14 July 2026

# GOLD EXPLORATION TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT IDA HOLMES JUNCTION PROJECT

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **First-ever gold evaluation** – No previous gold exploration conducted within the Ida Holmes Junction Project area.
- **Proven hidden greenstone belt identified** – Historical drilling (2012-2015) confirmed a previously unknown concealed greenstone sequence up to 1,000m thick beneath alluvial cover.
- **Major structural footprint** – The newly identified greenstone belt intersects the crustal-scale Ida Fault, connecting northwards to the gold-bearing Waroonga Shear Zone (host to Agnew/Waroonga, 3.5 Moz and Bellevue, 3.1 Moz gold systems)
- **Hydrothermal markers visualised** – Recent fieldwork has found quartz veins and fractured rock at surface — both classic indicators of a gold-forming system, along with cobalt-bearing asbolane.
- **Five target zones defined** – High-priority targets have been identified for immediate Orogenic, hydrothermal and palaeochannel alluvial gold potential.

Western Yilgarn NL (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that a comprehensive prospectivity review of its Ida Holmes Junction Project in Western Australia has identified several high-priority gold exploration targets.

Historically explored for uranium and nickel, the Ida Holmes Junction Project has not been systematically assessed for its gold potential. The integration of modern geophysical datasets, geological interpretation and surface reconnaissance has confirmed the presence of key structural and geological features analogous to those associated with the highly prospective Norseman–Wiluna Greenstone Belt, highlighting the project's potential to host gold mineralisation, which remains untested by dedicated gold drilling.

### Western Yilgarn Chairman Peter Michael commented:

*"The identification of five compelling gold targets at Ida Holmes Junction represents a significant milestone for Western Yilgarn and reinforces the prospectivity of the project. The recognition of a previously untested, approximately 1,000-metre-thick greenstone sequence associated within the major Ida Fault provides the Company with a compelling exploration opportunity in one of Western Australia's most prospective gold regions.*

*Our enhanced geological understanding has also explained why previous shallow auger drilling failed to identify the underlying mineralised system. With this knowledge, we now have a clear and technically robust exploration strategy focused on testing the fresh bedrock beneath the transported cover.*

*Our immediate priority is to progress the necessary regulatory approvals and mobilise drilling as soon as practicable. We look forward to systematically testing these high-priority targets and evaluating the project's significant exploration potential for the benefit of our shareholders."*

## Geological Setting & Structural Controls

The geological architecture of the Ida Holmes Junction Project is defined by the Ida Fault, a crustal-scale Neoarchean-to-Ectasian structure interpreted to extend to depths of approximately 25 km. North of Mount Alexander, the fault transitions into the Mount Goode Rift, which hosts the Cosmos Nickel Complex, before continuing as the Waroonga Shear Zone, a major regional structural corridor associated with significant gold mineralisation.

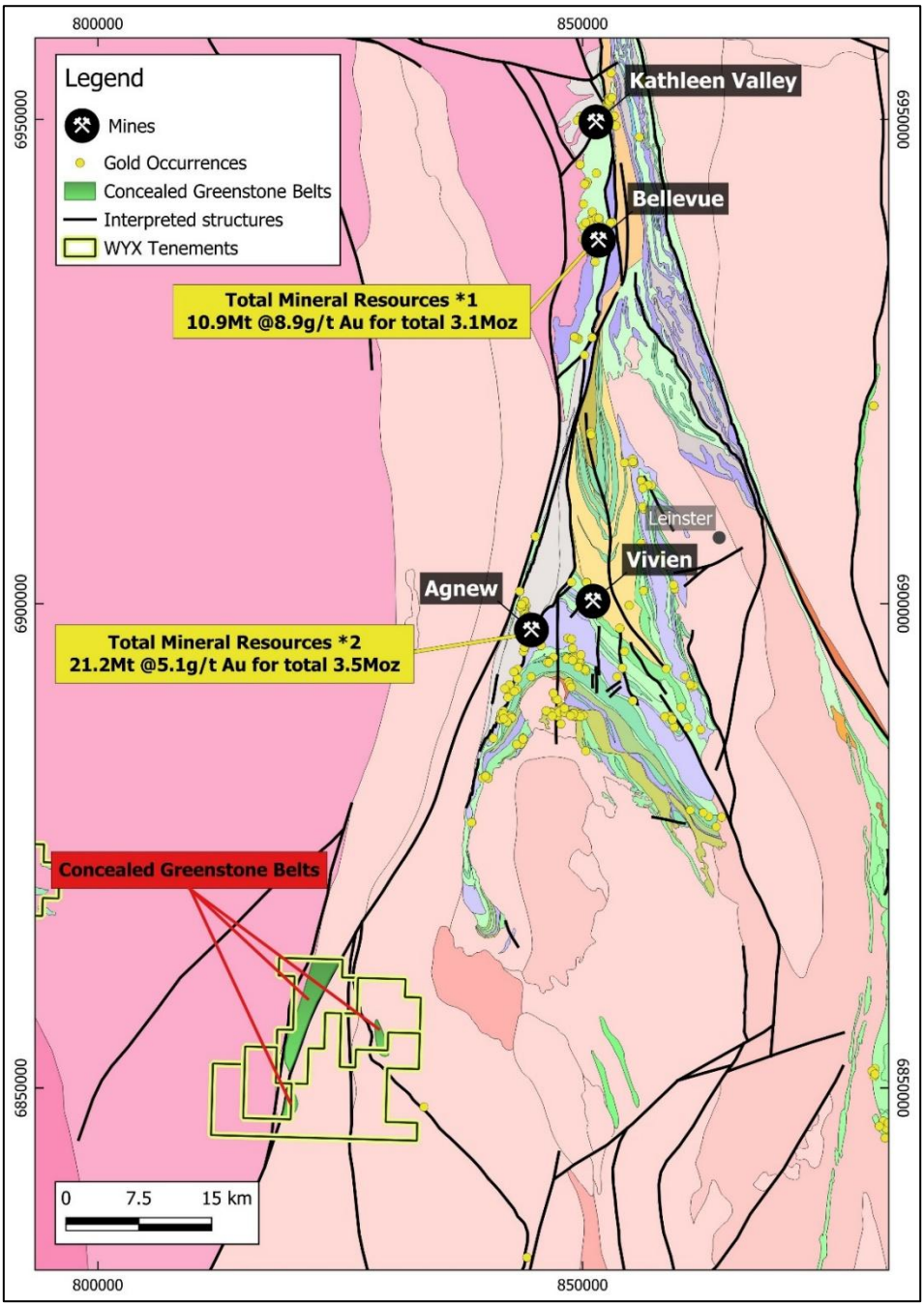


**Figure 1** – Regional geology (1:500,000) with regional structures

While the bedrock is predominantly Archean biotite monzogranite, recent magnetic surveys and historical drilling have identified a buried greenstone belt approximately 1,000 metres thick, dipping steeply and plunging to the east. Widespread alluvial cover, typically between 5 and 8 metres thick, has effectively concealed this greenstone belt from earlier exploration.

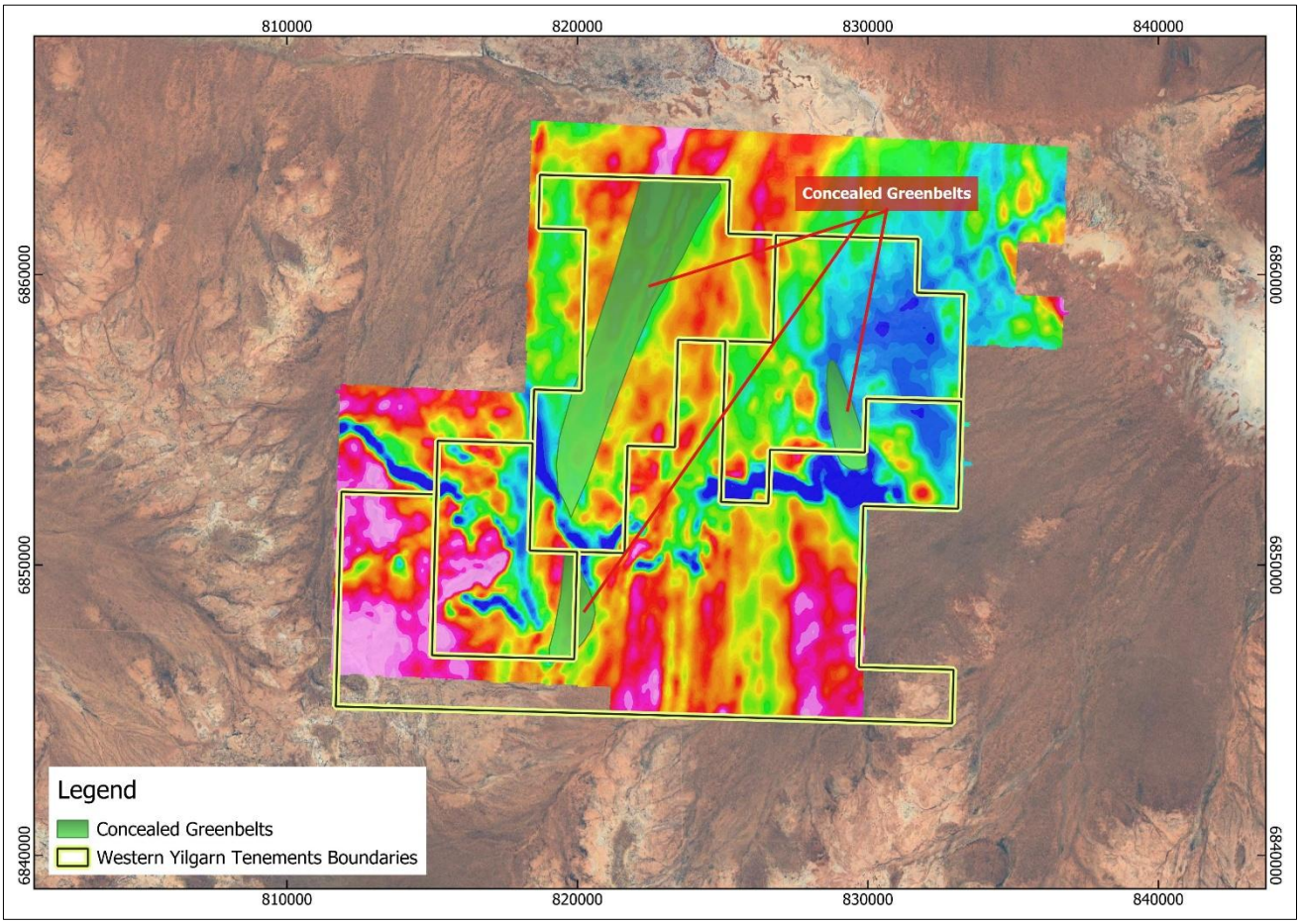


**Figure 2** – Ida Holmes Magnetic Survey with Interpreted Greenstone Locations

## Review of Previous Auger Program

Between 2023 and 2024, Western Yilgarn completed a vehicle-mounted auger drilling program aimed at generating a regional geochemical dataset across the project area. Review of the drilling data, in conjunction with historical exploration results, indicates that the program was largely confined to the transported cover sequence and did not adequately test the underlying bedrock.

Drilling was generally limited to depths of approximately 2 metres due to a laterally extensive indurated horizon encountered within the upper cover sequence. Historical drilling completed by St George Mining between 2012 and 2015 indicated that fresh bedrock typically occurs at depths of 5 and 8 metres below surface. Accordingly, the shallow auger samples predominantly reflected geochemistry derived from transported granitic alluvium rather than the underlying bedrock, limiting the effectiveness of the program in identifying bedrock-hosted mineralisation.

## Gold Mineralisation Potential – Hydrothermal Structures and Orogenic Gold

The Ida Holmes Junction Project is interpreted to contain several regionally significant structural features, including the Mt Ida Fault, Ballard Fault and Waroonga Shear Zone. These structures, together with associated secondary faults and splays, form part of a broader structural framework that is recognised elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields as capable of facilitating hydrothermal fluid movement and gold mineralisation deposition.

The Waroonga Shear Zone extends northward towards the Agnew district and is associated with a major regional structural corridor that hosts known gold mineralisation, such as the Waroonga Gold Mine, which forms part of Gold Fields' Agnew Gold Mine.

Although much of the project area is concealed beneath transported alluvial cover, recent field reconnaissance undertaken by Western Yilgarn identified quartz veining in the southern portion of the tenement at interpreted positions along both the Waroonga Shear Zone and the Ballard Fault.

The occurrence of quartz veining within, and adjacent to, these interpreted structures is consistent with hydrothermal fluid activity. This interpretation is supported by the occurrence of cobalt-rich asbolane within sub-cropping material associated with the quartz veins. Cobalt is commonly mobilised from mafic and ultramafic rocks by hydrothermal processes and, as such, may represent an additional indicator of hydrothermal activity reinforcing the gold potential.

**Figure 3** – Brecciated quartz with sulphides cast in proximity of Ballard Fault


**Figure 4** – Ferruginous quartz veins in the Waroonga Shear


**Figure 5** – Asbolane sample collected presenting high cobalt and nickel values

### Cover Architecture & Historical Drilling Analysis

The majority of the Ida Holmes Junction Project is concealed beneath an extensive blanket of transported cover. This cover predominantly comprises transported sand and clay sequences that are interpreted to represent the accumulation of stacked regional palaeochannel systems.

A technical review has confirmed that Western Yilgarn's 2023 vehicle-mounted auger drilling program, conducted by Sahara Natural Resources Pty Ltd, did not penetrate the transported cover or reach fresh bedrock within the primary target areas. The auger holes were limited to a maximum depth of approximately 2 metres and consistently terminated within the transported cover sequence, indicating that the cover exceeds this thickness across much of the project area.

This interpretation is supported by historical drilling completed in 2012 and 2015, which recorded transported cover thicknesses ranging from approximately 5 to 8 metres before intersecting the underlying bedrock. These deeper drill holes also confirmed the presence of the interpreted buried greenstone sequence within the northern part of the project area.

### Palaeochannel Gold Potential

The transported cover may represent a prospective exploration target, in addition to the underlying newly identified bedrock gold targets. Given the interpreted presence of regionally significant auriferous structural corridors and the underlying greenstone sequence, the overlaying palaeochannel systems have the potential to host alluvial or placer gold derived from weathering and erosion of mineralised bedrock, giving rise to two gold stacked systems

Accordingly, Western Yilgarn considers the palaeochannel systems to represent a complementary exploration opportunity that can be evaluated alongside the Company's primary bedrock gold targets.

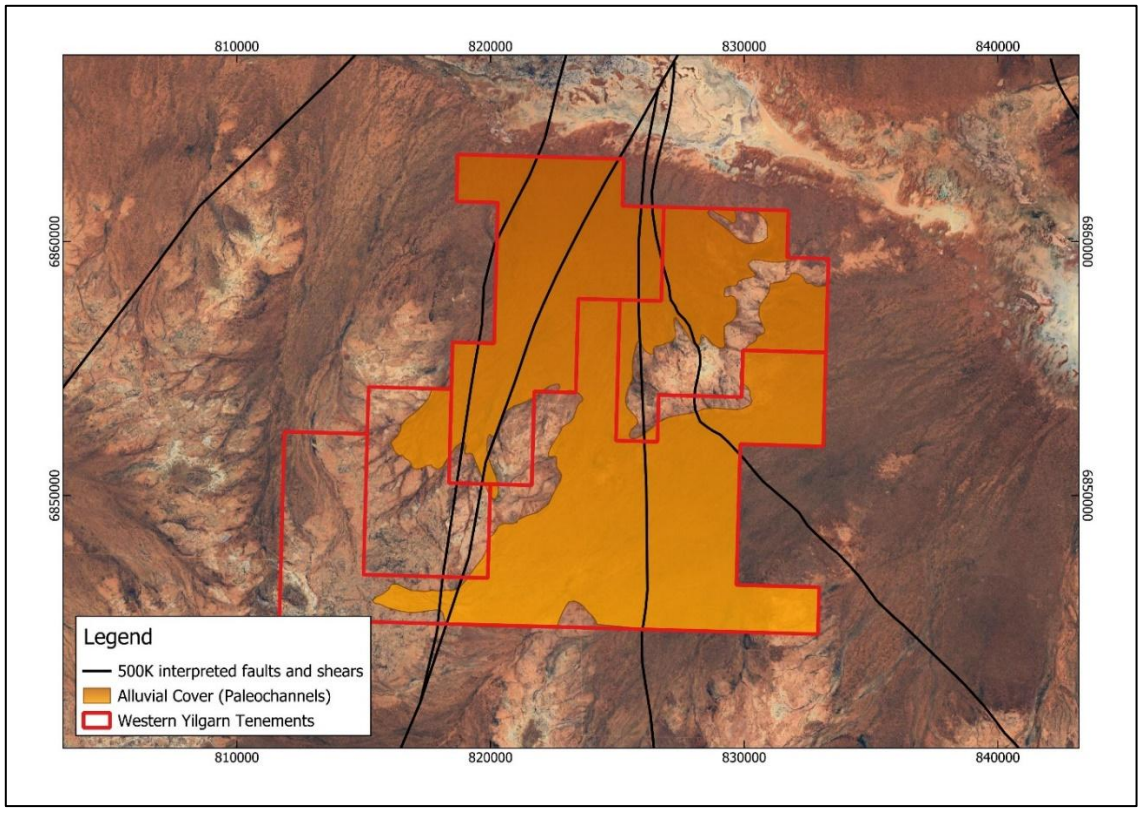


**Figure 6** – Areas with potential mineralised palaeochannels

### Delineated Gold Targets

The Company has successfully mapped **five high-priority exploration targets** spanning three structural models:

| Target | Exploration Setting | Geological Profile |
|---|---|---|
| **Target 1** | Orogenic Gold | The 1,000m thick under-explored greenstone belt identified in 2012/2015 deep drilling; analogue setting to the Agnew and Bellevue Gold Mines. |
| **Target 2** | Alluvial Palaeochannel | Secondary channels directly blanketing Target 1, prospective for alluvial deposits eroded straight out of the greenstone bedrock. |
| **Target 3** | Hydrothermal Intrusive | A distinct magnetic high flanking the Ballard Fault. Surface exposures present brecciated quartz veins with oxidised sulphide casts and cobalt-rich asbolane. |
| **Target 4** | Shear-Hosted Lode | Outcropping vectors of the key Waroonga Shear Zone presenting highly altered, ferruginous quartz veins. |
| **Target 5** | Regional Palaeochannel | Stacked alluvial networks throughout the broader lease area capable of hosting gold placers or masking primary structures. |

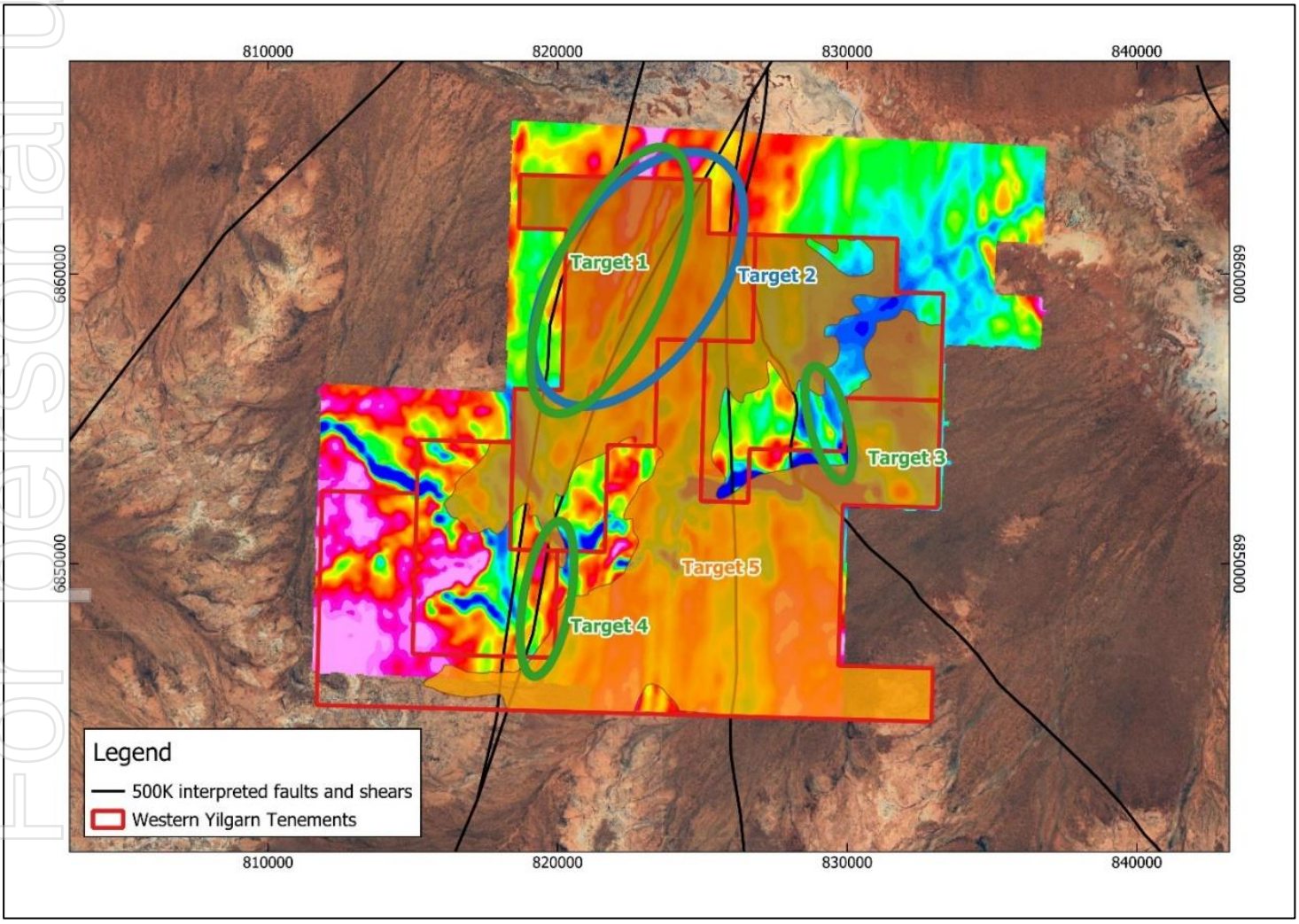


**Figure 7** – Potential targets for gold mineralisation

## Next Steps

Western Yilgarn will focus on the following key operational milestones to advance exploration at the Ida Holmes Junction Project:

- **Drill Target Refinement and Drill Design** – Finalise priority drill targets and complete the drill design to optimise testing of the identified structural and geological targets.
- **Regulatory Approvals** – Progress and secure all required approvals, ensuring the proposed field program is fully compliant with the approved DEMIRS Programme of Work (PoW) and all statutory requirements.
- **Contractor Engagement and Mobilisation** – Finalise the appointment of a drilling contractor and confirm the mobilisation schedule to commence the initial drilling program.

## Planned Field Program

The initial exploration program will comprise the following activities:

1. **Aircore (AC) Drilling** – Undertake systematic AC drilling across priority target areas to test beneath the interpreted 5–8 metre transported cover, assess the interpreted palaeochannel systems and obtain representative bedrock geochemical samples from the underlying greenstone sequence.
2. **Rock Chip Sampling and Geological Mapping** – Complete detailed geological mapping and systematic rock chip sampling across outcropping sections of the Waroonga Shear Zone and Ballard Fault to further evaluate hydrothermal alteration, quartz veining and other indicators of gold mineralisation.

The results of these programs will be integrated with existing geological and geophysical datasets to refine priority targets for potential follow-up reverse circulation (RC) and/or diamond drilling.

**Authorised for release by the Board of Western Yilgarn NL.**

**For further information, please contact:**

**Peter Michael**
*Non-Executive Chairman*
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## Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Vincent Bellandi, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bellandi is a consultant to Western Yilgarn NL and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken 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 Bellandi consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

## 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 included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.*

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 at 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*

## Reference

**1 Bellevue: Bellevue Gold website: https://bellevuegold.com.au/resources-and-reserves/*

**2 Agnew: Goldfields website: https://www.goldfields.com/reports/rr_2009/tech_agnew.php*

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.*<br>*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>*Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>*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.* | Historical TEM Survey conducted in 2024 (announcement on 03/10/2024: 'Western Yilgarn Accelerates Exploration at Ida Holmes Project – Clarification Announcement")- see survey details below<br><br>Photography collected during previous field trip (see announcement on 18/02/2026: "High-Grade Cobalt-Nickel-Lead-Scandium over Ida Holmes"<br><br>Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration. |
| ***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).* | No drilling data included in this release. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>*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.* | No drilling data included in this release. |
| ***Logging*** | *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*<br><br>*Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br><br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br><br>*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | N/A – No drilling was undertaken.<br><br>All rock photography were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety by field geologist.<br><br>The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration, and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br><br>*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* | N/A – No drilling was undertaken.<br><br>All photography's were collected from outcrop in the field. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br><br>*Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | |
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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.* | The AEM data were acquired by UTS Geophysics/Geotech using their VTEM Max system, operating at a base frequency of 25 Hz in 2024. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>*The use of twinned holes.*<br><br>*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br><br>*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | The AEM data were reduced and delivered by the contractor and supplied as line data and grids. The line data were delivered both in ASCII and in a proprietary data base format.<br><br>All photography areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site. |
| ***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.*<br><br>*Specification of the grid system used.*<br><br>*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | The AEM data were located using a differential GPS referenced to WGS84. Both the GPS and altimeter were fixed to the helicopter and the loop location was inferred, assuming a fixed offset from the helicopter. |
| ***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.* | Line spacing for the AEM was 200m on lines flown 090-180. EM and magnetic data were sampled at 10 Htz resulting in a nominal 2.5m spacing per sample. The EM transmitter and receiver were flown at a nominal 35m ground clearance and the magnetometer was located approximately 38m above the loop. |
| ***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.*<br><br>*If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key* | The AEM line direction was orthogonal to the majority of the features considered likely to be of interest. However, within the survey area the Holmes "dyke" is severely contorted and strikes at most angles of the compass. In places lines were parallel to its strike over short intervals (Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over gravels, |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | and Granitoid rock; monzogranite dominant from the Yilgarn Craton achieves an unbiases sampling of possible structures. |
| ***Sample security*** | *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | No samples collected as no drilling data included in this |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | The preliminary data were inspected and tested for conformance to the contracted specifications by WYX's Geophysical Consultant, ExploreGeo in 2024. |

## 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 third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br><br>*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 exploration licence areas are located approximately 840 km northeast of Perth, 116 km northwest of Leonora and 62 km southwest of the nearest town of Leinster.<br><br>The project is accessible via Pinnacles Road 48.7km from Leinster then southwards on station tracks to Moornong Well, and then further station tracks southwest.<br><br>The tenement was granted to ST BARNABAS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD on the 14th of July 2022 and transferred to WESTERN YILGARN PGM PTY LTD on the 18th of July 2023.<br><br>Western Yilgarn PGM Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Yilgarn NL (ASX: WYX).<br><br>The AEM survey covered all or parts of the following tenements: E36/1010, E36/1011, E36/1025, E36/1028, E36/1046, E36/1065 and E36/1066.<br><br>Apart from E36/1046 which is part of a earn-in JV with Fleet Street Holding Pty Ltd, all the above tenements are 100% owned by the Company either directly or via a wholly owned subsidiary.<br><br>Currently there are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | Exploration over the Project area has been conducted by Delta Gold NL (1996-1997), BHP (2010 – 2014) and St George Mining (2014 – 2019) targeting granite hosted gold and nickel sulfide mineralisation within deformed migmatised ultramafic belts within granite terrain. Work completed includes heritage surveys, exploration planning and interpretation, geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling (soils), surface geophysical surveying (including fixed loop and moving loop EM), air core and RC drilling.<br><br>Drilling by Delta in 1996-1997 included thirty-two vertical AC holes totalling 1,280 m targeting three magnetic geophysical lows, interpreted to represent remnant greenstone stratigraphy along the Waroonga Shear Zone. Only two holes (SWR016-017 for 220 m) were completed within the northeast portion of the current project area and failed to intersect |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | bedrock on the lake. Elsewhere, drilling confirmed granitic bedrock, strongly foliated in places and the presence of variably thick transported cover. In 2023, Western Yilgarn undertook 626 auger drillholes, totaling 918m averaging 1.4m each hole, targeting lithium and gold. No anomalous assays were encountered<br><br>No previous Airborne EM has been completed over the current target area. A described in the text, previous drilling by St George Mining and BHP was completed in 2015 and 2011 respectively, to the north of this TEM target. |
| ***Geology*** | *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.* | The current geological model for this target is either VHMS or Komatiitic styles of mineralisation.<br><br>The geological setting is dominated by Archean granitoid intrusive, with potential selvages of Archean greenstones.<br><br>The Mount Holmes Gabbro is a large mafic/ultramafic dyke-sill complex with a strike length of >400km. Geological Survey of Western Australia age dating of the Mount Holmes Gabbro (1070 Ma) demonstrates that it is part of the Warakurna Large Igneous Province which is host to nickel copper sulphide mineralisation at BHP's Babel-Nebo project. Fleet Street Holdings has identified and secured title over zones of magnetic complexity along the Mount Holmes Gabbro. These zones are interpreted as dyke to sill transitions, which are highly favourable sites for accumulation of nickel copper sulphides within magmatic mafic/ultramafic complexes. |
| ***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:*<br><br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –*<br>○ *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br><br>*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* | No Drilling results are reported in this announcement.<br><br>No drilling has been undertaken by Western Yilgarn NL.<br><br>The announcement is highlighting areas with concealed greesnstones. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *clearly explain why this is the case.* | |
| ***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.*<br>*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.*<br>*The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | No averaging or aggregating of results was undertaken. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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 reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration.<br><br>The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated and is currently unknown. |
| ***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.* | Figures 1 & 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of concealed greenstone.<br>Figures 7 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of potential targets. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.* | The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results. |
| ***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.* | Metallurgical, 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).*<br><br>*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 reconnaissance sampling program is planned for implementation during the third or fourth quarter. Geochemical sampling will be evaluated through ongoing analysis over a broader area, with consideration given to frequency and density of sampling spacings. |