

# Lease Report

# P 20/2535

→ Complete Prospecting

## Location Details

1:1,000,000 Map Sheet: MEEKATHARRA SG50

1:250,000 Map Sheet: CUE SG50-15

1:100,000 Map Sheet: CUE 2443

1:50,000 Map Sheet: COODARDY 24434

Latitude: -27.20602 || Longitude: 117.70270`

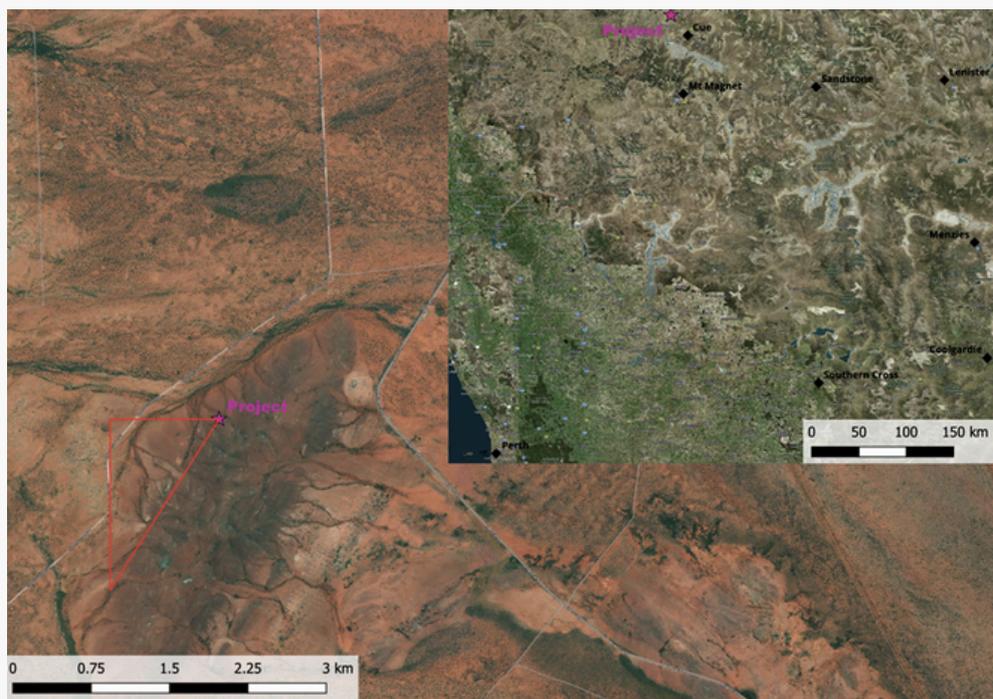
Easting: 569592 || Northing: 6990550 || MGA94 Zone 50

~555km NNE of Perth, ~350KM ENE of Geraldton, ~100km SW of

Meekatharra, ~30km NW of Cue, Western Australia



**Figure 1 -**  
Project  
satellite  
map.



**Figure 2 -**  
Project  
location  
map.

## Overview

The Coodardy Project comprises of 1 live Prospecting (P) tenement within fertile/ prospective ground within the Murchison Goldfield. The project contains two main stratigraphic units, with Meekatharra Formation greenstones, sharing a NE-SW contact with Annean Supersuite granitoids located in the western section of the project.

The project is situated within close proximity to the historic gold mining centres of Big Bell and Day Dawn. From these two mining centres alone, over 3.5 Moz of gold has been produced. The project is also within 30km of the regional town of Cue, which has a rich gold mining history, with gold first being discovered in the area in the mid-1890s. Trenching and historical workings are present within the project, over the northern portion which correlates with geophysical anomalies.

The project comprises entirely of Neoproterozoic geological units from the Meekatharra formation and later Yilgarn Craton granite magmatism including a strongly foliated metabasalt in the east, and a metatonalite unit that forms the larger part of the western section of the project. Most of the project is overlain by sediment regolith, with outcropping of exposed bedrock noted along the eastern edge of the project, and one small section located on the mid-western edge of the project.

The project hosts two projected shear zones, which converge approximately 150m north of the project boundary. The western shear zone traces NNE-SSW and passes south within the immediate area of Westgold's Big Bell gold mine. This acts as a possible route of mineralisation especially as it lies along the trace of the greenstone-granodiorite contact.

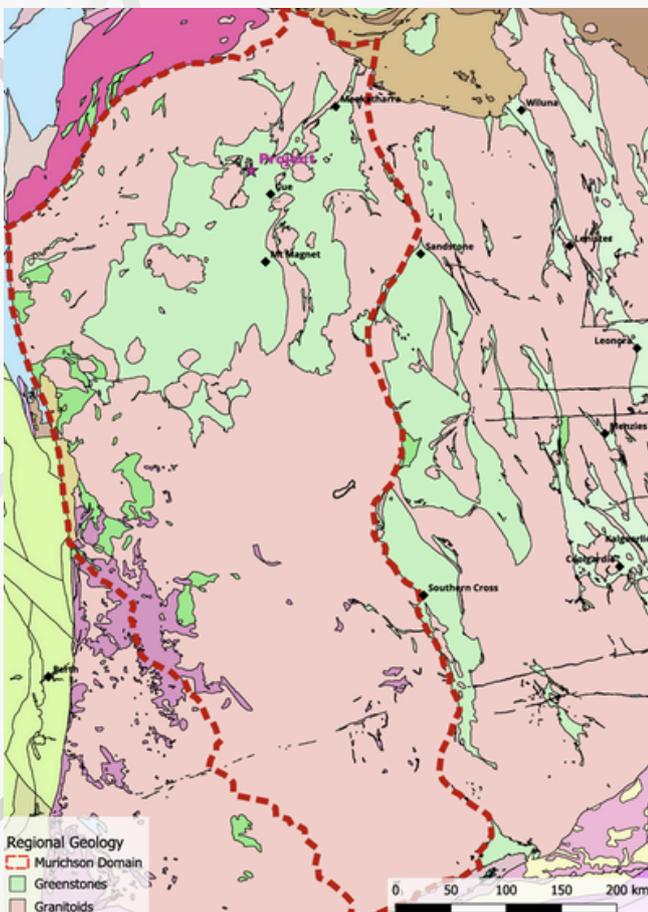
# Regional Geology

This tenement 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.

This tenement 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.



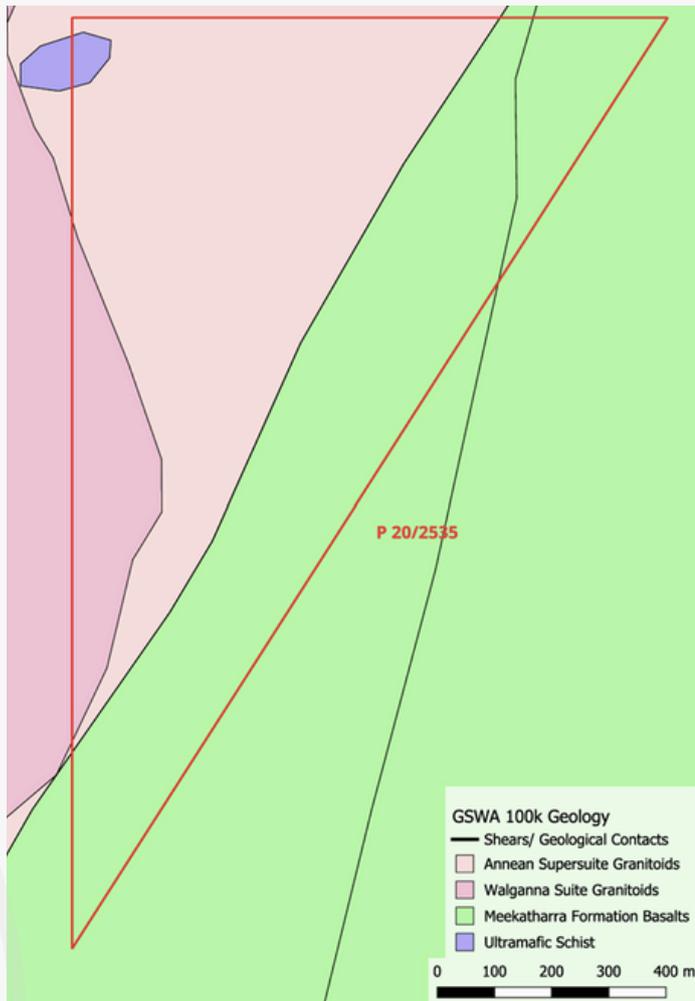
**Figure 3** - Regional Geology of Murchison Domain

# Project Geology, Prospective Structural Features and Mineralisation Characterisation

The Coodardy Project lies directly over the contact of two major lithologies: mafic greenstones of the Meekatharra Formation (2623 Ma) and a metatonalite of the Annean Supersuite (2733 Ma). Meekatharra Formation greenstones are Archean remnants of paleo-seafloors, mainly deposited in extrusive volcanism with mafic-ultramafic compositions, these greenstones have undergone significant metamorphism (greenschist facies at a minimum), these units pre-date the later granitic magmatism of the Annean Supersuite, part of the broader granitic magmatism of the Yilgarn Craton associated with Gold deposition. Annean Supersuite granitoids vary in QAP (quartz-alakli feldspar-plagioclase) mineral compositions and hence vary in specific granitic classifications, they have also undergone metamorphism, although the degree varies sporadically all throughout the Yilgarn.

Within the project, the Meekatharra Greenstones have generally been classified as basaltic, although sometimes they appear localised as amphibolites (mafic) to komatiites (ultramafic). They are strongly metamorphosed, foliated and contain prominent spinifex texturing. The Annean Supersuite member is broadly classified as a metatonalite although it regionally appears localised from metagranodiorites to metatrandhjemites, it is typically hornblende-bearing and contains common mafic clots. Generally speaking, it appears as a plagioclase feldspar-rich granoidiorite.

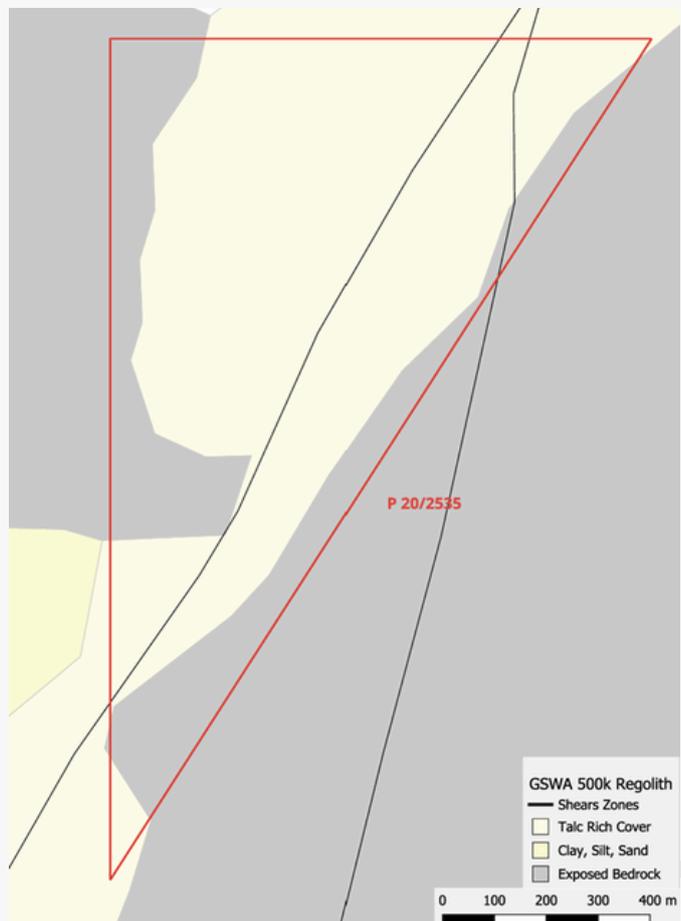
This granitoid-greenstone contact zone is highly prospective as contacts such as this within Archean greenstone belts localise mineralisation of gold and other minerals as they act as the 'path of least resistance', focusing geological stresses and deformation, as well as the flow of hydrothermal fluid within this area. The difference in chemical composition of the two different rock types also provide favourable chemical conditions for mineralisation, as changes in chemical makeup of hydrothermal fluids that host suspended or 'dissolved' gold can make the gold immiscible, and therefore precipitating it out of solution and depositing the gold within the rock.



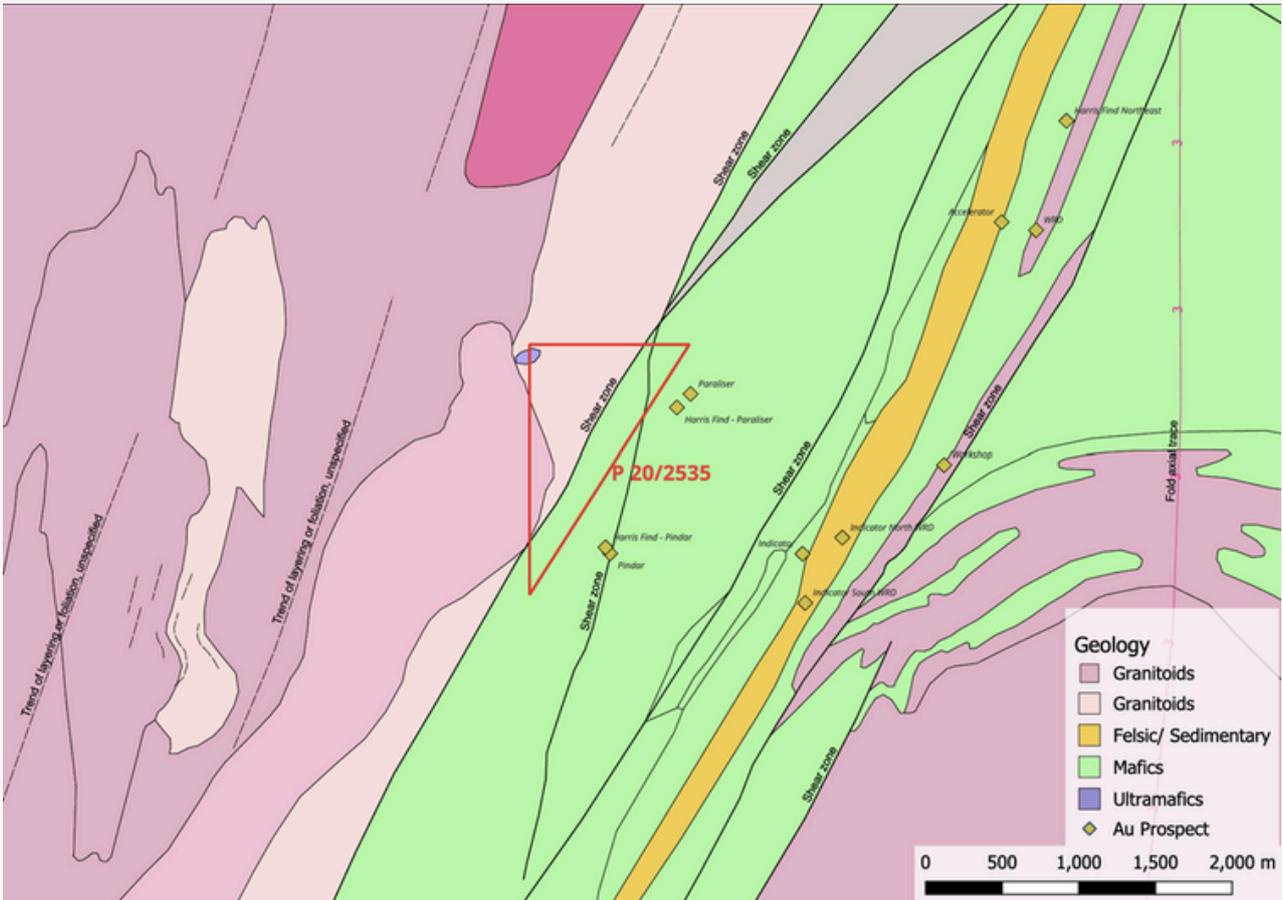
**Figure 4** - GSWA 1:100k interpreted bedrock geology of the project.

A fair portion of the project is covered by talc-rich regolith, although outcropping bedrock is found throughout the project. Historic workings are present within the project, with trenching (and potential covered shafts) present in the north-east. The remnants of a significant prospecting camp from the 1990's is also within the project, little surface working has been conducted since the 90's.

**Figure 5** - GSWA 1:500k regolith profile of the project.



A shear zone is also present through the centre of the project (see figure 4), which traces north to the granite-greenstone contact immediately north of the project, and SSW through the Big Bell gold mine. This shear zone is also located along the contact of the granodiorite-metabasalt lithological units. Shear zones are also known to host and carry gold mineralisation throughout the Yilgarn craton, as similarly to contact zones, they act as a plane of weakness within the rock, allowing hydrothermal fluids to pass through, and can act as 'traps' if the fluid gets stuck in one location and is unable to pass any further. The intersection of this shear zone and the greenstone-basalt contact can act as a fluid trap, forcing gold to precipitate out of solution and form a deposit.



**Figure 6** - GSWA 1:100k Structural trends surrounding the project and nearby prospects.

*At the confirmation of sale of the project, geological maps of the tenement will be provided for use in WAMEX reporting/ further exploration.*

## Local Mineralisation

The Coodardy project lies within a highly prospective area of the Murchison goldfield region of Western Australia, with close proximity to multiple world-class gold deposits.

The historic Big Bell and Great Fingall mines are both within close proximity to the project location, being world-class gold operations owned by Westgold resources. The shear zone that runs through the centre of the project in a NNE-SSW direction is traced along strike from Big Bell. Big Bell is located approximately 10km SSW of the project, 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 30km SE of the project, 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.**

55km S of the project lies Ramelius Resources' Cue operations. This area has been acquired through Ramelius' acquisition of Musgrave minerals in September 2023 and includes both the 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.**

Westgold Resources' Triton and South Emu mines are located approximately 57km E from the project. 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 Resources' Bluebird mine is located approximately 90km NE of the project. Bluebird is an underground gold 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.**

95km S of the project 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.**



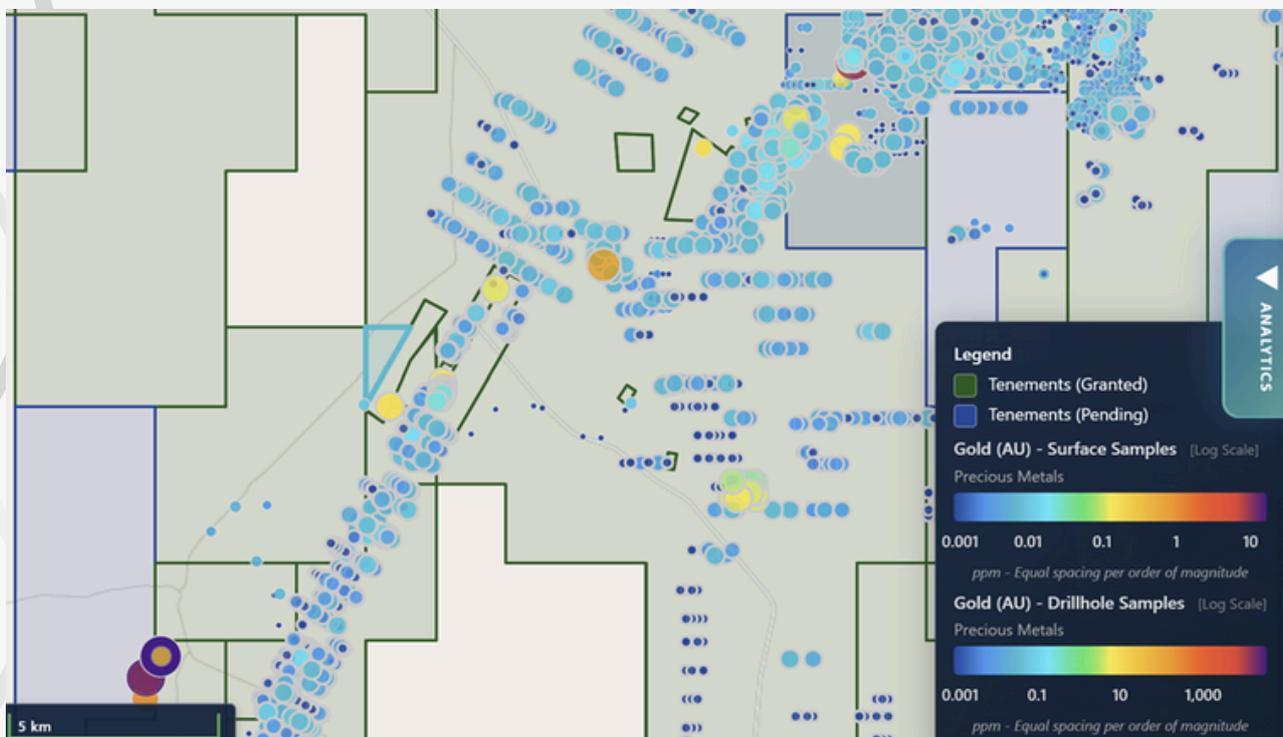
# Geochemical Surface Sampling and Drilling Data

Across the project, there is no record of any professional geological interpretations prior to this project report. This includes no field visits, mapping, geochemical surface sampling, drilling or general geological interpretation.

WAMEX Technical reporting shows records of low-level soil dolly sampling across the project being conducted arounds 2013-14 by independent prospectors. Dolly samples returned estimated max grades over 16-87ppm Au, although sample locations, sample collection and analysis methods are not mentioned, and should be viewed with caution.

*Gold-dolly sampling remains heavily biased and any findings should only provide proof of concept of Au mineralisation in field*

Preliminary geological work is instrumental in initial exploration, for initial target generation all the way to resource declaration/extraction. The limited geological data within this project provided, provides a rare opportunity to commission maiden explorative work, within an endowed gold region, with prospective lithologies and structural features.



**Figure 7 -**  
Surface sampling/ max drillhole Au surrounding project (centre left).

## Drilling Data

No drilling has been conducted over this project, although there has been drilling operations undertaken nearby to the east, within the same metabasalt rock that underlies the eastern section of the project. Drilling of this project however would aid in investigating the basalt-granitoid contact, and any potential mineralisation.

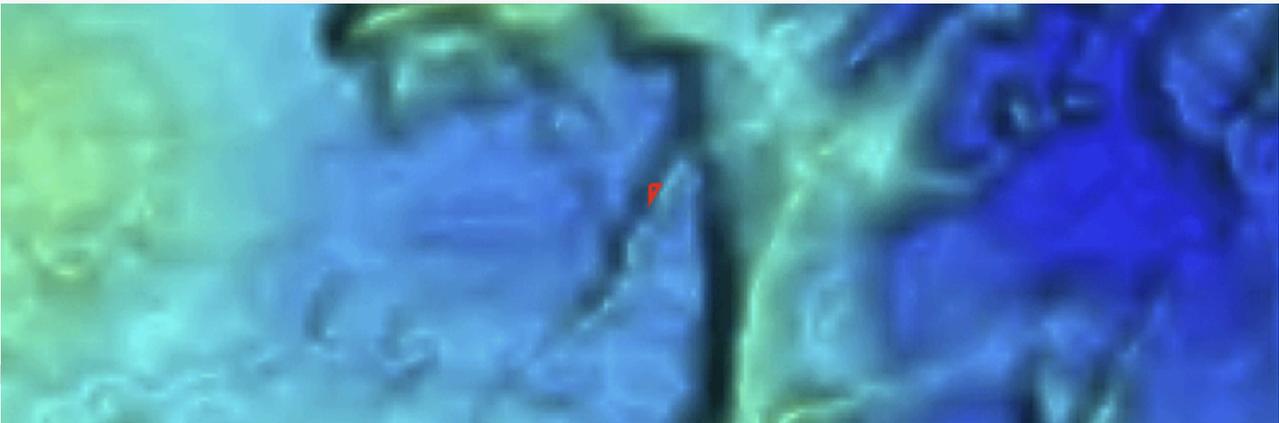
This showcases a rare opportunity to commence maiden drilling within the local area, with high potential especially due to sharing a shear zone with proven mineralisation, along strike from Westgold's Big Bell gold system.



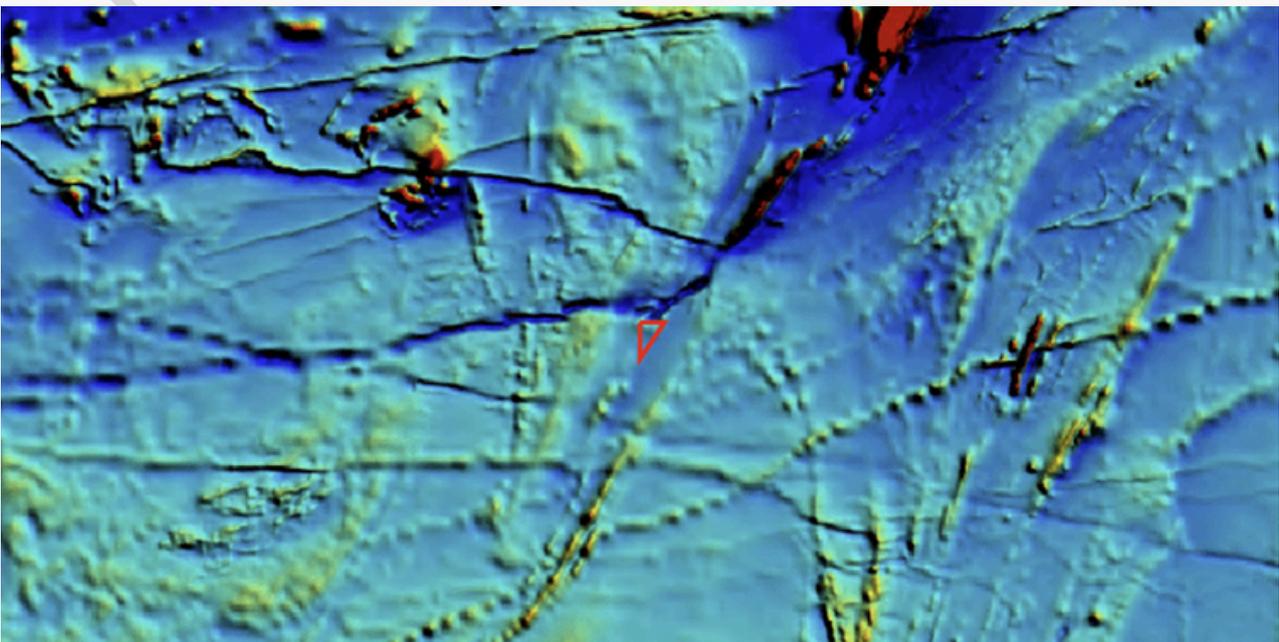
## GSWA Geophysics Interpretation

GSWA gravity and magnetic data have been reviewed across the Coodary Project, with datasets draped over the tenement boundary to support regional-scale interpretation and target generation.

At the regional scale, gravity data place the tenement on the western flank of a NE striking splay of the broader gravity ridge surrounding Cue, indicating comparatively dense Archean basement close to surface with limited cover compared to surrounding granitoids. In this setting, gravity highs are most consistent with mafic intrusive/volcanic packages of the Meekatharra Formation whereas adjacent gravity lows reflect less-dense granitoid formations (such as the Annean Supersuite) and/or more sedimentary domain lithologies. The project's position on, or near, a gravity gradient is significant because these transitions commonly mark major lithological boundaries and long-lived structural corridors — favourable zones for fluid focusing and hydrothermal mineralisation within the Murchison Domain.



**Figure 10** - GSWA Gravity of the project

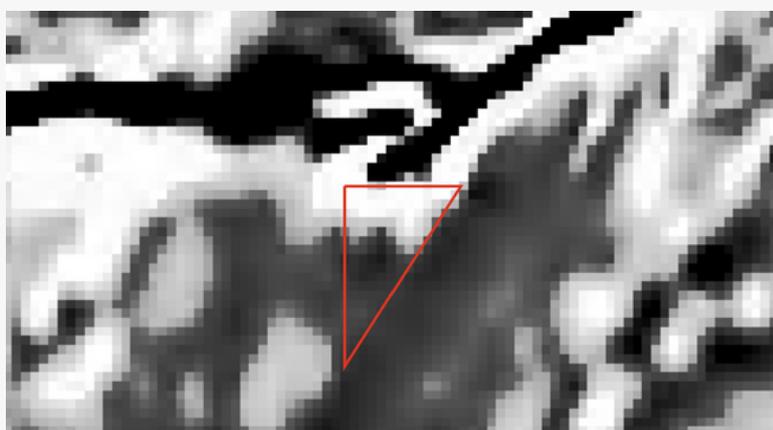


**Figure 11** - GSWA magnetic anomaly of project

Regional aeromagnetic data show the project is located on a relative magnetic medium, with an outstanding NEE magnetic low covering the northern portion of the project (covering the historic workings over the project). Three magnetic trends surrounding the project can be identified, with the first being a NE/NNE striking magnetic high correlating to regional shearing and orientation of Meekatharra Formation greenstones. A NEE/SSE magnetic high can also be observed, relating to magnetite/ other mafic minerals contained within Proterozoic dolerite intrusions. The final trend, which also intersects the northern portion of the tenement is a NEE striking magnetic low, this trend could either be evidence of historical rifting or from a pegmatitic/ granitic dyke in similar orientation to Proterozoic dolerite dykes regionally. These structural complexities are the key take-away for targeting, because they represent the most likely pathways and traps for mineralising fluids, particularly along granite-greenstone contacts where Au/ sulphides commonly precipitate.



**Figures 12 -**  
GSWA 1VD magnetic  
imagery of project



The first vertical derivative (1VD) magnetic imagery further reinforces this interpretation by enhancing magnetic edges and removing broader regional background effects. The resulting image delineates sharp, high-gradient contacts between the northern and southern portions of the project. Indicating the presence of structural influences over the project. These sharpened magnetic features define clear exploration vectors, with priority targets occurring where strong 1VD edges coincide with lithological contacts, bends or jogs in magnetic trends, and cross-cutting structures — settings that are widely recognised as favourable for structurally controlled gold mineralisation within the Murichson Domain.



## **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 TVD maps of project
- A collection of previous WAMEX reports for portions of the tenement
- Tenement Data Extract (eMITS)



# Executive Summary

The Coodardy Project comprises a single live Prospecting (P) tenement located within highly prospective ground in the Murchison Goldfield of Western Australia, in close proximity to established gold mining centres including Big Bell and Day Dawn. The project is situated approximately 30km northwest of the regional town of Cue and lies along the western limb of a large-scale anticline that is shared with the Big Bell gold mine. The project is underlain entirely by Neoproterozoic geological units of the Meekatharra Formation and the Annean Supersuite, and is partly covered by light sedimentary regolith, with areas of exposed bedrock present.

No drilling or systematic surface sampling has been undertaken across the project, leaving the tenure untested for mineralisation beneath shallow historic workings and at depth. The project covers a sheared granite–greenstone contact that traces southwards along strike to Westgold’s Big Bell gold system, presenting a compelling opportunity to commence maiden exploration on a granted prospecting lease.

The project is underlain by mafic greenstones of the Meekatharra Formation in contact with Annean Supersuite granitoids, predominantly metatonalite, forming a highly prospective granite–greenstone interface. Structurally, the tenement is favourably positioned along a NNE–SSW striking shear zone that is continuous along strike from the Big Bell gold system and converges with a second projected shear zone immediately north of the project boundary. Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be orogenic and structurally controlled, with the granite–greenstone contact and associated shear zones acting as primary pathways and traps for mineralising fluids. These structural and lithological interactions are widely recognised throughout the Yilgarn Craton as favourable settings for gold deposition, with potential for mineralisation to extend beyond discrete structures into broader alteration zones within both the greenstones and adjacent granitoids.

Upon sale, the project will be supplied with a comprehensive technical data package including geological maps, prospect locations, GSWA gravity and magnetic datasets, and relevant WAMEX reports to support immediate follow-up exploration.

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

**Reporting Geologist -**  
Kim Foster  
BscGeology (Mining),  
AAUSIMM



All information in the above report is general in nature, and produced with publicly available data on the mentioned tenement and area..  
Golden Strike Pty Ltd advises any party conduct their own research prior to any investment decisions.