

# 5 km Bronzewing-Style Gold-Bearing Corridor Emerging

## Highlights

- Gravity and soil data define a **5 km gold-bearing structural corridor** at May Queen, interpreted as related to the **northern extension of the Bronzewing fault**.
- Multiple **felsic intrusives interpreted**, a similar host rock type associated with other major gold deposits.
- The results enhance the overall **scale of May Queen**, outlining **5 km of gold-bearing structures** and a more defined **felsic intrusive complex (~1 km × 600 m)** at May Queen South, plus a separate **1 km** long intrusive at May Queen West.
- Integration of **tungsten-bismuth pathfinder trends** supports a possible a fertile intrusion-related gold system with geochemical similarities to Bronzewing.
- High-grade intersections such as **4 m @ 25.7 g/t Au** and **4 m @ 5.7 g/t Au within 24 m @ 1.5 g/t Au** remain **open and untested along strike** supported by gravity and soils interpretation.
- **New targets defined at Nugget Patch, May Queen East and Far East**, all coincident with geochemical and structural trends.
- **Gradient Array IP survey scheduled with RC drilling scheduled mid-November 2025** following heritage clearance.

Albion Resources Limited (“Albion” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the results of the new gravity survey and interpretation of soil geochemistry at the **Yandal West Gold Project**, located in Western Australia’s highly prospective **Yandal Greenstone Belt**.

Albion’s CEO, Peter Goh, commented:

*“The integration of our new gravity and soil datasets marks a genuine step-change in our understanding of May Queen. We now have a clearly defined structural corridor and multiple felsic intrusives that mirror the Bronzewing and Arrakis settings. These results confirm May Queen as a fertile, large-scale system with multiple high-priority, walk-up drill targets. With fieldwork and heritage clearances progressing, we’re entering an exciting phase as we prepare to drill what we believe could be a highly prospective opportunity within the Yandal Belt.”*

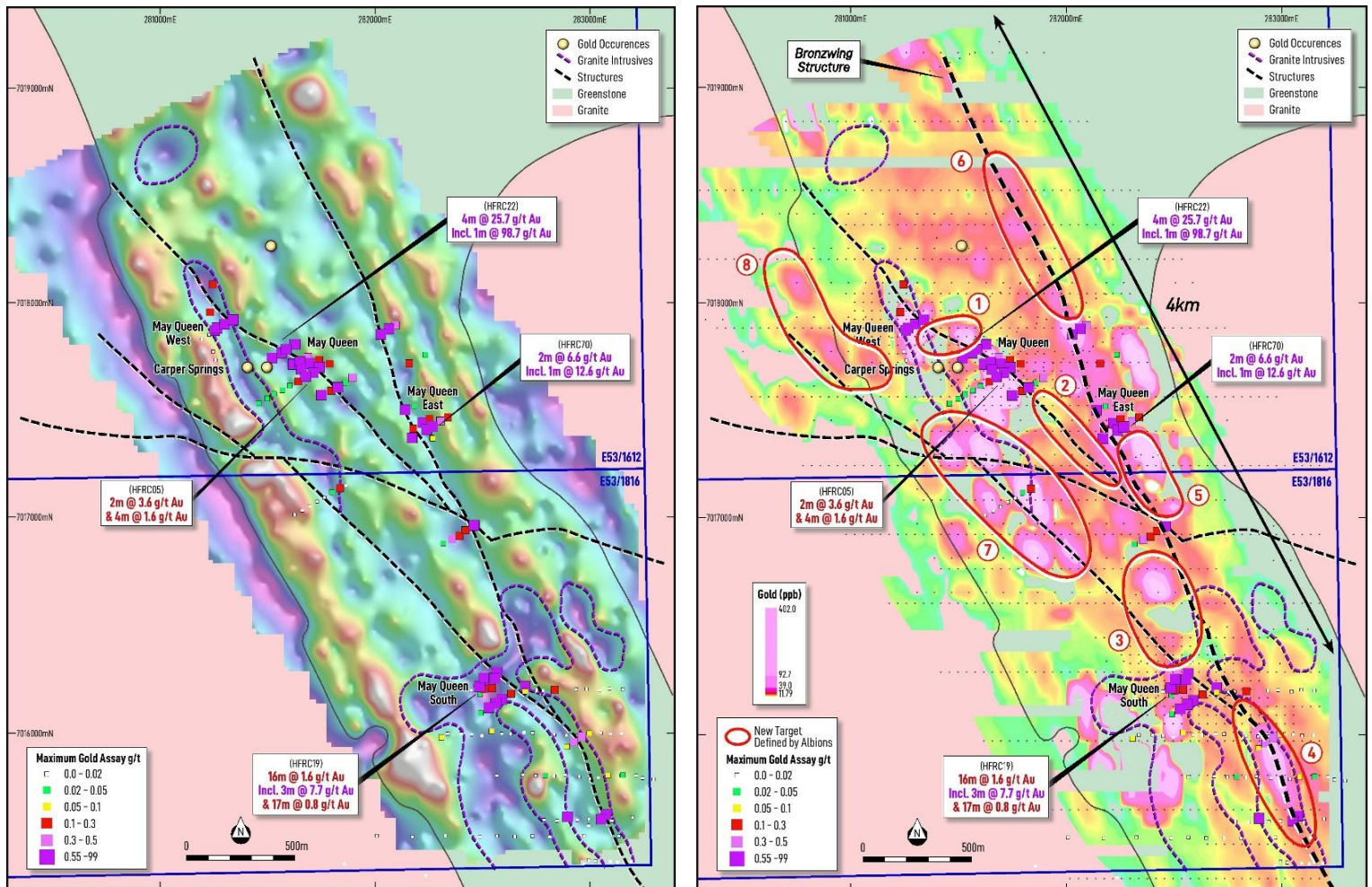
## Results and Interpretation

A detailed **ground gravity survey (4 km × 1.7 km)** at May Queen refined the geological model and delineated several felsic intrusions within mafic greenstones.

- The data reveal a **major north–northwest-trending structure**, likely the **northern extension of the Bronzewing structural corridor (Figure 4)**, extending for approximately **5 km** with multiple splays hosting strong gold mineralisation.
- The gravity results define a **larger felsic intrusive complex (~1 km × 600 m)** at May Queen South, interpreted to split into eastern and western apophyses. A **second ~1 km-long felsic intrusive body** has also been identified to the north, covering the May Queen West area (**Figure 1A**), interpreted as the **northern continuation of the Bronzewing structural corridor**, with multiple splays hosting high-grade gold mineralisation.

Integration of historical and new **soil-geochemistry datasets (1,400+ samples)** demonstrates a strong association between **gold, tungsten and bismuth** (Figure 2), often a hallmark of intrusion-related systems and large orogenic gold deposits such as Bronzewing.

Key anomalies align closely with the gravity-defined intrusives and structural splays, extending over **several kilometres of strike**, as shown in **Figures 1A and 1B below**.



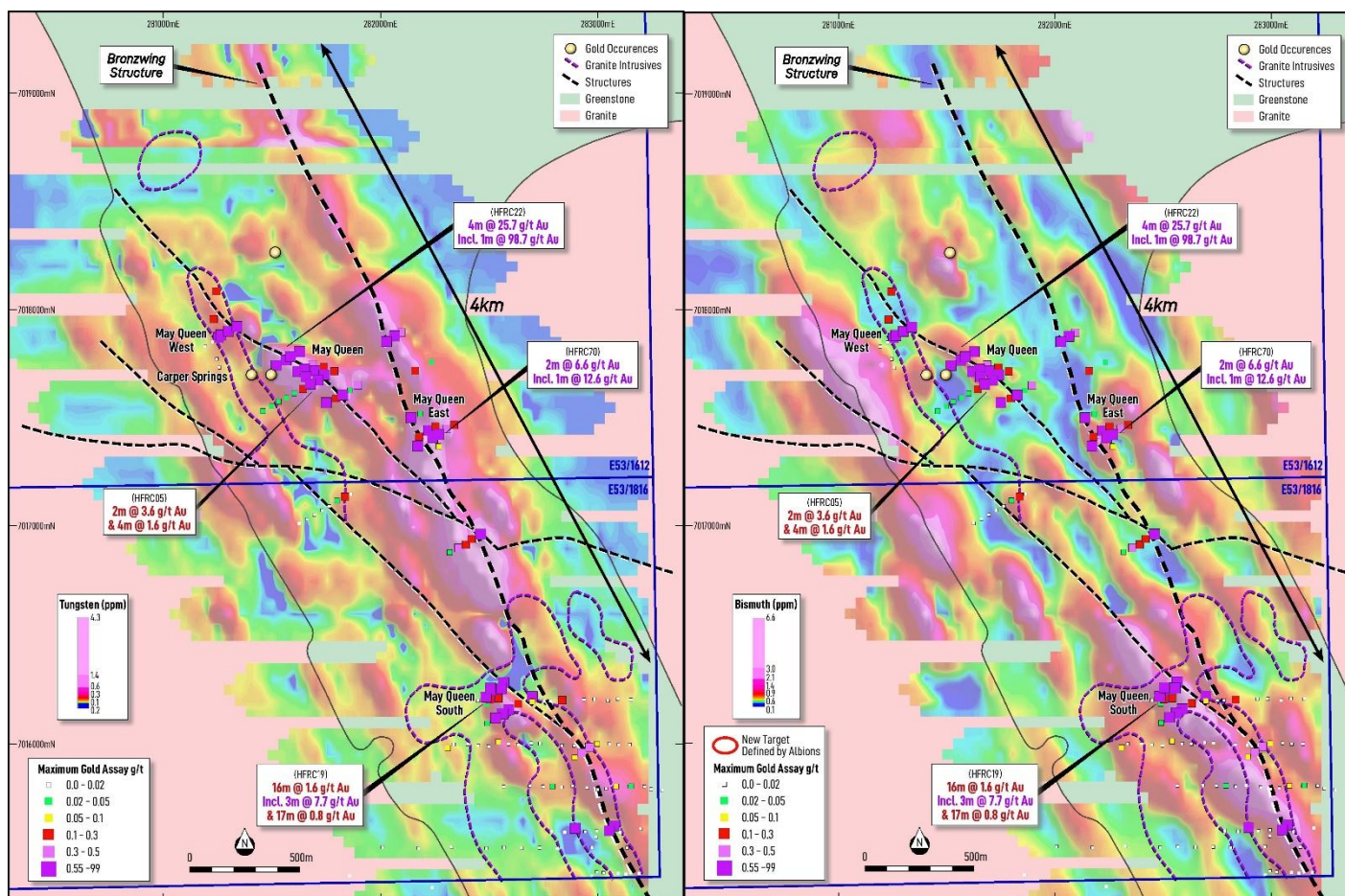
**Figure 1A: (left) Gravity SCba267MGAL\_HP500m Image and Figure 1B (right) gridded gold-in-soil geochemistry showing the interpreted granite intrusives and structures from the gravity data as well as the main granite greenstone contacts and maximum gold assay from previous drilling. Circled red targets 1 and 2 are May Queen Extension, 3 and 4 are May Queen South Extension, 5 and 6 are May Queen East Extension, 7 is Nugget Patch and 8 is May Queen Far East.**

### Pathfinder Geochemistry and Structural Trends

Integration of the tungsten- and bismuth-in-soil datasets highlights several coherent geochemical trends that occur closely associated with the gravity-defined structural corridors at May Queen.

- A **tungsten-in-soil anomaly** coincides with a **structural corridor**, a possible extension of the **Bronzewing fault** (Figure 4), along the eastern margin of the prospect, extending for more than **4 km of strike**, including the **May Queen East** area where drilling intersected **2 m @ 6.6 g/t Au (incl. 1 m @ 12.6 g/t Au)**.
- A **second tungsten trend** extends over **1 km of strike** along the **northern splay structure**, encompassing **May Queen West** and **May Queen**, where historical drilling intersected **4 m @ 25.7 g/t Au**.
- A **bismuth-in-soil trend** occurs along the **southern splay structure** at **May Queen South**, correlating with significant mineralisation in **HFR019 (16 m @ 1.6 g/t Au, incl. 3 m @ 3.7 g/t Au)**.

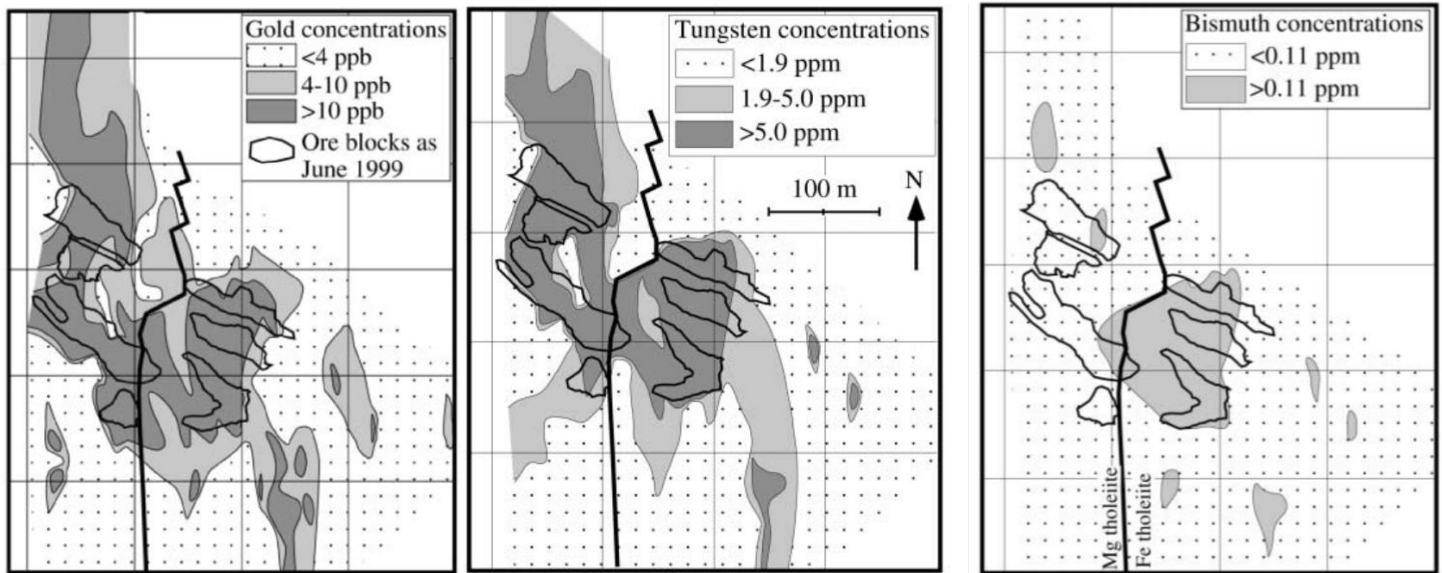
These coincident gold-tungsten-bismuth trends support the interpretation of an extensive gold system that may be **intrusion-related**, with geochemical footprints closely associated to the intrusives and faults interpreted from the gravity shown in **Figures 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B**.



**Figure 2A: (left) gridded tungsten-in-soil geochemistry and Figure 2B (right) gridded bismuth-in-soil geochemistry showing the interpreted granite intrusives and structures from the gravity data as well as the main granite greenstone contacts and maximum gold assay from previous drilling.**

### Comparison to Pathfinder Metal Anomalies at Bronzewing

The correlation between gold, tungsten, and bismuth interpreted at May Queen may display similarities with the well-documented geochemical relationships at the Bronzewing Deposit (Figure 3; Eilu 2001). At Bronzewing, highly elevated tungsten and bismuth concentrations are closely associated with gold anomalies, which define the alteration footprint of a gold deposit system. A very similar set of gold and pathfinder metal anomalies may be possibly observed in Albion’s reinterpreted dataset (Figures 1B, 2A and 2B), where coincident gold-tungsten-bismuth trends extend for several kilometres along the newly defined structural corridor, supporting a possible extensive gold system at May Queen.



[Figure 3 – Soil geochemical maps at the Bronzewing Deposit showing the strong relationship between gold, tungsten and bismuth (Eilu 2001)]

## New Defined Gold Target Areas

The integrated dataset defines eight key targets across the May Queen area (**Figures 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B**), several of which remain completely untested by drilling:

- **May Queen Extensions (denoted 1 and 2 in Figure 1B):** Drilling intercepts such as 4 m @ 25.7 g/t Au occur along a northwest-trending splay; strong coincident gold-tungsten and moderate bismuth anomaly over 400 m of strike.
- **May Queen South Extensions (denoted 3 and 4 in Figure 1B):** 4 m @ 5.7 g/t Au within 24 m @ 1.5 g/t Au; new pathfinder tungsten-bismuth trends highlight untested extensions north and south.
- **May Queen East / Bronzewing North Structure (denoted 5 and 6 in Figure 1B):** 4 km long corridor with limited historical drilling, characterised by elevated tungsten, gold and variable bismuth; includes 2 m @ 6.6 g/t Au (in HFRC070). The structure remains untested for a further 1.4 km to the north.
- **Nugget Patch (denoted 7 in Figure 1B):** Intersection of two major structures within a felsic intrusive; surface nuggets and strong gold-tungsten anomalism response with very little prior drilling. This area is renowned for extensive nuggets recovered at surface (see ASX GTE 9 May 2017), yet the bedrock source remains undiscovered. Experienced prospectors have been engaged to investigate the source of the nuggets.
- **May Queen Far East (denoted 8 in Figure 1B):** Newly defined target where a northwest splay meets the granite-greenstone contact; elevated bismuth and tungsten coincident with moderate gold anomalism. This zone may represent the southern extension of the Ives Granite and warrants further field investigation to assess its full potential.

## Next Steps

Follow-up work is well advanced to prepare May Queen for the next phase of drilling:

- A **Gradient Array IP (GAIP) survey** is currently in progress to map sulphide-rich zones and refine additional targets for RC drilling.
- **Soil Sampling:** A soil survey has recently been completed to extend coverage into the northern Ives Find area, where previous gravity data highlighted strong anomalies (see ASX ALB announcement dated 18 August 2025). The results of this work will help to define further drill targets.
- **Heritage fieldwork** is underway focused on cleared ground suitable for near-term access.
- **Drill mobilisation** is planned for **mid-November 2025**, targeting the highest-priority zones along the newly defined May Queen corridor.

### Background - Yandal West Project

Albion's Yandal West Project is located in the prolific Northeastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton, within the northern segment of the highly endowed Yandal Greenstone Belt (Figure 4). This fault-bounded, north-northwest-trending belt of Archean mafic rocks, banded iron formations, and felsic volcanoclastic sequences hosts several world-class gold deposits.

The belt is home to multi-million-ounce gold operations including Northern Star Resources' (ASX: NST) Jundee and Bronzewing mines, as well as the Wiluna Gold Mine to the northwest, highlighting the prospectivity of the region.

In recent years, major players have made strategic moves to consolidate ground in the Yandal Belt:

- **Northern Star Resources** acquired the ~350koz *Millrose* deposit<sup>1</sup> for A\$61 million in June 2023, when the gold price was still below US\$2,000/oz.
- Through its 2019 acquisition of Echo Resources, NST also secured the *Julius* deposit, which serves as a valuable supplementary ore source for its broader operations.
- Most recently, **Strickland Metals (ASX: STK)** announced the divestment of its Yandal Project for A\$45 million on 30 June 2025<sup>2</sup>, reinforcing the growing strategic and commercial interest in the belt.

This backdrop underscores the significance of Albion's landholding at Yandal West, situated among tier-one deposits and key infrastructure, and now the subject of renewed exploration with a focus on unlocking shallow, high-grade gold systems.

For further details on the Yandal West acquisition, see ASX: ALB announcement dated 28 November 2024.

<sup>1</sup> The Millrose deposit was purchased from Strickland Metals Ltd by Northern Star Limited for \$61m, see the ASX Announcement 26 June 2023.

<sup>2</sup> STK: Sale of Yandal Project to Gateway Mining Ltd for \$45m 30 June 25, see the ASX announcement.

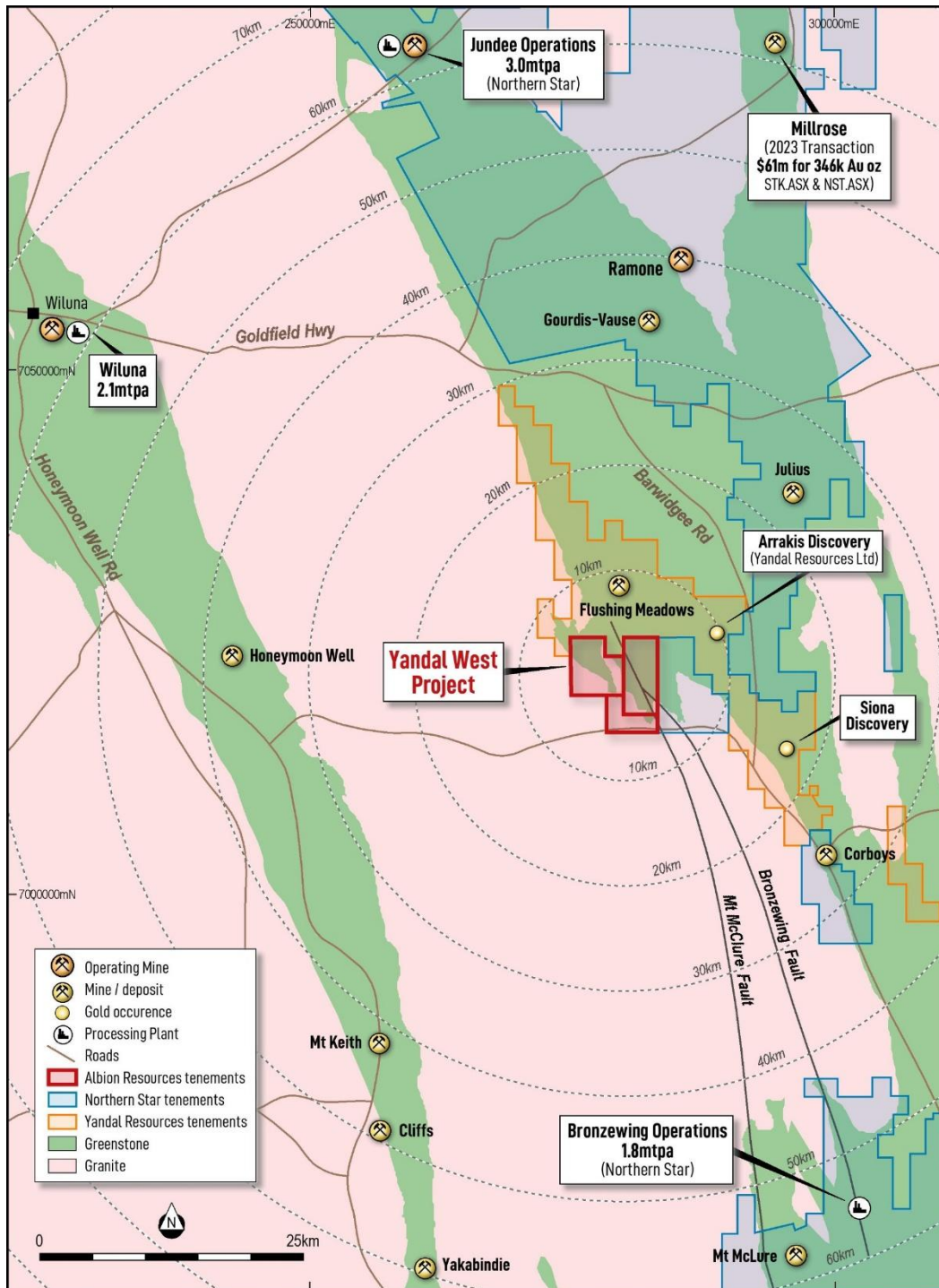


Figure 4: GSWA 1:2,500,000 bedrock geology map showing the location of the Yandal West Project on the Yandal Greenstone Belt and major gold mines and discoveries and nearby operating companies.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The Millrose deposit was purchased from Strickland Metals Ltd by Northern Star Limited for \$61m, see the ASX Announcement 26 June 2023.

<sup>4</sup> The processing capacity for Jundee and Bronzewing Processing Plants (care and maintenance) were obtained from the Northern Star website, see the company website [Bronzewing Operations | Northern Star](#) and website [Jundee Operations | Northern Star](#) (Accessed 29 April 2025).

<sup>5</sup> The process capacity for Wiluna (owned by Wiluna Mining) includes a 2.1 mtpa CIL processing facility, a modern 750 ktpa gold concentrator, a gas-fired power station and a 300-person camp, see the company website [Projects Overview: Wiluna Mining Corporation](#) (Accessed 29 April highlight assays results 2025).

Authorised by the Board

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:**

Peter Goh

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**COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

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

**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT**

*This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. The Company cautions that the potential economic significance of the exploration results has not yet been established and further work is required before any conclusions regarding resources or development can be drawn.*

**REFERENCES**

The following ASX announcements released by Albion Resources Ltd:

Date	Description
25/09/2025	22m at 3.8g/t Au from 36m at Barwidgee Prospect
18/08/2025	17 New Regional Targets at Yandal West - 7 High Priority
5/08/2025	Albion Hits More Shallow High-Grade Gold at Collavilla
31/07/2025	Albion to Divest Mongers Lake Project to Capricorn Metals
31/07/2025	CMM: Acquisition of Mongers Lake Project
30/07/2025	Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report
25/07/2025	11m @ 20.0g/t Gold From 17m at Yandal West
26/06/2025	RC Drilling Underway at Yandal West - High Priority Targets
17/06/2025	Yandal West-Unlocking High-Impact Drill Targets Presentation
5/06/2025	Heritage Clearance Secured & RC Drilling Contractor Engaged
20/05/2025	Three New Priority Drill Target Areas at Barwidgee
6/05/2025	DDIP Survey Identifies Shallow Drill Opportunities
30/04/2025	Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report
10/04/2025	IP Survey Identifies 7 High Priority Anomalies at Ives Find
24/03/2025	Investor Presentation
19/03/2025	Yandal West - Gradient Array IP & Soil Surveys Commence
10/02/2025	New Priority Gold Targets Identified at Yandal West
28/11/2024	Acquisition of High-Grade Yandal West Gold Project

The following ASX Announcements released by other companies have been referenced throughout the document:

ASX Code	Date	Description
STK	30/06/2025	Sale of Yandal Project to Gateway Mining Ltd for \$45m
STK	26/06/2023	Sale of Millrose Project for \$61M to Northern Star Resources

**References**

Pasi Eilu. Alteration zoning and primary geochemical dispersion at the Bronzewing lode-gold deposit, Western Australia. Mineralium Deposita January 2001.

## Appendix A

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

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The May Queen Gravity Survey consisted of 882 gravity stations in NE-SE grid of 33 lines coincident with GDA94 with a line spacing of 200 meters and station intervals of 100m. For tighter lines grids over key areas a line spacing of 100 metres and station intervals of 50m was used.</li> <li>Gravity data were acquired concurrently with GNSS data using a Scintrex CG-6 gravity meter. Data were acquired in single shifts of up to 12 hours duration, with each shift consisting of a single loop controlled by observations at the gravity control station. Each loop contained a minimum of two repeated readings so that an interlocking network of closed loops was formed. A total of 29 repeat readings representing 3.61% of the survey were acquired for quality control purposes. Repeat readings were evenly distributed, where possible, on a time-basis throughout each of the gravity loops.</li> <li>The survey was conducted by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd.</li> <li>Resource Potential consultants processed the gravity data and a series of Geo tiff images and gravity isoshells were produced.</li> <li>Two rock assays by Albion was two 500g grab samples taken from a small 1m deep digging and nearby sheared granite outcrops at May Queen South for the sole purpose of characterising the multi-element geochemistry</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> <li>Historical drilling previously reported in ASX Announcement dated 28 November 2024</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> <li>Rock sample taken by Albion logged in detail for lithology, veining, alteration, and sulphide/gossan recorded.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> <li>The Albion sample is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed for the sole purpose of characterising the multi-element geochemistry</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gravity meter used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery – Helena Valley Primary School calibration range (2010990117 - 2010990217) in Western Australia. The calibration process validated the gravity meter’s scale factor to ensure reduction of the survey data produces correct Observed Gravities from measured dial reading values.</li> <li>One new GNSS/gravity control station, 202507400001 “May Queen” was used to control all field observations throughout the project.</li> <li>GNSS control was established at 202507400001 by, submitting three 10-hour sessions of static data to Geoscience Australia’s AUSPOS processing system, where possible, producing first-</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>order geodetic coordinates. These coordinates are accurate to better than 10mm for the x, y, and z observables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gravity control was established at station 202507400001 via an ABABA tie to existing control station 202012100001 “Corboys”. Standard deviation of the tie loops is 0.002mGal</li> <li>• The acquired gravity data were processed using the company’s in-house gravity pre-processing and reduction software, AGRIS. This software allows for full data pre-processing, reduction to Bouguer Anomaly, repeatability, and statistical analysis, as well as full quality control of the output dataset.</li> <li>• Once downloaded from the gravity meters, the data were analysed for consistency and preliminary QC was performed to confirm that observations meet specification for standard deviation, reading rejection, temperature, and tilt values. Once the data were verified the software averaged the multiple gravity readings and performed a merge with the previously QC-passed GNSS data. The software then applies a linear drift correction and earth tide correction.</li> <li>• The following corrections were further applied to the dataset to produce Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomalies on the GDA94 transform of the GRS80 ellipsoid and AAGD07 gravity datum. For legacy reasons, Geoidal Bouguer Anomalies on the Australian Height Datum (AHD) and ISOGAL84 gravity datum have also been calculated.</li> <li>• New assay from Albion conducted by Intertek Genalysis in Perth by 50g lead collection fire assay for gold analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry and multi elements by Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.</li> <li>• No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new drilling is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gravity station locations were surveyed using the ESVE300PRO_E31 GNSS and CHCi70+ GNSS (global</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>navigation satellite system) receivers, using Post-Process Kinematic and Post-Process Static modes, yielding an accuracy of better than 10 mm in position and height. Gravity stations were acquired in GSNM-derived WGS-84 coordinates, and then transformed into GDA-94 coordinates. MGA coordinates were then derived by projecting the GDA94 geodetic coordinates with a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) transform using Zone 51.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical and Albion rock samples were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration results.</li> <li>• Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 51</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The May Queen Gravity Survey consisted of 882 gravity stations in NE-SW grid of 33 lines coincident with GDA94 with a line spacing of 200 meters and station intervals of 100m. For tighter lines grids over key areas a line spacing of 100 metres and station intervals of 50m was used.</li> <li>• Rock samples were taken at either selected quartz vein where observed in a small 1m deep digging but also taken from nearby sheared granite intrusive outcrop</li> <li>• Further sampling work is required to establish continuity of mineralisation at surface.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The gravity data were orientated on northeast-southwest survey lines, approximately perpendicular to the geological strike direction.</li> <li>• Rock samples were taken at either selected quartz vein where observed in a small 1m deep digging but also taken from nearby sheared granite intrusive outcrop</li> <li>• Rock sampling is not considered representative of the overall grade of veins in the area but was assayed to determine if quartz veins are gold-bearing and to characterise pathfinder metals geochemistry to assist in exploration targeting work</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All gravity data was collected by experienced survey technicians and validated and the digital data was delivered directly to the Company upon completion of the survey.</li> <li>• Albion maintains sample security of all rock samples taken on the project</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A review of the data has been completed by Atlas Geophysics</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Pty Ltd. The gravity meter was calibrated prior to the program and all data was levelled against a gravity control station on the project. Repeat readings (3.61%) were taken to ensure reproducibility and any readings outside QC procedures were repeated. Gravity data were individually verified by the Company's consultant geophysicists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																				
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Yandal West Project is located 70km south-east of Wiluna, WA. The tenements within the projects are listed below</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Holder</th> <th>Expires</th> <th>GTE Ownership</th> <th>Area (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E53/1369</td> <td>Great Western Exploration Limited</td> <td>24/09/2026</td> <td>100%</td> <td>2446</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E53/1612</td> <td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited</td> <td>17/10/2025</td> <td>80%</td> <td>2446</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E53/1816</td> <td>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited</td> <td>3/02/2027</td> <td>80%</td> <td>1222</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GTE has 80% ownership tenements E 53/1612 and E 53/1816 (20% <i>Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd</i>).</li> <li>On 28 November 2024, the Company announced that it entered into a binding tenement purchase agreement (<b>Agreement</b>) to acquire an interest in three contiguous tenements which make up the Yandal West Gold Project, from Great Western Exploration Limited (ASX: GTE). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company acquired an 80% interest in E53/1612 and E53/1816, and a 100% interest in E53/1369. Completion of the Agreement occurred in January 2025 and the tenements are in the process of being transferred to the Company.</li> <li>The tenement is within the Determined Kultju (Aboriginal Corporation) Native Title Claim with whom GTE have an executed Regional Land Access Agreement.</li> <li>Land access agreement with Barwidgee Pastoral Lease.</li> <li>No other encumbrances are known.</li> <li>All tenements are in good standing.</li> </ul>	Tenement	Holder	Expires	GTE Ownership	Area (Ha)	E53/1369	Great Western Exploration Limited	24/09/2026	100%	2446	E53/1612	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited	17/10/2025	80%	2446	E53/1816	Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd / Great Western Exploration Limited	3/02/2027	80%	1222
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<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous drilling by Great Western (GTE) reported by Albion on ASX Announcement dated 28 November 2024</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<p>Mineralisation in the May Queen prospect area is considered to be structurally-controlled Archean orogenic gold mineralisation related to quartz veins and related alteration including sulphide hosted within either sheared mafic and/or felsic intrusive rocks</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling reported in this announcement.</li> <li>Metal equivalents were not reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate plan and diagrams are included in the</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	body of the text.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting is representative.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer also to ALB announcement 28 November 2024 and 10 February 2025</li> <li>DDIP Survey conducted by Khumsup utilised Transmitter Model GDD-TX-II Model Max Voltage 4800V and Max Current 10A and Receiver Model GDD Rx-32 with 32 channels</li> <li>Geophysical Technique: Dipole-Dipole Array</li> <li>Program Size: two DDIP lines for 4.4km total</li> <li>Rx Dipole Spacing: 100m</li> <li>Tx Dipole Spacing: 200m and 100m</li> <li>Rx Station Spacing: 100m</li> <li>Tx Station Spacing: 100m</li> <li>RLine Direction: 0660 (Local Grid North = MGA 3360)</li> <li>Base Frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec time base)</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further work at May Queen comprises a GAIP survey and reconnaissance rock sampling programs</li> </ul>