Strategic Expansion of MacBride Base & Precious Metal Project in Canada

Acquired ground more than doubles Corazon's prospective landholding / Aerial geophyical survey extended to test new tenure / Work underway defining priority targets for early 2025 drill program

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Key Highlights

- Corazon has secured additional ground at the MacBride Base and Precious Metals Project in Canada's Lynn Lake district
  - MacBride Project now covers a 14-kilometre strike of stratigraphy prospective for Cu-Zn-Au-Ag massive sulphide deposits, including the drill-defined outcropping MacBride and Wellmet deposits
  - High-grade gold assays from historical sampling (*up to **25.9g/t Au** in grab samples*) within the new ground further highlights the region's prospectivity for orogenic gold deposits
- An aerial VTEM geophysical survey is currently underway
  - Previous VTEM survey effectively defined a conductor coincident with the MacBride Deposit, as well as multiple untested, high-priority conductors undercover on trend
  - The new VTEM survey provides greater coverage of the MacBride Project, including the first-time survey of the Wellmet Cu-Au and Zn-Cu-Au trends
- Results from the new VTEM survey are expected to be available in the coming weeks and will be used in targeting drilling for early 2025
- The MacBride Project is an exciting exploration opportunity and will be a major focus of Corazon's ongoing Lynn Lake region exploration activities

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) (Corazon or Company) is pleased to announce the strategic expansion of its MacBride Base and Precious Metals Project (MacBride or Project) in the Lynn Lake district, of Manitoba, Canada.

The Company has physically staked and made applications for new Mining Claims that increases the MacBride project area from ~26km^2 to ~56km^2, covering a contiguous ~14km strike length of the prospective MacBride/Wellmet trend (Figure 1). The new Claims are pending grant by the Manitoba Provincial Government.

The new area hosts several prospects identified by historical exploration, including results as high as 25.9 g/t Au in grab sampling at Prospect Area F (Figure 1).

Exploration at MacBride between the 1940's and early 1990's defined the MacBride and Wellmet copper-zinc-gold-silver deposits and established the fertility of the region. The only recent exploration was a 2008 aerial VTEM (versatile time domain electromagnetic) survey, which identified the MacBride deposit as a conductor, along with multiple high-order conductive bodies, undercover along trend (ASX announcement 7 October 2024). These conductive bodies are yet to be followed up with drilling.

The MacBride Project is a major focus of Corazon's Lynn Lake region exploration activities. The effectiveness of past geophysical VTEM surveys in defining drill-defined massive sulphide mineralisation has resulted in extending coverage over a larger part of the project area. The geophysical conductors defined from this work will be the priority focus for first pass drilling currently proposed for early 2025.

The MacBride Project expansion further enhances Corazon's position as a significant landholder and active explorer-developer in the Lynn Lake district, which also hosts the Company's 100% owned, flagship Lynn Lake Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Sulphide Project.

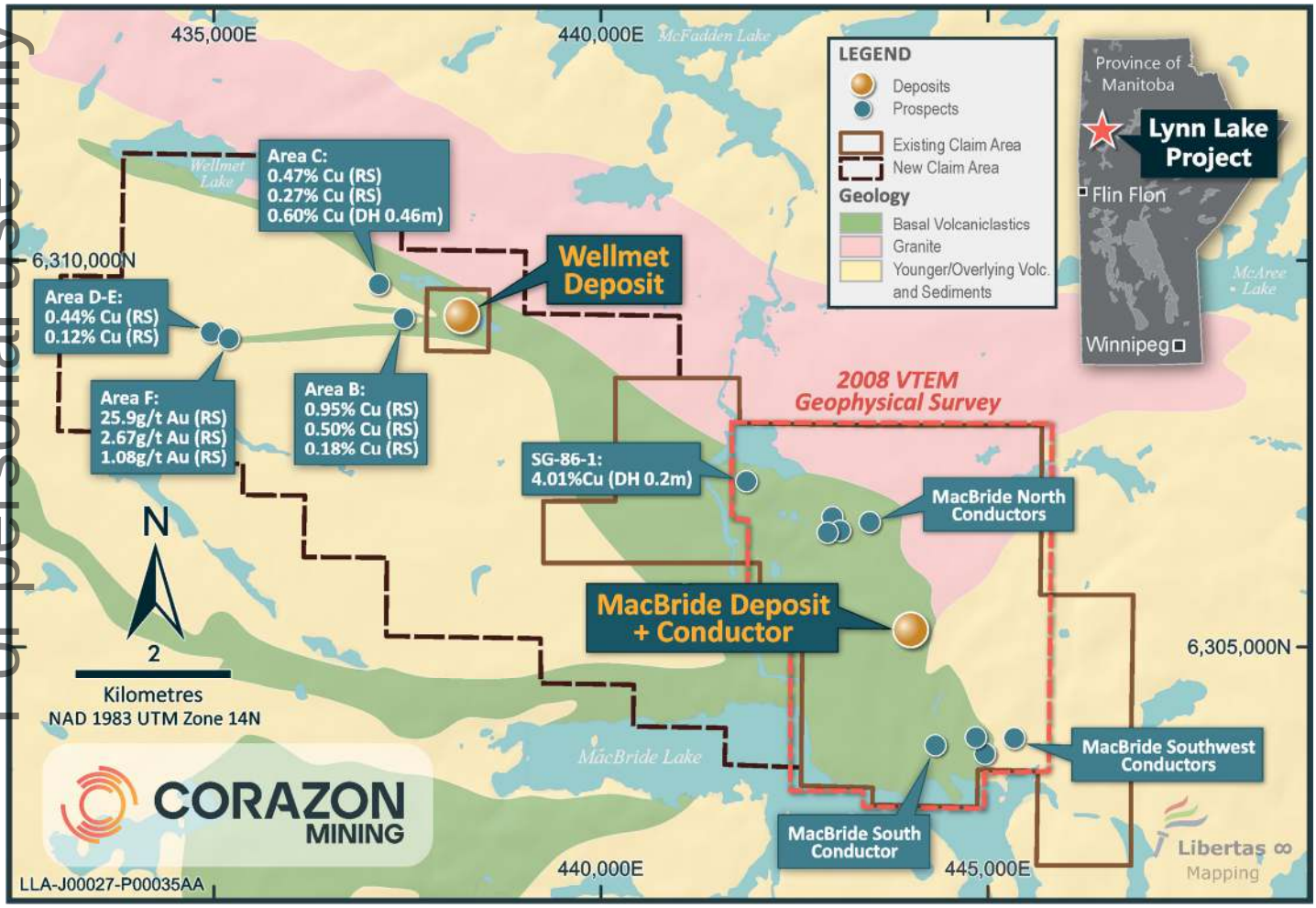

Figure 1 - Interpreted Geology of the MacBride Project, New Claim and 2008 VTEM area outlines, historically defined deposit and prospect locations. Geology modified from the Manitoba Geological Survey's 1:50,000 Mapsheet – Fraser Lake (64B13, GP87-3-3) 1993. Government provided selected sampling results defining the prospects include rock samples (RS = grab and channel samples) and drill samples (DH with sample interval in metres) as defined in digital datasets provided by the Manitoba Department of Economic Development, Investment, Trade and Natural Resources. Original source references for sampling and drilling results are provided within Table 1 of this report.

MacBride Project Summary

The MacBride Project is located within the Lynn Lake region of Manitoba, Canada (Figure 3). The region has a history of mining and exploration for magmatic nickel sulphide, volcanogenic zinc-copper-gold massive sulphide (VMS) and orogenic gold, dating back to the late 1940's. The main historical mining operations have included the Lynn Lake

nickel-sulphide mining centre (100% owned by Corazon), the Fox Lake copper-zinc mine and the MacLellan-Gordon gold deposits.

VMS deposits typically exist as stratiform lenses of polymetallic sulphide mineralisation occurring in clusters (indicative of a "camp"). World-class VMS camps are well established within the province of Manitoba, including the Flin Flon – Snow Lake region, approximately 250 kilometres south of the Lynn Lake greenstone belt.

The MacBride Project hosts the outcropping, drill-defined, MacBride and Wellmet massive sulphide deposits; located approximately six kilometres apart, on a regionally identifiable stratigraphic trend (Figures 1 and 2).

Outcropping mineralisation was discovered in the MacBride area in the late 1940's, with drilling campaigns completed through to the early-1990's (ASX announcement 13 June 2024).

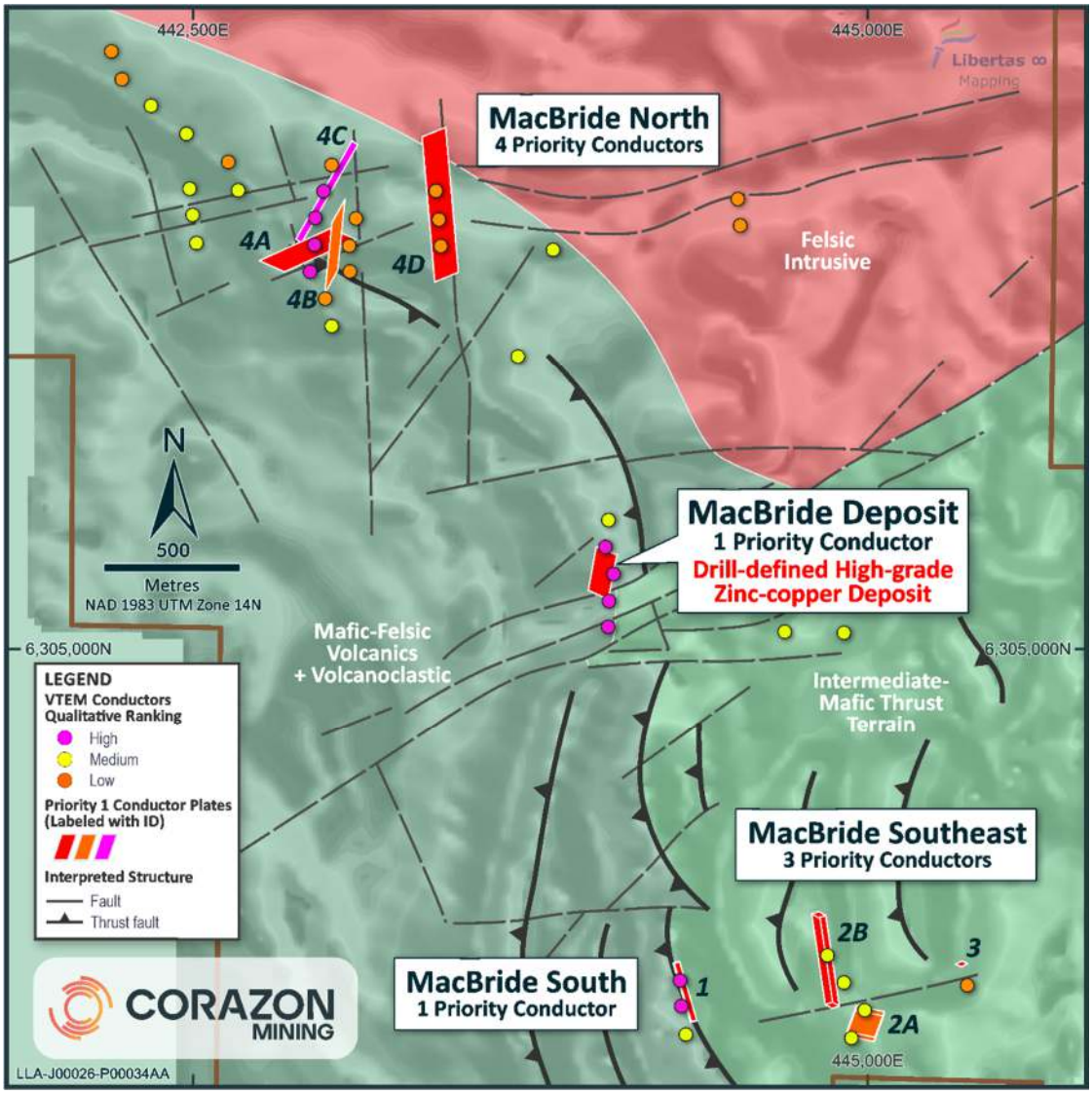

Figure 2 - Interpreted Geology overlain on a greyscale image of 2008 VTEM magnetics (tilt-derivative), with VTEM conductors and the surface projections of modelled plates for the priority conductors (ASX announcement 7th October 2024). Refer to Figure 1 for location of image. Geology modified from the Manitoba Geological Survey's 1:50,000 Mapsheet – Fraser Lake (64B13, GP87-3-3) 1993.

Drilling has tested the MacBride deposit over a strike of approximately 400 metres, to a depth of about 300 metres. Corazon is in the process of validating this historical work, with the intention of using the information to complete geological and resource modelling.

Historical exploration information at Wellmet is not as extensive as that for MacBride. No published reports are available regarding the exploration of this prospect since 1993 (~ 30 years).

Exploration at Wellmet has defined multiple sulphide shows and geophysical anomalies. Drilling of the main prospect intersected a number of zones including a main zinc-rich massive sulphide horizon, and a copper-gold dominant stringer horizon. Drilling has tested the main Wellmet Deposit over a strike of approximately 240 metres and to a depth of about 370 metres below surface.

The only modern exploration to be undertaken at the MacBride Project was an airborne VTEM geophysical survey completed by Western Areas NL (ASX:WSA) in 2008. Corazon has processed data from this VTEM survey and identified multiple electromagnetic (EM) conductive bodies (ASX announcement 7th October 2024). Three priority areas have been identified, including the MacBride North, MacBride South and MacBride Southeast prospects located within Figures 1 and 2.

The quantity and distribution of these anomalies suggest the MacBride Project has the potential to deliver a cluster of zinc-copper-gold-silver volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits, making MacBride a major focus for Corazon's Lynn Lake region exploration activities. Planning is underway for 2025 work programs that will enable drilling of the priority conductors as soon as practicable.

The MacBride Project acquisition was announced on 13 June 2024. The Company can complete this acquisition by paying C$153,600 to the private owner of the projects. The date for completion of this payment has been extended, by mutual agreement, until the end of December 2024.

New Prospects Identified

The new claims area includes several prospects identified by historical exploration and included in the digital datasets offered by the Manitoba Department of Economic Development, Investment, Trade and Natural Resources (Figure 1).

Prospect SG-86-1 is a reconnaissance drill hole completed by Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited in 1986 that returned 4.01% copper with anomalous zinc, gold and silver within a chlorotic schist, over an interval of 0.6 feet (~0.2 metres) (Assessment Report #94004 – Diamond Drilling 1986). Assumptions are that this is possibly remobilised sulphide within a structure (shear/fault). The significance of this anomaly is that it sits close to one of Corazon's highly ranked structural targets within the MacBride region. The aerial VTEM survey currently underway will cover this target, which is located immediately to the west of the 2008 VTEM survey.

Exploration in the area around the Wellmet Deposit in the early 1990's by Registry Resources Inc and Manitoba Mineral Resources Ltd included mapping, geophysics and drilling (Assessment Report #72678 – Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Litho-geochemical sampling and VLF-EM Surveys 1993 and Assessment Report #72677 – Diamond Drilling 1993). This work extended the mineralisation at the Wellmet Deposit (also called Area A) and identified new prospects at Areas B, C, D, E and F (Figure 1).

Prospect Areas B, C, D and E are described as altered mafic and intermediate volcanics, sometimes gossanous at surface, with varying amounts of pyrite/pyrrhotite (iron sulphide), chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and magnetite.

Mapping and sampling of the area also identified mineralised quartz/carbonate veining and structures hosted by quartz diorite intrusive rocks. Within *Prospect Area F*, surface grab and channel sampling of veining and structures within a quartz diorite returned high-grade gold results including 25.9 g/tAu, 2.67g/tAu and 1.08 g/tAu. The 1993 assessment report (#72678) also referenced prior sampling of this prospect (which has yet to be validated), including 17.6 g/tAu and 1.92 %Cu (1987), 21.5 g/tAu (1992). Interestingly, the documented east-west orientated host structures are coincident with the east-west trending "basal volcanics" interpreted in Figure 1.

Gold mineralisation hosted by quartz diorites is a style of mineralisation common within the Lynn Lake Greenstone Belt, and indicates the prospectivity of the MacBride Project for orogenic gold deposits such as the Gordon and MacLellan gold deposits currently being developed by Alamos Gold Inc (TSX:AGI) at Lynn Lake (Figure 3).

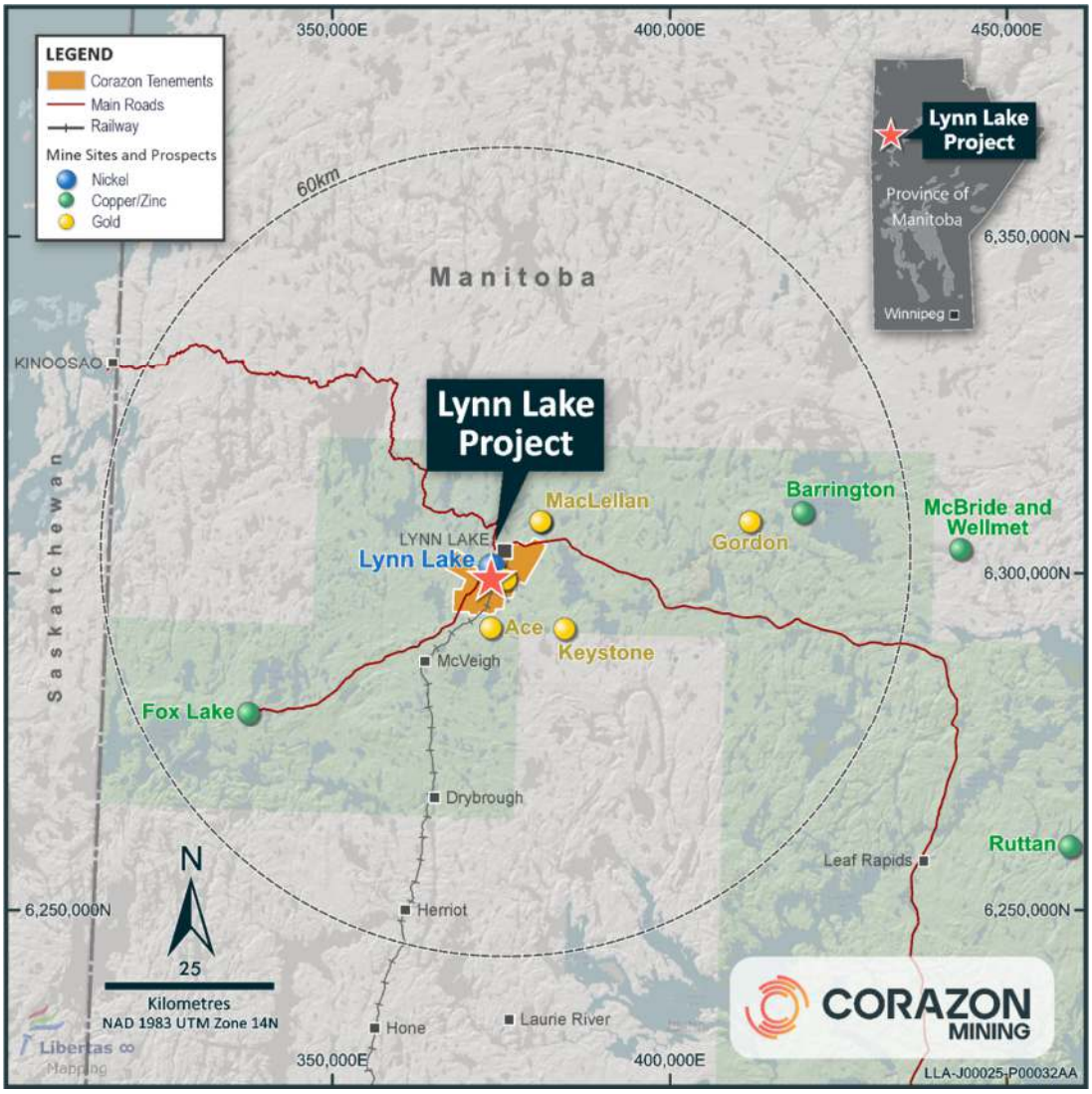

Figure 3 – Lynn Lake District Mine and Prospect Location Map.

This announcement has been authorised on behalf of Corazon Mining Limited by Managing Director, Mr. Brett Smith.

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***Competent Persons Statement*:**

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results and Targets for the Lynn Lake Project is based on information previously disclosed in the following Company ASX announcements.

The ASX Announcements are available on the Company's website (www.corazon.com.au) and the ASX website (www.asx.com.au) under the Company's ticker code 'CZN'.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Brett Smith, B.Sc Hons (Geol), Member AusIMM, Member AIG and an employee of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr. Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, 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) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) 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, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) 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 (vi) 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.

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**Historic Surface Sampling and Drilling** • Publicly available historical exploration results from surface grab and channel sampling, as well as drilling, have been acquired from on-line datasets provided by the provincial government of Manitoba. • These results are selectively reported by the government, focusing on what is considered significant or anomalous results. The original historical exploration reports (source reference data) suggest there is a considerable amount of historical data (assay results) that is not included in these publicly available government datasets. • Source documentation for the historical work is available within scanned historical reports held by the Manitoba province's mining department, within the Department of Economic Development, Investment, Trade and Natural Resources. • Source data sample and drill hole locations were originally positioned on "local imperial grid", specific for each individual deposit area. The Company is in the process of geo-rectifying these grids, such that all historical samples can be captured (c.f. relying on the selective reporting provided by the provincial government). • It is assumed that the sampling methodology was of an acceptable standard for the time of reporting. Drill core sampling methodology is well documented and involves manually breaking the drill core in half, by cleaving with a hammer and chisel. There is no information regarding the methodology of surface grab or channel sampling. • All original measures of length were in imperial feet and have been converted to metric metres. Sampled intervals, for channel samples and drilling, are variable. • Geological logging of the core appears to be of a good standard. • The historical drill core has not been inspected, with no drill core known to have survived to this day. • Assay techniques have not consistently been reported. • Down-hole surveys were standard and utilised the acid etching technique.

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Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Surface grab and channel sampling and drill hole information, reported in the referenced source data, includes detailed geological logs with assay information. Drill hole assays can be matched to the sulphide zones identified within the drill logs.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	Visual descriptions of the mineralisation were documented by a geologist and supported by subsequent analytical results. At a minimum, copper, zinc, gold and silver were assayed for. Assaying for the results reported for the Area B, C, D, E and F prospects was completed by Accurassay Labs, a division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc, Tunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Samples were crushed to -10 mesh, then a 250gm to 300gm portion was pulverised to -150 mesh and mixed. For gold assays, a 20gm portion was analysed (5 ppb Au detection limit) using fire assay, finished by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). The reagent was aqua regio. Additional elements analysed for included silver, copper, zinc, lead and nickel. Not all samples were assayed for all elements. A 0.25gm potion of the -150 mesh pulp was digested in aqua regia then analysed by AAS. Samples assaying >10,000ppm were re-assayed using a 2.5gm sample of the pulp. Assaying for the Sherritt Gordon Mines 1986 drill hole at SG-86-1 was completed by Acme Analytical in Vancouver. No detailed methodology has been determined from the historical reporting.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling type for the holes reported BQ core wireline. The drilling reported for the Area C prospect was completed by Midwest Drilling contractors (1993). The drilling reported for the SG-86-1 prospect was completed by Longyear Canada Limited (1986).

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sampling intervals and assays were reported in the geological logs within the Assessment Reports. Drill hole recoveries were not reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not reported. Assays match well with the geological logs.
	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.	No sample bias has been reported or observed.
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.*	Drill core and surface rock samples were geologically logged with good detail and suggesting the geologists had adequate expertise in the style of mineralisation tested for. Drill hole logs were completed and signed-off on by a qualified geologist. Geological logging is of a standard that would support Mineral Resource estimations. Issues affecting JORC compliance and category include translations form the historical local imperial grids, elevations, incomplete down-hole survey data and no specific gravity testwork. Loggin of the surface Channel Samples is of a similar quality to the drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Drill core and channel sample logging records both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the geology and mineralisation. Information recorded from logging are both measurable and descriptive. This includes (but is not restricted to) recording of lithology, alteration, mineralogy, weathering characteristics, structural features, textural and interpretive information.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full. Not all core is sampled and assayed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	It is assumed, the sampling methodology for the drill core was of an acceptable standard for the time of reporting. This typically would include manually breaking the drill core in half, by cleaving with a hammer and chisel.

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable, as only core drilling has been reported within.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Information not recorded within the historical reports.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Information not recorded within the historical reports. Assay results for mineralisation match well with the geological logging.
	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.	Information not recorded within the historical reports. Assay results for mineralisation match well with the geological logging.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes from half-BQ core are considered small by todays standard. However, the sampling and results are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation tested for. Sample sizes for the grab and channel samples have not been reported.
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.*	Information not recorded within the historical reports. Laboratories used for the drilling reported include – Sherritt Gordon Mines 1986: analyses completed by Acme Analytical in Vancouver. Registry Resources Inc and Manitoba Mineral Resources Ltd 1993: assaying completed by Accurassay Labs, a division of Assay Laboratory Services Inc, Tunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. The quality and methodology of the assaying is considered appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the	Information not recorded within the historical reports.

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Information not recorded within the historical reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Information not recorded within the historical reports. There is a good correlation between mineralised intervals and the geology reported in historical geological logs.
	The use of twinned holes.	The reported drill holes or sample points have not been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data exists as scanned copies of historical paper logs and annual reports. All assays are original individual lab results.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Information not recorded within the historical reports. Reported assay intervals are original individual assay results.
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.*	Reported surface samples and drill holes have been located on local imperial grids, specific for each area. These co-ordinates have been recorded on the original sample and drill hole geology logs. The Company is looking to establish accurate transformation formula from local grid coordinates into a real-world coordinate system. Down-hole survey information has been recorded using the Acid Etching technique.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Reported surface samples and drill holes have been located on local imperial grids, specific for each deposit.

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is supported by fact mapping, presumable from base maps generated from aerial photography. Details within these maps compare will with modern GIS topographic data and satellite imagery. The location of the historical work is not considered accurate by today's standards. The Company will endeavour to improve topographic and survey control for the projects.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Variable.
	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.	Assessment of this criteria has yet to be completed. The spatial distribution of sampling and drilling reported is not considered appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	It appears no compositing was applied to the historical assay data.
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.*	The mineralisation within these VMS and orogenic gold deposits are very strongly structurally controlled. There is no data that supports a bias for the sampling has been established.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The orientation of the surface sampling and drilling of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Information not recorded within the historical reports.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Information not recorded within the historical reports.

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

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 outline to the claims that make up the MacBride Project are in Figure 1, with individual granted claims previously reported in ASX announcement 13th June 2024 and detailed in the table below. On completion of the MacBride transaction, the Claims will be 100% owned by Corazon Mining Limited. The outline of the recently staked claims is presented in Figure 1. The details of individual claims will be provided once the Provincial Government has recorded them. Corazon works with First Nation groups and several government organizations responsible for mining and the environment. Access agreements and Work Permits have yet to be obtained for these new project areas.

Mining Claim	Mining Claim Number	Grant Date	Expiry Date
RIDE 3	MB736	11/09/1998	10/11/2026
RIDE 12151	MB12151	29/09/2016	28/11/2028
RIDE 12153	MB12153	29/09/2016	28/11/2028
RIDE14550	MB14550	New Staking	
RIDE14551	MB14551	New Staking	
RIDE14552	MB14552	New Staking	
RIDE14553	MB14553	New Staking	
RIDE14554	MB14554	New Staking	

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><td>RIDE14555</td><td>MB14555</td><td>New Staking</td></tr><tr><td>RIDE14556</td><td>MB14556</td><td>New Staking</td></tr><tr><td>RIDE14557</td><td>MB14557</td><td>New Staking</td></tr><tr><td>WEL14558</td><td>MB14558</td><td>New Staking</td></tr></table> Mineral Claim location 64B13NW. The MacBride Project claim outline is shown in Figure 1 and ASX announcement 13th June 2024.
	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 tenure includes multiple Mineral Claims, as defined by the Provincial Government of Manitoba. All claims are currently in good standing. Exploration access agreements and Work Permits have yet to be obtained for these new project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration within these areas stretches back to the mid-1940's. Historical reports that record the historical exploration exist from the late 1950's. Detailed assessment of this historical work is currently underway. Historical Assessment Reports (available from the provincial government) referencing the prospect locations and results disclosed in this report are listed below: Sherritt Gordon Mines 1986. Assessment Reports # 94004. Registry Resources Inc and Manitoba Mineral Resources Ltd 1993. Assessment Reports # 72677 and #72678.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits and orogenic gold deposits. VMS deposits are typically zinc dominant on the margins of the system, grading to copper (± gold,silver) closer to the heat source structures. The Wellmet Deposit hosts both zinc dominant and copper-gold dominant horizons.

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Original surface sampling and drill hole collar and survey data within the report is presented in local imperial grid systems. Available down-hole survey information is not considered material and has not been provided. Data point location has been provided in on-line datasets provided by the Provincial Government of Manitoba.
	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.	The Company is currently collating all historical data. Findings from this work will be the subject of future disclosure. Current work is aimed at digitally capturing the historical drill and surface sampling data in a real-world coordinate system.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	No weighted average grades are reported. No assay grade cuts, or cut-off grades, have been applied.
	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.	No weighted average grades are reported. No assay grade cuts, or cut-off grades, have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	True widths have not been reported. Individual assays, representing individual samples, have been reported. For drilling, the mineralised intervals documented are down-hole lengths, as reported within the historical data.

Table 1: Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

10th December 2024

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths		
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drill hole survey information not reported or relevant to this report.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All results are reported as drill hole intercepts and are down-hole lengths.
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 diagrams have been included in the announcement.
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.*	Comprehensive reporting of all historical exploration is not possible at this time. The information provided by the government digital datasets is selective in nature. The Company is currently collating and digitally capturing all available historical exploration data
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.*	Exploration reports for the project areas date back to the 1950's. The Company is currently collating and digitally capturing all available historical exploration data for future disclosure.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The Company is currently collating and digitally capturing all available historical exploration data Once this work is completed, on-going exploration activities will be defined. An aerial geophysical survey is currently being completed over the MacBride Project (ASX announcement 3rd December 2024). The results of this survey

Historical Exploration & Prospect Locations – MacBride Project, Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		will be announced when they become available. This survey will enable the accurate location of drilling to test defined targets.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	All relevant diagrams have been presented in this report.