



Feather Cap Historical Data Review Identifies High-Priority Au Drill Targets

Highlights

- Historical data review identifies multiple high-priority, walk-up drill targets at the recently acquired Feather Cap Gold Project in Western Australia.
- Three areas within the 154km² tenement package have been identified as being highly prospective for Au mineralisation
- Jigsaw/Durack East target is contiguous along strike from Westgold's (ASX:WGX) Durack deposit (JORC 2012 MRE of 2.4Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au). Standout intercepts include:
 - 20m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 40m (JR60)
 - 5m @ 5.13 g/t Au from 32m (JRB043)
 - 9m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 87m (DEA0089)
- Wembley target area, which has a granted Mining Lease, with historical drill intercepts including:
 - 7m @ 6.21 g/t Au from 6m (WLRD10)
 - 4m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 19m (WLRD11)
- Feather Cap target area, also has limited historical drill intercepts which require further follow up
 - 2m @ 3.6 g/t Au from 86m (FRC3)
 - 2m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 50m (FRC4)
- Systematic follow-up exploration, including a maiden drill program, is now being planned.

Corazon Mining Ltd (ASX:CZN) ('Corazon' or 'Company') is pleased to announce that a review of historical data from its recently acquired Feather Cap Gold Project located within the Gascoyne region of Western Australia, has successfully identified multiple high-priority, walk-up drill targets (Figure 1). The Company secured a strategic option to acquire an 80% interest in the project as part of a broader strategy to consolidate a significant landholding in the Gascoyne and Bryah Basin region.

The review has confirmed the presence of significant, high-grade gold mineralisation across the project area, evidenced by numerous historical drill intercepts (see Table 1). Crucially, these mineralised zones appear to have received limited, or ineffective follow-up. The historical drilling is often inconsistent in orientation and depth, suggesting previous exploration did not apply a systematic approach to define the extent of the mineralisation.

Corazon believes this presents a clear and immediate opportunity to unlock significant value by applying modern systematic exploration programs to these known mineralised areas. The Company continues to review projects which may be accretive to the portfolio and align with the broader strategy of being an Australian gold explorer and potential developer.

Corazon Mining Ltd Managing Director, Simon Coyle, commented: “We are extremely pleased with the results of this historical data review, which has confirmed our belief in the significant potential of the Feather Cap project. This low-cost exercise has immediately generated multiple high-priority, walk-up drill targets that have seen little to no modern exploration.

The combination of high-grade historical hits, the proximity to known deposits like Durack, and the clear potential for early-stage production opportunities at the Wembley target provides a compelling, high-impact exploration pathway for Corazon. We look forward to getting on the ground and systematically testing these exciting targets to unlock value for our shareholders”.



Figure 1: Feather Cap Gold Project Historic Selected Drill Intersections

High-Priority Target Areas Identified

The Company has identified three high-priority areas for immediate, walk-up drill targets:

Jigsaw/Durack East Target Area

- Located within Exploration Licence E52/4203 in the eastern portion of the tenement package, directly along strike from Westgold's known Durack deposit containing JORC 2012 MRE of 2.4Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au¹. The location of this target area provides a strong, de-risked exploration concept.
- Standout intercepts include:
 - 35m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 32m inc. 5m @ 5.13 g/t Au (JRB043)
 - 8m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 87m inc. 1m @ 26.7 g/t Au (DEA0089)
 - 20m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 40m inc. 4m @ 10.7 g/t (JR60)
 - 6m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 86m (DEAC0075)

Wembley Target Area

- Located within the central tenement area and critically, containing the granted Mining Lease (ML) M52/760 and Exploration Licence E52/4204.
- The presence of a granted ML and shallow, high-grade mineralisation provides a potential pathway for near-term, low-cost production opportunities.
- Significant historical drill intercepts identified include:
 - 7m @ 6.21 g/t Au from 6m inc. 2m @ 18.33 g/t Au (WLRD10)
 - 4m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 19m (WLRD11)
 - 8m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 17m (WLRD14)
 - 2m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 21m (WLRD19)

Feather Cap Target Area

- Situated in the northeast area of the tenement package, the area represents another zone of known mineralisation defined by historical drilling.
- Intercepts include:
 - 2m @ 3.58 g/t Au from 86m (FRC3)
 - 2m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 50m (FRC4)
 - 1m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 36m (FCAC081)

Table 1: Feather Cap Gold Project Historic Selected Drill Intersections from current data search (Datum: MGA94_Z50)

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
JR60	RAB	673326	7149339	500	-60	221	60	40	60	20	3.01
								40	44	4	10.7
JRB43	RAB	673071	7148997	500	-90	-	67	32	67	35	1.47
								32	37	5	5.13
WRLD10	RAB	664539	7148912	500	-60	130	30	6	13	7	6.21

¹ See Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WXG) ASX announcement dated 31st September 2024 and National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) Report titled "Technical Report, Fortnum Gold Operations, Bryah Goldfields, Western Australia" dated 31 October 2024

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
							inc.	8	10	2	18.33
WRLD11	RAB	664532	7148922	500	-60	130	30	19	23	4	2.3
WLRD14	RAB	664830	7149798	500	-60	130	52	17	25	8	1.1
WLRD19	RAB	664830	7148893	500	-61.5	171	30	21	23	2	1.0
WRC1	RC	664417	7148920	500	-60	170	75	67	75	8	0.8
FCAC081	Aircore	656600	7152150	500	-60	270	98	36	37	1	2.2
DEAC0075	Aircore	674200	7148900	550	-60	180	111	86	92	6	2.0
DEAC0089	Aircore	674600	7148400	550	-60	180	117	87	95	8	4.5
							inc.	87	88	1	26.7
FRC3	RC	656950	7152600	500	-90	-	102	86	88	2	3.58
FRC4	RC	656900	7152400	500	-90	-	102	50	52	2	2.39

- Notes:**
1. Intersection interval is composited above a cut-off grade of 0.3 ppm Au, unless otherwise stated
 2. Composites are compiled using 1.0m minimum ore thickness, with a maximum 2m internal waste
 3. Significant intercepts > 3 ppm Au are highlighted

Feather Cap Project Overview

The Feather Cap Gold Project covers approximately 154km² within the Bryah-Padbury Basin. This region forms part of the Capricorn Orogen and is a proven mineral province, hosting major operations like Westgold's Fortnum Gold Mine and Sandfire Resources (ASX:SFR) DeGrussa Copper-Gold Deposit (Figure 2).

The project's location is enhanced by recent high-grade gold success at Tambourah Metals' (ASX:TMB) nearby Beatty Park South Project, which sits in the same geological setting (near the Narracoota Formation) and has delivered assays up to 92.2 g/t Au². This success validates the exploration model and highlights the prospectivity of the area.

The Durack East prospect comprises a 3km long gold trend located south-west along strike from Westgold's Durack Deposit (JORC 2012 MRE 2.4Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au)³. Mineralisation at Durack East is associated with a south-east trending shear developed along the contact between the upper Narracoota Formation and the Ravelstone Formation.

Historical RAB drilling returned significant high-grade intercepts, including⁴:

- **20m @ 3.01 g/t Au from 40m incl. 4m @ 10.7 g/t Au (JR60); and**
- **35m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 32m incl. 5m @ 5.13 g/t Au (JRB43).**

Other historical drilling includes the areas within and next to M52/0760, which include drill intercepts close to surface including **7m @ 6.21g/t Au** from 6m including 2m @ 18.33 g/t Au (WRLD10).

² See Tambourah Metals Ltd (ASX:TMB) ASX announcement dated 1st October 2025

³ See Westgold Resources Ltd (ASX:WGX) ASX announcement dated 31st September 2024 and National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) Report titled "Technical Report, Fortnum Gold Operations, Bryah Goldfields, Western Australia" dated 31 October 2024

⁴ See Corazon Mining Ltd (ASX:CZN) ASX announcement dated 8th October 2025.

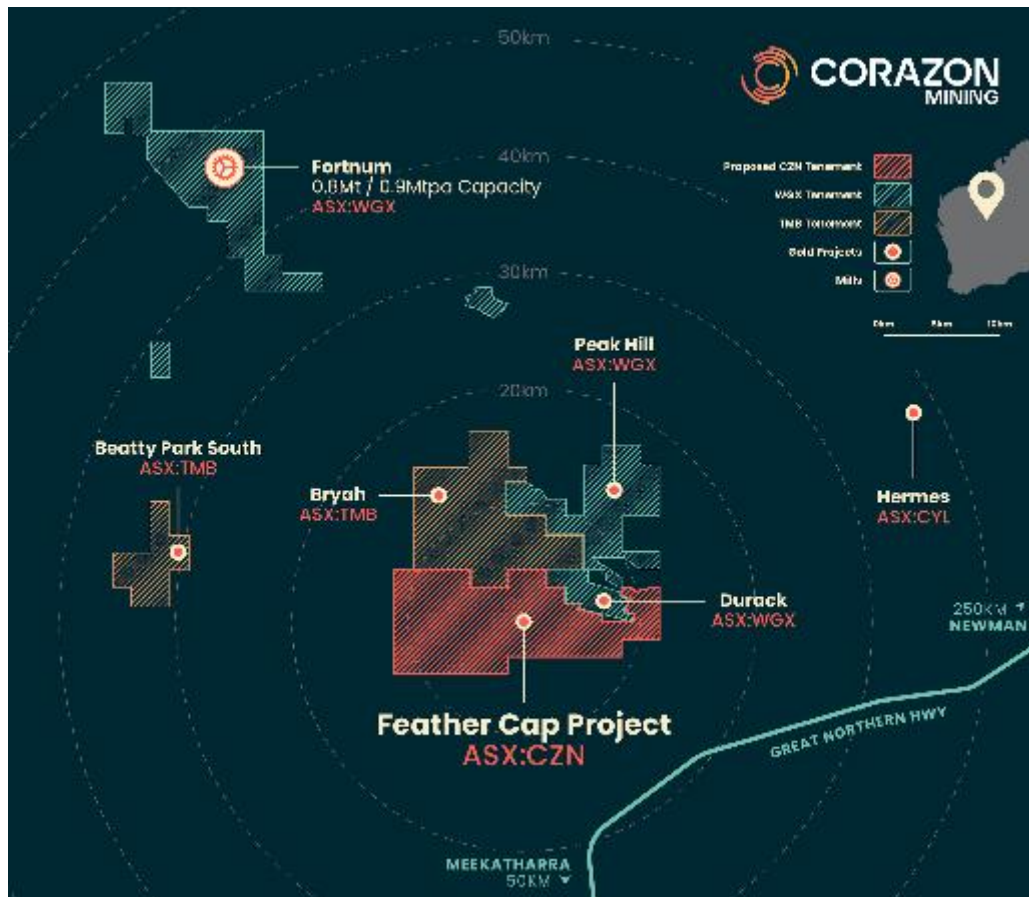


Figure 2: Feather Cap Project Regional Tenement Map

Next Steps

The Company is now developing a systematic exploration program to test these high-priority targets. Immediate next steps will include:

- Completion of Heritage Surveys within identified target areas.
- Ongoing review of historical data.
- Drill program design and engagement of drilling contractors.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as its exploration activities advance.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and proposed activities is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Warrick Clent (B.Sc Hons (Geol), member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists), a consultant of Corazon Mining Limited. Mr. Clent 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. Clent consents to the inclusion in this announcement 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 a “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) risks associated with acquisition and divestment of projects (including risks associated with completing due diligence and, if favourable results are obtained, proceeding with the acquisition of the Feather Cap Project), (ii) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (iii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iv) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (v) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (vi) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vii) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this ASX release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

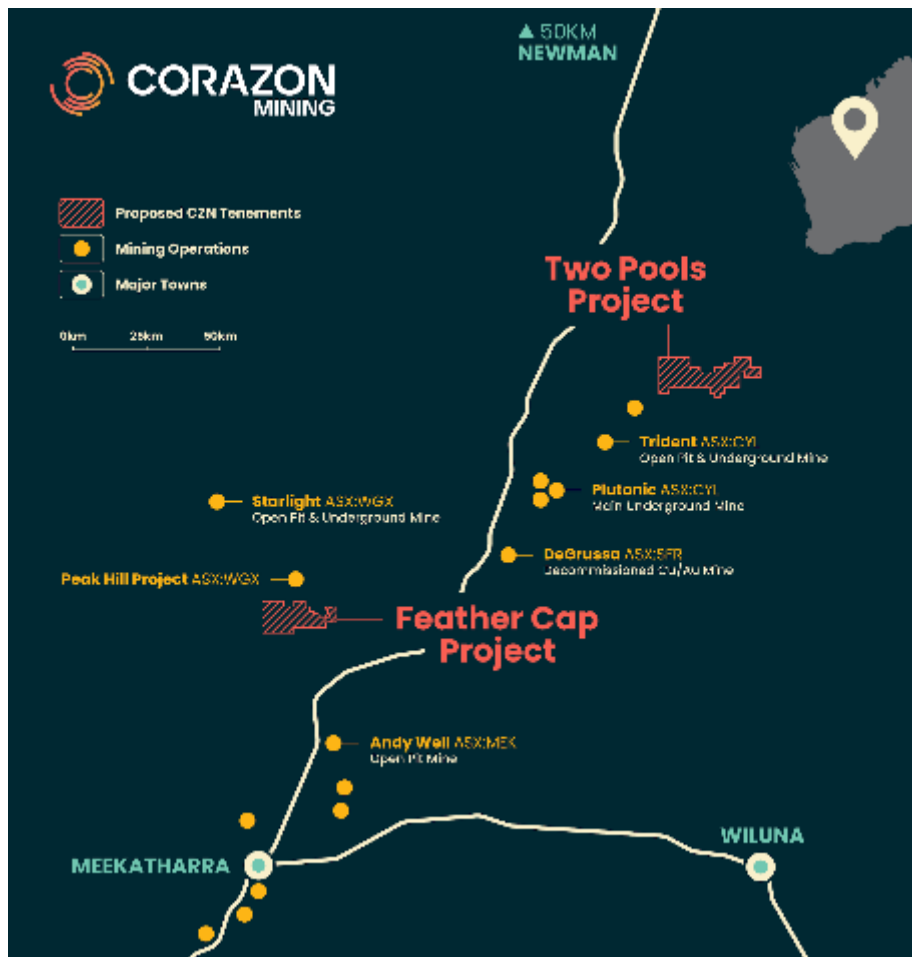
About Corazon Mining

Corazon Mining Ltd (ASX:CZN) is an Australian mineral exploration and development company with a strategic focus on high-grade gold exploration in Western Australia.

The Company's primary focus is the rapid exploration and advancement of its West Australian gold portfolio, located in the highly prospective Gascoyne Region. This portfolio consists of two key projects:

1. **The Two Pools Gold Project:** Located within the proven Plutonic-Marymia Greenstone Belt, hosting high-grade historical intercepts within a previously overlooked greenstone belt.
2. **The Feather Cap Gold Project:** A recently secured project strategically located in the Bryah-Padbury Basin, along strike from major gold deposits and hosting multiple walk-up drill targets.

This WA gold strategy is complemented by Corazon's portfolio of battery and base metal assets, including the 100%-owned Lynn Lake Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Sulphide Project in Manitoba, Canada, which hosts a significant JORC resource and offers long-term development potential. This dual-asset strategy positions the Company to deliver shareholder value through both high-impact gold discovery and leverage to the growing critical minerals market.



ANNEXURE A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition. Table 1**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Sampling techniques for the listed Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Aircore (AC) or Reverse Circulation (RC) holes are not documented but given the period it is assumed that the industry standard scooping of drill sample piles was conducted.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	All drilling listed in this announcement was either Rotary Air Blast (RAB), Aircore (AC) or Reverse Circulation (RC) holes as specified in Table 1 in the body of this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. All drilling listed in this announcement either RAB,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		AC, or RC as specified in Table 1 in the body of this announcement, but none of the reports above list drill sample recovery.
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.	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Logging and sampling methodology were not discussed.
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.	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Sampling techniques and sample preparation were not discussed.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Hunter Resources NL Sampling 1985 (WAMEX Report A17279 & A23777) - RAB drill chip sample results reported were assayed for gold at an unknown laboratory. Drill chips were analysed by an unknown, and unlisted analytical method. - Assay QAQC checks were not discussed. Geopeko Sampling 1991 (WAMEX Report A35759) - RAB drill chip sample results reported were assayed at Genalysis Laboratory in Perth. Drill chips were analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS, 1ppm detection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		level Au). This technique is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. - Assay QAQC checks were not discussed. Plutonic Operations Ltd Sampling, on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL, 1993-94 (WAMEX Report A41340) - RAB drill chip sample results reported were assayed at Genalysis Laboratory in Perth. Drill chips were analysed by an unknown, and unlisted analytical method. - Assay QAQC checks were not discussed. North Mining Ltd 1993-94 (WAMEX Report A41383) - Aircore drill chip sample results reported were assayed at Genalysis Laboratory in Perth. Drill chips were analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS, 1ppm detection level Au). This technique is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. - Assay QAQC checks were not discussed. Auris Minerals Ltd 2020-22 (WAMEX Reports A128458 & A132410) - RC drill chip sample results reported were assayed at ALS Laboratory in Perth. Drill chips were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS, 0.01ppm detection level Au). This technique is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. - Assay QAQC checks were not discussed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. It is not known what methods were used by any of the mentioned exploration companies for sampling and assay verification.
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	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Drill collars were located using a handheld GPS considered to have up to 5m error, and it is noted that in 1991 the GPS satellite signal was purposely downgraded by the USA military from time to time which will have affected accuracy. Drill collars have not been verified by CZN geologists.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. The reported drill programme was exploratory only, and the drill and line spacing varied across the project as required. - The drill and line spacing were considered adequate for this stage of exploration but would not be considered sufficient to establish grade continuity. - No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. The reported drilling programmes were exploratory only and drilled to maximise geological understanding or possible mineralised structures. It is not known whether this has given rise to a sampling bias based on structure orientation.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. It is not known what measures were taken by the mentioned exploration companies to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No data audits or sampling reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- RBH Mining holds a package of tenements (E52/4204, E52/4302, E52/4303, E52/4330, and M52/760) covering an area of approximately 154km² in the western Bryah Basin, located in the Capricorn Orogen in Western Australia. - Consent will be sought to have title transferred to Corazon Mining Ltd in accordance with the Mining Act 1978 (WA) if all other conditions precedent as part of the announced acquisition are met. - The Feather Cap Gold Project is located 740km NNE of Perth in the Eastern Gascoyne region of Western Australia, and 50km from Westgold's operating Fortnum Mill. - Access to Project area is via The Great Northern Highway from Meekatharra to the graded Ashburton Downs – Meekatharra Road. Station and exploration tracks provide access to the project site from those two roads. - The Tenements co-exist with the Mt Padbury pastoral lease.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration was undertaken by numerous and are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-1986, Geopeko in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94, North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22. Information from previous exploration has been sourced from the Western Australia Mineral WAMEX database and is publicly available.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Wembley Gold Project is located within the Bryah Basin is located within the Palaeoproterozoic Capricorn Orogen, which separates the Yilgarn Craton to the south from the Pilbara Craton to the north. The Bryah Basin is located on the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton and represents a continental rift basin that contains sediments derived from the Yilgarn Craton and the Gascoyne Province as well as mafic volcanics. Since they were deposited, these units have been affected by at least four deformation and metamorphic events. The Bryah Basin is considered prospecting for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS), orogenic gold, banded iron formation (BIF) and granular iron formation (GIF).
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• A table of all applicable drill collar information is contained in the body of this announcement • The currently listed significant intercepts are only a sample of the data that has been accessed and assimilated to this point. It is recognised that a large body of data is yet to be analysed, and it is expected that once this has occurred that the relevant information will be released to the market.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for</i>	• Significant Intercepts shown in tables are sourced from WAMEX open file data (reports A17279, A23777, A35759, A41340, A41383, A128458, and A13410 specifically) are from previous exploration by Hunter Resources NL in 1985-86, Geopeko in 1991, Plutonic Operations Ltd., on behalf of Grants Patch Mining NL in 1993-94,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	North Mining Ltd in 1993-94, Auris Minerals Ltd in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 • Intercepts calculated with min cut-off grade: 0.1 ppm, min width: 10m, max internal waste: 2m • Intercepts calculated with min cut-off grade: 1 ppm, min width: 1m, max internal waste: 2m • Intercepts calculated with min cut-off grade: 5 ppm, min width: 1m, max internal waste: 2m
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• Controls on mineralisation are not well known at this stage of exploration, and it is not yet possible to report on the angle of mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle.
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• Project location maps are shown in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• Significant intercepts reported are only those areas where mineralisation was identified to date from a limited subset of the total data available.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	• No other substantive exploration data is currently available for release, however, as noted above, a substantial body of exploration data is still to be analysed. Once that analysis is completed it is envisioned that it will form part of a future announcement.
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Follow up exploration is currently in the planning stage and will commence if approval of the acquisition is gained at a General Meeting of Corazon shareholders.

