7 April 2025 ASX Code: WC1 *ASX Release*

WA GOLD TARGETS AT MYSTIQUE

Mystique Project, Fraser Range, WA

Highlights

- Progress towards completion of recent agreement for acquisition of **IGO Limited's 100% interest in tenement E28/2513** ("Mystique Project")
- **Highly prospective for gold in the Fraser Range**, Western Australia, with exciting targets emerging
- Exceptional gold intercepts at the nearby Themis Prospect (250m outside of, and north of, the Mystique Project boundary), reported by Rumble Resources Limited, includes intersections of:
  - 18AFAC30771[1] - 25m @ 2.42g/t Au from 42m, including 5m @ 10.85g/t Au from 49m
  - 20AFAC11321[2] - 16m @ 6.69g/t Au from 42m, including 4m @ 22.2g/t Au from 50m
- Immediate targets at Mystique, supported by widespread drill intersected gold anomalism in transported cover and saprolite, are:
  - to drill **test the saprolite gold mineralisation**
  - to drill **test and define significant gold mineralisation targets in the basement rocks**
- **Exploration drill programme now planned** to follow up key targets on the Mystique Project
- Further acquisition of 70% joint venture interest from IGO Limited in three adjoining tenements (E28/2528, E28/2529 and E28/2595, "Thunderstorm Project") will not proceed after notification that joint venture partner Rumble Resources Limited will pre-empt the acquisition

West Cobar Metals Limited (ASX:WC1) ("West Cobar", "WC1" or "Company") has previously announced[3] the conditional 100% acquisition of an exploration licence E28/2513 in the Fraser Range Province of Western Australia, highly prospective for orogenic gold deposits.

Exploration licence E28/2513, known as the Mystique Project covers 35km^2 within the Albany-Fraser Province and is located approximately 225km SSE of Kalgoorlie.

While exploring the adjoining tenements for nickel-copper mineralisation, the IGO Limited / Rumble Resources Limited joint venture encountered outstanding gold intercepts in saprolite and bedrock, in particular at the Themis prospect, just outside of, and north of, the E28/2513 tenement boundary.[1,2]

West Cobar Metals' Managing Director, Matt Szwedzicki, commented: *"We are excited to progress the acquisition of the Mystique Project, which is highly prospective for gold.*

The tenement comprises a key land area with exceptional and immediate potential for both shallow saprolite hosted and large-scale basement hosted gold deposits. We have identified two high priority targets which warrant immediate attention.

[1] *RTR announcement to ASX, 1 July 2019, 'JV Partner Intersects Significant High-Grade Gold Mineralisation in Fraser Range'*
[2] *RTR announcement to ASX, 6 October 2020, '16m @ 6.69 g/t Gold Intersected at Fraser Range'*
[3] *West Cobar Metals Ltd, 5 March 2025, 'Strategic WA Gold Exploration Acquisition'.*

Themis South, on E28/2513, has the potential of being a large mineralised system, with thick, high-grade gold zones intercepted just outside the tenement boundary.

In addition, the Torquata prospect is a very large calcrete gold anomaly which contains a number of areas that require testing.

We look forward to completing this acquisition and to begin exploring."

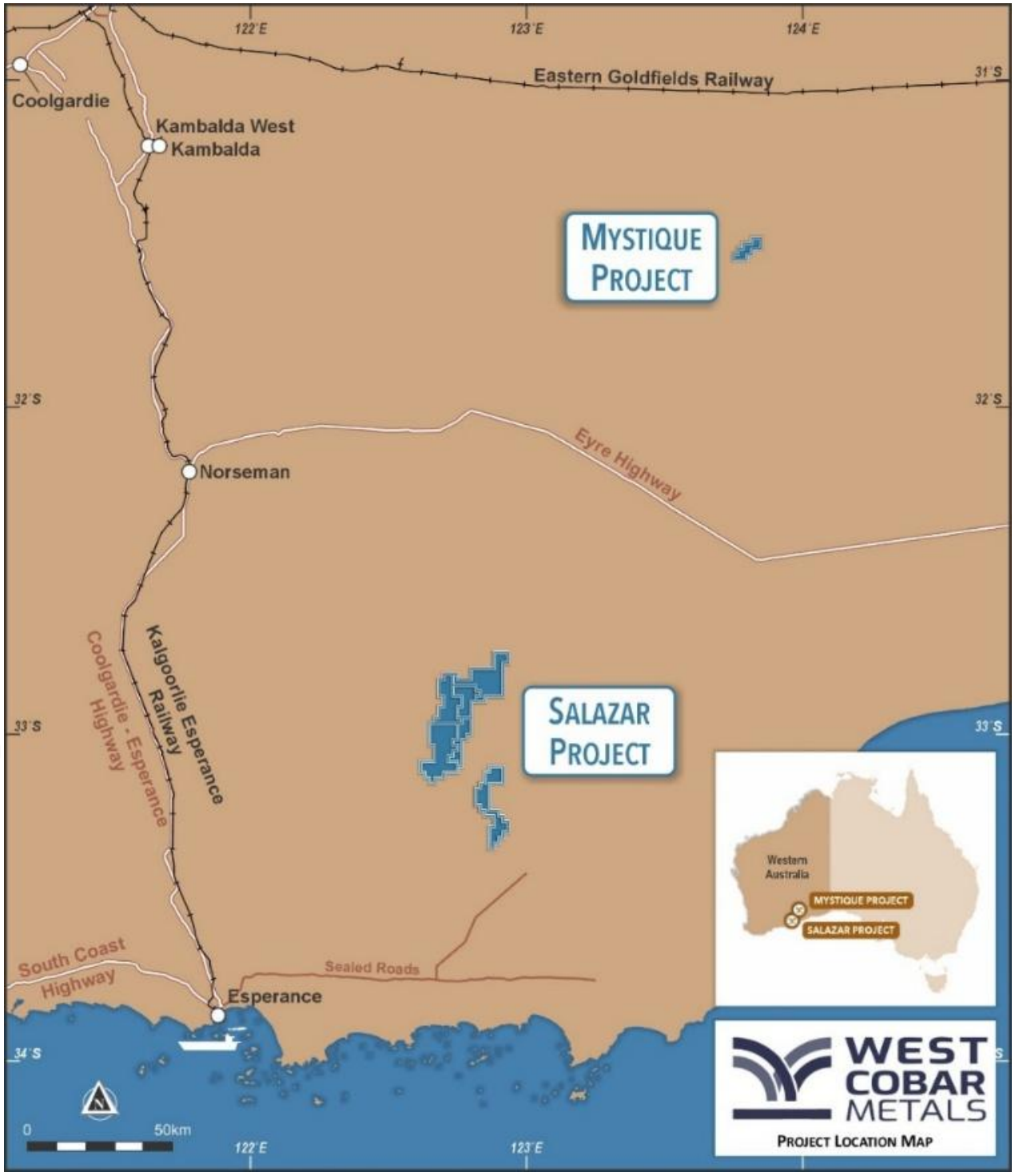

Figure 1: Location of Mystique Project and West Cobar's Salazar Project in the Fraser Range

Exploration to Date

The Mystique Project remains relatively unexplored as most of the area is covered by 30m or more of transported Eocene sediments and there is little surface expression of geology or mineralisation.

Exploration work by IGO included gravity surveying, MLEM (Moving Loop EM – ground survey along lines 400m apart) and air core drilling (nine holes for 630m). Prior to IGO's involvement, the licence area E28/2513 had been explored for mineral sands and for gold, notably by Iluka Resources Ltd, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, SIPA Resources NL and Blackfire Resources Ltd who drilled 165 air core, seven RC and three diamond holes. The result is a data set which includes geophysics and a drill database, that enables West Cobar to concentrate initially on well-defined high priority gold prospects. The historical exploration covering EL28/2513 has been reported previously in the West Cobar release to the ASX of 5 March 2025.[3]

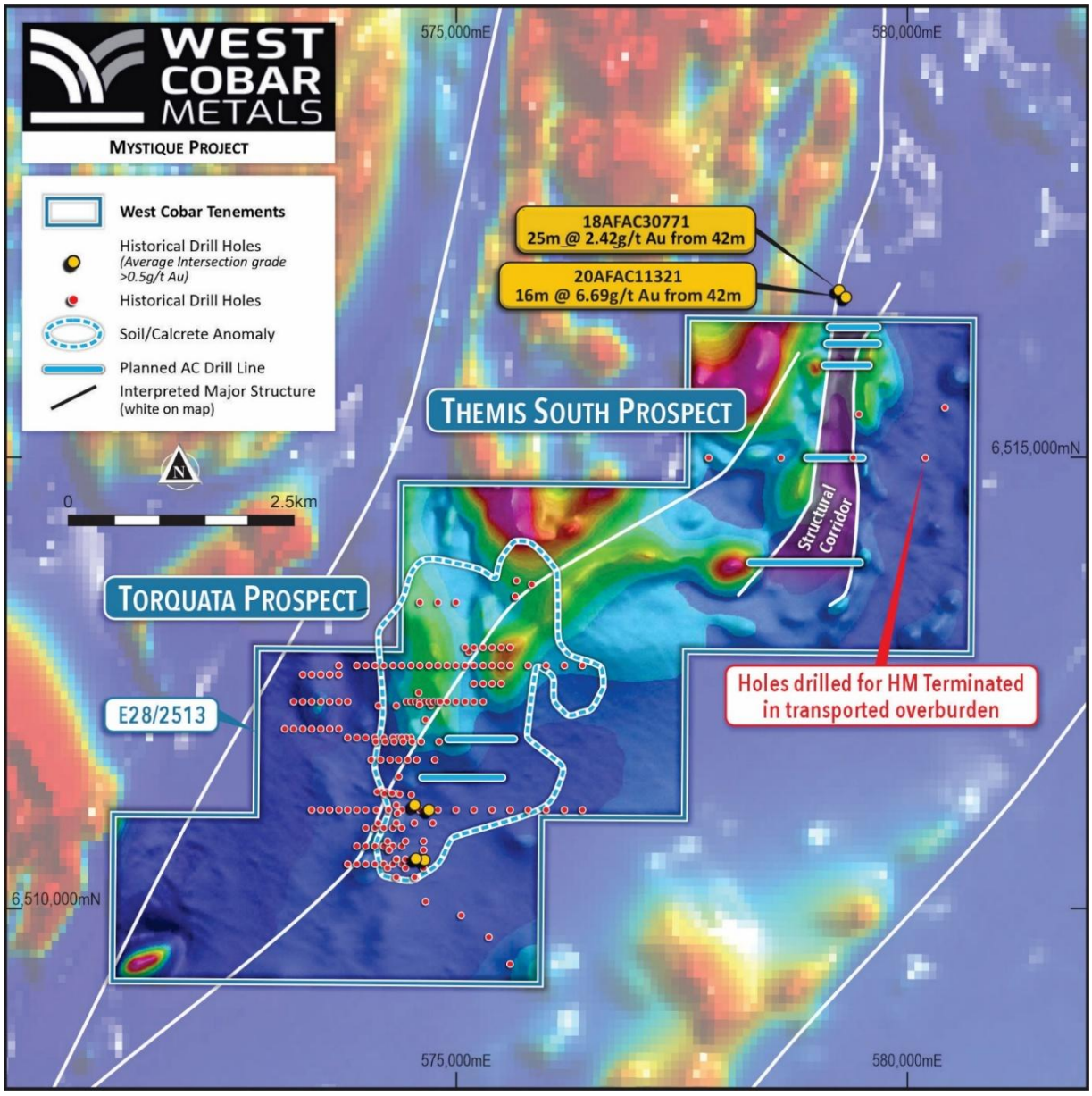

Figure 2: Themis South and Torquata Prospects – possible extension of gold mineralisation intersected in air core drilling, just to north of tenement boundary along structural corridor interpreted from aeromagnetics (intersections outside of E28/2513, see references 1 and 2)

Themis South Prospect

The Themis South Prospect is considered by West Cobar to be a highly prospective area. Air core drilling just outside of the tenement boundary (250m north of E28/2513) shows that gold occurs in saprolite / paleochannel that interpretation of the aeromagnetics indicates a structural 'corridor' with a possible strike length of up to 4km, some of which may occur within E28/2513 (Figure 2).

Best intersections drilled by the IGO Limited / Rumble Resources Limited joint venture from the Themis Prospect were:

- 18AFAC30771[1] - **25m @ 2.42g/t Au** from 42m, including **5m @ 10.85g/t Au** from 49m
- 20AFAC11321[2] - **16m @ 6.69g/t Au** from 42m, including **4m @ 22.2g/t Au** from 50m

The possible gold mineralised zone is untested for at least 3 km along strike to the south within West Cobar's E28/2513. Apart from the saprolite-hosted gold mineralisation, there are indications of bedrock gold mineralisation where targets can be better defined for deeper RC drilling once the aircore drill programs have been carried out.

There has been effectively no drill testing for gold mineralisation in saprolite or basement on EL28/2513 at the Themis South Prospect (Figure 2).

Torquata Prospect [3]

The Torquata prospect within the Mystique Project is a 3.5km long zone with widespread near surface gold in transported material and calcrete. Samples taken from the top 2m to 6m of air core holes contain up to 0.24g/t Au. In addition, underlying saprolite tested by reconnaissance air core drilling returned gold values including:

TAC048 - 3m of 0.97g/t Au from 33m
TAC104 - 7m of 0.38g/t Au from 35m

The large 3.5km x 2.0km soil and calcrete gold anomaly (>10ppb Au) at Torquata is highly significant (Geographe Resources Ltd). As well, widespread underlying anomalous gold (>100ppb) has been intersected in the saprolite in AC drilling by previous explorers Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Sipa Resources NL and Blackfire Minerals Ltd. There remains considerable untested potential for bedrock gold mineralisation, particularly in the vicinity and east of the interpreted major structure that runs through the prospect (Figure 2).

Thunderstorm Project

As per ASX announcement on the 5th March 2025, in addition to the Mystique Project, West Cobar executed an agreement with IGO Limited to acquire a further three adjoining tenements (E28/2528, E28/2529 and E28/2595, "Thunderstorm Project"). This acquisition was subject to Rumble Resources Limited (as the joint venture partner in the Thunderstorm Project) waiving their right to pre-empt the acquisition. The acquisition of these additional tenements will not proceed after notification that joint venture partner Rumble Resources Limited will pre-empt the acquisition.

Next Steps

Priorities for West Cobar, subject to completion of its acquisition of the Mystique Project, are:

- Seeking to extend the gold mineralised zone through Themis South with lines of air core drilling to bedrock.
- Establishing a saprolite Mineral Resource estimate, if justified by the exploration results.

- Defining and drilling bedrock targets with RC drilling.

Table 1

Summary of drill intersections outside of E28/2513, drilled by IGO Ltd and previously reported by Rumble Resources Ltd[1,2].

HOLE ID	Prospect	E (MGA 51)	N (MGA 51)	Elevation (m)	EOH (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
18AFAC30771	Themis	579285	6516818	189	72	-90	0	42	67	25	2.42
including								49	54	5	10.85
18AFAC30771A	Themis	579287	6516821	189	79	-90	0	47	64	17	0.69
20AFAC11321	Themis	579323	6516782	191	77	-90	0	42	58	16	6.69
including								50	54	4	22.2

-ENDS-

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of West Cobar Metals Limited.

About West Cobar Metals Limited

West Cobar Metals Limited is an ASX listed exploration and development company focused on progressing the Bulla Park copper antimony project in NSW, the Salazar Critical Mineral Project in NSW and exploring the Fraser Range Project in WA for copper and gold.

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Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of West Cobar, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of the events in the future are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause West Cobar's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. Accordingly, West Cobar and its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will actually occur as contemplated.

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Competent Person Compliance Statements

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results at the Mystique Project fairly reflects information compiled by Mr David Pascoe, who is a Competent Person and is Head of Technical and Exploration of West Cobar Metals Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Pascoe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pascoe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to historical Exploration Results within EL28/2513 (Figure 2) has been extracted from the West Cobar ASX release entitled 'Strategic WA Gold Exploration Acquisition', created on 5 March 2025 and available to view on https://api.investi.com.au/api/announcements/wc1/36cb28da-a7f.pdf. West Cobar confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. West Cobar confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been

materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results reported in market announcements to the ASX by Rumble Resources Ltd of 1 July 2019[1] and 6 October 2020[2] at the Themis Prospect fairly reflect information reported by Rumble Resources Ltd, compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Competent Person, and at the time of the announcements was a Rumble Resources Ltd employee and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. West Cobar is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements by Rumble Resources Ltd of 1 July 2019[1] and 6 October 2020[2]. West Cobar confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

[1] RTR announcement to ASX, 1 July 2019, 'JV Partner Intersects Significant High-Grade Gold Mineralisation in Fraser Range' (holes drilled by IGO but announced by Rumble Resources Ltd owing to 30% interest in extant JV), available to view on https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/81b17c759c4f6709070b74207a141a6a

[2] RTR announcement to ASX, 6 October 2020, '16m @ 6.69 g/t Gold Intersected at Fraser Range' (holes drilled by IGO but announced by Rumble Resources Ltd owing to 30% interest in extant JV), available to view on https://app.sharelinktechnologies.com/announcement/asx/16c5f963d1fcd3656cb455cbd8c53bc4

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Mystique Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• AC sample results for the Mystique Project quoted from public domain statutory annual reports listed in reference 3 • Additional intersections drilled by IGO, quoted from Rumble Resources' announcements to ASX [1,2] • Data only used to guide further exploration and is considered adequate for the early exploration stage. • IGO AC sampling methods followed conventional practices, as described below.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Air core using blade and hammer industry standard drilling techniques. All holes were vertical. • IGO AC drilling by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise*	• AC recoveries not logged but data considered suitable for first pass exploration purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ● *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	● Wetness and possible smearing contamination recorded ● Down hole depths checked against rod counts
Logging	● *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* ● *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	<u>IGO AC drilling</u> ● Qualitative logging of chips and core included lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering and colour ● The total lengths of all drill holes have been logged. ● The logging is considered adequate to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling with AC, RC or diamond core
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* ● *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* ● *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* ● *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* ● *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* ● *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	● IGO carried out the following sampling techniques and sample preparation: ● 4-m composite samples were collected from the 1-m sample piles using a spear and ~ 3kg collected in pre-numbered calico bags. ● Following the results received there was selected resampling at 1m intervals ● End of hole core plugs ranging from 5-15cm are drilled where possible for bottom of hole analysis work. ● The nature of the drilling method and sampling method aimed at finding anomalous concentrations rather than absolute values for MRE work. ● The laboratory sample is treated by oven drying (4-6 hours at 95°C), coarse crushing in a jaw-crusher to 100% passing 10 mm, then pulverisation of the entire crushed sample in LM5 grinding robotic mills to a particle size distribution of 85% passing *75* um and collection of a 200g sub-sample. ● Both Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) and Bureau Veritas-Perth completed sample preparation checks for particle size distribution compliance as part of routine internal quality procedures to ensure the target particle size distribution of 85% passing *75* microns is achieved in the pulverisation stage. ● Quality control procedures involved collection of field duplicates at a frequency

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of 1:20 samples The results of duplicate sampling were consistent with satisfactory sampling precision.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• IGO carried out the following assay procedures: • Following sample preparation and milling, all core samples were analysed for a 63-element suite: • Inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) for Ag, As, Au, B, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Ga, Hg, La, Mo, Nb, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se. Sr, Te, Th, U, W, Y and Zn. • Fire assay digestion and mass spectroscopy (FA-MS) for Au, Pd and Pt. • Laser ablation and ICP-MS (LA-ICP-MS) for Ag, As, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, La, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb. Nd, Pb. Pr. Rb. Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, TI, Tm, U, Y, Yb and Zr • Fusion digestion and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis of powder fused with lithium borate flux including *5%* NaNO3 - Al, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg. Na, Ni, P, S, Si, Sn, Sr, Ti, V, W and Zn • The digestion methods can be considered near total for all elements • Loss on ignition (LOI) was determined by robotic thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1000°C. • No geophysical tools were used to determine element concentrations. • CRMs were routinely inserted in the routine sample stream at a frequency of 1:20 samples. • Blank quality control samples were not used. • Laboratory quality control processes include the use of internal lab standards using certified reference materials (CRMs) and duplicates. • CRMs used to monitor accuracy have expected values ranging from low to high grade, and the CRMs were inserted randomly into the routine sample stream to the laboratory. • The results of the CRMs confirm that the laboratory sample assay values have good accuracy
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Twinned hole 18AFAC30771A (twinned with 18AFAC30771) lower gold grades but considered acceptable as considered for exploration purposes only, with wide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	spaced AC drill collars. • The logging was validated by an on-site IGO geologist and compiled onto the IGO acQuire SQL drill hole database by IGO's Geological Database Administrator. • Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files from the contract analytical company and are merged in the IGO acQuire SQL drill hole database by IGO's Geological Database Administrator. • Data was backed up regularly in off-site secure servers. • No geophysical or portable XRF results are reported. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The IGO hole collar locations of surface holes were recorded using a handheld GPS. Expected accuracy is ±6m for easting and northing. • Down hole surveys were not completed as most holes are short and vertical and sampling information was not used for MRE work. • The grid system is GDA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• AC holes drilled by IGO at nominal 1500m line spacing on east-west line fences at a 100m to 200m hole spacing. • Distribution of drilling over licence E28/2513 not adequate to support resource estimation and seen as opportunity for further exploration. • Samples were collected as 1m samples and sample compositing to 4-m has been applied as discussed above.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drilling from surface is designed to test the regolith and basement below cover - the orientation in relation to geological structure is not known due to the early project stage. • True widths of the intervals are uncertain as the orientation of mineralisation is uncertain at this early stage of exploration. • The possibility of bias in relation to orientation of geological structure is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of sample custody was managed by IGO staff • Samples were stored at IGO's Nova

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Operation site. ● Samples were placed in pre-numbered calico bags and further secured in green plastic sample bags with cable ties. These were placed in a bulk bag for delivery to the assay lab contractor by freight contractor McMahon Burnette. ● A sample reconciliation advice was sent by the laboratory to IGO's Geological Database Administrator on receipt of the samples
Audits or reviews	● *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	● No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	● *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* ● *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	● The Mystique Project consists of granted exploration licence E28/2513 with an area of 35km^2. ● West Cobar has concluded an agreement with IGO to obtain IGO's 100% held tenement E28/2513. ● The tenement lies within the Ngadju Native Title Claim for which IGO has entered into a current Heritage Protection Agreement. ● The current transaction is conditional on WC1 obtaining a follow-on agreement with the Ngadju. ● A NSR is currently in place with respect to E28/2513 at a rate of 1.5% for gold and 1% for all other minerals. The current transaction is conditional on entry into a deed of covenant with the E28/2513 royalty holder. ● No known impediments exist outside of the usual course of exploration licences.
Exploration done by other parties	● *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	● There has been historical regional exploration for gold, mineral sands and base metals by Geographe Resources Ltd, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Sipa Resources NL Blackfire Minerals Ltd and IGO Ltd. ● Previous work on the tenements consisted of DTM surveys/ Aeromagnetic / Radiometric /, soil sampling, geological mapping, ground EM and airborne surveys, air core and limited reverse circulation and diamond drilling.
Geology	● *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	● The project area is considered highly prospective for saprolite hosted and shear hosted bedrock orogenic gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	● *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results*	● Significant drill hole location details and intercept results for the Mystique Project have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* ● *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	been previously reported using a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off over a minimum width of 1m (Table 1 in the WC1 announcement of 5 March 2025). ● Details of the drill holes containing the additional intersections reported are presented in table 1 of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	● *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* ● *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* ● *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	● No capping or top-cutting of high grades were undertaken. ● The intercepts are calculated on a length-weighted basis. ● Downhole AC intercepts are reported on the basis of cut-off grade of 0.1g/t Au and 0.5g/t Au over a minimum width of 1m (Table 1 of this announcement). ● Metal equivalent grades are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ● *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* ● *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	● Only downhole intersection widths are provided due to the nature of the drilling and early stage of the project. True width is not known.
Diagrams	● *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	● Appropriate maps are included in the body text in this announcement (Figure 2 plan map). A section showing drill hole 18AFAC30771 is shown in Reference 1 (Image 4) - *RTR announcement to ASX, 1 July 2019, JV Partner Intersects Significant High-Grade Gold Mineralisation in Fraser Range'*
Balanced reporting	● *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	● Significant drill hole location details and intercept results have been reported using a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off (Table 1 in this announcement) for drill holes 18AFAC30771 and 18AFAC30771A, and a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	for drill hole 20AFAC11321, corresponding to previous announcements by RTR [1,2] ● Appropriate to illustrate exploration potential ● The remainder of the results are considered low grade and of no significance at this stage. ● Drill hole collars are indicated in Figure 2 in the main body of this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	● *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	● All substantive historical exploration data has been discussed in this announcement and in West Cobar's 5 March 2025 announcement.
Further work	● *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* ● *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	● AC and RC drilling is planned on E28/2513 to infill and extend the current drill patterns and test geophysical targets. ● Mineral Resource estimation will be undertaken as soon as justified.