Date: 15/10/2026

Kilometre Scale Gold Anomalies Identified at Stella Range

Golden Dragon Mining Ltd ("Golden Dragon" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that **regional-scale gold anomalies** have been identified from its recent auger drilling program at Stella, part of the Company's Stella Range Gold Project. The project lies ~120 km southeast of the Laverton goldfield (+20 Moz gold endowment) and ~100 km east of the Tropicana goldfield (+10 Moz gold endowment)

Highlights:

- Large gold-in-soil anomalies have been identified, extending over more than **2.2 kilometres** of strike in a northwest orientation.
- The gold anomaly sits only 12km along strike from Brightstar's (ASX: BTR) Lord Byron (5.39 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 267 koz) gold deposit which is part of BTR's Goldfields Hub[1]
- Anomalies are strong and coherent, with a peak value of **72ppb Au** recorded.
- Gold anomalism shows a strong association with key pathfinder elements, particularly Copper (Cu) and Tellurium (Te).
- The Au–Cu–Te anomaly defines a coherent northwest-trending axis in a magnetic low setting like that seen at the Lord Byron Deposit.

The auger drilling program has successfully delineated **kilometre-scale gold anomaly**, highlighting the significant **exploration potential** across this largely underexplored target area. These results define a large target that has never been explored effectively for gold, and **no drilling** exists over the **large gold in auger anomaly**.

The program has confirmed the presence of significant gold mineralisation associated with northeast-trending **pathfinder geochemistry** typical of orogenic systems.

Managing director Simon Buswell-Smith commented,

"These results are an exciting development for the Company and highlight the significant exploration potential of our Stella Range Gold Project. The identification of a coherent gold anomaly extending over 2.2 kilometres of strike, supported by associated copper and tellurium pathfinder elements, provides us with a compelling target for further exploration.
"The anomaly's northwest-trending orientation and magnetic setting, together with its proximity to Brightstar's Lord Byron gold deposit, add further geological interest to this largely underexplored area.
"Importantly, the target remains untested by drilling, presenting the Company with a genuine opportunity to investigate the potential for gold mineralisation at depth. Our focus will now be on refining our geological interpretation and planning the next phase of exploration to test this

[1] Lord Byron (Jasper Hills) - Brightstar Resources Limited

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substantial anomaly. We look forward to advancing the Stella Range Gold Project and updating shareholders as our exploration activities progress."

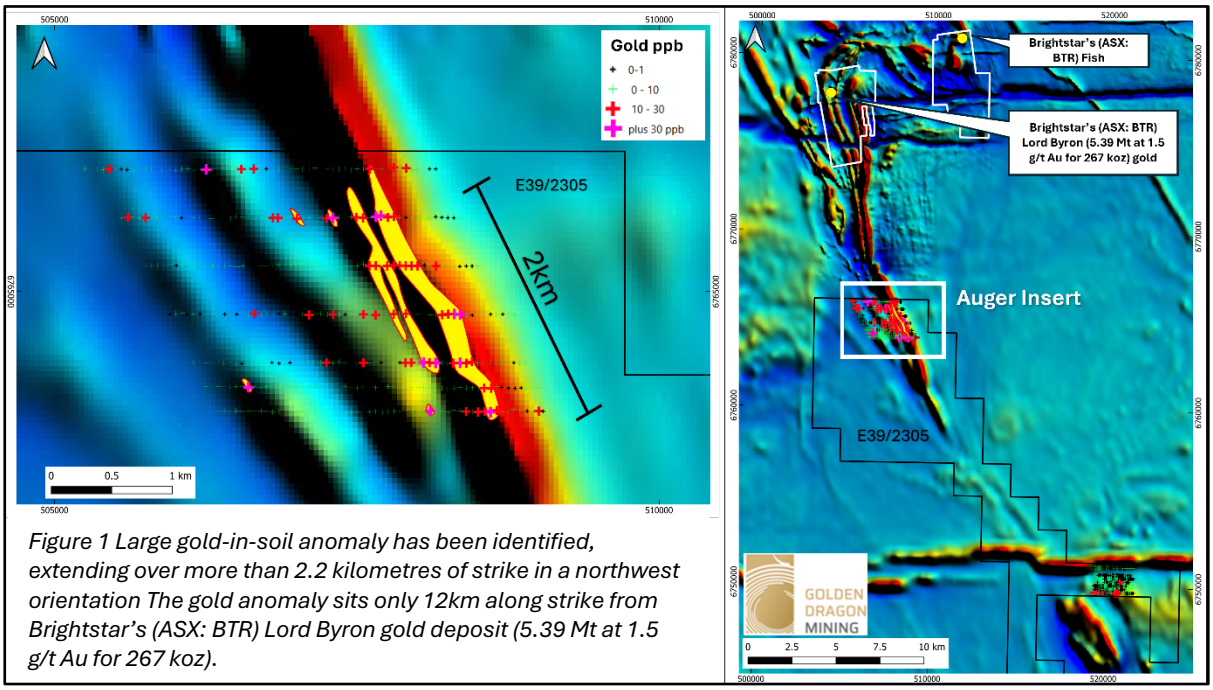


Figure 1 Large gold-in-soil anomaly has been identified, extending over more than 2.2 kilometres of strike in a northwest orientation The gold anomaly sits only 12km along strike from Brightstar's (ASX: BTR) Lord Byron gold deposit (5.39 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 267 koz).

Auger Results Discussion

The recent auger drilling program at Golden Dragon Mining's Stella Range Gold Project has returned positive gold-in-soil results, **identifying a coherent, northwest-trending gold anomaly extending over approximately 2.2 kilometres of strike**.

Analysis of the 719-sample assay dataset returned a peak gold value of **73 ppb Au**, with several additional elevated results, including 59 ppb, 56 ppb and 45 ppb Au, demonstrating that the anomalism is not restricted to a single sample location and making a very coherent anomaly in the northern auger sample area (397 samples). These results highlight a substantial, previously untested exploration target within a largely underexplored part of the Eastern Goldfields region.

The **gold anomalism** is supported by associated **copper (Cu) and tellurium (Te)** pathfinder geochemistry, providing additional geological indicators to assist in defining priority targets for follow-up exploration.

The anomaly's northwest orientation and magnetic low setting are also considered prospective given the geological similarities to the nearby Lord Byron gold deposit, approximately 12 kilometres along strike. Importantly, **no drilling** has tested the identified anomaly to date, leaving its potential to host gold mineralisation at depth. The results provide a compelling basis for further geological interpretation and drill-target refinement, with future drilling required to determine the extent, grade and continuity of any underlying gold mineralisation.

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Pathfinder Discussion

Results have been reviewed for 397 auger geochemical samples collected over the northern portion of the Stella Range Project, with assays for gold, copper and tellurium showing a distinct pathfinder association.

Anomalous values, defined as those at or above the 90th percentile of the northern sample population, are gold ≥15 ppb, copper ≥63 ppm and tellurium ≥0.43 ppm, with peak values of 73 ppb Au, 207 ppm Cu and 1.5 ppm Te.

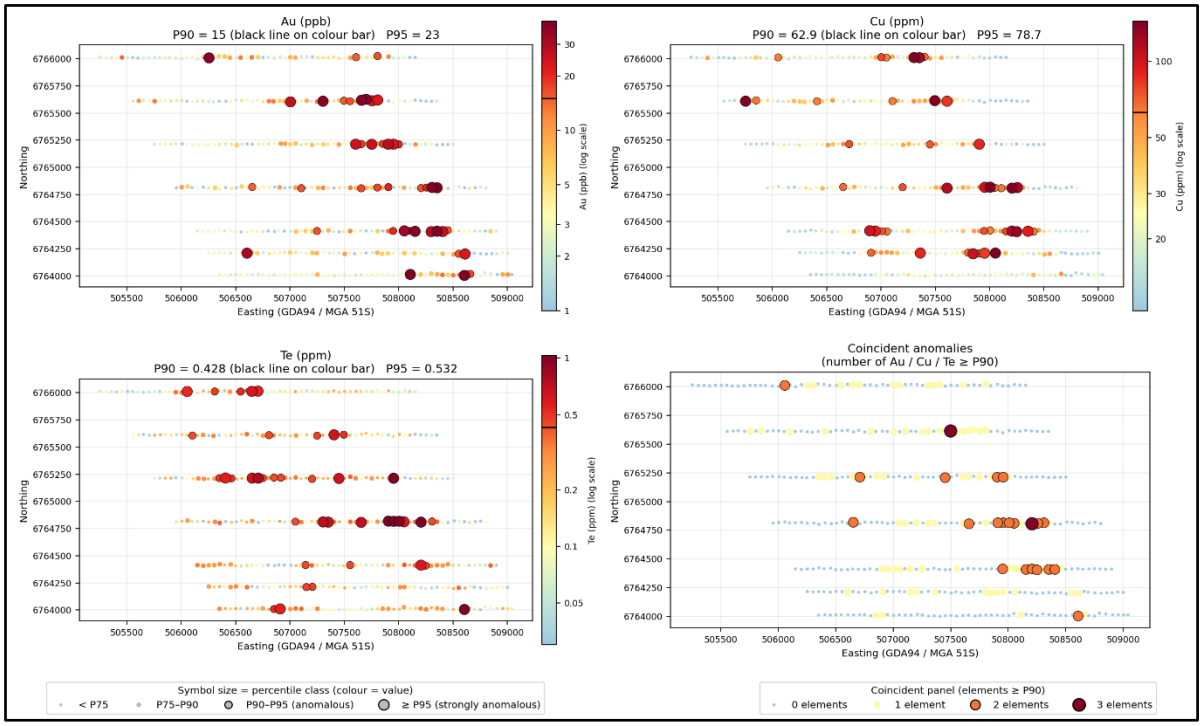


Figure 2. Stella Range Project, northern area. Auger geochemical results for gold (ppb), copper (ppm) and tellurium (ppm), with a panel showing the number of elements anomalous in each sample (n = 397). Samples are coloured by value on a logarithmic scale from light blue (low) to dark red (high), and symbol size increases with percentile class (below P75, P75–P90, P90–P95, ≥P95). Anomalous samples (outlined in black) are those at or above the 90th percentile of the northern population: Au ≥15 ppb, Cu ≥63 ppm, Te ≥0.43 ppm.

Anomalous responses for all three elements are concentrated in the eastern part of the northern area, between approximately 507,600 mE and 508,400 mE, where strong gold and copper anomalism coincides with elevated tellurium (Figure 2 bottom right panel and Figure 3 enlarged). Two samples returned anomalous values in all three elements, and a further 20 were anomalous in two of the three. Tellurium anomalism extends further west than gold and copper, with additional anomalous samples between approximately 506,000 mE and 506,800 mE.

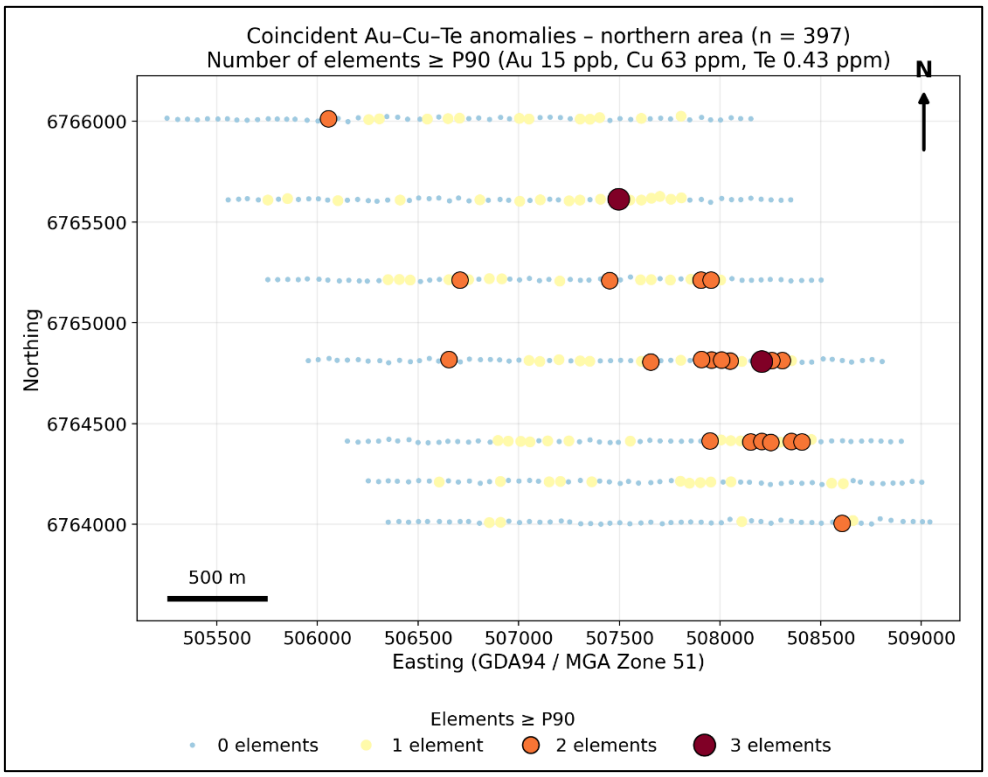


Figure 3 Stella Range Project, northern area. Number of elements (Au, Cu, Te) at or above the 90th percentile of the northern auger sample population (Au ≥15 ppb, Cu ≥63 ppm, Te ≥0.43 ppm) in each sample (n = 397) Anomalous responses for all three elements are concentrated in the eastern part of the northern area, between approximately 507,600 mE and 508,400 mE

The main cluster is interpreted to lie on the same north-north-west trending magnetic corridor as the Lord Byron gold deposit, approximately 12 km along strike (Figure 4).

Lord Byron is controlled by the Bicentennial Shear Zone, a corridor at least 100 m wide of intense alteration and ductile deformation, where gold occurs in steeply east-dipping, vein-dominated lodes hosted by deformed amphibolite. The BIF is exposed at surface, within the project area. Outcropping chert and 'cherty' BIF are more common in the western half of the deposit, while alternating red and grey coloured magnetite and haematite BIF, or 'typical' BIF is more common in the east. Brightstar Resources reports a JORC Mineral Resource at Lord Byron of 5.4 Mt at 1.5 g/t Au for 267 koz and is targeting the start of mining in the March quarter of 2027[2] .

The coincidence of a coherent Au–Cu–Te cluster with this magnetic setting, which is interpreted to reflect iron-rich and structurally disrupted stratigraphy, makes it the highest priority gold target at Stella Range.

[2] 03045067.pdf

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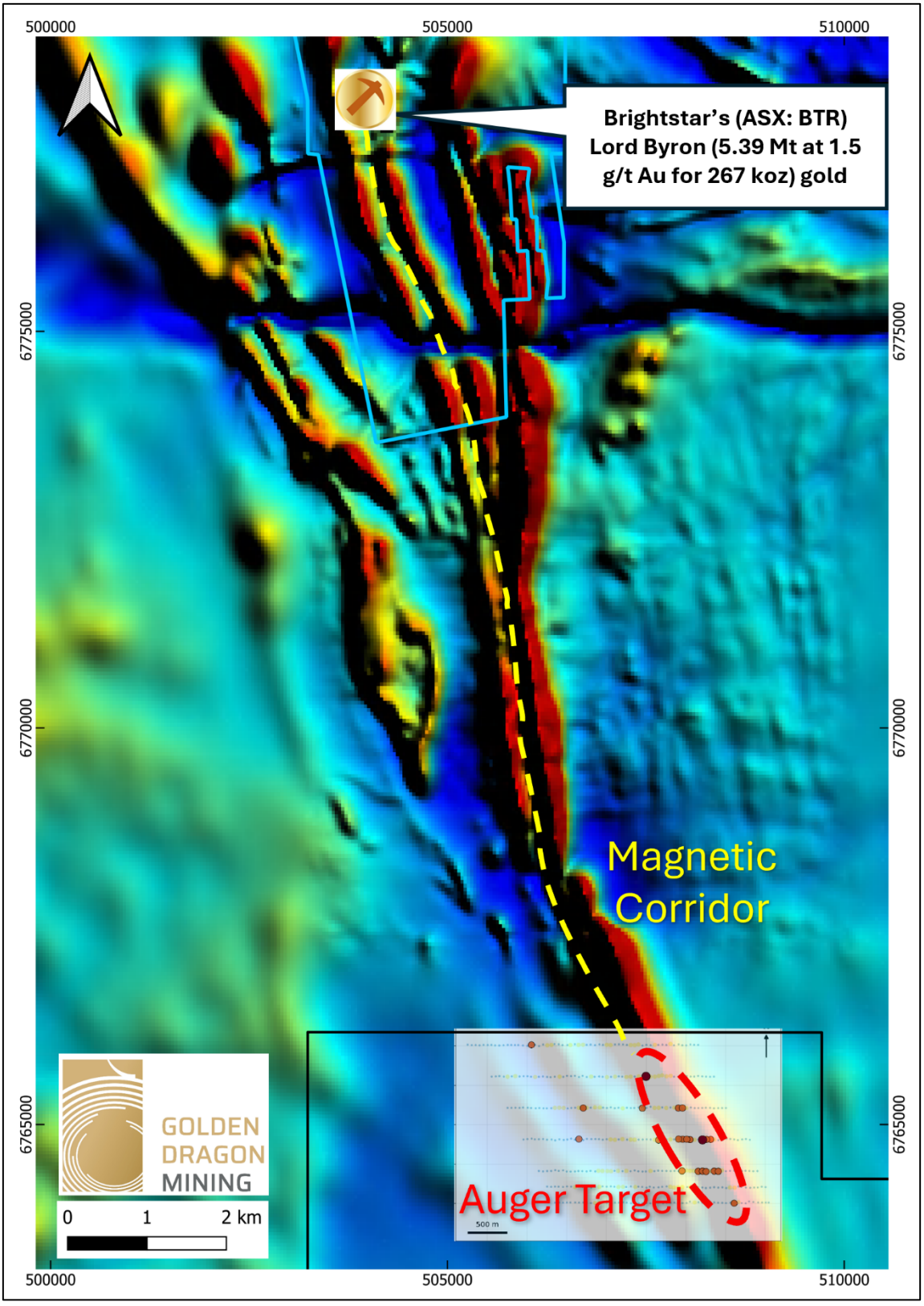


Figure 4 Coherent Au–Cu–Te cluster is interpreted to lie on the same north-north-west trending magnetic corridor as the Lord Byron gold deposit, approximately 12 km along strike

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Next Step

The coherence of the Au–Cu–Te pathfinder cluster in the northern area, which sits on the same magnetic trend as the Lord Byron gold deposit, makes it a priority target for follow-up exploration. The Company plans infill and extensional auger sampling to close off the cluster to the south together with detailed magnetic interpretation and geological mapping to refine drill targeting. Company is engaging traditional owners for future heritage survey in preparation for first-pass drill testing of the cluster anomaly.

In parallel, Golden Dragon is excepting results from recent 2833m RC drilling at Behring Bore and Coodardy at its flagship Cue Project. Current drilling is targeting extensions to recently identified high-grade mineralisation at Coodardy, which returned strong results including **12m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 44m**, incorporating a higher-grade interval of **4m @ 17.6 g/t Au**. These results are consistent with previously reported high-grade intercepts, including **8m @ 10.82 g/t Au from 25m**, with a standout interval of **4m @ 21.37 g/t Au**[3].

Table 1. Golden Dragon significant Auger values (>14pbb)

Hole ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Au ppb
GA1297	508354	6764412	73
GA1241	508108	6764014	59
GA1252	508606	6764005	56
GA1320	508308	6764815	45
GA1319	508355	6764812	40
GA1589	506255	6766008	39
GA1519	507659	6765618	39
GA1293	508152	6764411	38
GA1518	507701	6765627	38
GA1527	507304	6765609	38
GA1291	508053	6764415	33
GA1382	506605	6764210	31
GA0927	520634	6749685	29
GA1296	508300	6764408	29
GA1491	507905	6765213	28
GA1298	508406	6764409	27
GA1533	507005	6765603	27
GA1488	507753	6765212	26
GA1485	507605	6765213	25
GA1492	507954	6765213	24
GA1516	507808	6765620	23
GA1270	508612	6764202	23
GA1517	507756	6765613	23
GA1321	508257	6764814	21
GA1329	507906	6764818	21

[3] Outstanding High Grade 4m @ 17.6 g/t Gold

Hole ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Au ppb
GA1292	508102	6764414	21
GA1493	508003	6765212	20
GA1289	507950	6764414	20
GA1490	507855	6765216	18
GA1486	507658	6765214	18
GA1331	507805	6764814	17
GA1253	508660	6764019	17
GA1334	507656	6764807	17
GA1467	507105	6764808	16
GA1299	508453	6764421	16
GA1419	507249	6764414	16
GA1271	508554	6764204	16
GA1521	507552	6765609	16
GA1322	508207	6764809	16
GA1641	507806	6766025	16
GA1458	506653	6764819	15
GA1637	507609	6766014	15
GA1522	507496	6765614	15

Stella Range

The Stella Range Project (E 39/2305) is located in the northeast corner of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

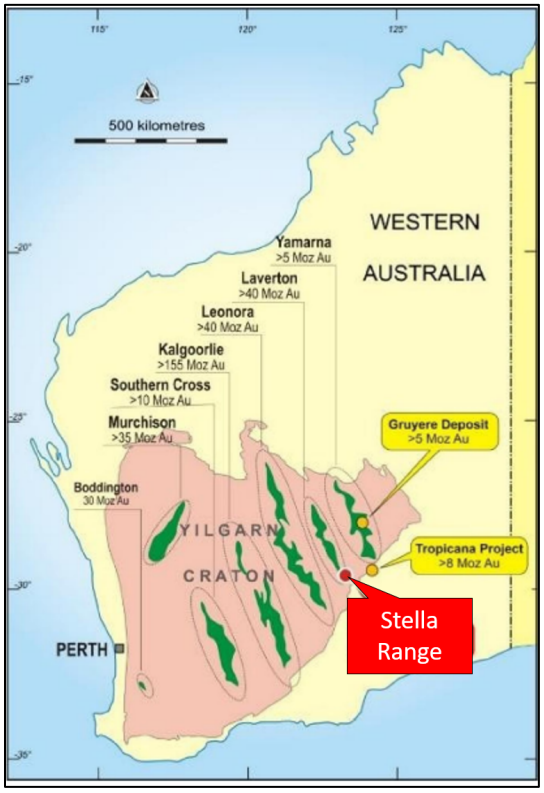
The property lies ~120 km SE of the Laverton Goldfield (20+ Moz Au) and ~100 km to the east of the Tropicana Gold field (10+ Moz Au). The project is primarily considered prospective for structurally controlled mesothermal lode gold and komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation. Secondary exploration targets include nickel laterite and platinum group elements (PGE). Previous exploration of the komatiite belt has identified disseminated and veinlet nickel-sulphide mineralisation.

During 2013-2019 St George Mining Limited partnering with BHP Billiton Nickel West (BHP) in a 'farm-in' arrangement undertook geological compilation, interpretation and review, drilling, surface geophysics. BHP were looking to discover a large nickel sulphide body and undertook geophysical surveys and drilling over the Project area.

Golden Dragon Mining are one of the first explores to target gold mineralisation at Stella Range.

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Cue Project

The Cue project comprises, two granted exploration licence (E20/1071 and E1072 (80%)), one exploration licence under application (E20/1073 (80%)) two granted mining leases (M20/455 and M20/3271(100%)) and new exploration licence application E20/1122 (100%).

Following successful grant of E20/1073 and newly applied E20/1122, Golden Dragon will secure control of a dominant ~619 km^2 landholding in the highly prospective Murchison Region. The project hosts over 50 km of mineralised shear zones, providing multiple high-priority targets for systematic exploration and potential resource growth.

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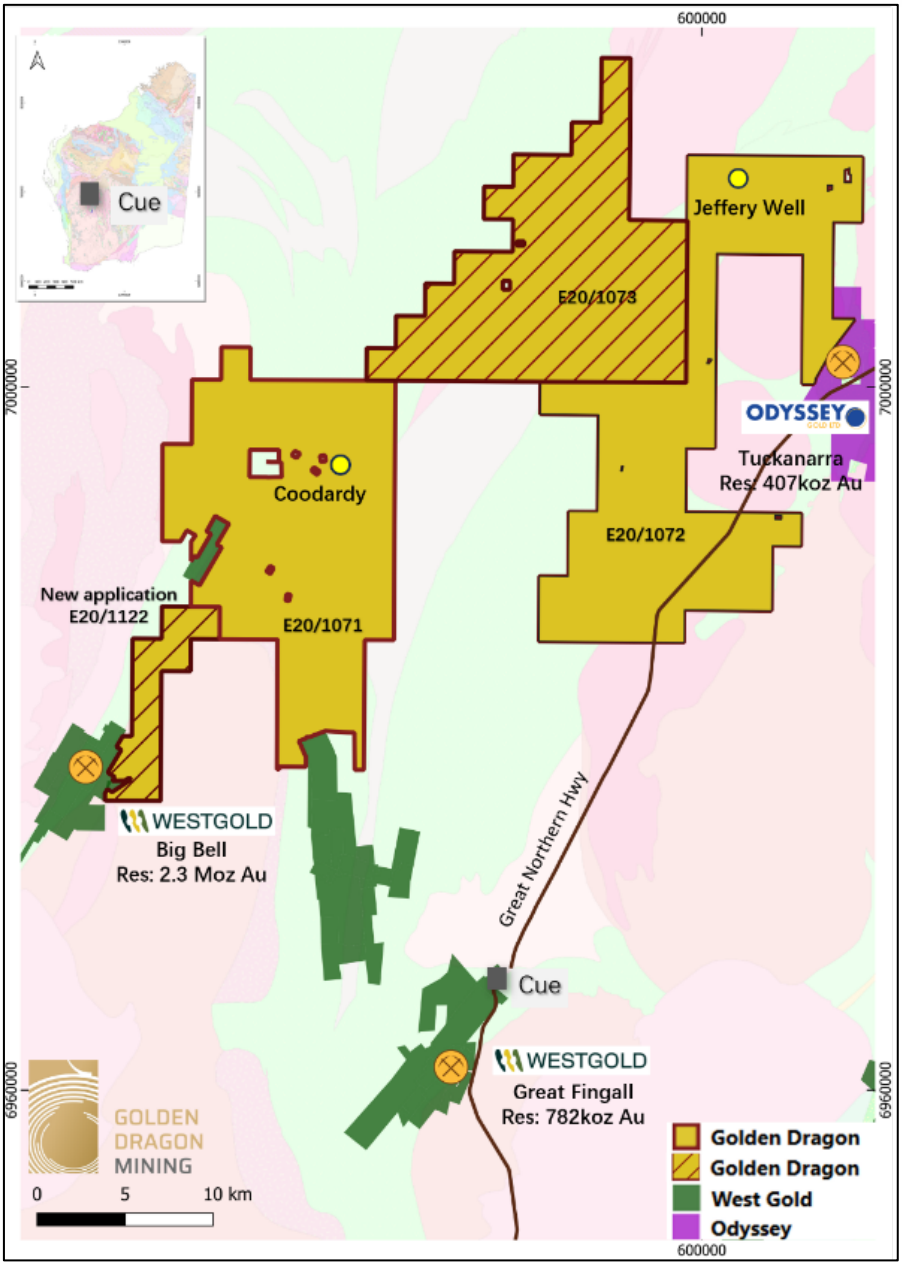


Figure 5 Golden Dragon's tenement Holding, highlighting proximity to Westgold's operations and Odyssey's Tuckanarra resources.

This announcement has been Authorised for release by the Board of Golden Dragon Mining Ltd.

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GOLDEN DRAGON MINING

References to Previous Announcements

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also 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.

Competent Person Statement

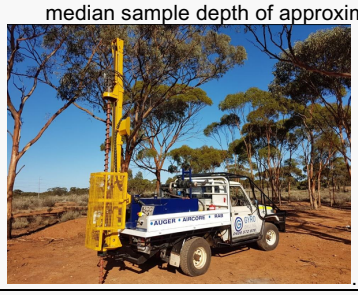
The technical information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Simon Buswell-Smith. Mr Buswell-Smith is a director and full-time employee of Golden Dragon Mining. He is a professional geologist with over 17 years' experience in the mineral exploration industry across Australia, specialising in gold, base-metals and critical minerals. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member No. 4802) and has more than five years' experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr Buswell-Smith has reviewed the technical information in this announcement, consents to being named as Competent Person, and has authorised the inclusion of all Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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APPENDIX 1

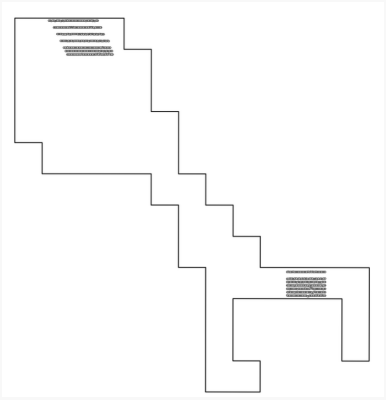
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been completed 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, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules).*	• A total of 719 auger soil samples were collected across the Stella Range Project over two separate survey areas. Samples were collected from surface to depths ranging between 0.5 metres and 2.5 metres, with a median sample depth of approximately 0.5 metres. • The auger program was designed to provide systematic surface geochemical coverage across areas of interpreted geological and structural significance, including extensions to known mineralised trends. • All auger samples were submitted to ALS laboratory trace detection limit method for Au plus multi-element package by aqua regia digestion for acid extractable Au - 50g.
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.).*	• The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Gyro Drilling. • A 3.5 Inch Auger Hole is drilled to the required depth at a rate of 1.5m per rod. Samples were collected from surface to depths ranging between 0.5 metres and 2.5 metres, with a median sample depth of approximately 0.5 metres. 
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may*	• Soil samples are collected & bagged into geochemical bags with the Sample ID and Company Name. • Sample is taken from the bottom of hole and recovery is consistent • No relationship with grade and sample recovery detected

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	*• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological description of the Geomorphology encountered is recorded • 10% Hydrochloric Acid is applied to determine the best carbonate reaction • Auger sample sites were logged in the field, recording relevant geological observations including regolith characteristics, soil type, colour, lithology where observable. • Logging was qualitative in nature and focused on characterising the near-surface environment to support interpretation of geochemical results and geological targeting. • The level of geological logging undertaken is considered appropriate for a regional-scale auger geochemical exploration program designed to identify and define surface geochemical anomalies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Auger soil samples were collected using a consistent field sampling methodology across the survey area. Samples were collected from the auger spoil at the target depth interval and submitted as representative soil samples for geochemical analysis. • Sample preparation was undertaken by the laboratory using standard industry procedures appropriate for soil geochemical analysis, including drying, disaggregation and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Sample preparation protocols were designed to maximise sample homogeneity and ensure representative material was presented for assay. Sample batches included appropriate laboratory quality control procedures, including the use of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicate samples where applicable. • The sampling and preparation methodology is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being evaluated and the early-stage exploration objectives of identifying and defining regional-scale geochemical anomalies.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All auger soil samples were submitted to ALS Perth for analytical determination of gold (Au) and multi-element geochemistry. Trace detection limit method for Au plus multi-element package by aqua regia digestion for acid extractable Au - 50g. AuME-TL44 this method is deemed appropriate for this first pass exploration. • Laboratory quality control procedures were applied by ALS Perth during the analytical process, including the use of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicate samples to monitor analytical accuracy and precision. • The analytical methods and quality control procedures are considered appropriate for the style of exploration being undertaken and provide sufficient confidence in the assay data to support the identification and interpretation of regional-scale gold and multi-element geochemical anomalies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The analytical results have been reviewed and validated by the Company's geological team as part of the data verification process. Assay data received from the laboratory was

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	imported into the Company's geological database, with validation checks undertaken to confirm sample identification, analytical results and data integrity. • No adjustments have been made to the reported assay results, other than the assignment of values below detection limits as half the reported detection limit for statistical analysis and geochemical interpretation purposes. • The multi-element geochemical dataset was reviewed for internal consistency and spatial coherence, with coincident gold and pathfinder element anomalism assessed to support interpretation of the identified geochemical trends. • The Company considers the assay data suitable for reporting exploration results and for supporting follow-up exploration targeting.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 50 • All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). • Downhole surveys were not taken. • Topography is nominal at this stage
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Soil auger samples were collected on a nominal 200 m (line spacing) × 50 m (sample spacing) grid, oriented broadly east–west, covering two separate areas of approximately 11 km² total.  • Sample density averages approximately 60 samples per km². Line spacing was not perfectly regular; gaps of up to 400 m occur between some traverses, and sample spacing along some lines varies where infill or gap-filling was undertaken. This spacing is considered appropriate to identify broad-scale gold in soil geochemical anomalism at a reconnaissance level. • No compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this*	• Traverse lines-oriented E-W (090°), line spacing N-S (~200 m). Regional mapping identifies NW-trending structures; a favourable near-perpendicular geometry. • Grid geometry and mapped NW structural trend are in agreement; no material sampling bias identified.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples are followed. All Samples are removed from site on the day of drilling and stored at a secured yard. The samples are transported to ALS Laboratories in Perth. The samples are not left unattended and a chain of custody is maintained throughout the transport process. • The laboratories are contained within a secured/fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff. • All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly.
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 Stella Range Project comprises one Granted Exploration Licenses E 39/2305 covering an area of 136.4 km2 that was granted in July 2022 to Lithos Resources Pty Ltd. Golden Dragon subsequently purchased Lithos Resources' interest and is now the beneficial holder of the project • Golden Dragon is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of E 39/2305 • Most of the project covers lands where the Nangaanya-ku Native Title Claim Group (Part A) have had their Native Title rights determined. A small northern portion covers lands where the Nyalpa Pirniku have had their Native Title rights determined is held by Wajarri Yamatji Group. The Group is engaged to undertake Cultural Heritage Surveys across drill programs prior to drilling. Any historical sites are registered, and Cultural Heritage reports are made public. Historical sites do exist within the lease package. • All tenements are pending and or are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In 1997 Savanna completed shallow soil-auger geochemistry, guided by 1:10 000 mapping, delineated a 5 km gold anomaly in the eastern tenement. Follow-up RAB drilling on the best portions of that anomaly returned only low-order gold values (Uren1999). Aircore drilling tested the contacts of a large dunitic body in the northwest for sulphide nickel: contacts were accurately defined but no sulphides were intersected, warranting further target refinement. Broad-spaced drilling across the same ultramafic sequence encountered a thick weathering profile capped by silica rather than clay, indicating minimal lateritic nickel potential. Reconnaissance soil-auger geochemistry NiWest Limited (2000 – 2001) During the year 2000 NiWest completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling totalling nine (9) holes for 275 metres. Holes were targeted utilising interpreted geological and geophysical (aeromagnetic) data in conjunction with historical data evaluation and detained field assessment of selected targets. Results of this work returned modest encouragement with multiple holes anomalous in nickel 0.3% Ni cut off.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Oklo Uranium Limited (2006 – 2008) • In April 2006, A1 Minerals entered a joint venture with Oklo Uranium Limited (Oklo) to explore for uranium, with Oklo managing and meeting the obligations of the tenements. • Oklo's research identified three uranium target types: carnotite mineralisation in lake sediments, calcrete-hosted carnotite mineralisation in valley channels and uranyl-organic complex mineralisation in fluvial sediments. • In June 2007, Oklo conducted an airborne magnetic and spectrometry survey, revealing three uranium anomalies, including significant anomalies around Lightfoot South Playa Lake. • An assessment of the nickel potential confirmed the presence of prospective ultramafics. • Oklo commenced drill testing at Lightfoot South Lake but halted the program due to the drill rig bogging and the absence of shallow uranium mineralisation. • Auger drilling was conducted in other license areas. St George Mining (2013 – 2019) St George Mining Limited (St George) partnering with BHP Billiton Nickel West (BHP) in a 'farm-in' arrangement undertook a geological compilation, interpretation and review, drilling, surface geophysics and rehabilitation. During this period, considerable advances were made in the understanding of the geology, stratigraphy, and of the controls on nickel, base metal and gold mineralisation over an area that had minimal previous exploration. BHP completed geophysical surveys and drilling over the area. Initial reconnaissance drilling identified thick differentiated sequences of komatiite rocks that were compositionally similar to those of the Agnew-Wiluna belt (Hronsky, 2014). A moving loop electromagnetic (MLEM) geophysical survey using 100 m loops and a 200 m line spacing had limited depth penetration and could only test relatively shallow depths. A ground EM survey using 400 m line and loop sizes, and a ground gravity survey was subsequently completed on a 200 m x 400 m survey grid. The gravity survey successfully outlined underlying tectonic and magmatic features that were not apparent in the magnetics data and several targets for follow-up drilling. Two phases of drilling in 2013 and 2017 tested the ultramafic stratigraphy and MLEM anomalies. A total of 49 RC drill holes were completed for 2,918 m. The drilling failed to identify any nickel sulphide mineralisation or potential for orogenic gold mineralisation (O'Neill, 2020). An independent geological and prospectivity review of the broader area was completed in 2019 (Willson & Duggan, 2019). From this review, a coherent gold anomaly extending over an approximate 3 km strike was indicated in the northern half of the project (refer to Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). Mafic/ultramafic contacts associated with a thrust/inversion cut by sinistral transform faults present other targets inadequately tested by the wide spaced drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Stella Range project is in the Burtville Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia and covers a portion of the northwest-trending Irwin Hills—Stella Range greenstone belt (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The belt is characterised by sheared and folded greenschist to amphibolite facies greenstones intruded by granitic stocks. The greenstones consist mostly of mafic rocks with some ultramafic and sedimentary rocks, along with minor amounts of felsic volcaniclastic rocks. The ultramafic rocks are metamorphosed to talc-serpentine-tremolite-chlorite and talc-carbonate-magnetite schists. The sedimentary rocks include shale, sandstone, chert and banded iron formation (BIF) (Hronsky, 2017).

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		The regional Stella Range Fault (SRF) played a significant role in the distribution of mineralisation, with the known gold and nickel prospects spatially associated with this major structure (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Late reactivation of major structures is evidenced by the intrusion of Paleoproterozoic dolerite dykes and carbonatite magmatism (Hronsky, 2017). Local geology There is limited outcrop within the Stella Range project, which is mainly covered by Permian glaciogenic sediments overlain by a thin veneer of recent sediments, aeolian sands and saline playa lake systems. Minor outcrop in the north of the project consists of basalts, rhyolites and sandstone (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Consequently, the geological knowledge of the project has been largely inferred from gravity and magnetic data and locally verified by drill hole information and multielement soil geochemical surveys. The project covers the Western domain of the Irwin Hills—Stella Range greenstone belt. The Western domain is dominated by exhumed and eroded gneissic rocks and greenstones, with the SRF marking the western margin (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The domain is characterised by mid to upper amphibolite facies metamorphism. The SRF is a significant regional northwest-trending shear exposing the ultramafic (komatiite) basement rocks that appear to have undergone previous thrusting and reverse faulting (O'Neill, 2020). The komatiite belt has been a focus of previous nickel exploration.
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 drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.*	• Significant results are reported and tabulated 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.* *• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied to the reported assay results. • Individual auger soil sample assay values are reported as received from the laboratory and have not been composited or averaged for reporting of exploration results. • For geochemical interpretation purposes, Anomalous values, defined as those at or above the 90th percentile of the northern sample population, are gold ≥15 ppb, copper ≥63 ppm and tellurium ≥0.43 ppm, with peak values of 73 ppb Au, 207 ppm Cu and 1.5 ppm Te
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to*	• N/A

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. *• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known')*	
Diagrams	*• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole.*	• location diagrams of reported exploration results are provided in the body of this report.
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 results from the Auger survey are displayed both low and high grades.
Other substantive exploration data	*• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant information has been reported

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