ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18th February 2026

High-Grade Discovery of Cobalt-Scandium-Nickel Mineralisation over Ida Holmes Project in Western Australia

- High-grade critical and base metal mineralisation has been confirmed by Western Yilgarn's ground reconnaissance rock chip reconnaissance program over the Ida Holmes Junction Project, located approximately 50 kilometres southwest of Gold Fields' Agnew Gold Mine in Western Australia
- Rock chip sampling program over E36/1028 returned very high-grade **cobalt-nickel-copper-lead-scandium grades up to 2.47% Co, 1.07% Ni, 1.3% Pb & 126.25 ppm Sc_2O_3**, including highlights across samples of:
    - **2.47% Co, 0.58% Cu, 1.07% Ni, 1.30% Pb & 82.5 ppm Sc (126.25 ppm Sc_2O_3)** in sample 30098
    - **0.95% Co, 0.29% Cu, 0.42% Ni, 0.41% Pb & 63.8 ppm Sc (97.8 ppm Sc_2O_3)** in sample 30099
- Results from this program confirm the continuity of cobalt-nickel-copper-lead and scandium-bearing mineralisation located east of the Ballard Fault Zone. At this stage, the relationship between the Ballard Fault Zone and the identified mineralisation remains unconfirmed and will be systematically evaluated through further exploration.

Western Yilgarn NL (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the discovery of further new high-grade gallium mineralisation, together with a southern expansion of the Co-Ni-Cu-Pb-Sc mineralised system, at the Company's Ida Holmes Junction Project in Western Australia. This promising new target strengthens Western Yilgarn's strategic position within the critical minerals sector, with cobalt and scandium identified as a key technology metal in global supply chains. Scandium is a critical metal essential for semiconductors and green technologies.

Western Yilgarn Non-Executive Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

"These results represent a highly significant milestone for Western Yilgarn and further validate the exceptional critical minerals potential of the Ida Holmes Junction Project. Our latest ground reconnaissance rock-chip program has confirmed the presence of very high-grade cobalt-nickel-scandium mineralisation within E36/1028 highlighting potential regional continuity of this emerging mineralised system".

"Results from E36/1028, provide strong confirmation of the continuity and tenor of the previously identified Co-Ni-Cu-Pb-Sc mineralisation at Ida Holmes, with the latest rock-chip assays returning grades that exceed historical cobalt results. The consistency of mineralisation within the quartz–hematite outcrop confirms a coherent mineralised system extending at least 120 m along strike. Importantly, the presence of elevated scandium highlights the polymetallic nature of the system and adds further strategic value. While the Ballard Fault Zone lies proximal to the mineralised trend, its role in controlling mineralisation remains unclear and represents a compelling exploration vector that will be systematically assessed in follow-up programs".

Rock Chip Sampling Program

During December 2025, a total of 8 rock-chip samples were collected across the Company's tenement E36/1028. Geochemical analysis confirmed significant scandium, cobalt, nickel and lead mineralisation.

Exploration Licence E36/1028

Three (3) rock-chip samples were collected from the same area previously reported to host high-grade Co-Cu-Ni-Pb mineralisation, where historical assays returned grades of up to **1.68% Co, 0.36% Cu, 0.47% Ni** and **1.56% Pb** as per below in Figure 1 – highlighted as blue dots (ASX Announcement, 25 September 2025: *Western Yilgarn Identifies High-Grade Cobalt at Ida Holmes*).

The current sampling program targeted the same quartz–hematite outcrop lithologies, based on the previously identified high Co-Ni-Cu-Pb tenor in the area. Results from this program confirm the continuity of cobalt-nickel-copper-lead and scandium-bearing mineralisation, which extends for approximately 120 m along strike to the east of the Ballard Fault Zone. At this stage, the relationship between the Ballard Fault Zone and the identified mineralisation remains unconfirmed and will be systematically evaluated through further exploration. The samples returned very high-grade cobalt-nickel-copper-lead-scandium results, with assays of up to **2.47% Co, 1.07% Ni, 1.30% Pb** and **82.5 ppm Sc (126.25 ppm Sc_2O_3)**.

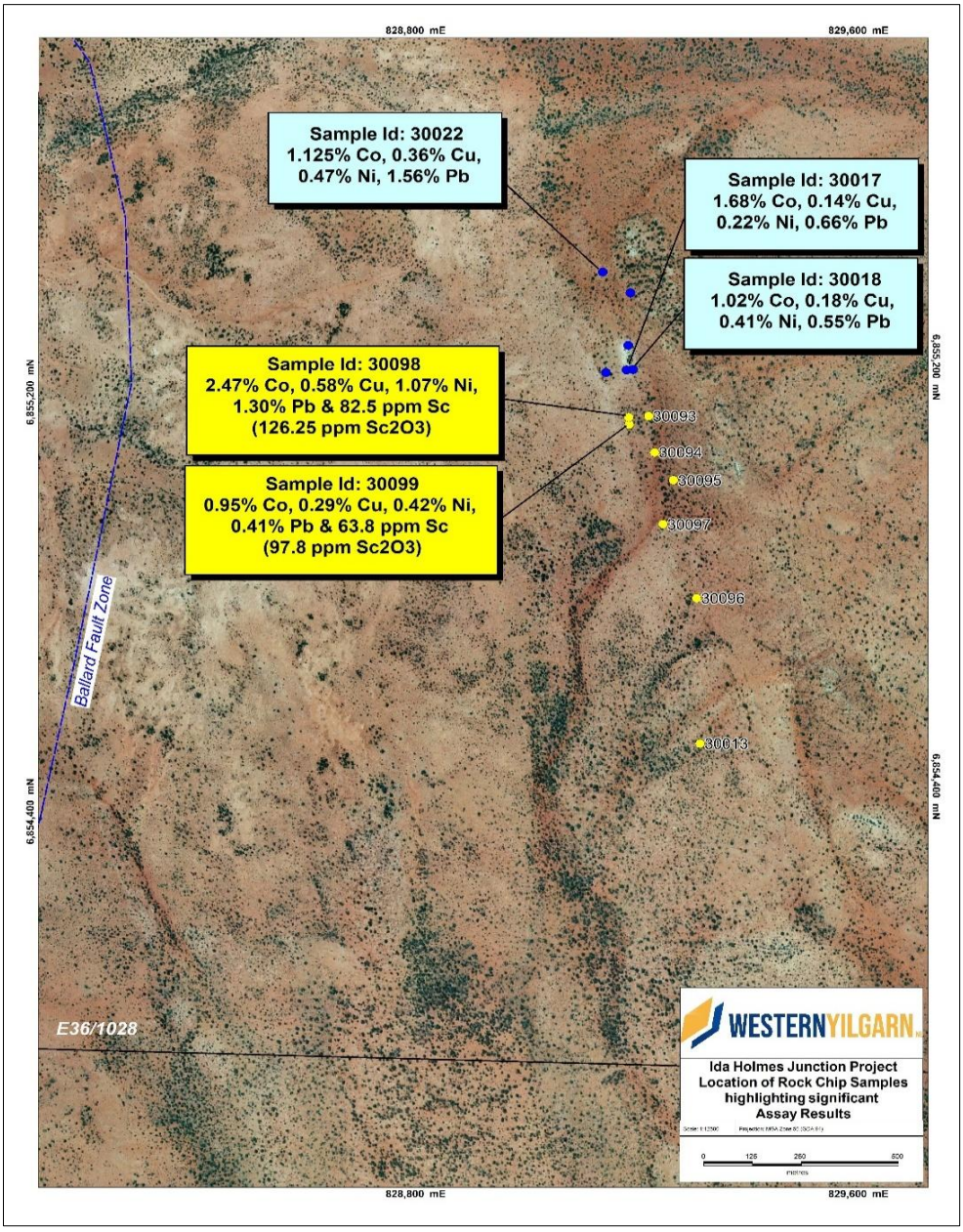

Figure 1 – Location Map over E36/1028 highlighting the high-grade Co-Cu-Ni-Pb-Sc rock chip results

Table 1 – Ida Holmes Junction Project January 2026 High-Grade Co-Ni-Cu-Pb-Sc Results

Sample Id	Easting (GDA 94)	Northing (GDA 94)	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ga ppm	Ga_2O_3 ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Sc ppm	Sc_2O_3 ppm	Zn ppm	Co%	Ni%	Pb%
30093	829201	6855130	**467**	143.5	10.1	13.5	280.0	330.0	20.4	31.3	53.0			
30094	829212	6855061	2.2	33.8	9.0	12.1	21.5	81.0	6.3	9.7	38.0			
30095	829246	6855008	68.5	7.0	33.0	44.4	1390.0	6.1	11.8	18.1	177.0			
30096	829288	6854783	8.5	119.5	10.8	14.5	77.2	98.9	9.5	14.6	28.0			
30097	829227	6854924	14.6	160.5	3.2	4.3	281.0	87.5	8.2	12.6	140.0			
30098	829166	6855114	**24700**	**5880**	7.1	9.6	**10,065**	**12,950**	**82.5**	**126.5**	**1,605**	**2.47**	**1.07**	**1.30**
30099	829165	6855128	**9500**	**2950**	8.8	11.9	**4280**	**4,110**	**63.8**	**97.8**	551.0			
30113	820118	6850051	30.8	48.5	9.8	13.2	64.1	24.3	1.2	1.8	101.0			

Figure 2 – Co-Ni-Cu-Pb-Sc mineralisation within hematite-quartz yielding **0.95% Co, 0.29% Cu, 0.42% Ni, 0.41% Pb**, **97.8ppm Sc_2O** from sample 30099

Figure 3 – Co-Ni-Cu-Pb-Sc mineralisation within hematite-quartz yielding **2.47% Co, 0.58% Cu, 1.07% Ni, 1.30% Pb**, **126.25 ppm Sc_2O** from sample 30098

Ida Holmes Junction Project Overview

The Ida Holmes Junction Project is situated in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia, approximately 50 kilometres southwest of Gold Fields' Agnew Gold Mine. The Project is centred at the intersection of two significant geological structures: the Holmes Dyke and the Mt Ida Fault. The Project is located near several major mining operations, including BHP's Leinster and Mt Keith nickel projects, and is approximately 60 kilometres north of Delta Lithium's Mt Ida Lithium Project.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Western Yilgarn.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Pedro Kastellorizos

Non-Executive Director

For further information please refer to previous ASX announcement from Western Yilgarn:

ASX Announcement 20 May 2024: *Ida Holmes Junction AEM Survey Underway*

ASX Announcement 20 June 2024: *Ida Holmes Junction Project expanded by Strategic Farm-In*

ASX Announcement 18 July 2024: *Ida Holmes Project Update*

ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: *Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation*

ASX Announcement 5 March 2025: *Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC MRE - Clarification*

ASX Announcement 11 March 2025: *Investor Presentation*

ASX Announcement 26 March 2025: *WYX Secures Prospective Gallium-Bauxite Project in WA*

ASX Announcement 26 March 2025: *WYX Secures Prospective Gallium-Bauxite Project – Clarification*

ASX Announcement 6 May 2025: *Expansion of Gold Portfolio in the Gascoyne Region*

ASX Announcement 3 June 2025: *WYX Secures Further Prospective Bauxite Project*

ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2

ASX Announcement 8 July 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3

ASX Announcement 15 July 2025: Maiden 39.27Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation

ASX Announcement 4 August 2025: High-Grade Gallium Discovered t Ida Holmes Project in WA

ASX Announcement 2 September 2025: New Gold Targets Delineated over Gascoyne Gold Project

ASX Announcement 25 September 2025: Western Yilgarn Identifies High-Grade Cobalt at Ida Holmes

ASX Announcement 21 October 2025: Exploration Update over WYX Gallium Projects in WA

ASX Announcement 3 November 2025: WYX Secures more Gallium Ground at Ida Holmes Project WA

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillman or Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Western Yilgarn, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Western Yilgarn and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kastellorizos has reviewed all relevant data for the aircore drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

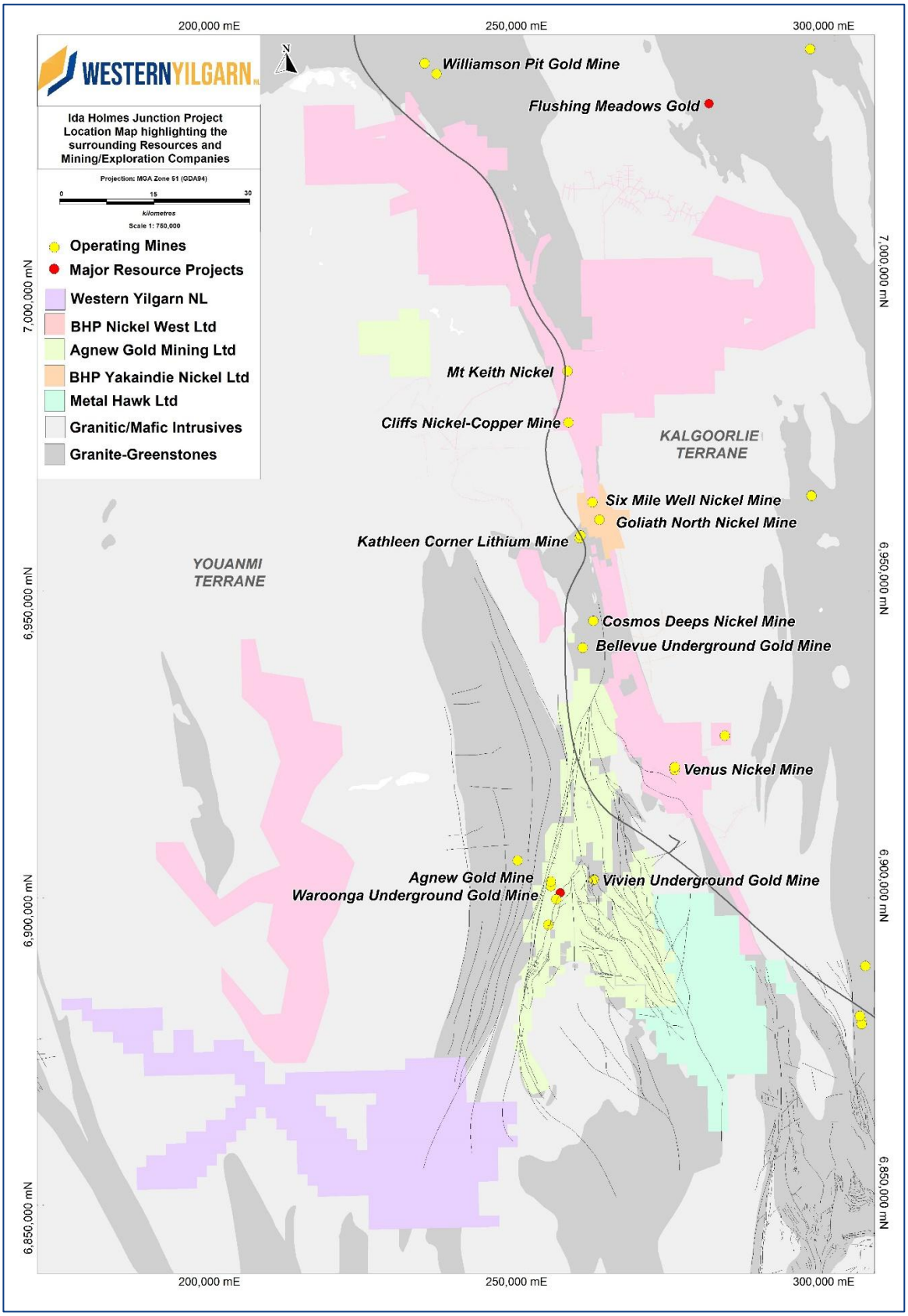

Figure 7 – Ida Holmes Junction Project Location Map

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved."

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

About Western Yilgarn Bauxite Resource Estimations

Table 1 shows the Global JORC 2012 Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category which currently stands at 205Mt @ 34.1% Total Al_2O_3% and 23.7% Total Silica with 43Mt @ 30.7% Available alumina (Al_2O_3) and 6.43% reactive silica (SiO_2).

Table 1: Global Bauxite Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Total Alumina % & Total Silica %

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Al_2O_3%	Average Grade Total SiO_2%
Julimar West	168,337,931	36.1	14.7
Cardea 2	20,096,880	32.1	26.3
Cardea 3	16,577,040	34.2	30.2
Total	**205,011,851**	**34.1**	23.7

Note:

Julimar West Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 26 February 2025: Massive 168Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).*
Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).*
Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 8 July 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).*

Table 2 shows the Global Resource Estimation tonnes/grade by Inferred category using Available Alumina & Reactive Silica by Bomb Digest Method.

Table 2: Global Bauxite Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate by Available Alumina & Reactive Silica

Project	Mass t	Average Grade Available Al_2O_3 %	Average Grade Reactive SiO_2 %
Cardea 2	2,154,120	35.7	2.8
Cardea 3	3,780,510	35.8	3.7
New Norcia	39,274,500	22.7	12.8
Total	**43,055,010**	**30.7**	**6.43**

Cardea 2 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 20Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 2).*
Cardea 3 Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off *(ASX Announcement 17 June 2025: Maiden 16.57Mt bauxite JORC MRE over Cardea 3).*
New Norcia Project using a >25% Al_2O_3 cut-off (ASX Announcement 15 July 2025: Maiden 39.27Mt Bauxite 2012 JORC Mineral Resource Estimation).

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources for all Projects continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	A combination of 8 rock chip samples was collected in during the reconnaissance field trip over Ida Holmes Junction. Rock chip samples representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks. All samples weight varies from 1 kg to 2 kg based on various outcrops. ALS used industry standard method using Fire Assay (AA26 Fire Assay method) using a 25g charge is used to analyse gold. ALS used industry standard method using Fire Assay (AA26 Fire Assay method) using a 25g charge is used to analyse gold. ALS used industry standard method using ME-MS61r 48 element four acid ICP-MS Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to ALS Labs with all samples photographed and documented. Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise 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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken. All rock chip samples were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, fractures, shears, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size. The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration, and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable.
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.*	All samples were collected from outcrop in the field. No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	ALS Perth will be using ME-MS61r (48 element four acid ICP-MS) assay for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca%, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe%, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K%, La, Li, Lu, Mg%, Mn, Mo, Na%, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S%, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti%, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Detection limits for the various elements between 0.005 to 0.1. Geochemical Analysis of all samples conducted by ALS in Perth included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um. Four acid ICP-AES (ME-ICP81) was used to assay for Ag (g/t), As (g/t), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm). When high grade assays results were encountered, ICP-AES Ore

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Grade Element was used If Co >= 10,000 ppm then Method Cu-OG62 was used If Cu >= 10,000 ppm then Method Cu-OG62 was used If Pb >= 10,000 ppm then Method Pb-OG62 was used If Zn >= 10,000 ppm then Method Zn-OG62 was used and If Mn >= 100,000 ppm then Method Mn-ICP89 was used Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration). Oxide conversion calculations were made to Sc_2O_3 using the factors 1.5338. Gold Analysis was undertaken by AA26 Fire Assay method which included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um with detection limit of 0.01 ppm for all samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration).
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site. All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.
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.*	All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy GDA94, Zone 50 was used
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.*	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid. All locations of the samples are provided in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.
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*	All sampling were not conducted in selective manner as this is considered first pass reconnaissance sampling program Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over gravels, and Granitoid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	rock; monzogranite dominant from the Yilgarn Craton achieves an unbiases sampling of possible structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No 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 exploration licence E36/1028 is located approximately 840 km northeast of Perth, 116 km northwest of Leonora and 62 km southwest of the nearest town of Leinster. The project is accessible via Pinnacles Road 48.7km from Leinster then southwards on station tracks to Moornong Well, and then further station tracks southwest. The tenement was granted to ST BARNABAS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD on the 14th of July 2022 and transferred to WESTERN YILGARN PGM PTY LTD on the 18th of July 2023. Western Yilgarn PGM Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Yilgarn NL (ASX: WYX). Currently there are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. The exploration licence E36/1028 is in good standing and expires on 13th of July 2027.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration over the Project area has been conducted by Delta Gold NL (1996-1997), BHP (2010 – 2014) and St George Mining (2014 – 2019) targeting granite hosted gold and nickel sulfide mineralisation within deformed migmatised ultramafic belts within granite terrain. Work completed includes heritage surveys, exploration planning and interpretation, geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling (soils), surface geophysical surveying (including fixed loop and moving loop EM), air core and RC drilling. Drilling by Delta in 1996-1997 included thirty-two vertical AC holes totalling 1,280 m targeting three magnetic geophysical lows, interpreted to represent remnant greenstone stratigraphy along the Waroonga Shear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Zone. Only two holes (SWR016-017 for 220 m) were completed within the northeast portion of the current project area and failed to intersect bedrock on the lake. Elsewhere, drilling confirmed granitic bedrock, strongly foliated in places and the presence of variably thick transported cover. In 2023, Western Yilgarn undertook 626 auger drillholes, totaling 918m averaging 1.4m each hole, targeting lithium and gold. No anomalous assays were encountered
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	he current geological model for this target is either VHMS or Komatiitic styles of mineralisation. The geological setting is dominated by Archean granitoid intrusive, with potential selvages of Archean greenstones. The Mount Holmes Gabbro is a large mafic/ultramafic dyke-sill complex with a strike length of >400km. Geological Survey of Western Australia age dating of the Mount Holmes Gabbro (1070 Ma) demonstrates that it is part of the Warakurna Large Igneous Province which is host to nickel copper sulphide mineralisation at BHP's Babel-Nebo project. Fleet Street Holdings has identified and secured title over zones of magnetic complexity along the Mount Holmes Gabbro. These zones are interpreted as dyke to sill transitions, which are highly favourable sites for accumulation of nickel copper sulphides within magmatic mafic/ultramafic complexes.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –* ○ *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this*	No drilling has been undertaken by Western Yilgarn NL The announcement is highlighting areas rock chip locations and assay results. No Drilling results are reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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 averaging or aggregating of soil or rock chip results was undertaken. All individual results have been reported. Sc converts to Sc_2O_3 by multiplying by 1.5448
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration. The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated and is currently unknown.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	Figures 1 & 2 and Table 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of soil/rock chip samples sites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All assays result for significant economic elements for samples are included in Table 1 of the announcement. The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results.
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.*	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further reconnaissance sampling program is planned for implementation during the third or fourth quarter. Geochemical sampling will be evaluated through ongoing analysis over a broader area, with consideration given to frequency and density of sampling spacings.