Lease Report

P 51 Polelle East Report

Complete Prospecting

Location Details

1:250,000 Map Sheet: GLENGARRY SG50-12

1:100,000 Map Sheet: GABANINTHA 2644

1:50,000 Map Sheet: GABANINTHA/ GNAWEEDA

Latitude: 26.73903 || Longitude: 118.61709

Easting: 660822 || Northing: 7041447 || MGA94 Zone 50

~640km NE of Perth, ~530k NW of Kalgoorlie, ~165km NE of Mt Magnet & 21km SE of Meekatharra

Encompassing live and pending tenements below:

Ten ID	Status	Size (Ha)	Granted
P 51/3286	LIVE	140.53695	14/10/2025
P 51/3287	LIVE	199.4284	14/10/2025
P 51/3310	LIVE	114.55648	14/10/2025
P 51/3311	LIVE	146.18184	14/10/2025
P 51/3312	LIVE	151.19324	14/10/2025
P 51/3376	PENDING	197.17	TBA

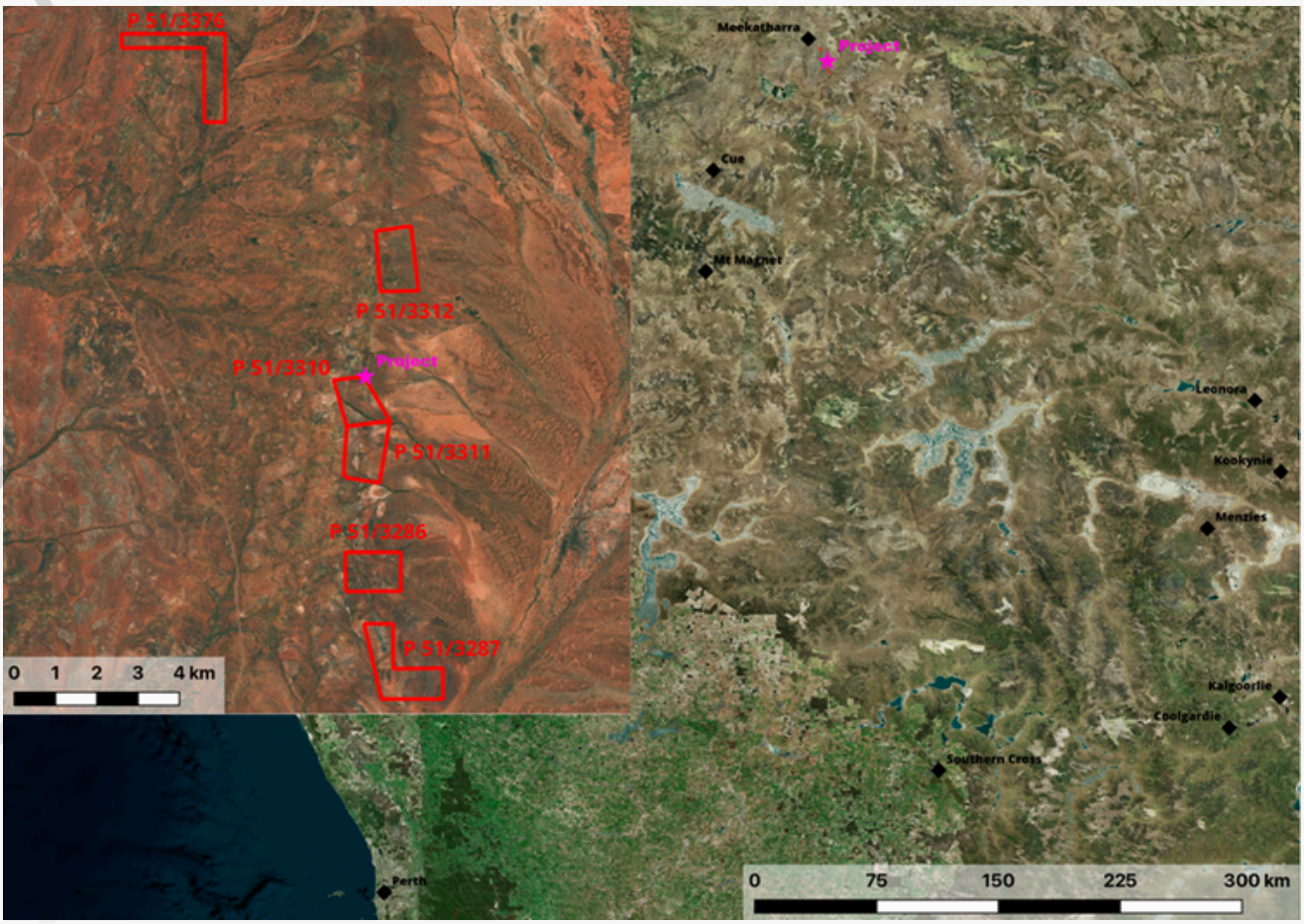


Figure 1 - The Location of the tenement

Overview

The Polelle East project contains prospecting (P) tenements that cover an approximate **948** hectares of fertile/ prospective ground within a known gold mineralisation area of the West Australian Eastern Goldfields. The project contains a broader interbedded sequence of a mafic extrusive, felsic volcanic and sedimentary greenstones with an ultramafic intrusive and banded iron formations and Proterozoic dykes within.

The project is situated within the Meekatharra Domain of the Archean Yilgarn Craton and within the immediate vicinity of the project (max 162 km), JORC compliant resource estimates claim over **11.8 Moz of Au**. This includes Westgold's Meekatharra mining hub, Ramelius Resources Cue operations and Great Bolder Resources Side Well project.

The tenement entirely comprises of Archean greenstones, the geological units which host primary mineralisation within the Western Australian Goldfields. Structural and geological interpretations of the tenements underlying geology confirm its prospectivity for primary (in-situ) gold mineralisation along with alluvial nugget mineralisation. The greenstones are either exposed at surface or under minimal soil/cover.

The project has undergone early-stage modern exploration, mainly focusing on database reviews & desktop studies with some surface sampling and drilling. The project shows evidence of historical dry-blowing operations and is on trend with historical workings. The project has had a recorded 164 surface samples, with max Au intercepts of 0.207 ppm Au. The project has 428 drillholes drilled for a total of **5,766** drill-metres. The highest recorded drillhole intercepts include **1m @ 4.23 g/t and 6m @ 1.2 g/t Au.** The total estimated value of surface sampling data is $2,950 Aud and the estimated drilling value is significant and over **$105,000**, the total historical data provided on purchase of the project will therefore approximate to **$108,000** value.

The tenement lies within the Eastern Limb of the Polelle Syncline, a primary fluid source for nearby mineralisation, and is **cross-cut by a NS striking shear zone** which has proximal historic workings and hosts Great Bolder Resources **668 koz** Side Well Project. The eastern limb of the Polelle syncline is **significantly under-explored** compared to its western counterpart, with the western limb hosting the mineralisation which has generated Meekatharra to be an **endowed gold camp**.

Regional Geology

This project lies within the Yilgarn craton, a large crustal province of the Archean Eon. The Yilgarn Craton is the largest Archean craton in Australia, covering an area of more than 650,000 km² across the interior of Western Australia. Formed predominantly between 3.05 and 2.62 billion years ago, it is composed of granite-greenstone terranes that preserve a long history of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive processes. The craton records extensive greenstone belt development alongside large volumes of granitoid emplacement, making it one of the most mineral-endowed regions on Earth. These granite-greenstone belts are characterised by mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks, banded iron formations, felsic volcanics, and younger intrusive events, many of which are associated with world-class gold and base metal mineralisation.

Geologically, the Yilgarn Craton is divided into several terranes, including the Narryer, Kalgoorlie, Kurnalpi, and Youanmi Terranes. Each terrane is further subdivided into domains that represent distinct structural and stratigraphic packages. The Youanmi Terrane, which underlies much of the northern Yilgarn, is separated into the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains. The Murchison Domain is particularly well known for its thick successions of greenstones, extensive granitoid intrusions, and the emplacement of large layered mafic–ultramafic complexes. These intrusions, including Windimurra, Narndee, and Youanmi, are interpreted to represent repeated pulses of mantle-derived magma and are important hosts for vanadium-rich magnetite, Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides, and gold mineralisation.

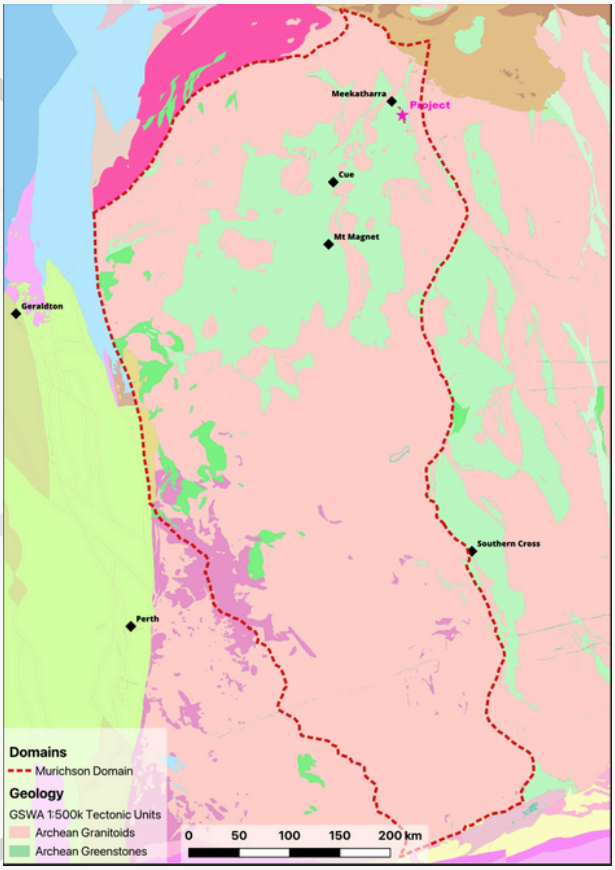


Figure 2 - 1:500,000 interpreted bedrock geology of the Murchison Domain

This project lies within the Murchison domain of the Yilgarn craton. Much of the bedrock of this area is obscured by younger cover, but regional mapping, geophysics, and limited outcrop exposures confirm the presence of Archean basalts, gabbros, ultramafic cumulates, BIF, and granitoids. This regional setting highlights the importance of the Murchison Domain as both a geological and economic cornerstone of the northern Yilgarn Craton.

Local Geology

The project comprises of interbedded series of mafic, ultramafic, felsic and sedimentary greenstones of the Murchison Domain, the major geological groups that that the project comprise of include the: 1) Meekatharra Formation, an older geological event that mainly comprised of paleo-oceanic sea-floor basement volcanism, 2) Singelton Formation, also being oceanic basement volcanism, 3) Yalogina Formation sedimentary deposition, with extrusive felsic rhyolite volcanism along with quartzite/ siltstone/ banded iron formations (BIF), 4) Jungar Suite and further granitic intrusive magmatism, all aforementioned magmatism was emplaced within the Archean/ Mesoarchean Eons before finally 5) Proterozoic Dolerite intrusive magmatism cross-cutting the sequence E-W.

Originally the Greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton were emplaced within a paleo sea-floor setting, with recurring events of Mafic, Ultramafic and Felsic volcanism on flat dipping beds. Strong tectonic forces throughout the Archean Eon (and further eons) along with the emplacement of Mesoarchean granitic intrusions have subsequently overturned, folded and sheared these flat-dipping orebodies to now be overturned in repeating series of (generally) N-S striking, steeply dipping & metamorphosed greenstones. General metamorphism of Murchison Domain greenstones is between Greenschist-Amphibolite facies metamorphism, with varying degrees of metamorphism regionally.

Beginning in tenement P 51/3376, the geology comprises of a weakly foliated, komatiitic basalt of the Lordy Basalt group (Meekatharra Formation) to the west. A then repeating series (~250m widths) of Yalogina Formation BIF's (with minor jasper, chert and shale) and felsic volcaniclastic rhyolites/sandstones take up the east (and majority) of the tenement. The Yalogina Formation sediments are deeply weathered, with local kaolinization (clay alteration). All the tenements of the project are located within the eastern limb of the Polelle Syncline, the major structural feature of the region, with tenement P 51/3376 being closest to the axis of the fold. A large NE-SW striking fault crosscuts the south of this tenement.

Tenement P 51/3312 comprises of ~200m bands of NNE-SSW striking, Meekatharra Formation basalts to the west, followed by the same Yalognia formation volcaniclastics and then an undivided, Youanmi Terrane mafic schist to the east. This schist is likely the result of stronger metamorphism of Meekatharra Formation mafics, although it

also contains small, regional BIF's and cherts. A regionally dominant N-S striking shear zone is found between the contact of the felsics and mafic schist, being one of the dominant shear zones throughout the Meekatharra region.

Tenements P 51/3310-11/3286 comprise of a 500m wide spinifex textured basalt from the Singelton Formation to the west, where spinifex texturing indicates slower cooling and therefore deposition deep below the paleo seafloor, then a ~150m wide N-S striking instance of the Meekatharra Basalt again before an 80m wide undivided ultramafic intrusive, likely a pyroxenite/ gabbro. Between the ultramafic unit and the following units, the same shear across P 51/3312 lies, still in a N-S strike. The same repeating mafic schist then appears along with an Amphibolite facies Basalt, once again showing stronger metamorphism on the eastern side of the shear. Immediately NE/SE of tenement P 51/3311, two biotite bearing meta-monzogranites of the Jungar Suite (2,645 ma) have been intruded in granitic plutons 500m wide. With the main source of mineralisation throughout the Murchison Domain being through granitic-driven orogeny, these intrusions hold strong plausibility of emplacing mineral-rich hydrothermal fluids onto the project.

Within the southernmost tenement P 51/3287, a large NE-SW striking fault (outside of the tenement) terminates/ offsets the ultramafic unit, so only the same Singelton Formation spinifex basalt (with now regional pillowing) occurs to the west, with the Mafic Schist to the east. A small (~400m wide) komatiitic basalt (Lordy Basalt Member) with a strong spinifex texture intruded within the south of the tenement between the contact of the aforementioned units. Once again, the Mafic Schist displays instances of small bands of shale/ siltstone. Two NW-SE faults are present across the tenement, splaying off the main fault that offsets the ultramafic unit to the north.

Further, all the tenements bar P 51/3376 has been cross-cut by E-W striking, thin (20-50m wide) Dolerite Dykes (intermediate in composition) from associated dolerite dyke swarms of the Proterozoic Eon.

Murchison Domain Greenstones were originally emplaced in semi-arid paleoclimates and underwent the majority of their weathering in these climates. These climates are indicative of seasonal meteoric/ groundwater level changes, which promotes 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 tenement will be provided for use in WAMEX reporting/ further exploration.

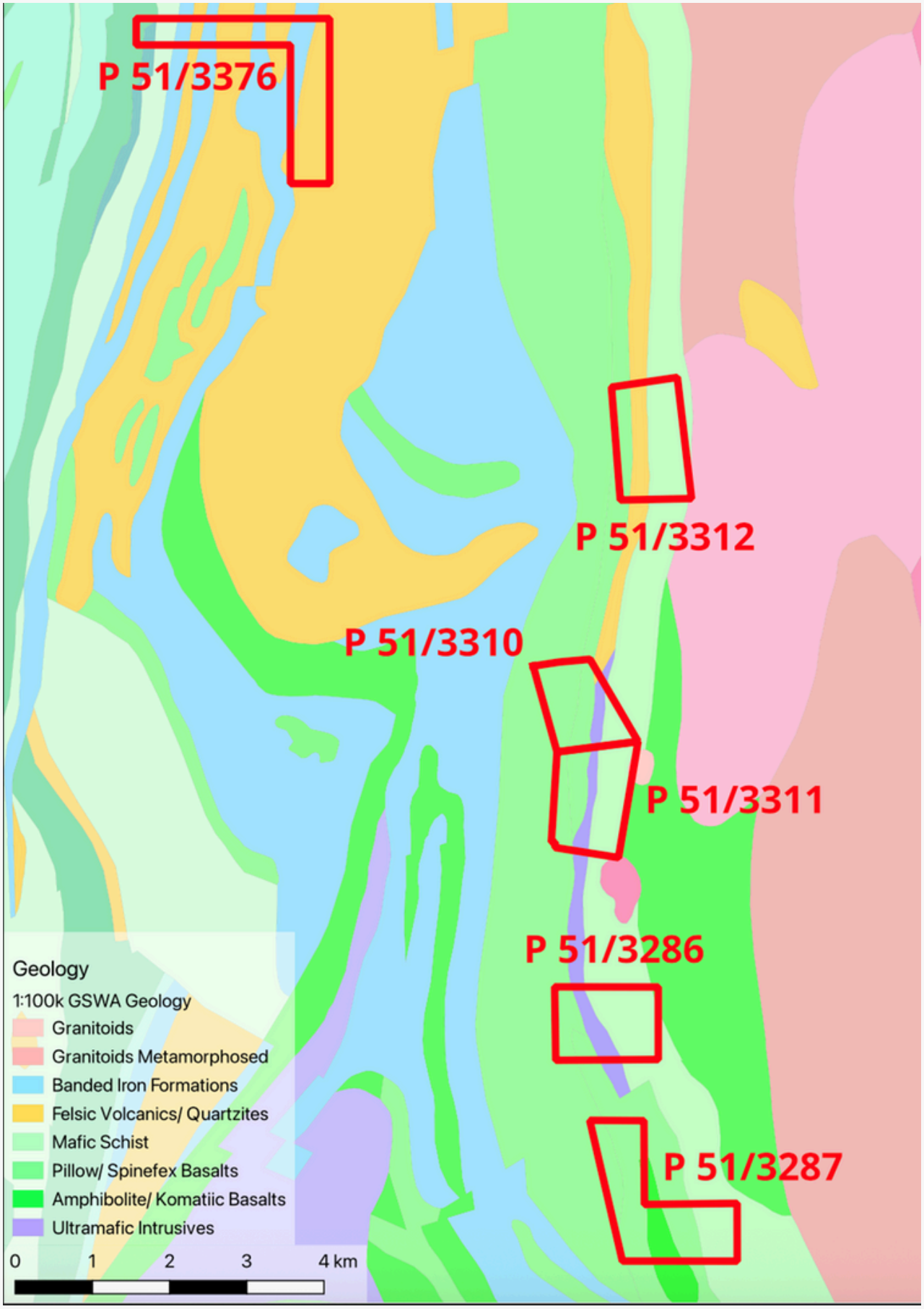


Figure 3 - GSWA 1:100k interpreted bedrock geology of the project.

Known Mineralisation Locally

The project is surrounded by several operating and advanced gold projects within the Murichson Domain, reflecting a highly mineralized corridor of the Greenstone belt.

The project is located within the immediate vicinity to Great Boulder Resources Side Well project, Great Bolder Resources is actively exploring the Eastern Limb of the Polelle Syncline (shared with the project), with significant mineralization identified along the Western Limb of the syncline, Great Bolder's Side Well project boasts a mineral resource of 668 koz Au @ 2.8 g/t, with prospects such as Mulga Bill, Ironbark Loaded Dog and Saltbush. notably, these prospects are on the same structural trend as this project.

Approximately 52km N of the tenements lies Meeka Metals' Murchison gold project. This project comprises of three mines: Andy Well, Turnberry and St. Anne's. Andy Well is Meeka Metals' flagship mine, consisting of an existing decline to ~500m below surface, and production beginning in Sept 2025 quarter. The most recent mineral resource estimate for Andy well claims 1.8Mt @ 8.6 g/t for 505 koz Au. Production began at Turnberry central and south open pits in FY25, and the development of underground mining is planned to commence in FY27 from the bottom of stage 1 open pits. The most recent JORC-compliant mineral resource estimate for Turnberry claims 10.7Mt @ 2.0g/t for 690koz Au. St. Anne's is located ~3.5km S from Turnberry Central, and is planned to commence production in FY26. The MRE for St. Anne's claims 400kt @ 3.1 g/t for 40koz Au. In total, Meeka Metals' Murchison operations has a JORC-compliant MRE claiming 12.9Mt @ 3.0g/t for 1,235 koz Au.

New Murchison Gold's Crown Prince operations are located approximately 40km NW of the tenement package. Production began at crown prince in June 2025, trucking ore to Westgold's Big Bell operations for processing. For the month of November, NMG reported production of 67,199 dry tonnes of ore @ 3.69g/t for ~7,630 oz Au. The most recent JORC-compliant MRE for NMG's Crown Prince operations claims 2.2Mt @ 3.9g/t for 279koz Au.

Westgold Resources' Bluebird mine is located approximately 20 km W of the tenements. Bluebird is an underground mine supported by two declines, and is currently undergoing expansion into the South Junction lodes, which historically have produced over 1Moz from open pit operations. The most recent MRE for the bluebird mine claims 10.705 Mt

@ 2.79 g/t for 960 koz Au.

Westgold Resources' Triton and South Emu mines are located approximately 52km SW from the tenements. This is a historic mining area with previous underground operations concluding in the 1940's, before an open pit was developed in the 1990's by Metana Minerals. Westgold began mining at South Emu in 2018, before commencing stoping at Triton North in 2021. The most recent JORC-compliant MRE for Westgold's combined Reedy's operations claims 12.396 Mt @ 2.52 g/t for 1,004 koz Au.

Westgold also owns the historic Big Bell and Great Fingall mines as part of their Cue operations. Big Bell is located approximately 115km SW of the tenements, and is Westgold's largest underground gold mine, with a 16-year mine life, and having produced over three million ounces of gold historically. The most recent JORC-compliant MRE for Big bell claims 24.36 Mt @ 3.01 g/t for 2.36 Moz Au. Great Fingall is located approximately 107km SW of the tenement, near the town of Cue. Great Fingall has historically been a producer of high-grade gold ore containing over 1.2 Moz Au. The most recent JORC-compliant MRE for the Day dawn mining area which includes Great Fingall claims 6.17 Mt @ 4.47 g/t for 887 koz Au.

162km SW of the tenement lies Ramelius Resources' Mount Magnet operations. These operations feature multiple open-pit and underground mines, which have produced over 1.4Moz Au since their acquisition in 2010. The most recent combined Mineral resource for their Mount Magnet operations features 82 Mt @ 1.6g/t for 4.2Moz Au.

128km SW of these tenements lies Ramelius Resources' Cue operations. This area has been acquired through Ramelius' acquisition of Musgrave minerals in September 2023, and includes both Moyagee and Tuckabianna-Eelya trends. Open pit mining commenced at Moyagee through the Break of Day open cut mine in July 2024, while Tuckabianna remains an exploration project. The JORC-compliant mineral resource estimate for Ramelius' Cue operations claims 12.3Mt @ 2.6g/t for 927 koz Au.

Previous Exploration

Gold was discovered in Meekatharra in 1985, Exploration within the project area has been mainly limited to database reviews and target generation with some follow-up rock-chip sampling and drilling.

A review of historic WAMEX reports for the region has been culminated below, it is to be noted, not all of the work has been conducted within the project and is to be used as a guide to the level of exploration already committed within the area. All copies of WAMEX reports collected will be provided in a data package on project sale, to aid in further investigation.

Doray Minerals LTD – 1995-2015: Database review, Target generation.
Mines and Resources Australia PTY LTD – 1998-99: Database review, Target generation, stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, geological mapping, RAB Drilling.
St Barbarra Mines – 2000-01: Database review, Target generation, Landsat imagery, AC drilling
Accent Resources – 2008-09: Database review, Target generation, regional aeromag interpretation, ground magnetics traverses.
Silver Swan Group – 2011-12: Database review, Target generation, geophysical surveys, FLEM surveys
Dragon Energy – 2012-13: Database review, Target generation, soil sampling.
Sunrise Minerals Australia PTY LTD – 2014-15: Database review, Target generation, aeromagnetic survey review, rock chip sampling.
Yilgarn Exploration Ventures PTY LTD – 2018: Government co-funded AC, RC, DD drilling.

Identified Au Targets (Prospects)

Multiple occurrences of mineralisation are recorded across the major NS structure striking through the project. All within close proximity of the project boundaries. These mineral occurrences range from historic mineshafts – to drilled projects to importantly, JORC compliant +100 koz resources. Evidence of dry blowing is also present within the project, confirming alluvial/ free gold from surface.

The eastern limb of the Polelle Syncline is significantly under explored, especially compared to the western limb, which has had significant modern exploration and hosts millions of ounces in resources (Mainly held through Westgold Resoruces an S&P ASX200 listed company). Unlike the western limb, the eastern limb of this syncline is under a small layer of cover and hence, the level of exploration is lower.

Great Bolder Resources (also ASX listed), has completed the majority of modern exploration within the eastern limb of the Polelle Syncline, its exploration has been rewarded in success, with a now 668 koz JORC compliant resource @ 2.2g/t. The company covers 150km2 of the syncline limb to north of the project. Importantly, their measured resources in Mulga Bill (568 koz with a max drillhole intercept of 3,451g/t) and Ironbark (100 koz) are located across the same NS shear zone as within the project, with no observable geological feature which could hypothetically sterilise mineralisation to the south.

Along with modern exploration, three series of historic, sub-surface workings are located along this NS structure, these include the Tal Val series of workings, with examples of drilling from the late 1980's recording 6m @ 2.2 g/t. New Australia Workings, with recorded ore production of over 500oz (including dollied ore at 270 g/t) and the Bourkes Find workings, with 1980's drilling up to 3m @ 44.27 g/t. Interestingly, inside P 51/3311, GWSA records have a dry blow operation also named Borukes Find and are potentially related to the working. Unfortunately, no records of production can be obtained from the dry blowing.

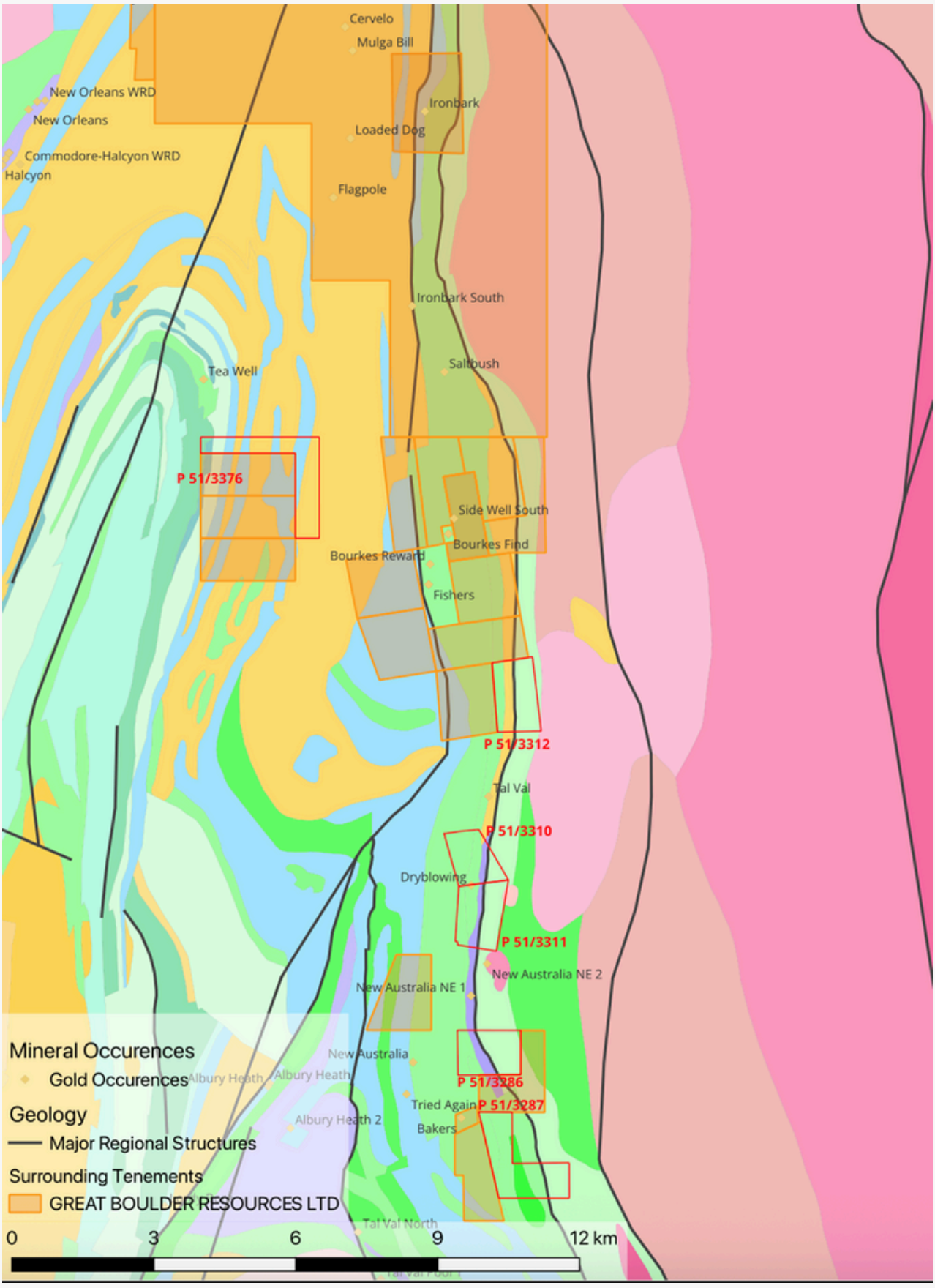


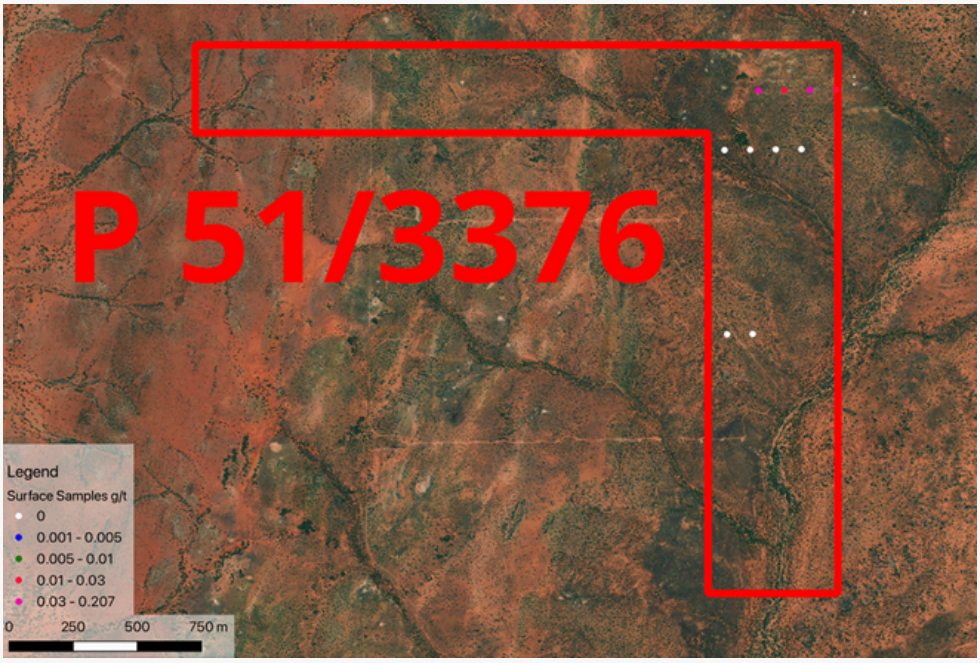
Figure 4 -
Prospects recorded along the NS structure

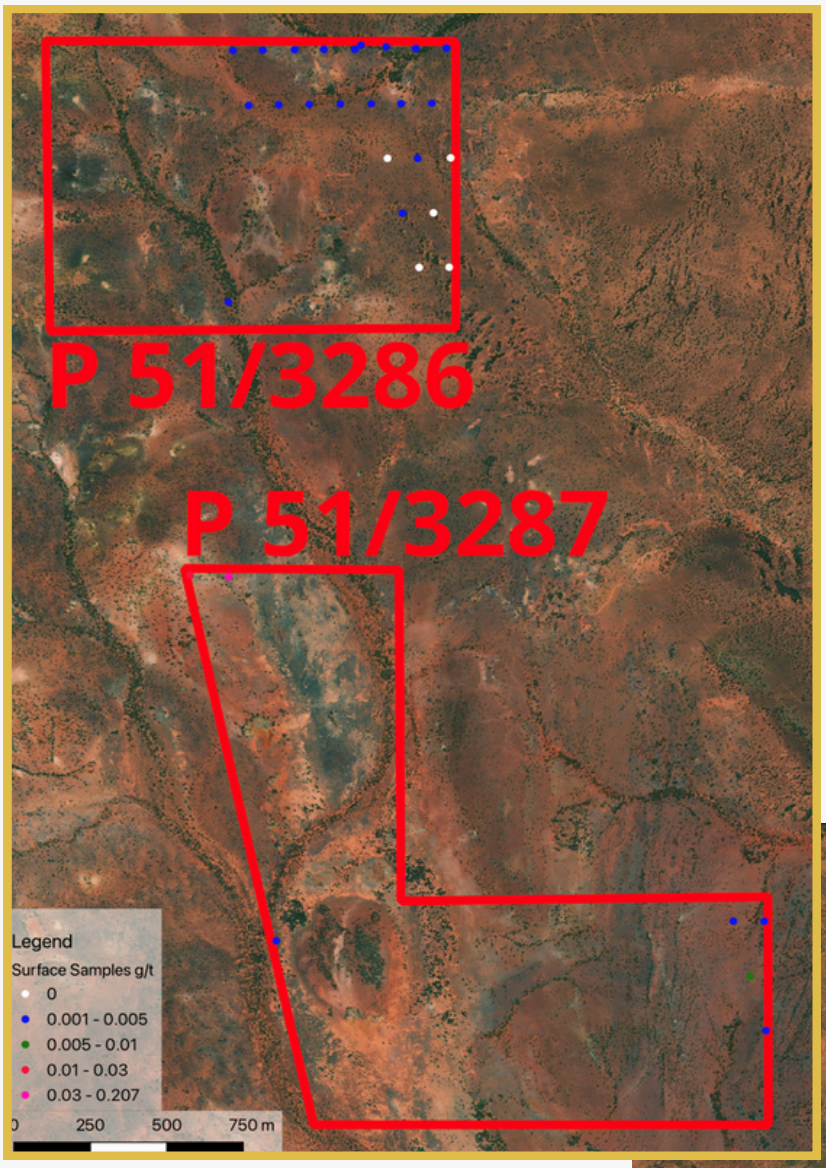
Geochemical Surface Sampling Data

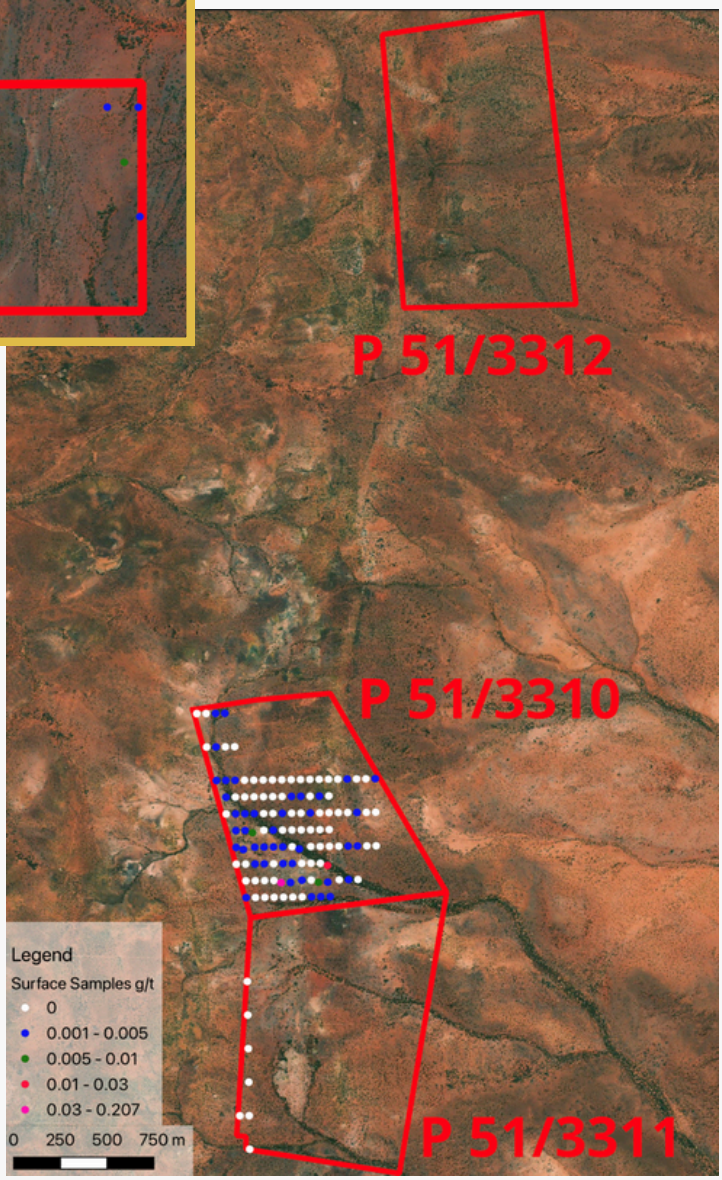
Within the project, multiple historic surface sampling campaigns have been conducted by 5 companies. These programs assess and sample geological points of interest on-surface and can be instrumental in generating prospective targets. Within the tenement three types of surface sampling campaigns have been conducted which are Soil Auger Sampling – where soil is assayed for gold/ pathfinder elements to generate targets, Stream Sediment Sampling, where sediments collected within waterways are assayed to see background grades from surrounding weathered materials and Drillhole Spoil Sampling, where historical drillholes (where spoils remain and are not rehabbed) are assayed for different minerals than original drilling assayed (gold in this instance).

A total of 164 surface samples cover the tenement, with 155 soil auger samples, 4 drillhole spoil samples and 5 stream sediment samples. The highest assay grade returned 0.207 ppm Au, with the closest other samples being 0.064, 0.047, 0.043 and 0.029 ppm. Data is currently too-little to generate thorough prospective target maps, although an elevated trend can be seen within the SW corner of P51/3310 (more data required). Individual samples with anomalous pathfinders can also be visited on-field for further analysis. The highest grades within the project can be found in the NE corner of P51/3376 and require follow-up investigation.

Rough estimations for the cost of (recorded) surface sampling (as of 2025) would be over $2,950 dollars, assuming $18 per sample. Please note this is a conservative estimate and doesn't even take into account geological consulting/ interpretation time. A compiled spreadsheet with all Au surface sampling along with soil geochemistry collar maps will be provided after completion of purchase of the project.







Figures 5 -
Soil sampling data
(values for Au)

Drilling Data

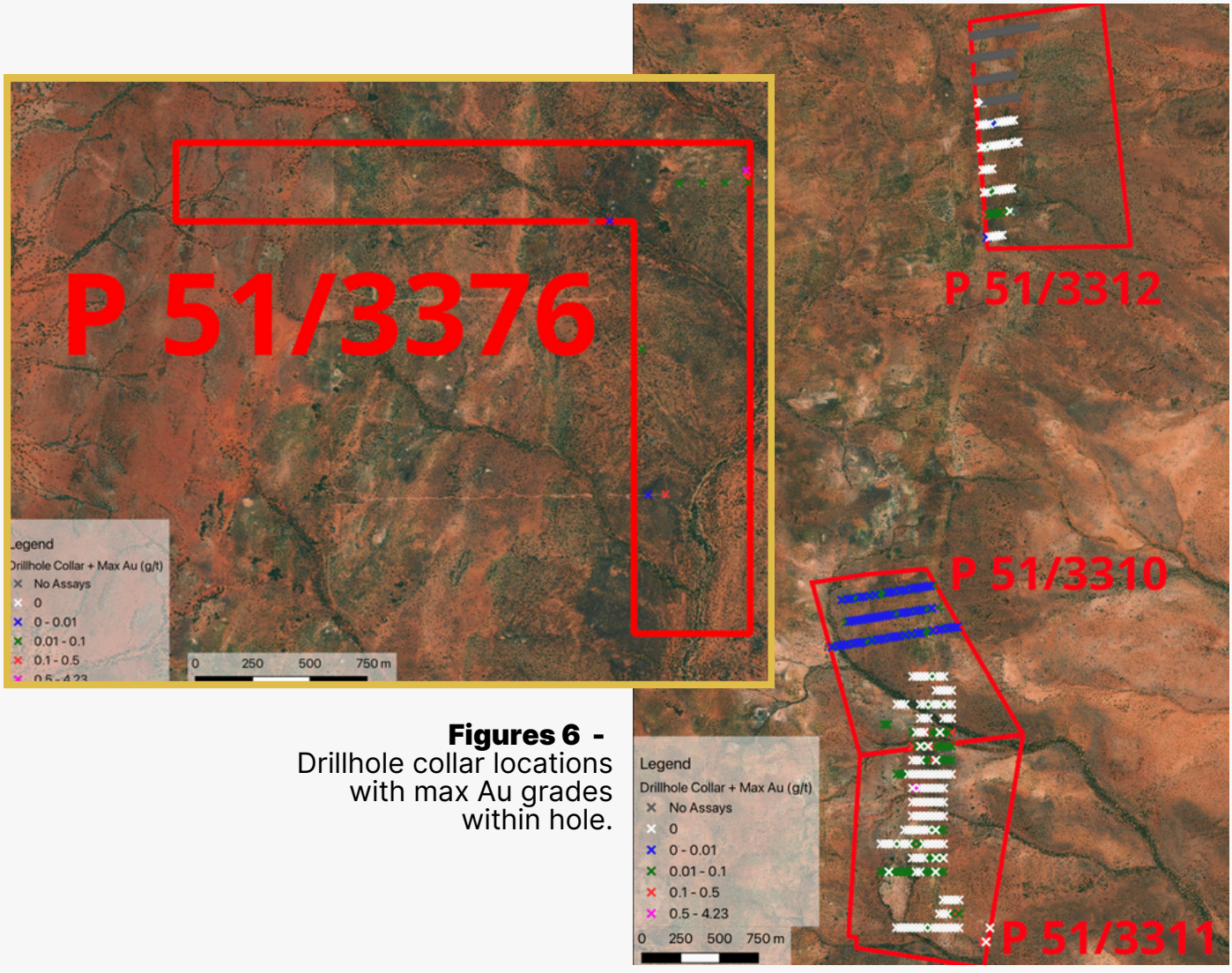
The project has underwent significant shallow-surface drilling from multiple drilling campaigns by 5 companies. Drillhole programs can sample deep-below the surface and are instrumental in discovering primary gold deposits, (gold hosted in-situ within fresh-rock). Drilling can be drilled in multiple orientations to multiple depths and along with being used to identify primary mineralisation can be used to probe for anomalous background levels of mineralisation/ anomalous geological features to generate follow up targets. Initial exploration drilling is generally drilled by Rotary-Air-Blast (RAB) or Air-Core (AC) drilling, which are quicker and cheaper but less efficient in capturing geological data where follow-up drilling is generally completed by Reverse Circulation (RC) or Diamond Core (DD) drilling, which is lot more expensive but provides premium geological data.

A total of 428 drillholes have been drilled across the project for a total of 5,766 drillhole metres. 414 of these holes are RAB, 10 are AC and 4 are recoded as “unknown”. A total of 1,093 Au assays have been recorded across the project with further amounts of pathfinder/ nickel exploration assays. Unfortunately, 65 RAB drillholes assay data was un-recoverable, meaning assays are missing for 388m. The RAB holes drilled over the project were all shallow-surface drilling, drilling on average – up to 10m depth vertically, to probe for anomalous “background” grades to warrant further drilling. The highest intercepts for the projects RAB drilling include 1m @ 4.23 g/t and 6m @ 1.2 g/t, assaying was not always broken into 1m intervals and subject to rig-side geological calls, with sometimes sampling being combined (composite) for long intersections, which leaves the possibility, thin – high grade anomalies being diluted with waste.

The AC holes were drilled at significantly further depths but significantly deeper, with +100m drillholes, confirming the deep weathering profile of the project, where AC drillholes usually do not reach such depths within the Murichson. Drillholes were angled to intersect regional structural trends, but returned less success, with the highest grades returning 4m @ 0.682 g/t and 4m @ 0.588, once again sampling was done in 4m composites and minimal follow-up drilling/ re-assaying has been conduced. Overall across the project, drillhole spacing is loosely-spaced and doesn’t penetrate to significant depths, further drilling is highly recommended to investigate historical drilling anomalies. A table of significant drilling intercepts can be found below.

Rough estimations for the cost of drilling (as of 2025) would be over $105,000 dollars, assuming $18 per sample (not including pathfinder element assays) and $15 per RAB/AC drill metre. Please note this is a conservative estimate and doesn't even take into account rig side geology fees and geological consulting/ interpretation time. Drillhole data such as cross-sections, the drill collar spreadsheet and assay spreadsheet will be provided on completion of project purchase.

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	AU G/T
RAB2900N9380E	7	8	4.23
RAB1720	0	6	1.2
AP-31	84	88	0.682
AP-31	96	100	0.588
RAB1698	6	12	0.45
RAB1682	18	20	0.4
AP-30	84	88	0.32
RAB1903	0	6	0.3



Figures 6 - Drillhole collar locations with max Au grades within hole.

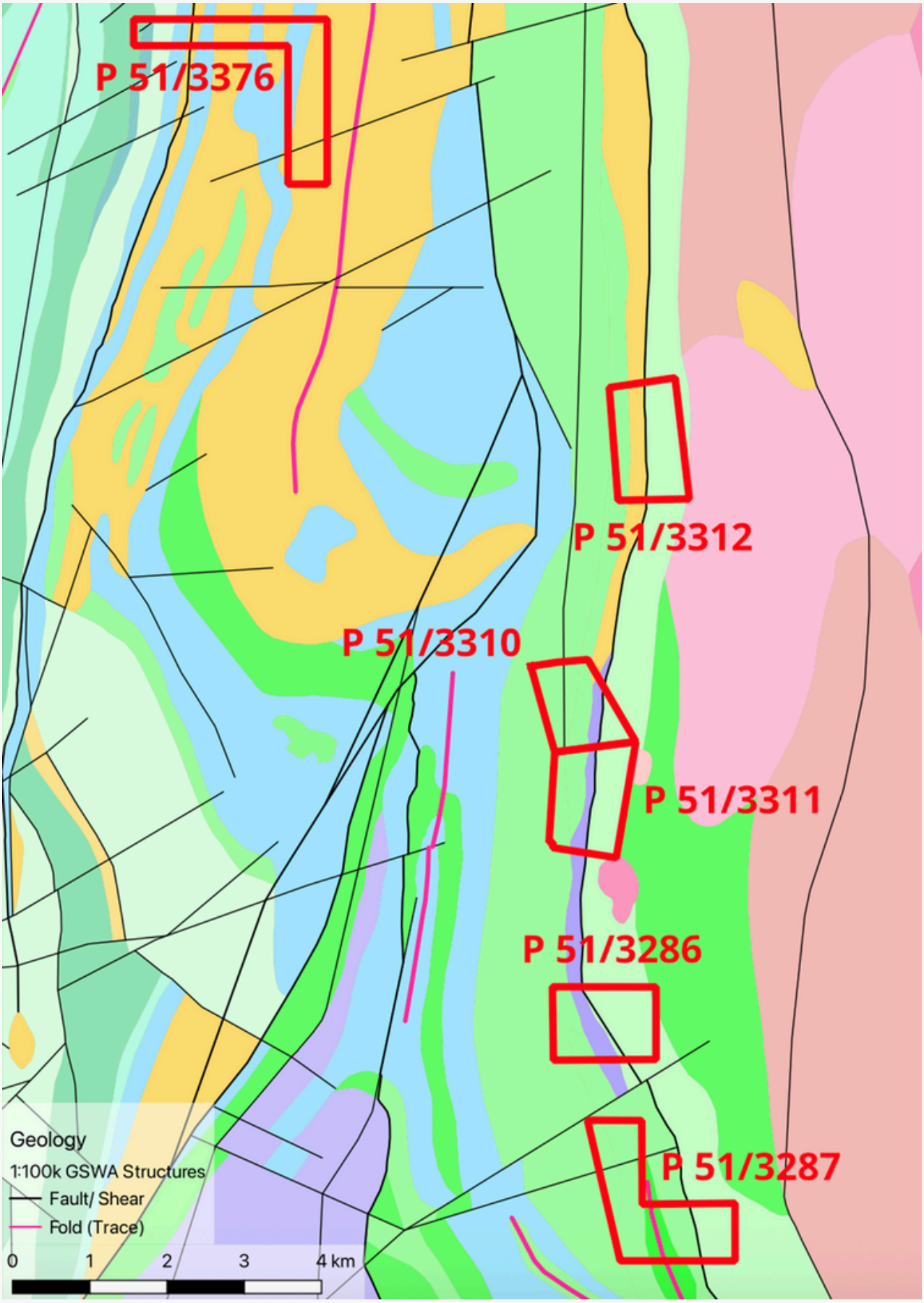
High Potential (Au) Structural Targets

With the most common style of gold mineralisation within the Yilgarn Craton 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 project a series of structures on a 1:100,000 scale have been mapped. None of these structures are completely tested for mineralisation and some remain completely untested. It is also worth noting, smaller (non 1:100k scale) faults generally form perpendicular to larger faults, as it becomes the weakest planes as the main fault displaces bedrock.

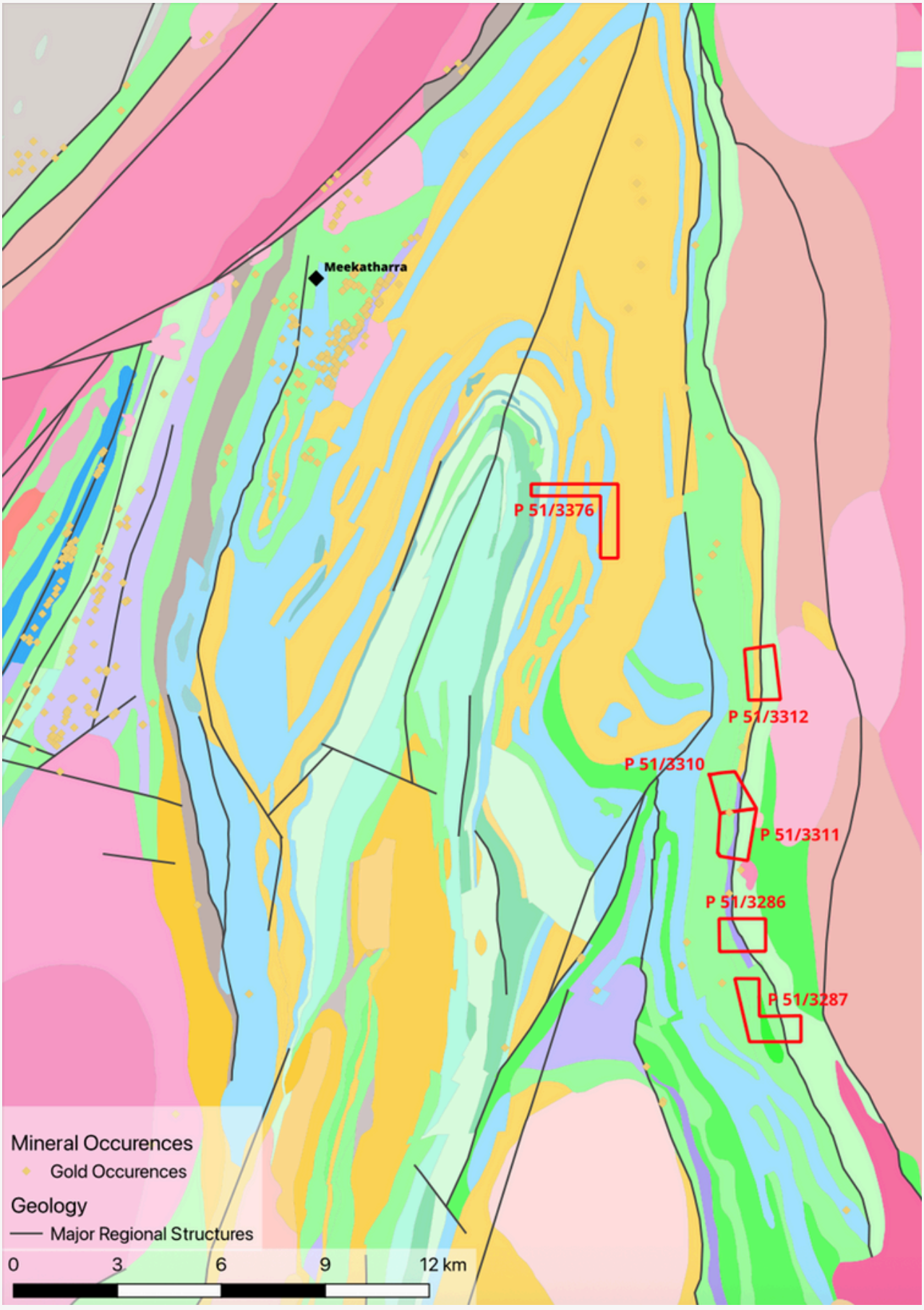
The project is located within a seismically complex zone of the Murchison Domain, along the western limb of the Polelle Syncline where multiple deformational structures intercept, increasing the prospectivity for fluid flow and mineralisation.
A major N-S striking shear cuts across all the tenements bar P 51/3376, this structure can further be seen in 1VD Magnetics of the project (see geophysics section). across the project multiple NE-SW striking faults also crosscut the project.

On a broader outlook, the structural geology of the Meekatharra region, shows multiple Anticlinal features off the dominant Polelle Syncline, the terms “syncline” and “anticline” refer to folding within the region. Yilgarn Granitoid magmatism from underneath the overlain Murchison greenstones have “pushed” greenstones from beneath, folding these units to form “N-shaped” peaks (anticlines) and “U-shaped” lows (synclines). These fold-features are important as the associated granitic magmatism is what has driven gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids to the surface. Hydrothermal fluids would then traverse through weaker planes within the Murchison greenstones, such as faults, shear-zones and weakened axial traces (hinges) of folds, before settling into small-scale structures off the major structures, commonly referred to as “traps” as once fluids enter these structures, there’s nowhere further for these fluids to travel and hence they crystalise into quartz veins/ disseminated sulphides

A major NS striking shear cross cuts the majority of the project, with more smaller NWW-SEE structures observed splaying off the main feature. The aforementioned structural features entice a potential fluid migration pathway over the project. With hydrothermal fluids utilising the Polelle Syncline as a major fluid “highway”, before splaying into the NS striking shear and crystalising within off-spaying NWW-SEE “traps” (structures with no further off-splaying features) within the project.



Figures 7 -
Close-Up GSWA 1:100k Structural Trends of the Project.



Figures 8-
GSWA 1:500k Structures of the region.

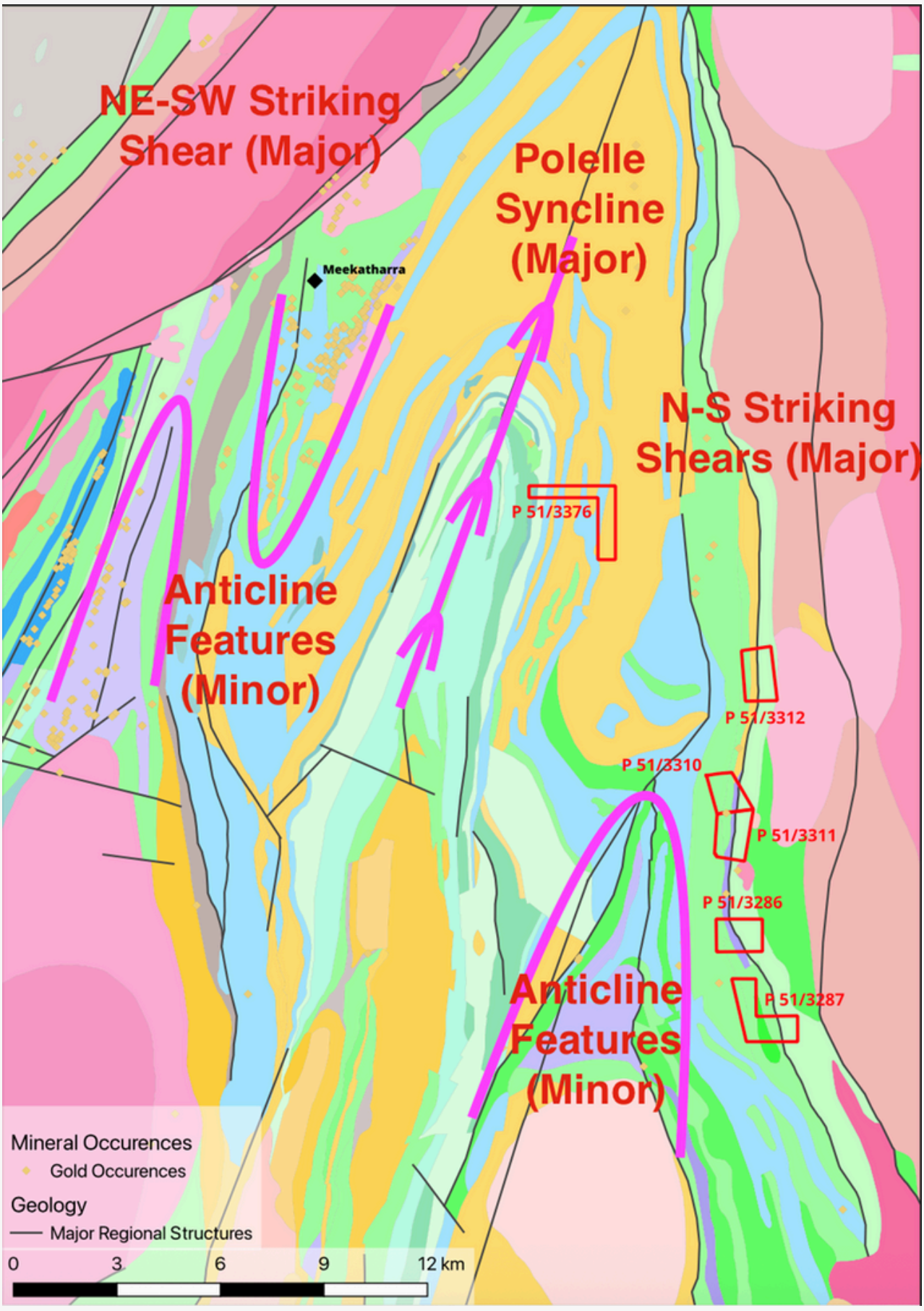
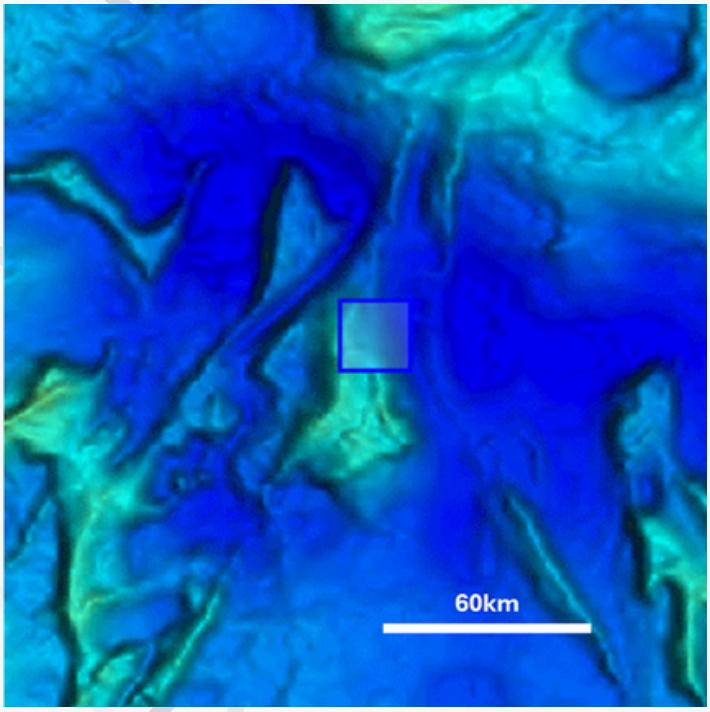


Figure 9 -
Close-Up GSWA 1:100k Structural Trends of the Project with interp.

GSWA Geophysics Interpretation

GSWA gravity and magnetic data have been reviewed across the tenement area, with both datasets draped over the project boundaries to assist in regional interpretation.



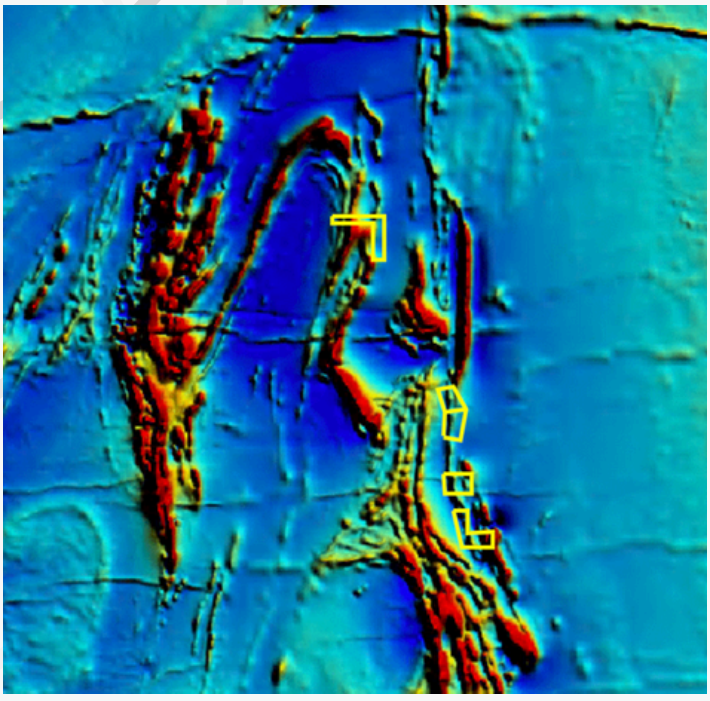
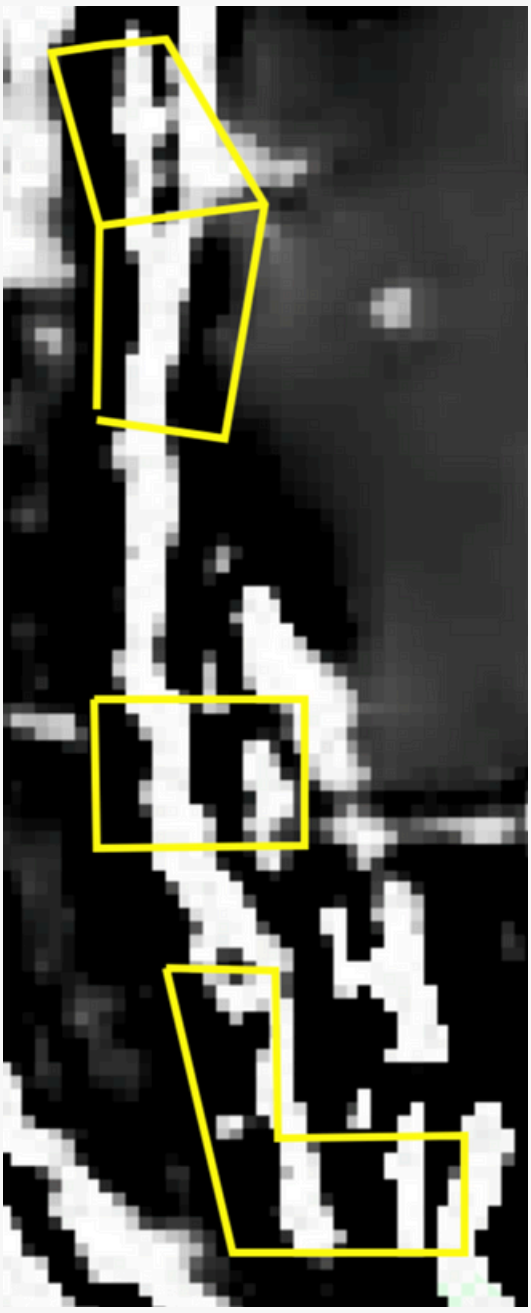


Figure 10 - Interpreted GSWA Gravity (top), Magnetics (bottom) of the project.

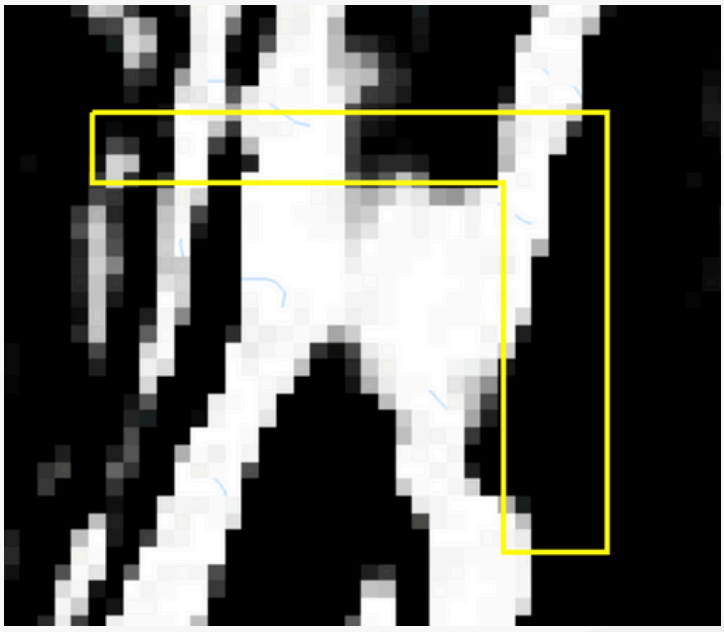
At the regional scale, gravity data show the project positioned on a subtle but continuous gravity rise associated with dense mafic stratigraphy of the Polelle and Norie Groups, flanked by broad gravity lows that reflect surrounding granitic domes. This greenstone–granite interface represents a first-order fluid pathway, providing the lithological and structural framework in which the folded magnetic trends develop. The elevated gravity ridge forms part of the same crustal corridor that extends north into the Meekatharra greenstone belt, where multiple orogenic gold deposits are located.

Regional aeromagnetic data across the project area reveal a strong contrast between elevated magnetic ridges and broad magnetic lows, highlighting a complex, tightly folded greenstone belt architecture. The magnetic highs correspond to magnetite-bearing mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. These occur as linear to arcuate bands and represent the most structurally continuous and deformed portions of the belt. The geometry of these highs suggests repeated folding around intrusive cores, producing hinge zones, shear corridors and steep limb packages — all classic environments for orogenic gold deposition.

The magnetic lows are associated with felsic volcaniclastics, basaltic members and granitic intrusions, including the Cullculli and Tuckanarra suites. These intrusive and volcanic units form dome-like cores and broad embayments around the greenstone belt, providing rheological and density contrasts. The boundaries between magnetic highs and lows define highly prospective fluid pathways, with cross-cutting faults, fold hinges and shear splays that are ideal locations for quartz–sulphide vein systems. The continuation of these structural trends into the Meekatharra belt, where numerous mines exist, reinforces the mineral potential of the tenement.



The first vertical derivative (1VD) magnetic imagery further emphasises this structural setting. By removing the regional magnetic component and sharpening domain boundaries, the 1VD surface highlights multiple intersecting structural lineaments across the tenement, including fault traces, fold axes and shear splays. These high-gradient magnetic edges are widely recognised exploration indicators, reflecting zones of enhanced geological permeability. Their alignment with gravity trends confirms that the tenement lies within an active structural corridor, and therefore represents a favourable setting for structurally controlled gold mineralisation.



Figures 11 - Interpreted GSWA Magnetics 1VD maps of project

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

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

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

Executive Summary

The Polelle East project encompasses live and pending prospecting tenements P 51/3286, P 51/3287, P 51/3310, P 51/3311, P 51/3312, and pending P 51/3376, covering approximately 948 hectares of highly prospective ground within the Meekatharra Domain of the Archean Yilgarn Craton, Western Australian Goldfields. The tenements are situated ~640 km northeast of Perth, ~530 km northwest of Kalgoorlie, ~165 km northeast of Mount Magnet, and 21 km southeast of Meekatharra, positioned within a well-endowed gold mineralisation corridor. The project lies within the eastern limb of the Polelle Syncline and is underlain by interbedded mafic, ultramafic, felsic, and sedimentary greenstones with cross-cutting Proterozoic dolerite dykes, hosting BIFs and granitic intrusions of the Jungar Suite, which provide structural and lithological control over gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

The tenements are located proximal to multiple historic and modern gold operations, including Great Boulder Resources' 668 koz Side Well Project, Meeka Metals' Murchison operations (~1,235 koz Au), New Murchison Gold's Crown Prince (279 koz Au), and Westgold Resources' Meekatharra Operations (combined ~7,207 koz Au). Ramelius Resources' Mount Magnet and Cue operations (combined ~5.127 Moz Au) are also within 162 km of the project. Historical exploration within the tenements has been limited to desktop studies, surface sampling, and shallow drilling, with 164 surface samples returning up to 0.207 ppm Au and 428 drillholes totalling 5,766 m yielding intercepts up to 1 m @ 4.23 g/t and 6 m @ 1.2 g/t Au. The projects historical drilling/ sampling has a rough estimation of a value of almost $108,000 Aud. Early-stage exploration highlights the presence of multiple N–S and NE–SW striking structures, historic dry-blowing operations, and gold occurrences aligned with regional structural trends.

The Polelle East project presents a compelling exploration opportunity given its location along a structurally controlled, highly mineralised greenstone belt with under-explored eastern limb potential. Structural and geophysical interpretations confirm multiple prospective fluid pathways for orogenic gold mineralisation, including a major NS shear and cross-cutting NE–SW faults. The combination of historical workings, underexplored greenstones, shallow surface cover, and regional analogues supports the potential for both primary and alluvial-style gold mineralisation. On completion of sale, the project will be provided with a comprehensive data package, including geological maps, drillhole collar and assay spreadsheets, surface sampling data, GSWA gravity and magnetics (1VD) maps, and historic WAMEX reports, enabling targeted follow-up exploration and advanced prospect generation.

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

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