

ASX RELEASE

The Manager
Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange

Specimen Hill Project, QLD: Mount Rainbow-Specimen Hill Drilling and Preliminary Geochemical Results Identify Multiple Copper-Gold-Silver Hydrothermal Vectors

Highlights

- The eight-hole reconnaissance diamond drilling program at Mount Rainbow-Specimen Hill has been completed, with all holes displaying varying degrees of epidote, chlorite and sericite alteration.
 - Selective assay results from drillholes C25MR01, C25MR02, C25MR03 and C26MR08 identify multiple copper–gold–silver hydrothermal vectors and evidence of several mineralising fluid pulses.
 - At Southern Copper, drillhole C26MR08 and nearby surface samples support the interpretation of a structurally controlled Cu–Ag–Au hydrothermal system associated with epidote-rich, calcic-altered volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks.
 - Surface gossan sample PBSTN029P, located approximately 280 metres from C26MR08, sampled during the drilling program, returned 1.2% Cu, 5.0 g/t Au and 329 g/t Ag and is interpreted as an oxidised and supergene-enriched expression of primary copper sulphide mineralisation.
 - C25MR02 intersected an Fe-rich hydrothermally altered interval with a Cu–Ag–Au–Bi–Te–Se–As–Mo–W association, supporting further exploration in that area.
 - C25MR03 returned a peak copper result of 452 ppm over 1.0 metre from 102.5 metres and a broader coherent interval averaging 245 ppm Cu over approximately 5 metres from 36.5 metres.
 - Following a review of gravity and magnetic data, 13 sub-blocks have been relinquished from EPM18350 and EPM19506, reducing the combined project tenure to approximately 246.4 km².
-

30 July 2026 - White Energy Company Limited (ASX: WEC, OTC:WECFF) (“White Energy” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide results and preliminary interpretations from selective geochemical analysis undertaken by its wholly owned subsidiary, Amerod Resources Pty Limited (“Amerod”), at the Specimen Hill Project (“Mount Rainbow-Specimen Hill”) in Central Queensland.

Project Setting

The Mount Rainbow–Specimen Hill tenement suite lies within the northern New England Fold Belt and is bisected by the Mount Morgan Lithospheric Fracture Zone, which appears to correlate with a regional gravity suture or lineament. This structural setting is considered prospective for intrusion-related, porphyry-related and iron oxide copper–gold – style mineral systems (refer Figures 1 and 2 below).

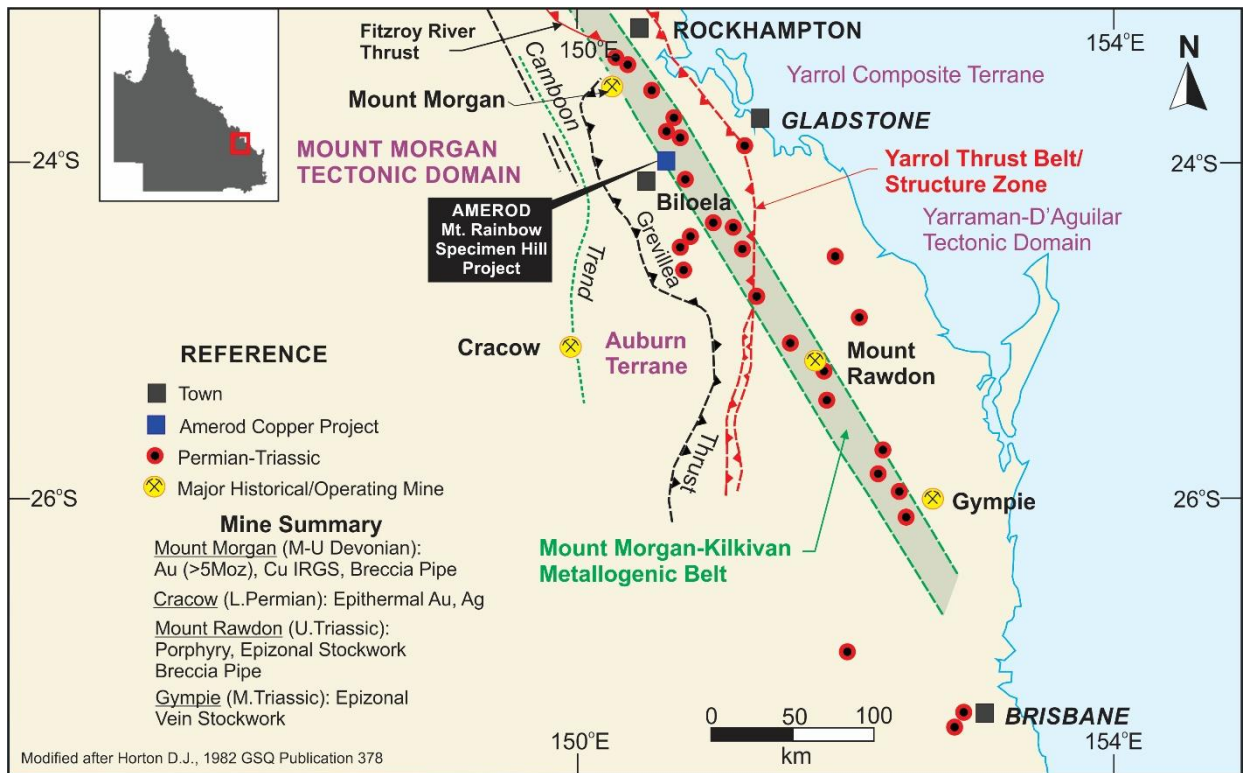


Figure 1: Regional metallogenic setting Mount Rainforest–Specimen Hill copper project in Queensland.

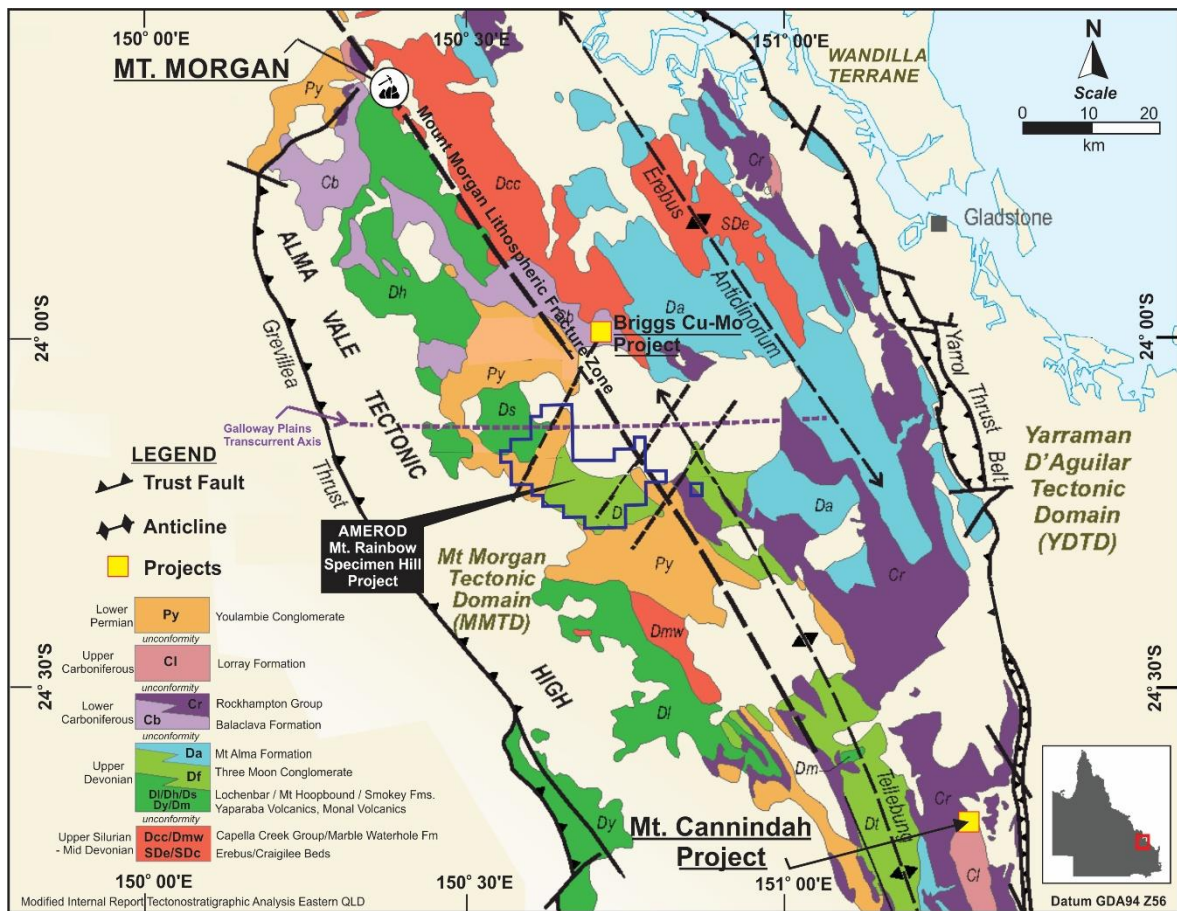
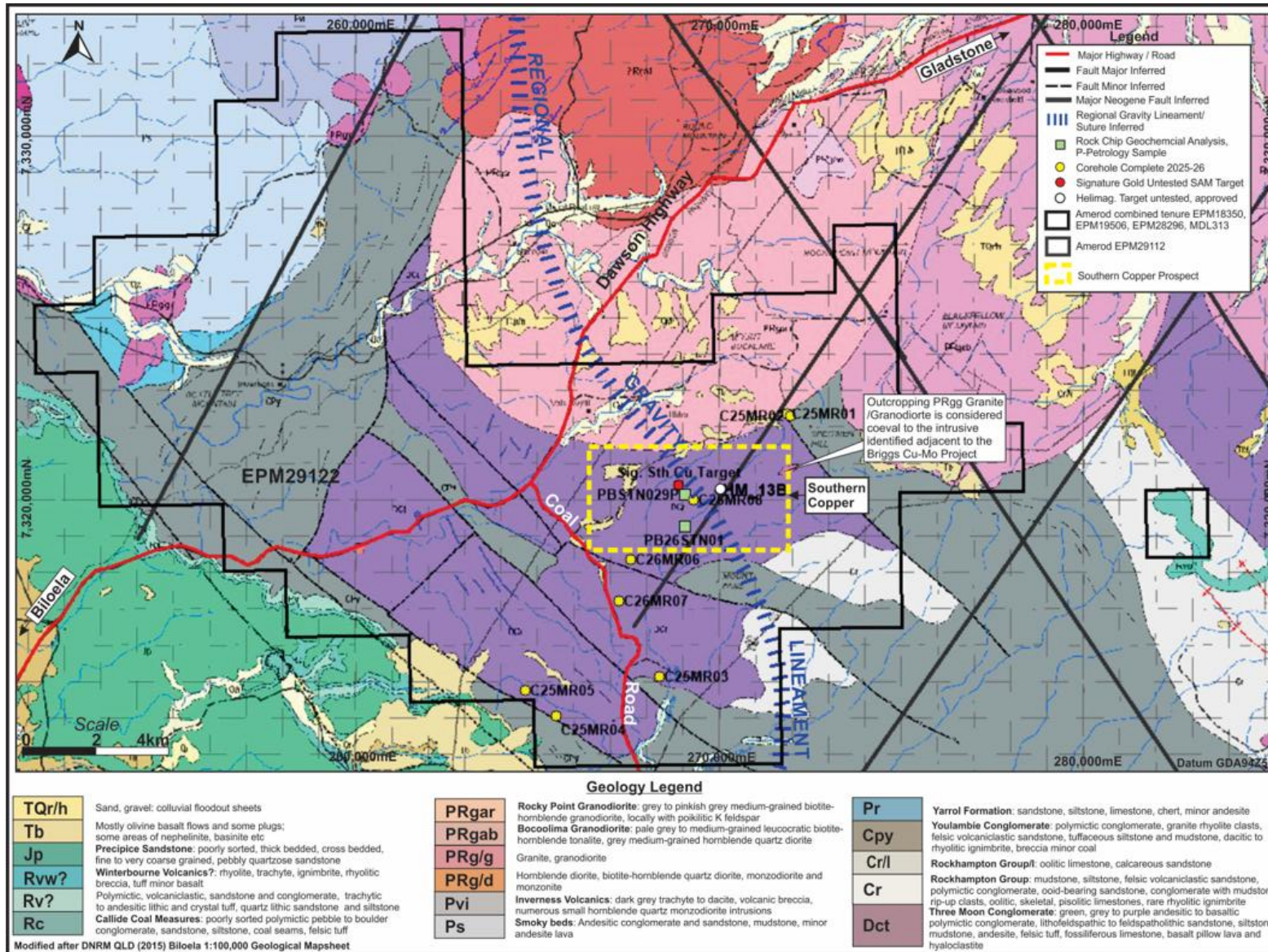


Figure 2: Regional tectonic setting of the Mount Rainforest–Specimen Hill project in the New England Fold Belt.



The local geological interpretation highlights a regional gravity boundary, extensive alteration and potential magnetic destruction zones together with conductive Sub-Audio Magnetic target at Southern Copper. The target is estimated to be approximately 400–500 metres wide at a depth of about 140–160 metres (refer to Figure 3)

Figure 3: Local geological setting of the Mount Rainow-Specimen Hill project, focused on the Signature Gold-Southern Copper prospect area.



Preliminary geochemical assessment

Southern Copper and C26MR08

The proximity and geochemical character of drillhole C26MR08, surface gossan sample PBSTN029P and sample PB26STN01 (refer to Figure 4 below) indicate a pervasive and likely structurally controlled Cu–Ag–Au hydrothermal system associated with epidote-rich, calcic-altered volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. Bornite and chalcopyrite support interpretation of hypogene mineralisation sourced from depth.

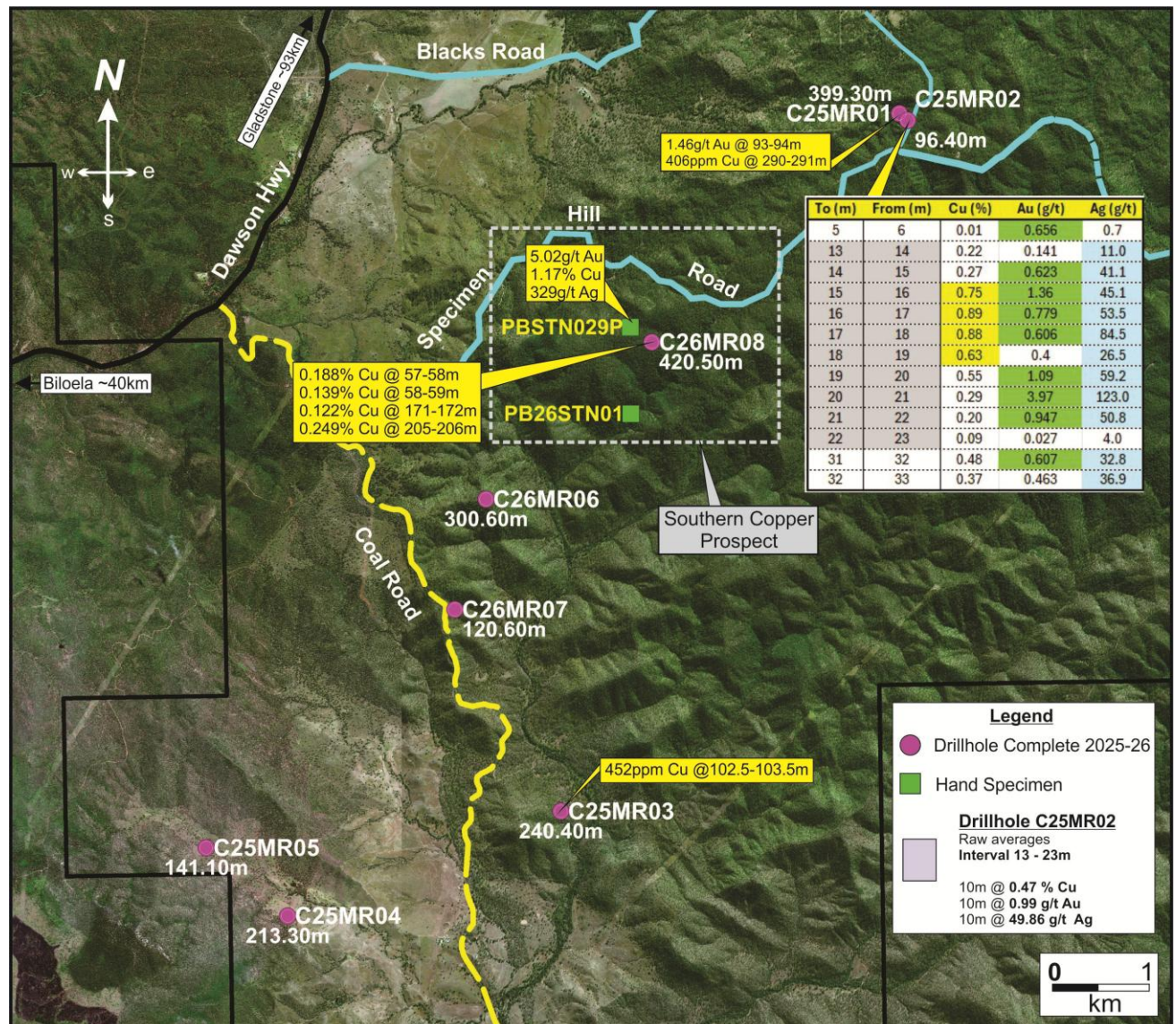


Figure 1: Drillhole locations, final depths and selected peak Cu–Au–Ag geochemical results from the 2025–26 program.

C25MR02

C25MR02 intersected altered Youlambie Conglomerate overlying, or structurally juxtaposed against, a garnetiferous skarn at approximately 36 metres depth. The conglomerate contains local incipient quartz boxwork veining, replacement textures, iron alteration, chalcopyrite, copper oxides and anomalous gold and silver.



The mineralised interval is characterised by a Cu–Ag–Au–Bi–Te–Se–As–Mo–W association above a comparatively Na–Ca–Mn–Sr-rich package that appears relatively unaffected by the overlying Cu–Au–Ag mineralising event. Elevated Bi, Te, Ag and Au suggest the hole may have sampled a focused or hotter fluid pathway. Continued exploration in the vicinity is warranted to test the source and structural controls of the hypogene enrichment.

C25MR03

Results include a peak copper result of 452 ppm over 1.0 metre from 102.5–103.5 metres, together with 0.101 ppm Ag, 0.139 ppm Cd and 6.55% Ca. This isolated interval contains low Au, Bi, Se, Te and S and may reflect a lithological effect.

A broader and more coherent copper interval occurs from 36.5–41.4 metres, averaging approximately 245 ppm Cu over about 5 metres. This low-level Cu–Ag–Fe–Mn zone may represent disseminated copper in an Fe–Mn-rich altered lithology, an alteration halo or a distal pathway from a hydrothermal source.

C25MR01

C25MR01 is not strongly mineralised in copper but contains several Au–Bi–Te–Ag–Cu hydrothermal zones. Repeated Bi–Te–Au associations indicate multiple fluid pulses or metal zonation and suggest vectors toward potential magmatic-hydrothermal structures near an area previously tested by Signature Gold.

Tenure update

White Energy is undertaking exploration activities under the Farm In Agreement (“FIA”) with Aquis-listed Tamar Minerals Plc (Acquis: TTAU) (“Tamar”) and its local subsidiary, Signature Gold Pty Ltd (“Signature”), in respect of the Specimen Hill Project. The project comprises four 51% owned farm-in tenements and one adjacent tenement application held by Amerod in the Biloela area of Central Queensland.

Following a review of regional gravity and magnetic data, 13 sub-blocks have been relinquished from EPM18350 and EPM19506. The combined Biloela tenure package, comprising EPM18350, EPM19506 (including MDL313), EPM29112 (100% owned) and EPM28296, is now approximately 246.4 km².

White Energy Chief Executive Officer Greg Sheahan said:

“The selective results confirm that the Specimen Hill Project contains a large and complex hydrothermal system with multiple copper, gold and silver vectors. In particular, the relationship between C26MR08 and high-grade surface mineralisation at Southern Copper provides an encouraging focus for the next phase of technical assessment. The Company will continue integrating drilling, geochemistry, geology and geophysics to refine the scale, geometry and style of the mineral systems.”

Announcement authorised by:

Greg Sheahan, Chief Executive Officer

For further information contact:

Mr Greg Sheahan

Chief Executive Officer

Email: gsheahan@whiteenergyco.com

P: +61 7 3229 9035



Competent Person's Statement

The information which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves from the Specimen Hill Project, is based on information compiled by Peter Beier, who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Peter Beier consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. In some cases, you may identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "should," "plan," "intend," "potential," "continue," "believe," "expect," "predict," "anticipate" and "estimate," the negative of these words or other comparable words. These statements are only predictions. One should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are qualified by their terms and/or important factors, many of which are outside the Company's control, involve several risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made. The forward-looking statements are based on the Company's beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, considering information currently available to the Company. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change because of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to the Company. Neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of these statements. The Company will update the information in this press release only to the extent required under applicable securities laws. If a change occurs, the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.



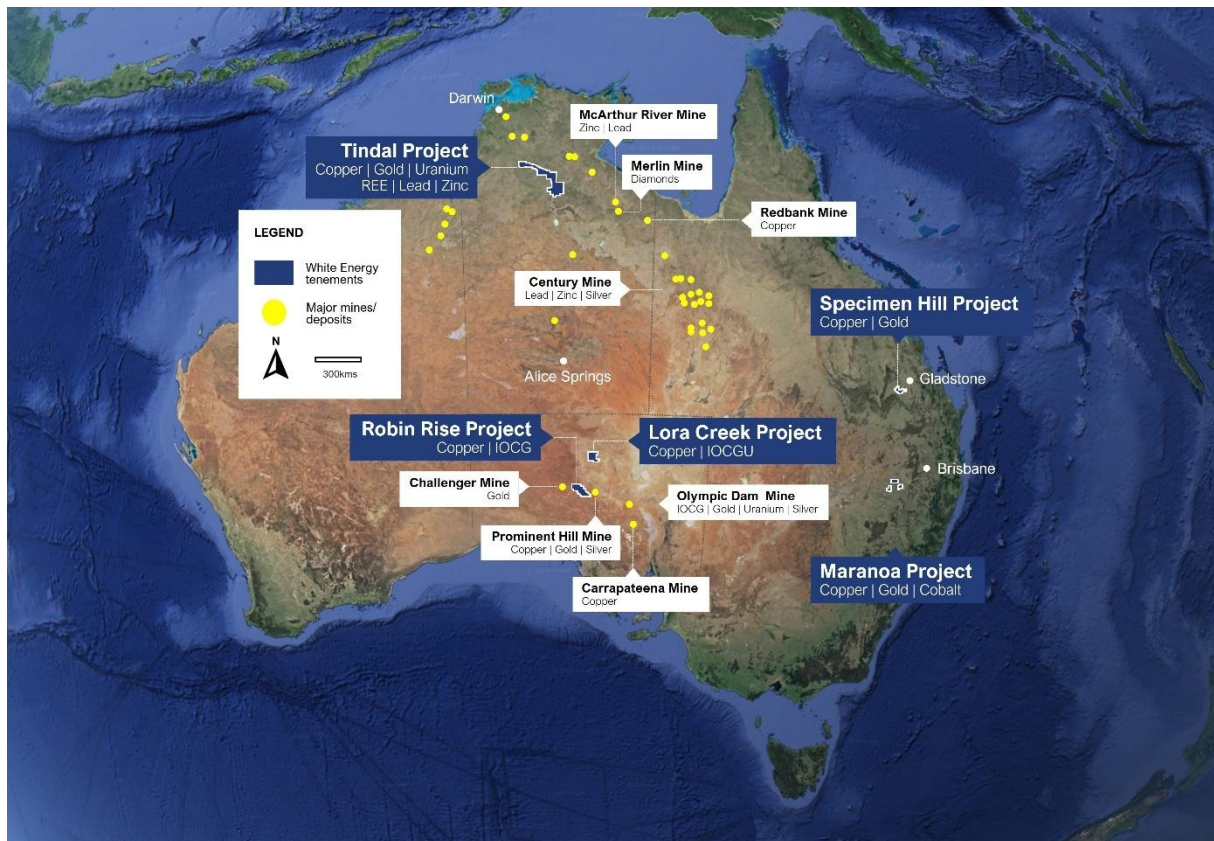
Company Profile

White Energy Company (ASX: WEC, OTC: WECFF) is a global resources company, focused on the development and advancement of coal and mineral projects, harnessing emerging technologies in mineral exploration and coal beneficiation.

WEC integrates upper mantle and crustal geophysical imaging and structural interpretation with deep sensing ionic soil geochemistry and biogeochemistry data. Additionally, ore deposit model data, legacy and company-generated geology, geophysics, geochemistry are combined with this geophysical data to prioritise targets.

WEC's five exploration projects are shown below:

- **Tindal** (Cu, Au, U, REE, Pb/Zn) in the Beetaloo Sub-basin of the Greater McArthur Basin and the adjacent shelf and basin margin in the Northern Territory;
- **Specimen Hill** (Cu, Au) in Queensland;
- **Maranoa** (Cu, Au, Co) in Queensland; and
- **Robin Rise** (Cu, IOCG) and **Lora Creek** (Cu, IOCG-U) in the Gawler Craton, South Australia.





Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Drill sampling has used industry standard magnetic susceptibility meters, samples submitted for assay comprise ½ core and have been sent for laboratory analysis at ALS Brisbane. <u>Soils</u> Soil geochemistry samples taken pursuant to ALS Ionic Leach Bulletin_V7 and analysed using ALS method ME-MS23. <u>Rock Chips</u> Rock chip samples analysed using ALS method ME-MS 61L-REE. <u>Geophysics</u> Details of airborne geophysical survey were outlined in the JORC Table 1 associated with the WEC ASX Market Release of 5 November 2024 “Specimen Hill Project Update”.
Drilling techniques	<i>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</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Drilling has used industry standard NQ2 sized conventional diamond coring. Preliminary collar locations have been surveyed with handheld GPS. With final survey by DGPS. Downhole surveys and orientations have used industry



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	standard downhole survey and orientation tools.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> All samples sent for analysis are ½ core. Recovered core was laid out and marked up in standard core trays with interval depths and missing core noted. Good drilling practices, including controlling of drilling speeds, rotations and pressures have been followed to maximise core recovery. Samples cover the whole of any interval reported and where sampling is not continuous sampling was based on the geological logging and geologist's observations to ensure they are representative. There is currently no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Logging of lithology, structure, alteration and mineralisation has been undertaken and was used together with pXRF readings to finalise the selection of sample intervals for assay. All intervals of holes drilled have been logged, see information below for hole depths etc.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Selected intervals were cut with a diamond saw for assay. The core was halved and one half was submitted to the assay laboratory. Other core sections may be submitted for petrological study etc. Unless otherwise noted, a minimum of half core is retained for reference purposes. <u>Soils</u> Ionic soil samples were collected in accordance with published guidelines (ALS Ionic Leach Bulletin V7) under the supervision of geologists with extensive experience collecting and analysing partial leach geochemistry. Field duplicates at the rate of 1 in 25 samples were collected and analysed. Blanks and standards are not considered to be appropriate at this stage of the sampling program.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>material being sampled.</i>	<u>Rock Chips</u> Rock Chip samples were chosen to be representative of the material of interest. All rock chip sample sites and samples were photographed prior to sample submission. Whole samples or hammer split samples if a reference was kept were submitted for analysis. Blanks and standards are not considered to be appropriate at this stage of the sampling program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Drill samples have been assayed at ALS Brisbane using methods ME_MS61L-REE and Au-AA24 (50g Fire Assay). <u>Soils</u> Ionic soils were analysed at ALS Perth method ME-MS23. All results were reviewed by consultants to WEC, GlobEx Solutions PL, for accuracy prior to results being released. <u>Rock Chips</u> Rock chip samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane, Method ME_MS61L-REE. All results were reviewed by consultants to WEC, GlobEx Solutions PL, for accuracy prior to results being released.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Suitable matrix matched standards and blanks have been incorporated into the samples submitted to monitor the Laboratory analysis. Drilling is preliminary in nature and twinned holes are not appropriate at this stage of exploration. All data has been recorded electronically and stored in the Company's electronic filing system. Core is boxed and stored in an appropriately secured storage facility. <u>Soils</u> Clustering of multielement data values consistently observed initial and infill sampling are considered to be sufficient verification of data at this stage of exploration.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Rock Chips</u> Consistent clustering of multi-element data values observed in initial and infill sampling is considered sufficient verification of the data at this stage of exploration.
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> All collar locations were initially located using handheld GPS (Garmin) with a positional accuracy of +/- 5 m referenced to the MGA 2020 Z56 grid. Final survey of holes has been by differential GPS with a positional accuracy of <1 m. Elevations are by reference to the best available DTM which is a composite based on the Geoscience Australia Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM and radar altimeter data from the 2024 aeromagnetic survey. <u>Soils and Rock Chips</u> All sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS (Garmin) with a positional accuracy of +/- 5 m referenced to the MGA 2020 Z56 grid. Elevations recorded were those provided by the GPS, however for day-to-day use sample elevations are updated by reference to the best available DTM which is a composite based on the Geoscience Australia Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> The holes reported have tested a variety of geophysical, geochemical and historic drill hole locations, hole spacing is not suitable for Resource Estimation. <u>Soils</u> Initial data was collected at variable spacings either 100 m or 200 m along lines which were designed to test areas of interest. Anomalous results were then infilled by further sampling to close the line spacing down to 50 m and along line spacing to 50 m. No sample compositing was carried out. Sample spacing is considered to be adequate for the current stage of exploration.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Rock Chips</u> Samples were collected to be representative of outcrop observed. Sample spacing is considered to be appropriate for the current stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Drilling is preliminary in nature and is designed to test geophysical and geochemical signatures or historical drill results. Best efforts have been made to ensure hole orientations are appropriate based on known structures and lithologies. <u>Soils and Rocks</u> Sampling is part of initial exploration and is considered to be appropriately oriented and unbiased. The deposit type is not currently known but the working hypothesis is that the area is a metasomatic iron and alkali-calcic which produces a continuum of deposit types, including IOCG, IOA, porphyry and skarn deposits
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Core is boxed and stored in an appropriately secured storage facility. Samples were cut under the supervision of company personnel and were delivered to the assay laboratory by either company personnel or established company contractors. <u>Soils and Rock Chips</u> Samples were collected by company staff and contractors and maintained by company personnel and/or contractors until submitted to the laboratory. No special sample security protocols were applied however the handling of samples was in line with industry practice and was suitable for the current stage of exploration.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits of data have been performed; however, rigorous checks of the data collected, and the results have confirmed that it is fit for purpose.



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	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	All work was conducted over EPM 18350, EPM 19506, EPM 28296 and MDL 313 known as the Mt Rainbow - Specimen Hill Project. The tenements are all in good standing and are not subject to Native Title. There is no Native Title over any of the tenements. An application to renew EPM 1830 was lodged in March 2025. An application to renew EPM19505 was lodged in July 2024. A renewal request was submitted for EPM 28296 in December 2025. MDL 313 is not due to expire until 2028. The licences are subject to a group environmental licence EPSX01386913 with an effective date of 7 April 2024. The tenements are held 51% by Amerod Resources Pty Limited (“Amerod”), a subsidiary of White Energy Company Limited. The remaining 49% is held by Signature Gold Pty Ltd (“Signature”), a subsidiary of Tamar Resources PLC (formerly Tectonic Gold PLC). Amerod operates and manages the tenements under a farm-in agreement with Signature dated 7 February 2024. The agreement provides for a staged earn into the tenements by Amerod, with stage 1, completed on 31 March 2025, requiring an expenditure of \$1 million on exploration over the 3 years to 2027 for a 51% share of the tenements. Stage 2 requires expenditure of a further \$1 million on exploration within 4 years from the anniversary of the agreement for an additional 25% interest in the tenements. Following completion of the second earn-in, Amerod has the option to acquire Signature’s remaining 24% interest, subject to the Minister for Resources’ consent, by the payment of \$2 million within 1 year of the completion of the second earn-in period, at which point Signature will retain a 3% NSR, with Amerod having the right of first refusal to purchase the NSR. Full details of the agreement were released to the ASX on 7 February 2024, announcement number 2678362. The project area is subject to various existing and planned land use activities, pastoral (Cattle), planned wind farm development and a planned Pumped Hydro Scheme together with energy (power and gas) transmission. Any conversion of a mineral resource, if defined, into a mineral reserve would need



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																	
		to take account of these activities.																																																	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The project area has had limited historical exploration. Historic small scale gold mining at Day Dawn, Last Chance, Specimen Hill and Maxwellton 1890’s - 1930’s. Theiss Bros (1960’s) investigated copper mineralisation in railway cuttings. Noranda Australia (1960’s) stream sediment sampling and rock chipping. AO Australia (1970’s) stream sediment sampling, geochemistry, rock chipping and mapping. Au Gold and Marlborough Resources, Endeavor Resources, limited drilling at Maxwellton, Last Chance, Day Dawn and Specimen Hill. Signature Gold PL, 2010 to 2022, mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling focused on Specimen Hill and potential for an Intrusion Related Gold style deposit.																																																	
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Amerod Resources consider the Specimen Hill project an early-stage project and no deposit type has been defined, past work by Signature has suggested the area may have copper porphyry potential. Work by Amerod to date has returned results from various locations within the project area consistent with copper porphyry, IOCG and Skarn styles of mineralisation.																																																	
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis	An initial program of 8 drill holes over various geophysical, geochemical and historical drill areas is discussed in the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers. <table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>RL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Depth (m)</th></tr><tr><td>C25MR01</td><td>271867</td><td>7322357</td><td>587</td><td>84</td><td>-59</td><td>399.3</td></tr><tr><td>C25MR02</td><td>271953</td><td>7322285</td><td>593</td><td>321</td><td>-60</td><td>96.4</td></tr><tr><td>C25MR03</td><td>268357</td><td>7315117</td><td>312</td><td>274</td><td>-56</td><td>240.4</td></tr><tr><td>C25MR04</td><td>265520</td><td>7314032</td><td>334</td><td>229</td><td>-60</td><td>213.3</td></tr><tr><td>C25MR05</td><td>264676</td><td>7314738</td><td>325</td><td>172</td><td>-58</td><td>141.1</td></tr><tr><td>C25MR06</td><td>267579</td><td>7318354</td><td>528</td><td>157</td><td>-89</td><td>300.6</td></tr></table>	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	C25MR01	271867	7322357	587	84	-59	399.3	C25MR02	271953	7322285	593	321	-60	96.4	C25MR03	268357	7315117	312	274	-56	240.4	C25MR04	265520	7314032	334	229	-60	213.3	C25MR05	264676	7314738	325	172	-58	141.1	C25MR06	267579	7318354	528	157	-89	300.6
Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)																																													
C25MR01	271867	7322357	587	84	-59	399.3																																													
C25MR02	271953	7322285	593	321	-60	96.4																																													
C25MR03	268357	7315117	312	274	-56	240.4																																													
C25MR04	265520	7314032	334	229	-60	213.3																																													
C25MR05	264676	7314738	325	172	-58	141.1																																													
C25MR06	267579	7318354	528	157	-89	300.6																																													



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																					
	<i>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.</i>	<table><tr><td>C25MR07</td><td>267257</td><td>7317210</td><td>424</td><td>314</td><td>-89</td><td>120.6</td></tr><tr><td>Hole ID</td><td>East</td><td>North</td><td>RL</td><td>Azimuth</td><td>Dip</td><td>Depth (m)</td></tr><tr><td>C25MR08</td><td>269299</td><td>7319984</td><td>570</td><td>14</td><td>-64</td><td>420.5</td></tr></table> All coordinates are in terms of MGA 2020Z56, RL’s (elevations) are estimated from topographic mapping and radar altimeter data from the 2024 aeromagnetic survey, azimuths are true, dips represent hole inclination below a horizontal datum.	C25MR07	267257	7317210	424	314	-89	120.6	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	C25MR08	269299	7319984	570	14	-64	420.5
C25MR07	267257	7317210	424	314	-89	120.6																	
Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)																	
C25MR08	269299	7319984	570	14	-64	420.5																	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<u>Drilling</u> Assay results reported are for single intervals, initially identified by pXRF and observations of lithological boundaries etc. <u>Soils</u> Raw assay results were log transformed, analysed to determine a background or threshold level of each element with observed results converted to an anomaly value above background. Element relationships have then been established using industry standard techniques and for groups of elements anomaly values summed to give a total anomaly value. <u>Rock Chips</u> As received assay results are reported.																					
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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’).</i>	<u>Drilling</u> All drilling is preliminary in nature and relationships between mineralisation width and intercept lengths are not well established all intervals reported are downhole intervals.																					
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,</i>	See the body of the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.																					



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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 report to which this Table 1 refers provides all information to date on the area reported and is considered to represent a balanced report.
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.	All relevant geological data has been reported. There is no other substantive exploration on the area which is the subject of the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further ionic soil sampling and rock chipping will be conducted as appropriate. Further geophysical survey work is being planned. Further drilling will continue to test targets for copper and gold mineralisation within the project area.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

No Section 3 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Mineral Resources.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

No Section 4 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Ore Reserves.



Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

No Section 5 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Diamonds or Other Gemstones.