

ASX Announcement 8 October 2026

Chalice First Assays Hit Broad, High-Grade Gold

Highlights

- **First assay results** from Corazon's maiden RC drilling program at the 100%-owned **Chalice Gold Project** return broad zones of gold mineralisation, including a high-grade interval.
- **Both holes intersected gold mineralisation with standout intercepts including:**
 - **4 m @ 9.93 g/t Au** from 207 m (26CRC002)
 - **27 m @ 1.26 g/t Au** from 180 m (26CRC001)
 - incl. **12 m @ 1.43 g/t Au** from 180 m
 - and **7 m @ 1.42 g/t Au** from 200 m
 - **22 m @ 1.29 g/t Au** from 172 m (26CRC002)
 - incl. **7 m @ 1.56 g/t Au** from 173 m
 - and **5 m @ 2.08 g/t Au** from 182 m
- **Downhole widths of 22 m and 27 m** in the two holes provide an encouraging early indication of continuity immediately south of the historical Chalice open pit.
- Intercepts sit **approx. 125-175 m below surface** and approx. 100 m below the base of the historical open pit.
- These are the **most northerly holes in the program**, collared at the southern edge of the open pit. Drilling is now **stepping out progressively south and up-plunge** of known mineralisation.
- The **50-hole, 7,500 m Phase 1 program** is testing **continuity of mineralisation up to 1,000 m south** of the open pit and to 200 m vertical depth.
- The program is the first test of Corazon's **Chalice Exploration Target of 9.7–12.3 Mt at 1.9–2.1 g/t Au** (approx. **600k – 830koz** contained gold), which is inclusive of the JORC 2012 MRE.¹

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the additional mineralisation included in the Exploration Target, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimate of a Mineral Resource.
- **A second RC rig** is scheduled to arrive on site this week, with results to be reported progressively and the program scheduled for completion in **November 2026**.

¹ See CZN ASX Announcement "Corazon Defines Chalice Exploration Target, Confirms Significant Resource Growth Potential" Dated 3 September 2026

Corazon Mining Limited (ASX: CZN) ("Corazon" or the "Company") has received first assay results from its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the 100%-owned **Chalice Gold Project**, in the Higginsville district of Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields. Both holes intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation, including a high-grade interval of **4 m @ 9.93 g/t Au** from 207 m downhole in 26CRC002.

The two holes were drilled from the southern edge of the historical open pit and are the most northerly in the 50-hole, 7,500 m program (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). They provide an encouraging first result for the resource growth program at Chalice, Corazon's flagship development asset.

The remainder of the program steps out progressively to the south and up-plunge, following the known strike of the mineralisation. These holes target near-surface extensions immediately south of the current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.18 Mt at 2.74 g/t Au for 191,000 oz Au. Positive results may support an evaluation of a potential southern extension to the existing open pit.

Corazon Mining Ltd Managing Director, Simon Coyle, commented:

"This is an encouraging start at Chalice. Both of our first two holes intersected broad zones of gold mineralisation, and 26CRC002 returned a high-grade interval of 4 m at 9.93 g/t gold, exactly the kind of result we want to see as we begin testing beyond the limits of the historical pit.

Importantly, these are the most northerly holes in the program, drilled from the edge of the pit. From here the rigs step out progressively to the south, up-plunge along strike, testing near-surface extensions where we see the most capital and time-efficient pathway to growing the resource. Deeper targets, including the down-dip extension of the underground resource and potential parallel lodes, are lined up for future phases.

With the bulk of the assays still to come and a second rig arriving on site this week, we are only at the beginning. We look forward to keeping shareholders informed as assays are received through to the program's completion in November."

Broad Zones of Gold Mineralisation in First Two Holes

26CRC001 intersected a broad zone of gold mineralisation of **27 m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 180 m**, including **12 m @ 1.43 g/t Au from 180 m** and **7 m @ 1.42 g/t Au from 200 m**. Grades are consistent across the full interval, with both higher-grade sub-intervals sitting within a continuous mineralised envelope.

26CRC002 intersected several zones of gold mineralisation over a 50 m downhole window between 161 m and 211 m, including:

- **2 m @ 1.01 g/t Au** from 161 m;
- **22 m @ 1.29 g/t Au** from 172 m, including **7 m @ 1.56 g/t Au** from 173 m and **5 m @ 2.08 g/t Au** from 182 m; and
- **4 m @ 9.93 g/t Au** from 207 m.

The **4 m @ 9.93 g/t Au** interval sits below the broader 22 m zone and is the best result received to date. Both holes intersected mineralisation at comparable downhole depths (180 m to 207 m in 26CRC001 and 161 m to 211 m in 26CRC002), potentially demonstrating continuity of mineralisation between the two holes, being approximately 40 m apart.

These results will be incorporated into the Company's geological model for Chalice. The relationship between the high-grade and broader lower-grade zones, and their position relative to the existing open pit and MRE, will be refined as results are received from holes further south.

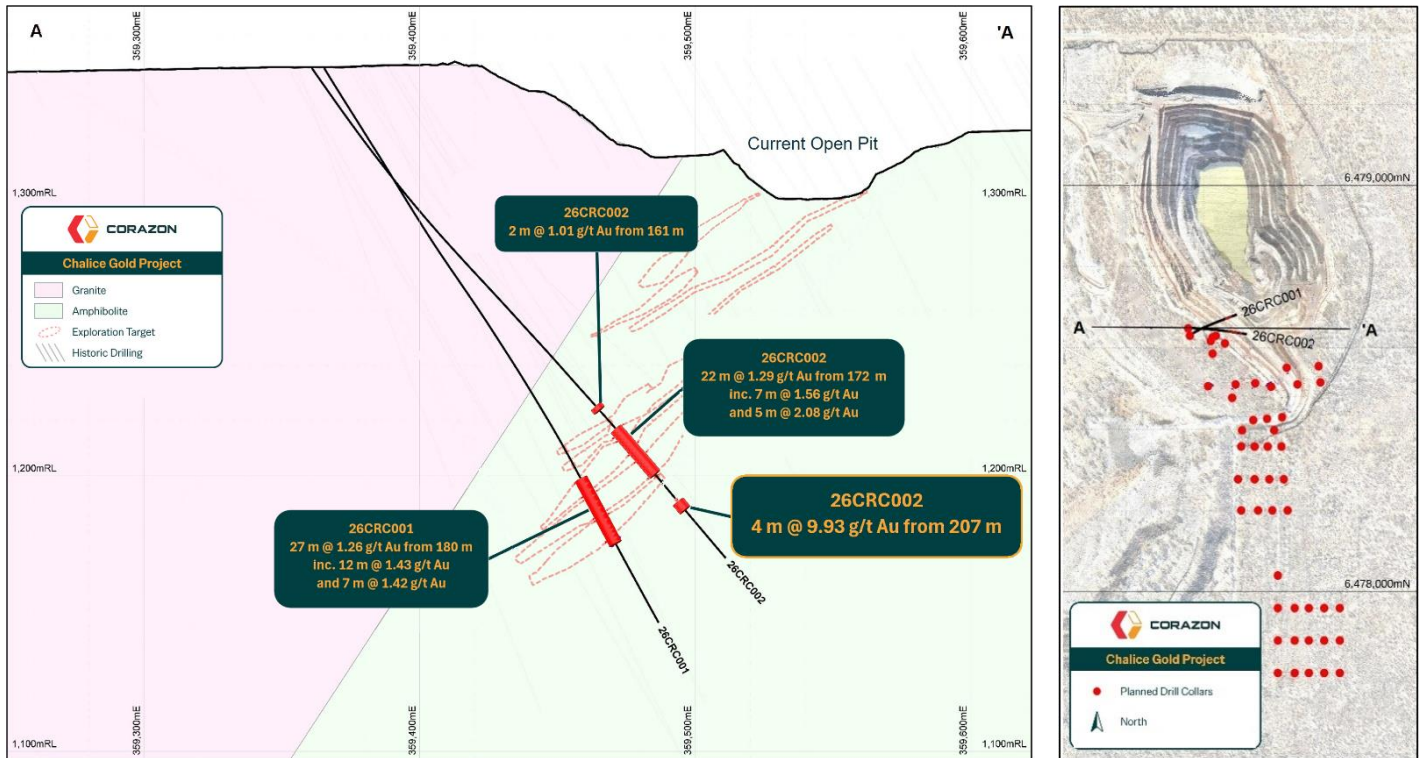


Figure 1: Drill section looking north (left) and plan section (right).

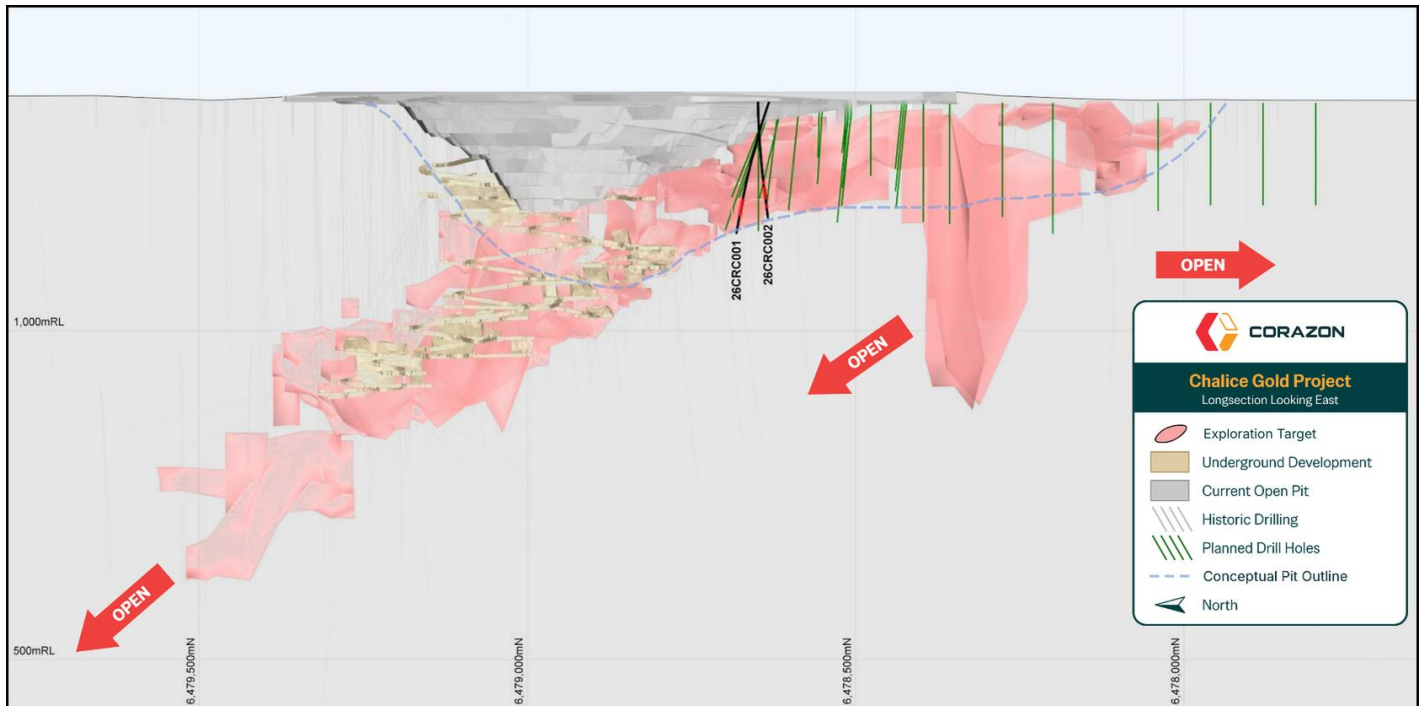


Figure 2: Chalice Long Section with planned drilling to the south.

Table 1: Significant intercepts from drill holes 26CRC001 and 26CRC002

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au g/t x M
26CRC001	180	207	27	1.26	34
Including	180	192	12	1.43	17
and	200	207	7	1.42	10
26CRC002	161	163	2	1.01	2
26CRC002	172	194	22	1.29	28
Including	173	180	7	1.56	11
and	182	187	5	2.08	10
26CRC002	207	211	4	9.93	40

Notes: Intercepts are reported as downhole widths; true widths are not yet known. Intercepts are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off with a maximum of 2 m of internal dilution, and no top-cut applied. Refer to Appendix A for significant intercepts, Appendix B for drill hole collar details and Appendix C for JORC Code (2012) Table 1.

Geology and Mineralisation

Gold mineralisation at Chalice is hosted within an amphibolite unit of the greenstone sequence, immediately adjacent to the contact with the Burra Monzogranite. The amphibolite is a mafic unit that has been intensely altered by multiple mineralising fluid events, producing strong diopside-hornblende-albite alteration with associated pyrite/pyrrhotite sulphides.

Mineralisation is concentrated within a ~50 m-wide, north–south trending corridor along the granite contact. The corridor appears to be bounded by major structures, interpreted to have acted as pathways for the mineralising fluids. The current program is designed to test the continuation of this mineralised corridor up to ~1,000 m south of the historical open pit.

Second Rig to Accelerate Drilling Through to November

Drilling is progressing south from the historical pit, with approximately 25% of the program completed to date. A second rig is scheduled to arrive onsite this week, with the program scheduled for completion in November 2026. Assay results will be reported progressively as they are received and interpreted.

Program Designed to Test 1,000 m of Strike South of the Pit

The 7,500 m, 50-hole RC program will test the continuity, geometry and extent of gold mineralisation immediately south of the historical Chalice open pit, targeting near-surface extensions within areas of limited historical drill density.

Drill planning has been specifically designed to build confidence in the scale of mineralisation directly south of the historical open pit, testing up to 1,000 m along strike and to a vertical depth of approximately 200 m below surface.

The program prioritises the shallow system, offering the most capital efficient pathway to test resource growth potential. Deeper targets identified for subsequent phases include the down-dip extension of the underground resource and the potential for parallel lodes.

Results from this program will feed directly into updated geological modelling, informing the Company's assessment of a potential Mineral Resource update. Any subsequent technical or economic studies remain dependent on the outcomes of this drilling program.

Next Steps

- **Complete 7,500 m Chalice RC Drilling** program in November 2026.
- **Assay Results** to be received progressively through the drill program.
- **Assess a potential Mineral Resource update** once results have been evaluated.
- **Phase 2 drilling** to target deeper mineralised extensions.
- **Advance exploration targeting** across the broader **Chalice Gold Project**.

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

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

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Competent Persons Statement and Previously Reported Information

The information in this announcement that relates to Corazon's Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr William Stewart, full-time employee and shareholder of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr Stewart is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member No. 224335) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration, and the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Stewart consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Chalice Mineral Resource Estimate, the Chalice Exploration Target and previously reported Exploration Results is extracted from the following ASX announcements, which are available to view at www.corazon.com.au and www.asx.com.au: "Chalice Acquisition Establishes Corazon as an Emerging Gold Developer" dated 19 May 2026 (Mineral Resource Estimate); "Corazon Defines Chalice Exploration Target, Confirms Significant Resource Growth Potential" dated 3 September 2026 (Exploration Target); and "Corazon Confirms High-Grade Wembley Gold System, Extends Mineralisation Along Strike" dated 9 September 2026 (Exploration Results). 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, in the case of the estimates of Mineral Resources and the Exploration Target, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements 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 announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that may constitute a "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, and performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) risks associated with acquisition and divestment of projects, (ii) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (iii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iv) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (v) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (vi) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development

or construction activities, and (vii) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events. The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Corazon

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

The Chalice Gold Project, in the Higginsville district of the Eastern Goldfields, is the Company's most advanced asset. Acquired in 2026, Chalice hosts a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 191,000 oz at 2.74 g/t Au on a granted Mining Lease, a 645,000 oz production history, supported by an extensive historical drilling database and proximity to established processing infrastructure. A 7,500 m resource growth RC drilling program is underway, with first results reported in this announcement. As part of the Chalice acquisition, Westgold Resources Limited (ASX: WGX) now holds a 19.9% strategic interest in Corazon.

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

The Feather Cap Gold Project is located in the Bryah-Padbury Basin of the Capricorn Orogen. Maiden RC drilling at the Wembley prospect was completed in August 2026, returning high-grade results, and Corazon has since exercised its option to move to 80% ownership of the project.

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

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

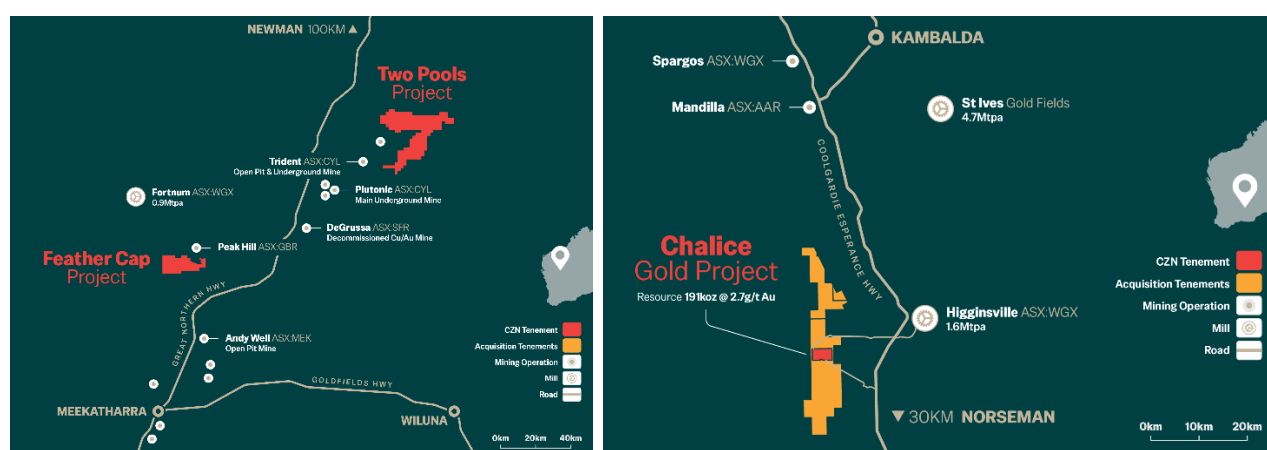


Figure 3: Corazon Mining's Western Australian Gold Project locations

Table 2: Statement of Chalice Gold Project Mineral Resources as at 11 April 2026 with 1.3 g/t Au cut off

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained (koz Au)
Measured	406	3.19	42
Indicated	1,120	2.60	94
Inferred	655	2.64	55
Total Resources	2,181	2.74	191

Notes:

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

Appendix A — Chalice RC Drilling Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au g/t x M
26CRC001	180	207	27	1.26	34
Including	180	192	12	1.43	17
and	200	207	7	1.42	10
26CRC002	161	163	2	1.01	2
26CRC002	172	194	22	1.29	28
Including	173	180	7	1.56	11
and	182	187	5	2.08	10
26CRC002	207	211	4	9.93	40

Reported with a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off, up to 2 m of internal dilution. All intervals are downhole; true widths are not known.

Appendix B — Chalice RC Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Max Depth (m)	Hole Type	Azimuth	Dip
26CRC001	359366	6478632	348	240	RC	60	-56
26CRC002	359361	6478649	348	234	RC	91	-55

Coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Zone 51. Collars surveyed by handheld GPS.

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

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Reverse circulation (RC) samples were collected at one-metre intervals directly from the drill rig mounted cyclone cone splitter. Each single metre drill sample was collected via the on-rig cyclone splitter to produce sample collected in handwritten calico bags representative of the drill metre, each weighing approximately 2–3.5 kg. Selected single metre samples were logged and collected by the geology team by placing the handwritten calico bag for each selected metre into a prenumber calico bag ready for assay submission. 4 m composite samples collected by the geology team who took equally weighted representative scoop samples from the surface RC drill sample piles. The remainder (reject) was temporarily stored in sample piles at the drill site. Collection methods ensured representative and consistent sampling.
Drilling techniques	Drilling was completed using JBell Drilling's KWL350 RC rig fitted with a 143 mm face-sampling bit and supported by an auxiliary compressor and booster. These methods are appropriate for the local lithology and style of mineralisation targeted at Chalice.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery was recorded by Corazon geological staff whilst drilling. Recovery is considered acceptable across the program. Minor losses were observed in the upper metre of some holes due to the fine-grained nature of near-surface material. No excessive water was intersected whilst drilling impacting sample recoveries. No correlation was identified between recovery and assay grade.
Logging	All RC holes were geologically logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralogy. Logging was performed at one-metre intervals immediately after drilling. Rock chips were sieved, examined and photographed. All drillholes were logged in full, providing continuous geological coverage.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Primary RC samples were split via the on-rig cyclone splitter to produce representative sub-samples of approximately 2-3.5 kg. Most samples were dry; moist samples were treated using the same technique. All samples were prepared at Bureau Veritas (Kalgoorlie, WA), where they were dried at 105 °C, crushed to <10 mm, riffle split, and pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm. A 200 g pulp was retained for fire assay. Coarse rejects were archived. Sample sizes are appropriate for the mineralisation style and grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) were maintained through insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and lab duplicates at scheduled rates of 5%, 2% and 2%, respectively. No field duplicates were taken. Samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas via 40 g fire assay with AAS finish (detection limit 0.01 ppm Au). QAQC results were reviewed and deemed satisfactory, showing acceptable accuracy and precision. No umpire lab checks have yet been undertaken. Bureau Veritas is NATA-accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Assay results were received from the laboratory in CSV and PDF formats, validated, and imported into Corazon's geological database. Data validation included filter checks and visual review by geological staff. Significant intersections were verified by the Competent Person. No data adjustments were made. No twin holes were drilled in the current program.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	Collar positions were located using a hand-held GPS (MGA94 Zone 51), with a nominal horizontal accuracy of $\pm 3\text{--}5$ m. Downhole surveys were collected using an Axis north-seeking gyro tool at collar, at 5 m intervals down-hole, and end-of-hole, referencing true north. Topography was derived from 2026 Corazon flown Lidar Survey; the accuracy of hand-held GPS collar positions is considered adequate for the current stage of exploration and will be upgraded to DGPS control ahead of any subsequent resource-definition drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	The planned 2026 program comprises 50 RC holes for approximately 7,500 m, planned to infill drilling at approximately 40 m drill centres, immediately south of the Chalice open pit before stepping out to 80 m line spacing with 40 m drill centres along section to the south of the open pit. Section spacing is considered appropriate for early-stage validation and target testing along a structurally controlled orogenic gold system, and sufficient to establish geological continuity at the scale of the current program. 4 m compositing has been applied for areas outside the current understanding of mineralisation to ensure all potential mineralisation is captured. The current data spacing and distribution are deemed appropriate for the style and geometry of mineralisation present and conform to accepted industry standards for reliable geological and grade continuity assessment at this stage of exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The orientation and design of the drilling program were guided by previous drilling results, geological mapping, structural interpretation of aeromagnetic data, which provided key controls for defining the strike and dip of the target structure. The majority of drilling was planned, where practical, to intersect the primary mineralised zones close to perpendicular at a dip of -55° to -60° to best align with true width, minimising downhole sampling bias and improving representativity. Chalice strike is approximately north south and the dip of the lodes is approximately -55° to the west therefore true widths could be expected to be 60-70% of the downhole interval. Existing drillhole traces were used to validate the orientation of interpreted lodes and to inform drillhole planning. Overall, the alignment between drilling orientation, geological structures and historic workings is well established, and the data is considered sufficiently representative for confident interpretation and ongoing exploration.
Sample security	Corazon practices industry standards with individual samples packed into poly weave bags then placed into a larger bulka bag for transport to the assay laboratory. Samples were transported by Corazon personnel directly to a courier depot for consignment to Bureau Veritas without the use of unsupervised external parties. Sample security is not considered to be a risk to the Project.
Audits or reviews	Internal data validation checks have been undertaken to identify inconsistencies in collar coordinates, downhole surveys and assay intervals. Any issues are flagged and resolved before being committed to the database. The Competent Person has reviewed available information and considers the overall quality of data management and verification appropriate for exploration reporting.

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Chalice deposit is located on granted Mining Lease M15/786, held 100% by Corazon Mining Limited, in the Higginsville district of Western Australia. The lease is in good standing with expiry 26/04/2037. Native title has been determined in favour of the Ngadju People. Activities on M15/786 are carried out under the existing agreement with the Ngadju native title holders. No known Environmental impediments impact the tenement with an environmental liability (MRF) acknowledge for previous mining activities. A 2.5% State royalty applies. MTA Royalty & Streaming Pty Ltd and Morgan Stanley Capital Group Inc. together hold a royalty equal to 27.5% of the amount by which the average quarterly London PM gold fix price (A\$/oz) exceeds A\$1,340/oz. It applies to the first 2,500 oz of gold sold each quarter. Corazon pays its pro rata share, based on ounces produced across all tenements covered by the royalty agreement. About 49,000 oz remain subject to the royalty, which is expected to run out after about 20 quarters. No known impediments to tenure security or to obtaining a licence to operate in the area exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Exploration was completed historically by Resolute Samantha JV, Bullion Minerals, Chalice Gold Mines, Lione Resources, Avoca Resources, Alacer Gold and Metals X. This work forms the basis for the Mineral Resources reported. Historical mining from 1995–1999 produced approximately 517 koz Au from open pit and 39 koz Au from underground operations, with a further 89 koz Au from underground mining between 2011 and 2014.
Geology	Chalice is a mesothermal gold deposit. Chalice geology is characterised by NNW-striking and W-dipping intercalated mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks that are metamorphosed to mid-amphibolite facies grade. This sequence is bounded to the west and east by thick granitic bodies of the Boorabin Batholith and Pioneer Dome Batholith respectively. The dominant unit that hosts gold mineralisation is a fine grained, weakly to strongly foliated amphibole-plagioclase amphibolite. Two major, and one minor, ultramafic units occur as discontinuous members throughout the deposit. Four generations of granitic dike intrude the lithostratigraphic sequence. The mineralisation is characterised by strong diopside-hornblende-albite alteration with associated pyrite/pyrrhotite sulphides. Gold mineralisation at Chalice is hosted within an amphibolite unit of the greenstone sequence, immediately adjacent to the contact with the Burra Monzogranite. Mineralisation occurs with highly foliated and folded Amphibolite unit with width varying up to 50 m.
Drill hole information	A summary of all material drillhole information relating to the reporting of Exploration Results in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement and in Appendix B, including: • Easting and northing of drillhole collars (MGA94 Zone 51) • Elevation (RL) of drillhole collars • Dip and azimuth of holes • Downhole length and interception depth • Total drilled hole length Diagrams, maps and tables in this report depict the locations of all relevant drillholes and cross-sections supporting the geological interpretation.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting exploration results, sample intervals and composited intercepts have been calculated using length-weighted averaging. This approach ensures that longer intervals contribute proportionally to the reported grade, avoiding bias toward shorter, higher-grade sections. Significant intercepts have been reported using a minimum interval of 2 m, a lower cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and a maximum of 2 m of internal dilution. Isolated single-metre intercepts above 0.5 g/t Au have been reported separately where geologically meaningful. Highlighted included intervals have been reported at above 1.0 g/t Au with no internal dilution. No top cuts or grade capping have been applied to reported results. No metal equivalent values are reported. The assumptions and calculation methods used in generating intercepts and composited intervals are consistent with industry best practice.

Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Drillholes have been oriented, where practical, to intersect the principal mineralised structures at or near right angles, as determined from geological mapping, cross-section interpretation and the orientation of historic mine workings and drilling. The majority of drilling was planned, where practical, to intersect the primary mineralised zones close to perpendicular at dips of approximately -55° to -60° to best align with true width, minimising downhole sampling bias and improving representativity. Chalice strike is approximately north south and the dip of the lodes is approximately -55° to the west therefore true widths could be expected to be 60-70% of the downhole interval. The Competent Person considers the relationship between drill orientation, lode geometry and intercept width to be adequately described for meaningful interpretation of the results.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps, sections and tables are included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	All significant intercepts from 26CRC001 and 26CRC002 are reported. A further 10 holes have been drilled with assays pending; these will be reported when received and validated, regardless of outcome. Down hole surveys have been completed on all holes, as described above. All significant intercepts are listed above 0.5g/t Au and reported in the appendices.
Other substantive exploration data	No metallurgical testwork, bulk density determinations or other substantive exploration data have been generated by the current program at this stage. Historic geophysical and geochemical datasets are noted as available for future reference.
Further work	Corazon will report progressive drill results once assays are received and validated. The remaining Phase 1 holes (approximately 38 holes for 5,500 m) should be completed in November 2026. Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by competent person