

ASX Announcement 9 September 2026

Corazon Confirms High-Grade Wembley Gold System, Extends Mineralisation Along Strike

Highlights

- **Maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling has validated and extended** the high-grade Wembley Line of workings at the Wembley gold prospect.
- **Standout intercepts include:**
 - **4 m @ 10.60 g/t Au** from 66 m (26FRC010);
 - **4 m @ 9.20 g/t Au** from 65 m (26FRC004);
 - **2 m @ 5.70 g/t Au** from 64 m (26FRC003), and **2 m @ 1.46 g/t Au** from 79 m;
 - **4 m @ 2.84 g/t Au** from 68 m (26FRC002)
- **The best intercept (26FRC010) sits approximately 60m east of historic drilling**, and the mineralised structure remains open at depth, pointing to scale beyond the historic footprint.
- **Anomalous gold has been intersected along a second, previously untested offset** from the Wembley Line, opening a further target within the same area.
- **Results provide the first modern, systematic dataset supporting follow-up drilling** toward an initial Exploration Target and a potential maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Wembley.

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) (“Corazon” or the “Company”) is pleased to report assay results from its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Wembley gold prospect, part of the Company’s Feather Cap Gold Project in Western Australia.

The 2,000 m, 20-hole RC program was completed on schedule in August 2026, testing beneath and along strike from the historic Wembley Line workings as well as the interpreted regional Wembley structure. Results confirm shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation along the Wembley Line and mark the first modern, systematic drilling at the prospect, establishing a technical foundation for further extension and resource-focused drilling.

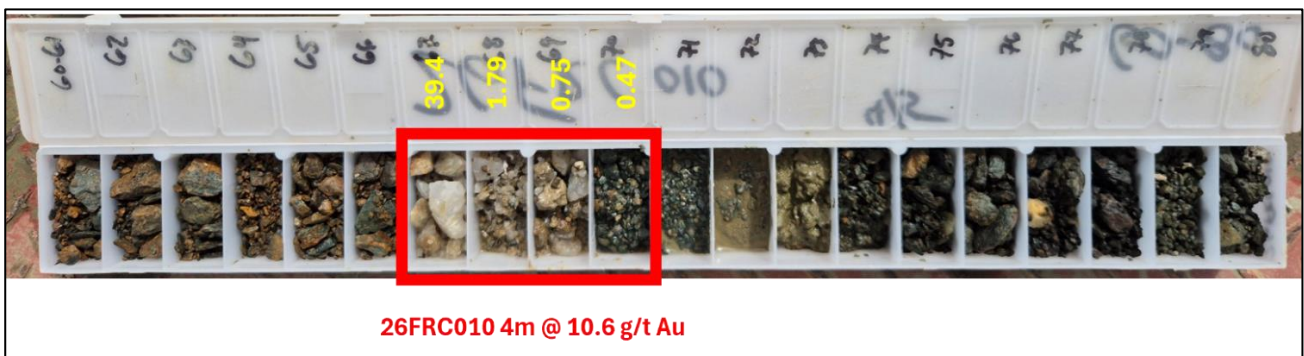


Figure 1: 26FRC010 drill chips with gold associated with vein quartz within mafic unit

Corazon Mining Limited Managing Director, Simon Coyle, commented:

“These are outstanding first results from our maiden drilling program at Wembley. Not only have we reproduced the shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation seen in the historical drilling, we have extended it along strike and demonstrated that the Wembley Line is a coherent, structurally controlled gold system.

Intercepts of **4 m at 10.6 g/t**, **4 m at 9.2 g/t** and **2 m at 5.7 g/t** are exactly the type of results we set out to find. They give us confidence that the Wembley system has meaningful scale and that further drilling can grow it materially.

These are extremely positive results for growth and further underpin the potential for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Wembley in due course.”

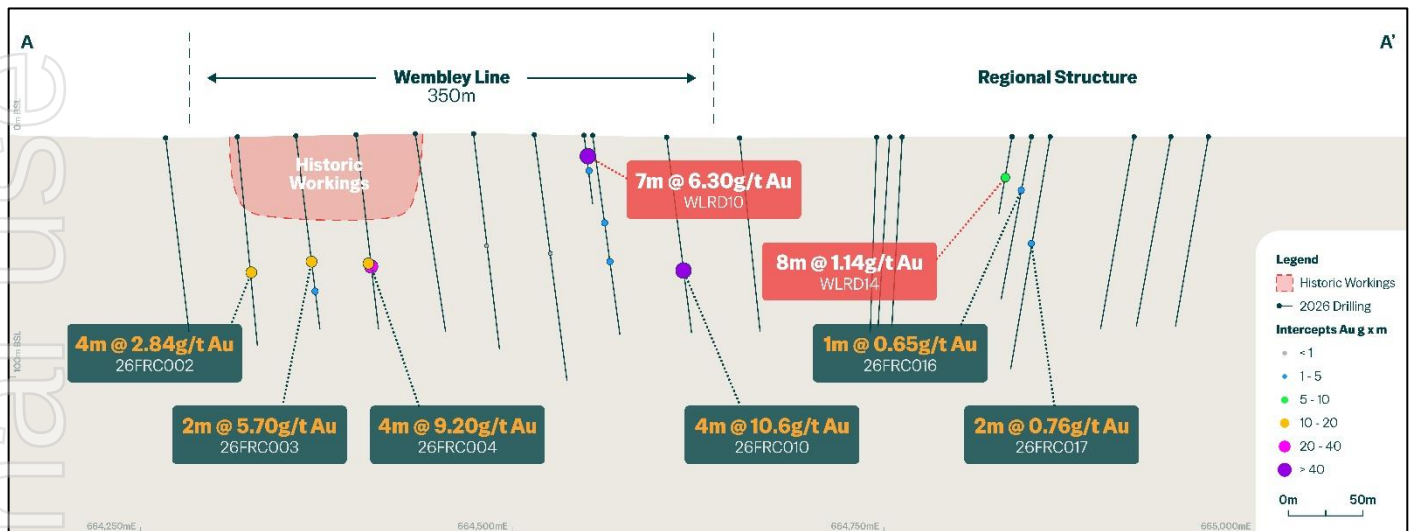


Figure 2: Wembley Drill Results - Long Section looking north (left)

RC Drilling Program and Results

JBell Drilling completed the 2,000m, 20-hole RC program in August 2026, on schedule and within budget. Fourteen holes (26FRC001 to 26FRC014) tested the Wembley Line beneath and along strike from the historic workings, while six holes (26FRC015 to 26FRC020) formed a broadly north-south fence testing the interpreted regional Wembley structure to the south of the main line of workings (see Figure 2 and 3).

Key features of the reported results are:

- **Wembley Line – primary mineralised zone:** RC drilling intersected a strong high-grade zone at approximately 55m vertical depth in holes 26FRC002, 26FRC003, 26FRC004, 26FRC009 and 26FRC010. The results confirm a coherent, steeply-dipping structure that **remains open at depth**, with 26FRC010 stepping out approximately 60m east of historic intercept of **7 m @ 6.21 g/t Au** from 6m in WLRD10¹. Standout intercepts from the Wembley Line included:
 - **4 m @ 10.60 g/t Au** from 66 m (Wembley Line – 26FRC010);
 - **4 m @ 9.20 g/t Au** from 65 m (Wembley Line – 26FRC004);
 - **2 m @ 5.70 g/t Au** from 64 m (Wembley Line – 26FRC003), and **2 m @ 1.46 g/t Au** from 79 m;
 - **4 m @ 2.84 g/t Au** from 68 m (Wembley Line – 26FRC002)

¹ See CZN ASX Announcement “Feather Cap Historical Data Review Identifies High-Priority Au Drill Targets” dated 22 October 2025

- Regional Structure:** Anomalous gold grades were intercepted along the interpreted regional ultramafic shear zone off set to the Wembley Line with **2 m @ 0.76 g/t Au** (26FRC017) and **1m @ 0.65 g/t Au** (26FRC016) which correlates with historical drill hole WLDR14 that returned **8m at 1.14 g/t Au** from 17m depth.

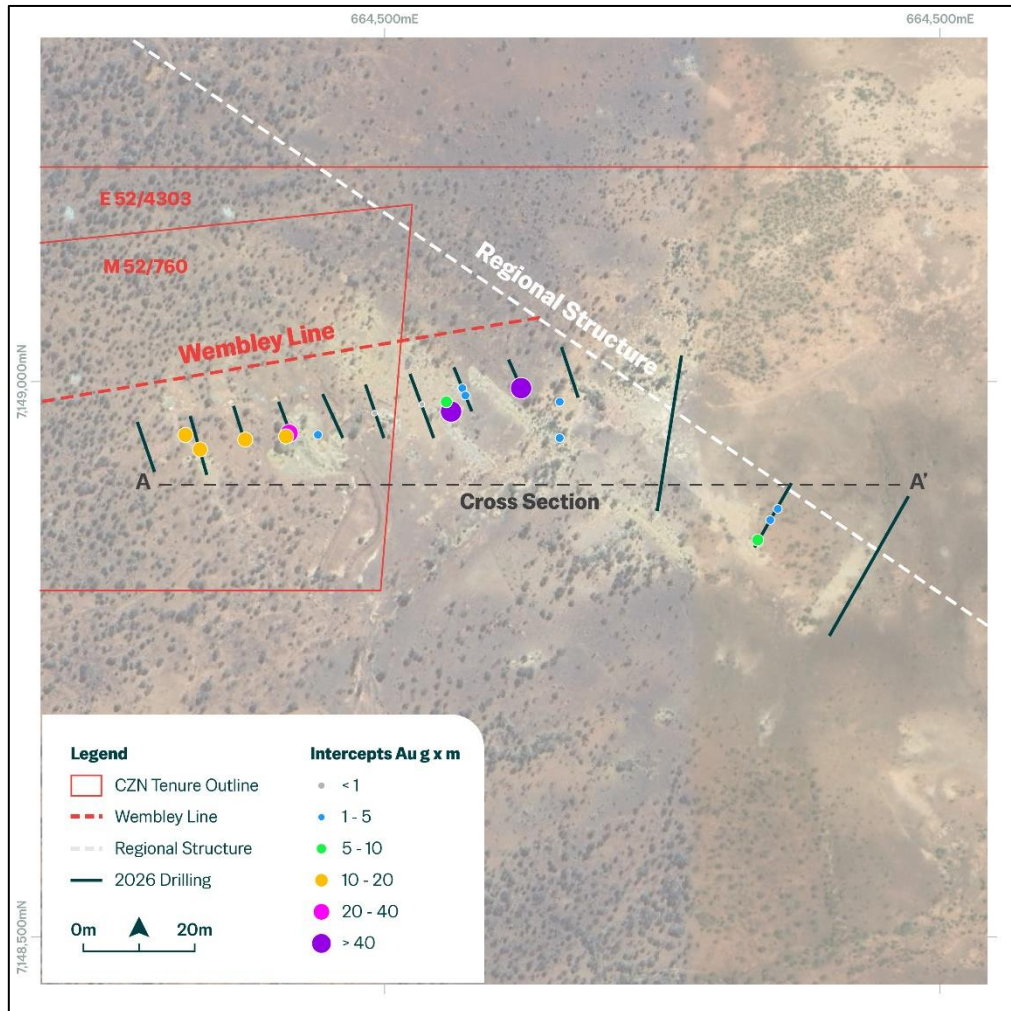


Figure 3: Wembley Drill Results – Plan View

Results returned to date validate Corazon's targeting model at Wembley, provide multiple new intercepts for follow-up, and establish a strong technical basis for further step-out and infill drilling. Follow-up drilling will be required to support an initial Exploration Target and, ultimately, a potential maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Any Exploration Target subsequently defined would be conceptual in nature: there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in one being estimated.

Feather Cap Gold Project — Corazon's Third WA Gold Growth Opportunity

The historic Wembley mine produced approximately 1,050 ounces of gold from 1,510 tonnes between 1926 and 1935, an implied recovered grade of approximately 21 g/t Au². These are unverified historical production records and are not indicative of grades that may be returned by the current program. The new drilling has, however, confirmed the high-grade gold mineralisation along the same structural position as that historic mining.

² Western Australian Department of Mines, "List of Cancelled Gold Mining Leases", 1954.

Feather Cap covers approximately 154 km² within the Bryah-Padbury Basin, a proven gold and base-metal province in Western Australia. The project is strategically located close to Westgold Resources' Fortnum Gold Mine and immediately adjacent to Great Boulder Resources' Durack gold deposit, placing Corazon in an established mineralised district with existing processing infrastructure.

Corazon's technical review has identified multiple high-priority exploration targets across Feather Cap, including Wembley, Jigsaw/Durack East, Trudgeon Well and Murphys Creek.

At Jigsaw/Durack East, historical drilling has returned broad zones of gold mineralisation, including 20 m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 40 m, including 4 m @ 10.7 g/t Au, and 35 m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 32 m, including 5 m @ 5.13 g/t Au³. The prospect's proximity to the Durack deposit underscores the project's broader exploration potential.

Wembley is the first target in a systematic exploration program across Feather Cap, with the Company continuing to assess additional targets across the broader 154 km² landholding.

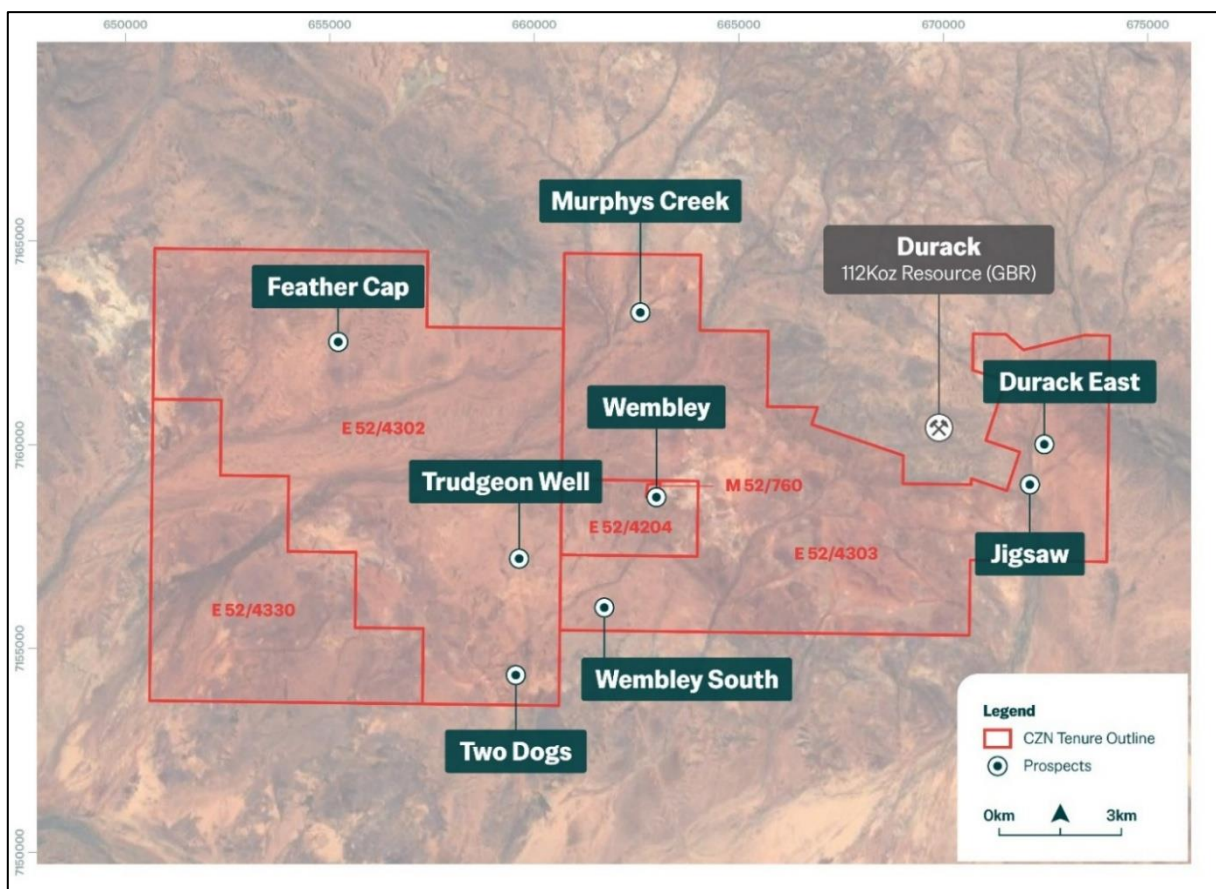


Figure 4: Feather Cap tenure and prospect locations

Next Steps

- Design a follow-up drilling program to test the strike and depth extensions of the confirmed Wembley Line mineralisation and, subject to results, the regional Wembley structure, with the objective of supporting an initial Exploration Target and a potential maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Advance exploration targeting across the broader Feather Cap Gold Project, including the high-priority Trudgeon Well and Durack East gold prospects.

³ See CZN ASX Announcement "Feather Cap Data Review and Update" dated 22 October 2025

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Corazon Mining Limited.

For further information visit www.corazon.com.au or contact:

Simon Coyle

Managing Director
Corazon Mining Limited
info@corazon.com.au
+61 (08) 6166 6361

Madeline Howson

Media & Investor Relations
Discovir Investor Relations
madeline@discovir.com.au
+61 434 073 160

Competent Persons Statement and Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to Historic and Corazon's Exploration Results, are based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled and reviewed by Mr William Stewart, full-time employee and shareholder of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr Stewart is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member No. 224335) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and the activities undertaken 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 (JORC Code). Mr Stewart consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Corazon Mining Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in previous ASX announcements referenced in this report.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute a "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, and performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) risks associated with acquisition and divestment of projects (including risks associated with completing due diligence and, if favourable results are obtained, refer to ASX Announcement 8 October 2025 proceeding with the acquisition of the Feather Cap Project), (ii) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (iii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iv) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (v) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (vi) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vii) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events. The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Corazon

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) is a Western Australian gold explorer and developer holding three projects across three established gold provinces.

The Chalice Gold Project, in the Higgsinsville district of the Eastern Goldfields, is the Company's most advanced asset. Acquired in 2026, Chalice hosts a JORC Mineral Resource of 191,000 oz at 2.7 g/t Au on a granted Mining Lease, a 645,000 oz production history, supported by an extensive historical drilling database and proximity to established processing infrastructure. A resource growth drilling program is targeted to commence in Q3 CY26. As part of the Chalice acquisition, Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX) now holds a 19.9% strategic interest in Corazon.

The Two Pools Gold Project covers 537km² of the Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt. Corazon's reinterpretation of the geology identified a 20km-long greenstone belt previously mapped as granite, opening a district-scale land position with confirmed high-grade historical gold intercepts and no modern systematic exploration.

The Feather Cap Gold Project is located in the Bryah-Padbury Basin of the Capricorn Orogen. Maiden RC drilling at the Wembley prospect was completed in August 2026, with initial results reported in this announcement.

Together the three projects give Corazon a defined resource base, near-term drilling catalysts and district-scale discovery potential, held entirely within Western Australia.

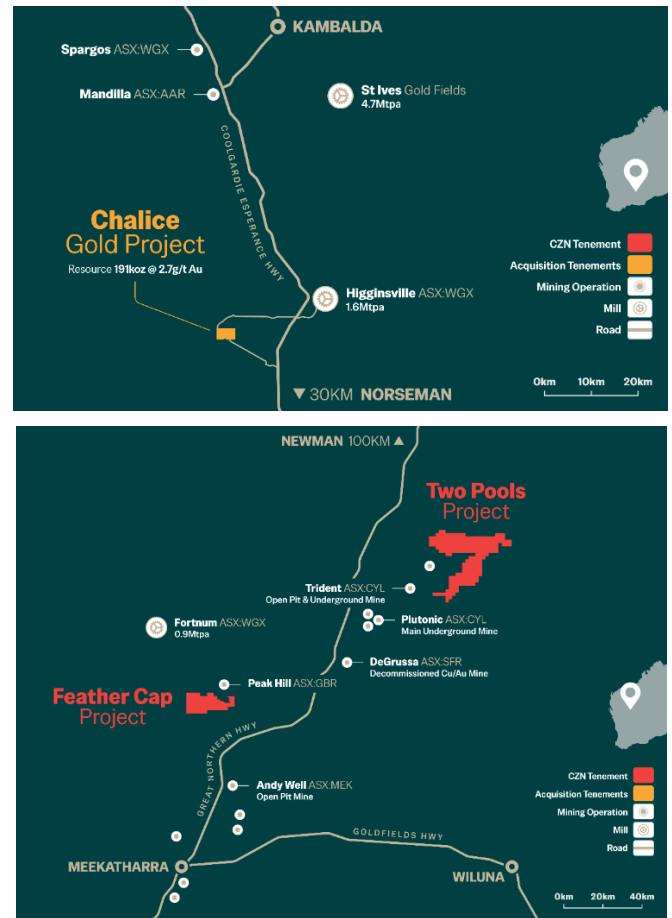


Figure 5 & 4: Corazon Mining's Western Australian Gold Project locations

Table 1: Statement of Mineral Resources by Deposit as at 11 April 2026 with 1.3 g/t Au cut off

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (koz Au)
Measured	406	3.19	42
Indicated	1120	2.6	94
Inferred	655	2.64	55
Total Resources	2,181	2.74	191

- Notes:
1. Mineral Resources are classified and reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code as at 11 April 2026 at a 1.3g/t Au cut-off and US\$1,700/oz gold price.
 2. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
 3. Refer to the Company's ASX Announcement "Chalice Acquisition Establishes Corazon as an Emerging Gold Developer" dated 19 May 2026 for full disclosure, including Annexure A, B and C.

Corazon's broader portfolio includes the Two Pools Gold Project in the Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt and the Feather Cap Gold Project in the Bryah-Padbury Basin in Western Australia, together with the Lynn Lake Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Sulphide Project in Manitoba, Canada.

Appendix A — 2026 Wembley RC Drilling Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	g/t x m
26FRC001					NSI
26FRC002	68	72	4	2.84	11
26FRC003	64	66	2	5.70	11
26FRC003	79	81	2	1.46	3
26FRC004	65	69	4	9.20	37
26FRC005					NSI
26FRC006	56	57	1	0.79	1
26FRC007	60	61	1	0.76	1
26FRC008	17	18	1	2.35	2
26FRC008	10	11	1	0.77	1
26FRC009	63	64	1	2.67	3
26FRC009	40	48	8	0.48	4
26FRC009	63	64	1	2.67	3
26FRC010	66	70	4	10.60	42
26FRC011					NSI
26FRC012					NSI
26FRC013					NSI
26FRC014					NSI
26FRC015					NSI
26FRC016	28	29	1	0.65	1
26FRC017	55	57	2	0.76	2
26FRC018					NSI
26FRC019					NSI
26FRC020					NSI

Reported with a 0.4 g/t Au lower cut-off, up to 2 m of internal dilution. All intervals are downhole; true widths are not known.

Appendix B — 2026 Wembley RC Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Max Depth (m)	Hole Type	Azimuth	Dip
26FRC001	664262	7148896	533	100	RC	159	-61
26FRC002	664307	7148905	533	120	RC	163	-61
26FRC003	664347	7148910	533	100	RC	162	-61
26FRC004	664389	7148919	533	100	RC	166	-61
26FRC005	664431	7148925	533	100	RC	159	-61
26FRC006	664469	7148933	533	110	RC	165	-60
26FRC007	664505	7148939	533	126	RC	164	-61
26FRC008	664541	7148915	533	35	RC	161	-61
26FRC009	664549	7148946	533	100	RC	162	-61
26FRC010	664598	7148955	533	100	RC	159	-61
26FRC011	664656	7148964	533	100	RC	165	-62

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Max Depth (m)	Hole Type	Azimuth	Dip
26FRC012	664741	7148859	534	100	RC	188	-61
26FRC013	664748	7148910	534	100	RC	192	-61
26FRC014	664756	7148957	533	100	RC	189	-61
26FRC015	664828	7148798	534	40	RC	210	-61
26FRC016	664840	7148818	534	85	RC	211	-59
26FRC017	664857	7148843	534	120	RC	213	-61
26FRC018	664923	7148739	534	100	RC	212	-62
26FRC019	664936	7148790	534	100	RC	211	-59
26FRC020	664960	7148830	534	100	RC	210	-61

Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Zone 50. Collars surveyed by handheld GPS.

Annexure C – Assessment and Reporting Criteria (JORC Code, 2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Wembley Gold Project – Corazon Mining Limited

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected at one-metre intervals. Each primary sample was split using an on-rig rotary cone splitter to produce two equal sub-samples in pre-numbered calico bags, each weighing approximately 2–3.5 kg. The remainder (reject) was temporarily stored in sample piles at the drill site. Collection methods ensured representative and consistent sampling. No underground or surface (rock chip) sampling was undertaken as part of this program.
Drilling techniques	Drilling was completed using JBell Drilling's KWL350 RC rig fitted with a 143 mm face-sampling bit and supported by an auxiliary compressor and booster. These methods are appropriate for the local lithology and style of mineralisation targeted at Wembley and along the Regional Structure.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery was recorded by Corazon geological staff whilst drilling. Recoveries are considered acceptable across the program. Minor losses were observed in the upper metre of some holes due to the fine-grained nature of near-surface material. No correlation was identified between recovery and assay grade.
Logging	All RC holes were geologically logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralogy. Logging was performed at one-metre intervals immediately after drilling. Rock chips were sieved, examined and photographed. All drillholes were logged in full, providing continuous geological coverage.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Primary RC samples were split via the on-rig cyclone splitter to produce representative sub-samples of approximately 2-3.5 kg. Most samples were dry; moist samples were treated using the same technique. All samples were prepared at Bureau Veritas (Kalgoorlie, WA), where they were dried at 105 °C, crushed to <10 mm, riffle split, and pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm. A 200 g pulp was retained for fire assay. Coarse rejects were archived. Sample sizes are appropriate for the mineralisation style and grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) were maintained through insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and field duplicates at scheduled rates of 5% and 2%, respectively. Samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas via 40 g fire assay with AAS finish (detection limit 0.01 ppm Au). QAQC results were reviewed and deemed satisfactory, showing acceptable accuracy and precision. No umpire lab checks have yet been undertaken. Bureau Veritas is NATA-accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Assay results were received from the laboratory in CSV and PDF formats, validated, and imported into Corazon's geological database. Data validation included filter checks and visual review by geological staff. Significant intersections were verified by the Competent Person. No data adjustments were made. No twin holes were drilled in the current program.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	Collar positions were located using a hand-held GPS (MGA94 Zone 50), with a nominal horizontal accuracy of $\pm 3\text{--}5$ m. Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis north-seeking gyro tool at collar, at 30 m intervals down-hole, and end-of-hole, referencing true north. Topography was derived from regional datasets; the accuracy of hand-held GPS collar positions is considered adequate for the current stage of exploration and will be upgraded to DGPS control ahead of any subsequent resource-definition drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	The 2026 program comprises 20 RC holes for approximately 2,000 m, arranged across two target areas. Fourteen holes (26FRC001–014) were drilled along the Wembley Line of historic workings on nominal 20–40 m section spacing to validate and extend historic RAB, RC and AC results. Six holes (26FRC015–020) form a first-pass fence testing the interpreted Regional Structure offset and trends north west to south east of the Wembley Line. Section spacing is considered appropriate for early-stage validation and target testing along a structurally controlled orogenic gold system, and sufficient to establish geological continuity at the scale of the current program. No sample compositing has been applied beyond standard downhole geological intervals. The current data spacing and distribution are deemed appropriate for the style and geometry of mineralisation present and conform to accepted industry standards for reliable geological and grade continuity assessment at this stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The orientation and design of the drilling program were guided by geological mapping, structural interpretation of aeromagnetic data, and the documented layout of historical workings and drilling along the Wembley Line, which provided key controls for defining the strike and dip of the target structure. The majority of drilling was planned, where practical, to intersect the primary mineralised zones close to perpendicular at a dip of -60° to best align with true width, minimising downhole sampling bias and improving representativity. Wembley Line holes (26FRC001–014) were drilled at azimuth approximately 170°; the Regional Structure fence holes (26FRC015–020) were drilled at azimuth approximately 210°. Historic workings and existing drillhole traces were used to validate the orientation of interpreted lodes and to inform drillhole planning. Overall, the alignment between drilling orientation, geological structures and historic workings is well established, and the data is considered sufficiently representative for confident interpretation and ongoing exploration.
Sample security	Corazon practices industry standards with individual samples packed into poly weave bags then placed into a larger bulka bag for transport to the assay laboratory. Samples were transported by Corazon personnel directly to a courier depot for consignment to Bureau Veritas without the use of unsupervised external parties. Sample security is not considered to be a risk to the Project.
Audits or reviews	Internal data validation checks have been undertaken to identify inconsistencies in collar coordinates, downhole surveys and assay intervals. Any issues are flagged and resolved before being committed to the database. The Competent Person has reviewed available information and considers the overall quality of data management and verification appropriate for exploration reporting.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Wembley Gold Project – Corazon Mining Ltd

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Feather Cap Gold Project comprises five granted tenements — Exploration Licences E52/4204, E52/4302, E52/4303 and E52/4330 and Mining Lease M52/760 — covering approximately 154 km^2 in the western Bryah Basin, Capricorn Orogen, Western Australia. All tenements are currently registered in the name of RBH Mining Pty Ltd (RBH) and are in good standing.

Criteria	Commentary
	Corazon Mining Limited (Corazon) holds an option to acquire an 80% legal and beneficial interest in the Feather Cap tenements from RBH under a binding option and earn-in agreement, with RBH retaining a 20% interest on exercise. The 2026 RC drilling program reported here is being undertaken by Corazon under that agreement, and expenditure on the program is intended to contribute to satisfaction of the earn-in and option-exercise requirements. The 2026 RC program was drilled on E52/4204 (Wembley Line and Regional Structure fence) and on M52/760 (portions of the Wembley Line). All tenements the subject of this announcement are in good standing and the Company is not aware of any impediments to the conduct of the reported exploration activities. Native title, heritage, environmental and landholder obligations have been addressed through consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including a non-ground-disturbing heritage clearance in place over the drill program area and access arrangements with the pastoral leaseholder (Narracoota Station).
Exploration done by other parties	Modern exploration and drilling within the area now covered by E52/4204 and M52/760 has been conducted by a succession of operators since 1985, comprising rotary air blast/hammer (RAB), aircore (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) programs across multiple campaigns. Historic drilling reviewed for this announcement, together with the current program, is summarised below: • 1985–1986 — RAB/hammer and RC drilling along the Wembley Line (WLRD and WRC series); • 1994 — vertical RAB (WS series) across the broader Wembley area; • 1996–1997 — RC drilling (DRB series) targeting the Wembley trend; • Later regional AC and RC (WSAC and related series) reported in open-file WAMEX documents; • 2024 — 4 RC holes (WBRC0001–0004) drilled by RBH Holdings testing the Wembley Line; • 2026 — 20 RC holes (26FRC001–020) drilled by Corazon Mining Limited (this announcement). Geophysical (ground magnetic, aeromagnetic, gravity) and geochemical (rock chip, soil, auger) survey data referenced within the source reports has been reviewed but not re-interpreted as part of this announcement.
Geology	The Wembley Gold Project lies within the Bryah Basin, a Palaeoproterozoic sub-basin of the Capricorn Orogen, which separates the Archaean Yilgarn Craton to the south from the Pilbara Craton to the north. The Bryah Basin is a continental rift basin containing clastic sediments derived from the Yilgarn Craton and Gascoyne Province, together with mafic and ultramafic volcanics. The basin has been affected by at least four deformation and metamorphic events. The Bryah Basin is considered prospective for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS), orogenic gold, banded iron formation (BIF) and granular iron formation (GIF)-hosted mineralisation. Historic gold mining at the Wembley Gold Mine and mineralisation intersected in historic drilling is hosted at the contact between Narracoota Formation mafic–ultramafic volcanics and Thaduna Formation sediments, associated with a structurally controlled orogenic gold system. Locally the Wembley geology consists of meta basalt host with dominant quartz veins striking 080° and dipping at -80° to the north. Base of oxidation is typically 70-80m downhole depth.
Drill hole information	A summary of all material drillhole information relating to the reporting of Exploration Results in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement and in Appendix B, including: • Easting and northing of drillhole collars (MGA94 Zone 50) • Elevation (RL) of drillhole collars • Dip and azimuth of holes • Downhole length and interception depth • Total drilled hole length Diagrams, maps and tables in this report depict the locations of all relevant drillholes and cross-sections supporting the geological interpretation.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting exploration results, sample intervals and composited intercepts have been calculated using length-weighted averaging. This approach ensures that longer intervals contribute proportionally to the reported grade, avoiding bias toward shorter, higher-grade sections. Significant intercepts have been reported using a minimum interval of 2 m, a lower cut-off of 0.4 g/t Au and a maximum of 2 m of internal dilution. Isolated single-metre intercepts above 0.4 g/t Au have been reported separately where geologically meaningful. No top cuts or grade capping have been applied to reported results.

Criteria	Commentary
	No metal equivalent values are reported. The assumptions and calculation methods used in generating intercepts and composited intervals are consistent with industry best practice.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Drillholes have been oriented, where practical, to intersect the principal mineralised structures at or near right angles, as determined from geological mapping, cross-section interpretation and the orientation of historic mine workings and drilling. Reported drill intercepts represent downhole lengths; true mineralisation widths are estimated where sufficient structural and orientation data are available. Unless stated otherwise, downhole intervals may exceed true widths depending on the drill angle relative to mineralised lodes. The Wembley Line 2026 holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike at -60°, and downhole intervals are considered by the Competent Person to approximate, but not to equal, true width. True widths have not been calculated for the initial Regional Structure fence pending assay results and integration with wider structural interpretation. The Competent Person considers the relationship between drill orientation, lode geometry and intercept width to be adequately described for meaningful interpretation of the results.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	All significant intercepts from the 13 holes with received assays (26FRC001–013) have been reported in this announcement (refer Appendix A). Both anomalous and non-anomalous (NSI) results have been reported so as to provide a balanced view of the exploration undertaken. Assays for the remaining seven holes (26FRC014–020) are pending and will be reported in a subsequent announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	No metallurgical testwork, bulk density determinations or other substantive exploration data have been generated by the current program at this stage. Historic geophysical and geochemical datasets are noted as available for future reference.
Further work	Corazon will report the outstanding assays for holes 26FRC014–020 upon receipt from the laboratory. Subject to those results and to structural and geological interpretation of the current data, follow-up drilling is anticipated to test extensions of the Wembley Line mineralisation and to further evaluate the Regional Structure. Refer to the Next Steps section within the body of this announcement.