WESTERNYILGARN NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25th May 2026

High-Grade Gallium Results delineated from Cardea 1 Historical Drilling

Extensive re-assaying of vacuum drill pulps has identified high-grade shallow gallium mineralisation from surface

Highlights

- Re-assay of drill pulps from 161 Vacuum holes have intersected multiple zones of significant high-grade gallium mineralisation **from surface down to 7m depth**.
- The extensive high-grade gallium mineralisation includes:
    - **4.5m @ 105.5 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 1.5m downhole in Drillhole JDV236
    - **3m @ 104.9 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 1.5m downhole in Drillhole JDV237
    - **2m @ 101.6 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 2m downhole in Drillhole JDV258
    - **1.5m @ 104.8 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 2.5m downhole in Drillhole JDV259
    - **2.5m @ 130.1 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 0.5m downhole in Drillhole JDV327
    - **3m @ 113.9 g/t Ga_2O_3** from surface downhole in Drillhole JDV332
    - **2.5m @ 134.4 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 2m downhole in Drillhole JDV383
    - **5.5m @ 102.7 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 1m downhole in Drillhole JDV389
    - **3.5m @ 107.9 g/t Ga_2O_3** from 3.5m downhole in Drillhole JDV613
- The drill results reinforcing the potential for significant scale within the system. The shallow nature of the mineralisation is particularly encouraging, as it indicates potential for low-strip-ratio extraction scenarios and aligns closely with the distribution of aluminous laterite and bauxitic units developed across the project area.
- The shallow nature of the mineralisation, commonly occurring within the upper few metres from surface, is particularly encouraging from a potential future extraction and processing perspective. The accompanying gallium oxide values further reinforce the tenor of the system, with peak values exceeding **140 ppm Ga_2O_3**.
- Importantly, the results further demonstrate the emerging critical minerals potential of the Cardea 1 Project within the Darling Range region of Western Australia.

Western Yilgarn (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the re-assay of vacuum drill pulps from the Cardea 1 Project situated along the Darling Range Region north of Perth, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Mineral Resource area is situated in the Central Bindoon region of Western Australia. The tenement held 100% by Western Yilgarn under Exploration Licence 70/6703 covers over 11.71km^2 west from the Toodyay township.

Appendix 1 shows the Total Drillhole Gallium Assay and Mineralised Intersections from Cardea 1 Gallium Project.

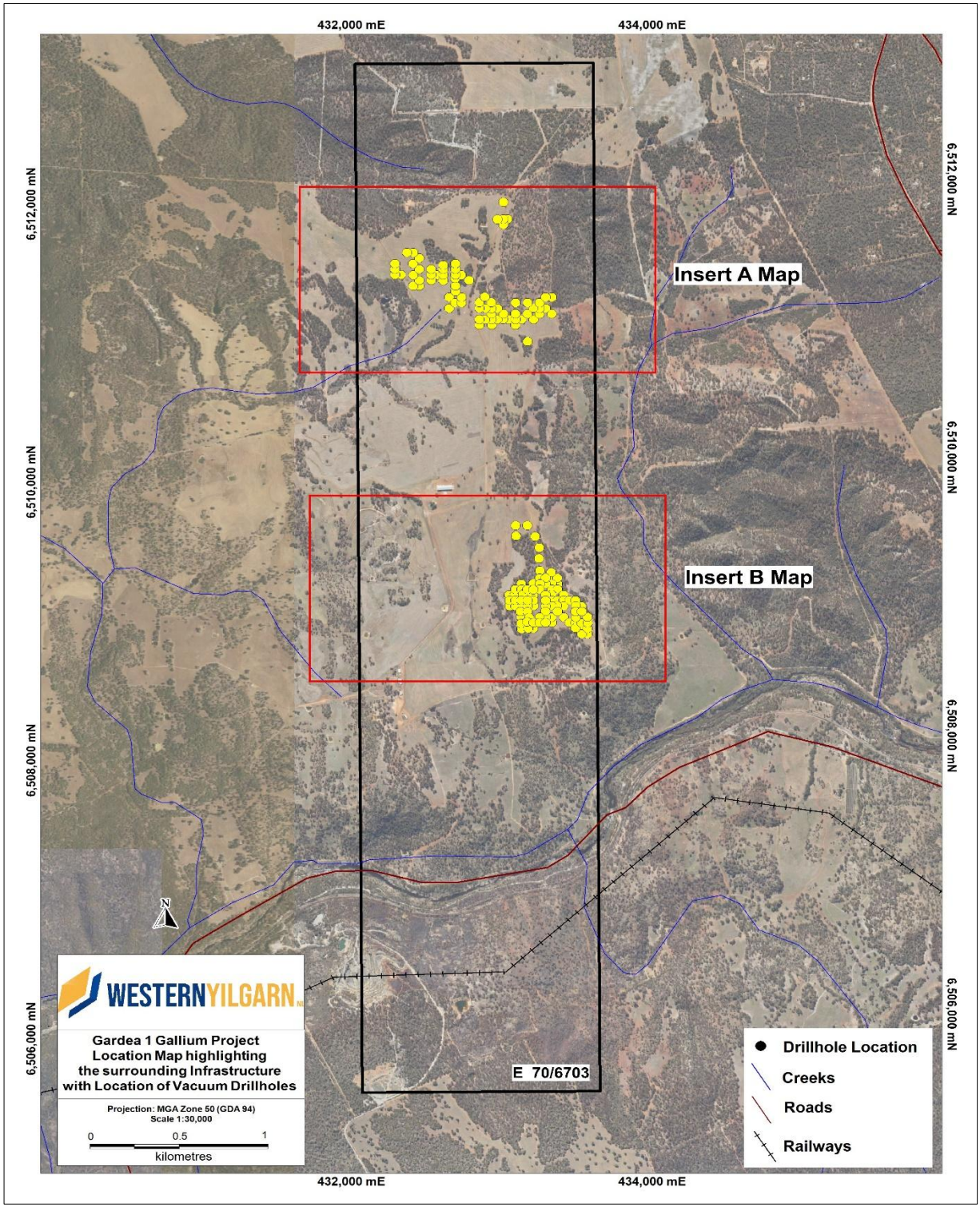


Figure 1 – Location Map of E70/6703 Vacuum Drillhole Locations

Western Yilgarn Non-Executive Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

"These latest vacuum re-assayed pulps from the Cardea 1 Gallium Project continue to reinforce our view that we are dealing with a large-scale, shallow and laterally extensive gallium system with strong continuity across multiple target zones. Importantly, the mineralised footprint remains open in several directions and many

drillholes outside the highlighted results continue to demonstrate anomalous gallium values, providing confidence that there is considerable upside for future resource definition and expansion drilling".

"As global demand for gallium continues to increase due to its critical role in semiconductors, defence technologies and advanced electronics, we believe Cardea 1 is rapidly emerging as a potentially significant Australian gallium project with strong strategic relevance. These results provide a solid foundation for advancing the project toward systematic resource evaluation and further metallurgical assessment."

Cardea 1 Re-Assay Program

The Cardea 1 Bauxite Project can be accessed from Perth via the Great Northern Highway and then via minor road approximately 110km. The Project is well supported by the Highway with the Perth Kalgoorlie Railway line located to the south of the Project area.

The tenements are part of the Darling Scarp Bauxite Province of Western Australia which centres on Pinjarra, Waroona and Worsley aluminium production 80km to 150km south of Perth. In the early 2010's the Cardea 1 Project was systematically explored by Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture.

Based on the re-assay of drill pulps from 161 drillholes at the Cardea 1 Project, the gallium results highlight a broad and consistently mineralised near-surface system across the project area, with numerous drillholes returning elevated gallium grades over shallow intervals. Mineralisation commonly commences from surface and is predominantly hosted within the lateritic profile, supporting the interpretation of a widespread weathering-related gallium enrichment system associated with the bauxite-bearing horizons.

The re-assay program has confirmed strong continuity of gallium mineralisation across multiple drill sections, with grades demonstrating a laterally extensive and coherent mineralised footprint. Several drillholes returned highly elevated gallium values, reinforcing the potential for significant scale within the system. The shallow nature of the mineralisation is particularly encouraging, as it indicates potential for low-strip-ratio extraction scenarios and aligns closely with the distribution of aluminous laterite and bauxitic units developed across the project area.

Importantly, the results further demonstrate the emerging critical minerals potential of the Cardea 1 Project within the Darling Range region of Western Australia. Gallium is a strategically important critical metal used in semiconductors, photovoltaic cells, LEDs and advanced defence technologies, and the identification of widespread shallow gallium enrichment within an established bauxite province highlights the opportunity for potential future by-product recovery alongside alumina-related development pathways.

Gallium grades from the shallow drilling peaked at **106 ppm Ga**, with an overall average grade of around 63 ppm Ga. Several standout intersections returned grades above **80–100 ppm Ga**, including high-grade results from holes JDV312, JDV383, JDV327, JDV580, JDV585 and JDV555. Importantly, many of these higher-grade zones occur over meaningful thicknesses of 2–4 metres, demonstrating continuity within the shallow lateritic profile and enhancing the potential scale of the mineralised system.

The results also demonstrate strong spatial continuity between adjacent drillholes, indicating that gallium enrichment is not isolated but forms part of a laterally extensive mineralised trend. The shallow nature of the mineralisation, commonly occurring within the upper few metres from surface, is particularly encouraging from a potential future extraction and processing perspective. The accompanying Ga_2O_3 values further reinforce the tenor of the system, with peak values exceeding **140 ppm Ga_2O_3**.

Overall, the drilling confirms the Darling Range as a highly prospective gallium-bearing laterite province with widespread shallow mineralisation, consistent grades, and multiple coherent high-grade zones. The scale of the anomalism and continuity between drillholes supports the potential for a significant gallium inventory across the project area and highlights the opportunity to further define a strategically important critical minerals resource in Western Australia.

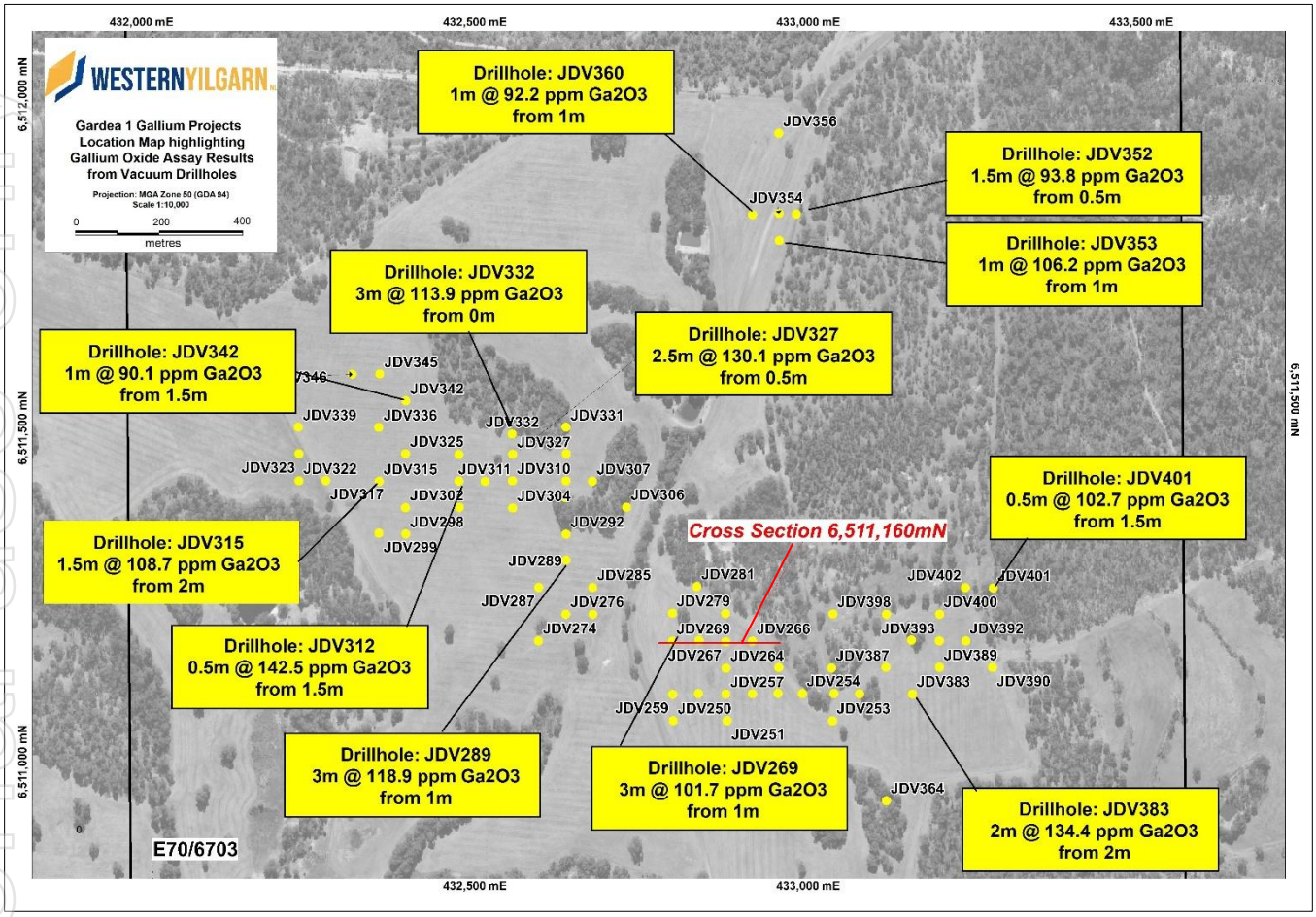


Figure 2 – Vacuum Drillhole Location Map (Insert A) Highlighting Significant Gallium Oxide (Ga_2O_3) Grades

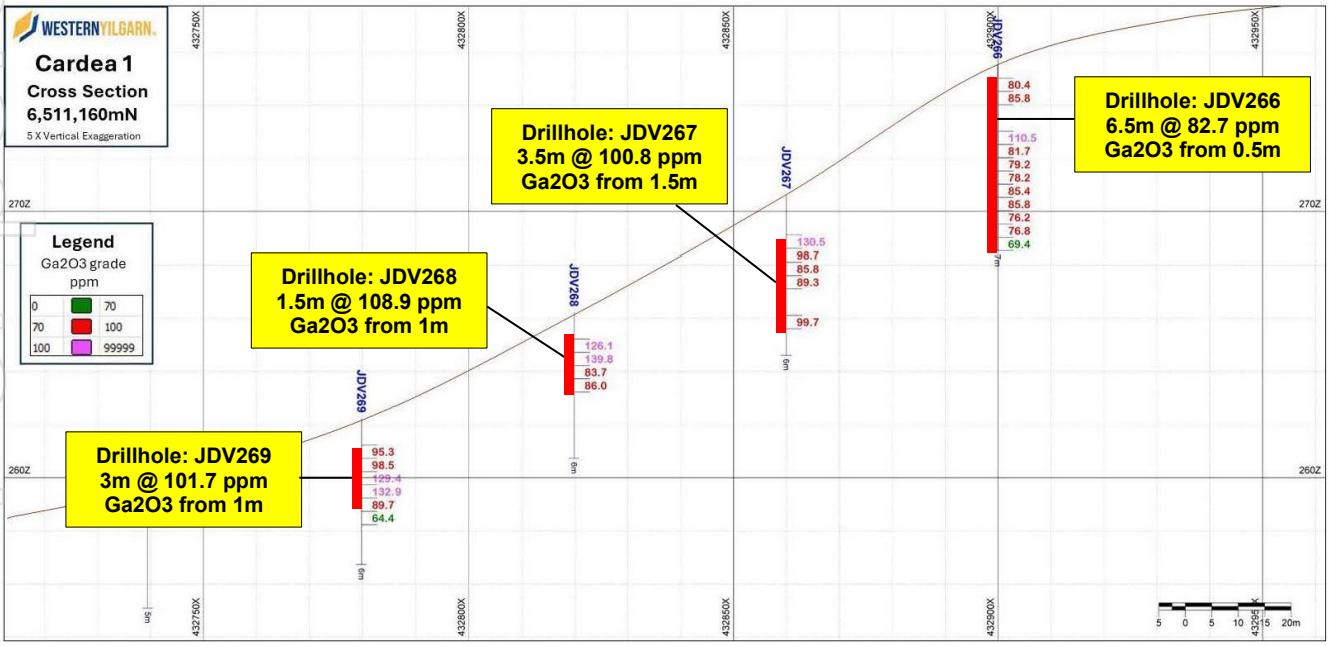


Figure 3 – Cross Section 6,511,160mN highlighting Significant Gallium Oxide (Ga_2O_3) Grades

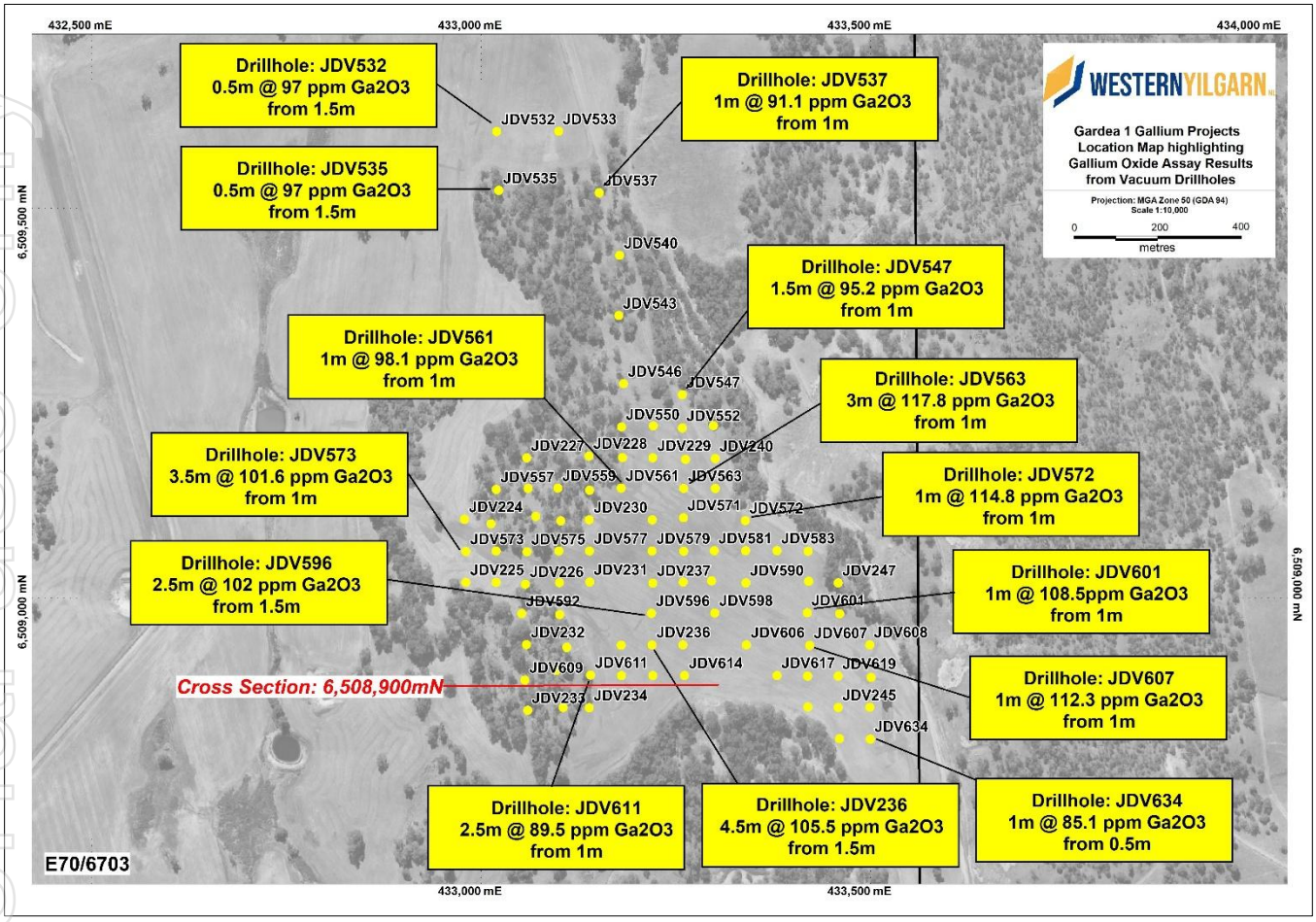


Figure 4 – Vacuum Drillhole Location Map (Insert B) Highlighting Significant Gallium Oxide (Ga_2O_3) Grades

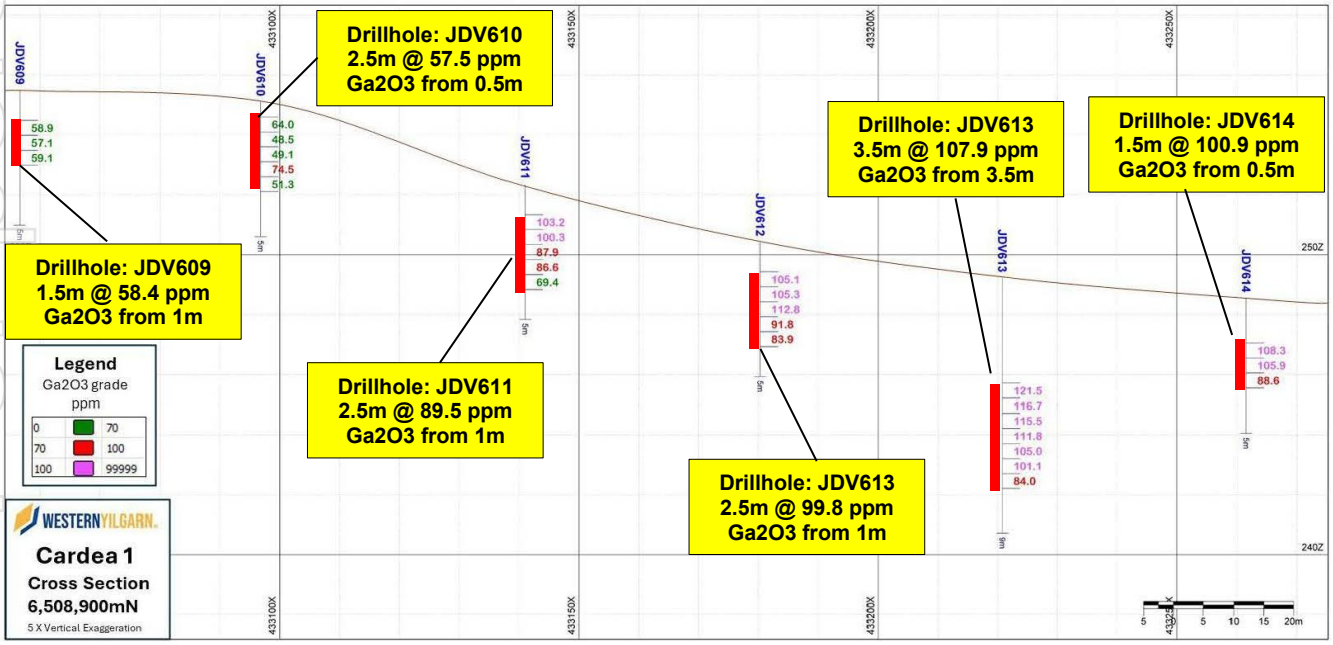


Figure 5 – Cross Section 6,508,900mN highlighting Significant Gallium Oxide (Ga_2O_3) Grades

Figure 3 cross section at 6,511,160mN highlights a broad zone of shallow gallium mineralisation developed within the lateritic profile, with multiple drillholes returning consistently elevated Ga_2O_3 grades from near surface. Drillholes JVD262 through to JVD269 demonstrate strong continuity of mineralisation along the section, with several high-grade intervals exceeding 100 ppm Ga_2O_3, including peak values up to 139.8 ppm and 130.5 ppm. The mineralised horizon appears laterally continuous across the section and follows the interpreted topographic and weathering profile, supporting the interpretation of a widespread, near-surface gallium-enriched system.

Figure 5 cross section at 6,508,900mN demonstrates a laterally extensive zone of shallow gallium mineralisation developed along the weathered lateritic profile, with elevated Ga_2O_3 grades consistently intersected across multiple drillholes. The section shows increasing gallium tenor toward the eastern portion of the line, where drillholes JDV613 and JDV614 returned multiple high-grade results exceeding 100 ppm Ga_2O_3, including peak assays up to 121.5 ppm, 116.7 ppm and 115.5 ppm. Central drillholes JDV611 and JDV612 also intersect broad zones of anomalous mineralisation with numerous intervals above 80 ppm and several exceeding the 100 ppm threshold, supporting strong continuity of the mineralised horizon.

Gallium Mineralisation within the Darling Range

Gallium mineralisation within the Darling Range of Western Australia is increasingly attracting attention due to its association with the region's extensive lateritic bauxite systems. The Darling Range hosts one of the world's largest bauxite provinces, extending south of Perth through areas historically mined for alumina feedstock by companies such as Alcoa. These bauxite deposits formed through prolonged tropical-style weathering of granitic and doleritic basement rocks, resulting in thick laterite profiles enriched in aluminium-bearing minerals such as gibbsite and iron oxides (*Mineralogy of Darling Range bauxite - Minerals Research Institute of WA Minerals Research Institute of WA).*

Gallium is commonly enriched in bauxite and alumina systems because the element substitutes for aluminium within gibbsite and associated clay minerals during lateritic weathering. In the Darling Range, gallium is not typically present as a standalone mineral but occurs as a dispersed trace element throughout the bauxite profile. As alumina refineries process these ores, gallium can become concentrated in Bayer liquor circuits and refinery residues, creating potential downstream recovery opportunities. With gallium classified globally as a critical mineral due to its use in semiconductors, defence technologies, LEDs, photovoltaics, and advanced electronics, historic bauxite provinces such as the Darling Range are now being reassessed for their strategic gallium potential (Geochemical and mineralogical characteristics of bauxites, Darling Range, Western Australia - ScienceDirect).

The geological setting of the Darling Range is highly favourable for widespread low-grade gallium enrichment. The deeply weathered lateritic profiles commonly exceed 20 metres in thickness and contain extensive aluminous duricrust horizons developed over granitic terrains. Studies of the Darling Range regolith show strong chemical mobility and concentration of aluminium and associated trace elements during prolonged weathering events. These same processes are capable of enriching gallium within the laterite profile, particularly in zones with elevated gibbsite content and intense leaching (Distribution of 'laterites' and lateritic weathering profiles, Darling Range, Western Australia - Australian Geomechanics Society)

Renewed interest in gallium across the Darling Range reflects broader global supply concerns, particularly following export restrictions imposed by major producing nations and rising demand from the technology sector. Although the region's primary focus historically has been bauxite and alumina production, the scale of the lateritic systems suggests potential for substantial contained gallium inventories when evaluated across large tonnage deposits. This creates an opportunity for future projects to potentially incorporate gallium as a valuable by-product alongside alumina production, improving project economics and supporting the development of secure Western supply chains for critical minerals.

Forward Plan and Next Steps

The Project has exceptional growth potential with untested bauxite zones within the western portion of the Exploration Licence area. Regional mapping and interpretation of the Western Australia Geological Survey has delineated laterite and pisolitic gravels in which the bauxite occurs. These areas will be systematically targeted as first pass exploration.

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*
ASX Announcement 4 August 2025: *High-Grade Gallium Discovered t Ida Holmes Project in WA*
ASX Announcement 2 September 2025: *New Gold Targets Delineated over Gascoyne Gold Project*
ASX Announcement 25 September 2025: *Western Yilgarn Identifies High-Grade Cobalt at Ida Holmes*
ASX Announcement 21 October 2025: *Exploration Update over WYX Gallium Projects in WA*
ASX Announcement 3 November 2025: *WYX Secures more Gallium Ground at Ida Holmes Project WA*
ASX Announcement 9 February 2026: *Surface Assay Results confirm High-Grade Gallium-Tellurium*
ASX Announcement 18 February 2026: *High-Grade Cobalt-Nickel-Lead-Scandium over Ida Holmes*

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 vacuumdrilling 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 Al_2O_3% and 23.7% Total Silica with 43Mt @ 30.7% Available alumina (Al_2O_3) and 6.43% reactive silica (SiO_2).

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

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Al_2O_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% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).*
Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).*
Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 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_2O_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% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).*
Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).*
New Norcia Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 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.

Appendix 1: Total Drillhole Assay and Mineralised Intersections from Cardea 1 Gallium Project

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralised Intervals (m)	Ga (ppm)	Ga_2O_3 (ppm)
JDV224	432979	6509101	256.23	3	1.5	2	0.5	51.7	69.5
JDV225	432981	6509020	255.25	4	0	2	2.0	65.3	**87.7**
JDV226	433057	6509018	258.63	5.5	2	4.5	2.5	43.4	58.3
JDV227	433059	6509179	263.99	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	65.2	**87.6**
JDV228	433139	6509182	265.95	3	0.5	2.5	2.0	37.6	50.5
JDV229	433221	6509179	259.62	5	1	4	3.0	61.8	**83.0**
JDV230	433139	6509100	256.14	6.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	72.2	**97.0**
JDV231	433140	6509020	253.75	5	0	3	3.0	59.9	**80.5**
JDV232	433058	6508940	253.5	4	1	2	1.0	49.6	66.6
JDV233	433060	6508856	251.26	3	1	1.5	0.5	52.0	69.9
JDV234	433139	6508859	245.83	4.5	0.5	4	3.5	61.4	**82.6**
JDV236	433220	6508940	245.83	6.5	1.5	6	4.5	78.5	**105.5**
JDV237	433221	6509019	251.06	6	1.5	4.5	3.0	78.1	**104.9**
JDV240	433301	6509179	258.37	5	1	3.5	2.5	60.1	**80.7**
JDV245	433459	6508859	253.98	3	0.5	1	0.5	67.5	**90.7**
JDV247	433459	6509019	258.74	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	48.6	65.3
JDV250	432781	6511040	250.77	4.5	3.5	4.5	1.0	71.8	**96.4**
JDV251	432862	6511040	256.31	5.5	3	4.5	1.5	73.6	**99.0**
JDV253	433020	6511039	268.02	7	1	5	4.0	65.7	**88.3**
JDV254	432975	6511081	269.98	5.5	1	2	1.0	54.0	72.5
JDV255	432938	6511081	266.15	6.5	1	4	3.0	62.1	**83.5**
JDV256	432900	6511080	262.64	6	1.5	2	0.5	66.3	**89.1**
JDV257	432860	6511080	258.89	5.5	1.5	5	3.5	72.7	**97.7**
JDV258	432819	6511080	256.1	4.5	2	4	2.0	75.6	**101.6**

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralised Intervals (m)	Ga (ppm)	Ga_2O_3 (ppm)
JDV259	432780	6511079	252.96	4.5	2.5	4	1.5	77.9	**104.8**
JDV264	432860	6511118	260.68	7	3	5.5	2.5	64.4	**86.6**
JDV265	432939	6511119	269.92	6.5	3	3.5	0.5	60.9	**81.9**
JDV266	432900	6511159	269.03	7	0.5	7	6.5	61.5	**82.7**
JDV267	432860	6511158	265.12	6	1.5	5	3.5	75.0	**100.8**
JDV268	432820	6511160	261.23	5.5	1	3	2.0	81.0	**108.9**
JDV269	432780	6511159	257.23	5.5	1	4	3.0	75.7	**101.7**
JDV274	432579	6511160	253.02	6	1	2	1.0	44.0	59.1
JDV276	432620	6511199	254.88	6	2	5	3.0	66.4	**89.3**
JDV277	432661	6511199	255.45	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	50.8	68.3
JDV279	432780	6511201	259.42	6	1.5	5	3.5	57.3	77.0
JDV280	432860	6511200	270.38	4.5	2	3.5	1.5	62.8	**84.5**
JDV281	432817	6511241	267.73	4.5	0	2	2.0	39.5	53.1
JDV285	432660	6511240	256.95	5.5	1.5	2	0.5	71.8	**96.5**
JDV287	432580	6511240	262.19	3.5	0.5	2.5	2.0	64.0	**86.0**
JDV289	432620	6511281	262.07	6	1	4	3.0	88.5	**118.9**
JDV292	432621	6511319	268.93	3	0.5	1	0.5	77.1	**103.6**
JDV298	432380	6511320	263.9	5.5	1.5	4	2.5	67.8	**91.1**
JDV299	432340	6511321	267.27	4	2	3.5	1.5	60.4	**81.2**
JDV302	432380	6511359	269.85	3.5	1.5	3	1.5	56.8	76.4
JDV303	432460	6511360	272.62	3.5	0.5	3	2.5	53.7	72.2
JDV304	432540	6511359	271.33	6	0.5	3	2.5	65.3	**87.7**
JDV305	432620	6511374	275.36	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	37.0	49.7
JDV306	432711	6511360	266.73	4	0.5	3	2.5	57.7	77.5
JDV307	432660	6511399	275.86	3	0.5	2.5	2.0	44.5	59.7
JDV308	432621	6511400	277.66	3	0.5	2.5	2.0	50.3	67.5
JDV310	432540	6511399	277.65	4	1	1.5	0.5	94.2	**126.6**
JDV311	432499	6511399	278	3	1	3	2.0	61.2	**82.2**
JDV312	432460	6511399	277.26	3	1.5	2	0.5	106.0	**142.5**
JDV312	432460	6511399	276.26	4	1.5	2	0.5	106.0	**142.5**
JDV315	432340	6511399	268.6	7.5	2	3.5	1.5	80.9	**108.7**
JDV317	432260	6511400	272.72	3	1.5	2	0.5	41.6	55.9
JDV322	432220	6511400	272.73	3	1	1.5	0.5	33.9	45.6
JDV323	432220	6511440	276.11	3	1	1.5	0.5	26.0	34.9
JDV325	432380	6511440	275.95	5.5	1.5	5	3.5	63.5	**85.4**
JDV326	432460	6511439	279.2	5	1.5	2	0.5	60.8	**81.7**
JDV327	432540	6511439	280.43	5.5	0.5	3	2.5	96.8	**130.1**
JDV328	432621	6511440	281.96	3	0.5	2.5	2.0	36.2	48.7
JDV331	432621	6511480	286.77	3	0.5	2	1.5	35.5	47.7
JDV332	432540	6511470	286.07	3	0	3	3.0	84.7	**113.9**
JDV336	432339	6511480	277.16	7	4.5	5.5	1.0	56.3	75.6
JDV339	432219	6511480	279.55	3	0	0.5	0.5	32.7	44.0
JDV342	432380	6511520	283.72	6	1.5	2.5	1.0	67.1	**90.1**
JDV345	432341	6511560	287.26	6	3.5	4	0.5	32.7	44.0
JDV346	432299	6511559	283.41	8.5	5	5.5	0.5	34.0	45.7
JDV352	432966	6511799	301.44	3	0.5	2	1.5	69.8	**93.8**
JDV353	432940	6511760	295.56	5	1	2	1.0	79.1	**106.3**
JDV354	432940	6511800	298.01	4.5	2.5	3	0.5	60.5	**81.3**
JDV356	432940	6511921	305.75	3	1.5	2.5	1.0	56.2	75.5
JDV360	432900	6511798	296.76	3	1	2	1.0	68.6	**92.2**

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralised Intervals (m)	Ga (ppm)	Ga_2O_3 (ppm)
JDV364	433101	6510920	267.7	5	0.5	3.5	3.0	71.7	**96.3**
JDV383	433140	6511080	273.52	7.5	2	4	2.0	100.0	**134.4**
JDV385	433061	6511080	275.8	4	1.5	3	1.5	44.8	60.2
JDV386	433022	6511080	277.93	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.0	54.2	72.8
JDV387	433019	6511119	278.72	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	59.7	**80.2**
JDV388	433100	6511120	277.32	7	2.5	4	1.5	61.8	**83.0**
JDV389	433181	6511120	276.02	8	1	6.5	5.5	76.4	**102.7**
JDV390	433260	6511120	276.21	5.5	0.5	3.5	3.0	68.4	**92.0**
JDV392	433220	6511159	278.68	7	1	4.5	3.5	66.1	**88.8**
JDV393	433180	6511159	279.94	7	1	4	3.0	70.1	**94.2**
JDV394	433139	6511161	282.39	5.5	1	2.5	1.5	61.8	**83.0**
JDV398	433021	6511200	287.56	3	0.5	2	1.5	39.3	52.9
JDV399	433101	6511199	287.79	4	0.5	3	2.5	56.7	76.3
JDV400	433181	6511199	286.98	3	0.5	2	1.5	56.7	76.3
JDV401	433261	6511239	284.68	3	1.5	2	0.5	76.4	**102.7**
JDV402	433220	6511239	287.76	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	63.0	**84.7**
JDV550	433181	6509219	261.99	5	0.5	3	2.5	50.0	67.2
JDV551	433221	6509221	261.66	4.5	0.5	4	3.5	48.4	65.1
JDV552	433259	6509218	260.42	5	0.5	3.5	3.0	59.8	**80.4**
JDV553	433299	6509221	259.83	5	0.5	4	3.5	70.2	**94.3**
JDV554	433182	6509180	258.56	7	0.5	2	1.5	57.5	77.3
JDV555	433262	6509177	257.93	6.5	1	5	4.0	87.8	**118.0**
JDV561	433180	6509141	259.03	5	0.5	1.5	1.0	73.0	**98.1**
JDV563	433260	6509140	257.11	5.5	1	4	3.0	87.6	**117.8**
JDV564	433301	6509140	255.06	7	2.5	5.5	3.0	74.9	**100.7**
JDV572	433339	6509099	255.4	5	2.5	3.5	1.0	85.4	**114.8**
JDV571	433260	6509103	256.58	4.5	0.5	2.5	2.0	54.7	73.6
JDV570	433220	6509100	255.96	5.5	1.5	5	3.5	80.9	**108.7**
JDV568	433103	6509099	256.57	6	0.5	4	3.5	38.6	51.9
JDV566	433013	6509095	255.26	4	1	4	3.0	70.1	**94.2**
JDV557	433020	6509139	257.23	3.5	0	2.5	2.5	60.3	**81.1**
JDV558	433061	6509140	257.93	5	1	3.5	2.5	62.1	**83.4**
JDV567	433070	6509104	257.11	5	1	4.5	3.5	58.0	77.9
JDV559	433099	6509141	257.61	6.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	36.2	48.7
JDV560	433140	6509138	259.25	5	0.5	4	3.5	39.0	52.5
JDV543	433177	6509362	265.08	4	0	0.5	0.5	38.0	51.0
JDV540	433178	6509439	263.64	4.5	1	1.5	0.5	41.6	55.9
JDV537	433152	6509519	261.63	4	1	2	1.0	67.8	**91.1**
JDV535	433023	6509523	256.56	4	1	1.5	0.5	72.2	**97.1**
JDV532	433020	6509598	254.53	4	1.5	2	0.5	72.2	**97.1**
JDV533	433100	6509598	258.21	4	1	2	1.0	66.8	**89.8**
JDV546	433183	6509275	263.34	5	0.5	3.5	3.0	49.2	66.1
JDV547	433258	6509261	262.61	4	1	2.5	1.5	70.9	**95.3**
JDV634	433500	6508819	255.54	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	63.4	**85.2**
JDV633	433460	6508820	253.61	2.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	59.4	79.8
JDV614	433261	6508900	244.55	4.5	1.5	3	1.5	75.1	**100.9**
JDV617	433380	6508901	250.71	3	1	1.5	0.5	73.3	**98.5**
JDV618	433419	6508900	252.72	3	1	2	1.0	67.7	**90.9**
JDV628	433420	6508860	251.72	2.5	0.5	1	0.5	65.0	**87.4**
JDV619	433459	6508900	255.06	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	46.7	62.7

Hole Id	East (GDA 94)	North (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Mineralised Intervals (m)	Ga (ppm)	Ga_2O_3 (ppm)
JDV629	433499	6508860	256.51	3	0.5	1	0.5	60.0	**80.7**
JDV620	433501	6508898	257.26	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	49.7	66.7
JDV608	433499	6508940	258.04	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	44.5	59.8
JDV607	433422	6508939	254.36	3	1	2	1.0	83.5	**112.2**
JDV606	433341	6508940	250.93	2.5	1	1.5	0.5	58.4	78.5
JDV605	433259	6508940	247.77	4	1.5	3	1.5	82.3	**110.7**
JDV577	433139	6509060	255.22	5.5	1	4.5	3.5	66.0	**88.7**
JDV579	433220	6509060	254.98	4.5	0.5	3.5	3.0	64.6	**86.8**
JDV580	433260	6509060	253.84	5	2	4	2.0	94.1	**126.5**
JDV581	433300	6509060	253.42	5	2	4	2.0	75.6	**101.6**
JDV582	433340	6509060	254.93	4	2	3	1.0	76.8	**103.2**
JDV583	433380	6509061	256.58	3.5	2	3	1.0	51.8	69.6
JDV584	433420	6509060	258.73	3	1	2	1.0	63.2	**84.9**
JDV591	433421	6509021	257.96	2.5	1	1.5	0.5	74.2	**99.7**
JDV590	433340	6509019	253.62	3.5	1.5	2	0.5	74.2	**99.7**
JDV589	433296	6509022	251.98	4.5	2.5	4	1.5	70.8	**95.2**
JDV588	433260	6509020	251.52	5	1	3.5	2.5	85.5	**115.0**
JDV586	433101	6509019	253.36	6	2	2.5	0.5	47.4	63.7
JDV585	433020	6509020	254.89	3	0.5	2	1.5	92.4	**124.2**
JDV573	432981	6509059	252.03	4	1	3.5	2.5	75.6	**101.6**
JDV574	433020	6509060	255.25	3.5	0.5	3	2.5	54.9	73.8
JDV575	433059	6509059	255.75	4.5	1	4.5	3.5	58.1	78.0
JDV576	433100	6509060	252.97	8	0.5	7	6.5	48.3	64.9
JDV592	433053	6508980	253.8	4.5	0.5	3.5	3.0	54.0	72.6
JDV593	433101	6508979	253.1	5	0.5	2.5	2.0	41.3	55.5
JDV596	433219	6508980	249.79	5	1.5	4	2.5	75.9	**102.0**
JDV598	433300	6508981	250.4	4	1	2.5	1.5	69.0	**92.8**
JDV601	433419	6508981	255.89	3	1	2	1.0	80.7	**108.5**
JDV602	433461	6508980	257.84	3	0.5	1.5	1.0	66.8	**89.7**
JDV604	433180	6508939	247.9	5.5	1	4.5	3.5	70.6	**94.9**
JDV603	433111	6508936	251.21	5	2.5	4	1.5	65.9	**88.6**
JDV609	433057	6508894	251.49	4.5	1	2.5	1.5	43.4	58.4
JDV622	433106	6508859	247.26	5	0.5	3.5	3.0	42.8	57.5
JDV610	433097	6508907	255.1	0.5	0.5	3	2.5	42.8	57.5
JDV611	433141	6508901	248.83	4	1	3.5	2.5	66.6	**89.5**
JDV612	433180	6508900	246.42	4.5	1	3.5	2.5	74.2	**99.8**
JDV613	433221	6508900	241.21	8.5	3.5	7	3.5	80.3	**107.9**

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	*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.*	Cardea 1 bauxite areas were sampled using vacuum (VAC) drilling by Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture on a nominal 80m by 80m grid. In total of 161 holes were completed totalling 732 m over the current tenure area. Holes were drilled vertical to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All drill hole collars in the supplied database have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	accurately located with coordinates in MGA94 grid system. Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 8m in depth. All drill samples were collected at 0.5m intervals. Whole samples were taken when sample return was less than 2kg. A twin riffle splitter was used for samples weighing more than 2kg, with one split collected in a calico bag for analysis and the remainder dropped on the ground. Sampling and QAQC procedures were carried out to industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Yearlong Drilling Pty Ltd completed the Vacuum drilling program. The primary method of drilling has been vacuum drill rig utilising a 45mm drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	*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.* *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.*	All samples were weighed. This provides an indirect record of sample recovery. All vacuum samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were encountered. Geologists comment when recovery is poor or ground conditions are wet. Drilling has been with rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Chip sample recovery was generally not logged. No relationships between sample recovery and grades exist.
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging has been completed for all VAC drilling including rock type, grain size, texture, colour, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description written for many intervals. All logging was of a level sufficient in detail to support resource estimation. Historic holes have been logged at 0.5m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation and texture and any other notable features. Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the bauxite minerals present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The vacuum samples for each 0.5 metres of drilling are split once through a riffle splitter and collected into a calico bag at the drill site. All 1m vacuum samples are collected at the rig. Typically, entire samples were analysed, however those weighing more than 2kg were split using a twin riffle splitter (50:50) used at the rig. All samples were dry. Drill pulp samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Perth - The general workflow undertaken by ALS Perth for ME-MS85 was completed as per below Sample Preparation (Drying of samples, crushing to typically >70% passing 6 mm, Splitting & Pulverising to >85–90% passing 75 µm. Lithium Borate Fusion (A small pulp aliquot is mixed with lithium borate flux; The mixture is fused at high temperature (around 1000°C+). This breaks down resistant silicate and oxide minerals completely. Acid Dissolution (The molten bead is dissolved into acid solution). ICP-MS Analysis (The dissolved solution is analysed by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). Provides low detection limits and accurate trace-element determination. Laboratory standards taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. Field QC procedures involved the use of coarse standards, and field duplicates. The field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1:100 and have accurately reflected the original assay. A recognised laboratory has been used for analysis of samples. The standards are not certified and have no expected value, but the material is homogeneous and produced repeatable results. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the bulk tonnage mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for bauxite. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the bulk tonnage mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for bauxite.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures*	Geochemical Analysis of the drill pulps samples conducted by ALS in Perth included drying and pulverising to 85%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	passing 75um. Four acid ICP-AES (ME-MS85) was used to assay for Ba (ppm), Ce (ppm), Cr (ppm), Cs (ppm), Dy (ppm), Eu (ppm), Ga (ppm), Gd (ppm), Hf (ppm), Ho (ppm), La (ppm), Lu (ppm), Nb (ppm), Pr (ppm), Rb (ppm), Sc (ppm), Sm (ppm), Sr (ppm), Sn (ppm), Ta (ppm), Tb (ppm), Th (ppm), Tm (ppm), U (ppm), V (ppm), W (ppm), Y (ppm), Yb (ppm) and Zt (ppm), No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, laboratory duplicates and pulp repeats. The field duplicates have accurately reflected the original assay. The QAQC results confirm the suitability of the drilling data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	There have been no twinned holes drilled at this point, although there is very closely spaced drill grade control at various orientations drilling that confirms the continuity of mineralisation. Recovered vacuum samples are generally composed of gravel, pisolites, or clay and no visual distinction can consistently be made between 'bauxite ore' and barren material. All assay results returned in digital files from Nagrom laboratory which confirmed the mineralised intersections recorded in the Cardea 1 database. Geologists logged all drill samples at the rig, with a minimum logging interval of 0.5m. All logging data was captured directly into laptops to ensure consistency of coding and minimise data entry errors. Logging was described using the BRL Bauxite Logging Codes preloaded into the data logger. Where samples returned values of less than 27% total alumina, no BOMB digest was carried out. A multiple linear regression analysis was performed to produce calculated values for both available alumina and reactive silica. Calculated values make up 25% of the samples at Cardea 1. Comparisons between actual and calculated values show a very good correlation for available alumina and a reasonable correlation for reactive silica showing a slight bias at higher grades. Only 2% of calculated values occur within the Cardea 1 mineralisation wireframe. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly from the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation. All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been made to assay data.

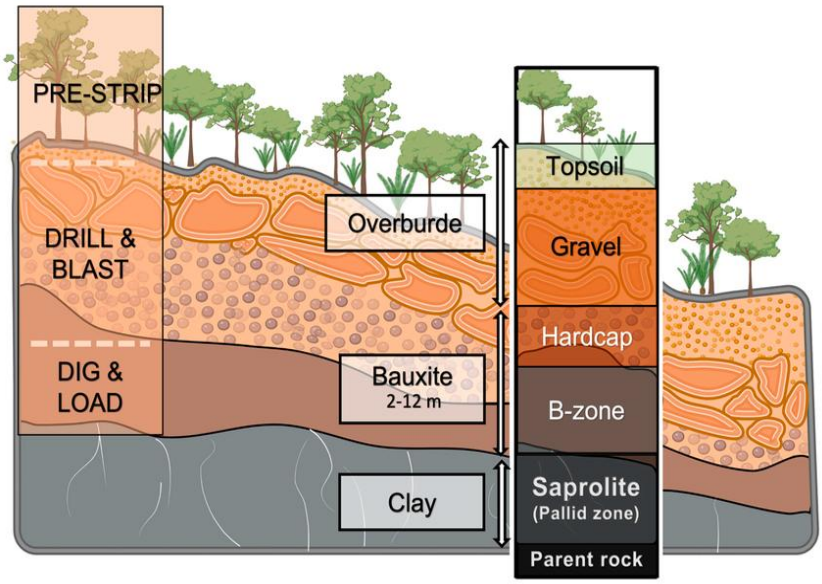
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Down hole surveys have not been taken as drill holes are all less than 8.5m in depth and drilled vertically through the predominantly flat lying laterite. Topographic surface based on Landgate topography series containing 5m contour data. This was supplemented by using RTK surveyed points and drillhole collars recorded by BRL. All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy. All data used in this report are in: • Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) • Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA), Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The nominal drill hole spacing is on a staggered regular 80m by 80m grid. The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the estimation of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Drill hole sampling was at even 0.5m lengths so no compositing was carried out. All previously reported sample/intercept composites have been length weighted.
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.* *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.*	Drill holes are drilled vertical, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the flat-lying mineralisation. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and was considered appropriate. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issued a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with*	On the 3rd April 2025, Western Australia Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) granted Exploration Licences over

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	the Cardea's 1 Bauxite Project (E70/6703). No known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements at this stage.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	From 2010 to 2012, Bauxite Alumina Joint Venture carried out an intensive bauxite exploration which included Geological Mapping, Aerial Photography and VacuumDrilling. Overall positive results from the drilling programs were concluded with further access being sought to extend the definition of bauxite occurrence.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The gallium intersected is typical of that seen in number of Darling Range deposits, representing a profile of weathering and alteration, of apparently in-situ material, separated by a thin clay or saprolite interval from the underlying ancient granite and gneiss of the Yilgarn Craton. Resultant bauxite zones occur as flat lying tabular bodies, often pod like in nature. The bauxite development within the province has a close relationship with the escarpment that marks the Darling Fault. The typical bauxite profile in the Darling Range varies depending on the basement over which it is developed. The most widespread basement and host to most of the known resources is coarse-grained Achaean granite. The typical bauxite profile on granite consists of: • **Loose overburden of soil and pisolitic gravels.** This ranges in thickness from 0 to 4m and averages about 0.5m • **Duricrust (known also as hard cap)** - It ranges from 0 to typically 1-2m in thickness but maybe as thick as 5m over the mafic basement at Mt Saddleback. This material is part of the ore sequence of the operating mines. The textures in the duricrust include tubular and brecciated, however in almost all examples there is a degree of pisolitic development with gibbsite cutins surrounding an iron rich core. • **Friable fragmental zone.** Within the known bauxite mining areas of the Darling Range a substantial proportion of the ore occurs in a loose non-cemented friable fragmental zone. This is typically 2-3m thick, however it may be up to 10m thick on granitic basement and 20m thick in the Mt Saddleback area over mafic basement. This zone is generally an orange, brown (apricot) colour and has a chaotic mix of gibbsite nodules and pisoliths in a sandy matrix. • **Basal Clay (also described as mottled zone or saprolite).** The basal clay forms the footwall to the bauxite deposits. The contact between the friable bauxite and basal clay is often seen as a sharp increase in clay and hence reactive silica. The basal clay grades down from a mottled colour with common iron oxides to white clay with relict granitic texture.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –* ○ *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *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.*	Appendix 1 shows Total Drilling Gallium Intersections along with all mineralised intersections. Easting and Northing coordinates are all referenced to Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94), Map Grid of Australia (MGA) projection, Zone 50.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such*	Aggregate intercepts are not incorporated. All sampling intervals are at even 0.5m intervals. Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All drill holes are vertical and intersect the mineralisation orthogonally The bauxite lodes are flat lying following the profile of the gently undulating topography. The vertical drill holes through the horizontal bauxite mineralisation results in true widths being recorded.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the current announcement
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant results above the stated reporting criteria have previously been reported, not just the higher-grade intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	*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.*	Planned further work includes additional drilling to test the southern and western portion of the gallium areas previously untested.