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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 November 2026

HIGH-GRADE DRILL RESULTS EXTEND CRAKE

Maritana Minerals Limited (ASX: MRT) ("Maritana" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the initial results from reverse circulation (RC) drilling at its 100% owned Coote and Crake Gold Project, located 8km West of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in the Western Australian Goldfields. The program is the first drilling at Coote and Crake since 2022[1] with the aim of increasing resource confidence, supporting future mining studies and, where possible, extending mineralisation and growing the resource. The Coote and Crake drilling forms part of the ~60,000m resource conversion drilling campaign across multiple deposits, with this large program coming to completion this current quarter[2].

HIGHLIGHTS

- Coote and Crake are key open pit Life of Mine (LOM)[3] ore sources for the Black Swan Processing Hub in the Kalgoorlie – Eastern Hub mining region.
- Extensional RC drill results indicate potential for future resource growth. Selected significant results at Crake including:
  - **41m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 130m including 8m @ 10.60 g/t Au** from 163m (CCRRD260016*)
  - **6m @ 4.89 g/t Au** from 148m including 1m @ 24.08 g/t Au from 152m (CCRRD260015)
  - **7m @ 3.65 g/t Au** from 183m including 2m @ 8.20 g/t Au from 187m (CCRRD260019)
  - **7m @ 2.83 g/t Au** from 71m including 1m @ 15.55 g/t Au from 76m (CCRRD260013)
- In-fill RC results support resource confidence and future mining activities, with selected significant results at Crake including:
  - **9m @ 4.56 g/t Au** from 51m including 2m @ 11.28 g/t Au from 55m (CCRRD260055)
  - **11m @ 2.65 g/t Au** from 64m including 2m @ 4.24 g/t Au from 65m and 1m @ 13.96 g/t Au from 68m (CCRRD260063)
  - **20m @ 1.35 g/t Au** from 20m including 4m @ 3.41 g/t Au from 32m (CCRRD260005)
  - **13m @ 1.77 g/t Au** from 143m including 2m @ 5.10 g/t Au from 153m (CCRRD260014)
- Drilling undertaken at Coote to facilitate resource conversion returned significant results including:
  - **4m @ 3.34 g/t Au** from 50m including 1m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 50m (CCRRD260049)
  - **9m @ 1.46 g/t Au** from 88m (CCRRD260066)
  - **9m @ 1.16 g/t Au** from 31m (CCRRD260046)
- Drilling at Coote and Crake is ongoing and results will be incorporated into an updated Coote and Crake Mineral Resource Estimate due in the March quarter 2027, with further pit optimisation, design and scheduling work to follow.

[1] ASX Announcement *"New High-Grade Extensions Intercepted at the Crake and Coote Gold Projects"* dated 2 February 2022
[2] ASX Announcement *"Maritana Commences Resources Conversion Drilling"* dated 25 June 2026
[3] ASX Announcement *"Studies Support Standalone Gold Development in WA Goldfields"* dated 17 February 2026
* Drillhole intercept

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Managing Director and CEO comment

Mr Grant Haywood, Managing Director and CEO:

"These first results from Coote and Crake are an encouraging start, with the infill drilling supporting continuity of the existing lodes, extensions to mineralisation and confirm the high-grade nature of the open pit mineralisation. Importantly, a number of holes have intersected gold outside the previous interpretation, indicating that mineralisation potentially extends at depth and to the North at both deposits."

"With this large program of remaining drilling due for completion this current quarter, these results will be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate and pit optimisation work in the March quarter 2027, strengthening Coote and Crake as a key ore source for the Black Swan Processing Hub."

Resource Definition/Extension Drilling Program and Results

Drilling at Coote and Crake was last undertaken in 2022 with most of the activities carried out at the Crake deposit. A review of the previous Mineral Resource Estimations (MRE) and interpretation identified that further drilling and data collection are required at both deposits to improve resource classification confidence and extend mineralisation, with potential for future resource growth. The aim is to improve resource confidence and increase contained gold ounces to supporting future mining studies.

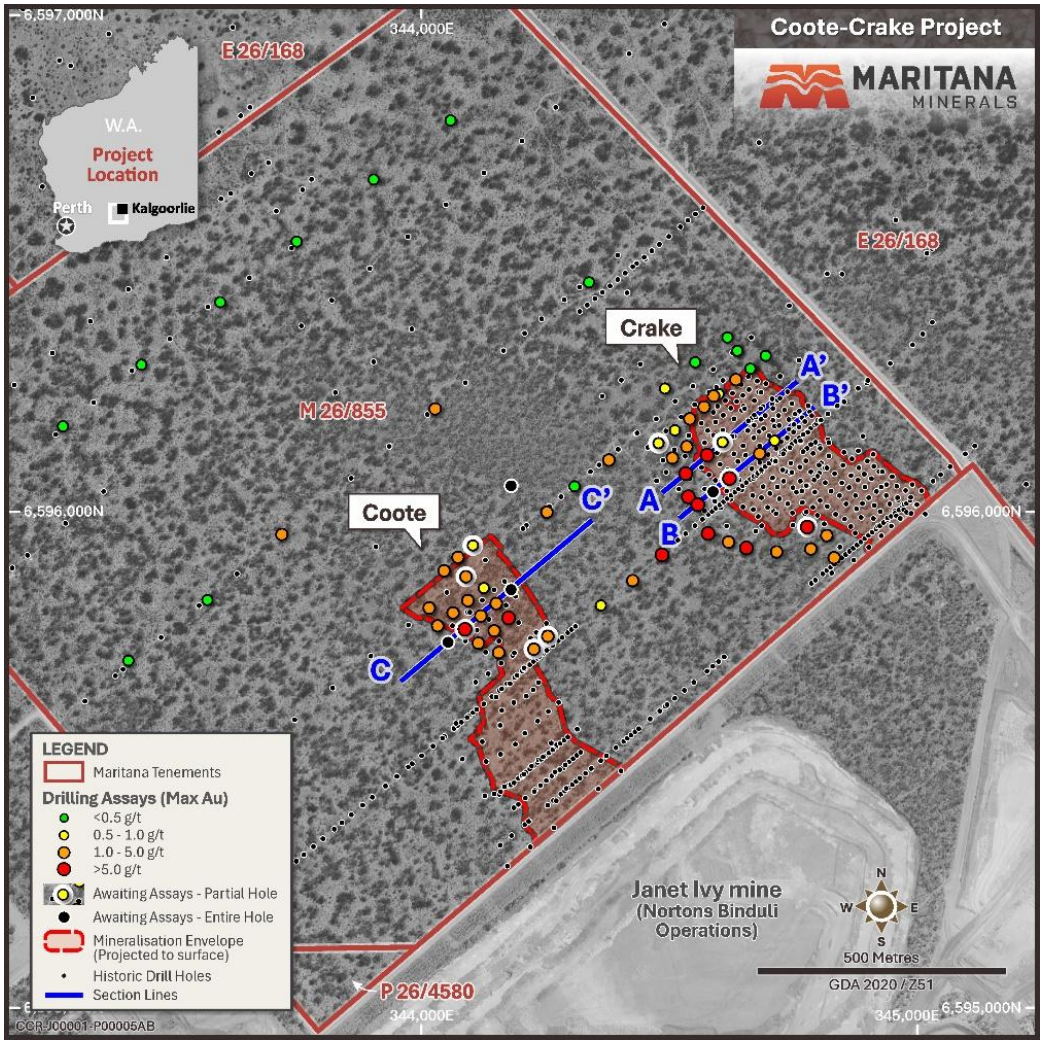


Figure 1 – Coote and Crake Gold Project drill collar plan showing 2026 reverse circulation drilling coloured by maximum downhole gold grade, Maritana tenements and the locations of Cross Sections A – A', B – B' and C – C'

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Gold mineralisation at both Coote and Crake strikes NW and dips moderately to the SW with a gentle southern plunge. Mineralisation is interpreted within generally tabular-shaped, sub-parallel lodes 3m to 5m thick, however mineralisation can be stacked to 50m thickness in some areas, possibly due to thrusting. The majority of the drillholes within this announcement were drilled on a broad North-East orientation to intersect the moderately dipping mineralisation (Figures 2-4). Pit shell designs within Figures 1-4 are preliminary and will be reviewed as part of the Reserve calculation process.

Drilling was undertaken at both Coote and Crake, as well as two lines of drillholes to the North of the deposits for possible mineralisation extension and sterilisation for mining infrastructure. Additionally, two traverses of deeper holes were drilled in the area between the two deposits (Figure 1). Locations of drillholes within Table 2 are identified as:

- Crake – 33 drillholes
- Coote – 19 drillholes and
- Northern sterilisation drilling and between Coote and Crake – 15 drillholes

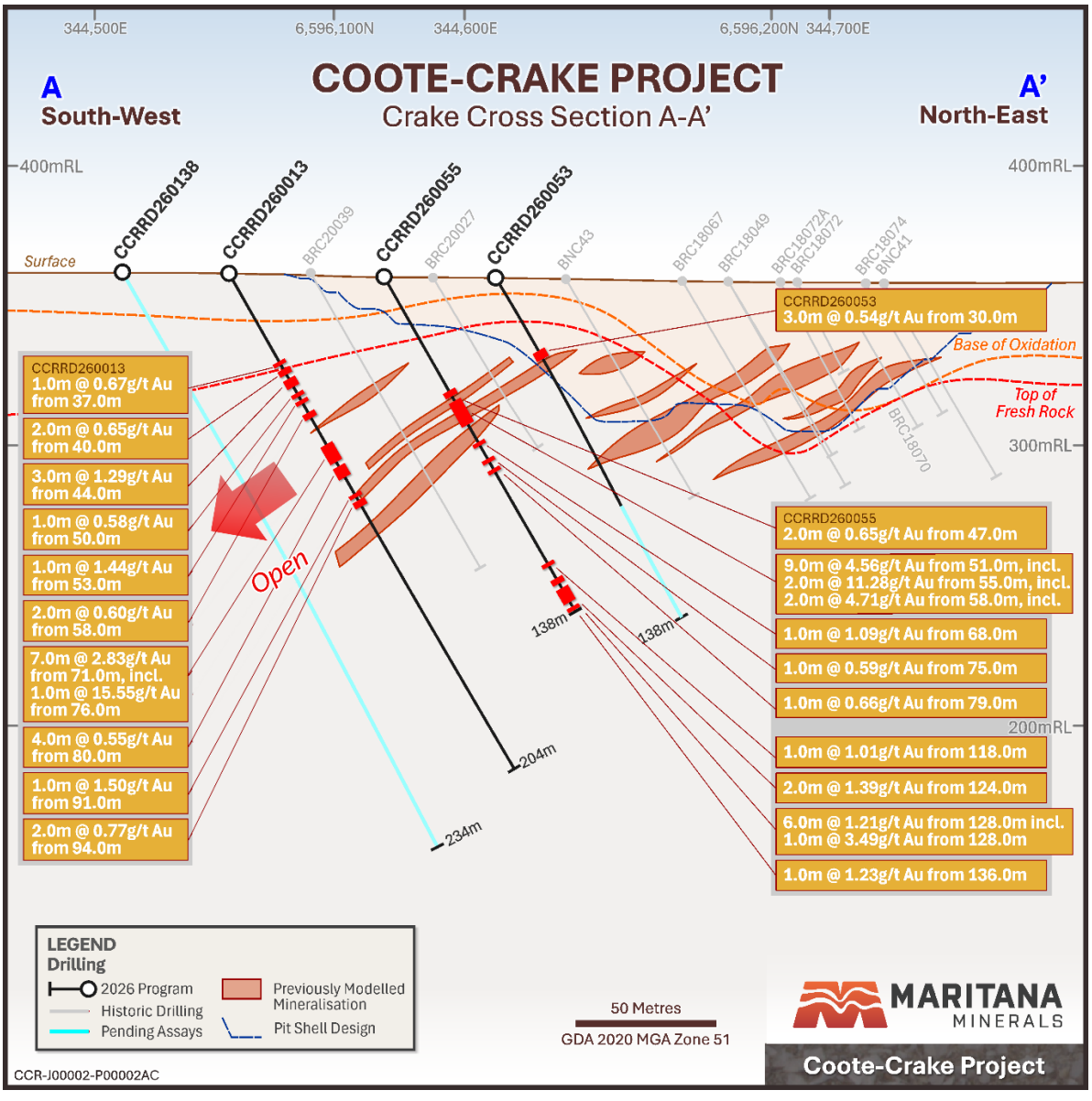


Figure 2 – Cross Section Crake A-A', looking North-West, showing 2026 drill traces and significant intercepts

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Initial assay results indicate that previously modelled mineralisation potentially extends at depth and to the North for both Coote and Crake. Outstanding assays and the remaining drillholes aim to provide further confidence in any mineralisation extensions. Resource Definition drilling stops at the southern tenement boundary of M26/855.

Higher grade zones appear to result from intersecting structures and increased concentrations of pyrite (up to 3% by volume) and magnetite within the variably altered felsic porphyry. Higher grades usually coincide with stronger sulphide mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation at Coote and Crake appears within a number of sub-parallel lodes or envelopes dipping moderately towards the South-West (Figures 2-4). Mineralisation width varies.

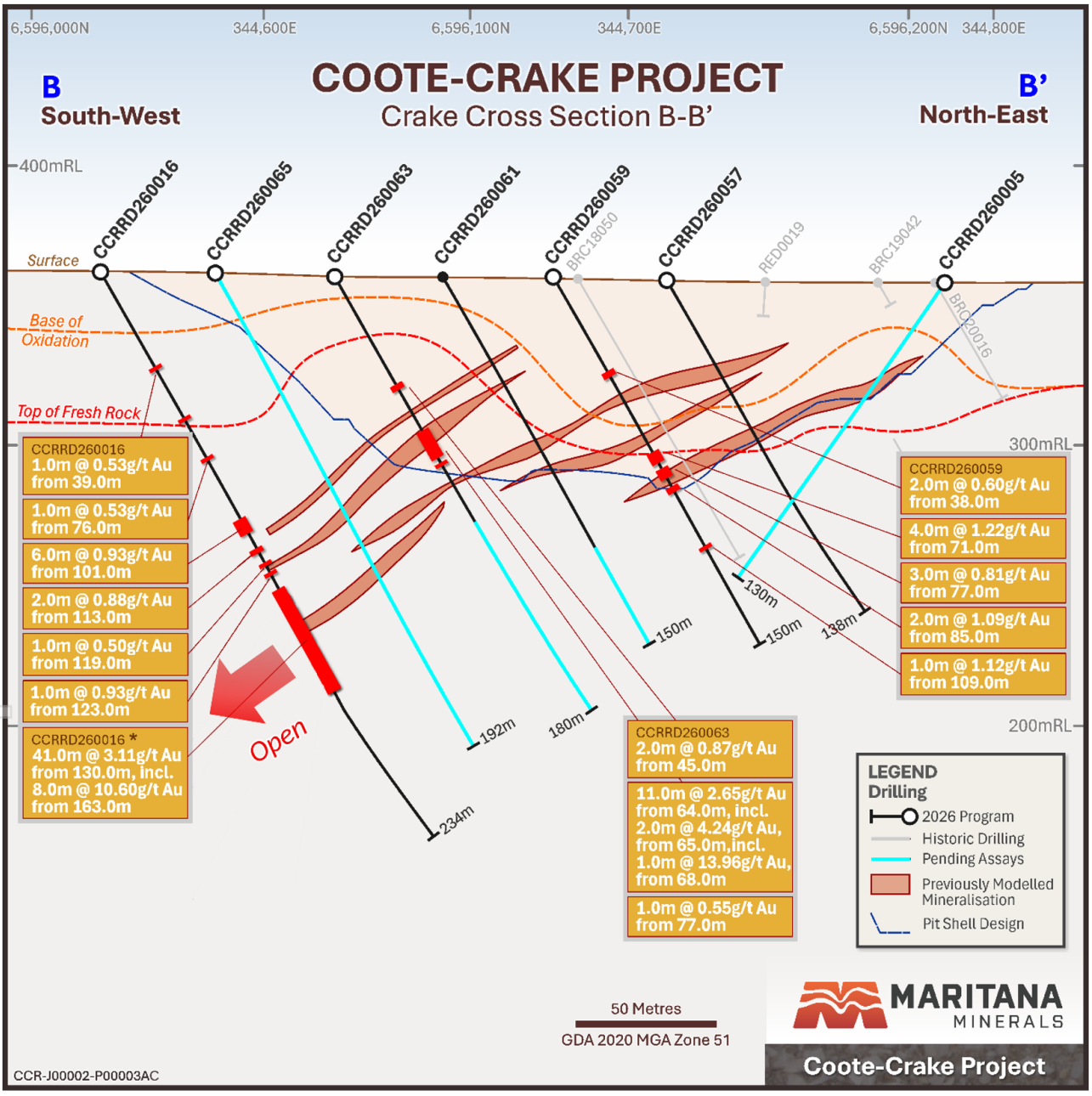


Figure 3 – Cross Section Crake B-B', looking North-West, showing 2026 drill traces and significant intercepts. * Note, drillhole CCRD260016 also includes significant intercept which includes 2m of internal dilution <0.5g/t Au

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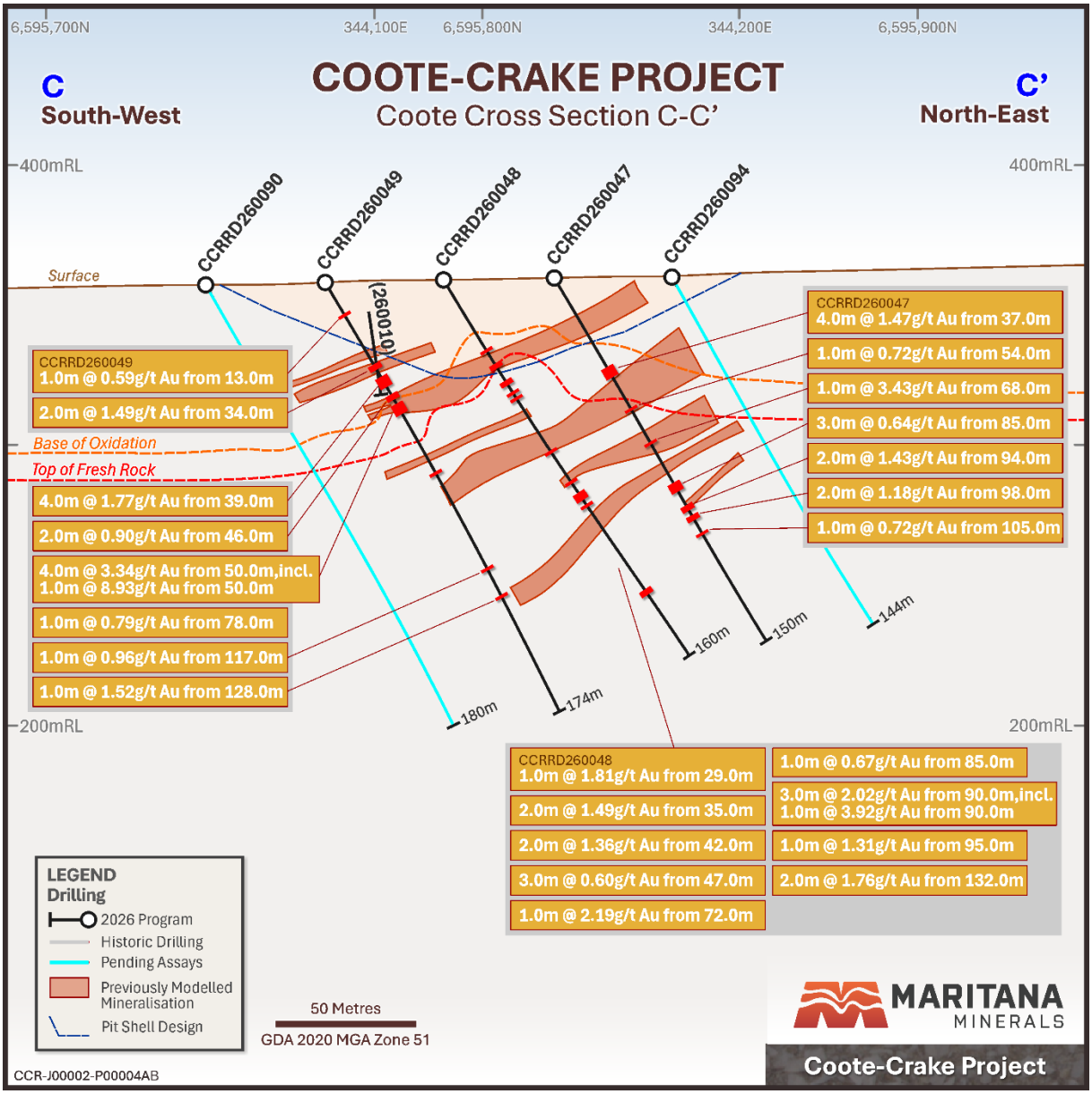


Figure 4 – Cross Section Coote C-C', looking North-West, showing 2026 drill traces and significant intercepts

Overview – Coote and Crake

The Coote and Crake Gold Project lies 8km West of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and approximately 1km North of Norton Goldfields' Janet Ivy Operation (Figure 5). Coote and Crake represent two separate deposits approximately 450m apart. Mineralisation over approximately 600m of strike is reported across both the Coote and Crake deposits, each dipping moderately to the South-West on a granted Mining Lease. Gold mineralisation at Coote and Crake occurs primarily within subparallel, structurally controlled lodes in a porphyry host unit. Mineralisation is primarily focused within minor shear/quartz veins and appears to trend toward the Southern boundary of the tenement and the Janet Ivy Operation (owned and operated by Norton Goldfields).

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The current combined MRE for Coote and Crake is 4.14M tonnes at 1.04 g/t Au for 139,000 oz Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off[4] last calculated in 2025 and 2021 for Coote and Crake respectively. No mining activities have occurred at Coote and Crake by MRT or the project's previous owners.

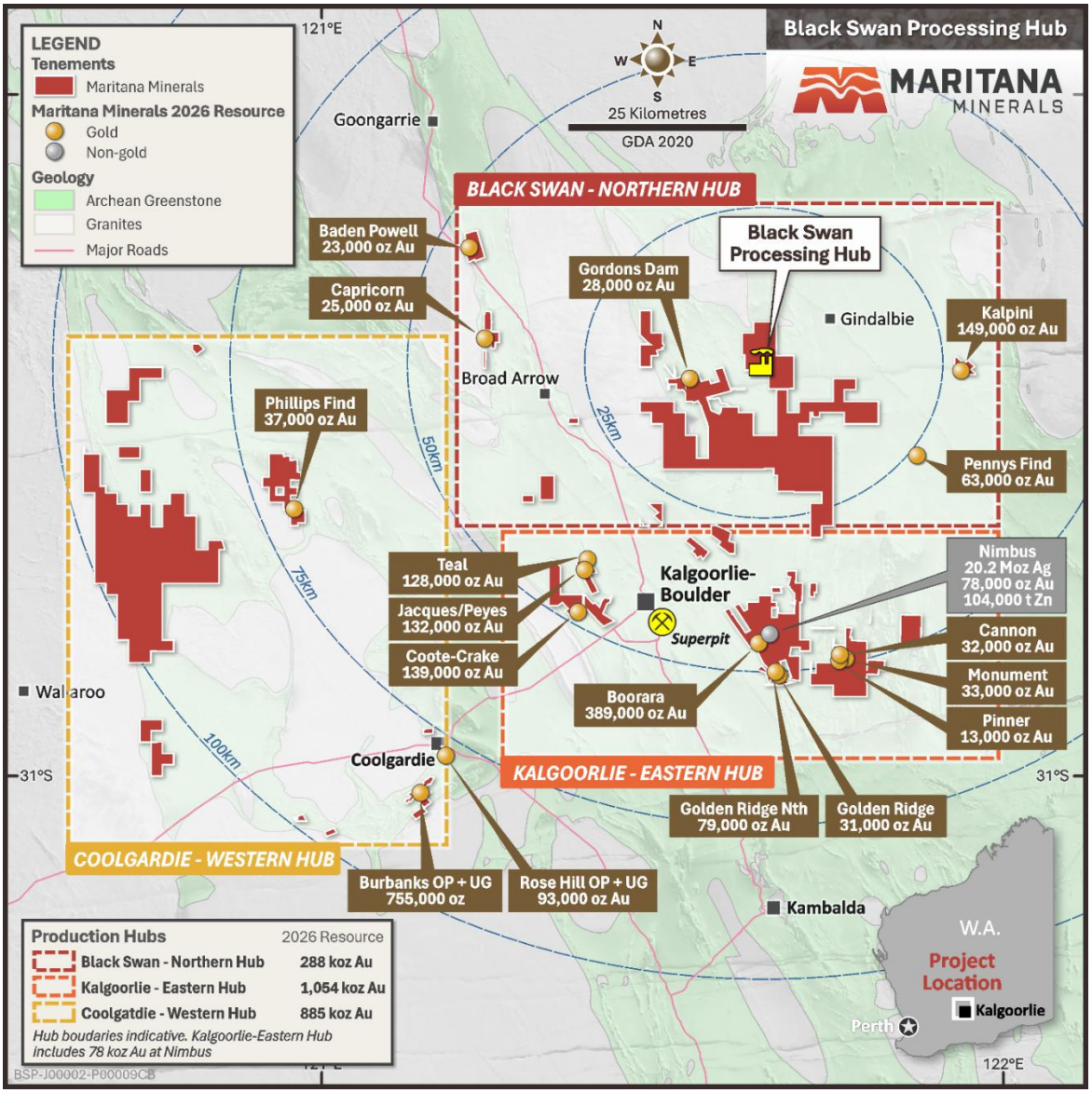


Figure 5 – Maritana Minerals and project locations, regional geology and surrounding infrastructure

Next Steps

Maritana aims to complete the current resource definition drill program before the 2026 Christmas period. Following receipt of final results, further drilling may be undertaken to follow up any possible extension of mineralisation along strike to the North and down-dip of the high-grade lodes in 2027. The Company has commenced the process of re-interpreting the mineralisation wireframes as a number of drillholes indicate gold mineralisation exists outside of previous interpretations highlighting the potential for extensions and resource growth. Subsequent re-estimation of the Mineral Resource is due for completion during the March quarter 2027.

[4] ASX Announcement *"Annual Mineral Resources and Reserves Statement"* dated 20 August 2026

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Table 1 – Reported intercepts are downhole lengths and are calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au over sample intervals of up to 1.0 m, with no more than 1.0 m of internal dilution (*Note 2m internal dilution in broad intersection in CCRRD260016). Results are rounded to 2 decimal places and no top-cut is applied. No significant result within a drillhole is represented as NSI in the table. All other assays from the reported drill holes were below the defined cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and are not considered material for public reporting. *Note, drillhole CCRRD260016 also includes an additional presentation of a significant intercept which includes 2m of internal dilution <0.5g/t Au.

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260001	NSI			
CCRRD260002	NSI			
CCRRD260003	31	32	1	2.30
CCRRD260004	32	38	6	0.74
CCRRD260005	12	16	4	1.32
CCRRD260005	20	40	20	1.35
Including	32	36	4	3.41
CCRRD260006	32	43	11	0.84
CCRRD260007	28	32	4	0.55
CCRRD260007	36	40	4	0.90
CCRRD260007	73	75	2	0.57
CCRRD260008	48	49	1	0.88
CCRRD260009	NSI			
CCRRD260010	NSI			
CCRRD260011	28	36	8	0.83
CCRRD260012	31	32	1	0.79
CCRRD260012	41	44	3	1.46
CCRRD260012	51	58	7	0.58
CCRRD260012	84	85	1	2.51
CCRRD260012	88	89	1	0.99
CCRRD260013	37	38	1	0.67
CCRRD260013	40	42	2	0.65
CCRRD260013	44	47	3	1.29
CCRRD260013	50	51	1	0.58
CCRRD260013	53	54	1	1.44
CCRRD260013	58	60	2	0.60
CCRRD260013	71	78	7	2.83
Including	76	77	1	15.55
CCRRD260013	80	84	4	0.55
CCRRD260013	91	92	1	1.50
CCRRD260013	94	96	2	0.77

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Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260014	47	48	1	0.52
CCRRD260014	51	52	1	0.64
CCRRD260014	81	82	1	0.89
CCRRD260014	114	115	1	0.82
CCRRD260014	117	121	4	1.54
CCRRD260014	125	126	1	0.66
CCRRD260014	130	139	9	1.32
Including	134	135	1	3.82
CCRRD260014	143	156	13	1.77
Including	147	148	1	4.25
Including	153	155	2	5.10
CCRRD260015	48	49	1	0.71
CCRRD260015	62	63	1	0.56
CCRRD260015	68	69	1	2.96
CCRRD260015	129	130	1	0.69
CCRRD260015	137	142	5	2.79
Including	137	138	1	7.96
Including	139	140	1	3.62
CCRRD260015	148	154	6	4.89
Including	152	153	1	24.08
CCRRD260015	156	157	1	1.37
CCRRD260015	166	169	3	0.76
CCRRD260015	173	174	1	0.72
CCRRD260015	176	179	3	3.68
CCRRD260015	187	192	5	0.80
CCRRD260015	196	197	1	0.82
CCRRD260015	205	208	3	1.00
CCRRD260016	39	40	1	0.53
CCRRD260016	60	61	1	0.62
CCRRD260016	76	77	1	0.53
CCRRD260016	101	107	6	0.93
CCRRD260016	113	115	2	0.88
CCRRD260016	119	120	1	0.50
CCRRD260016	123	124	1	0.93
CCRRD260016	130	131	1	1.80
CCRRD260016*	130	171	41	3.11

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Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260016	133	136	3	0.85
CCRRD260016	138	152	14	1.57
Including	139	140	1	3.63
Including	141	142	1	4.96
CCRRD260016	154	161	7	1.96
Including	155	156	1	3.01
Including	158	160	2	3.25
CCRRD260016	163	171	8	10.60
Including	163	166	3	25.23
Including	168	169	1	3.30
CCRRD260017	98	99	1	2.64
CCRRD260017	105	107	2	0.64
CCRRD260017	119	120	1	0.53
CCRRD260017	124	125	1	1.04
CCRRD260017	140	141	1	0.73
CCRRD260017	150	152	2	2.03
Including	151	152	1	3.22
CCRRD260017	168	176	8	1.30
Including	168	169	1	3.83
CCRRD260017	178	179	1	0.91
CCRRD260017	182	184	2	1.05
CCRRD260017	202	205	3	1.70
CCRRD260017	210	211	1	1.55
CCRRD260018	4	16	12	1.44
CCRRD260019	99	105	6	1.59
CCRRD260019	107	113	6	1.16
CCRRD260019	141	142	1	1.12
CCRRD260019	178	179	1	0.61
CCRRD260019	183	190	7	3.65
Including	183	184	1	6.08
Including	187	189	2	8.20
CCRRD260019	225	226	1	0.65
CCRRD260020	24	28	4	0.97
CCRRD260020	173	174	1	0.62
CCRRD260020	193	195	2	0.97
CCRRD260021	70	72	2	0.77

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Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260021	75	77	2	0.71
CCRRD260021	78	79	1	0.51
CCRRD260021	142	144	2	0.62
CCRRD260021	147	148	1	0.50
CCRRD260021	150	151	1	2.75
CCRRD260021	161	163	2	0.77
CCRRD260022	44	48	4	0.72
CCRRD260022	62	63	1	0.80
CCRRD260022	70	71	1	0.98
CCRRD260022	141	142	1	0.66
CCRRD260022	145	147	2	1.28
CCRRD260022	152	153	1	0.52
CCRRD260022	156	158	2	1.05
CCRRD260022	162	163	1	0.65
CCRRD260024	NSI			
CCRRD260025	NSI			
CCRRD260026	NSI			
CCRRD260027	NSI			
CCRRD260028	NSI			
CCRRD260029	50	51	1	1.55
CCRRD260030	76	77	1	0.82
CCRRD260030	84	85	1	1.35
CCRRD260031	NSI			
CCRRD260032	NSI			
CCRRD260033	160	161	1	1.04
CCRRD260033	164	165	1	0.67
CCRRD260034	NSI			
CCRRD260035	180	181	1	0.57
CCRRD260035	193	196	3	0.68
CCRRD260036	NSI			
CCRRD260037	NSI			
CCRRD260038	NSI			
CCRRD260039	113	114	1	1.40
CCRRD260039	116	118	2	3.34
Including	117	118	1	5.61
CCRRD260039	121	123	2	1.46

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Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260040	225	226	1	1.42
CCRRD260040	228	229	1	0.69
CCRRD260041	4	8	4	0.83
CCRRD260042	94	95	1	2.98
CCRRD260042	112	113	1	1.09
CCRRD260042	134	138	4	0.83
CCRRD260042	140	146	6	0.89
CCRRD260043	29	30	1	0.77
CCRRD260043	32	48	16	0.90
Including	34	35	1	3.39
CCRRD260043	53	54	1	2.13
CCRRD260043	62	64	2	0.83
CCRRD260043	86	87	1	0.58
CCRRD260043	98	109	11	1.19
Including	101	102	1	5.18
CCRRD260043	113	114	1	0.65
CCRRD260043	117	120	3	0.59
CCRRD260043	123	127	4	0.75
CCRRD260044	41	42	1	1.11
CCRRD260044	48	49	1	3.41
CCRRD260044	68	69	1	1.36
CCRRD260045	47	49	2	2.03
Including	47	48	1	3.51
CCRRD260046	25	26	1	0.54
CCRRD260046	31	40	9	1.16
CCRRD260046	52	58	6	0.63
CCRRD260046	82	83	1	0.87
CCRRD260046	101	104	3	1.41
CCRRD260046	119	120	1	0.87
CCRRD260046	122	128	6	0.55
CCRRD260046	134	135	1	1.63
CCRRD260046	141	142	1	0.75
CCRRD260047	37	41	4	1.47
CCRRD260047	54	55	1	0.72
CCRRD260047	68	69	1	3.43
CCRRD260047	85	88	3	0.64

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Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260047	94	96	2	1.43
CCRRD260047	98	100	2	1.18
CCRRD260047	105	106	1	0.72
CCRRD260048	29	30	1	1.81
CCRRD260048	35	37	2	1.49
CCRRD260048	42	44	2	1.36
CCRRD260048	47	50	3	0.60
CCRRD260048	72	73	1	2.19
CCRRD260048	85	86	1	0.67
CCRRD260048	90	93	3	2.02
Including	90	91	1	3.92
CCRRD260048	95	96	1	1.31
CCRRD260048	132	134	2	1.76
CCRRD260049	13	14	1	0.59
CCRRD260049	34	36	2	1.49
CCRRD260049	39	43	4	1.77
CCRRD260049	46	48	2	0.90
CCRRD260049	50	54	4	3.34
Including	50	51	1	8.93
CCRRD260049	78	79	1	0.79
CCRRD260049	117	118	1	0.96
CCRRD260049	128	129	1	1.52
CCRRD260050	39	40	1	0.98
CCRRD260051	43	44	1	1.08
CCRRD260051	47	52	5	2.88
Including	48	50	2	4.26
CCRRD260051	54	57	3	0.60
CCRRD260051	84	85	1	2.47
CCRRD260051	146	147	1	0.93
CCRRD260052	39	40	1	1.10
CCRRD260053	30	33	3	0.54
CCRRD260054	48	49	1	0.59
CCRRD260054	113	114	1	0.58
CCRRD260054	137	138	1	1.20
CCRRD260054	142	145	3	0.52
CCRRD260054	155	156	1	1.02

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Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260055	47	49	2	0.65
CCRRD260055	51	60	9	4.56
Including	55	57	2	11.28
Including	58	60	2	4.71
CCRRD260055	68	69	1	1.09
CCRRD260055	75	76	1	0.59
CCRRD260055	79	80	1	0.66
CCRRD260055	118	119	1	1.01
CCRRD260055	124	126	2	1.39
CCRRD260055	128	134	6	1.21
Including	128	129	1	3.49
CCRRD260055	136	137	1	1.23
CCRRD260056	41	42	1	1.17
CCRRD260056	69	70	1	1.28
CCRRD260056	83	84	1	0.54
CCRRD260056	87	90	3	1.52
CCRRD260056	108	109	1	1.42
CCRRD260057	118	119	1	0.54
CCRRD260058	38	40	2	1.34
CCRRD260059	38	40	2	0.60
CCRRD260059	71	75	4	1.22
CCRRD260059	77	80	3	0.81
CCRRD260059	85	87	2	1.09
CCRRD260059	109	110	1	1.12
CCRRD260060	63	64	1	0.51
CCRRD260060	76	78	2	0.77
CCRRD260060	83	84	1	0.65
CCRRD260060	107	108	1	2.12
CCRRD260060	119	120	1	0.56
CCRRD260060	122	123	1	0.54
CCRRD260060	154	155	1	0.60
CCRRD260063	45	47	2	0.87
CCRRD260063	64	75	11	2.65
Including	65	67	2	4.24
Including	68	69	1	13.96
CCRRD260063	77	78	1	0.55

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept Width	Au g/t
CCRRD260064	33	34	1	5.66
CCRRD260064	40	41	1	1.01
CCRRD260064	77	78	1	8.90
CCRRD260066	33	34	1	1.16
CCRRD260066	46	48	2	0.61
CCRRD260066	73	75	2	0.70
CCRRD260066	88	97	9	1.46
CCRRD260066	108	109	1	0.97
CCRRD260066	112	113	1	1.75
CCRRD260068	33	39	6	0.98
CCRRD260068	46	47	1	0.62
CCRRD260068	50	53	3	0.89
CCRRD260068	121	122	1	0.64
CCRRD260068	124	125	1	0.94
CCRRD260068	128	129	1	1.25
CCRRD260068	133	136	3	0.57
CCRRD260076	125	126	1	0.59
CCRRD260076	134	135	1	0.54
CCRRD260076	137	138	1	0.51
CCRRD260078	37	38	1	1.05
CCRRD260080	44	46	2	1.19
CCRRD260080	145	146	1	0.91
CCRRD260081	NSI			

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*Table 2 – Collar location details for Reverse Circulation resource definition drillholes with assay results for the entire hole or partially returned reported at Coote and Crake, in MGA2020, Zone 51. * Denotes partial return of assay results.*

Hole Id	MGA2020 East (m)	MGA2020 North (m)	RL(m)	Azi	Dip	EOH (m)	Tenement ID
CCRRD260001	344694	6596314	357	051	-60	42	M26/855
CCRRD260002	344663	6596288	357	052	-59	60	M26/855
CCRRD260003	344634	6596266	358	051	-60	84	M26/855
CCRRD260004	344599	6596237	358	050	-61	102	M26/855
CCRRD260005	344570	6596211	359	049	-61	120	M26/855
CCRRD260006	344541	6596187	360	051	-61	144	M26/855
CCRRD260007	344511	6596164	360	050	-62	162	M26/855
CCRRD260008*	344478	6596138	361	050	-59	180	M26/855
CCRRD260009	344617	6596351	357	050	-60	60	M26/855
CCRRD260010	344552	6596301	357	050	-60	84	M26/855
CCRRD260011	344491	6596248	359	052	-60	120	M26/855
CCRRD260012	344506	6596108	361	050	-60	180	M26/855
CCRRD260013	344533	6596077	361	050	-60	204	M26/855
CCRRD260014	344538	6596030	362	050	-60	210	M26/855
CCRRD260015	344578	6595956	362	052	-59	234	M26/855
CCRRD260016	344557	6596014	362	052	-60	234	M26/855
CCRRD260017	344619	6595939	362	050	-60	222	M26/855
CCRRD260018	344589	6596233	358	000	-90	96	M26/855
CCRRD260019	344655	6595927	362	048	-60	252	M26/855
CCRRD260020	344716	6595919	362	050	-60	222	M26/855
CCRRD260021	344785	6595925	362	050	-60	234	M26/855
CCRRD260022	344832	6595907	362	050	-59	200	M26/855
CCRRD260024	343904	6596669	351	050	-60	200	M26/855
CCRRD260025	343749	6596544	351	050	-60	150	M26/855
CCRRD260026	343595	6596422	350	053	-61	156	M26/855
CCRRD260027	344059	6596788	351	000	-90	42	M26/855
CCRRD260028	344338	6596462	356	050	-61	100	M26/855
CCRRD260029	344028	6596207	360	048	-60	100	M26/855
CCRRD260030	343719	6595954	353	050	-60	100	M26/855
CCRRD260031	343569	6595822	350	051	-59	102	M26/855
CCRRD260032	343410	6595700	348	050	-60	102	M26/855

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Hole Id	MGA2020 East (m)	MGA2020 North (m)	RL(m)	Azi	Dip	EOH (m)	Tenement ID
CCRRD260033	344378	6596104	363	050	-60	204	M26/855
CCRRD260034	344309	6596051	364	050	-60	210	M26/855
CCRRD260035	344253	6595999	365	050	-60	240	M26/855
CCRRD260036	343436	6596296	349	050	-60	102	M26/855
CCRRD260037	343278	6596172	347	050	-60	102	M26/855
CCRRD260038	343125	6596039	346	050	-60	102	M26/855
CCRRD260039	344485	6595913	363	050	-60	204	M26/855
CCRRD260040	344426	6595861	363	050	-60	246	M26/855
CCRRD260041	344362	6595811	362	047	-59	204	M26/855
CCRRD260042	344817	6595952	361	051	-59	210	M26/855
CCRRD260043*	344778	6595969	361	050	-61	180	M26/855
CCRRD260044*	344255	6595749	361	051	-60	132	M26/855
CCRRD260045*	344227	6595723	360	050	-60	132	M26/855
CCRRD260046	344156	6595716	359	050	-60	175	M26/855
CCRRD260047	344151	6595815	360	050	-60	150	M26/855
CCRRD260048	344120	6595790	359	050	-60	160	M26/855
CCRRD260049*	344088	6595763	358	050	-60	174	M26/855
CCRRD260050	344126	6595846	360	050	-60	42	M26/855
CCRRD260051	344535	6596131	361	049	-61	162	M26/855
CCRRD260052	344094	6595821	359	050	-60	150	M26/855
CCRRD260053*	344607	6596140	360	051	-60	138	M26/855
CCRRD260054	344064	6595796	358	050	-59	162	M26/855
CCRRD260055	344576	6596114	360	048	-60	138	M26/855
CCRRD260056	344033	6595770	357	051	-59	170	M26/855
CCRRD260057	344712	6596143	359	049	-60	138	M26/855
CCRRD260058*	344090	6595869	360	051	-59	150	M26/855
CCRRD260059	344682	6596117	360	050	-60	150	M26/855
CCRRD260060	344016	6595806	357	050	-60	170	M26/855
CCRRD260063*	344621	6596067	361	050	-60	180	M26/855
CCRRD260064	344176	6595786	360	050	-60	127	M26/855
CCRRD260066	344147	6595760	359	050	-60	144	M26/855
CCRRD260068	344115	6595735	358	050	-59	156	M26/855
CCRRD260076*	344104	6595932	361	049	-60	144	M26/855
CCRRD260078	344074	6595908	360	050	-60	162	M26/855
CCRRD260080	344046	6595881	359	049	-61	174	M26/855
CCRRD260081	344637	6596324	357	050	-60	61	M26/855

* Holes with assays partially returned.

Table 3 – Collar location details for Reverse Circulation resource definition drillholes shown on the cross-sections, with entire hole assays pending at Coote and Crake, in MGA2020, Zone 51.

Hole Id	MGA2020 East (m)	MGA2020 North (m)	RL(m)	Azi	Dip	EOH (m)	Tenement ID
CCRRD260065	344588	6596040	362	050	-60	192	M26/855
CCRRD260090	344054	6595737	357	049	-61	180	M26/855
CCRRD260094	344181	6595843	361	051	-60	144	M26/855
CCRRD260138	344505	6596052	362	050	-60	234	M26/855

Competent Person Statement — Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, geology and data compilation is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled under the supervision and review of Mr Stephen Guy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (8203). Mr Guy is the Chief Geologist for Maritana Minerals, is a full-time employee of the Company and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Guy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Guy consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement — Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to the Coote and Crake Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from the ASX announcement titled "*Annual Mineral Resources and Reserves Statement*" dated 20 August 2026, which is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company 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 in this announcement that relates to the Maritana Life of Mine plan is extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Studies Support Standalone Gold Development in WA Goldfields" dated 17 February 2026. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licences, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking statements in the announcement, including with respect to any production targets and financial estimates, based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

Cautionary statement

Statements in this report relating to the Life of Mine (LOM) pertain to the Company's Scoping Studies which were originally released to the ASX on 17 February 2026 and are preliminary in nature. The Scoping Studies include Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources and are based on low-level technical and economic assessments, which are insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves. There is no certainty that the study outcomes, including production targets and financial assumptions, will be realised. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Scoping Study production targets and financial information continue to apply and have not materially changed since that announcement.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) guidelines for the reporting Exploration Results.

SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	Sampling was conducted using a truck-mounted Austex X350 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling rig from the surface. For RC drilling, samples were collected as both 4 m composites and 1 m splits using a cyclone and cone splitter to obtain ~2-3 kg representative samples under close supervision of the rig geologist. Sampling was undertaken using MRT sampling and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to minimise contamination.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals directly from a cyclone and cone splitter mounted on the rig. 1 m samples were collected when logging identified key host lithologies, quartz veining and other key geological observations directly related to gold mineralisation. 4 m composite samples were collected from the 1 m spoil piles for the remainder of the drill hole as determined by the geologist at the time of drilling.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data Coote and Crake Project (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.	Field duplicates, Certified Reference Material (standards) and blanks were collected/inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20 m (maximum) through pre-determined mineralised zones. All returned samples were oven-dried, crushed to 90% passing 2mm, and pulverised to 95% passing 106 microns for analysis by a 50 g charge fire assay. Samples with observed visible gold were submitted with quartz flushes to prevent interval contamination in the preparation stage. Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Maritana protocols consistent with industry best practice.
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).	RC drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer with a 127mm (5 ¼") drill bit.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Sample recoveries for RC are visually estimated qualitatively on a metre basis and recorded in the database. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6 m).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. RC samples are visually assessed for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were used to provide uniform-sized 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.	Some wet drilling did occur in deeper holes (>120 m). However, no sample recovery issues have affected potential sample bias to date.
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.	All drilled intervals (RC) are logged and recorded on one-metre intervals at the rig by the supervising geologist. Data for RC drilling was recorded as regolith, lithology, veining, fabric (structure), grain size, colour, sulphide presence, alteration and oxidation state, where possible to observe. Maritana considers the data to be of an appropriate level of detail to support future resource estimations.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the field being logged. All intervals/chip trays photographed. RC chip trays are stored at the Company's Coote and Crake project.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No diamond drilling has been undertaken for this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All RC samples were passed through a cyclone and cone splitter, and a 2-3 kg split sample is collected for each 1 m interval. A 4 m composite sample was also collected.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All samples were oven dried, crushed to 90% passing 2 mm, pulverised to 95% passing 106 microns for analysis by a 50 g charge fire assay. 1 m split samples were collected for analysis from selected zones based on field logging. The sample, type and size, is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	MRT QA/QC controls during the analysis process include Certified Reference Material (CRM or Standards) for bias, duplicates for reproducibility, blank samples for contamination. Gold CRM adopted for drilling comprised of entering a sequence of matrix-matched commercially available material. The laboratories used have generally demonstrated analytical accuracy at an acceptable level within 95% confidence limits. Laboratories also employ their own internal QA/QC protocols.
	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.	Field duplicate samples were taken by Maritana Minerals Ltd. every 20 m and submitted with their 1 m primary samples.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Mineralisation is in weathered and fresh porphyry and volcanics / sediments. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
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.	RC samples were sent to SGS Laboratories for analysis by Fire Assay (FA50) with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) finish for gold determination, achieving a 0.005 ppm detection limit. No SG measurements have been collected from the RC drillholes as the drill sample return consists of drill chips, insufficient for accurate density measurements.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been used. No pXRF (Portable XRF) instrument has been used at Coote and Crake to quantitatively determine gold grades of logged intervals.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	MRT QA/QC controls during the analysis process include duplicates for reproducibility, blank samples for contamination and standards for bias. The laboratories used have generally demonstrated analytical accuracy at an acceptable level within 95% confidence limits. Review of CRM and blank performance suggest that an acceptable level of accuracy and lack of bias has been established.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All drilling and significant intersections are verified by other company personnel and signed off by the Chief Geologist for Maritana Minerals who is also a Competent Person.
	The use of twinned holes.	No pre-determined twin holes were drilled during this program.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Geological logging was originally captured on toughbooks using validation-controlled Geobank For Field Teams, then sent to the company's in-house database manager for uploading into the company database utilising Geobank v26.5.2503.1 software. Logging and upload incorporates routine data validation for missing data, out-of-range data and referential integrity. Laboratory assay and downhole survey data are captured electronically. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to the assay data reported.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Drill hole collar locations prior to drilling were positioned with a hand-held GPS. Systematically throughout, and on completion of the program and for any Mineral Resource Estimation, the collar locations in Table 2 of the announcement are surveyed by a qualified surveyor using sophisticated DGPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 0.05 m for North, East and RL (elevation). The drilling rig was sited using a compass, and a rig aligner used once in position to orient the azimuth and dip prior to collaring the hole. All RC drillholes were down-hole surveyed using an IMDEX continuous North-Seeking Gyro System as an end of hole survey on completion of the hole. In addition to the continuous down-hole survey, a single-shot survey was completed every 30m on average during the drilling of a hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used to capture the data is MGA_2020 Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control has been established using contours generated from aerial photography and elevation models. Drill collar positions, including elevation, are surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS), providing high-accuracy location data at the completion of the drillhole and drill program.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Resource infill and proximal extension drillholes were located on a nominal 40 m by 40 m spacing along strike and down-dip from previous drilling. Coote and Crake have nominally been drilled at a dip of -60° in a North-Easterly direction towards 050°. The data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
	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.	The current drilling program is designed to infill existing data spacing in order to improve confidence in the geological interpretation and grade continuity. The additional data will provide greater certainty in support of an update to the existing Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). The drilling program is designed to improve the understanding of geological and grade continuity within the mineralised zones, with the resulting data to inform the Mineral Resource estimation and classification process.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drilling through lithologies confidently known not to host mineralisation and without any observable features of quartz veins or presence of sulphides was sampled as a 4 m composite. The 4 m composites were collected by sampling with an aluminium hand scoop through each sample interval and combined for a 4 m composite which was submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Where results from the composite recorded anomalous Au values, the interval was re-analysed using the 1 m samples and results of this re-analysis are pending. Within the host lithology (felsic porphyry) and where observable indicators of mineralisation were observed, samples were not composited and collected on a standard 1 m interval. Table 1 reporting significant intersections, uses length weighting of gold grades.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data Coote and Crake Project (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.	Drilling was oriented nominally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation to achieve unbiased sampling of structural and lithological features. Mineralisation and lithology generally dip to the South-West and the majority of the drillholes were drilled to the North-East.
	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.	No sampling bias has been observed due to the orientation of the drillholes, and orientation is not considered to materially affect the interpretation of geological continuity or grade. All assay intervals are reported as downhole lengths, and true widths about 80–90% of down-hole width.

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SECTION 1 Sampling Techniques and Data Coote and Crake Project (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by Maritana Minerals. Drill Samples are dispatched weekly from the Coote and Crake Project and delivered to the SGS laboratory in Kalgoorlie where they are securely transported by truck to the SGS facility in Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques and data at this stage. Internal reviews of sampling procedures and field implementation have been undertaken by Maritana's Resource Development Manager.

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SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria listed in section 1 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 Coote and Crake Project is situated within mining lease M26/855 and is 100% held by Black Mountain Gold Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Maritana Minerals Ltd. The Coote and Crake Project is located approximately 8 km West of Kalgoorlie and 1 km North of the Janet Ivy Operations and is currently accessed via unsealed roads and tracks from the Western Rd. The tenements are located within the Mt Burges Pastoral Station. Maritana Minerals Ltd has an executed Land Use Agreement with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Claimant Group which includes the Coote and Crake Gold Project. The Agreement sets out protocols for heritage surveys, safeguards for site protection, and streamlined grant of tenure and clearance procedures for activities under Maritana's tenure. Normal Western Australian state royalties apply and no third party royalties exist on the project. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration in the area includes work undertaken by Intermin Resources, Horizon Minerals (now Maritana Minerals), Barrick, Croesus Mining, Evolution Mining, Placer-Delta Gold. Previous exploration by other parties has been reviewed by the company and is of reasonable quality.

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SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Coote and Crake Au deposits lie within the North-West -trending Binduli/Mount Pleasant domes that form part of the Ora Banda Domain within the Archaean Kalgoorlie Terrane. The Coote and Crake deposit area consists of various lithologies including shales and siltstones, felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics including tuffs and agglomerates, rhyolitic to andesitic lava flows and porphyritic intrusive rocks. Gold mineralisation at Coote and Crake occurs primarily within subparallel, structurally controlled lodes in a porphyry host unit, with mineralisation primarily focused within minor shear/quartz veins. Minor mineralisation occurrences extend into the footwall contact with volcaniclastic sediments. The depth of oxidation is variable across both Coote and Crake deposits and is represented in diagrams within this announcement.
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.	Drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this announcement is listed in Table 1 and Table 2 and includes 67 RC surface holes. Table 3 includes information for drillholes that are completed but have assays pending and no results reported in Table 1. Assay results are continuing to be received from the drilling program, with partial results available for a number of drill holes and further assays pending. The results reported herein this announcement represent assays received to date and Maritana Minerals will provide further updates as outstanding assay results are received and evaluated.

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SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Coote and Crake Project (Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	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.	All other assays from the reported drill holes that were below the defined cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au are not considered material for public reporting and are not included in this report.
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.	Reported intersections have been length-weighted to calculate intersection widths. No assays have been top-cut for the purpose of this report.
	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.	Significant intersections are reported where the overall gold grade is ≥0.5 g/t Au. For these intersections, a maximum of 1 m of internal waste has been included in the width calculation. A lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au has been applied to define significant results, and all such intersections have been reported. The broad interval of mineralization in drill hole CCRRD260016 is an exception to this rule where 2m of internal dilution was used.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Only Gold (Au) analyses are being reported. No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.

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SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All reported drillhole intercepts are measured in downhole metres, true widths are estimated to be about 80-90% of the down-hole width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Oxide mineralisation is generally flat-lying, while transitional and primary mineralisation at depth is moderately-dipping 40° - 50° to the South-West.
	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 intersections are downhole lengths; true widths are not precisely known at this stage but are estimated to be about 80-90% of the down-hole width given the orientation of the drilling.
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 plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.

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SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
Coote and Crake Project
(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 exploration results received from drilling to date greater than 0.5 g/t Au with a maximum of 1 m of internal dilution have been reported in this announcement. The broad interval of mineralization in drill hole CCRRD260016 is an exception to this rule where 2m of internal dilution was used.
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.	The water table, where modelled, lies approximately 100 m below surface. Samples have been collected from RC drillholes for metallurgical testwork for input into feasibility studies.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work has been discussed in the text and includes: Completion of the infill drilling, additional extensional drilling along strike to the North and down-dip at depth where potential for further mineralisation exists and an updated Mineral Resource Estimation.

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SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Coote and Crake Project (Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this report.