024: *Ida Holmes Junction Project expanded by Strategic Farm-In*

ASX Announcement 18 July 2024: *Ida Holmes Project Update*

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

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

ASX Announcement 11 March 2025: *Investor Presentation*

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

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

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

ASX Announcement 3 June 2025: *WYX Secures Further Prospective Bauxite Project*

ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: *Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2*

ASX Announcement 8 July 2025: *Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3*

ASX Announcement 15 July 2025: *Maiden 39.27Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation*

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillman or Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Western Yilgarn, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Western Yilgarn and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kastellorizos has reviewed all relevant data for the aircore drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

Forward Statement

This news release contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget” “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”,

“intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be” taken, “occur” or “be achieved.”

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

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

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

About Western Yilgarn Bauxite Resource Estimations

Table 1 shows the Global JORC 2012 Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category which currently stands at 205Mt @ 34.1% Total Al₂O₃% and 23.7% Total Silica with 43Mt @ 30.7% Available alumina (Al₂O₃) and 6.43% reactive silica (SiO₂).

Table 1: Global Bauxite Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Total Alumina % & Total Silica %

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Al ₂ O ₃ %	Average Grade Total SiO ₂ %
Julimar West	168,337,931	36.1	14.7
Cardea 2	20,096,880	32.1	26.3
Cardea 3	16,577,040	34.2	30.2
Total	205,011,851	34.1	23.7

Note:

Julimar West Project using a >25% Al₂O₃ cut-off (ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).

Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al₂O₃ cut-off (ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).

Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al₂O₃ cut-off (ASX Announcement 8 July 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).

Table 2 shows the Global Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using Available Alumina & Reactive Silica by Bomb Digest Method.

Table 2: Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Available Alumina & Reactive Silica

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Available Al ₂ O ₃ %	Average Grade Reactive SiO ₂ %
Cardea 2	2,154,120	35.7	2.8
Cardea 3	3,780,510	35.8	3.7
New Norcia	39,274,500	22.7	12.8
Total	43,055,010	30.7	6.43

Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al₂O₃ cut-off (ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).

Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al₂O₃ cut-off (ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).

New Norcia Project using a >25% Al₂O₃ cut-off (ASX Announcement 15 July 2025: Maiden 39.27Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>A total of 7 rock chip samples were collected in during the reconnaissance field trip over Ida Holmes Junction.</p> <p>Rock chip samples representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks.</p> <p>All samples weight varies from 1 kg to 2 kg based on various outcrops.</p> <p>ALS used industry standard method using ME-MS81r 48 element four acid ICP-MS.</p> <p>Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to ALS Labs with all samples photographed and documented.</p> <p>Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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></p>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>N/A – No drilling was undertaken.</p> <p>All rock chip samples were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, fractures, shears, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size.</p> <p>The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration, and no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<p>All samples were collected from outcrop in the field.</p> <p>No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>ALS Perth will be using ME-MS61r (48 element four acid ICP-MS) assay for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca%, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe%, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K%, La, Li, Lu, Mg%, Mn, Mo, Na%, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S%, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti%, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Detection limits for the various elements between 0.005 to 0.1.</p> <p>Geochemical Analysis of all samples conducted by ALS in Perth included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um. Four acid ICP-AES (ME-ICP81) was used to assay for Ag (g/t), As (g/t), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm).</p> <p>When high grade assays results were encountered, ICP-AES Ore Grade Element was used</p> <p>If Co >= 10,000 ppm then Method Cu-OG62 was used</p> <p>If Cu >= 10,000 ppm then Method Cu-OG62 was used</p> <p>If Pb >= 10,000 ppm then Method Pb-OG62 was used</p> <p>If Zn >= 10,000 ppm then Method Zn-OG62 was used and</p> <p>If Mn >= 100,000 ppm then Method Mn-ICP89 was used</p> <p>Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration).</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>All sample areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site.</p> <p>All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography.</p> <p>All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.</p>
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy</p> <p>GDA94, Zone 50 was used</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>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.</i>	<p>No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report.</p> <p>Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid.</p> <p>All locations of the samples are provided in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1.</p> <p>There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All sampling were not conducted in selective manner as this is considered first pass reconnaissance sampling program</p> <p>Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over gravels, and Granitoid rock; monzogranite dominant from the Yilgarn Craton achieves an unbiased sampling of possible structures.</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Result

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The exploration licence E36/1028 is located approximately 840 km northeast of Perth, 116 km northwest of Leonora and 62 km southwest of the nearest town of Leinster.</p> <p>The project is accessible via Pinnacles Road 48.7km from Leinster then southwards on station tracks to Moornong Well, and then further station tracks southwest.</p> <p>The tenement was granted to ST BARNABAS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD on the 14th of July 2022 and transferred to WESTERN YILGARN PGM PTY LTD on the 18th of July 2023.</p> <p>Western Yilgarn PGM Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Yilgarn NL (ASX: WYX).</p> <p>Currently there are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals.</p> <p>The exploration licence E36/1028 is in good standing and expires on 13th of July 2027.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal</i>	Previous exploration over the Project area has been conducted by Delta Gold NL (1996-1997), BHP (2010 – 2014) and St George Mining (2014 – 2019)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>targeting granite hosted gold and nickel sulfide mineralisation within deformed migmatised ultramafic belts within granite terrain. Work completed includes heritage surveys, exploration planning and interpretation, geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling (soils), surface geophysical surveying (including fixed loop and moving loop EM), air core and RC drilling.</p> <p>Drilling by Delta in 1996-1997 included thirty-two vertical AC holes totalling 1,280 m targeting three magnetic geophysical lows, interpreted to represent remnant greenstone stratigraphy along the Waroonga Shear Zone. Only two holes (SWR016-017 for 220 m) were completed within the northeast portion of the current project area and failed to intersect bedrock on the lake. Elsewhere, drilling confirmed granitic bedrock, strongly foliated in places and the presence of variably thick transported cover. In 2023, Western Yilgarn undertook 626 auger drillholes, totaling 918m averaging 1.4m each hole, targeting lithium and gold. No anomalous assays were encountered.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Project is interpreted to lie along the trend of the Ida Fault, an early steep structure marking the boundary between the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the east from the Youanmi Terrane in the west. Under this interpretation the Ida Fault north of Mount Alexander becomes the Mount Goode Rift, host to the Cosmos nickel complex. This structure continues northwards where it can be traced on the west side of the Agnew -Wiluna greenstone belt as the Waroonga Shear Zone, a locally important gold associated structure. Due to the presence of widespread cover, the Project geology is interpreted to comprise mainly granite (A-mgss-Y and A-mgsn-Y) with minor greenstone rocks adjacent to the Mount Ida Fault. The main greenstone sequence consists of two prominent magnetic units that appear to merge to the south, which the granite comprises foliated meta-granite which is locally gneissic and may include amphibolite lenses and magmatic components</p> <p>This greenstone sequence has been sparsely drilled and appears to have a maximum thickness of approximately 1,000 m. It is potentially related to the Mount Alexander belt to the south, dips steeply and young to the east (i.e., the rocks become younger moving eastward). The metamorphic grade of the belt is amphibolite facies, and it is interpreted to be moderately deformed due to the presence of strongly foliated rocks. Previous drilling has confirmed the presence of ultramafic rocks with moderate MgO levels. While no nickel sulphides have been encountered to date, the presence of ultramafic rocks offers potential for Mount Alexander style nickel-copper or komatiitic nickel sulphide deposits.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level –</i> ○ <i>elevation above sea</i> 	<p>No drilling has been undertaken over Trunkey Creek by Argent Minerals Ltd</p> <p>The announcement is highlighting areas rock chip locations and assay results.</p> <p>No Drilling results are reported in this announcement</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No averaging or aggregating of soil or rock chip results was undertaken.</p> <p>All individual results have been reported.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported,</p>	<p>All reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration.</p> <p>The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated and is currently unknown.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<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>	Figures 1 and Table 1 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of soil/rock chip samples sites.
Balanced reporting	<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>	All assays result for significant economic elements for samples are included in Table 1 of the announcement. The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Further reconnaissance sampling program is planned for implementation during the third or fourth quarter. Geochemical sampling will be evaluated through ongoing analysis over a broader area, with consideration given to frequency and density of sampling spacings

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