McLAREN MINERALS

ASX UPDATE

30 July 2026

DRILLING CONFIRMS BROAD, CONSISTENT MINERALISATION FROM SURFACE AT MCLAREN

Highlights

- Latest assay results cover 68 holes representing 1,432m of completed sampled intervals from the 2026 drilling program at McLaren;
- Results reinforce a repeatable heavy mineral profile, with consistent grades recorded along strike and mineralised thickness maintained across successive drill traverses;
- With no HM cut-off applied, the holes returned a length-weighted average grade of 3.76% HM across an average sampled thickness of 21m, commencing from surface;
- All 68 holes averaged at least 2% HM across their complete sampled interval, including 59 holes (87%) averaging at least 3% HM and 24 holes (35%) averaging at least 4% HM;
- 58 holes (85%) returned sampled intervals of at least 18m, including 48 holes (71%) with intervals of 21m or more;
- Results will support the updated geological model, Mineral Resource Estimate and ongoing Bankable Feasibility Study.
- Selected significant results demonstrate the repeatability of broad, well mineralised intervals returned across the 2026 drilling program:
    - MAC201: 18m from surface at 4.04% HM (max grade 10.0% HM from 8 to 9m);
    - MAC233: 24m from surface at 5.44% HM (max grade 9.3%HM from 15 to 16m);
    - **MAC199:** 22m from surface at **5.16% HM** (max grade 7.9% HM from 6 to 7m);
    - **MAC232:** 24m from surface at **5.08% HM** (max grade 8.4% HM from 4 to 5m);
    - **MAC233:** 24m from surface at **5.44% HM** (max grade 9.3% HM from 15 to 16m);
    - **MAC238:** 12m from surface at **5.95% HM** (max grade 9.3% HM from 6 to 7m).

McLaren Minerals Limited (ASX: MML) ("McLaren" or "Company") is pleased to report further assay results from its 2026 drilling program at the wholly owned McLaren Titanium Project in Western Australia.

The latest results comprise 68 holes and 1,432m of complete sampled intervals. No HM cut-off grade is applied to the reported intervals, resulting in all drilling achieving at least 2% HM average grade. All holes reported to date display mineralisation from surface and achieve an average depth of 21m of mineralising sediments.

Of these 68 holes assayed, 59 holes (87%) averaged at least 3% HM and 24 holes (35%) averaged at least 4% HM, while mineral thickness of each hole is considered comparable.

The latest results reinforce a repeatable mineralised profile across the targeted drilling area. Consistent heavy mineral grades are being recorded along strike, while mineralised thicknesses are maintained from one drill traverse to the next. Recognition of this continuous mineralisation was a key milestone in planning and promotes a real achievement in mineralising continuity. The repeatability of grade and thickness further strengthens confidence in the geological model.

All results are presented in Appendix 1, with the locations of the reported drill holes shown in Figure 1.

Managing Director Comment

"I'm going to sound repetitive, but that's because these results continue to tell the same story. We're consistently intersecting broad mineralised intervals from surface with repeatable grades and thicknesses across the deposit. That's exactly what we wanted this drilling program to demonstrate.

The focus of this program has always been on increasing confidence in the Resource and improving our understanding of the continuity of mineralisation. Every batch of assays we've received has continued to support that objective, which is encouraging as we work towards the next Mineral Resource update, future Ore Reserve estimation and progression of the Bankable Feasibility Study.

What's Next

– Receipt, validation and reporting of the remaining 2026 assay results;
– Integration of the complete 2026 drilling dataset into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate;
– Progression of metallurgical test work and technical studies supporting future Mineral Resource update, Ore Reserve and Bankable Feasibility Study activities.

Further 2026 Assay Results

The 2026 program was designed to increase confidence in the Company's existing Mineral Resource, support future Ore Reserve estimation and thereafter for work streams in the wider Bankable Feasibility Study.

No HM cut-off has been applied. The complete sampled interval for each hole is reported, and the average grade is the length-weighted average across that interval. Maximum grades represent the highest individual one-metre assay within each hole.

Consistent Grade and Thickness Across the Drilling Area

Results demonstrate a consistent heavy mineral profile across the area tested. Grades remain broadly consistent along strike, while mineralised thickness is maintained across successive drill traverses. This repeatability supports the interpreted continuity of the mineralised horizons and increases confidence in their geometry.

This is a potentially important project-development characteristic. Consistency in grade and thickness can reduce geological variability in future resource modelling and provide a stronger basis for mine design, production scheduling and process-feed planning.
These potential development benefits remain subject to completion of the updated Mineral Resource estimate, metallurgical test work and detailed mining and economic studies.

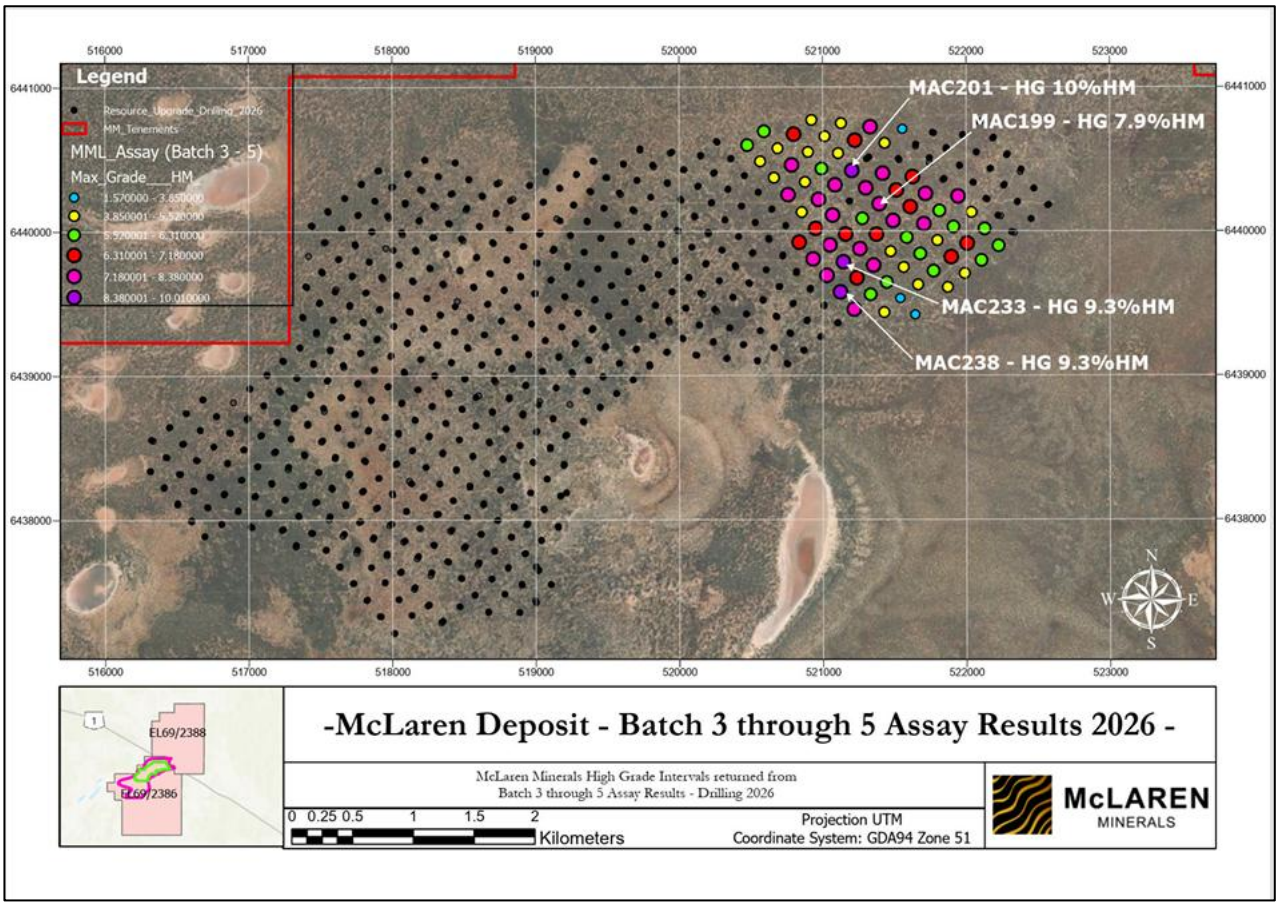

Figure 1 – Location of this round of assays reported from the McLaren Deposit.

Representative Assay Results/Geological update

Higher-grade broad intervals include 24m at 5.44% HM in MAC233, 24m at 5.08% HM in MAC232, 22m at 5.16% HM in MAC199 and 21m at 5.28% HM in MAC239. Thicker intervals include 29m at 4.07% HM in MAC218 and 27m at 4.17% HM in MAC200.

The highest average grade was returned in MAC238, which recorded 12m from surface at 5.95% HM, including a maximum one-metre grade of 9.3% HM from 6m to 7m. MAC233 also returned a maximum one-metre grade of 9.3% HM from 15m to 16m.

As no HM cut-off was applied, the results reflect the complete sampled interval in each hole rather than selected higher-grade portions. This provides a direct view of the grade and thickness profile available for incorporation into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate.

McLaren Minerals is an exploration and pre-development company focused on the development of our high-value McLaren titanium project in the western Eucla Basin of Western Australia. Titanium is considered a critical mineral and is essential for aerospace, defence and energy technologies. McLaren has also recently acquired the Zircon rich Barossa Project, located on the eastern Eucla Basin, in South Australia.

This announcement has been authorised by the Managing Director.

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The information that has been extracted from prior announcements referred to in this release, are available to view on https://mclarenminerals.com.au/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Adam Grogan, a Competent Person, who is contracted to McLaren, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Grogan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Grogan consents to the disclosure of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Further 2026 Drilling Assay Results – No HM cut-off applied. The complete sampled interval for each hole is reported. Average Grade is the length-weighted average across the sampled interval. Max HM% identifies the highest individual 1m assay within each hole.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Avg HM (%)	Max HM (%)	Total Depth (m)
MAC173	522035	6440130	248	0	21	21	3.25	5.1	21
MAC174	522127	6440015	244	0	21	21	3.66	5.8	21
MAC175	522224	6439898	242	0	21	21	3.30	5.9	21
MAC176	522105	6439797	239	0	18	18	2.70	6.3	18
MAC177	522005	6439914	244	0	21	21	3.16	7.2	21
MAC178	521910	6440029	247	0	24	24	3.38	6.2	24
MAC179	521812	6440141	249	0	27	27	3.84	6.0	27
MAC180	521715	6440259	244	0	23	23	4.35	7.3	23
MAC181	521625	6440376	243	0	18	18	3.91	6.7	18
MAC182	521431	6440610	233	0	14	14	3.57	5.1	14
MAC183	521330	6440722	231	0	15	15	3.25	7.3	15
MAC184	521127	6440748	225	0	27	27	2.64	5.0	27
MAC185	521223	6440629	230	0	36	36	2.77	6.9	36
MAC187	521417	6440400	236	0	24	24	3.53	7.8	24
MAC188	521512	6440283	243	0	25	25	4.12	7.0	25
MAC189	521609	6440168	247	0	24	24	4.64	6.9	24
MAC190	521704	6440049	248	0	21	21	4.52	7.6	21
MAC191	521798	6439935	245	0	21	21	3.37	5.5	21
MAC192	521894	6439820	242	0	18	18	3.62	7.1	18
MAC193	521988	6439706	236	0	15	15	2.85	5.3	15
MAC194	521870	6439610	233	0	15	15	2.72	5.2	15
MAC195	521771	6439723	238	0	17	17	3.43	6.0	17
MAC196	521678	6439842	241	0	21	21	3.88	5.9	21
MAC197	521584	6439956	244	0	21	21	4.33	5.9	21
MAC198	521489	6440072	245	0	21	21	5.01	7.6	21
MAC199	521393	6440188	242	0	22	22	5.16	7.9	22
MAC200	521299	6440299	236	0	27	27	4.17	7.9	27
MAC201	521202	6440419	232	0	18	18	4.04	10.0	18
MAC202	521107	6440539	228	0	21	21	3.07	4.8	21
MAC203	521013	6440657	225	0	18	18	3.58	5.5	18
MAC204	520921	6440770	222	0	18	18	3.07	5.2	18
MAC205	520797	6440672	225	0	18	18	3.87	6.7	18
MAC206	520897	6440548	228	0	21	21	3.13	4.8	21
MAC207	520991	6440433	231	0	21	21	3.22	5.7	21
MAC208	521085	6440320	234	0	24	24	3.58	7.9	24
MAC209	521275	6440087	245	0	21	21	4.31	6.2	21

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Avg HM (%)	Max HM (%)	Total Depth (m)
MAC210	521373	6439977	246	0	21	21	4.59	7.1	21
MAC211	521472	6439859	243	0	22	22	3.67	5.5	22
MAC212	521563	6439749	240	0	18	18	3.81	5.4	18
MAC213	521663	6439628	236	0	13	13	3.00	4.8	13
MAC214	521643	6439420	231	0	24	24	2.04	3.2	24
MAC215	521539	6439533	235	0	30	30	2.21	3.9	30
MAC216	521445	6439645	239	0	27	27	2.46	5.6	27
MAC217	521353	6439763	243	0	27	27	4.02	8.0	27
MAC218	521258	6439877	245	0	29	29	4.07	8.2	29
MAC219	521159	6439978	244	0	21	21	3.96	6.4	21
MAC220	521068	6440110	241	0	21	21	4.26	7.7	21
MAC221	520970	6440219	236	0	24	24	4.27	7.9	24
MAC222	520876	6440340	232	0	21	21	3.27	5.2	21
MAC223	520783	6440458	232	0	21	21	3.64	7.6	21
MAC224	520685	6440574	229	0	21	21	3.42	4.8	21
MAC225	520590	6440692	226	0	18	18	4.02	6.1	18
MAC226	520474	6440596	228	0	21	21	3.40	6.2	21
MAC227	520564	6440483	231	0	24	24	3.50	5.5	24
MAC228	520660	6440370	234	0	24	24	3.77	4.9	24
MAC229	520758	6440252	236	0	21	21	4.47	7.5	21
MAC230	520853	6440131	238	0	24	24	3.89	5.5	24
MAC231	520950	6440018	243	0	24	24	3.11	6.6	24
MAC232	521049	6439903	246	0	24	24	5.08	8.4	24
MAC233	521143	6439786	246	0	24	24	5.44	9.3	24
MAC234	521237	6439675	244	0	24	24	3.68	6.4	24
MAC235	521332	6439560	239	0	18	18	3.60	6.2	18
MAC236	521427	6439436	242	0	9	9	3.89	4.5	9
MAC237	521218	6439457	237	0	9	9	4.90	7.6	9
MAC238	521122	6439577	244	0	12	12	5.95	9.3	12
MAC239	521028	6439692	246	0	21	21	5.28	7.6	21
MAC240	520932	6439806	245	0	21	21	4.73	7.8	21
MAC241	520835	6439922	245	0	16	16	5.33	6.6	21

Appendix 2 – JORC (2012) Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
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.*	*Aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m interval samples for all drilling completed in the Phase 2 drilling campaign. Each interval was captured to a fine weave calico bag via the 25% calibrated sample chute on the cyclone. Whereby Metallurgical Samples were attained, the residual "Whole" Cyclone Discharge was collected into a large Calico Fine weave bag. Each interval acquired was homogenized in the bag through manual mixing of the sample within the sample bag* *A standard sample of approximately 25 – 30g was removed from the sample bag and placed to a white pan and washed to estimate all geological attributes (SLIMES%, DOMINENT LITHOLOGY, GRAIN SIZING, INDURATION/ROCK%, THM%)* *Induration and rock types identified are categorized and THM% is visually estimated* *All geological attributes, collar position, commentary are recorded to a geological ledger during drilling and all information attained is transferred to a database at the completion of the drill hole.* *A standard size sample is used for all intervals to ensure a calibrated baseline to ensure confidence in visual estimates of HM%.* *A cone splitter is used to sample a 25% representative sample during acquisition with the samples drilled dry.* *Whereby groundwater saturation moistens or wets samples, the geological journal reflects such and the drilling system is arrested and flushed/dried prior to capturing the subsequent sample.*
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).*	*McLeod Drilling Services was utilised for the 2026 drilling program utilizing a reverse circulation drill system fitted with an aircore blade bit.* *Aircore drilling is considered as industry standard for Mineral Sands Exploration.* *Aircore drilling with sealed RC inner tubes used to contain samples during drilling 3m runs with 3m rods.* *NQ diameter rods and bits were used.* *All drill holes were vertically aligned.*

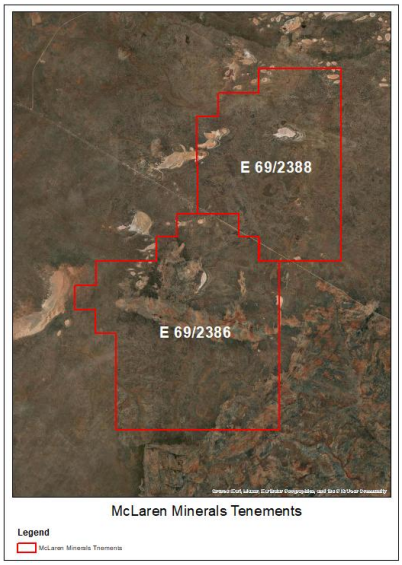
Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		A Cone splitter was used to acquire a 25% representative sample for each interval.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature 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.*	*Drill sample recovery is monitored and noted in the geological ledger as dry, moist, wet or injected, depending on whether sample moisture is elevated due to ground conditions or drilling rig water injection.* *Whereby samples are wet/injected, a note is inserted to the ledger to capture the reduced integrity of the sample.* *Samples are collected at 1m intervals.* *1m drill intervals are collected to a calico sample bag as a 25% representative sample, while the remaining residue being collected to a large Calico sample bag for metallurgical test work where required.* *Following the collection of stiff and or moist clay intervals, the drill is cleared and the cyclone inspected/cleaned prior to capturing the subsequent intervals.* *Samples generated with poor weights or excessive weights are noted in the comments field of the ledger as a "Poor Quality Sample"* *The double tube system used for reverse circulation drilling is accepted as a 'clean' sample with sample captured being generated from the bit face.*
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.*	*The intervals acquired during drilling are logged into a Microsoft excel logging template and immediately uploaded to a Microsoft Access Database.* *Intervals uploaded to the database are validated.* *Intervals are logged for Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Sorting, Hardness, Sample Condition, Washability, Estimated Slimes% and Estimated Heavy Mineral%, additional comments of significance.* *Every interval drilled was logged to completion.* *Logging was undertaken in accordance to the Drilling Guideline with codes prescribed and guidance on description to ensure consistent and systematic data collection.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*The samples drilled at 1m were passed through a cone splitter to acquire a 25% representative sample for analytical assessment.* *The samples were grouped into polyweave bags stored in large bulker bags in a dedicated*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	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.*	*laydown yard supervised by McLaren Staff and Contractors on the tenement.* *Samples were dispatched from laydown facility to metallurgical laboratory.* *Field insertion QAQC samples are achieved during Phase 2 at 1:50 for Blanks and Standards – Standards provided by Placer Consulting* *Duplicate samples have been generated at 1:50 samples, during drilling activities.* *Twin holes of historic collar positions have been acquired to investigate historic assays as repeatable with several Phase 2 holes also being twinned.* *Laboratory standards are to be inserted during analytical assessment at 1:40 with Lab duplicates also being generated at 1:40*
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.*	*Wet panning is implemented at the drill rig to estimate Slimes% and HM% which is sufficient to allow of identification of HM% presence.* *Standards are to be inserted 1:40 at the laboratory to confirm the quality of assessment from the sample treatment process.* *Field insertion QAQC samples are achieved during Phase 2 at 1:50 for Blanks and Standards – Standards provided by Placer Consulting* *Duplicate samples have been generated at 1:50 samples, during drilling activities.* *Twin holes of historic collar positions have been acquired to investigate historic assays as repeatable with several Phase 2 holes also being twinned.* *Laboratory standards are to be inserted during analytical assessment at 1:40 with Lab duplicates also being generated at 1:40* *Sample flow for characterisation of results follows the below process:* *Sample received, dried and weighed.* *Sample passes through a jaw crusher (aperture 6.5mm) to allow for mechanical disassembly of stiff clay units while preserving rock presence to assess for oversize)* *Samples pass through a rotary splitter (65 rotations/minute)* *Sample passes through bench top riffle splitter (aperture 6.5mm) to achieve sample split of 95-105grams*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		Sample enters TTPK soak for 12hours (38gTTPK/20L water) *Sample deslimed at -38mn across vibrating screen* *Sample dried and weighed to calculate slimes percentage* *Sample screened at +5mm - +5mm fraction weighed* *Sample screened at +1mm - +1mm fraction weighed* *-1mm to +38mn fraction progressed to HM Sink assessment* *TBE Liquid diluted from 2.92 to 2.85 with pure acetone* *Sample mass<85grams delivered to single 500ml decanting funnel* *Sample Mass >85grams split across 2 x 500ml decanting funnel* *Sink discharge washed in pure acetone to remove residual TBE solution* *Samples dried in air drier and weighed* *All weights recorded to Laboratory job specific database* *Weights recorded are "Initial Weight", "Initial split weight", "+5mm", "+1mm", "-1mm to +38mn", "Weight for TBE", "Sink weight"* *Calculated fields are "+5mm%", "+1mm%", "-1mm to 38mn%", "-38mn%", "Hm Sink%", "HM Total%"* *Standard are inserted from Laboratory 1:40 ratio with Sample Repeats completed 1:40 ratio, offset to standard insertions. Insertion ratio is considered satisfactory for QAQC requirements.*
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.*	*Assay verification has occurred during the sample testing through communication updates with laboratory staff and ongoing review of sample release.* *There has been NO identification of failure in the sample treatment process nor any deviation of expected results when repeats are compared to originals and with respect to standards reviews* *All samples are processed and documented to the laboratory database as per industry practice.* *No twin holes have been assayed* *No has been no adjustment or augmentation of data*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and*	*Drill Collar locations are captured using a Garmin handheld GPS with accuracy +/-2m.* *The datum used is GDA 94 and Coordinates projected in MGA zone 51.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*Drill collar Z values adjusted to High Precision 38m x 38m Prism Survey Land Surface (LIDAR) contours*
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.*	*Drill holes are located 150m apart and orientated 140° to align with cross depositional section generation* *The spacing of drill collars is considered appropriate for later inclusion for Mineral Resource estimates, historic variation studies revealing the study grid to be approximately twice the drilling density required to progress Mineral Resource assessment.* *Sample compositing has not been applied to analytical samples.* *Sample compositing has NOT been implemented for geological characterisation* *Samples represent unique 1m intervals drilled as raw samples for assessment*
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.*	*The drilling traverses to cross strike depositional alignment, traversing the geology at approximately 90° to mineralisation strike.* *The orientation of the mineralization trends North Northeast to South Southwest.* *All drill holes were vertical and the orientation of the mineralization trends relatively horizontal.* *The orientation of the drilling grid is considered appropriate to test the nature of mineralization laterally and vertically in the absence of bias.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Air core samples were stored in closed bulker bags on site at a dedicated laydown facility.* *The samples were dispatched directly from the laydown facility to Western Geolabs (WA)* *The samples were in good condition with no signs of tampering – Laboratory photographed all samples and quarantined on-site prior to sample preparation for analytical works.* *No significant storage time was experienced by the samples.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Internal reviews and audits were completed to ensure integrity of information captured and throughout the drilling process.* *Ongoing communication from laboratory to client is pursued throughout sample processing*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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.*	*Exploration activities were completed on E 69/2388 and E 69/2386 that are 100% owned by McLaren Minerals.* *All work was conducted with the relevant approvals from local and state authorities* *The tenure is secure with no impediments to obtaining a license to Operate* 
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Historic exploration work was completed by BBI Group as an agent on behalf of Forge Resources Crown Pty Ltd with ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd completing a Mineral Resource Estimate in 2015.* *McLaren Minerals cannot provide commentary as to the validity of this work.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The McLaren deposit occurs as a marine placer deposit within the Western Fraser Ranges, western Eucla Basin. The province is known to host economic mineral sand deposits.*
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth*	*All drill hole results reported in this announcement are presented in Appendix 1. Appendix 1 includes collar coordinates, RL, sampled interval, interval thickness, length-weighted average HM grade, maximum one-metre HM grade and total hole depth. The complete sampled interval for each hole is reported and no HM cut-off has been applied.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	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.*	*Average HM grades are length-weighted averages across the complete sampled interval reported for each hole. No HM cut-off or grade truncation has been applied. Maximum HM grade represents the highest individual one-metre assay in each hole. No metal equivalent values are reported.*
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').*	*Mineralisation is noted to trend Northeast at 50° alignment* *The down hole averages reported are accepted as accurate due to the low angle of bed dipping displayed in the stratigraphic data supporting deposit morphology, such the mineral interval thickness is considered representative.*
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 and plans are reported in the main text and are clearly labelled, displayed in GDA94/UTM51 coordinates*
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*All 68 drill holes included in the latest assay results are reported in Appendix 1. The complete sampled interval for each hole is presented with no HM cut-off applied.*
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	*No other information is being reported in this interim release*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	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.	
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.*	*Results from the 2026 drilling program will be incorporated into an updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate. Further work will include metallurgical test work and technical studies supporting future Ore Reserve and Bankable Feasibility Study activities.*