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ASX Announcement

21 September 2026

High-grade copper confirmed at Ricci Lee

- **Assays received for the first six RC drill holes at Ricci Lee**
- **All holes returned significant copper mineralisation**
- **Results include:**
  - **14m at 2.49% Cu from 122m, including 7m at 4.60% Cu (26NCRC001)**
  - **15m at 2.25% Cu from 130m (26NCRC003)**
  - **12m at 1.58% Cu from 64m, including 3m at 3.38% Cu and 2m at 3.14% Cu (26NCRC004)**
  - **9m at 1.69% Cu from 84m, including 3m at 4.43% Cu (26NCRC002)**
- **46 RC holes at Ricci Lee completed, with assays from 40 holes pending**
- **Drilling at Ricci Lee was designed to infill and extend the known mineralised system**
- **Results support the continuity of high-grade mineralisation in the southern portion of Ricci Lee where the initial 6 hole were located**
- **BOA's expanded RC program tested mineralisation over 640m of strike and approximately 220m vertically**
- **Further Ricci Lee RC assays and results from AC drilling over five additional untested Neds Creek prospects are expected into Q4 2026.**

BOA Resources Limited (ASX: BOA) ("BOA") is pleased to report strong first results from its maiden drilling program at the Ricci Lee prospect, within the Neds Creek Copper Project in Western Australia (*Figure 1)*.

These results represent the first six of 46 RC holes completed at Ricci Lee, with assays from the remaining 40 holes pending.

All six initial holes returned significant copper mineralisation, including broad high-grade intersections of **14m at 2.49% Cu** and **15m at 2.25% Cu**, and all holes contained intervals grading **above 1% Cu**, supporting the continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the southern portion of the Ricci Lee system.

BOA has now completed drilling across the six priority prospects, including reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at Ricci Lee, and aircore ("AC") drilling at Rooneys, Blockley, Mueller, Ward and Limestone Bore (*Figure 2*).

BOA Managing Director Graeme Purcell commented, *"These are outstanding first results from Ricci Lee, where we aimed to infill and extend the known mineralised system. All six initial holes returned significant*

copper mineralisation, including broad, high-grade intersections. The results support grade continuity in the southern part of the system and reinforce Ricci Lee's potential to support a maiden Mineral Resource.

"The 138-hole, 13,086m drilling campaign was completed safely and within budget across our priority copper prospects at Neds Creek.

"To date, we have received results from only six of the 46 RC holes completed at Ricci Lee. With another 40 Ricci Lee holes pending, together with results from AC drilling, a much broader, largely untested area across five additional prospects, BOA has substantial exploration news flow ahead."

Maiden drilling program completed

BOA commenced RC drilling at its priority Ricci Lee prospect in E52/4287, 2kms southwest of the Thaduna Copper Deposit, on 5 August 2026[1], with AC drilling commencing on 24 August 2026 (*Figure 2*). Ricci Lee is located in the same stratigraphic and structural setting and is interpreted as a geological analogue of the Thaduna deposit (Mineral Resource Estimate of **4.1Mt at 2.5% Cu for 103kt contained copper**)[2].

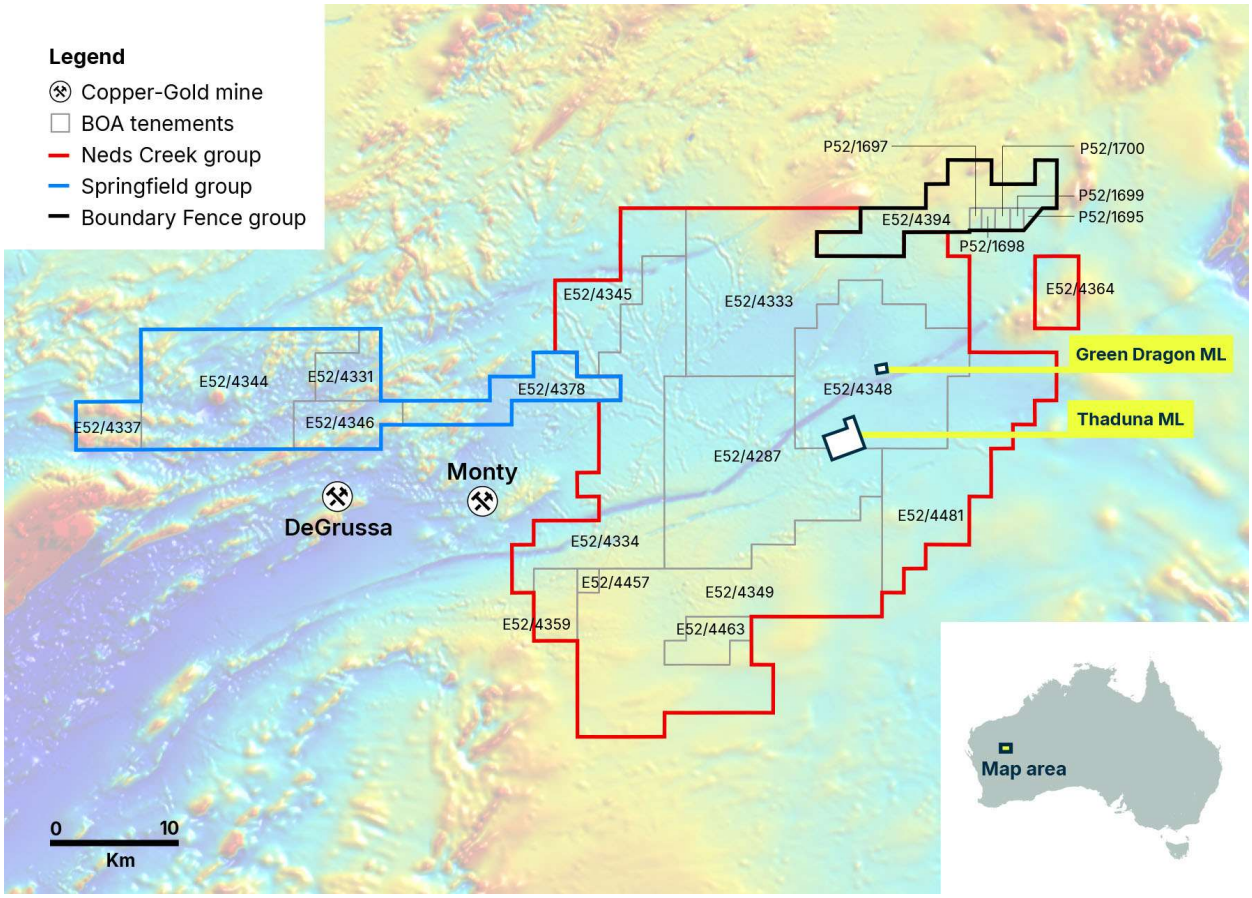

Figure 1: BOA's tenement holdings in the Murchison Province, highlighting the Neds Creek Copper Project and the Thaduna and Green Dragon Mining Leases

[1] Refer BOA ASX release "Drilling commences at Ricci Lee copper prospect, WA" dated 05 August 2026

[2] ASX Release "BOA Acquires Copper Deposits in the Neds Creek Project, WA" dated 25 June 2026

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This initial drilling campaign comprised 46 holes for 7,364m of RC drilling and 92 holes for 5,722m of AC drilling with demobilisation of both drill rigs now completed (Figures 2 and 3, Appendix 1).

Drilling was completed as planned across all six priority targets (Figure 2). RC metres originally allocated to Rooneys were redirected to additional and deeper drilling at Ricci Lee. BOA plans to test Rooneys with RC drilling in a future campaign.

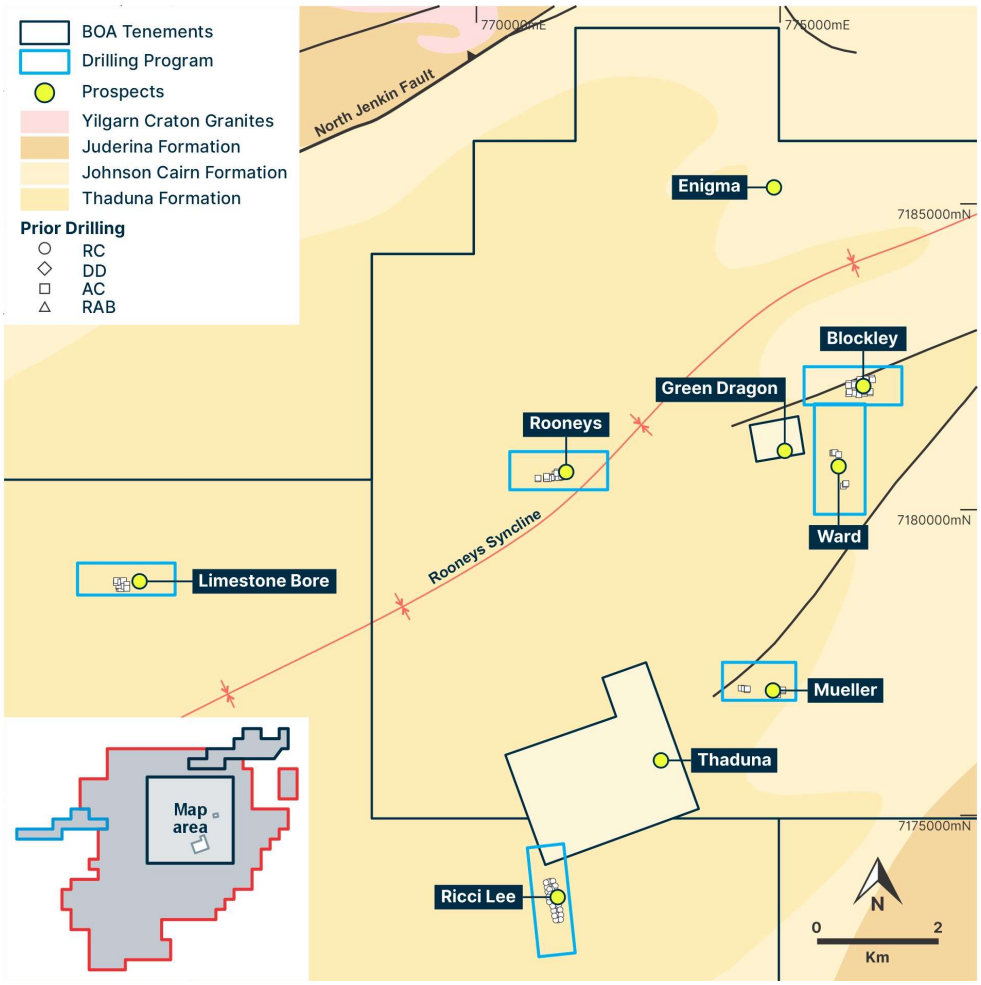

Figure 2: Location of Ricci Lee and the other 5 drilled prospects in the campaign.

At Ricci Lee, BOA completed 46 RC holes for 7,364m (*Figure 3*). BOA's expanded RC program tested the interpreted mineralised structure over 640m of strike and approximately 220m vertically. The program was expanded beyond the original 5,500m plan to test strike extensions, add deeper holes and assess short range continuity. Drilling was completed on 80m lines with 40m hole spacing, including three 40m spaced infill sections in the northern part of the prospect.

AC drilling was completed at Rooneys, Blockley, Mueller, Ward and Limestone Bore, comprising 92 holes for 5,722m (*Figure 2*). Holes were drilled at various orientations and spacings to test the strike, dip and continuity of interpreted carbon filled brittle faults structures associated with significant copper mineralisation in historic drilling[3].

[3] Refer BOA ASX release "Tenements granted at Neds Creek Copper Project" dated 16 June 2026

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Results discussion

Assay results have been received from the first 6 RC holes drilled in the southern portion of the Ricci Lee prospect (*Figure 2*). All significant intersections are shown in Table 1.

The aim of the program was to test strike, dip and grade continuity of copper mineralisation identified from sparse historic drilling over 500m of strike and 180m vertical extent.

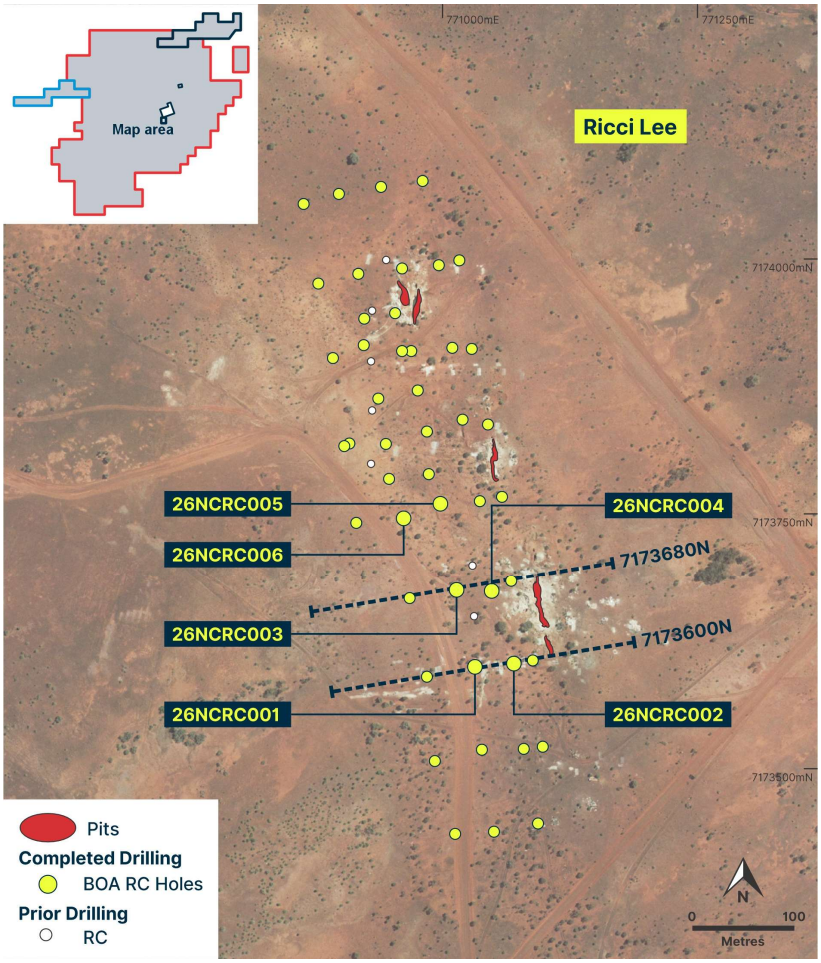

Figure 3: Location of drill holes at Ricci Lee.

All six holes reported in this announcement intersected the targeted main mineralised zone of a north-northwest trending high-level brittle carbon filled fault with strong copper mineralisation and associated silver. Results include:

- **14m at 2.49%** Cu from 122m in hole 26NCRC001, including **7m at 4.6%** Cu from 128m
- **15m at 2.25%** Cu from 130m in hole 26NCRC003.

Importantly, these results are encouraging as they support continuity of high-grade mineralisation in this part of the copper system.

Figures 4 and 5 below show the drilling completed on sections 7173600N and 7173680N (*see location on Figure 3*), with the high-grade copper intersections. These sections show good continuity between drill holes down dip and along strike, with the results confirming prior drilling.

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Hole ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	DH m	Cu %	Ag g/t
26NCRC001	771032	7173602	565	166	-60	73.7	122	136	14	2.49	4
						Incl.	**128**	**135**	**7**	**4.6**	**7.8**
26NCRC002	771070	7173605	565	124	-60	79.8	84	93	9	1.69	4.3
						Incl.	**87**	**90**	**3**	**4.43**	**11.8**
26NCRC003	771014	7173677	565	172	-60	77.2	130	145	15	2.25	6.1
						Incl.	**131**	**144**	**13**	**2.55**	**6.9**
26NCRC004	771048	7173676	565	100	-60	79.5	64	76	12	1.58	4
						Incl.	**65**	**68**	**3**	**3.38**	**8.5**
						And	**72**	**74**	**2**	**3.14**	**8.3**
26NCRC005	770998	7173762	565	172	-60	79.5	97	100	3	1.31	0.1
						Incl.	**97**	**99**	**2**	**1.57**	**0.1**
							119	122	3	0.67	0.6
							145	149	4	0.53	0.2
26NCRC006	770962	7173748	565	244	-60	70.1	160	164	4	0.84	1.9
						Incl.	**160**	**162**	**2**	**1.37**	**3.5**
							188	204	16	1.07	0.5
						Incl.	**190**	**199**	**9**	**1.51**	**0.7**

Significant intercepts are a minimum 2m down hole length reported above 0.2% Cu. Included high grade intersections are +1% Cu. Internal dilution is a maximum of 2m length. All intersections are reported as downhole widths. True widths are not yet known.

Table 1: Significant intersections from the first six Ricci Lee RC holes

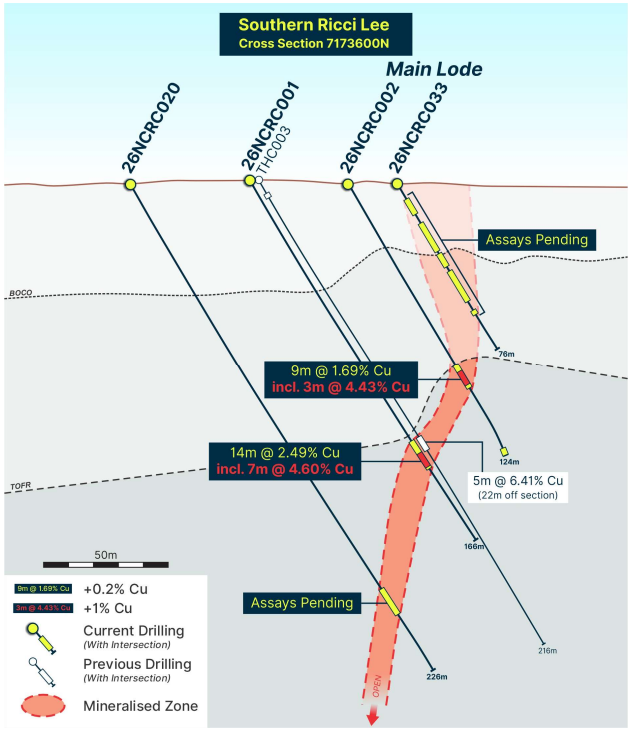

Figure 4: Cross Section 7173600N at Ricci Lee

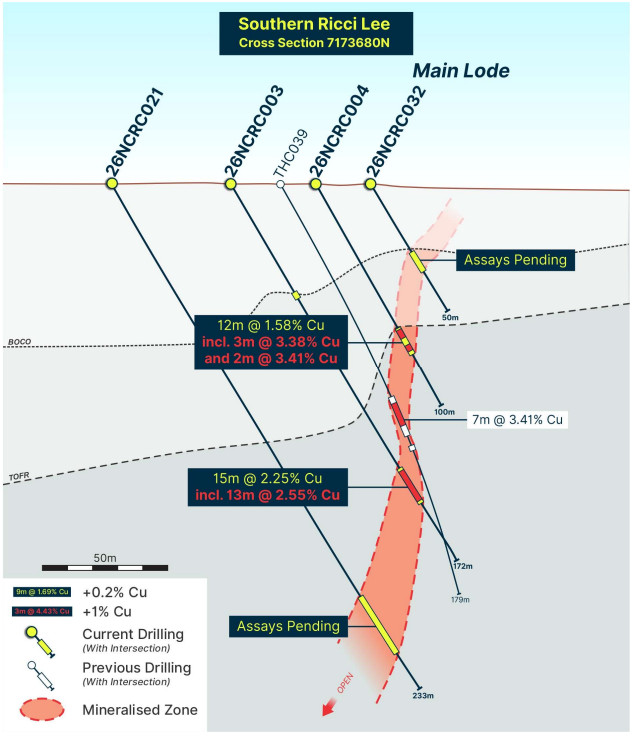

Figure 5: Cross Section 7173680N at Ricci Lee

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Background to Neds Creek Copper Project

Project overview

Neds Creek is a basin-scale project with a large tenement holding of 1,378km^2 that covers an area of approximately 60km by 40km in the northeastern arm of the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin (*Figure 1*).

The project lies within the Capricorn Orogen, which also hosts the DeGrussa, Monty and Horseshoe Lights copper-gold deposits west of Neds Creek, and the Earaheedy base-metal province approximately 85km to the east.

At Neds Creek, copper mineralisation is associated with carbon-filled brittle faults and chlorite-carbonate alteration, principally within the Thaduna Formation. Copper mineralisation has also been identified at the Enigma prospect within the older Johnson Cairn Formation.

BOA currently owns a 49% interest in the Neds Creek Project and is the operator. Subject to shareholder approval at a General Meeting to be held on 12 October 2026 [4], BOA proposes to acquire 100% of Neds Creek, including the Thaduna and Green Dragon copper deposits.

Next Steps

All drill samples have been submitted to the Intertek Laboratory in Maddington. High demand at assay Laboratories in Perth may affect assay turnaround times, however BOA expects a continuous flow of both RC and AC results into Q4 CY2026.

Authorised by the Board of BOA Resources Limited.

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[4] Refer BOA ASX release "Notice of General Meeting" dated 8 September 2026

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement is not an offer for financial products in any jurisdiction or a financial product recommendation. The information in this document is an overview and does not contain all information necessary for investment decisions. In making investment decisions in connection with any acquisition of financial products, investors should rely on their own examination of BOA Resources Ltd ("BOA" or the "Company") and consult with their own legal, tax, business and/or financial advisers.

The information contained in this announcement has been prepared in good faith by the Company. However, no representation or warranty expressed or implied is made as to the accuracy, correctness, completeness or adequacy of any statements, estimates, opinions or other information contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, BOA, its directors, officers, employees and agents disclaim liability for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person through the use or reliance on anything contained in or omitted in this announcement.

Certain information in this announcement refers to the intentions of BOA, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward-looking statements or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, BOA, its directors, officers, employees and agents, do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this document that relates to new exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Reid, who is an employee of and the Exploration Manager for BOA Resources Limited. Mr Reid, BSc (Geology), is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Reid consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Compliance Statement

The Company confirms that:

- It is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements; and
- All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1: Drilling Tables

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Ricci Lee	26NCRC001	RC	771032	7173602	565	166	-60	73.7
Ricci Lee	26NCRC002	RC	771070	7173605	565	124	-60	79.8
Ricci Lee	26NCRC003	RC	771014	7173677	565	172	-60	77.2
Ricci Lee	26NCRC004	RC	771048	7173676	565	100	-60	79.5
Ricci Lee	26NCRC005	RC	770998	7173762	565	172	-60	79.5
Ricci Lee	26NCRC006	RC	770962	7173748	565	244	-60	70.1
Ricci Lee	26NCRC007	RC	770985	7173833	565	172	-60	71.8
Ricci Lee	26NCRC008	RC	770945	7173821	565	226	-60	76.7
Ricci Lee	26NCRC009	RC	771010	7173915	565	88	-60	80.1
Ricci Lee	26NCRC010	RC	770970	7173912	565	88	-60	80
Ricci Lee	26NCRC011	RC	770961	7173912	565	22	-60	80
Ricci Lee	26NCRC012	RC	770923	7173918	565	232	-60	72.6
Ricci Lee	26NCRC013	RC	770961	7173993	565	172	-60	76.5
Ricci Lee	26NCRC014	RC	770918	7173988	565	226	-60	80.2
Ricci Lee	26NCRC015	RC	770940	7174073	565	160	-60	80.2
Ricci Lee	26NCRC016	RC	770899	7174066	565	232	-60	79
Ricci Lee	26NCRC017	RC	771080	7173521	565	88	-60	83.7
Ricci Lee	26NCRC018	RC	771039	7173520	565	154	-60	80.3
Ricci Lee	26NCRC019	RC	771051	7173440	565	154	-60	74.6
Ricci Lee	26NCRC020	RC	770985	7173592	565	226	-60	79.9
Ricci Lee	26NCRC021	RC	770968	7173669	565	232	-60	70.1
Ricci Lee	26NCRC022	RC	770888	7173901	565	304	-60	72.6
Ricci Lee	26NCRC023	RC	770879	7173978	565	298	-60	78
Ricci Lee	26NCRC024	RC	770981	7174079	565	88	-60	76.2
Ricci Lee	26NCRC025	RC	770997	7173996	565	106	-60	77.4
Ricci Lee	26NCRC026	RC	771017	7174001	565	88	-60	79.9
Ricci Lee	26NCRC027	RC	771029	7173914	565	64	-60	78.6
Ricci Lee	26NCRC028	RC	771020	7173845	565	88	-60	81.1
Ricci Lee	26NCRC029	RC	771045	7173840	565	58	-60	78.8
Ricci Lee	26NCRC030	RC	771037	7173765	565	94	-60	82.4
Ricci Lee	26NCRC031	RC	771059	7173769	565	70	-60	79.2
Ricci Lee	26NCRC032	RC	771068	7173686	565	58	-60	79.8
Ricci Lee	26NCRC033	RC	771089	7173608	565	76	-60	77.3
Ricci Lee	26NCRC034	RC	771099	7173523	565	76	-60	81
Ricci Lee	26NCRC035	RC	771094	7173448	565	94	-60	80.5

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Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Ricci Lee	26NCRC036	RC	771013	7173438	565	220	-60	74.1
Ricci Lee	26NCRC037	RC	770993	7173509	565	238	-60	70.4
Ricci Lee	26NCRC038	RC	770909	7173821	565	132	-60	80
Ricci Lee	26NCRC039	RC	770864	7174056	565	292	-60	80.7
Ricci Lee	26NCRC040	RC	770954	7173949	565	190	-60	70.7
Ricci Lee	26NCRC041	RC	770924	7173944	565	226	-60	68.5
Ricci Lee	26NCRC042	RC	770976	7173874	565	160	-60	81.6
Ricci Lee	26NCRC043	RC	770939	7173865	565	208	-60	76
Ricci Lee	26NCRC044	RC	770987	7173791	565	160	-60	72.3
Ricci Lee	26NCRC045	RC	770948	7173786	565	226	-60	80
Ricci Lee	26NCRC046	RC	770916	7173743	565	300	-60	80
Rooneys	26NCAC0001	AC	771159	7180709	N/A	84	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0002	AC	771151	7180732	N/A	99	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0003	AC	771085	7180667	N/A	63	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0004	AC	771088	7180687	N/A	60	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0005	AC	771089	7180675	N/A	42	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0006	AC	771042	7180660	N/A	39	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0007	AC	771004	7180659	N/A	42	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0008	AC	771006	7180664	N/A	36	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0009	AC	771008	7180699	N/A	48	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0010	AC	770869	7180660	N/A	66	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0011	AC	770870	7180670	N/A	72	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0012	AC	771238	7180704	N/A	48	-60	82
Rooneys	26NCAC0013	AC	771229	7180703	N/A	54	-60	82
Rooneys	26NCAC0014	AC	771249	7180683	N/A	37	-60	80
Rooneys	26NCAC0015	AC	771236	7180681	N/A	33	-60	80
Rooneys	26NCAC0016	AC	771217	7180697	N/A	99	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0017	AC	771218	7180675	N/A	60	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0018	AC	771184	7180684	N/A	75	-60	180
Rooneys	26NCAC0019	AC	771203	7180675	N/A	51	-60	90
Rooneys	26NCAC0020	AC	771218	7180749	N/A	78	-60	90
Rooneys	26NCAC0021	AC	771190	7180748	N/A	81	-60	90
Rooneys	26NCAC0022	AC	771195	7180765	N/A	57	-60	90
Rooneys	26NCAC0023	AC	771189	7180768	N/A	66	-60	90
Rooneys	26NCAC0024	AC	771179	7180748	N/A	93	-60	90
Rooneys	26NCAC0025	AC	771260	7180688	N/A	3	-60	90
Blockley	26NCAC0026	AC	776218	7181967	N/A	99	-60	90

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Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Blockley	26NCAC0027	AC	776261	7181956	N/A	99	-60	90
Blockley	26NCAC0028	AC	776192	7182074	N/A	55	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0029	AC	776192	7182053	N/A	45	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0030	AC	776192	7182065	N/A	47	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0031	AC	776192	7182109	N/A	63	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0032	AC	776199	7182146	N/A	61	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0033	AC	776316	7182151	N/A	75	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0034	AC	776307	7182180	N/A	63	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0035	AC	776404	7182195	N/A	75	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0036	AC	776410	7182167	N/A	69	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0037	AC	776108	7182118	N/A	54	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0038	AC	776106	7182095	N/A	57	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0039	AC	776018	7182110	N/A	57	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0040	AC	776014	7182083	N/A	48	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0041	AC	776203	7182177	N/A	60	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0042	AC	776187	7182028	N/A	72	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0043	AC	776186	7181991	N/A	60	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0044	AC	776183	7181957	N/A	78	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0045	AC	776180	7181927	N/A	69	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0046	AC	776276	7181951	N/A	75	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0047	AC	776278	7181980	N/A	86	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0048	AC	776371	7181951	N/A	66	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0049	AC	776370	7181978	N/A	108	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0050	AC	776100	7181977	N/A	36	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0051	AC	776098	7181952	N/A	30	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0052	AC	776015	7181948	N/A	34	-60	180
Blockley	26NCAC0053	AC	776024	7181980	N/A	39	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0054	AC	774146	7177171	N/A	21	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0055	AC	774197	7177160	N/A	21	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0056	AC	774242	7177142	N/A	12	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0057	AC	774247	7177156	N/A	30	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0058	AC	774677	7177122	N/A	29	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0059	AC	774676	7177126	N/A	33	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0060	AC	774746	7177121	N/A	37	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0061	AC	774745	7177127	N/A	31	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0062	AC	774832	7177114	N/A	26	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0063	AC	774832	7177108	N/A	27	-60	180

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Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
Mueller	26NCAC0064	AC	774732	7177052	N/A	33	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0065	AC	774746	7177049	N/A	21	-60	180
Mueller	26NCAC0066	AC	774833	7177127	N/A	28	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0067	AC	763929	7179037	N/A	62	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0068	AC	763930	7179010	N/A	68	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0069	AC	763957	7179039	N/A	76	-60	90
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0070	AC	763987	7179038	N/A	78	-60	90
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0071	AC	763939	7179041	N/A	90	-60	90
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0072	AC	763963	7179002	N/A	66	-60	90
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0073	AC	763960	7179079	N/A	78	-60	90
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0074	AC	763940	7179084	N/A	81	-60	90
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0075	AC	763928	7179056	N/A	46	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0076	AC	763885	7179104	N/A	89	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0077	AC	763892	7179138	N/A	105	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0078	AC	763958	7179109	N/A	99	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0079	AC	764006	7179110	N/A	66	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0080	AC	764004	7179134	N/A	72	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0081	AC	764012	7179040	N/A	84	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0082	AC	764057	7179031	N/A	72	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0083	AC	764059	7179068	N/A	42	-60	180
Limestone Bore	26NCAC0084	AC	764059	7179006	N/A	81	-60	180
Ward	26NCAC0085	AC	775774	7180984	N/A	77	-60	90
Ward	26NCAC0086	AC	775735	7180982	N/A	117	-60	90
Ward	26NCAC0087	AC	775749	7180981	N/A	60	-60	90
Ward	26NCAC0088	AC	775768	7180991	N/A	130	-60	180
Ward	26NCAC0089	AC	775830	7180954	N/A	90	-60	180
Ward	26NCAC0090	AC	775897	7180439	N/A	101	-60	225
Ward	26NCAC0091	AC	775927	7180567	N/A	84	-60	225
Ward	26NCAC0092	AC	775941	7180481	N/A	93	-60	225

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Appendix 2: 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.* • *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.*	• RC/AC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples, 2 samples per metre are collected, RC uses a face sampling hammer with a nominal RC 140mm hole, AC a blade bit and 85mm hole. • Drill samples are submitted to the Intertek Laboratory in Maddington. • RC/AC sample are crushed to -4mm and representative subsamples are pulverised. • Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. • Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest with ICPMS/ICPOES finish. Sampling and sample preparation protocols are considered industry standard and are deemed appropriate.
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 tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling is with face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole. • AC blade drilling with nominal 85mm hole, if required a hammer bit maybe be used to penetrate hard ground. • All drill collars are surveyed using a handheld GPS. • Downhole surveying is undertaken using an IMDEX OMNIx™42 north seeking gyroscopic survey instrument.
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.*	RC/AC Drilling • Sample parameters and comments recorded by field technician into sample sheets • Total sample weight recorded by the lab and supplied with assay results and added to database • Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC/AC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area. No known sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.*	• AC and RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Chips were visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralization veining and structure. • The complete drill hole was logged and details recording using a coded computerized logging system. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.
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.*	• RC/AC samples were split using a cone or riffle splitter at 1m intervals. • The majority of RC/AC samples were dry. • All RC/AC samples are crushed to -4mm. If <3kg the sample is then split to less than 3kg through linear splitter and pulverised to 90% passing 75µm. • The representativeness of all sub-sampling stages for all drilling data are unknown at this stage due to this being the initial assaying on the Project, QC samples have been inserted into the drill samples. • The analytical laboratory carried out its own internal QC checks to ensure representativeness of the sub-sampling stages. • Sampling for all drilling are to industry standard. • Field duplicates have been inserted for mineralised intersections. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the hydrothermal Cu and Ag mineralisation style.
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.*	• Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory for sub-sampling and assay. • Base metal and silver element analysis was conducted via four acid digest ICPMS or ICPAES. Where the copper analysis reaches the detection limit of 4% Cu, they were re-analysed by ore-grade ICP analytical method; the sample preparation and analytical method are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style • Blank and Standard samples have been submitted as part of the sample stream

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. • No twinned holes were drilled. • Drill hole data was captured into industry standard Excel spreadsheets and validated before importing into a database. • The primary data was always kept and was never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
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.*	• Drill holes were located using handheld GPS receivers with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone 50. • Downhole survey completed by gyroscopic downhole methods at regular intervals. • Topographic control was established from aerial DTM and Photography flown by Aerometrex Digital Mapping Specialists on 9/8/2014 • Resolution to 15cm • The terrain is largely flat.
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.*	• RC drilling is typically on the 80m x 40m spacing with some infill 40m x 40m spacings. • AC Drill spacings vary. • No sample compositing is applied during the sampling process.
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.*	Ricci Lee RC • Drilling is oriented at 080°. The strike of the Ricci Lee structure is known from the historic workings and prior drilling, this orientation gives the highest angle intersection possible. AC Drilling • Drill holes are orientated in different directions depending on the interpreted structures they are testing. The principal orientations are 180° and 090°, however certain structures are tested at different orientations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and transported by BOA personnel to Newman • They are then transported to Intertek in Maddington Via Centurion Transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques have been completed for the drilling.

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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.* • *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.*	• Drilling was undertaken on granted tenements E52/4287 and E52/4348. The tenements are held by Stanifer Pty Ltd, of which BOA Resources owns 49% and is the project manager. • The tenements are currently subject to overlapping Native Title Claims, the Yungunga-Nya People #2 (WC2022/003) and Gingirana #4 (WC2020/003). Stanifer has signed Heritage Protection Agreements with both groups, and have completed Heritage Surveys and received clearance for the work being undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Sipa Resources Ltd and Sandfire Resources Ltd are the main explorers of the area. Prior to this CRAE explored the area in the late 1980's to early 1990's. • Historical mining was undertaken in the area by a number of companies prior to the 1970's at Thaduna, Green Dragon, Rooneys and Ricci Lee.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements largely cover sediments of the Yerrida Basin. The stratigraphy comprises clastic sediments of the Juderina formation, including dolomites, mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, overlain by the black shale, dolomites and dolomitic sandstones of the Johnsons Cairn Formation. This in turn is overlain by greywackes and siltstones of the Thaduna Formation. • Major northeast-trending bounding structures, the Jenkin Fault to the north and the Lone Hill Fault to the south, define the basin which is a regional synclinorium. The Archaean Marymia granite-greenstone inlier is over-thrust on the Yerrida sequence to the north. • The project tenements contain the historic Rooney's and Ricci Lee copper mines and surround two other historic mines – Thaduna and Green Dragon, considered to be fault hosted epigenetic copper mineralisation style. • Copper mineralisation on these tenements may have affinities to sedimentary hosted copper such as the Central African Copperbelt.
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*	• Provided in the body of Appendix to the Report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Significant intersections are based on greater than 0.2% Cu, with high grades reported above 1% Cu. Intersections may include up to a maximum of 2m of internal dilution with a minimum 2m down hole intersection. • Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • RC drilling intersections are based on a regular sample interval of 1m in regular drilling subject to location of geological boundaries. • No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• It is understood that, downhole intercepts of mineralisation reported are from drillholes orientated perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation envelope. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone, but are typically at high angles. All widths reported are downhole intervals
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included within the body of this Report.
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 accompanying report is considered to represent a balanced report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• At this early stage in the project it is unknown if other substantive exploration has been completed, the Competent Person is relying on the historic data that is available to them at the time of release, primarily Tenement Surrender Reports (WAMEX Items A136980, A138974 and A143184). Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
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.*	• Refer to the body of the report.

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