Mount Monger Project

Complete Prospecting

Encompassing Tenements

Ten ID	Area (HA)	Applied Date
P25/2825	16.11	15/07/2024
P25/2829	184.85	27/07/2024
P25/2835	121.30	07/09/2024
P25/2836	121.31	07/09/2024
P25/2840	199.63	19/09/2024
P25/2877	165.00	03/06/2025
P26/4764	181.60	13/07/2024
P26/4779	121.29	07/09/2024
P26/4780	121.28	07/09/2024
P26/4781	121.32	07/09/2024
P26/4782	121.31	07/09/2024
P26/4783	121.23	07/09/2024
P26/4784	129.37	07/09/2024
P26/4785	102.49	07/09/2024

Ten ID	Area (HA)	Applied Date
P26/4786	182.00	07/09/2024
P26/4787	183.86	07/09/2024
P26/4788	55.28	07/09/2024
P26/4793	194.02	19/09/2024
P26/4794	196.52	19/09/2024
P26/4795	199.64	19/09/2024
P26/4796	185.54	20/09/2024
P26/4797	181.81	30/09/2024
P26/4818	194.77	27/01/2025
P26/4819	163.58	27/01/2025
P26/4820	199.82	27/01/2025
P26/4840	127.00	03/06/2025
P26/4841	126.00	03/06/2025
P25/2878	185	29/06/2025
P26/4844	187	29/06/2025

Location Details

1:250,000 Map Sheet: KURNALPI SH51-10/ WIDGIEMOOLTHA SH51-14

1:100,000 Map Sheet: KANOWNA 3236/ LAKE LEFROY 3235

1:50,000 Map Sheet: YINDARLGOODA 32362/ MOUNT MONGER 32351

Latitude: 31.09717 || Longitude: 121.86628

Easting: 391875 || Northing: 6559076 || MGA94 Zone 51

~50 km SE of Kalgoorlie, ~33km NE of Kambalda

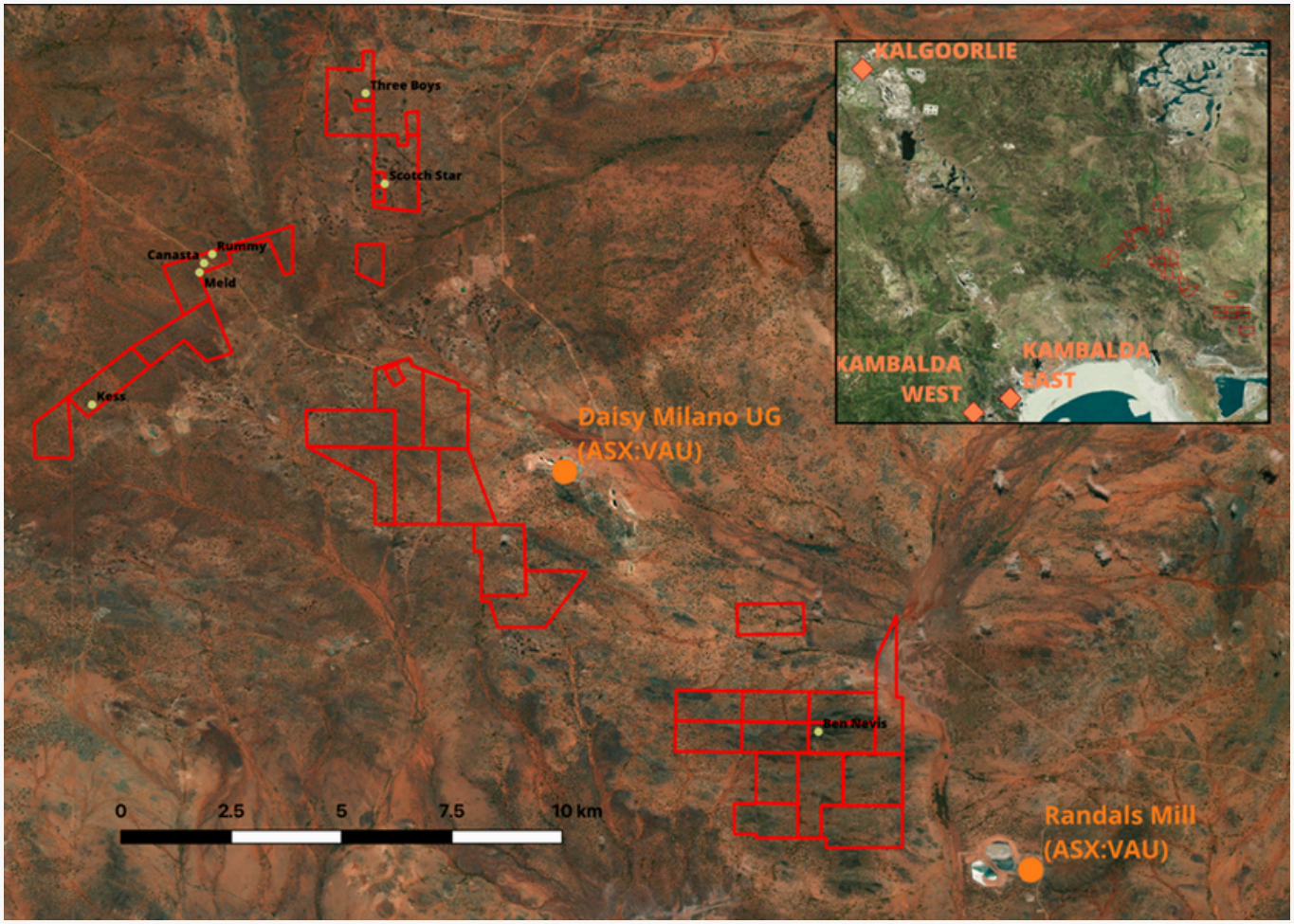


Figure 1 - *Tenements in relation to local landmarks*

Project Overview

The Mount Monger Project is a collection of 29 prospecting (P) tenements, (24 granted and 5 pending) that covers an approximate 4379.95 HA of ground all within a 22 x 20km area, in the Mount Monger Goldfield (~1.8 Moz). The project covers a series of Kurnalpi Terrane greenstones, highly prospective for rare metal mineralisation. All tenements are either immediately accessible through the gazetted Mt Monger Rd or can easily be accessed through unsealed tracks stemming off Mt Monger Rd.

The project hosts known Au mineralisation The Mt Monger project also contains a prospect for a relatively uncommon form of mineralisation within the Yilgarn Craton, with evidence of base metal mineralisation through volcanogenic massive sulphide formation (VMS).

The tenements contain 6 identified Au/ precious metal prospects ranging from historic shafts with successful gold extraction to drillhole prospects, where significant mineralisation has been intercepted at depth. A total of 635 drillholes have been drilled across the tenements along with thorough soil auger sampling identifying anomalous soil-assay zones. Further geological prospects have been identified whilst creating this report, including geochemical anomalies, unrecorded historic workings and mineralisation trends within drilling.

Total replacement value of the drilling would be an estimated $1,340,000 with an assay cost per metre of $18, and average drilling cost per metre of $22 across multiple drill types. This is in 2025 values only.

The project has tenements directly adjacent to Vault Mineral's Daisy Milano underground mining centre, which has extracted >1+ Moz Au since beginning operations in 1990 and still holds a mineral resource of 1.57 Moz Au @ 7.3 g/t. Also surrounding the tenements, previous open-pit operations have extracted over an additional 277 Koz Au, with remaining MRE's totalling 435 Koz Au.

The project is located within the vicinity of two +1 Mpta Au processing mills, being directly NW (min 3km) from the operational Randalls Mill (Vault Minerals) and SE of the operational Lakewood Mill (Black Cat Syndicate) Black Cat Syndicate already has toll-treating agreements with Westgold Resources.

Regional Geology

The Mount Monger Project lies within the Yilgarn Craton, a large crustal province of the Archean Eon (>2.5 Ga). The Yilgarn Craton covers approx. 650,000 square kilometres of Western Australia's interior and contains the vast majority of rare metal mineralisation within WA, mainly forming through ancient mountain orogeny, where younger granitoids intrude into the older crust, commonly referred to as "greenstones". The geological forces that drive these younger granitoids to the surface also bring mineral-rich "hydrothermal fluids" which under certain geological conditions, concentrate and crystalise forming ore deposits.

The Yilgarn Craton can further be divided into regional "terranes", bound by large fault lines which signify different tectonic conditions, these terranes can further be subdivided into "domains", which are again distinguished by geological structures, mainly shearing and folding, marking distinctive thrust-folding, magmatism and granite-greenstone successions.

The Mount Monger region lies within the Bulong Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane. The Kurnalpi Terrane is bound by the major Ockerburry and Hootanui faults to the west and east and the Bulong Domain is separated by the Ockerburry fault and the regional north-westerly striking Emu Flats fault, the domain contains regional anticlinal folding along with smaller faulting and shearing. The domain is consists of granitoids dominating the southern and central northern portions, emplaced as large domes/ plumes. NEE striking intermediate dolerites cross-cut the entire domain and the sheer majority of the domain is dominated by sedimentary conglomerates/ siliclastics. The bulk-majority of the greenstones within the domain are centralised around the Bulong Anticline with NNW-NNE striking repeating series of felsic schists, ultramafic schists, felsic volcaniclastics, mafic extrusive basalts and mafic intrusive gabbros. This is also where the majority of mineralisation occurs within the Bulong Domain.

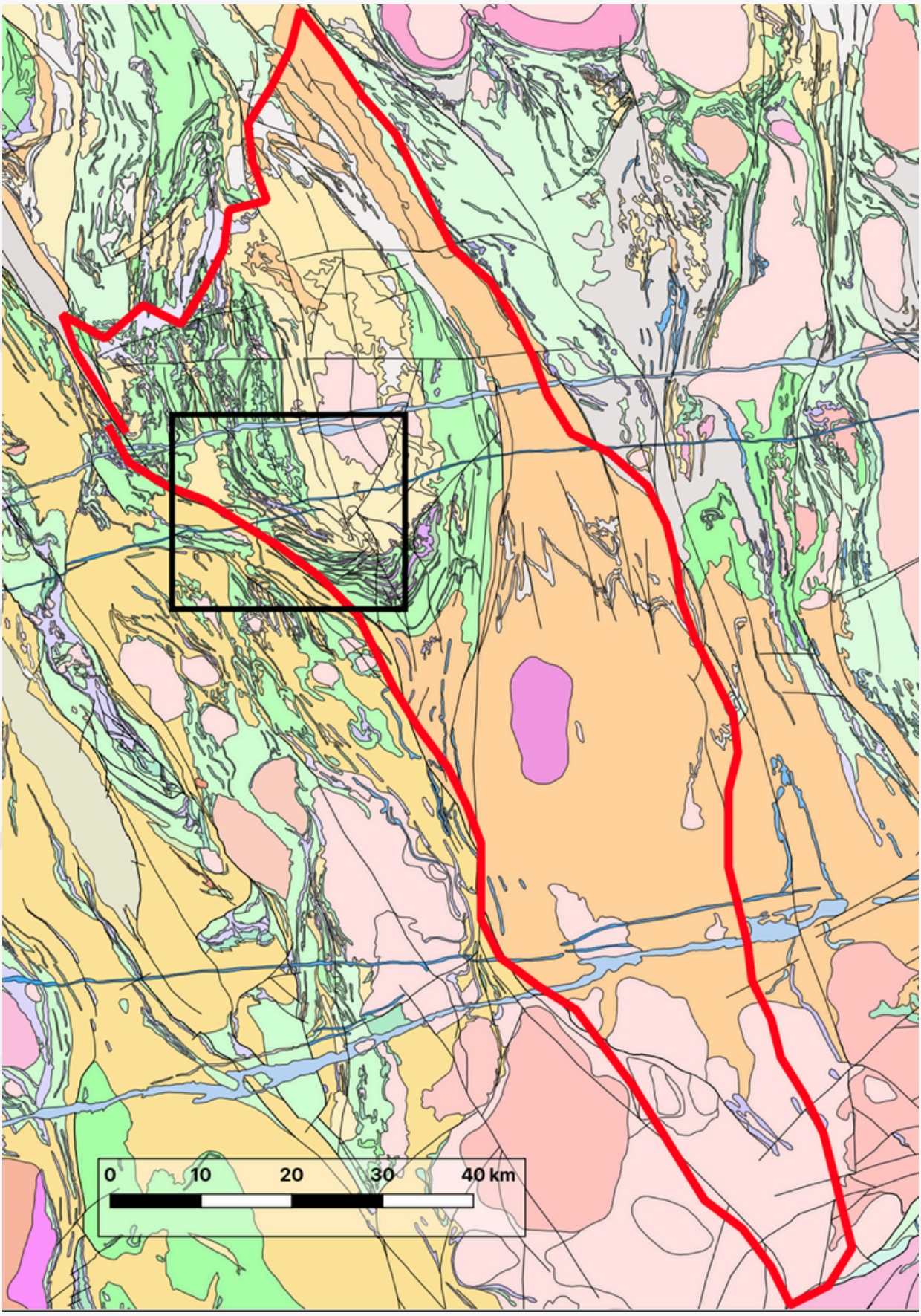


Figure 2 - *1:500,000 interpreted bedrock geology of the Bulong Domain*

Local Geology

The Mount Monger Project lies within the northwestern portion of the Bulong Domain, within a series of concentrated greenstones around the Bulong Anticline, the major structure within the region. Greenstones within the Bulong Anticline blend around a central igneous monzogranitic intrusion, with the tenements capturing multiple orientations of the overall anticline feature. The northern portions of the project cover NNW oriented greenstones/ structures, NW in the central portions and EW within the southern portions.

The tenements are located on the western limb of the Bulong anticline, between the Ockerburry fault and the anticline folds peak. Smaller regional faults splay both parallel and perpendicular to the Mt Monger fault throughout the domain, with multiple faults/ shears directly intersecting areas of the tenement. With fault/ shearing being the most common fluid pathway for precious metal mineralisation, these recorded faults remain prospective for Au mineralisation.

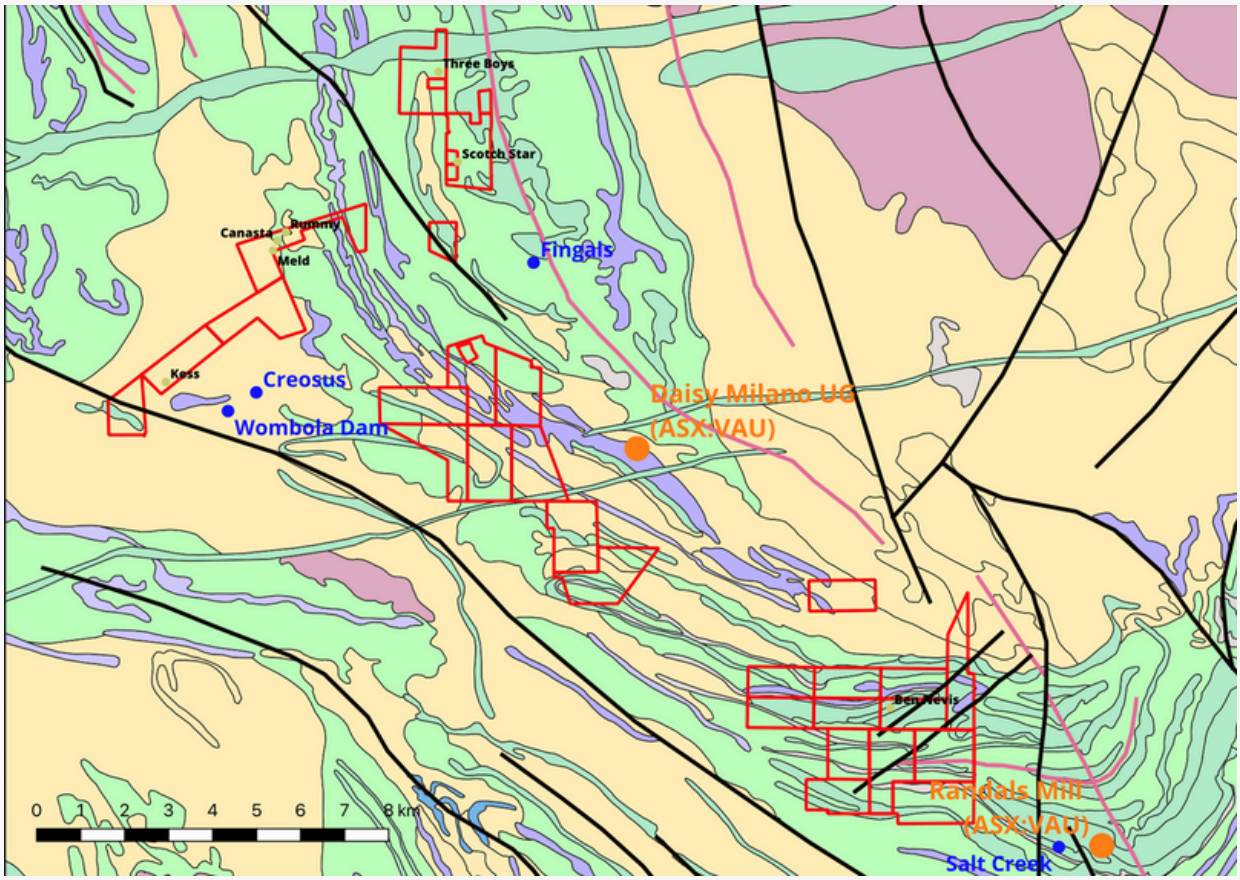


Figure 3- *Tenements draped over 1:500,000 interpreted bedrock geology*

The tenements entirely comprise of Archean greenstone units, with almost all of these units showing some form of mineralisation evidence, either within the geological unit or between lithological boundaries.

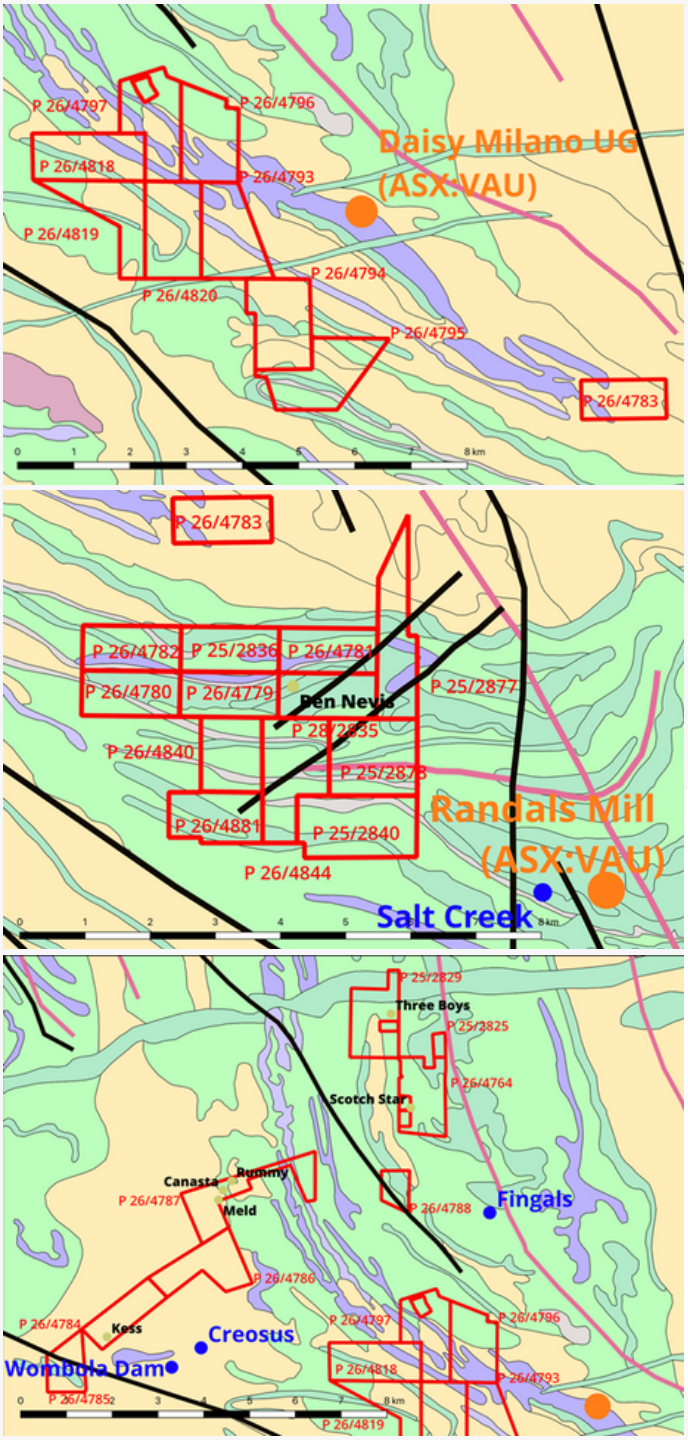
Beginning with the northern tenements, tenements P25/2829, P25/2825, P26/4764 and P26/4788 consist of a series of NS striking series of mafic intrusive such as grabbro, mafic extrusive spinifex textured basalt and felsic volcaniclastic schists cross cut in the north by an EW striking dolerite dyke from the Celebration dolerite swarm. A NW striking fault intersects tenement P26/4788, running parallel to the Mt Monger fault. Tenements P26/4784-87 mainly consists of Kalgoorlie group felsic schists, with P26/4787 containing a small series of NNW striking mafic spinifex basalt, ultramafic komatiite and ultramafic schist. Interestingly P26/4785 is directly intersected by the Mt Monger/ Ockerburry fault, to the west of the fault, a small inclusion of mafic gabbro and Black Flag group felsic schist is captured.

The central tenements P26/4793-97 and P26/4818-20 contain a large majority of the Bulong anticline's NW striking western limb. Located only 2km SW of the Daisy Milano UG operations, the tenements share the same geological units as the +1 Moz deposit. With a repeating series of felsic schists, ultramafic schists, spinifex textured basalt, mafic gabbro's and ultramafic peridotite. The tenements are cross cut by an NEE striking intermediate dolerite from the Widgemootha suite. Within P26/4795 a folded NWW striking metamorphosed sedimentary shale is present, a common host for hydrothermal fluid mineralisation. Small-scale NE striking faults cross-cut the tenement, running perpendicular to the Mt Monger fault.

The southern tenements P26/4779-83 & 44 and P25/2835,36 & 40, 78 feature the southern extent of the Bulong anticline. Geological units within the southern tenements are oriented more east-westerly than the previously mentioned units. Greenstones feature a NS repeating series of felsic schists and volcaniclastics, different textured mafic intrusive gabbros, mafic spinifex textured basalt, metamorphosed sedimentary shales and ultramafic schists. A unique gabbro unit from the Seabrrok Gabbro formation is captured by these tenements, no other occurrences of the Seabrook Gabbro is found within Mt Monger. The gabbro is completely surrounded by a cumulate textured (minerals layered due to unique cooling pattern) from the Oak Hill Formation and hosts the Ben Nevis prospect, a rare VMS base metal styled deposit, uncommon within the Yilgarn Craton. NE striking faulting is observed over the tenements.

Drilling around the region defines a deep regolith weathering profile of up to 70/80 metres deep. Kaolinite alteration (clay) is also present, although less intense. The paleoclimate for the region is recorded as semi-arid, indicating seasonal meteoric/ groundwater level changes which within regolith, promote supergene enrichment of ore-zones near surface and depletion deeper into the regolith. Supergene enrichment/ depletion does not alter primary mineralisation within fresh, unweathered rock.

At the confirmation of sale of the project, geological maps of the project will be provided for use in WAMEX reporting.



Figures 4- *Zoomed in 1:500,000 bedrock geology, with portTenements draped over 1:500,000 interpreted bedrock geologyions of the project:*

northern portions (top),

central portions (middle), and

southern portions (bottom).

Key:

- Major Projects
- JORC Compliant/Clasified Reosources
- Identified Prospects
- Faults/ Shears
- Folding/ Anticlinal Features
- Project Tenement Boundaries

1:500,000 Interpreted Bedrock Geology

- Granitoids
- Mafic Extrusives
- Mafic Intrusives
- Ultramafics
- Felsic/Sedimentary Volcanics
- Shales
- Banded Iron Formations

Local Mineralistion

Within the immediate vicinity of the Mt Monger Project lies a total of 6 previously mined pits and 1 operational mining centre (Vault Minerals Daisy Milano centre). Vault Minerals (Formerly Silver Lake Resources) had dominant control of the Mt Monger Region and from 2010 operated multiple 100 Koz open-pit operations before changing approach and consolidating/focusing on the Daisy Milano centre. Black Cat Syndicate now hold these historic pits and hold JORC 2012 compliant mineral resources for mineralisation at depth. At the time of writing this report, Black Cat Syndicate are investigating feasibility for deepening open-pit shells and commencing underground operations at some of these locations.

Approx. 1km SE of tenements P26/4784 and P26/4786, the historic Croesus and Wombola Dam open pits are located. Mined by Silver Lake Resources in the mid 2010's, an approx. 55 Koz of Au was extracted. Purchased by Black Cat Syndicate, an approx. 34 Koz resource remains (JORC 2012 compliant). Mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins within smaller sheared basalt/ dolerite units within a broader felsic schist matrix.

Approx 7km NE of tenements P25/2825 and P25/2829 the Imperial and Majestic open pits are located, mined by Silver Lake Resources from 2016-18 110 Koz Au was extracted. Black Cat Syndicate purchased the project in 2020 and hold a current combined resource of 235 Koz and are investigating the feasibility of underground extraction of high-grade lodes within the project. Mineralisation is hosted within quartz veining and disseminated through the surrounding granodiorite host.

Approx 2.5km east of tenement P26/4788 the Fingal's open pit is located. Mined by MMC management in the early 1990's for a total of ~57 Koz of Au the updated Fingal's resource holds 129 Koz Au (JORC 2012 compliant). Black Cat Syndicate, the current holder, are investigating feasibility to extend the open-pit in Fingal's and neighbouring satellite pits.

Approx 2km SE of tenement P25/2840 the Salt Creek open-pit was mined by Integra Mining in 2012 forming the start of the Mt Monger Project area. The pit was noted as one of the more economic gold projects of the 2010's and formed the basis of the Integra and Silver Lake Resources Merger. During this period Integra conducted extensive exploration work on the Mt Monger region identifying numerous targets.

Approx 1.5km NE of the central tenements, P26/4793-96, the largest operation within the Mt Monger goldfield is located. The Daisy Milano mining centre consists of several small satellite open-pits and the main Daisy Milano UG Decline. This decline accesses serval orebodies, including the main Daisy Milano lode along with the Rosemary and Haoma lodes. Over 1 million ounces (Moz) has been extracted from the centre, mined by Integra mining, then Silver Lake and now Vault. The Daisy Milano centre holds a further 1.2 Moz resource (JORC 2012 compliant).

The Daisy Milano mine is noted as one of the highest grade operations in the eastern goldfields, with an entire historic mining town being located on its premises up until the 1960's. Operations on this mine have extended well below 1km depth with multiple separate mineralised zones identified many of which would be economic on their own. Total mineralised units exceeded 90 separate lodes in 2023.

Previous Exploration

Since the Mt Monger goldfields discovery in 1896, the area has been heavily explored for rare-metal mineralisation, the following list is a summary of previous exploration activities reported in WAMEX reports across the tenements. Note WAMEX reports sometime cover tenement bundles and therefore some of these activities may have been conducted over other tenements previously bundled with the Mt Monger Project, for that same reason there may also be exploration activates that have therefore been unreported. The following summary is only meant to be used as a gauge into the level of exploration activities taken across the region and the report writer can be contacted to collect and report on all exploration data more thoroughly.

1896–1984 Local Prospectors / Individuals: Initial gold discovery; small-scale mining and gold production; limited exploration.
1988–1992 Nugold Hills Mine NL: Reconnaissance, mapping, RC drilling, magnetic surveys, and soil sampling.
1989–1992 Capella Holdings / Dragon Resources: Rock chip and soil sampling.
1994–1995 Westchester Pty Ltd: Air-core, RAB and RC drilling.
1994–1998 AMX Resources Ltd: Soil and rock chip sampling, auger, RAB and RC drilling.
1995–2000 Solomon (Australia) Pty Ltd: Soil and auger sampling, RAB/AC/RC drilling, mapping, and aeromagnetic survey.
1998–2003 Gutnick Resources NL: Auger soil geochemical sampling.
1999–2003 Anglogold: RAB drilling on North Monger tenements.
2003–2006 Alcaston Mining NL: Geological mapping, rock chip sampling.
2003–2007 Perilya Daisy Milano Pty Ltd: Data validation, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, RC and diamond drilling.
2008 Integra Mining: Regional ground gravity surveys completed.
2006–2010 Cortona Resources Ltd: Regional mapping, soil sampling, RAB drilling.
2007 Synergy Exploration NL: Follow-up soil sampling.
2008–2015 Silver Lake Resources Ltd: Targeting, geophysical surveys, mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, AC/RC/diamond drilling.
2010–2015 Silver Lake Resources Ltd: Continued drilling and sampling; incorporated Greater Monger areas into Mt Monger reporting group.
Various (Post-2015) Torian Resources, Orange Resources, Horizon Minerals and Others: Limited drilling, reconnaissance, soil and rock chip sampling, field mapping, database review.
2015-2020 Mt Monger Gold – AV drilling, XRF soil scanning, geological mapping, desktop studies, database review
2018-2022 Lefroy Exploration: AC drilling, desktop studies.
2016–2024 Loyal Lithium Ltd – FLTEM survey, RC drilling, geological mapping, desktop studies, database review
2016–2024 Black Cat Syndicate – RC drilling, grab sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, desktop studies, database review.

Unrecorded/ Unmapped Historic Workings

Within the south-eastern portion of P26/4881 historic workings including a shaft have been identified on-field. These shafts appear to have no records, including any mineralisation, production total, owners or even success. Grab sampling of rock-chips nearby confirm mineralisation with grades up to 0.5 g/t. Further on-field geological work is required to determine prospectivity of the workings.

Identified Au Targets (Prospects)

Across the project 6 gold mineralisation prospects have been reported through WAMEX/ DMIRS. These prospects range from historic workings, to mineralised drillhole prospects. Mineralisation is not only confined to reported prospects by modern exploration, but also encompasses previously identified mineralisation historically. The majority of these prospects have had little to no geological work completed on them due to previous tenement holders diverting their resources to other prospects or being restricted due to financial limitations. Due to this lack of comprehensive exploration all prospects are open at depth, with a majority also being open along strike providing great upside for further exploration efforts.

Three Boys Prospect

Within P25/2829 the "Three Boys" prospect is located. This prospect is comprised of a series of shafts and historic workings. Mined in 1980, 0.183 Kt of ore was extracted with an average grade of 1.19 g/t (7 ounces). The mineralisation style is unreported although Au is likely mineralised within hydrothermal quartz veining or felsic porphyry within the mafic basalt host rock. No drilling has been conducted over the prospect with only grab sampling and minimal drilling 100 m S probing another grab anomaly.

Scotch Star Prospect

2 kilometres SE, within P26/4764 the prospect "Scotch Star" is located. This prospect is a significant drilling intercept, some intercept from this prospect include 1m @ 4.38 g/t from 75m (12SSRC036), 10m @ 4.67g/t from 61m including 1m @ 38.09g/t (12SSRC039) and 7m @ 1.12 g/t from 47m (12SSRC040). Mineralisation is identified as within a felsic porphyry intrusion in a mafic basalt unit. No further drilling has been conducted over the prospect and it remains open on strike and at depth.

Rummy, Canasta & Meld Prospects

Following a NE trend the "Rummy", "Canasta" & "Meld" prospects cover approx. 500m of strike of a small-scale geological structure. Located within P26/4787 and only 500m south of the 27koz Hammer and Tap deposit, all three prospects are reported significant drillhole intercept prospects. Significant intercepts from Rummy include 2m @ 2.88 g/t from 41m (NMR425), Canasta intercepts include 9m @ 4.49 g/t from 38m including 3m @ 12.6g/t (NMR390) and Meld include 7m @ 0.5 g/t from 62m including 1m @ 2.4g/t (NMR405). Mineralisation is contained within quartz veining along a mafic basalt and felsic schist contact.

Drilling only sampled metre intervals with quartz, meaning mineralisation halos cannot be traced, a follow up XRF surface sampling program was completed although the XRF device was incorrectly calibrated and therefore sampling was nullified, no further work was completed.

Kess (Minnie) Prospect

The “Kess” (previously called Minnie) prospect is located within felsic schists in P26/4784. Another drillhole prospect this prospect has one recorded significant intercept at 4m @ 0.55 g/t from 40m including 1m @ 1.44 g/t (NMR479). The prospect has no assigned mineralisation style although it is likely similar to the Rummy prospects 4.5km NE. No follow up drilling has been conducted on the prospect, leaving it open at depth.

Geochemical Data/ Surface Sampling and Prospective Targets

Across the project, multiple historic soil sampling campaigns have been conducted along with rock chip, outcrop and historic mullock pile sampling. Soil sampling can show anomalous zones of mineralisation below surface cover or even indicate high concentrations of alluvial gold within laterites/ soils (near surface) for this reason higher density sampling is ideal for Au target generation.

In total, approx. 2314 individual samples have been taken across the project (that is accessible through WAMEX reporting). Out of those samples, 2082 samples have been assayed for gold mineralisation, through various laboratories and sampling methods with the most common methods being fire-assay (FA) and atomic absorption spectra (AAS) assays. Surface sampling density varies over the project but is generally sufficiently populated enough to aid in geological interpretations.

Significant assay values over 0.3 g/t Au have been compiled in figure 6. along with these significant intercepts, through geological analysis of the data, several large geochemical anomalies can be identified, these anomalous zones can further be utilised to refine future exploration activities in finding in-situ mineralisation. Geochemical anomalies can also be utilised to refine targets for artisanal prospecting, with anomalous zones generally having more near-surface alluvial gold nugget mineralisation.

SURFACE SAMPLING SUMMARY	
TOTAL SAMPLES	**TOTAL SAMPLES AU ANALYSIS**
2314	2082
SAMPLE TYPES	
SOIL	613
SHALLOW SURFACE DRILL	1276
ROCK CHIP	95
DRILLHOLE SPOILS	22
UNKNOWN	76

Figure 5- *Surface sampling summary.*

Across the project 3 geochemical anomalies can be identified, with a broad geochemical anomaly over P25/2829 + P26/4764, anomalous chip samples from the “Meld-Canasta-Rummy” prospects and anomalous chip samples in the northern portions of P26/4782 warranting further exploration work and prospecting. A compiled spreadsheet with all Au surface sampling along with soil geochemistry maps will be provided after completion of purchase of the project.

SURFACE SAMPLES OVER Au 0.3 g/t					
companysampleid	longitude	latitude	surfacesampletype	company	Au_PPM
SLSE00037	121.9631	-31.06601	ROCKCHIP	Silver Lake Resources Pty Ltd	25.4
SLSE00045	121.96313	-31.06602	SOIL	SILVER LAKE RESOURCES LIMITED	19.2
G700535	121.86505	-30.92486	ROCKCHIP	GUTNICK RESOURCES NL	7.3
GKRG700535	121.86505	-30.92486	ROCKCHIP	GUTNICK RESOURCES NL	7.3
SLSE00003	121.96721	-31.09723	SOIL	SILVER LAKE RESOURCES LIMITED	1.5
7035	121.88092	-30.93459	UNKN	RIVERSGOLD LTD	1.4
11301	121.83638	-30.96392	ROCKCHIP	ALCASTON MINING NL	1.4
SLSE00035	121.96252	-31.06606	ROCKCHIP	Silver Lake Resources Pty Ltd	1.0
NMX096	121.89068	-30.99652	ROCKCHIP	CORTONA RESOURCES LTD	0.9
MS1167	121.88054	-30.93478	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.9
5490	121.88512	-30.94905	UNKN	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.6
MS1268	121.87176	-30.93296	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.6
11302	121.83624	-30.96412	ROCKCHIP	ALCASTON MINING NL	0.6
NMX367	121.88437	-30.93986	SOIL	CORTONA RESOURCES LTD	0.6
11303	121.83583	-30.96337	ROCKCHIP	ALCASTON MINING NL	0.6
MS1168	121.88012	-30.93478	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.5
E26183_1	121.9755	-31.0995	ROCKCHIP	LEFROY EXPLORATION LTD	0.5
MS1269	121.87134	-30.93296	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.5
7036	121.88132	-30.93459	UNKN	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.4
SLSE00036	121.9625	-31.06606	ROCKCHIP	Silver Lake Resources Pty Ltd	0.4
MS1327	121.88051	-30.94741	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.4
MS962	121.87843	-30.94199	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.3
6840	121.88003	-30.93639	UNKN	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.3
MS1369	121.86591	-30.92753	SHALLOWSURFDRILL	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.3
5690	121.88421	-30.94724	UNKN	RIVERSGOLD LTD	0.3

Figure 6- *significant surface Au assays over 0.3 g/t*

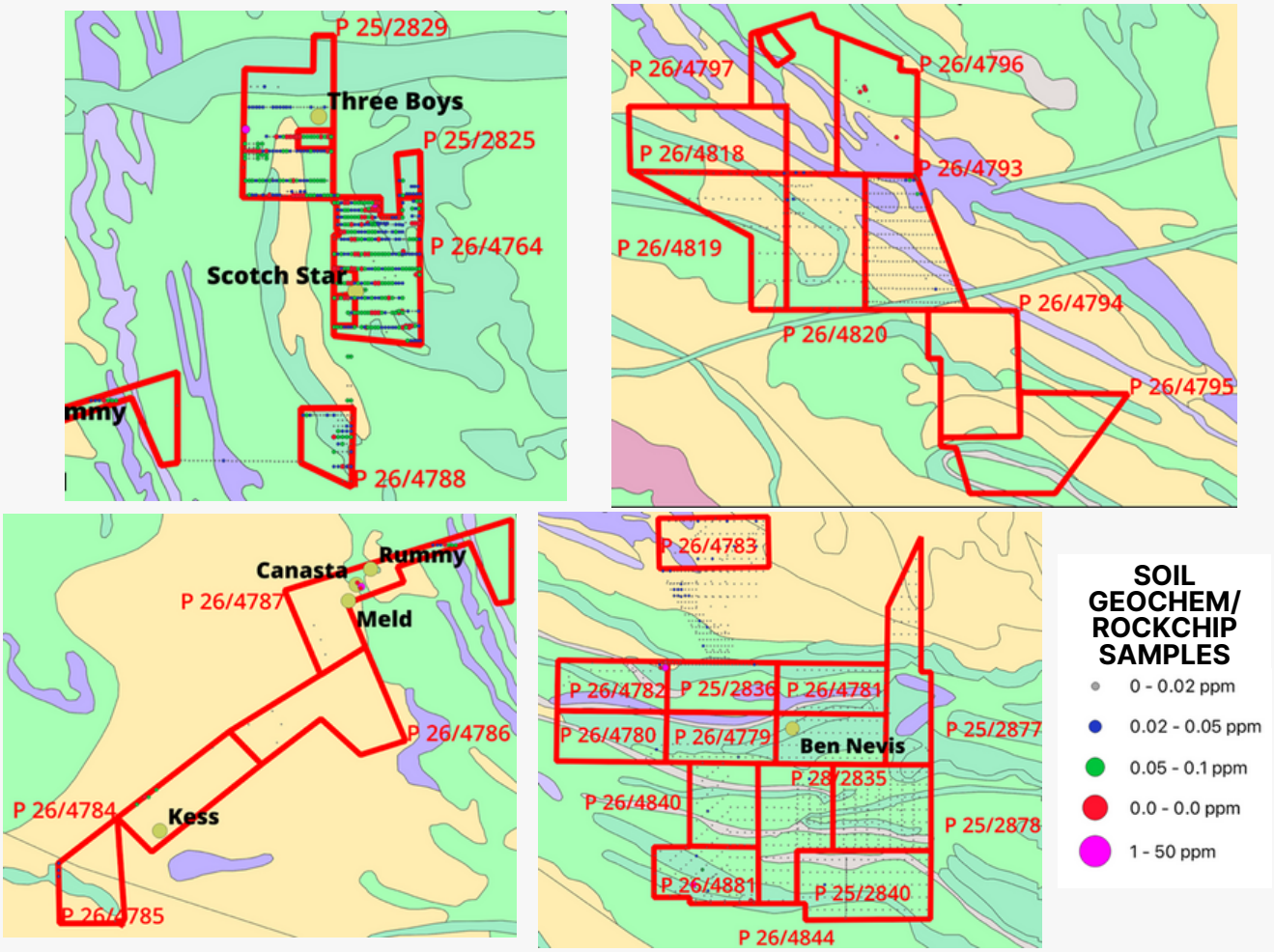


Figure 7- *Tenement soil geochemistry (clockwise: northern central, southern and northern), draped over 1:500,000 bedrock geology.*

Drilling Data and Prospective Targets

Across the project 635 drillholes have been drilled for a total of 33,478.8m of drilling. From those drillholes a total of 468 drillholes and 11,671 samples have been assayed for Au using different laboratories but mainly through Fire Assay (FA).

Drilling within the project has returned positive results, with multiple occurrences of mineralisation being identified. The highest grade intercepted within the Mt Monger project is 1m @ 38.1 g/t Au from 61m (12SSRC039) with another 20 intercepts being recorded over 2.5 g/t Au. Almost all drilling within the project is early, first-pass drilling and therefore yet to be completely defined, for this reason mineralisation can be interpreted as “open” until resource-defining drilling can be conducted.

Drilling primarily focuses on the northern portions of the tenements, where multiple drill-hole prospects have been drilled to try understand mineralisation. The “Scotch Star”, “Kess” and “Meld-Canasta-Rummy” drill-hole prospects have all seen first pass and limited follow-up drilling. Confirming mineralisation within the prospects, interestingly whilst analysing drilling, the report writer can identify multiple additional mineralisation trends which have not been reported through WAMEX as “drillhole prospects”.

Drillhole data has been loaded and viewed in 3D software by the report writer and analysed/ interpreted geologically with the available data to identify possible mineralisation trends. Areas with interesting zones of mineralisation have then further had 250m wide drillhole cross-sections generated to help readers visualise mineralisation trends. Please note, within some cross-sections there appears to be blanks in-between drillhole traces, this is due to selective sampling, where rig-side geologists only send metre intervals to be assayed if they have been logged as prospective for gold/ base metal mineralisation.

Drillhole data such as cross-sections, the drill collar spreadsheet and assay spreadsheet will be provided on completion of project purchase.

DRILL INTERCEPTS OVER Au 2.5 g/t				
companyholeid	companysampleid	fromdepth	todepth	Au_PPM
12SSRC039	SLRC87118	61.0	62.0	38.1
15MMAC0048	SLAC00914	12.0	15.0	17.6
NMR390	18439017045	44.0	45.0	14.9
17LWDD002	SLDD48878	67.7	68.0	13.6
17LWRC008	SLRC136714	77.0	78.0	12.8
NMR390	18439017044	43.0	44.0	12.2
NMR390	18439017046	45.0	46.0	10.7
16MMAC1215	SLAC26157	30.0	31.0	10.7
17LWDD001	SLDD48068	61.4	62.4	7.1
NMR466	18446617014	13.0	14.0	6.8
11NMRC446	SLRC52088	12.0	13.0	5.8
11NMRC411	SLRC49869	15.0	16.0	5.2
16MMAC1218	SLAC22478	48.0	51.0	4.9
12SSRC036	SLRC86806	75.0	76.0	4.4
11NMRC415	SLRC50141	29.0	30.0	4.3
NMR425	18442517042	41.0	42.0	3.8
12SSRC039	SLRC87127	69.0	70.0	3.6
12SSRC040	SLRC87218	52.0	53.0	3.3
12SSRC038	SLRC86934	27.0	28.0	3.2
NMR453	18445317024	23.0	24.0	2.8
17LWRC010	SLRC136878	26.0	27.0	2.5

DRILLING SUMMARY	
TOTAL HOLES	TOTAL METRES
624	33,478.80
TOTAL AU ASSAYS	TOTAL DRILLHOLES WITH AU ANALYSIS
11,626	468
HOLES TYPES	
RAB	299
AC	209
RC	100
DD	198
UNKNOWN	24

Figure 8- *Significant drillhole intercepts over 2.5 g/t Au (left) and drilling summary (above)*

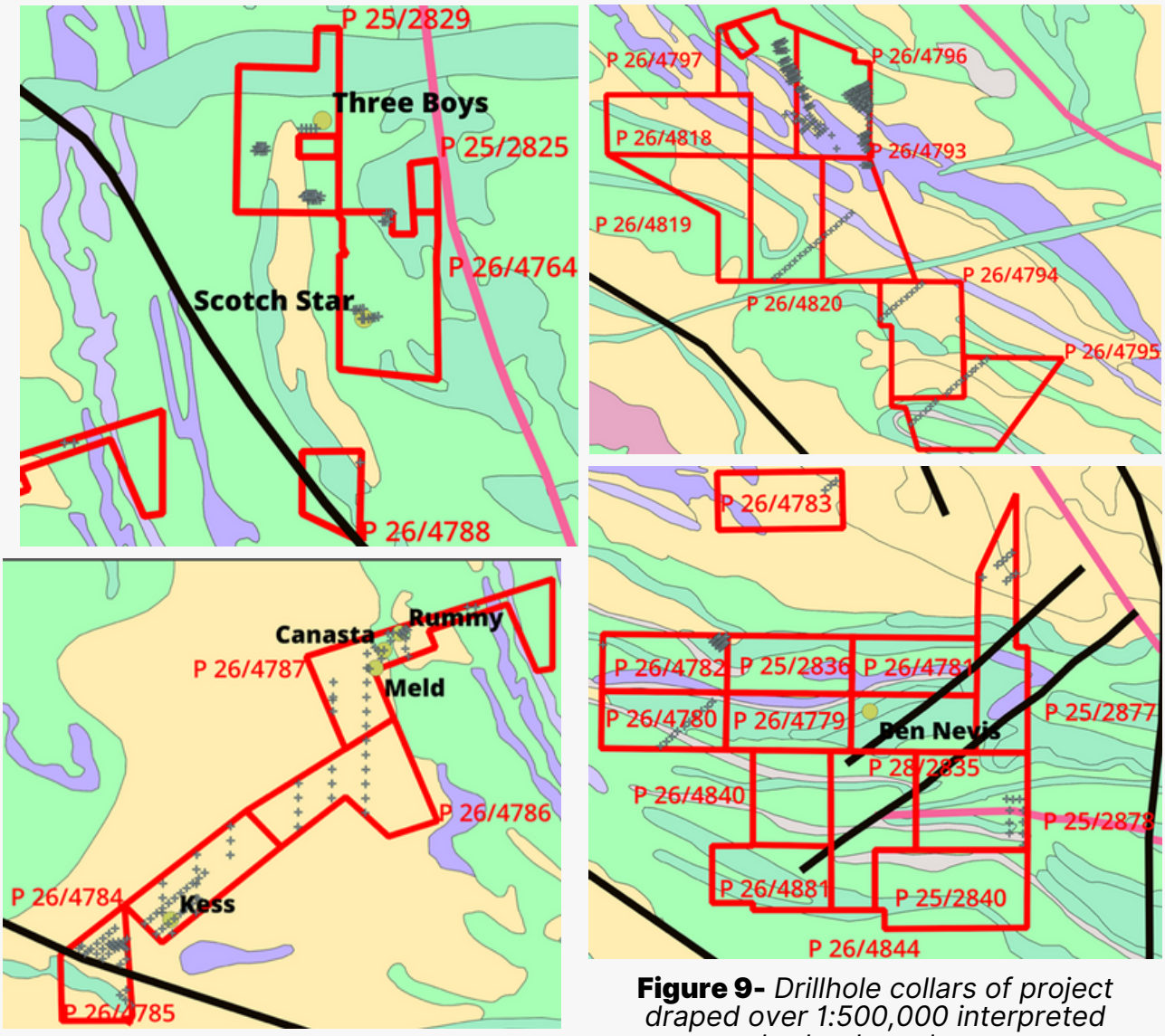


Figure 9- *Drillhole collars of project draped over 1:500,000 interpreted bedrock geology.*

P25/2829 and P26/4764

Drilling around P25/2829 and P26/4764 mainly focuses around the "scotch star" prospect (6576049N), where a strong trend is visible, striking N-S and dipping shallowly to the east. Other mineralisation trends within the tenements also strike N-S and dip to the east, with the most notable trend being within 5677197N, which seems to once have been a drillhole prospect named C2/5, reported by Western Resources /Zetek Resources (2019) although no further mentions of this prospect are available. Alongside the east dipping trend, mineralisation is present, near surface along each drill traverse, with almost all start-of-holes showing grade. This coincides with anomalous geochemical surface sampling across the tenements and therefore being increasingly prospective for surface-level alluvial prospecting.

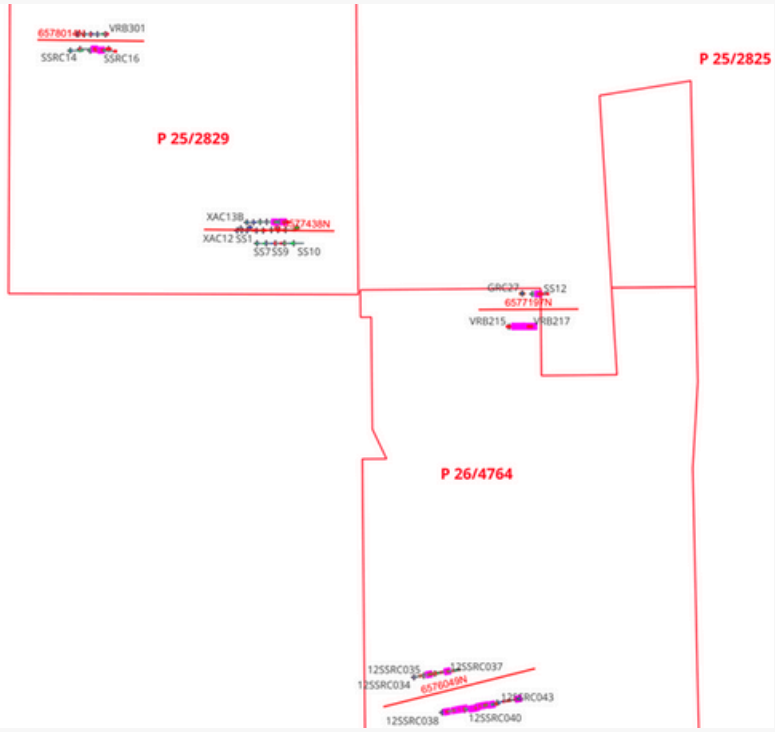
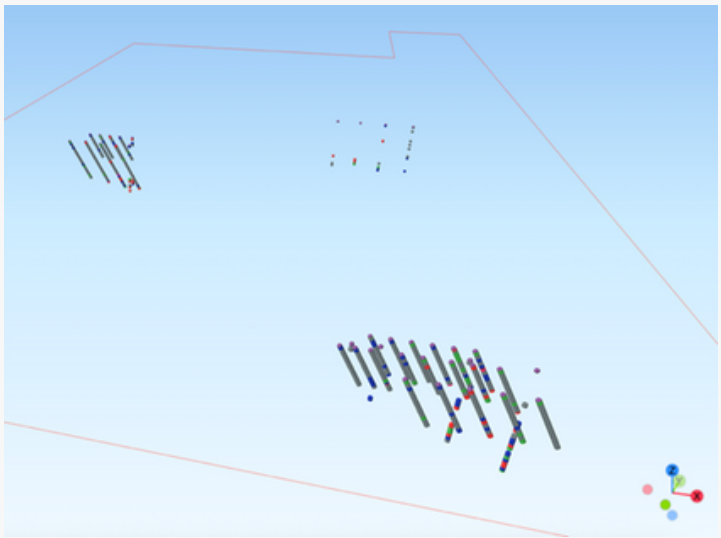
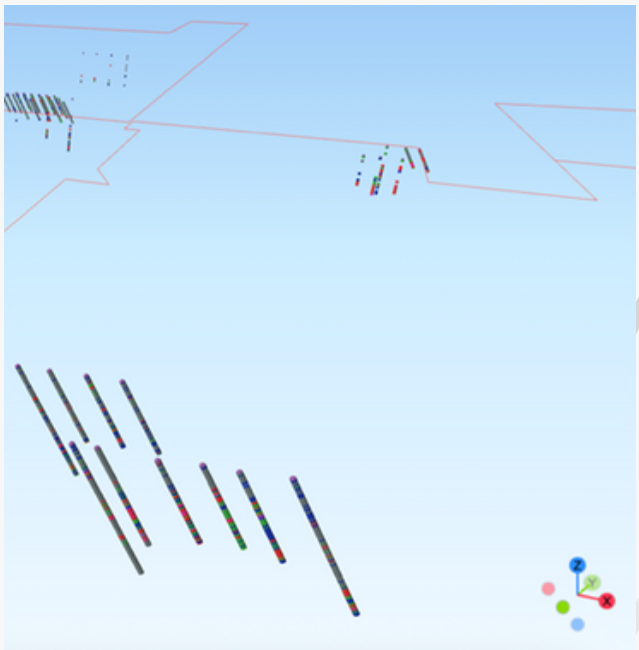


Figure 10- *P25/2829 and P26/4764 drillholes: cross-section.*





Figures 11- *P25/2829 and P26/4764 drillholes in 3D*

P26/4787 and P26/4785

Drilling around P26/4787 focuses on the “Meld-Canasta-Rummy” prospects (388843E), with evidence of a high-grade narrow-vein, shallow SW dipping mineralisation trend striking in a NW-SE trend, mineralisation here is also re-enforced by anomalous rock chip samples from surface sampling. Drilling within P26/4785 (385663E) focuses on the “Kess” prospect, once again a narrow, shallow-dipping trend with limited infill drilling.

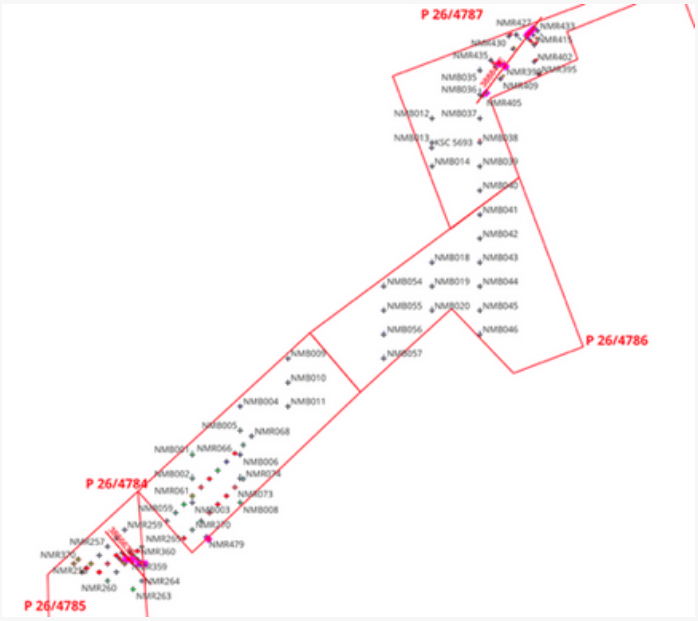
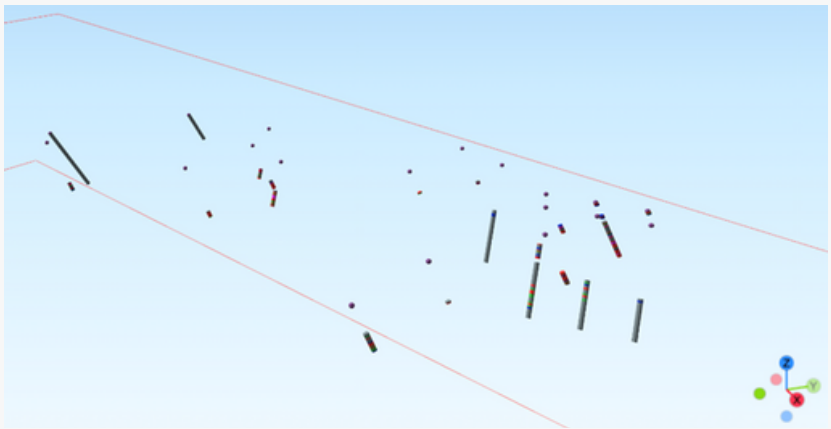
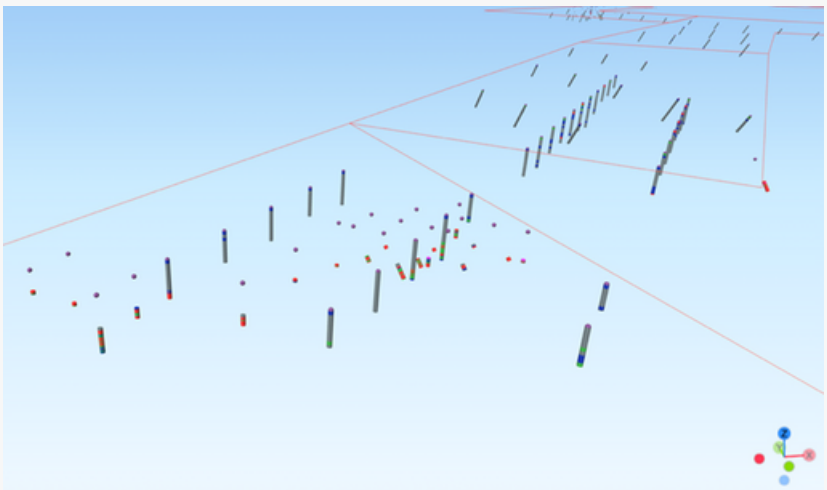


Figure 12- *P26/4787 and P26/4785 drillholes cross-section traces*

Figures 13- *P26/4787 and P26/4785 drillholes in 3D*





P26/4796

The strongest drill density of the project and the highest quantity of significant intercepts is interestingly within an un-recorded drillhole prospect. Although no available names or data is accessible through WAMEX reporting, the sheer amount of mineralisation within drilling in P26/4796 confirms the presence of an unreported drillhole prospect. Drilling focuses on a SW dipping NW-SE structure showing narrow-vein high-grade characteristics.

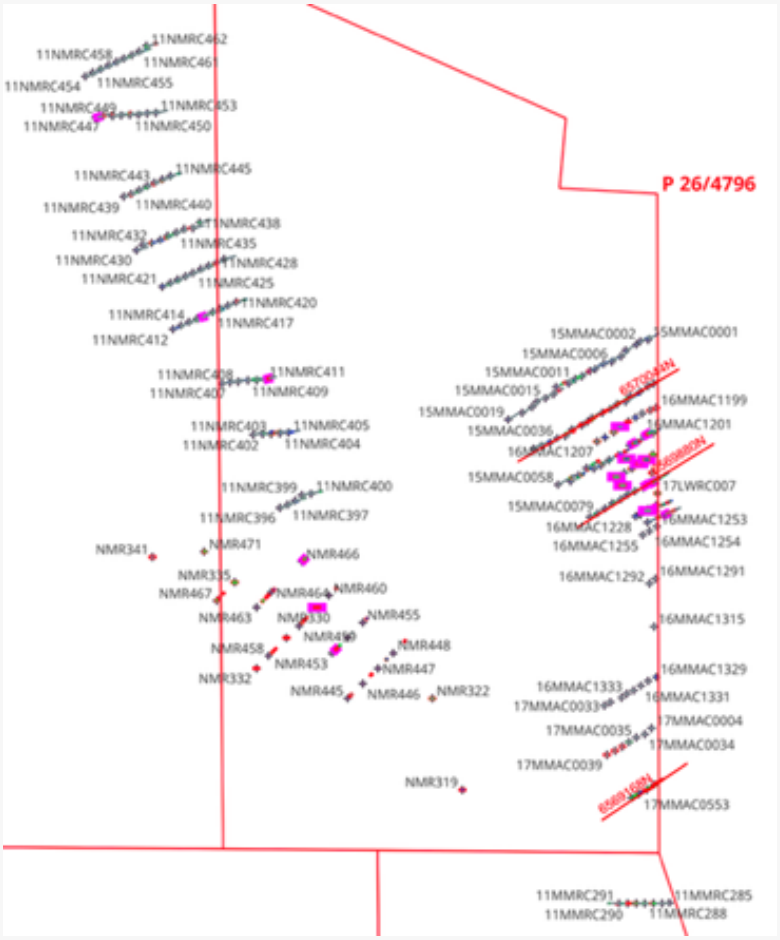


Figure 14- *P26/4796 drillholes cross-section traces*

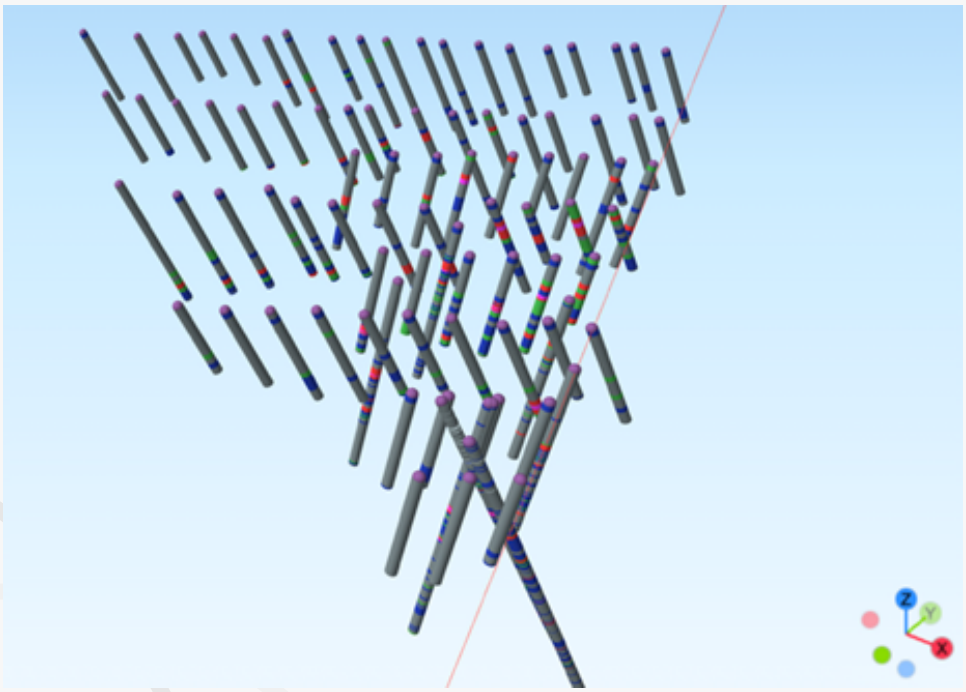


Figure 15- *P26/4796 drillholes in 3D*

P26/4782

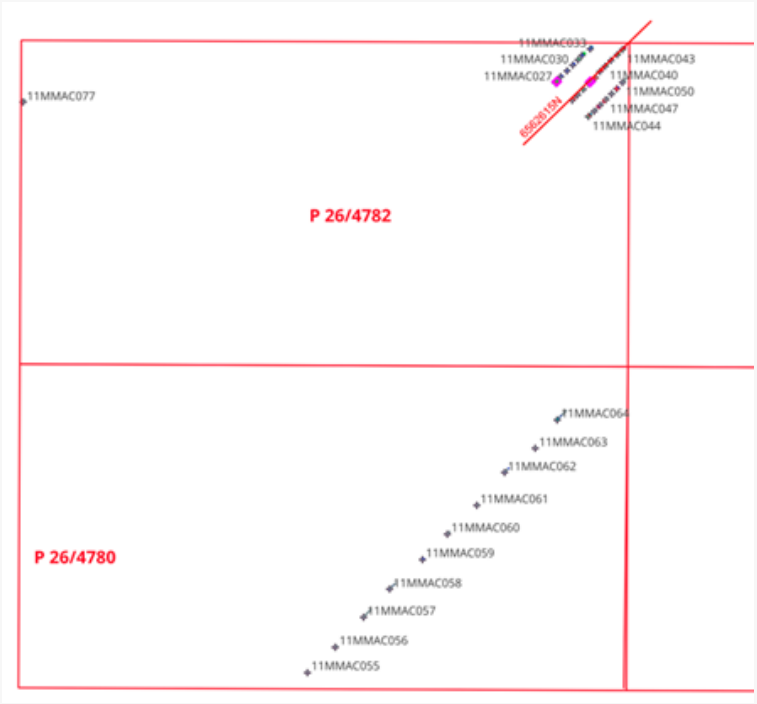
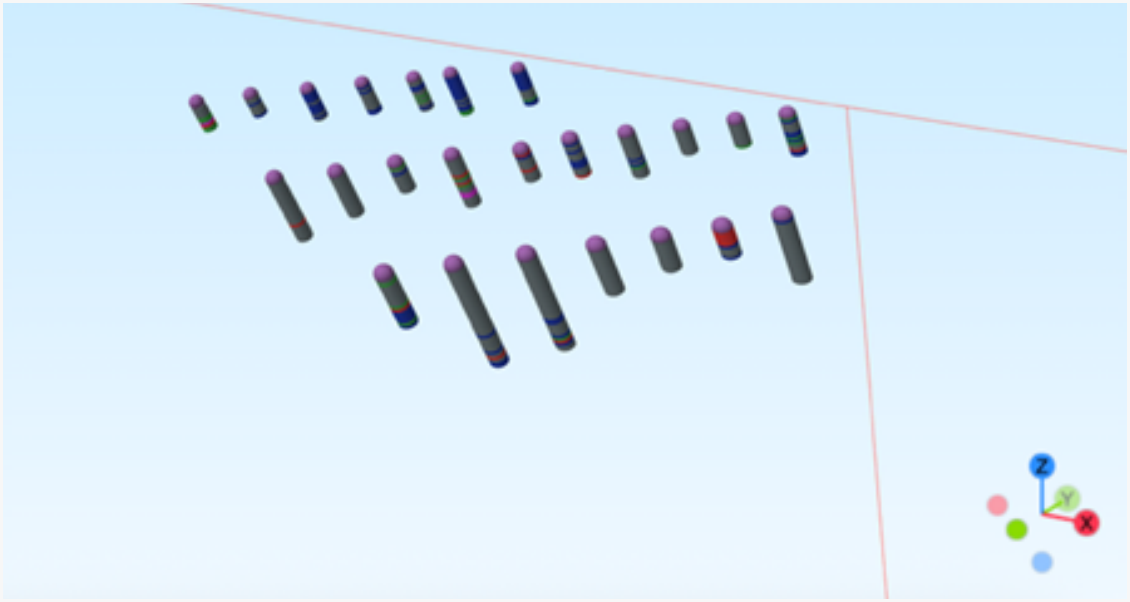


Figure 16- *P26/4782 drillholes cross-section traces (top) and 3D (bottom).*

Shallow drilling has been conducted over the north eastern portion of P26/4782 identifying a loose, near-surface mineralisation trend. Likely a continuation of the "Tree Emus" prospect to the north east (not contained within the Mt Monger Project). The "Three Emus" prospect is a series of historic shafts with anomalous rock chip sampling including an 89.79 g/t mullock pile sample. The mineralisation within P26/4782 is likely a continuation of that mineralisation trend, and requires further follow-up drilling to define.



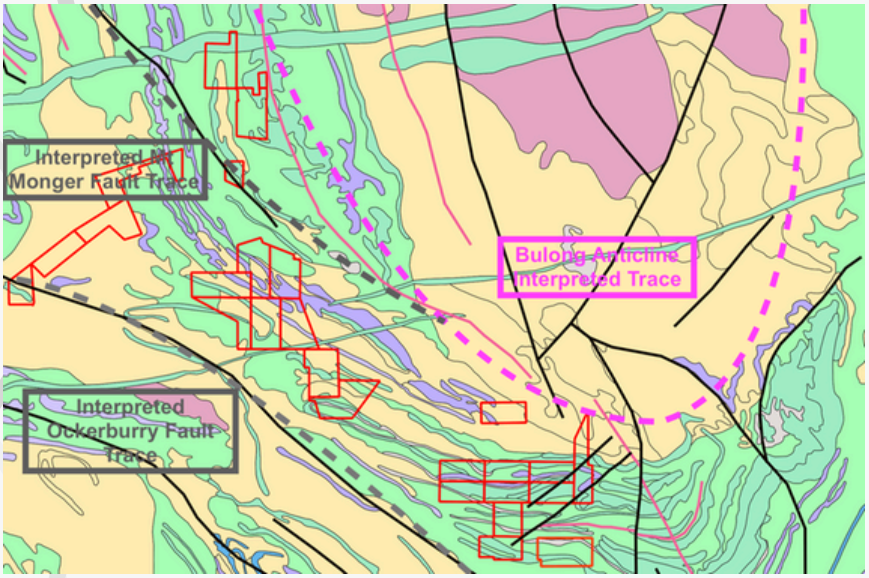
Shallow drilling has been conducted over the north eastern portion of P26/4782 identifying a loose, near-surface mineralisation trend. Likely a continuation of the "Tree Emus" prospect to the north east (not contained within the Mt Monger Project). The "Three Emus" prospect is a series of historic shafts with anomalous rock chip sampling including an 89.79 g/t mullock pile sample. The mineralisation within P26/4782 is likely a continuation of that mineralisation trend, and requires further follow-up drilling to define.

High Potential (Au) Structural Targets

With the most common style of mineralisation within the Mt Monger region being through orogenic-driven hydrothermal veining, structural features such as folds, faults and shears remain key indicators in prospectivity for rare-metal mineralisation. Across the Mt Monger Project a series of structures on a 1:500,000 scale have been mapped across project tenements or directly parallel to tenements. These structures remain untested for mineralisation other than some first-pass soil sampling. It is also worth noting, smaller (non 1:500k scale) faults generally form perpendicular to larger faults, as it becomes the weakest planes as the main fault displaces bedrock.

The northernmost portions of the project lay directly in-between the western limb of the Bulong anticline (to the east) and the Mt Monger fault to the west, The main Mt Monger fault intersects the south western portion of P26/4788. The north western portions of the project are situated between the Mt Monger fault to the east and the Ockerburry fault to the west, the Ockerburry fault intersects through P26/4785, meaning the most western portion of that tenement hence doesn't actually lay within the Bulong geological domain and rather the Parker domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane.

The central potions of the project lay within the intersection of the western limb of the Bulong anticline/ Mt Monger fault to the east and the Ockerburry fault to the west, these tenements run parallel to the Daisy Milano Mining Centre, along the same structural trend (along the western limb of the Bulong anticline. The southern most portions of the tenement capture the southern-most extent (apex) of the Bulong anticline, covering both the eastern and western limbs of the feature.

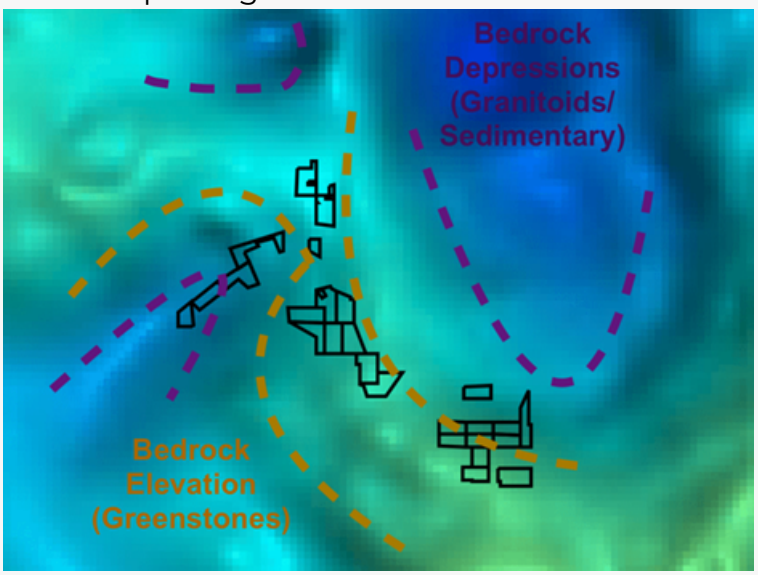


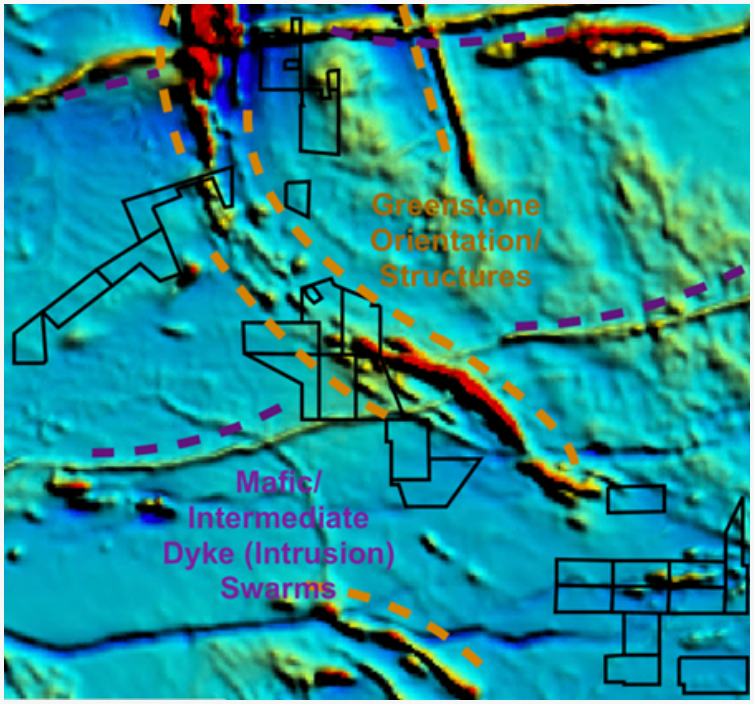
The anticline angle is a lot sharper around the apex. Two large faults, splaying perpendicular to the anticline are also mapped, directly cross-cutting P25/2877, P26/4781, P28/2835 & P26/4881.

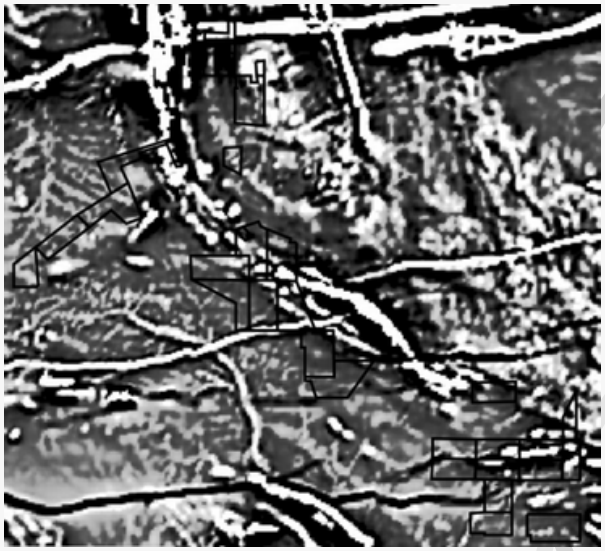
Figure 17- *Interpreted traces of main structural features within the project (1:500,000)*

GSWA Geophysics Interpretation

GSWA geophysical data is available over the project, Gravity, Magnetic and Magnetic First-Variable-Derivative (1VD) surveys have been draped over the tenement boundaries. Interpretations have been made over the maps but on completion of the sale of the project, un-edited geophysical maps will be provided in aiding WAMEX annual technical reporting.







Figures 18- *Interpreted GSWA Gravity (top), Magnetics (bottom) and 1VD (right) surveys of the project.*

Gravity surveys of the area indicate that the tenements are mainly located within elevated bedrock regions with less cover, these elevations are greenstones, that have been driven closer to the surface through granitic intrusions below. Being elevated and with less cover, the project would require less overburden removal in cut & scrape prospecting or mining. Magnetic surveys and 1VD surveys (more refined magnetic surveys removing “haze”) indicate high magnetic structural targets within the tenements, showing evidence of deformation/ alteration of greenstones.

Other Prospective Mineralisation

Along with Au mineralisation across the project. A Lead-Copper-Zinc VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide) deposit has been discovered within tenement P28/2835. The Ben Nevis prospect (also referred to as the Angus prospect) was initially identified through anomalous copper and zinc assays in a grab sample campaign by Mt Monger Gold in 2022, copper assays returned grades up to 1086 ppm (0.107% Cu) and zinc grades returned 3742 ppm (0.374% Zn). A follow up FLTEM (fixed loop total electromagnetic survey) geophysical survey was conducted to better define the anomalous outcropping.

The detailed geological map was then created, identifying the mineralisation within a thin layer of chert and quartzite sediments within layers of mafic extrusive basalts. The prospect has 320m strike of identified mineralisation with a following 5km of background anomalies EW.

The project was then acquired by Loyal Lithium LTD and two shallow RC drillholes were drilled to test mineralisation at depth. The two drillholes both intercepted the same sediment band at depth and mineralisation continued with max Zn grades of 2090 ppm 55-56m (BNRC001) and 865 ppm Cu from 59-62m (BNRC002). No further dollow-up drilling was conducted by Loyal Lithium due to other interests before tenement surrender and Complete Prospecting acquisition.

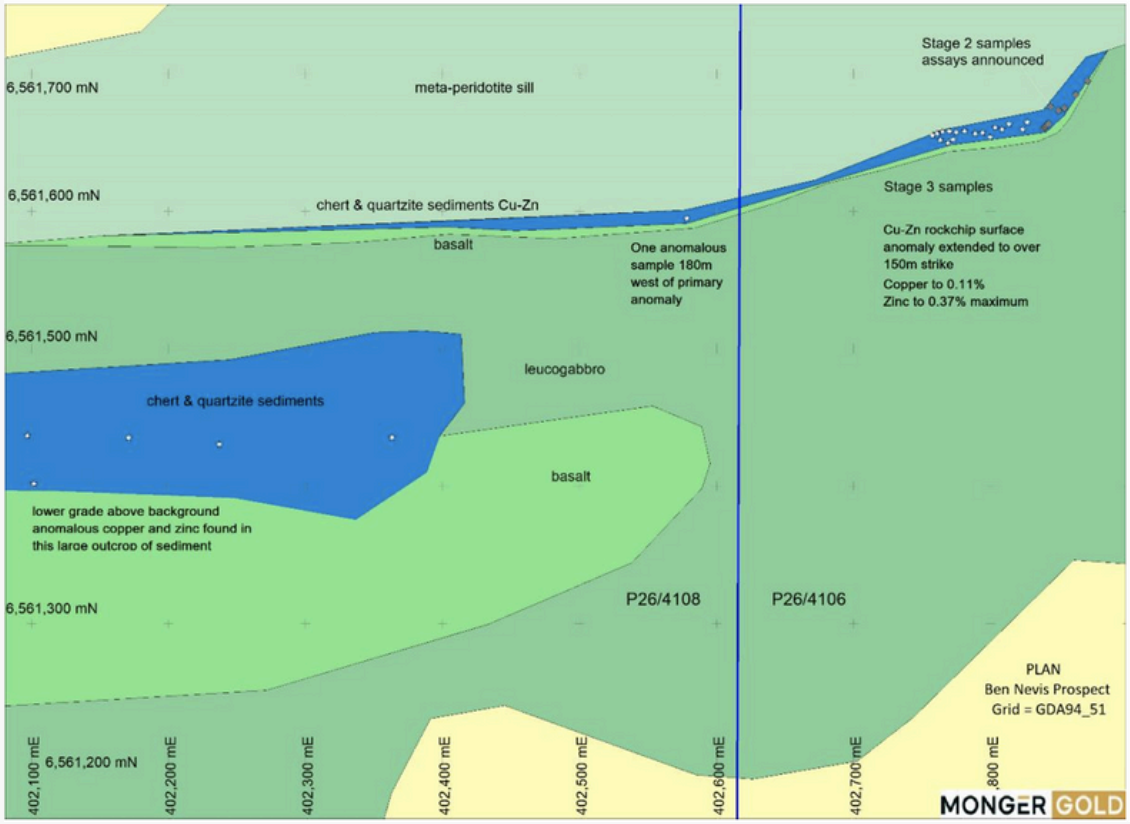


Figure 19- *Loyal Lithium interpreted geology of the Ben Nevis prospect.*

Associated Data/ Maps to be Provided on Confirmation of Project Sale

At the confirmation/ completion of the projects sale the following maps/ data will be provided to assist the project holder in generating exploration targets, generating prospecting targets and for WAMEX annual technical reports.

- Geological maps
- Surface sampling maps
- Drillhole sections
- GSWA Gravity, Magnetics and 1VD maps of project
- A collection of previous WAMEX reports for portions of the tenement
- Drillhole Collar spreadsheet
- Drillhole Assay spreadsheet
- Surface Sampling spreadsheet

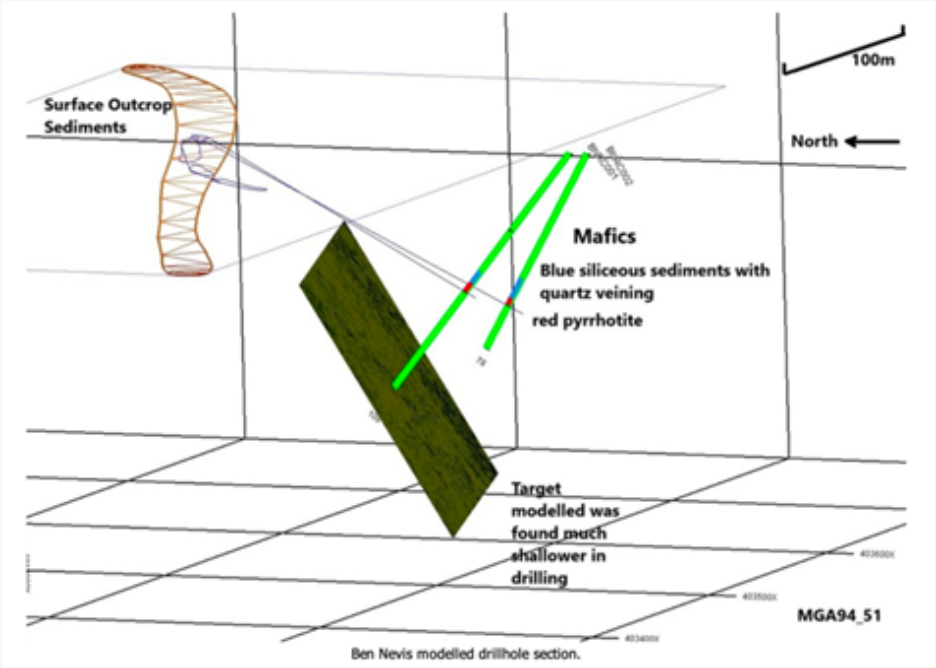


Figure 20- *Drillhole map showing intersection and interpretation of orientation of Ben Nevis prospect*

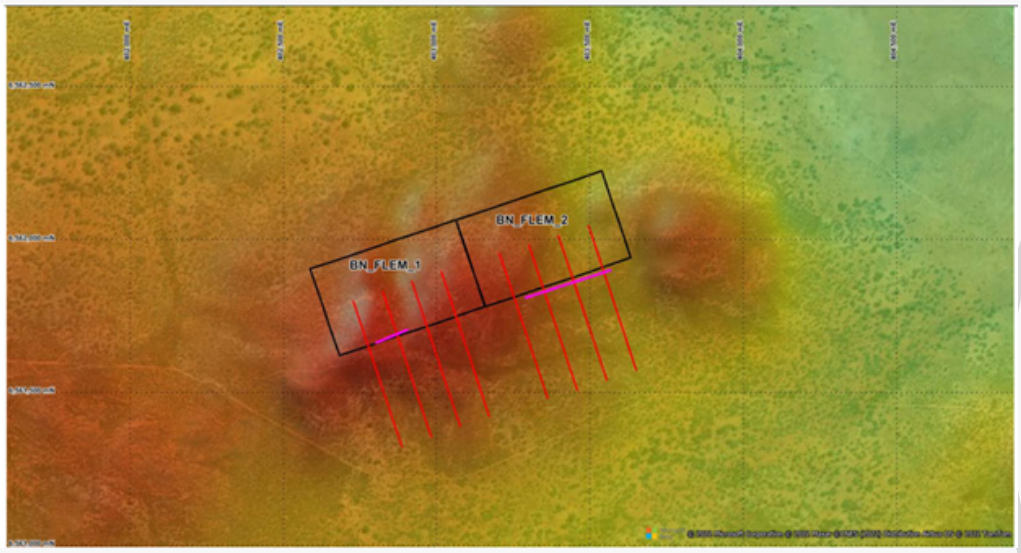


Figure 21- *FLTEM survey of anomalous outcrop.*

Executive Summary

The Mount Monger Project comprises approximately 4,380 hectares across 29 prospecting tenements within the Mount Monger Goldfield, situated around 50 kilometres southeast of Kalgoorlie and 33 kilometres northeast of Kambalda. The project lies within the well-mineralised Bulong Domain of the Yilgarn Craton, a region known for significant gold mineralisation and ongoing mining operations. The tenements are positioned close to established infrastructure, including the Randalls and Lakewood processing plants, both with over 1 Mpta capacity.

The project area hosts multiple identified gold prospects and mineralised trends. Six key gold prospects have been defined through historic workings, drilling, and geochemical sampling, with significant intercepts including 10 m @ 4.67 g/t Au, 1 m @ 38.1 g/t Au, and numerous additional intercepts exceeding 2.5 g/t Au. These prospects remain largely untested at depth and along strike, offering strong potential for resource definition through further drilling. Beyond the defined prospects, the tenements include unmapped historic workings, geochemical soil anomalies and additional mineralisation within drilling, enhancing the overall prospectivity of the project

The tenements are strategically located adjacent to and along strike from the high-grade Daisy Milano mining centre, which has produced over 1 Moz Au and hosts a remaining resource of 1.2 Moz Au. The region remains relatively underexplored along key structural trends, including the Mt Monger fault and Bulong anticline, which provide prospective fluid pathways for orogenic gold mineralisation.

The Mount Monger Project offers a large contiguous landholding with demonstrated mineralisation, proximity to established operations and processing facilities, and significant potential for further discovery. The project represents a compelling opportunity for acquisition and further exploration.

This report was completed for *Complete Prospecting* by *Golden Strike*.

Reporting Geologist -
Kim Foster
BscGeology (Mining),
AAUSIMM

Resource and Modelling Work

Resource and Modelling work was conducted by Lachlan Kenna MAUSIMM under guidance from intervals created by Kim Foster AAUSIMM for Golden Strike Pty Ltd. The scope of modelling was relatively wide, with a poor data set and no QAQC or verifications present in the set.

Modelling of grade in many instances was only possible by interpreting the regional geology, and as such is highly likely to vary from reality when further data is added. On none of the below mineralised sites was a solid local geological control able to be established, with this issue primarily from sporadic geological information. Further focused work with logging codes would be necessary to produce these relationships.
Volume on all instances has been conducted via the wireframes volume, with the interpreting geologist aiming to extend the wireframe only to lengths beyond drilling seen as representative. All Tonnage estimates are done by assuming a 2.2SG which is likely accurate for transitional material locally but would be an overestimate for oxide heavy units.

Grade estimates are solely based on drillhole composites within the model, with no top-cut applied or numerical compositing creating a very rough guide only. Estimates listed below should be seen only as a guide with no accurate or representative estimating done which in any ways would be compliant for a JORC resource, or in most cases an internal resource.

The method by its nature tends to create extreme bias with uncut top grades often over-exaggerating the total contained metal. These should only be seen as a guide to what a system could look like with extensive further work, and are highly unlikely to be converted at any representative rate as further data and JORC compliant resources are done.

The Term Estimate or Assumption are used in this report for communication reasons only, and these resources should not be taken as an accurate estimate that would satisfy any form of Industry best Practice.

Golden Strike Pty Ltd prohibits this work being utilised in any form of public communication including but not limited to Stock Market Releases and Industry presentations.

Any party making investment decisions regarding this asset should understand the limited scope which these figures have been produced, and conduct their own extensive due diligence prior to any investment decision.
Golden Strike Pty Ltd can not make any form of guarantee on the accuracy of the figures provided, and would advise any party to view these Ounces/Grade Figures as indicators to the possible “best case scenario” of certain prospects rather then actual contained metal.

Scotch Star

The Scotch Star region was able to be broken into 6 separate mineralised zones, which appear in modelling to be vein/shear hosted lodes.

Lodes 1-4 are interpreted within an East-West shear zone, with a further mineralised zone containing Lodes 5-6 sitting on a north-south shear zone.

	Weighted Value
Count	75
Length	90.0
Mean	1.20022
SD	4.03993
CV	3.36599
Variance	16.321
Minimum	0
Q1	0.1
Q2	0.58
Q3	1.06
Maximum	38.1

Figure 22- *Drill Composites of Scotch Star.*

Total volume of interpreted grade zones is 301.9k BCM, translating to 664.2k tonnes at an assumed specific gravity of 2.2

No Block Model was created for this region, as most lodes relied on only 3-4 drill hits meaning any typical grade assessment would not have enough points to create a robust estimate. Drill composites of all intervals within the modelled lodes of Scotch Star showed an average grade of 1.2g/t.

This would create a very low confidence mineralised assumption of 24.8kOz.

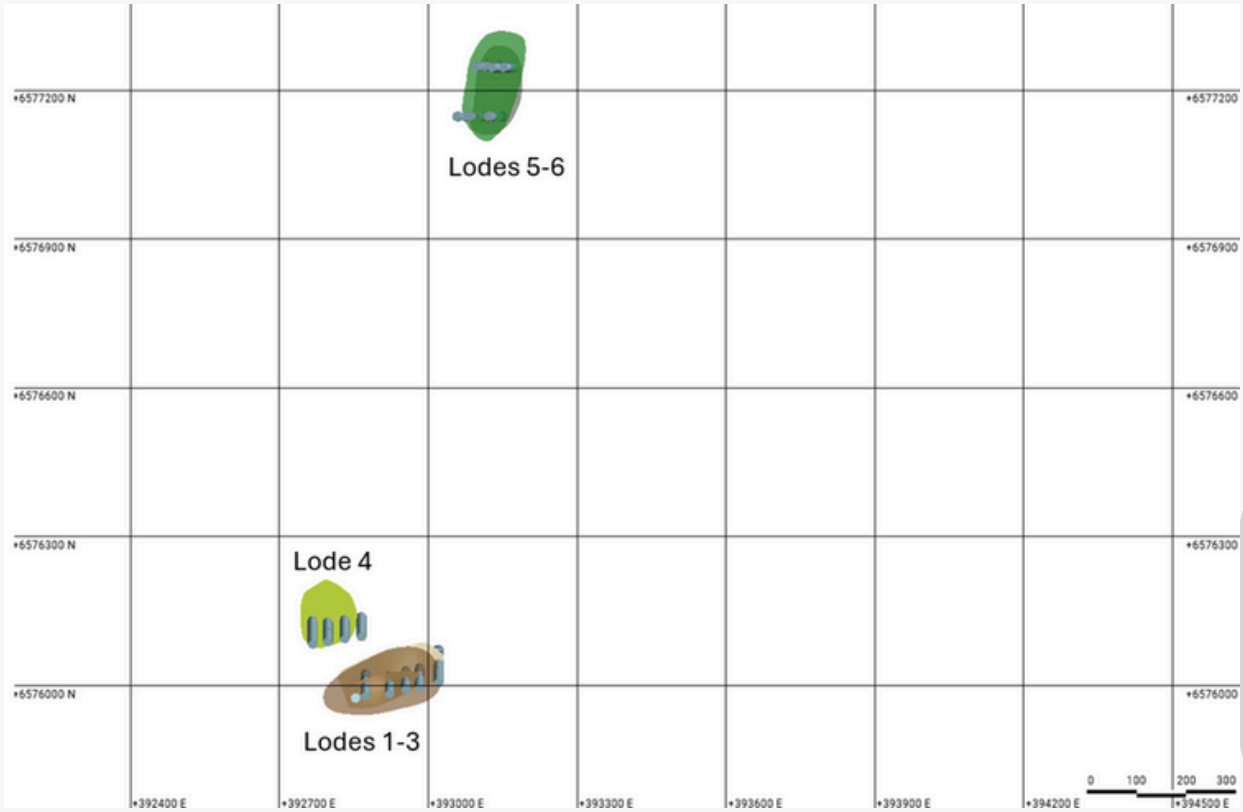


Figure 23- *Location of mineralisation at Scotch Star*

No Zones of this Resource would meet a JORC 2012 compliant confidence, and grades are from drillhole composites only.

No Geology was able to be modelled effectively in the Scotch Star area, however regolith was well recorded and documented.

The Oxide weathering at Scotch Star 1-4 is recorded as 20-30m depth until Transitional material, and a total of 50-60m depth from surface before encountering fresh rock. The main modelled areas show grade within the “Transitional Zone” however a lack of drilling in the oxide unit prevents modelling. It could be interpreted there is at surface mineralisation on surface in this region.

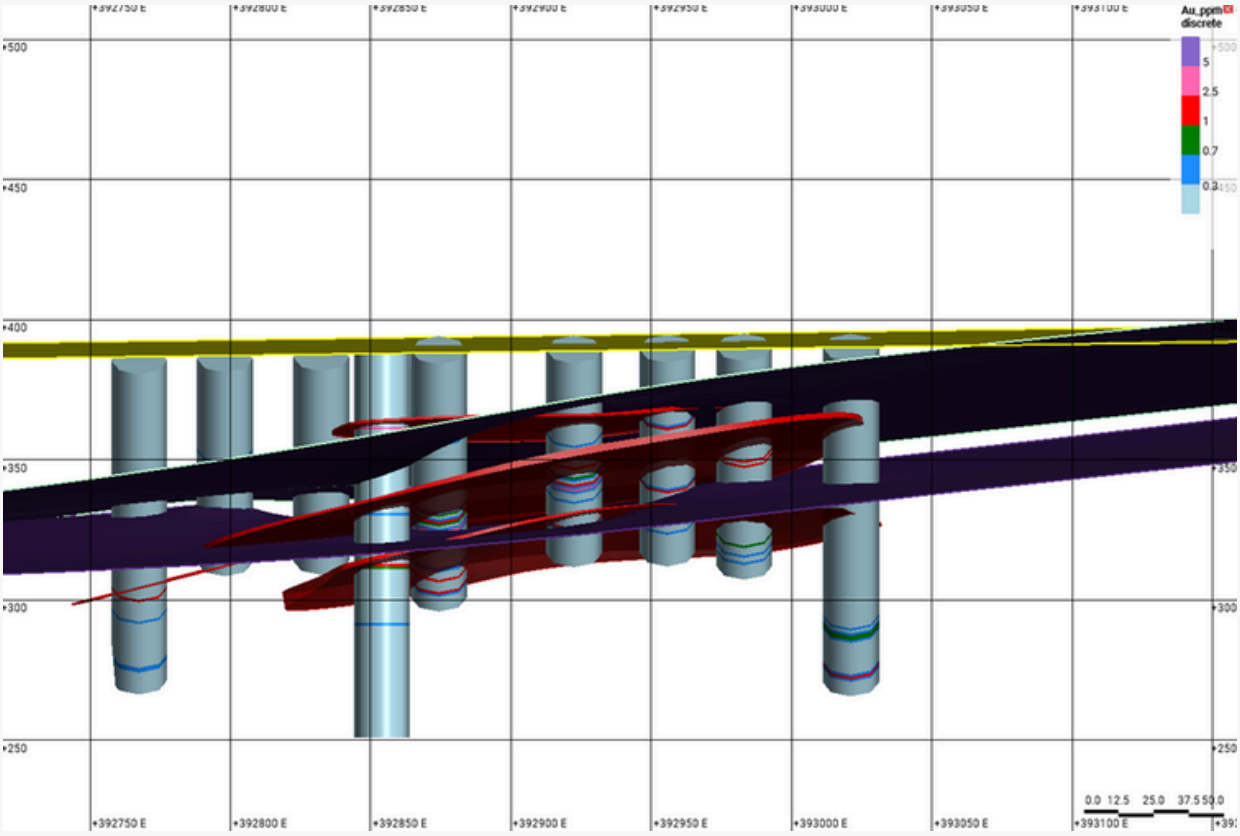


Figure 24- *Scotch Star 1-4 looking North, Mineralised units in Red and changes in regolith/weathering in blue (yellow is surface)*

Logging at lodes 5-6 had no recorded Regolith or Geology that could be interpreted

Kess

The Kess Deposit area appears to be formed of two very flay lying, parallel veins which have a strike of East-West.

Kess 1 and Kess 2 have a total strike length interpreted of 600m however limited drill data means only the eastern most 200m of this strike has any true continuality to the modelling. Western extents of the modelling are driven primarily off sporadic drill hits

The Kess region has a very low confidence volume of 537k BCM, with a vast majority of this being held in the model Kess_02.

Kess_01 is interpreted to have a tonnage of 164.4kt (2.2 SG.) Average grade composites of 0.48g/t is contained within the model providing a low confidence estimate of 2,537oz with Kess_02 having an interpreted 1mt of material included. (2.2 SG). Grade Composites from drillholes showed a mean grade of only 0.19g/t over the entirety of the shape. This provides a low confidence estimate of 6,330Oz

This brings a total Kess system low confidence assumption to 8,867oz

	Weighted Value
Count	9
Length	12.0
Mean	0.483167
SD	0.635241
CV	1.31475
Variance	0.403532
Minimum	0.002
Q1	0.002
Q2	0.24
Q3	0.59
Maximum	1.96

Figure 25- *Kess_1 Grade Composites*

	Weighted Value
Count	32
Length	38.0
Mean	0.196947
SD	0.189202
CV	0.960671
Variance	0.0357973
Minimum	0
Q1	0.04
Q2	0.12
Q3	0.34
Maximum	0.77

Figure 26- *Kess_02 Grade Estimates*

No representative geology of regolith logging was available for the Kess area and as such estimates over the regolith profile cannot be made. Hosting mineralised system is assumed by the geological setting and grade profile.

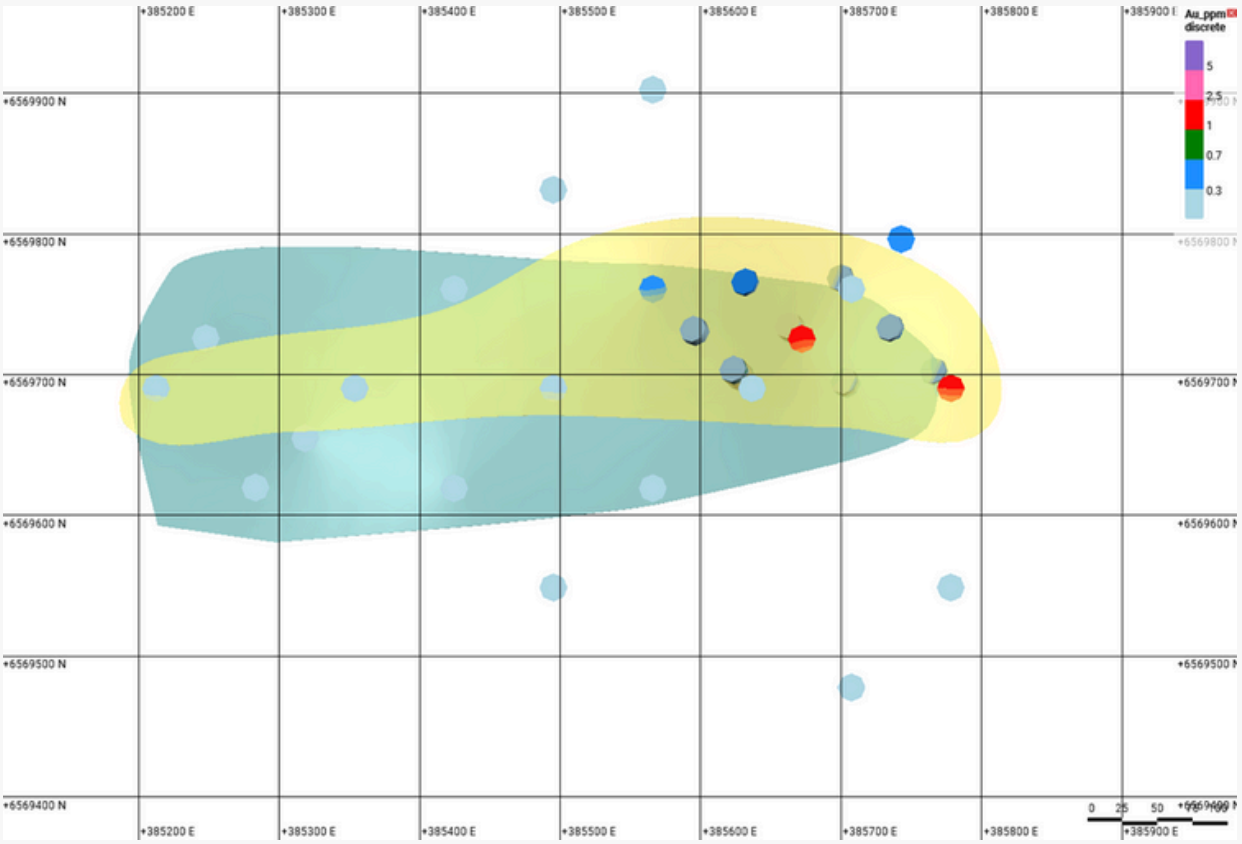


Figure 27- *Plan View of Kess Mineralised zones*

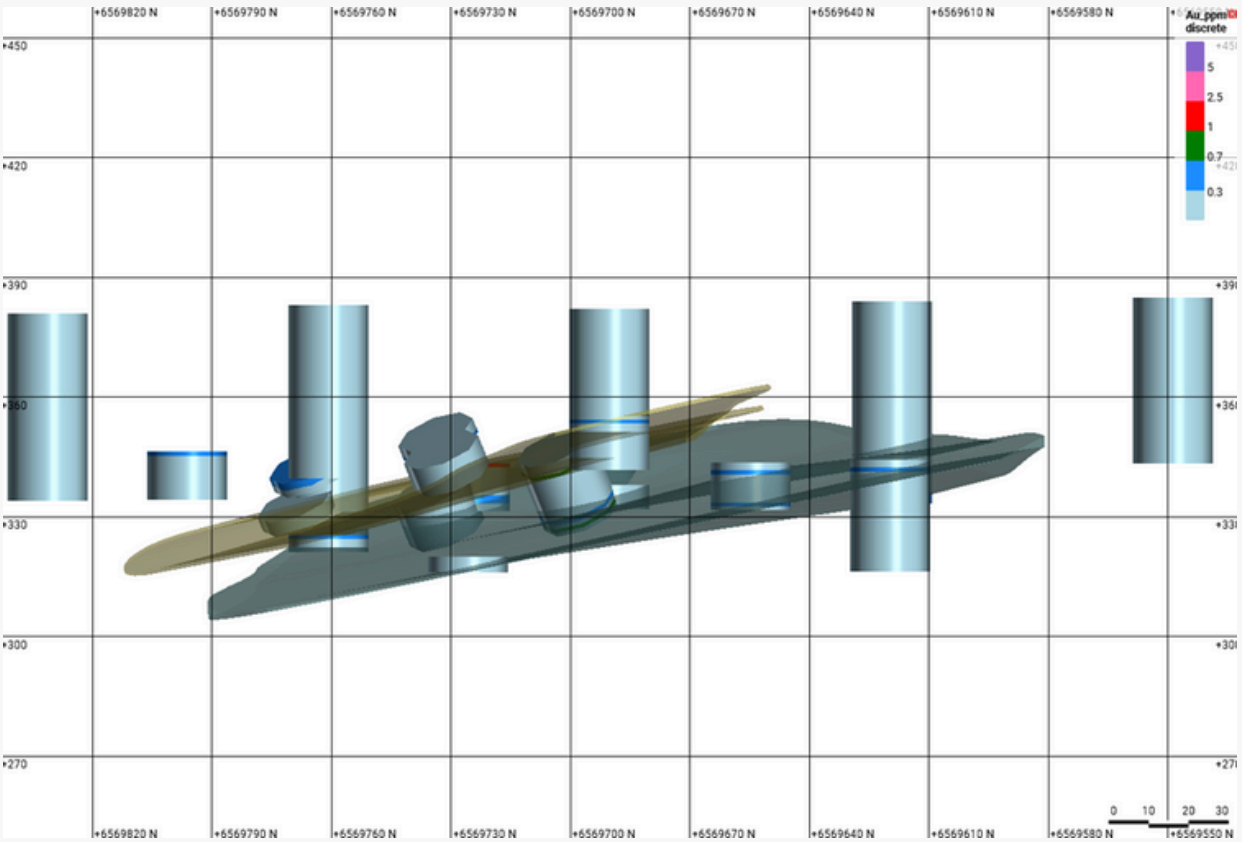


Figure 28- *East looking section of the Kess system*

Rummy

The Rummy mineralised zone consists of 4 separate interpreted shears/lodes which run in a northeast-southwest orientation.

Rummy1-3 appears to lie on the same system with Rummy 4 laying to the south, in a neighbouring parallel system.

Sporadic grade occurs in this region which could not be modelled, this zone is low confidence with no supporting geology information.

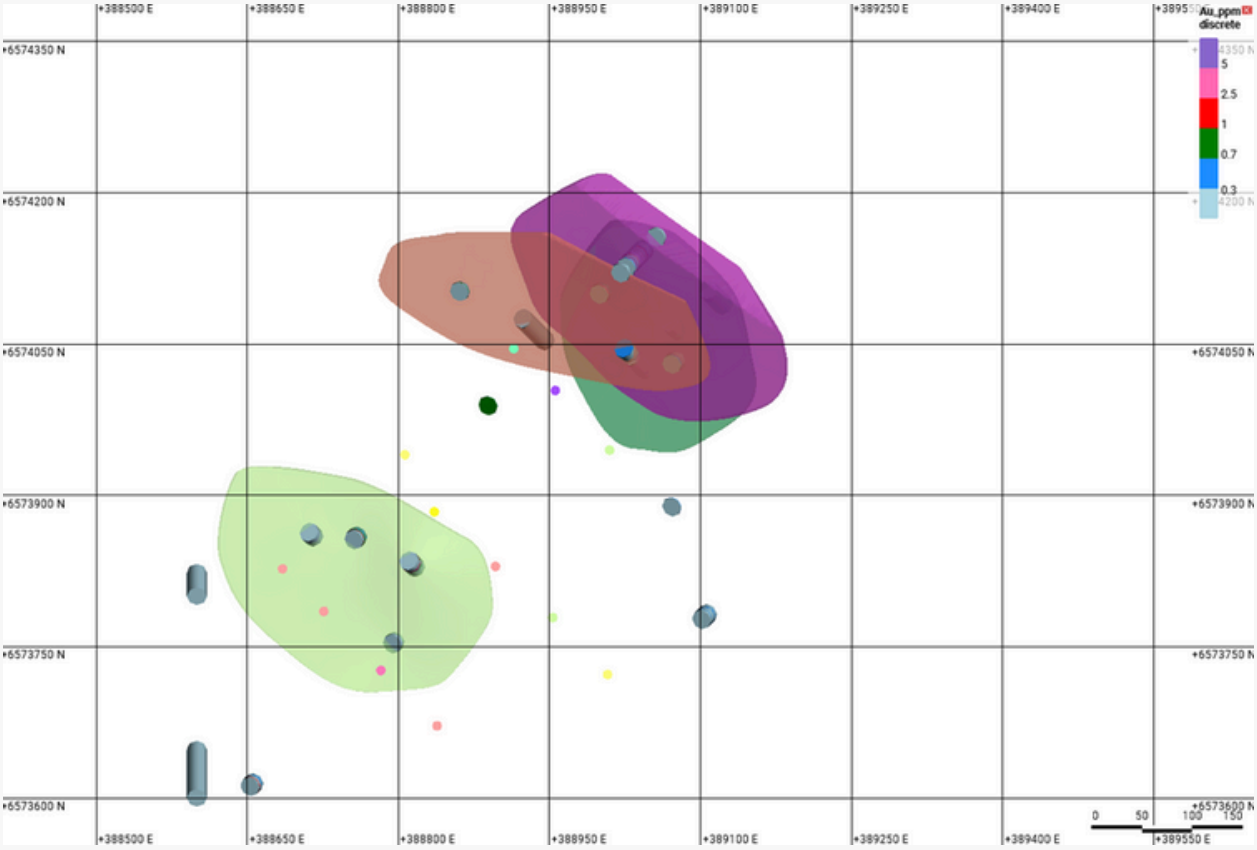


Figure 29- *Rummy Mineralisation plan view*

	Weighted Value
Count	30
Length	30.0
Mean	0.414
SD	0.795507
CV	1.92152
Variance	0.632832
Minimum	0.01
Q1	0.05
Q2	0.09
Q3	0.34
Maximum	3.75

Rummy 1 consists of 377.2k BCM, creating 829.8kt of material at a 2.2 SG. A mean drill interval grade of 0.414g/t is present within this model providing a **low confidence assumption of 11,044oz**

Figure 30- *Rummy_01 Drill Statistics*

	Weighted Value
Count	43
Length	54.0
Mean	0.271667
SD	0.448327
CV	1.65028
Variance	0.200997
Minimum	0
Q1	0.01
Q2	0.08
Q3	0.31
Maximum	1.76

Rummy 2 consists of 403.9k BCM, creating 888.6kt of material at a 2.2 SG. A mean drill interval grade of 0.27g/t is present within this model providing a **low confidence assumption of 7,713oz.**

Figure 31- *Rummy_02 Drill Statistics*

	Weighted Value
Count	5
Length	5.0
Mean	0.354
SD	0.282542
CV	0.798141
Variance	0.07983
Minimum	0.03
Q1	0.21
Q2	0.3
Q3	0.45
Maximum	0.78

Rummy 3 consists of 67.3k BCM, creating 148kt of material at a 2.2 SG. A mean drill interval grade of 0.35g/t is present within this model providing a **low confidence assumption of 1,665oz.**

Figure 32- *Rummy_03 Drill Statistics*

	Weighted Value
Count	5
Length	5.0
Mean	0.354
SD	0.282542
CV	0.798141
Variance	0.07983
Minimum	0.03
Q1	0.21
Q2	0.3
Q3	0.45
Maximum	0.78

Rummy 4 consists of 295.9k BCM, creating 650.9kt of material at a 2.2 SG. A mean drill interval grade of 1.56g/t is present within this model providing a **low confidence assumption of 32,645oz.**

Figure 33- *Rummy_04 Drill Statistics*

This would produce a total very low assumed metal figure of 53,067oz at Rummy.

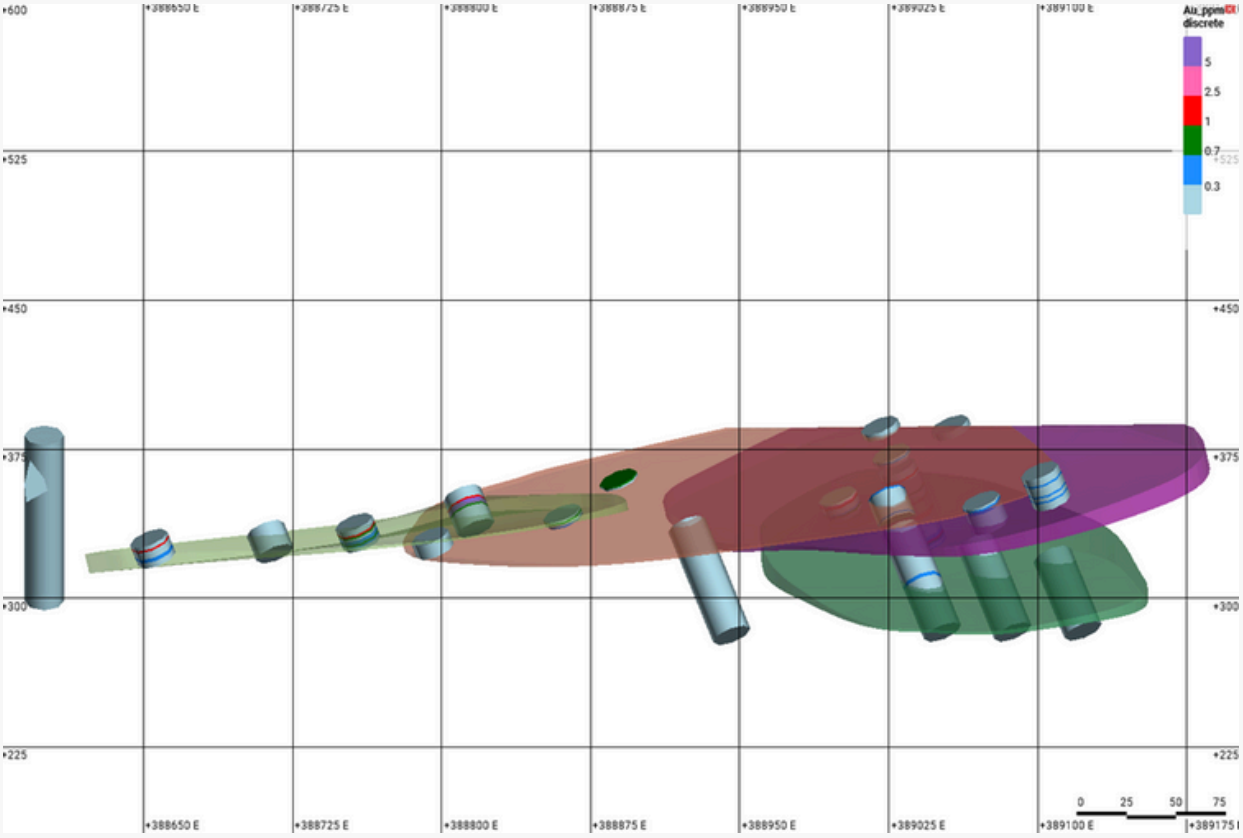


Figure 34- *Rummy Mineralisation looking North in Section view*

No solid geology or regolith model was able to be created at Rummy from the drill data. There is a high probability of smearing at Rummy with unmineralized samples not assayed, and therefor the possibility of positive bias in the drillhole composite values.

Three Emu’s

The Three Emu’s deposit area is a very shallow system, with positive association between mineralisation and a Northwest-southeast trending quartz vein.

Mineralisation is fully contained within one zone, with this zone being 5.1k BCM in size (11.3kt with a 2.2 SG).

The entire model is contained within three lines of shallow drilling with positive grade hits in all three lines. Due to this a very low 4 samples total is contained in the model, with a mean grade of 0.85g/t. **This creates a low confidence assumption of 308oz.**

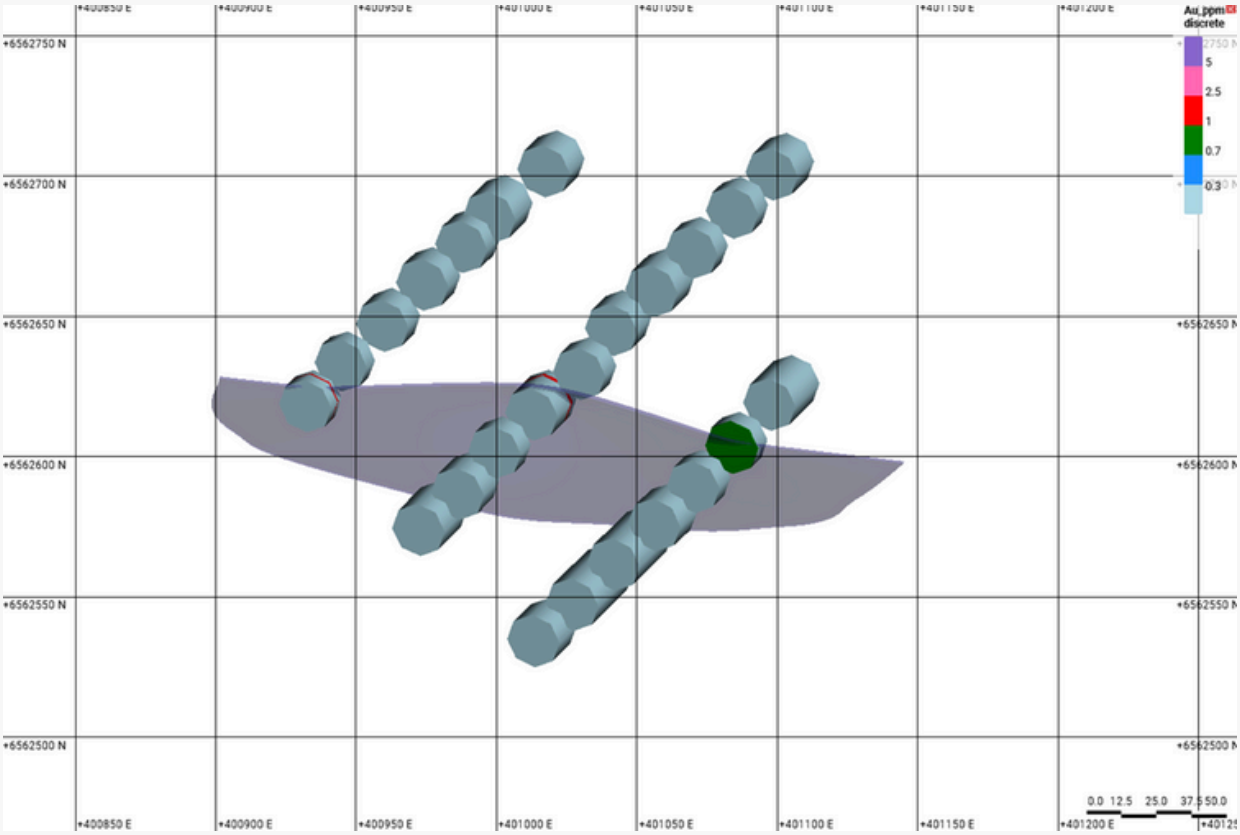


Figure 35- *Plan View of Three Emus showing only the mineralisation wireframe*

	Weighted Value
Count	4
Length	4.0
Mean	0.8525
SD	0.643655
CV	0.75502
Variance	0.414292
Minimum	0
Q1	0
Q2	0.71
Q3	1.33
Maximum	1.37

Figure 36- *Three Emu Drill Composites statistics*

The regolith model at Three Emu's shows a shallow 8-12m of Oxide, and only 18/20m depth until logging records Fresh material. Drilling has only entered the oxide/transitional mineralisation and failed to test the fresh material.

Not all zones recorded as quartz vein are mineralised.

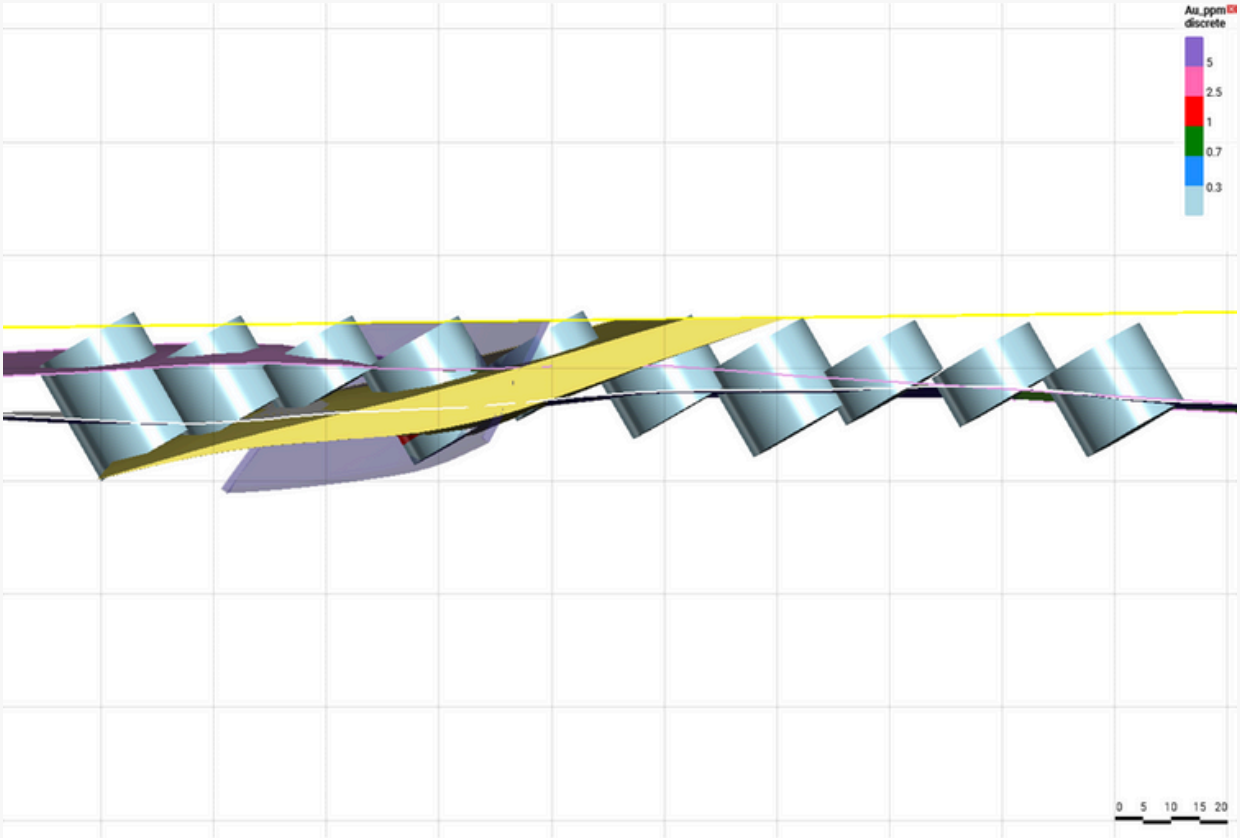


Figure 37- *Section along the central drill line of Three Emu's. Note yellow top line is surface, purple lines are changes between oxide-transitional and fresh. Yellow wireframe is Vein logging*

Kims

The Kims deposit is the un-named prospect identified above, with high density drilling recorded.

In this location two separate mineralised zones, which were relatively wide and vertical were recorded. Both of which run on Parallel lines, roughly North-northwest.

Kim 1 (smallest and eastern most) and Kim 2(western most) both appear to have a northern termination with the last lines of drilling failing to hit grade.

Kims 1 has a total volume of 207.8k BCM (457.1kt at a 2.2 SG). Drill composites at Kims_01 are relatively robust with 80 total samples. The mean grade is 0.82g/t of these intervals. **This would create a low confidence contained gold assumption of 13,520oz.**

Kims 2 has a total volume of 953k BCM being a long continuous mineralised zone. (2mt at a 2.2SG). This model has less intervals with 74 separate drill intersections. **The mean grade of these intervals at 0.49g/t producing a low confidence assumption of 31,507oz contained metal.**

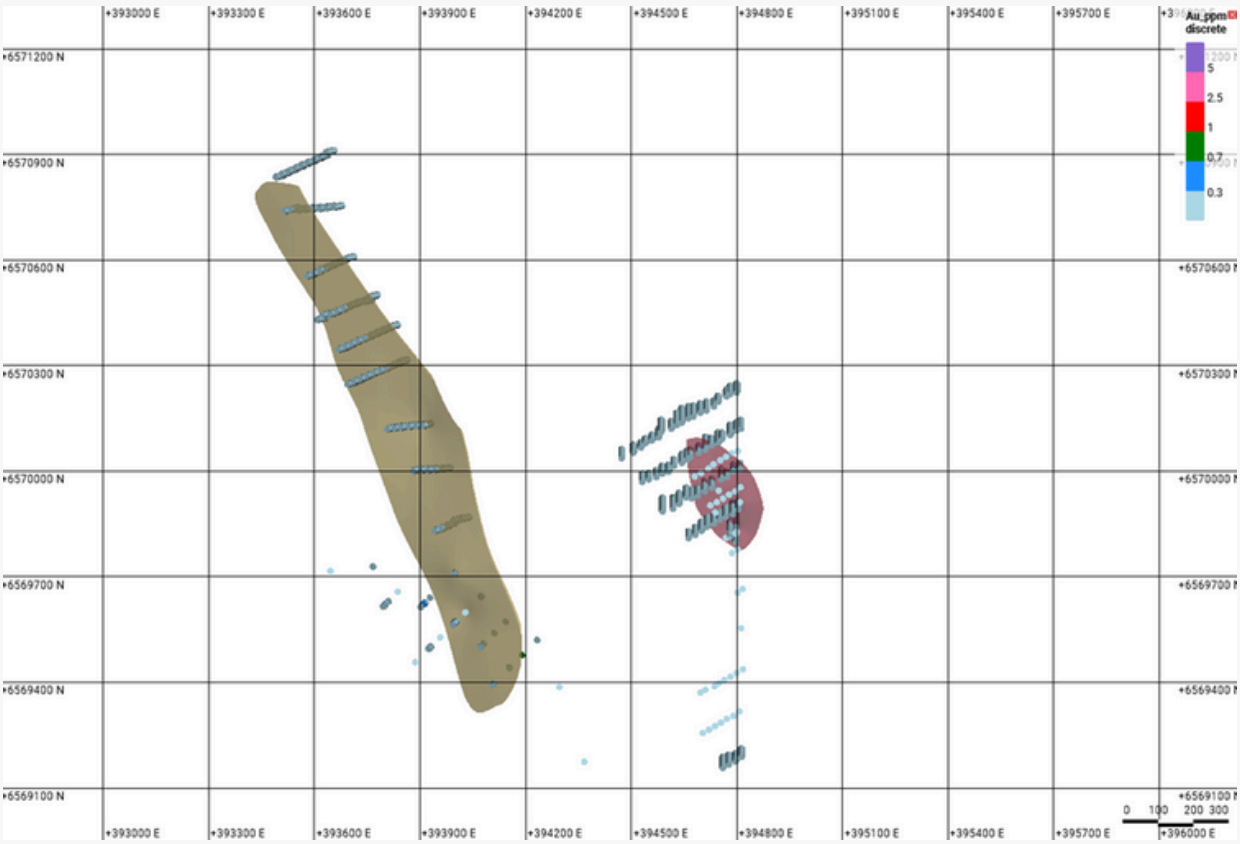


Figure 38- *Plan View of mineralisation at Kims*

	Weighted Value
Count	80
Length	114.3
Mean	0.922037
SD	3.20304
CV	3.47387
Variance	10.2595
Minimum	0
Q1	0.006
Q2	0.021
Q3	0.226
Maximum	17.627

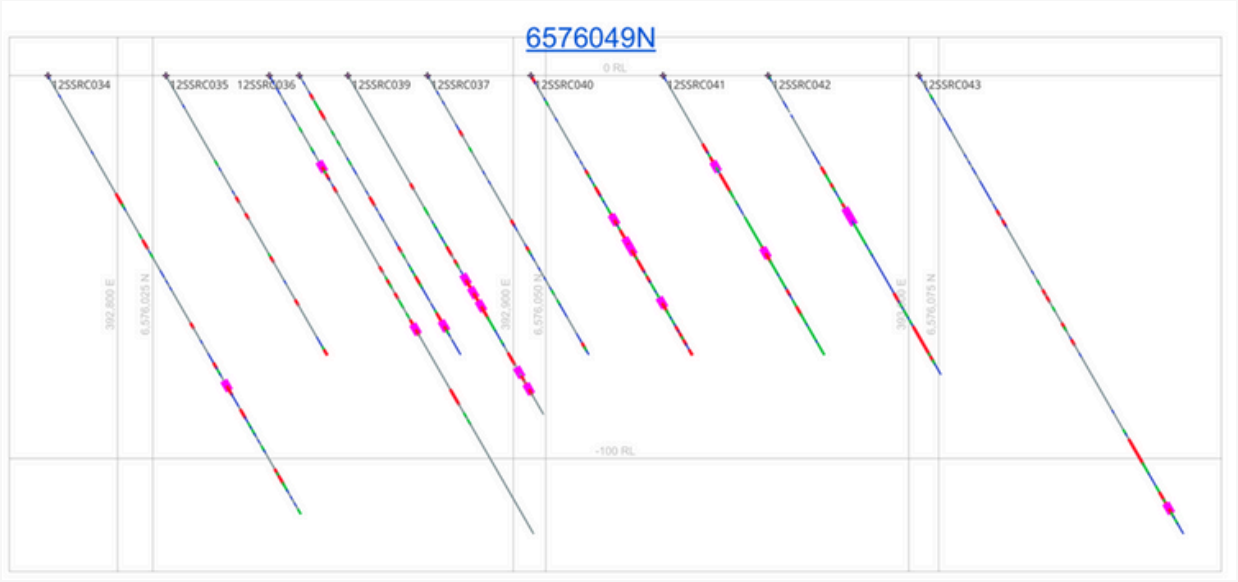
Figure 39- *Drill composites of Kims_01*

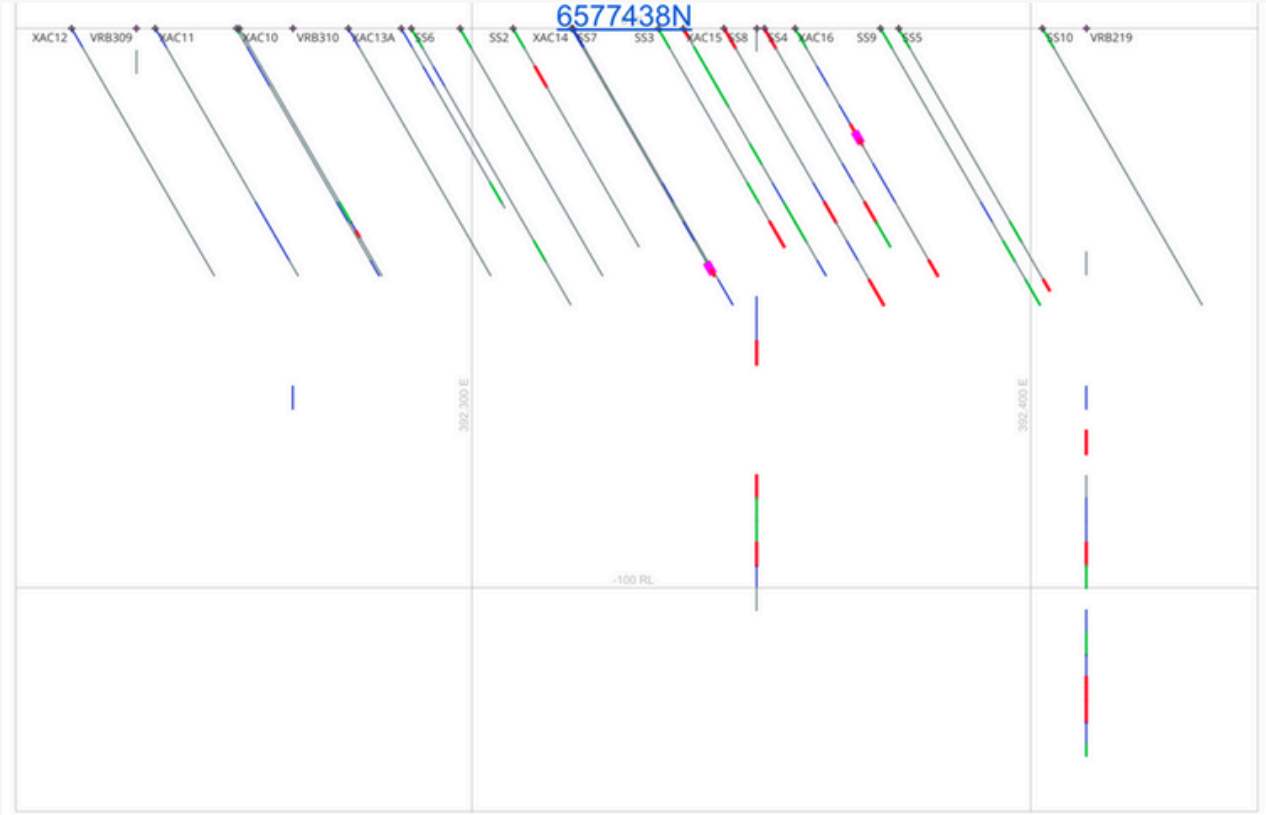
	Weighted Value
Count	74
Length	74.0
Mean	0.490405
SD	1.31805
CV	2.68767
Variance	1.73725
Minimum	0
Q1	0
Q2	0.01
Q3	0.2
Maximum	6.85

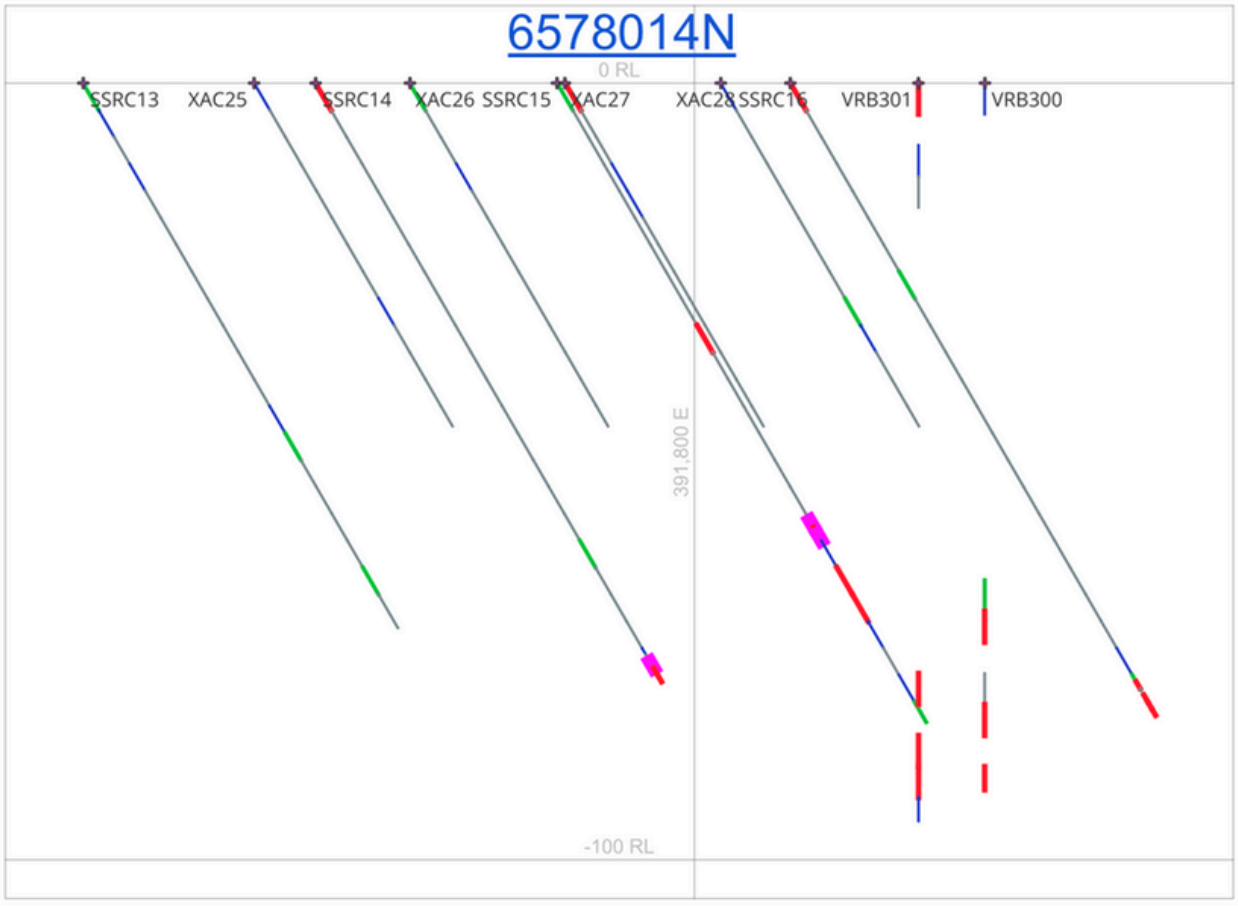
Figure 40- *Drill composites of Kims_02*

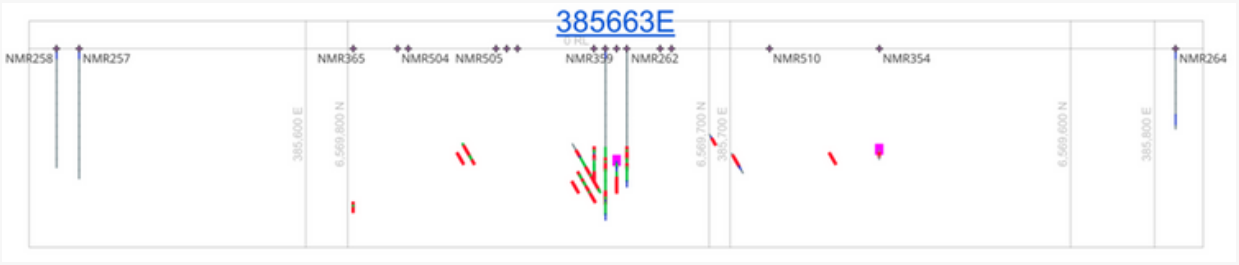
A regolith model was attempted at Kim's however a sporadic natured data set created issues and meant no representative model could be created.

Appendices: 250m wide drillhole cross-sections with trace names (top middle), relating to red traces on drilling maps (figures 10-13) and a drillhole trace legend.

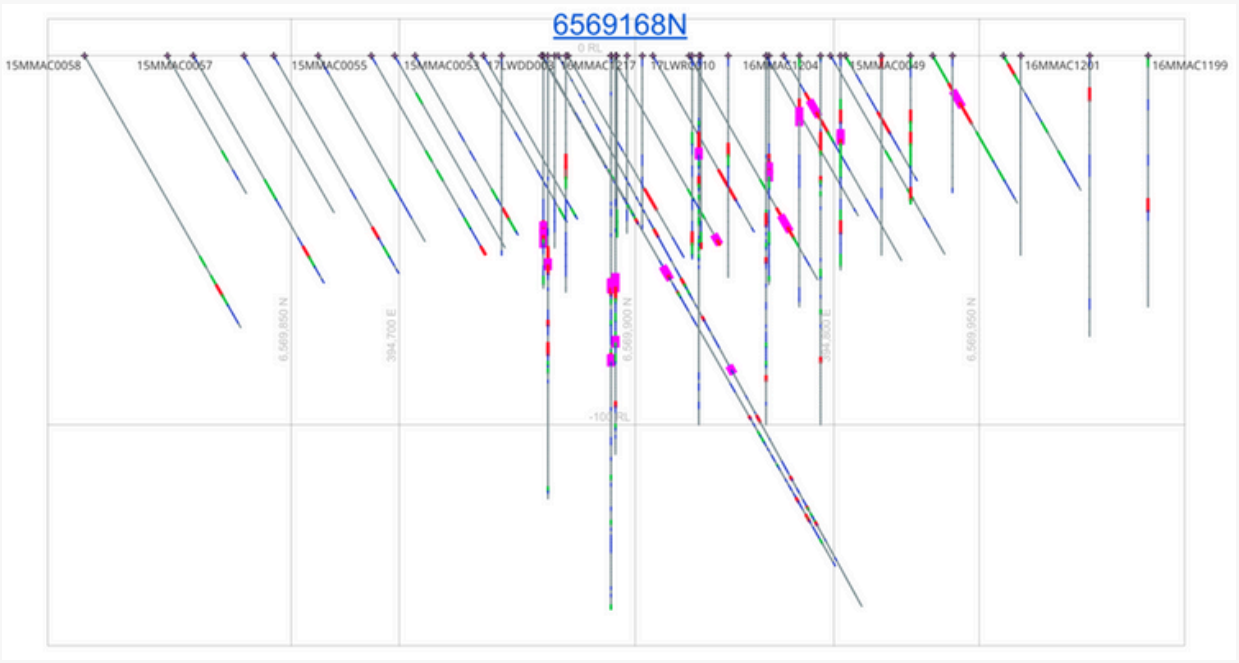


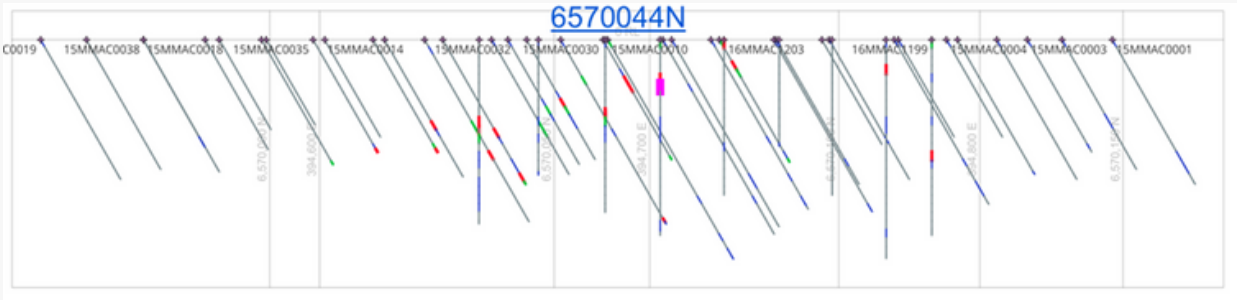

6577438N
XAC12
VRB309
XAC11
XAC10
VRB310
XAC13A
SS6
SS2
XAC14
SS7
SS3
XAC15
SS8
SS4
XAC16
SS9
SS5
SS10
VRB219
392,300 E
392,400 E
-100 RL

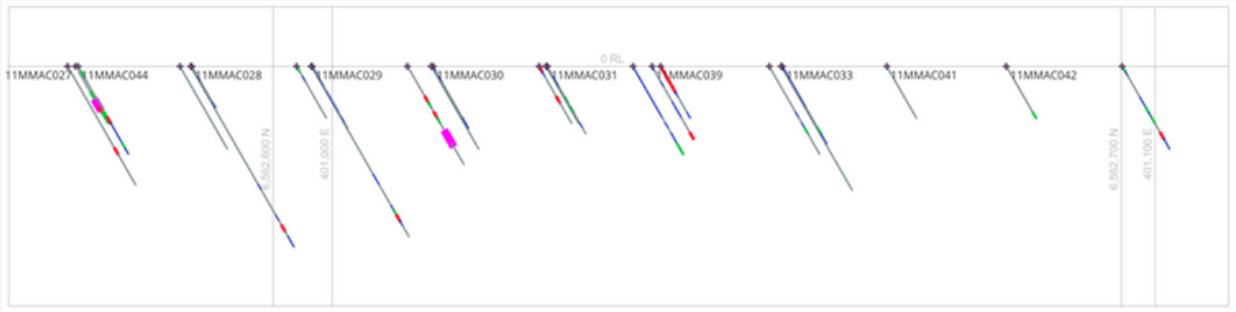

6578014N
0 RL
SSRC13
XAC25
SSRC14
XAC26
SSRC15
XAC27
XAC28
SSRC16
VRB301
VRB300
391,800 E
-100 RL


385663E
NMR258
NMR257
NMR365
NMR504
NMR505
NMR359
NMR262
NMR510
NMR354
NMR264


388843E
NMB036
NMR405
NMR409
NMR421
NMR390
NMR423
NMR441
NMR410
NMR432
NMR426
NMR427


6569168N
15MMAC0058
15MMAC0057
15MMAC0055
15MMAC0053
16MMAC1204
15MMAC0049
16MMAC1201
16MMAC1199





Drillhole Collars

Drillhole Traces

0-0.01 g/t

0.01-0.03 g/t

0.03-0.07 g/t

0.07-1 g/t

1-38.1 g/t