HIGH-GRADE ROCK CHIPS VALIDATE EXTENSIVE GOLD SYSTEM ACROSS 9.5 KM CORRIDOR

Geological mapping and rock chip results reinforce scale potential for mineralisation across Zelica South Project area

Highlights

- Geological mapping and rock chip sampling completed across the Zelica South Project area on tenements E39/2188 and P39/6171, targeting the prospective **9.5km gold corridor**
- A total of **43 rock chip samples** collected, returning results up to **11.78 g/t Au** and **19.5 g/t Ag** (SMZS048)
- **Consistent geological characteristics** observed across the 9.5km corridor **support the potential for repeatable gold discoveries** along the broader Zelica trend
- Geological mapping has improved Strata's understanding of the structural controls and distribution of mineralisation, confirming a consistent shear-hosted trend with multiple parallel vein sets suggestive of **stacked parallel lodes**
- Additional anomalous trends identified in the underexplored western Project area highlight potential for **parallel mineralised structures** outside the main Zelica South corridor
- Multi-element anomalism including **elevated silver** associated with selected high-grade gold samples supports interpretation of a **fertile hydrothermal system** within the broader structurally controlled orogenic gold setting
- Historical workings and prospect locations including **Eucalyptus Bore, Murphy Well and West Nest** were validated in the field
- Sampling between historically identified prospect areas has improved confidence in the continuity of the interpreted Zelica South gold corridor and **generated drill-ready targets**

Strata Minerals Limited (ASX: **SMX** or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce the final assay results from the completed rock chip sampling program[1] at its 100% owned **Zelica South Gold Project** ("**Zelica South**") in Western Australia, with results confirming widespread structurally controlled gold anomalism across 6km of strike within the broader 9.5km gold corridor (Figure 1).

[1] *Refer ASX release 12 February 2026 "Fieldwork Commences at Zelica South"*

Managing Director Peter Woods commented:

"The mapping and rock chip results from Zelica South continue to reinforce the prospectivity and broader scale potential of the emerging Zelica gold system. Geological mapping and surface sampling have confirmed widespread structurally controlled gold anomalism along the interpreted 9.5km mineralised corridor, while also generating multiple drill-ready targets for follow-up exploration.

Importantly, the consistent geological characteristics observed across the corridor, combined with the limited historical drilling completed to date, highlight the significant exploration upside that remains across the wider Project area.

Phase 2 drilling at Zelica has extended the interpreted mineralised trend to the south toward Eucalyptus Bore, with the area between the prospects remaining largely untested. With drilling and expansion to continue at Zelica following the strong results recently returned from our Phase 2 Program, we believe the broader Zelica corridor continues to demonstrate strong potential for repeatable gold discoveries across Strata's tenure.

Exploring for additional resources will support and expand our current mining aspirations now that we have entered into a tribute mining agreement with BML"

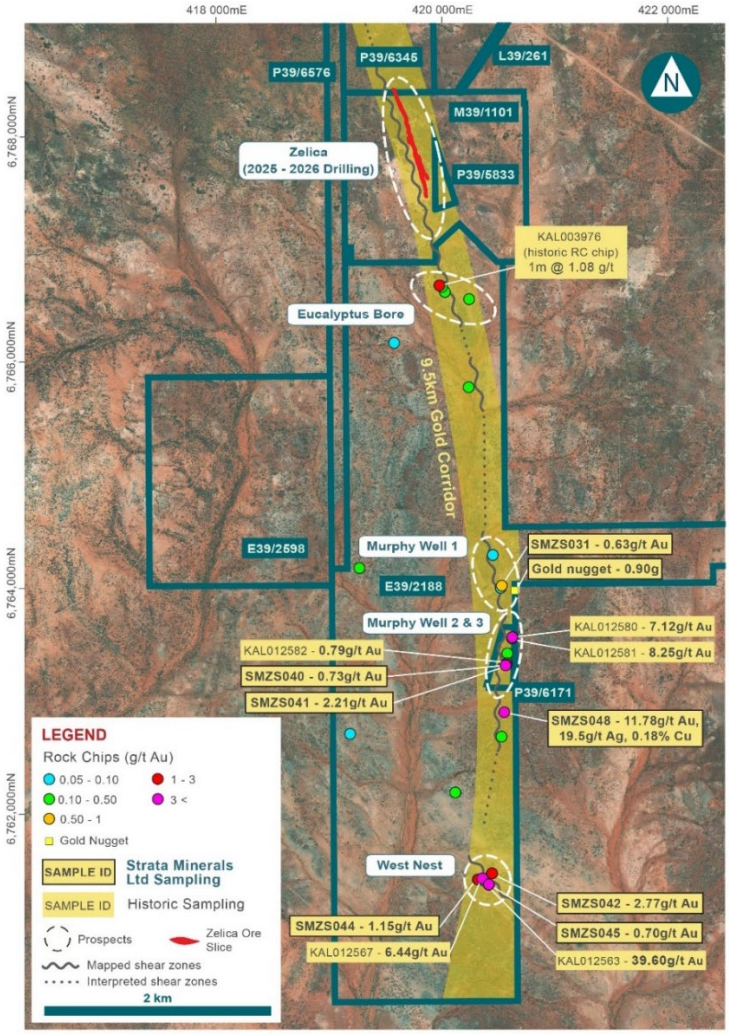

Figure 1: Aerial image of the Zelica and Zelica South Projects showing rock chip sampling results and prospect locations along the 9.5km gold corridor

Geological and Rock Chipping Results

Geological mapping confirmed mineralisation across the Zelica South project area is consistently associated with near-surface quartz veining and sheared structures hosted within mafic-ultramafic lithologies and at contacts with schistose metasediments and intermediate volcanics. Rock chip samples were comprised of quartz veins and adjacent hanging wall and footwall lithologies. The samples were collected from outcrop, shallow excavations and their associated waste piles across the Project area.

Key results from the program include (refer Table 1):

- **11.78 g/t Au, 19.5 g/t Ag**, 0.18% Cu (SMZS048)
- **2.77 g/t Au** (SMZS042)
- **2.21 g/t Au**, 1.1 g/t Ag (SMZS041)
- 1.15 g/t Au (SMZS044)
- 0.73 g/t Au (SMZS040)
- 0.70 g/t Au (SMZS045)
- 0.63 g/t Au (SMZS031)

Historically reported results over the interpreted Zelica South gold corridor include[1] (12/12/2025):

- 39.6 g/t Au (KAL012563)
- 8.25 g/t Au (KAL012581)
- 7.12 g/t Au (KAL012580)
- 6.44 g/t Au (KAL012567)

Higher grade results such as 11.78 g/t Au (SMZS048) and 39.6 g/t Au (KAL012563) at the Murphy Well and West Nest prospects, spanning approximately 1.5km of strike, have been returned from quartz veins displaying vuggy textures and a strong carbonate-potassic alteration assemblage (Figure 2). Geological mapping identified two to three subparallel mineralised vein sets at both prospects, supporting the potential for locally stacked lode positions. These attributes are analogous to the Zelica system located 4.5km to the north, which has recently undergone Phase 2 drilling. **Consistent geological characteristics observed across the 9.5km corridor support the potential for repeatable gold discoveries along the broader Zelica trend**.

Elevated silver and base metal anomalism associated with standout sample SMZS048 may suggest the presence of a fertile hydrothermal overprint within the broader structurally controlled orogenic gold system, potentially suggestive of proximity to the core of the mineralised system and elevated gold grades.

Figure 2: Rock chip samples of vuggy quartz-k-feldspar-carbonate and possible malachite that returned 11.78 g/t Au, 19.5 g/t Ag and 0.18% Cu (SMZS048)

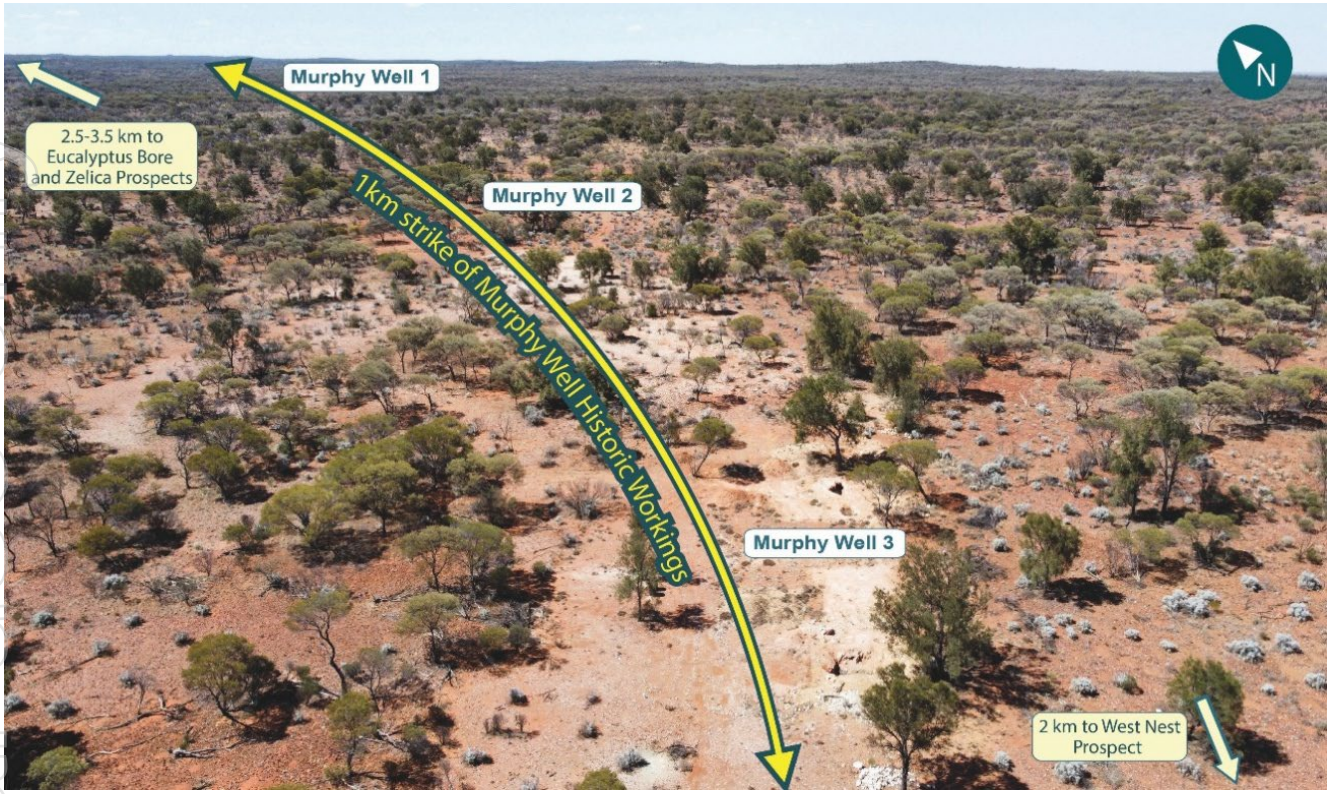

Figure 3: **Aerial image showing the interpreted ~1km strike extent of Murphy Well 1-3 historic workings relative to the Zelica, Eucalyptus Bore and West Nest prospects along the Zelica South Trend**

The completed geological mapping and rock chip sampling program at Zelica South has validated historical exploration results while significantly improving Strata's understanding of the structural controls and distribution of mineralisation. Gold anomalism has now been confirmed across the Eucalyptus Bore, Murphy Well and West Nest prospects at Zelica South along approximately 6km strike of the interpreted 9.5km gold corridor.

Importantly, integration of geological mapping and limited historical drilling observations suggests structurally controlled mineralisation extends through discontinuous and locally discordant stratigraphy along trends parallel to the regional north-south Celia Fault system. The Celia Fault system hosts several multi-million-ounce gold deposits, with widespread gold anomalism across the Zelica South corridor supporting the potential for a regionally extensive mineralised system across Strata's tenure. Exploration across the interpreted 6km Zelica South corridor has been limited to only 13 widely spaced shallow historical drill holes, highlighting the significant scope for systematic modern exploration.

Next Steps

Following the encouraging results from the geological mapping and rock chip sampling program, Strata is progressing systematic follow-up exploration activities aimed at refining and drill testing priority targets across the Zelica South Project area.

Key planned exploration and development activities include:

- High-resolution magnetic geophysical survey across the Zelica tenement package to assist with mapping prospective structures and refining drill targets
- Aircore (AC) drilling prioritised across the largely untested 6km interpreted gold corridor at Zelica South and regionally across the western portion of E39/2188
- Review all historic exploration datasets across the Zelica South Project area to refine future drill targeting

Zelica South Geological Summary

The Zelica South Project is located in the richly mineralised Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The project's tenements are positioned on the west limb of the Eucalyptus Syncline, an asymmetrical, SSE-plunging fold structure, which is intersected by the Celia Fault, a substantial NNW-SSE trending deformation zone. The local Zelica South Project area consists predominantly of a succession of ultramafic and mafic flow and intrusive rocks, with interflow sediments of mixed chemical and volcanic origin. This sequence was later intruded by late Archaean granite plutons and Proterozoic dykes. Within this area the dominant structural feature is the Eucalyptus Syncline, an asymmetrical south-southeast plunging fold structure. The Eucalyptus Syncline has been faulted on the eastern margin by north-south oriented faulting associated with the Celia Fault, marking the western margin of the Laverton Tectonic Zone. To the west the syncline has been truncated by the Mount Colindina Granodiorite pluton, and to the south, truncated by the west-northwest trending Honman Fault. The gold prospective Archean geology is largely covered by a veneer of Cenozoic colluvium and ironstone scree.

Authorised for ASX release by the Board of the Company.

COMPANY CONTACT

Peter Woods - Managing Director
Strata Minerals Limited
pw@strataminerals ltd.com

MEDIA & INVESTOR RELATIONS

Melissa Tempra
NWR Communications
melissa@nwrcommunications.com.au

ABOUT STRATA MINERALS LIMITED

Strata Minerals Limited (ASX:SMX) is an Australian, ASX listed, exploration company with a strategic focus on acquiring, exploring and developing mineral projects in world class jurisdictions. The Company is advancing a portfolio of high-potential gold assets in Western Australia, led by the Zelica, Penny South and Biranup Gold Projects. Strata has entered into a tribute mining agreement to advance Zelica's development, providing a capital-light pathway to near-term gold production.

Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company's tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Michael Martin, Principal Consultant OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd and is a current Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Michael Martin has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Martin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements announced to the ASX on 17 September 2025, 30 October 2025, 20 November 2025, 12 December 2025, 29 January 2026, 12 February 2026, 27 February 2026, 10 March 2026 , 24 March 2026, 8 April 2026, 20 May 2026 and 3 June 2026.

STRATA MINERALS LTD

TABLE 1: Summary of 2026 Rock Chip Results

Sample ID	Sample Type	Grid	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Tenement
SMZS001	ROCK	MGA94_51	420660.77	6764398.33	434.7	0.008	BDL	5	E39/2188
SMZS003	ROCK	MGA94_51	420352.45	6767121.25	438.5	0.026	BDL	9	M39/1101
SMZS005	ROCK	MGA94_51	420353.00	6767122.00	438.5	BDL	BDL	11	M39/1101
SMZS006	ROCK	MGA94_51	420250.53	6767239.21	453.9	BDL	BDL	36	M39/1101
SMZS007	ROCK	MGA94_51	420223.58	6767270.60	446.1	0.009	BDL	4	M39/1101
SMZS008	ROCK	MGA94_51	420025.04	6766612.90	445.3	0.042	BDL	8	E39/2188
SMZS009	ROCK	MGA94_51	420029.81	6766625.79	447.0	0.210	BDL	20	E39/2188
SMZS010	ROCK	MGA94_51	420267.53	6766545.57	440.4	BDL	BDL	13	E39/2188
SMZS011	ROCK	MGA94_51	420267.53	6766545.57	440.4	BDL	BDL	10	E39/2188
SMZS012	ROCK	MGA94_51	420271.54	6766542.05	441.0	BDL	BDL	6	E39/2188
SMZS013	ROCK	MGA94_51	420294.69	6765845.46	439.4	0.007	BDL	8	E39/2188
SMZS014	ROCK	MGA94_51	420296.00	6765834.00	440.0	BDL	BDL	2	E39/2188
SMZS015	ROCK	MGA94_51	419158.25	6765761.55	453.0	BDL	BDL	8	E39/2188
SMZS019	ROCK	MGA94_51	419579.48	6766794.00	454.0	0.089	BDL	4	E39/2188
SMZS020	ROCK	MGA94_51	419618.14	6765836.60	457.1	0.013	BDL	5	E39/2188
SMZS021	ROCK	MGA94_51	419282.39	6765851.89	452.2	BDL	BDL	92	E39/2188
SMZS022	ROCK	MGA94_51	419251.90	6766174.52	443.4	BDL	BDL	6	E39/2188
SMZS023	ROCK	MGA94_51	419553.45	6765984.76	445.3	BDL	BDL	8	E39/2188
SMZS024	ROCK	MGA94_51	419551.22	6766073.80	442.1	BDL	BDL	6	E39/2188
SMZS025	ROCK	MGA94_51	419392.93	6765986.60	446.8	0.048	BDL	11	E39/2188
SMZS026	ROCK	MGA94_51	419620.55	6765523.57	443.3	BDL	BDL	4	E39/2188
SMZS027	ROCK	MGA94_51	419485.46	6765523.00	441.6	BDL	BDL	15	E39/2188
SMZS028	ROCK	MGA94_51	420507.14	6765216.72	454.5	0.013	BDL	15	E39/2188
SMZS029	ROCK	MGA94_51	420511.15	6764829.39	438.2	0.007	BDL	8	E39/2188
SMZS030	ROCK	MGA94_51	420528.08	6764857.47	442.1	0.048	BDL	14	E39/2188
SMZS031	ROCK	MGA94_51	420532.96	6764035.36	435.6	0.625	BDL	14	E39/2188
SMZS032	ROCK	MGA94_51	420546.00	6764031.62	441.5	0.013	BDL	9	E39/2188
SMZS033	ROCK	MGA94_51	420466.03	6764027.86	442.9	BDL	BDL	12	E39/2188
SMZS034	ROCK	MGA94_51	420522.98	6764025.24	442.3	0.077	BDL	9	E39/2188
SMZS035	ROCK	MGA94_51	420624.00	6764022.00	439.0	0.119	BDL	12	P39/6171
SMZS036	ROCK	MGA94_51	420632.00	6764146.33	439.6	0.042	BDL	10	P39/6171
SMZS037	ROCK	MGA94_51	420597.12	6764006.55	439.3	0.009	BDL	12	E39/2188
SMZS038	ROCK	MGA94_51	420582.42	6763557.00	439.0	0.117	BDL	20	P39/6171
SMZS039	ROCK	MGA94_51	420588.74	6763562.00	439.0	0.028	BDL	36	P39/6171
SMZS040	ROCK	MGA94_51	420578.75	6763770.16	438.4	0.734	BDL	57	P39/6171
SMZS041	ROCK	MGA94_51	420574.85	6763425.67	437.3	2.209	1.1	22	P39/6171
SMZS042	ROCK	MGA94_51	420447.36	6763369.10	442.5	2.770	BDL	6	E39/2188
SMZS043	ROCK	MGA94_51	420443.77	6763339.00	439.5	0.126	BDL	14	E39/2188
SMZS044	ROCK	MGA94_51	420324.65	6763326.56	441.1	1.151	BDL	7	E39/2188
SMZS045	ROCK	MGA94_51	420417.36	6761478.63	426.7	0.695	BDL	7	E39/2188
SMZS046	ROCK	MGA94_51	420420.09	6761477.94	424.3	0.281	BDL	5	E39/2188
SMZS047	ROCK	MGA94_51	420530.72	6761423.47	426.3	0.284	BDL	95	E39/2188
SMZS048	ROCK	MGA94_51	420554.48	6761378.36	426.8	11.780	19.5	1874	E39/2188

BDL = Below detection limits. Detection limits (ppm): Au = 0.005, Ag = 0.5, Cu = 1

Appendix 1 - JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Historical exploration for gold and base metals has been completed over the Zelica South Project tenements (E39/2188 and P39/6171) by multiple companies between 1966 and 2024. Exploration activities include soil and rockchip sampling, geological mapping, Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Reverse Circulation (RC). Strata Minerals commenced exploration for gold across the Zelica and Zelica South project tenements (M39/1101, E39/2188 and P39/6171) in 2026. The drilling database for the Zelica South Project contains a total of 28 drillholes. Of this, 19are RC holes and 9 are RAB holes. **NiWest Ltd/GME (2007-2020)** • 6 RC holes • The drilling completed by NiWest Ltd / GME included RC drilling. A conventional down hole hammer configuration with a nominal $4^{7/8}$" diameter bit and four and a half inch RC rods were used. • Samples were collected into labelled plastic and pre-numbered calico bags below the cyclone/splitter at one-meter intervals. Where samples were very moist or wet, hand grabbing down the sample plastic bag was necessary. A duplicate sample was taken every twenty-five samples the interval based upon sample numbers (1.e. last digits 00, 25,50, and 75). The duplicate sample number and interval was annotated to the written log. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 7 RC holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were collected at 1m intervals and analysed for Au by fire assay by Resource Development Laboratories. **Aberfoyle (1996-1998)** • 6 RC holes • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and stored in 10kg plastic bags and in lkg calico bags. Composite samples were collected every 4m and analysed for Cu, Co, Mg and Ni by ICP and Au by fire assay. **Mining Project Investors (1995)** • 9 RAB holes • Samples were collected at 5m intervals and submitted to Analabs for assay for Ni, Cu, Cr, Co, Mn and Zn. No further information is available regarding drilling and / or sampling techniques. Surface Sampling detailed below.: **Saracen Gold Mines (2003-2006)** • 10 digitised auger samples are present on E39/2188 described in a partial surrender report by Saracen Minerals. Original provenance of this data cannot be established and no assays exist with the data. **Australian Selection Pty Ltd (1966-1975)** • 700 samples (soil) on tenure. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 110 auger samples • Auger sampling and assay procedures are undefined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Delta Gold NL (1991-1992) • 60 samples (lag) on tenure. • Initially bulk-soil and lag samples were collected from each of 260 localities on a 0.5km x 0.5km offset grid-pattern. • Surface residual material is collected using a dustpan and brush, then sieved to +2mm, -6mm. Approximately 0.5kg of sieved lag is collected. Samples are sent to Genalysis Laboratories. **GME Resources Ltd (2007-2020)** • 83 soil samples on tenure. • Soil sampling was undertaken on a one hundred by one hundred metre grid sampling the -80 mesh (180 µm) material 10 centimetres below the surface. **Heron Resources (2008)** • 14 soil samples on tenure. • The soil samples were taken from 25 to 200 mm depth after removing the top 20 mm. One-kilogram (approx.) samples of minus 1/32" sieved soils were taken to provide adequate sample for sieving to minus 80 mesh (180 µm) by the laboratory. Control samples were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples. Three control types were used on a rotating basis; duplicate, pulp standard and blank. Samples were sent to Amdel in Perth to be screened using a 180 µm sieve prior to being sent to UltraTrace laboratories in Perth for analysis. A standard suite of elements were analysed by various techniques as outline below: • Mixed acid digest method (ICP302) for 15 elements, namely, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Nb, Sb, Sn, Ta, Th, U, W and Y. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing an Agilent 7500-a ICP Mass Spectrometer. • Mixed acid digest method (ICP102) for 16 elements, namely, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sr, Ti, V and Zn. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing a ICP-OES Spectrometer. • The samples are also analysed for gold and platinoids by the following method (FA002). Ultra Trace uses a furnace multi-loading system utilising 30 pots per fire. The firing and cupellation of the samples follows the classical, lead collection, fire assay process, using a nominal 40 g charge, with the gold, platinum and palladium being collected. The noble metal prills are parted with nitric acid and the gold, platinum and palladium are dissolved in aqua regia and diluted for ICP analysis. **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (2020-2025)** • 110 surface samples on tenure. (rockchip, drillchip spoil, auger spoil) **Strata Minerals Ltd (2026)** • 40 1-3kg rockchip samples were collected at localities at the geologist's discretion and whether outcrop was present. Whole rock samples were taken from in-situ material, costeans and historically excavated stockpiles.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond*	**CIM** • The drilling completed by CIM included reverse circulation drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**NiWest Ltd / GME** • The drilling completed by NiWest Ltd / GME included RC drilling. A conventional down hole hammer configuration with a nominal $4^{7/8}$" diameter bit and four and a half inch RC rods were used. • No downhole surveys were completed. The degree of deviation is expected to be minimal due to the max depth of 50m. **Aberfoyle** • The drilling completed by Aberfoyle included reverse circulation and rotary air blast drilling. The bit size & type, rig type is unknown. All holes were drilled, sampled, logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling. • Holes were drilled vertically. No downhole surveys were completed. The degree of deviation is expected to be minimal due to the max depth of 48m
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.*	**CIM** • Drill sample recovery was completed in an industry standard fashion acceptable at the time of completion. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Material was passed through a cyclone prior to sample collection. The cyclone was cleaned after each hole or if a build-up of sample material was observed. **Aberfoyle** • Drill sample recovery was completed in an industry standard fashion acceptable at the time of completion.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support*	**CIM**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Geological details were recorded onto paper logging sheets to industry standards at the time of completion. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Geological details were recorded onto paper logging sheets in the field whilst drilling was in progress. Each meter was described in terms of dominant and subordinate lithological type, colour and presence of magnesite, asbestos, smectite and silica. Standard Anaconda rock codes were utilised in the descriptions. • All material was logged on site from small temporary sieved mounds prepared at site during drilling. Wet sieving was undertaken where required to assist the geological identification. **Aberfoyle** • Geological details were recorded onto paper logging sheets to industry standards at the time of completion. **Strata Minerals (2026)** • Geological details were recorded in a field notebook at the time of rock chip sampling and subsequently digitised into the central database.
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.*	**CIM** • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and analysed or Au by fire assay. **NiWest Ltd / GME**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Samples were collected into labelled plastic and pre-numbered calico bags below the cyclone/splitter at 1m intervals. Where samples were very moist or wet, hand-grabbing down the sample plastic bag was necessary. A duplicate sample was taken every 25 samples the interval based upon sample numbers. The duplicate sample number and interval annotated to the written log. There was "good" sample recovery within most sample intervals. All sample information was recorded at the time of drilling within the handwritten geological drill logs. Every 1m sample interval and duplicates were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratory, Perth for analysis using the "Anaconda Suit" (Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Si, Ca & Cl) **Aberfoyle** • Samples were collected at 1m intervals and stored in 10kg plastic bags and in lkg calico bags. Composite samples were collected every 4m and analysed for Cu, Co, Mg and Ni by ICP and Au by fire assay. • Every 1m sample interval and QC standards & duplicates were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services P/L (ALS) for analysis of Cu,Co,Mg,Ni +/- Au with detection limits of 5ppm, 5ppm, 0.01%, 5ppm and 0.001 ppm respectively. Triple acid ICP and fire assay were utilised. The technique is considered partial. 4m composites were used for the majority of sampling, 1m interval sample submission was completed at the geologists' discretion. • No water was intersected during drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sampling techniques and procedures are not fully known for all surface sampling. Where available, details are provided below. All sampling was completed in industry standard fashion for the time period. **Australian Selection Pty Ltd (1966-1975)** • 700 soil samples on tenure. • The soil cover was sampled along grid lines. Samples were sieved in the field and the -80 mesh fraction was analysed in the company's laboratory in Marrickville,N.S.W. Samples were digested with perchloric acid and the solution analysed for Ni, Cu and Zn by means of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 110 auger samples on tenure. • Sampling and assay procedures are undefined. **Delta Gold NL (1991-1992)** • 60 samples (lag) on tenure. • Initially bulk-soil and lag samples were collected from each of 260 localities on a 0.5km x 0.5km offset grid-pattern. • Surface residual material is collected using a dustpan and brush, then sieved to +2mm, -6mm. Approximately 0.5kg of sieved lag is collected. Samples are sent to Genalysis Laboratories. **GME Resources Ltd (2007-2020)** • 83 soil samples on tenure. • Soil sampling was undertaken on a one hundred by one hundred metre grid sampling the -80 mesh (180 µm) material 10 centimetres below the surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Heron Resources (2008) • 14 soil samples on tenure. • The soil samples were taken from 25 to 200 mm depth after removing the top 20 mm. One-kilogram (approx.) samples of minus 1/32" sieved soils were taken to provide adequate sample for sieving to minus 80 mesh (180 µm) by the laboratory. Control samples were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples. Three control types were used on a rotating basis; duplicate, pulp standard and blank. Samples were sent to Amdel in Perth to be screened using a 180 µm sieve prior to being sent to UltraTrace laboratories in Perth for analysis. A standard suite of elements were analysed by various techniques as outline below: • Mixed acid digest method (ICP302) for 15 elements, namely, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Nb, Sb, Sn, Ta, Th, U, W and Y. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing an Agilent 7500-a ICP Mass Spectrometer. • The samples are also analysed for gold and platinoids by the following method (FA002). Ultra Trace uses a furnace multi-loading system utilising 30 pots per fire. The firing and cupellation of the samples follows the classical, lead collection, fire assay process, using a nominal 40 g charge, with the gold, platinum and palladium being collected. The noble metal prills are parted with nitric acid and the gold, platinum and palladium are dissolved in aqua regia and diluted for ICP analysis. **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (2021-2025)** • 110 surface samples on tenure. (rockchip, drillchip spoil, auger spoil)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Strata Minerals Ltd (2026) • 40 rock chip samples were prepared for analysis by crushing and pulverising to ~2mm. The samples were analysed for Au using FA50/OE method with a 0.005ppm detection limit. The Au analysis consisted of a 50g Lead collection fire assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. Samples were also analysed for an additional 37 multi-elements using a four-acid digest ICP-OES method (4A/OE37), comprising Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**CIM** • Every 1m sample interval was submitted to Resources Development Laboratories, Perth. The analysis technique used is fire assay. • It is unknown if QC samples were utilised. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Every 1m sample interval and duplicates were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratory, Perth for analysis using the "Anaconda Suit" (Ni, Co, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Al, Cr, As, Si, Ca & Cl). Analysis technique used is XRF Fusion and/or ICP-AES. The technique is considered partial. • QC samples consisted of field duplicates. • It is unknown if lab QC samples were utilised. **Aberfoyle** • Every 1m sample interval and QC standards & duplicates were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services P/L (ALS) for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis of Cu,Co,Mg,Ni +/- Au with detection limits of 5ppm, 5ppm, 0.01%, 5ppm and 0.001 ppm respectively. Triple acid ICP and fire assay were utilised. The technique is considered partial. 4m composites were used for the majority of sampling, 1m interval sample submission was completed at the geologists' discretion. **Australian Selection Pty Ltd** • The soil cover was sampled along grid lines. Samples were sieved in the field and the -80 mesh fraction was analysed in the company's laboratory in Marrickville,N.S.W. Samples were digested with perchloric acid and the solution analysed for Ni, Cu and Zn by means of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. **CIM (1986-1988)** • 110 auger samples • Sampling and assay procedures are undefined. **Delta Gold NL (1991-1992)** • 60 samples (lag) on tenure. • Initially bulk-soil and lag samples were collected from each of 260 localities on a 0.5km x 0.5km offset grid-pattern. • Surface residual material is collected using a dustpan and brush, then sieved to +2mm, -6mm. Approximately 0.5kg of sieved lag is collected. Samples are sent to Genalysis Laboratories. **GME Resources Ltd** • 83 soil samples on tenure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Soil sampling was undertaken on a one hundred by one hundred metre grid sampling the -80 mesh (180 µm) material 10 centimetres below the surface. **Heron Resources (2008)** • 14 soil samples on tenure. • The soil samples were taken from 25 to 200 mm depth after removing the top 20 mm. One-kilogram (approx.) samples of minus 1/32" sieved soils were taken to provide adequate sample for sieving to minus 80 mesh (180 µm) by the laboratory. Control samples were inserted at a rate of one in every twenty samples. Three control types were used on a rotating basis; duplicate, pulp standard and blank. Samples were sent to Amdel in Perth to be screened using a 180 µm sieve prior to being sent to UltraTrace laboratories in Perth for analysis. A standard suite of elements were analysed by various techniques as outline below: • Mixed acid digest method (ICP302) for 15 elements, namely, Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ce, Mo, Nb, Sb, Sn, Ta, Th, U, W and Y. The samples were dissolved with a mixture of nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids. The resultant solution is analysed employing an Agilent 7500-a ICP Mass Spectrometer. • The samples are also analysed for gold and platinoids by the following method (FA002). Ultra Trace uses a furnace multi-loading system utilising 30 pots per fire. The firing and cupellation of the samples follows the classical, lead collection, fire assay process, using a nominal 40 g charge, with the gold, platinum and palladium being collected. The noble metal prills are parted with nitric acid and the gold, platinum and palladium are dissolved in aqua regia and diluted for ICP analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (2021-2025) • 110surface samples on tenure. (rockchip, drillchip spoil, auger spoil) **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining** • Surface sampling was submitted to Bureau Veritas for Au analysis by Fire Assay, with additional element analysis by mixed acid digest with either ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. Industry standard QC procedures have been followed. **Strata Minerals Ltd (2026)** • 40 rock chip samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie, WA and prepared by crushing and pulverising to ~2mm. These samples were analysed for Au using FA50/OE method with a 0.005ppm detection limit. Th Au analysis consisted of a 50g Lead collection fire assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. Samples were also analysed for an additional 37 multi-elements using a four-acid digest ICP-OES method (4A/OE37), comprising Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn
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.*	**CIM** • CIM completed their program in 1997. Data was captured on paper logs and later digitised. • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. • Visual checks of data were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**NiWest Ltd / GME** • NiWest Ltd / GME completed their program in 2006. Data was captured on paper logs and later digitised. • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. • Visual checks of data were completed. **Aberfoyle** • Aberfoyle completed their programs from 1996 through to 1998. Data was captured on paper logs and later digitised. • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. • Visual checks of data were completed. Verification of sampling and assaying procedures for historic soil sampling and auger drilling is unknown. No adjustments to any data has been made to the knowledge of Strata Minerals. **Strata Minerals Ltd (2026)** • All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior consultants and contractors. • Surface sample descriptions were captured in a field notebook, digitised and loaded directly into the central database. • Assay results were loaded electronically, directly from the assay laboratory and visually validated. • No adjustments have been made to the 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.*	**CIM** • Drillholes completed by CIM were located by georeferencing historically reported diagrams of site features, sample locations and drill collars. Where possible, these were field checked in 2026 by Strat Minerals Ltd and have an accuracy of +/-10m. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • Drillholes completed by NiWest Ltd / GME were drilled and recorded in GDA94 Zone 51 using a handheld Garmin 12 XL GPS device with an accuracy of +\-15m. **Aberfoyle** • Drillholes completed by Aberfoyle were drilled and recorded in AMG Zone 51, Datum AGD66. Collar locations were recorded using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +\- 5m. Historic soil sampling and auger drilling surveying procedures are not fully known. Maps of data points supplied in statutory annual reports for the area were georeferenced and digitised by Kalgoorlie Gold Mining. Details of surveying where available are provided below: **Australian Selection Pty Ltd** • Grids were traversed by east west compass and pace grid lines 800 ft. apart, which were marked by coloured tape every 100' and a 3' wooden picket every 500'. Position of lines was checked on all available north south, mineral claim survey lines by measuring back to the surveyor pegs. The grids were then plotted as corrected grids and used as a topographical base for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological mapping, sample location and location of smaller grids. **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining** • Surface sampling was completed and recorded in GDA94 Zone 51 using a handheld GPS. Accuracy is unknown but assumed to be +\- 5m. **Strata Minerals (2026)** • Surface sampling was completed and recorded in GDA94 Zone 51 using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP 65. Accuracy is expected to be +\- 5m.
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.*	**CIM** • 7 RC drillholes were completed at three widely spaced sites across the tenure. At each site 2-3 drill holes were spaced 20-60m apart. **NiWest Ltd / GME** • 6 RC drillholes were completed on a close-spaced 20x10m pattern. Other details are unknown. • Samples were collected in single meter intervals with no compositing applied. **Aberfoyle** • 9 RAB and 6 RC holes were drilled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Historic auger drilling was completed on a 400 (N-S) x 100m (E-W) pattern. Historic soil sampling was completed on a nominal 200 (N-S) x 30m (E-W) grid. Lag sampling rationale is unknown. • Sample compositing was applied using 4m intervals, apparently at the geologists' discretion. Rock chip samples collected by Kalgoorlie Gold Mining and Strata Minerals Ltd were collected along traverses at the geologists' discretion. Sample spacing and distribution of historic surface sampling is variable and sufficient for first-pass exploration activities.
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.*	• Based on the drilling completed to date, the orientation (both dip and plunge) of mineralisation is based on numerical Au assay values. • Orientation of any mineralised structure is undefined. • Drilling intercepts are reported as down-hole width. • All surface sampling has been completed approximately perpendicular to interpreted structures and geology.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security of previous owners is unknown; however, the samples were assayed at reputable laboratories, including SGS, ALS, Genalysis, and Bureau Veritas where strict sample security measures are undertaken. **Strata Minerals Ltd (2026)** • Samples were bagged, secured and transported directly to the analytical laboratory by contractor field staff. • Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The laboratory receives samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for the sample batch.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All drilling and surface sampling has been plotted, checked in section and three dimensions to ensure that historic drilling, drill intercepts, hole locations, and surface sampling locations are consistent.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1, 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 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 Zelica South Project consists of 2 tenement – E39/2188 and P39/6179 which is located 170km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. • The tenement was granted on 09/04/2021 to Yerilla Nickel Pty Ltd, a fully owned subsidiary of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining and formerly Ardea Resources. • There are no joint ventures or other ownership agreements. • Native title claim group is Nyalpa Piniku NNTT5628. • There is one registered aboriginal heritage site in the northern extremity of E39/2188 – "Eucalyptus Well 01", ID15788 consists of artefacts/scatter and a quarry. • There are no material issues with tenure status. • No known royalites or encumbrances exist
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Centenary International Mining (CIM) held ground that overlaps with the present eastern half of E39/2188 and P39/6179 in the mid-late 1980's, completing field reconnaissance and mapping, rock chip sampling and regional auger drilling on a broad 400x100m grid. In addition, CIM completed costeaning and limited, targeted RC drilling across the Murphy Well prospects • Delta Gold worked the ground in the early 1990's, competing regional bulk soil surface geochemistry on very wide 500x500m centres, together with limited lag and rock chip sampling. • Mining Project Investors and Aberfoyle Resources completed nickel laterite focused exploration over the area in the mid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1990's, with a very limited number of RAB and RC holes completed over E39/2188. Drillholes were also analysed for gold. • More recently, NiWest Ltd (subsidiary of GME Resources Ltd) completed a short program of RC drilling at Eucalyptus Bore. • Kalgoorlie Gold Mining held E39/2188 from 2022-2025 and have completed desktop reviews, georeferencing of historical exploration data, reconnaissance field work and collected a total of 65 surface samples in the period 9/04/2022 to the release of this report.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The local Zelica South Project area consists predominantly of a succession of ultramafic and mafic flow and intrusive rocks, with interflow sediments of mixed chemical and volcanic origin. This sequence was later intruded by late Archaean granite plutons and Proterozoic dykes. Within this area the dominant structural feature is the Eucalyptus Syncline, an asymmetrical south-southeast plunging fold structure. The Eucalyptus Syncline has been faulted on the eastern margin by north-south oriented faulting associated with the Celia Fault, marking the western margin of the Laverton Tectonic Zone. To the west the syncline has been truncated by the Mount Colindina Granodiorite pluton, and to the south, truncated by the west-northwest trending Honman Fault.
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*	• Historic gold intercepts and material information for all drillholes and surface sampling available have been compiled in tables 1 to 5.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averaging has been used in the reporting of a single drill intercept in this report. No other data aggregation methods have been used in the reporting of exploration results.
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.*	• Drilling data is reported in downhole widths. Geometry of geology for true-width calculation is undefined. • Surface sampling data are point samples and their relationships with mineralised widths are undefined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	
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.*	• Please refer to the main body of text.
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.*	• Where available, all available Au assays are presented in tables 1 to 4 of this announcement for clarity, including drill holes and surface samples that returned no significant mineralisation above 0.3g/t Au. • Representative higher-grade intervals have been presented in the text and table 5.
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.*	• Relevant meaningful and material exploration data has been documented in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Further exploration work will include a review of all historic work completed across the project and the 2026 sampling and geological mapping. • Further work following approvals will include aircore drilling along and across mineralised trends.