Avebury Report

EL5/2020 Little Henty River Final Report

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Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd

GDA94

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Executive Summary

EL5/2020 is a category 1 exploration licence, held by Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd. The tenement was originally granted to D & B Mining Pty Ltd in June 2021, then acquired by Mallee Resources as part of shareholder negotiations in June 2022.

On 16 September 2024, Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd. and Allegiance Mining Pty Ltd, (tenement holders of the Allegiance Regional Exploration Licence Package), as well as several other Tasmanian-based entities, transferred to Hartree MI UK Limited (UK Company No. 15612318), a member of the global Hartree group. Hartree is authorised by the Australian Government's Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) to hold a 100% interest in EL5/2020.

This is to be the Final Report for EL5/2020, Little Henty River, and covers the period from 12 June 2021 to 11 June 2026. During the period of term, Exemptions from the Conditions of Exploration were granted for periods 14/8/2024 – 11/6/2025 and 24/6/2025 - 11/6/2026. The exemptions were requested due to prolonged administration and the subsequent move of Avebury Nickel Mine into Care and Maintenance resulting in reduced department staffing and resources. Due to the above constraints, the only work completed over EL5/2020 from June 2024 has been Care & Maintenance projects.

Regional work completed during the 5-year term has included the compilation of aeromagnetic data, aerial photogrammetry, proposed gravity survey, Zeehan Core Shed drill core audit, scanning of historic drill core, desktop study for drilling targets - Melba Flats Region.

Prospect based exploration completed during the 5-year term has included desktop studies, preliminary rock chip sampling and in field XRF and reconnaissance of new prospects. Work completed in this final year of term included the regional VRIFY AI Target Generation project.

Very little field work has been completed during the five-year tenement holding with few results to discuss. In-field XRF values were very low, and no assays are available. The recent VRIFY AI Target Generation project assisted in the dismissal of some prior Areas of Interest (AOI's) determined from desktop studies.

Overall, due to the minimal and incomplete work on the tenement area, very few conclusions on the overall prospectivity of the area can be made. The VRIFY AI Target Generation project did identify an area of possible prospectivity in the very northeastern corner of the tenement which does have minor correlation to conclusions drawn on the historic Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly. No work was completed to progress this Area of Interest.

Total expenditure on EL5/2020 for the reporting period was $4,114.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Exploration Rationale

Hartree's Objective in the short term, is to hold the mine in a restartable condition during the current period of low world nickel prices, by conducting diligent Care and Maintenance activities. In the longer term, Hartree expects to partner with a potential purchaser to restart the mine and return it to full production, and in support of this aim is undertaking strategic development activities on the site while it is in Care and Maintenance.

In the absence of revenue obtained from mining, and the heavily reduced resources, applications for Exemption for the Conditions of Exploration on all tenements were submitted to continue to hold all tenements in good standing with the regulatory body Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT). As EL5/2020 has reached its final year or term, the tenement will be surrendered.

1.2 Regional Geology

Rocks in the general area consist of Precambrian - Cambrian sediments with Cambrian basic intrusive overlain by Upper Palaeozoic sediments. Precambrian Quartzites and Shales of the Oonah Quartzite Formation are conformably overlain by rocks of the Crimson Creek Formation (Cambrian shales, quartzites and minor Volcanics). During the Cambrian, basic igneous rocks were intruded and partly altered to serpentinites by subsequent regional deformation. Silurian and Devonian sediments unconformably overlie the older rocks. Recent alluvium occurs along the river valleys.

Rocks in the area show evidence of structural deformation folding and faulting. Several faults occur in the area, with major mapped structures of the Dunkley Fault and Boodecker Fault.

1.3 Prospect Geology

The south-west half of EL5/2020 is underlain by Silurian-Devonian Eldon Group meta-sediments (interbedded sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone). These rocks comprise the eastern limb of a gently folded syncline, and dip east north–east. Throughout the central, lower lying areas of the tenement are alluvium, eluvium and marsh deposits of Quaternary age overlying the Eldon Group meta-sediments. These surround the major hydrological features on the tenement (generally trending south-east) and may cover a major structure, informally named the Boodecker Fault.

It is interpreted from drill hole data and beneath the quaternary sediments, the Eldon Group is overthrust on its eastern contact by Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation tuffaceous siltstones, greywackes, and clastic sediments along the Boodecker Fault.

Along the far north-east section of the tenement, the Lower Cambrian Success Creek Group abuts the Crimson Creek Formation along the south-west trending Dunkley Fault. The Success Creek Group comprises sandstones and polymictic conglomerate, quartz sandstone and siltstone.

1.4 Prospect Mineralisation

The base of the Crimson Creek Formation is marked by a mixture of haematitic agglomerates, cherts, tuffs, sandstones, and thin carbonates known as the Red Rock Member. The Red Rock Member averages 20m thickness and is overlain by a 5-15m thick dolomite horizon. This is known as the No.1 dolomite at Renison Bell where it hosts replacement style pyrrhotite-cassiterite mineralisation. Similarly, the upper part of the Success Creek Group in this area includes two major dolomite-siderite carbonate horizons, 10-20m thick. These are known at Renison Bell as the No. 2 and No. 3 dolomites.

Immediately to the east of the licence at the Cuni prospect area, within the Crimson Creek Formation, are a series of north trending Cambrian pyroxenite and gabbro dykes with over a 2- 3km strike length. Thin lenses (1m) of massive nickel and copper sulphides generally occur along the footwall contact of the dykes or within the underlying sediments. There is evidence these dykes may extend further west, continuing beneath the younger cover sequences.

2 Licence

2.1 Regional Exploration Licence Package

EL5/2020 is a category 1 exploration licence, held by Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd. The tenement was originally granted to D & B Mining Pty Ltd in June 2021, then acquired by Mallee Resources as part of shareholder negotiations in June 2022.

On 16 September 2024, Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd. and Allegiance Mining Pty Ltd, (tenement holders of the Allegiance Regional Exploration Licence Package), as well as several other Tasmanian-based entities, transferred to Hartree MI UK Limited (UK Company No. 15612318), a member of the global Hartree group. Hartree is authorised by the Australian Government's Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) to hold a 100% interest in EL5/2020.

This is the final year of the five-year term granted for the tenement which is to be surrendered 11 June 2026. Area for surrender is shown Figure 1.

2.2 Exploration Licence Summary

Tenement number:	EL5/2020
Tenement name:	LITTLE HENTY RIVER
Tenement area:	14km^2
Tenement location:	EL5/2020 covers 14 square kilometres and is located approximately 5km to the northeast of Zeehan. The main access to the license area is a series of gravel roads and forestry tracks from the Murchison Highway four kilometres to the east (through the Cuni mineral fields on EL43/1988 and RL5/2009). In dry weather, the tenement can also be accessed from the Zeehan township via Robinson Street, then along a four-wheel drive track and fords adjacent to the southmost section of the old Melba Line railway, recently converted into a cycle path with foot bridges across Parting Creek and the Little Henty River.
Tenement land status:	Land usage within the tenement area is classified as wholly on publicly owned land. The north-eastern half of the tenement is classified as Permanent Timber Production Land Zone managed by Sustainable Timbers Tasmania. The south-western half of the tenement is the Parting Creek Regional Reserve, managed by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service. Two small sections in the south-west and south-east corners of the tenement are crown land.
Reporting period:	Final Report 12 June 2021 - 11 June 2026
Tenement holder:	Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd.

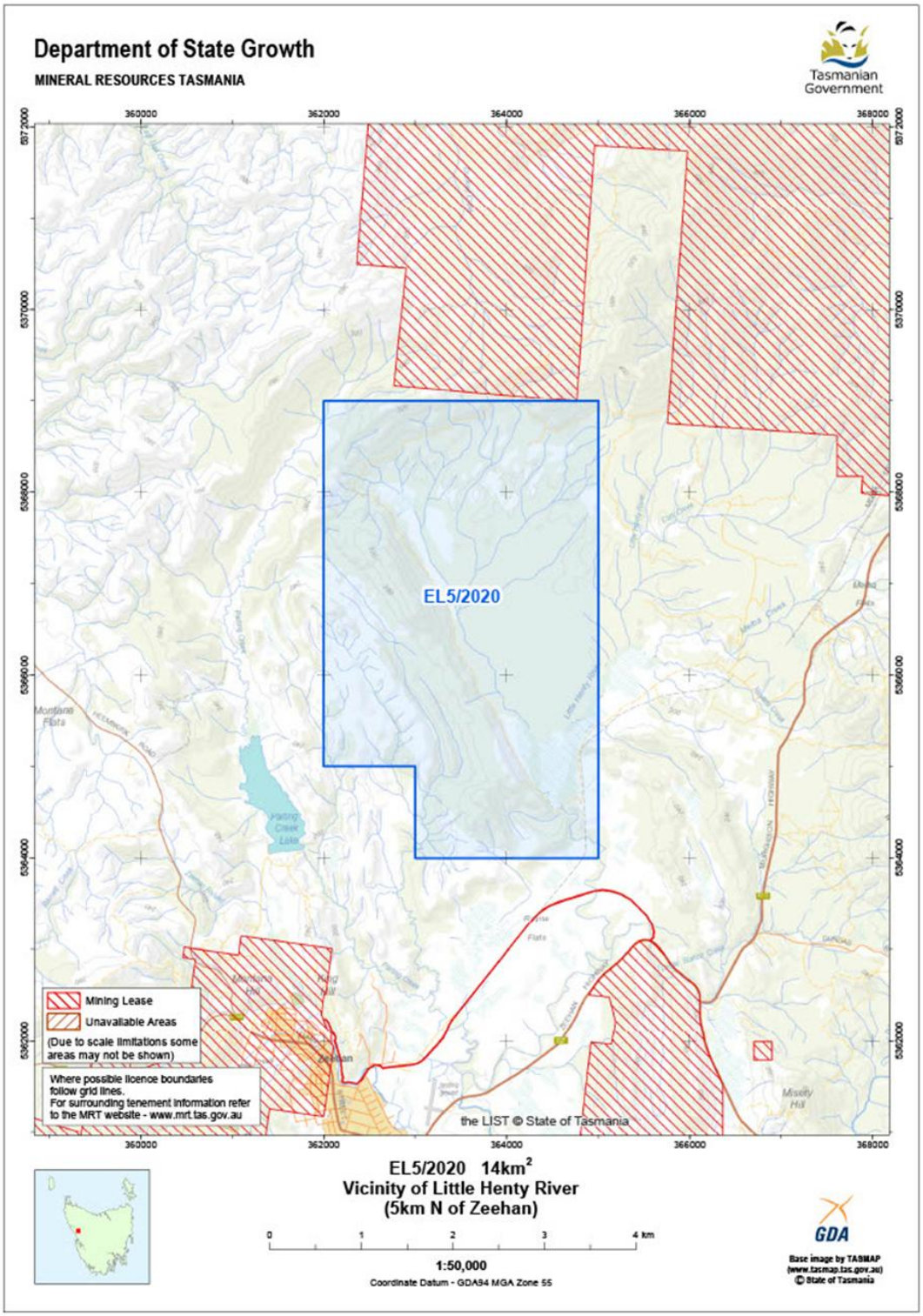

Figure 1. EL5/2020 Total Area Relinquishment

3 Exploration Exemptions

3.1 Applications Approved

As a complete tenement package and to keep all tenements in good standing, Applications for Exemption from Conditions of Exploration were submitted for all tenements.

During the period of term, exemptions for EL5/2020 were granted for the periods 14/8/2024 – 11/6/2025 and 24/6/2025 - 11/6/2026. The exemptions were requested due to prolonged administration and the subsequent move of Avebury Nickel Mine into care and maintenance resulting in reduced department staffing and resources.

4 Review of Previous Work

4.1 Historic Summary

Complete examinations of the historic work carried out on the tenement area have been summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Historic Exploration Summary

Year	Company	Tenement	Activities
1890	George Renison Bell		Discovery of the nearby Renison-Bell Tin Deposit
1893			Discovery of the nearby Cuni Mineral fields (Melba Flats)
1912 - 1948	Dundas-Cuni Mining Company Copper-Nickel Prospecting Syndicate (various iterations)		Intermittent mining of the Cuni Mineral Fields (North Cuni, South Cuni, Blowfly, Mosquito, Vaudeau and others
1926	Department of Mines & Explosives		Investigation of prospectivity of the Melba – Dundas area
1933	Government Department		Summary Report Work Proposal Economic Evaluation
1957	Bureau of Mineral Resources		EM Survey
1958	Rio Tinto	SPL302	Regional Mapping
1960	Rio Tinto	SPL302	Drilling Review Magnetometer Survey Aerial Magnetics Soil Sampling Self-Potential Survey
1965	Aberfoyle Tin N.L		Airbourne magnetometer survey
1972	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Stream Sediment Sampling Reconnaissance mapping
1976-78	Pacminex Pty. Ltd	EL15/76	Stream, soil and rock sampling
1983	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Ground Magnetics (transient EM, VHF-EM) Bedrock Geochemical Sampling
1983	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Infill Soil Sampling
1985	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Diamond Drilling – S1200
1987	Renison Limited	EL42/1971	Relinquishment of Tenement
1988	Tasmania Department of Mines		Gravity Survey
1995	University of Tasmania		Honours Project
1995	Allegiance Mining NL	EL14/1994	Geo electrochemical Survey

Year	Company	Tenement	Activities
1996	Allegiance Mining NL	EL14/1994	Relinquishment of Tenement
2001	Mineral Resources Tasmania		Northwest Tasmania regional airborne electromagnetic survey
2007	Stellar Resources Ltd	EL49/2004	Modelling of DMA aeromagnetic data
2008	Stellar Resources Ltd	EL49/2004	Digitisation and Interpretation of Geophysical and Geochemical Data
2010	MMG / Stellar Resources Ltd JV	EL49/2004	Diamond drilling – RYN001 Flora and Fauna Survey
2011	MMG / Stellar Resources Ltd JV	EL49/2004	Assay of Diamond drilling – RYN001
2014	Stellar Resources Ltd	EL49/2004	Relinquishment of Tenement
2021	D & B Mining Pty Ltd	EL5/2020	Grant of Tenement
2022	Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd	EL5/2020	Mallee Tas acquires licence from D&B Mining
2023	Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd	EL5/2020	Receivers and Managers Appointed
2024	Allegiance Mining Pty Ltd	4M/2022	Avebury Mine placed into Care & Maintenance, all Exploration tenements apply for Exemptions due to low resources.
2024	Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd	EL5/2020	Ownership transferred to transferred to Hartree MI UK Limited.
2025	Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd	EL5/2020	Exemption granted to 11 June 2026
2026	Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd	EL5/2020	Final year of term

5 Exploration Completed During Term of Licence

Due to heavily limited company resources while the Avebury Nickel Mine is in care and maintenance, activities over all tenements have been very minimal. Work has been predominantly care and maintenance projects or desktop studies.

EL5/2020 has been under a period of Exemption from the Conditions of Exploration from 14 August 2024 through to 11 June 2026.

5.1 Regional Exploration Activities

5.1.1 2022

Report Not Provided. No activity summary available.

5.1.2 2023 Planning of Detailed Gravity

Between November 2022 and January 2023 Avebury employed an Exploration Geologist and two field assistants to further works on their exploration tenements, including EL5/2020.

As part of the roundtable discussions and preliminary resource range analysis, the new Avebury Exploration Team identified the need for more detailed gravity for the Melba Flats area as an immediate exploration priority. The team decided to engage Xcalibur Multiphysics to conduct an airborne gravity survey using HeliFalcon®.

The survey, covering all Avebury tenements was to be flown east – west over Melba flats at a 50m line spacing, with 288 line-kilometres over EL5/2020. In early April, a Mallee Resources Geology presentation highlighting exploration goals and rationale gained support from investors and the board for the program.

Preliminary survey designs prepared by Xcalibur are shown in Figure 2

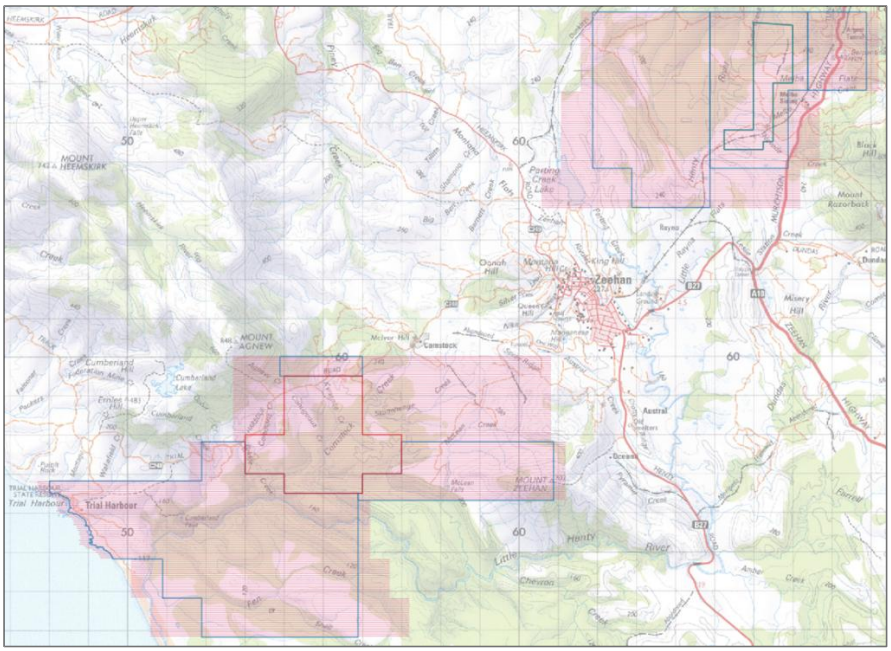

Figure 2. Regional AGG flight lines highlighted in red with Avebury Tenements, overlain topography.

5.1.3 2023 Compilation of Aeromagnetic Data

A review of historic reports and searches of the TIGER database identified at least eight separate aeromagnetic surveys that had been flown within the boundary of EL5/2020. Mitre geophysics were engaged to rank, compile, stitch and interpret these datasets for Avebury. The goal was to produce one dataset that covered the entire Melba flats area (four contiguous Avebury tenements including the then under application EL5/2023) at the best resolution possible. It was intended the dataset would be interrogated in conjunction with the new gravity gradiometry of the same area to define exploration targets. Table 2 details the original datasets used.

Table 2. Original datasets used by Mitre Geophysics for Compilation of Magnetic Data.

Tenement holder	Year	Operator	Flight orientation	Flight spacing	Tie line spacing	Drape clearance	MRT Survey ID
Creat / ZZ	2009	Geoforce	90	100	1000	36	1045
MRT	2002	Geoinstruments / Fugro	90	200	2000	79	177
MRT	2001	Geoinstruments	90	200	2000	76	225
Allegiance	2000	Geoinstruments	90	25	200	33	621
CRAE	1995	UTS	90	40	1200	31	110
CRAE	1993	WGC	70	100	100	190	167
RGC	1989	Geoterrex	90	150	1500	117	191
CSR	1985	Geometrics	90	100	1000	105	116

Mitre produced 32 datasets for the exploration team to peruse. Stitching the 2000 25m Allegiance grid into a clipped version of the 1989 40m RGC grid gave the most usable results, and Mitre created various filters of this.

Figure 3 shows the clipped area with total magnetic intensity. Figure 4 shows the total magnetic intensity reduced to poles with edge highlighted. The image suggests the presence of a large, previously unmapped fault (blue dotted line) perpendicular to and possibly truncated by the Boodecker fault. The newly extrapolated fault trending SW-NE runs parallel to the Dunkley fault(s) in the north. This became the foundation for ongoing exploration target formation. Figure 4 does show the artifacts at the stitched edge of the 2000 Allegiance and 1989 RGC grids.

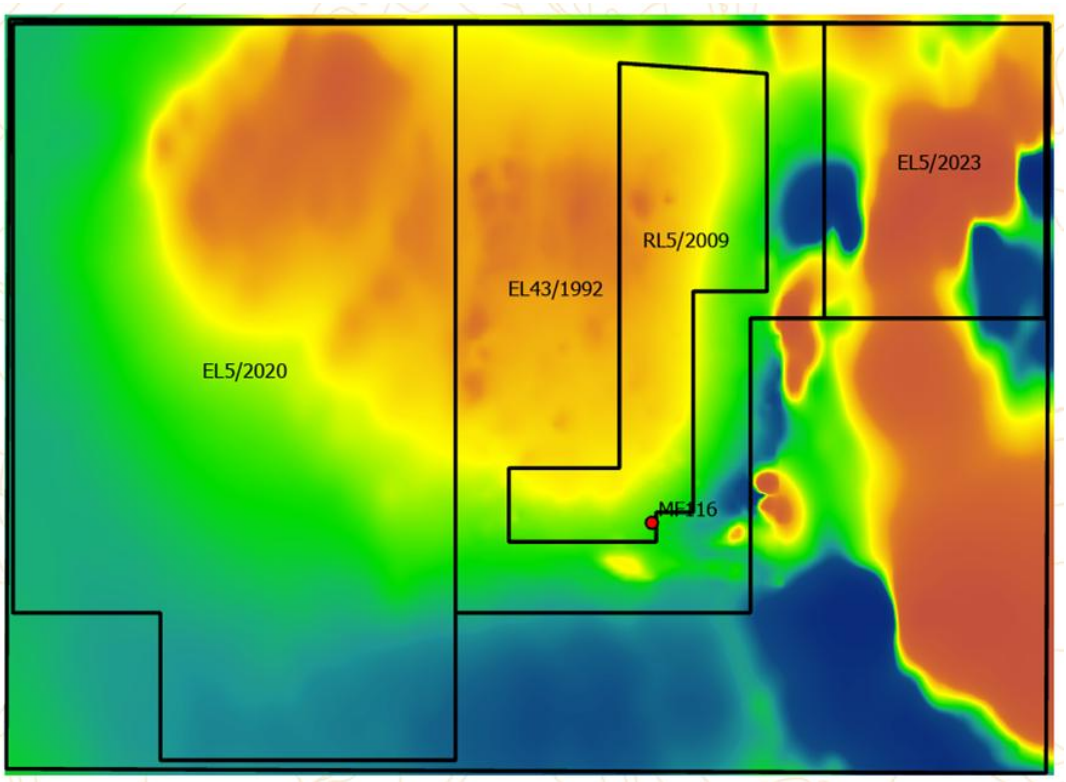

Figure 3. Melba stitched and clipped total magnetic intensity grid

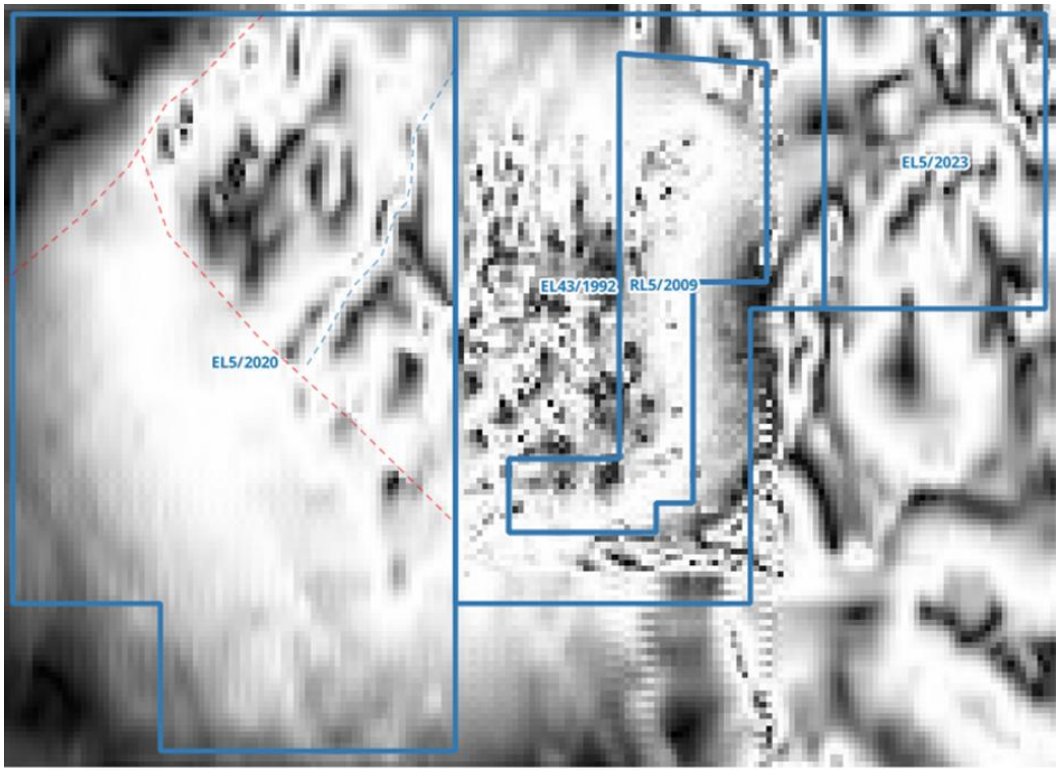

Figure 4. Melba clipped total magnetic intensity grid, reduced to the pole, with ZS-Edge zone filter.

5.1.4 2023 Aerial Photogrammetry

In late 2022, after highly successful aerial photogrammetry being conducted at Avebury Mine for surface stockpile surveys, Veris was engaged to fly high resolution aerial imagery over Melba Flats in a light aircraft. The aerial imagery produced at 5cm resolution was utilised to aid in the identification of potentially otherwise obscured/undetected on ground features across EL5/2020 (Figure 5 & Figure 6). These included the location and detail of historic workings, vegetation boundaries, watercourses, and tracks all considered to be highly useful for recommencing exploration.

Figure 6 shows a section of EL5/2020 at 1:500 scale, providing an example of the ability to identify features due to the resolution of the dataset. Overlain track and road vector layers are shown in red and white for clarity.

Figure 5. Melba Flats Orthophotography with Avebury Exploration Leases shown.

Figure 6. Detailed Orthophotography produced over EL5/2020 in 2023, showing the access and rehabilitation of old Henty Track.

5.1.5 2024 Proposed Gravity Survey

Following board acceptance of the proposed regional exploration goals and rationale in early April 2023, the survey was planned for summer 2023 – 2024.

The exploration rationale for the survey and Xcalibur Multiphysics recommendation to utilize the HeliFalcon® arose from previous exploration knowledge suggesting Avebury mineralisation may have been sourced from a hydrothermal 'plumbing system' leaching minerals from sources at depth. This could lead to potential for significant magmatic Ni-Cu- (PGE) sulphide mineralisation occurring at depth beneath the current Avebury Ni deposit. Xcalibur Multiphysics scope of works ensured the Falcon AGG possessed the ability to detect the density variation associated with mafic/ultramafic lithologies and intrusives in the area and the proposed 50m line-spacing would provide high enough resolution to map the key structures (the plumbing system) within the survey area. Gravity (and gradiometry data) needs to be measured as close to the source of the gravity anomaly as possible. The Xcalibur Multiphysics HeliFalcon® platform enables the ability to drape the terrain accurately and provide high quality gravity gradient data in quick time and in any terrain.

In September 2023, Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd. and associated entities were moved into voluntary administration and receivership. A large proportion of proposed expenditure during 2024 was to be attributed to regional exploration with the airborne gravity (AGG) survey. Following a prolonged period of administration, and the subsequent move of Avebury Mine into care and maintenance early 2024, reduced department staffing and resources ceased all field exploration activities. The survey remained high priority throughout 2024 with the intention to gain budget approval to conduct the works during the calendar year. In 2025 the survey was dismissed based on recommendations discussed 7.3.

5.1.6 2025 Zeehan Drill core audit

Commencing in October 2024, a full audit of all drill core stored at the Zeehan Core Shed was conducted. A large number of the drill core was from holes drilled on Allegiance tenements neighbouring EL5/2020 in the Melba Flats region. These were considered valuable for scanning through the Avebury Mine Minalyzer CS where the multielement XRF could be utilised for developing exploration targets and developing future exploration AOI's. The audit involved mapping the yard position for each drill hole, and grading the condition of core on cleanliness, identification, tray numbers, core blocks and the degree of core weathering. At the completion of the audit a request was made to MRT for the disposal of any core in a condition too poor to scan or considered of no further use.

5.1.7 2025 Scanning Historic Drill Core

A selection of historic drill holes in storage at the Zeehan Core Shed, were identified as prospective for elements not included in their historic assay suite including critical metals. The drill holes from Allegiance tenements, are part of a continuing project to re-pallet and transport the core to the Avebury mine where they can be scanned utilizing the Minalyzer CS.

5.1.8 2025 Desktop Study for Drilling Targets - Melba Flats Region

Between July and November 2024, a desktop study was directed toward identifying potential drilling targets of the tenements held over the Melba Flats region. There was consideration for the development of the Devereaux target (RL5/2009), to potentially extend northwest through EL43/1992 and into EL5/2020. Progression of the target would involve structural logging and reinterpretation of historic drill core (drilled on RL5/2009) with the intention of refining drill targeting in the southeast as extensions along strike from 2007 drilling, and into the northwest as an extensive surface geochemistry program to work up targets within EL5/2020. Additional information for this target is provided in the RL5/2009 Annual Technical Report 2024 - section 5.2.2.1.

5.1.9 2026 VRIFY AI Project

In March 2025 a project was initiated with VRIFY for AI Target Generation. The VRIFY AI platform was provided to begin running first pass experiments in late 2025. A collection of Allegiance Mining Pty Ltd exploration and public data files were compiled for AI Target Generation Project over all tenements held by Allegiance Mining Pty Ltd. and Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd. Experiments were run for Ni >0.5% & Cu >0.5%, Cu >1% and Sn >0.5%, conducted over local AOI's. The findings were compared to the targets and proposed work programs for each tenement. A primary goal of the project was to ensure previously interpreted drilling targets aligned with the VRIFY outputs, and that proposed low prospectivity areas were validated and suitable for partial tenement relinquishment. Additionally, the experiments were run to identify any high potential prospectivity adjacent to tenement boundaries which could lead to acquisition.

5.2 Prospect Based Exploration Activities

5.2.1 2022

Report Not Provided. No activity summary available.

5.2.2 2023 Desktop Studies

Between November 2022 and January 2023 Avebury employed an Exploration Geologist and two field assistants to further works on their exploration tenements, including EL5/2020.

Extensive desktop studies for EL5/2020 were undertaken, with particular focus on the compilation of historic data. Annual reports for the relevant previous two tenements (EL42/1971 and EL49/2004) were reviewed, and data was extracted to be compiled into usable formats. This included the georectification of old maps (Figure 7), and the digitisation of historic surface geochemistry grids.

Figure 8 shows the soil sampling and bedrock auguring of the Renison 1983 – 1985 geochemistry grid. The yellow squares indicate the re-assayed sample locations as compiled by Stellar, which were georeferenced to GDA94 for overlay with Avebury Tenements.

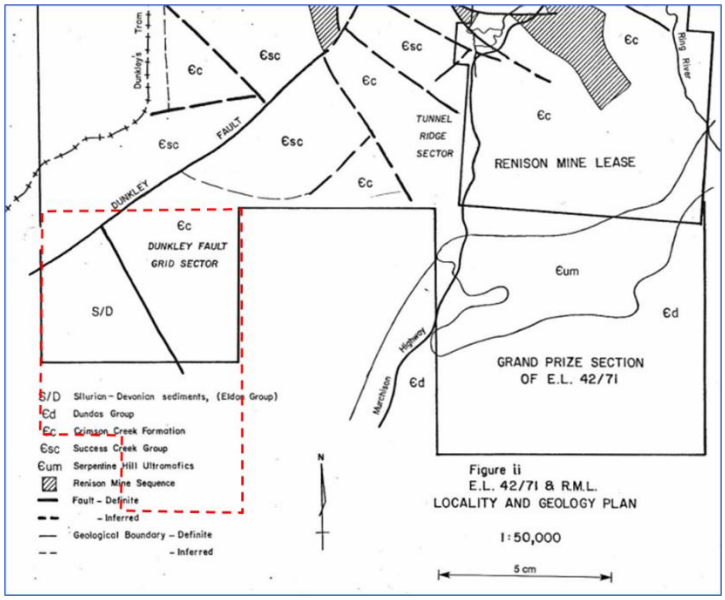

Figure 7.From Renison's EL42/71 1985 annual report, showing the Dunkley and Boodecker faults. Outline of EL5/2020 in red.

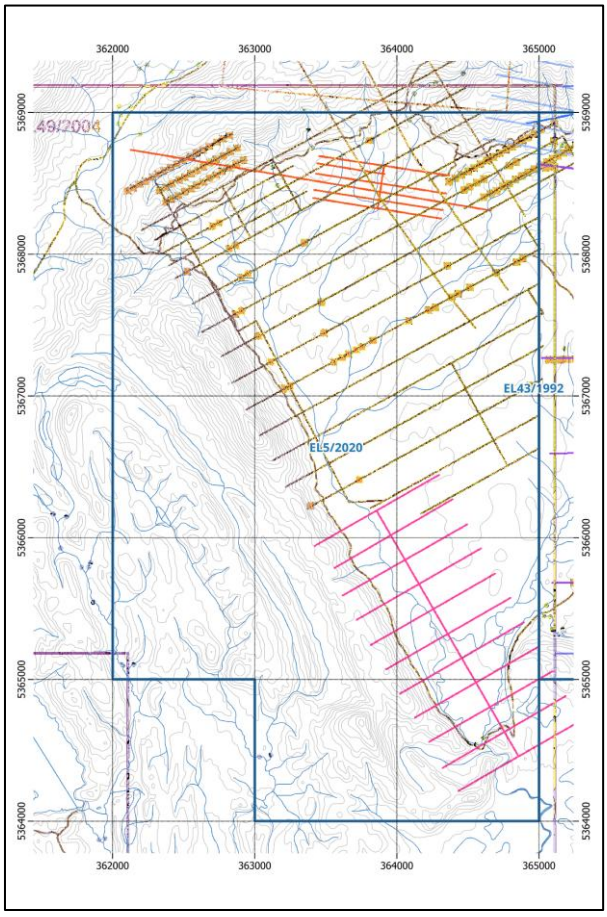

Figure 8. Historic grids on EL5/2020. Re-assayed (Renison 1985) sample locations in yellow.

5.2.3 2023 Preliminary Rock Chip Sampling and in field XRF

In early 2023 Avebury acquired a portable XRF analyser. This was used for a small, in-field analysis program in May 2023. 38 readings were taken from 15 roadside sample sites on EL5/2020 (shown Figure 9). Sample sites were selected approximately 100m apart, from exposed or semi exposed rock or saprolite (outcrop or sub crop from road cuttings). Before analysis, the selected sample location was scraped clean of debris and surface weathering with an Estwing steel geological hammer (Figure 11). Four rock samples from selected sites were kept for assay, with the intention that results would be compared to the in-field pXRF results for the same rock. Location data for the samples can be found in Appendix A. Preliminary analytical data (pXRF) for the 38 samples are attached in Appendix B.

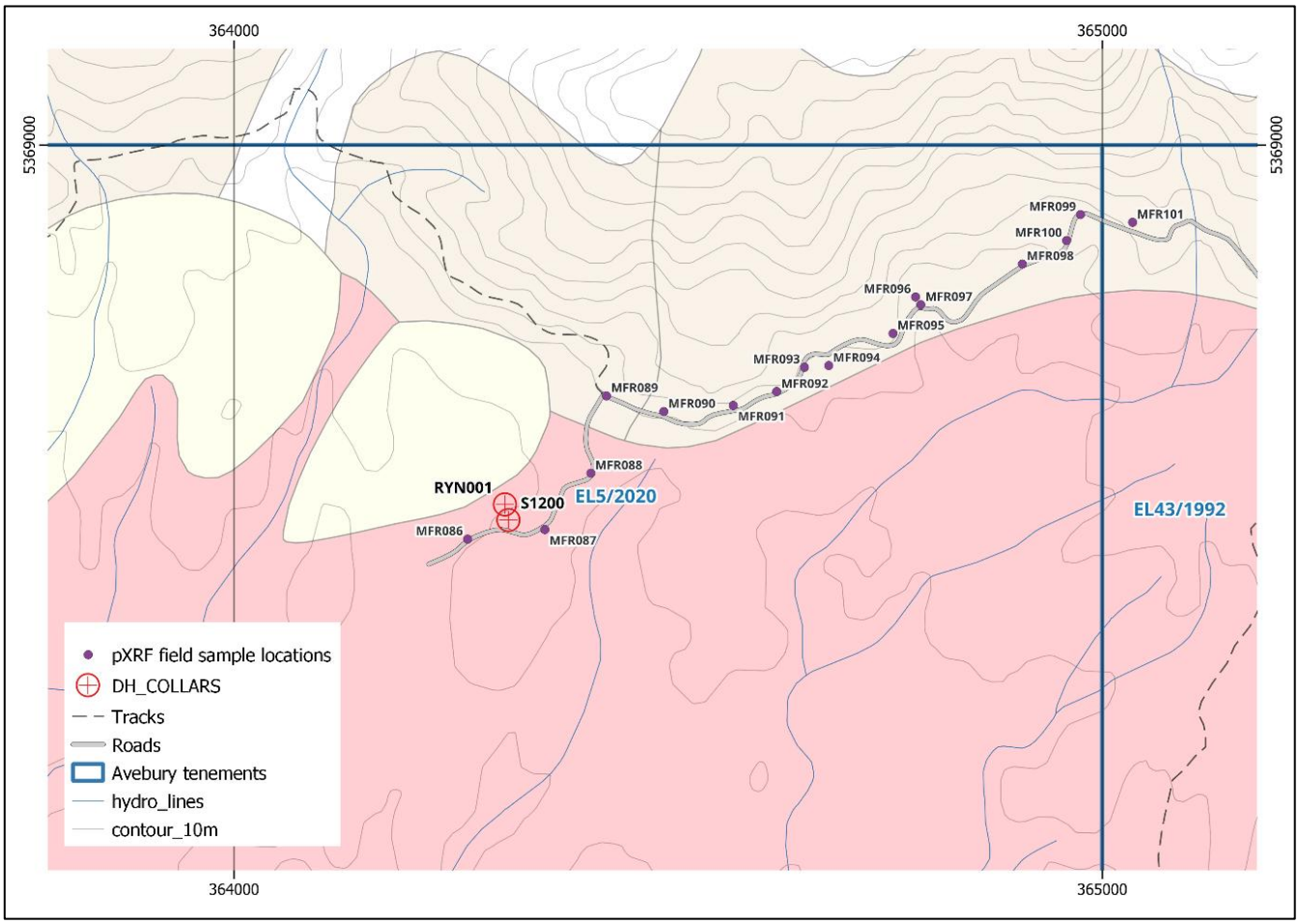

Figure 9. Field station locations for pXRF and rock chip sampling.

5.2.4 2024 Reconnaissance of New Prospects

Following an Avebury tenement desktop targeting project during 2022 – 2023, reviews of historic data, georectification of mapping, combined with the 2023 aerial photography, identified a new potential prospect AOI-DK2, on the eastern boundary of EL5/2020 trending south-easterly into EL43/1992. Comprehensive geophysical interpretation was pending completion of the proposed airborne gravity (AGG) survey to be used in conjunction with the Mitre Geophysics compilation of magnetic data.

Additionally proposed was a passive seismic survey (PSS) for the region as an alternative to the AGG. Reconnaissance for vehicle access to complete the PSS was conducted in November 2023 with the proposed survey to be completed by Institute of Mine Seismology (IMS). The survey was planned for the Melba Flats region to assist in verifying the structures extrapolated in the region of AOI_DK2, discussed in 5.1.3, and

shown in Figure 4 and Figure 10. Several track locations were confirmed however most had become heavily overgrown. None of the stream locations identified for potential surface geochemistry locations were able to be reached due to the vegetation density. The status of care and maintenance resulted in all exploration activities to be placed on hold until further notice.

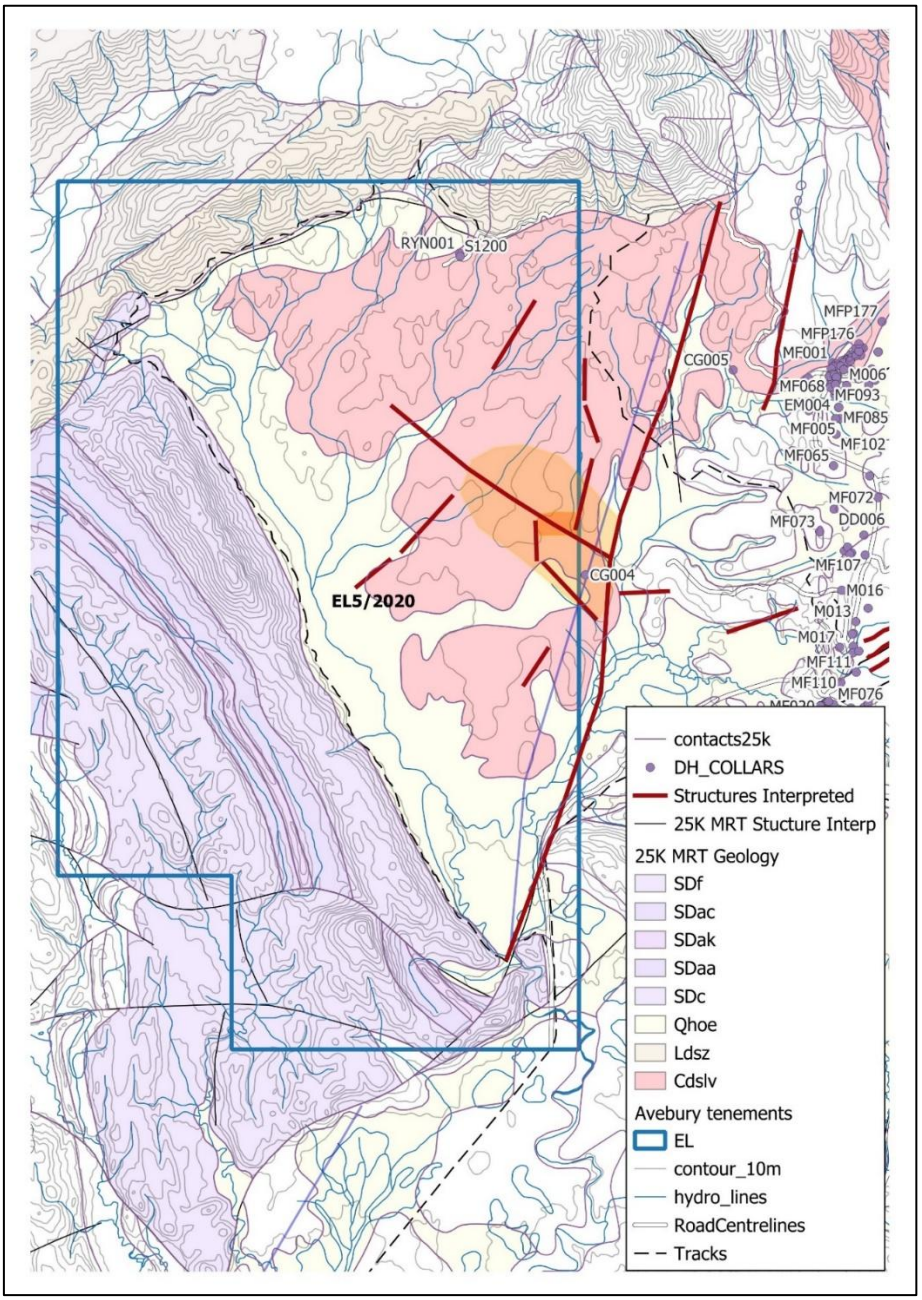

Figure 10. EL5/2020 Interpreted structures, AOI, tracks traversed, overlain MRT 25K Geology.

Figure 11. In-field pXRF of outcrop adjacent to the Dunkley Road.

5.2.5 2025 Desktop Study – Development of AOI – DK2

With very restricted resources due to the Avebury Mine care and maintenance status, the geophysical surveys proposed in previous work programs were postponed. While pending an Exemption from Conditions, a review of previous work over the area was conducted. Although surface geochemistry grids were conducted in 1976 and reported in 1978 (Curtis 1978), sampling over AOI-DK2, appears very sparse.

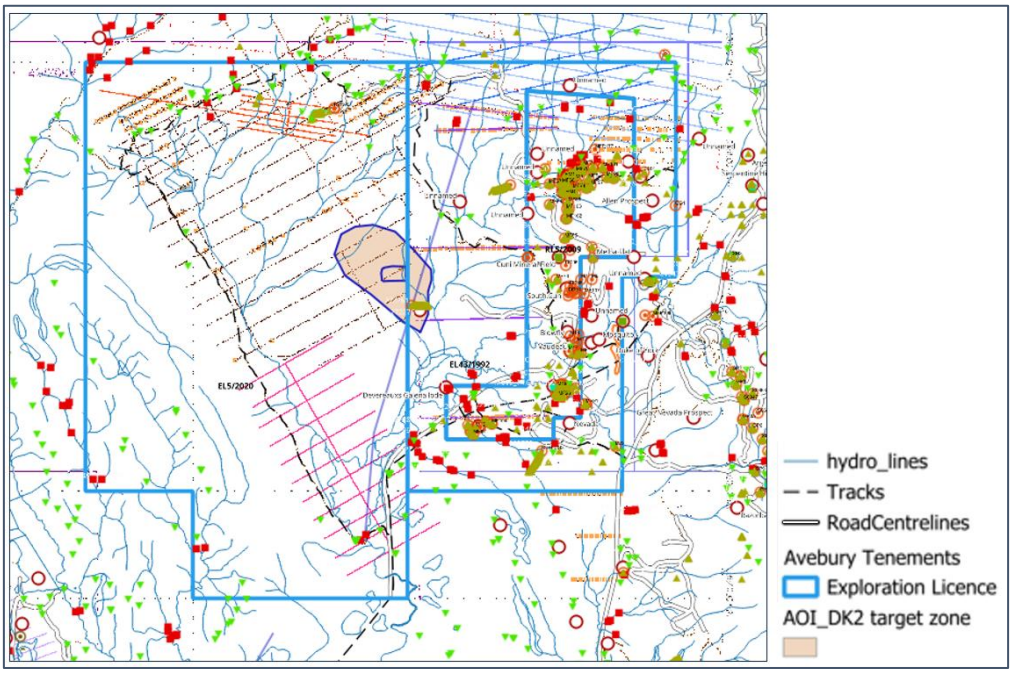

Figure 12. EL5/2020 and EL43/1992, AOI_DK2, historic grids (Curtis 1978), and MRT surface geochemistry (red, green and khaki).

A few historic rock samples had been collected over the southeast corner of AOI-DK2, within EL43/1992, however very little information was available from the historic records. All sample points held within the MRT database (red and green) and the location of AOI-DK2 are shown in Figure 12. Although grids traverse the AOI-DK2 within EL5/2020, there appears to be no sampling within the target area held in the MRT database.

The initial phase to progress exploration planned for EL5/2020, was to conduct stream sediment, and broad scale (100m spacing) soil sediment surveys in conjunction with mapping and rock chip sampling over AOI-DK2 (Figure 13). Following interpretation of the phase 1 geochemistry and mapping, a secondary phase 2 would be conducted on any prospective locations at more localised gridding (50m spacing). The results of which was be used to propose potential drilling targets if successful. Due to resource constraints (budget and personnel), the surface geochemistry was not completed.

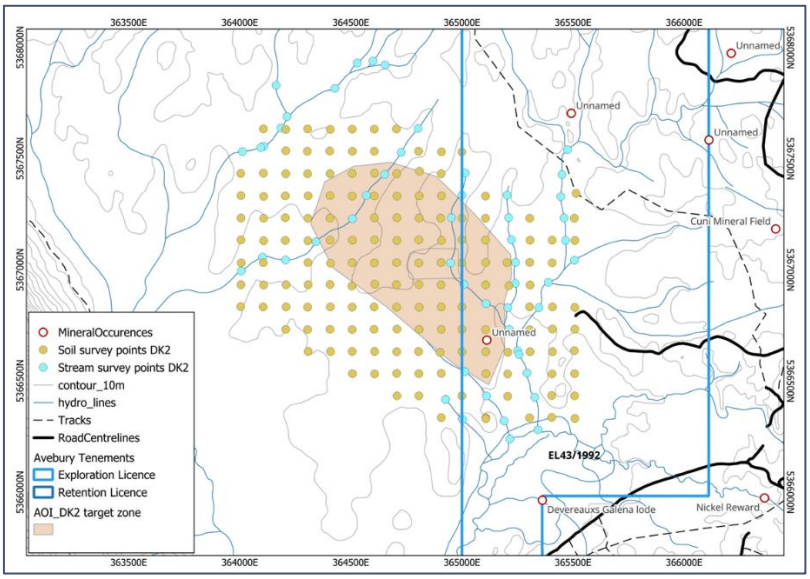

Figure 13. EL5/2020 and EL43/1992 Proposed Phase 1 Soil and Stream Survey over AOI-DK2

6 Discussion of Results

6.1 2023 Preliminary Rock Chip Sampling and in field XRF

There are no assay results for rock chip sampling completed in 2023, in field XRF results did not return any values of interest (Appendix A, Appendix B). As discussed in section 5.2.5, although historic grids traverse the tenement area, samples recorded within the MRT database are very low over the tenement area, occurring predominantly in the north.

6.2 2023 – 2024 AOI-DK2 Anomaly and Potential Devereaux Northwest Extension

From the desk top studies incorporating regional geophysics, the georectification of historic mapping, and stitched local aeromagnetic surveys, the extrapolated structures bounding an apparent gravity low and mild-moderate magnetic high was defined. The structural interpretation suggesting the presence of a large, previously unmapped fault (blue dotted line) perpendicular to and possibly truncated by the Boodecker fault. The newly extrapolated fault trending SW-NE runs parallel to the Dunkley fault(s) in the north.

The exploration team responsible for development of the target urged that the available data, particularly the geophysical data (more specifically gravity data), was insufficient to progress the target. It was hypothesised the low lying, flat nature of the majority of EL5/2020, and the variation in density between the extensive cover sequence and underlying magmatic potential hosts (gabbro dyke or chamber) at depth would detail favourably with higher resolution gravity. The survey was dismissed due to lack of budget approval. No results are available.

In absence of the ability to define the target further with geophysics, surface geochemistry was proposed. At a minimum, a two phase, wide spaced soil survey and stream sampling over the target which extended northwest above the known mineral occurrence Devereaux and continuing through to the structurally complex zone defined as AOI-DK2. The survey was dismissed due to lack of budget approval. No results are available.

6.3 2026 VRIFY AI Project Results

VRIFY AI experiments for Ni >0.5% & Cu >0.5%, Cu >1% and Sn >0.5%, were conducted on 'local' AOI's (areas of interest) that incorporated all tenements held by Allegiance Mining Pty Ltd. and Mallee Tas (Misc.) Pty Ltd., with the findings compared to the previous Work Programs submitted to MRT. In most cases throughout EL28/1988, EL17/1992 (Trial Harbour) and RL5/2009 (Melba) results from the VRIFY AI strongly supported previous identified exploration targets. RL5/2009 and the surrounding EL43/1992 have shown greater potential for exploration for copper in the north and south, overall increasing the possible total mineralisation footprint. It is possible that EL43/1992 could be incorporated with RL5/2009 for a new Melba Mine Lease application.

Overall, the VRIFY AI Project showed very low prospectivity for EL5/2020. There was some indication for isolated nickel mineralisation to the west of Boodecker Fault, although it is unclear of what is indicating the prospectivity. Potentially heavily weighted on the combination of known strongly folded strata and the geophysical signatures from the structural complexity (Figure 14). Moderate-high prospectivity in the copper model is shown through the northeast of the tenement. Potentially offset mineralisation associated with what has been interpreted as an area of several faults has been considered. It could indicate a deeper source to what has been faulted easterly to the now position of North-Cuni/Genets as discussed in EL43/1992 Annual Technical Report 2026, section 6.1.2.

Possible nickel-copper extensions to Devereaux (situated southeast of RL5/2009) had been proposed for the work program discussed in Avebury_RL5_2009_Annual_Technical_Report_2024_Revision1.pdf section 5.2.2.1, suggested as a possible step out southeast for drilling on EL43/1992 however the Devereaux prospect showed little in any of the VRIFY experiments and has been moved to low priority. This has also dismissed the prospect of Devereaux mineralisation extending northwest through EL43/1992 and continuing into EL5/2020 as a potential offshoot of the AOI-DK2 target.

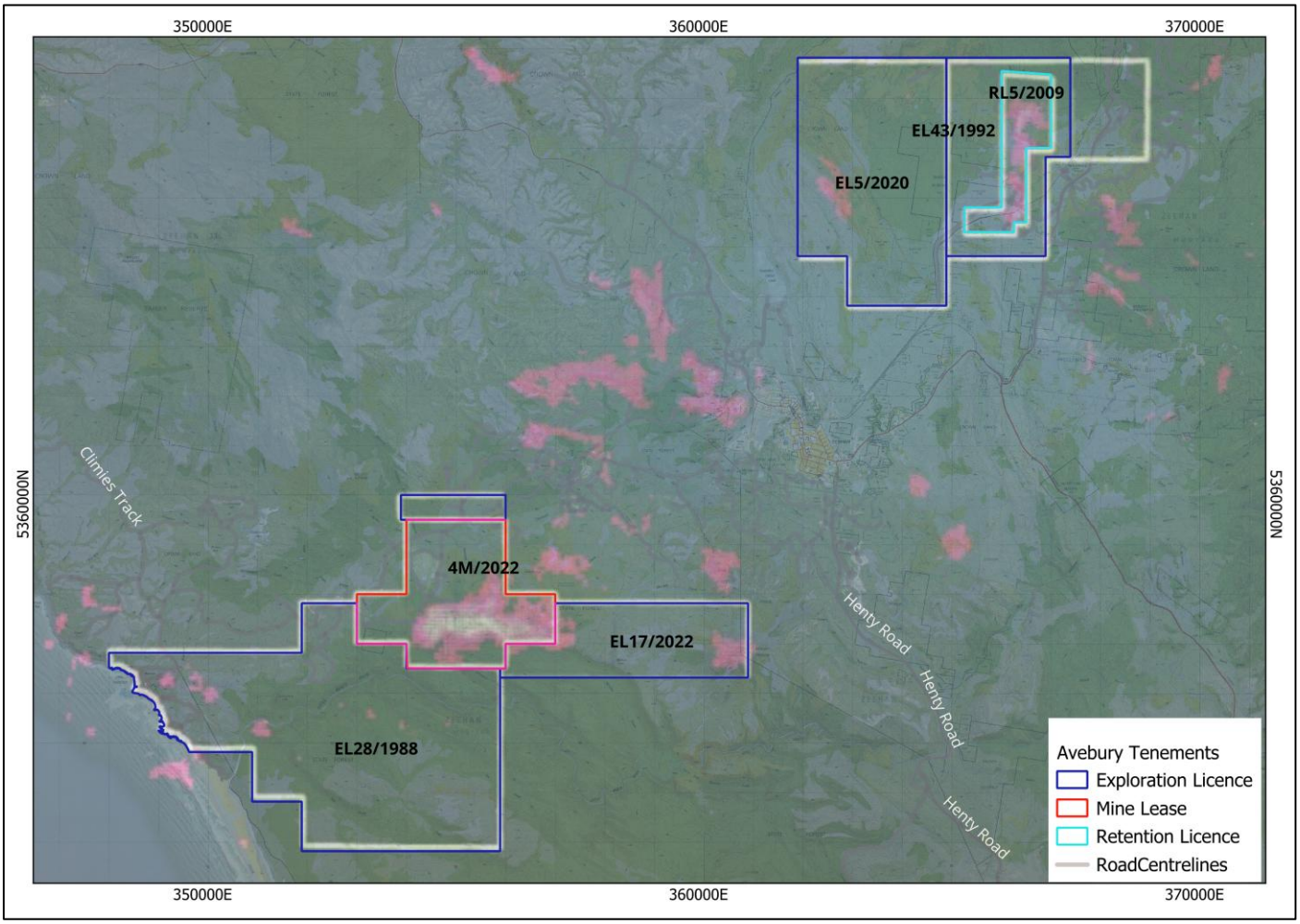

Figure 14. VRIFY AI prospectivity results Cu-Ni >5,000ppm filtered med-high prospectivity (pink to white).

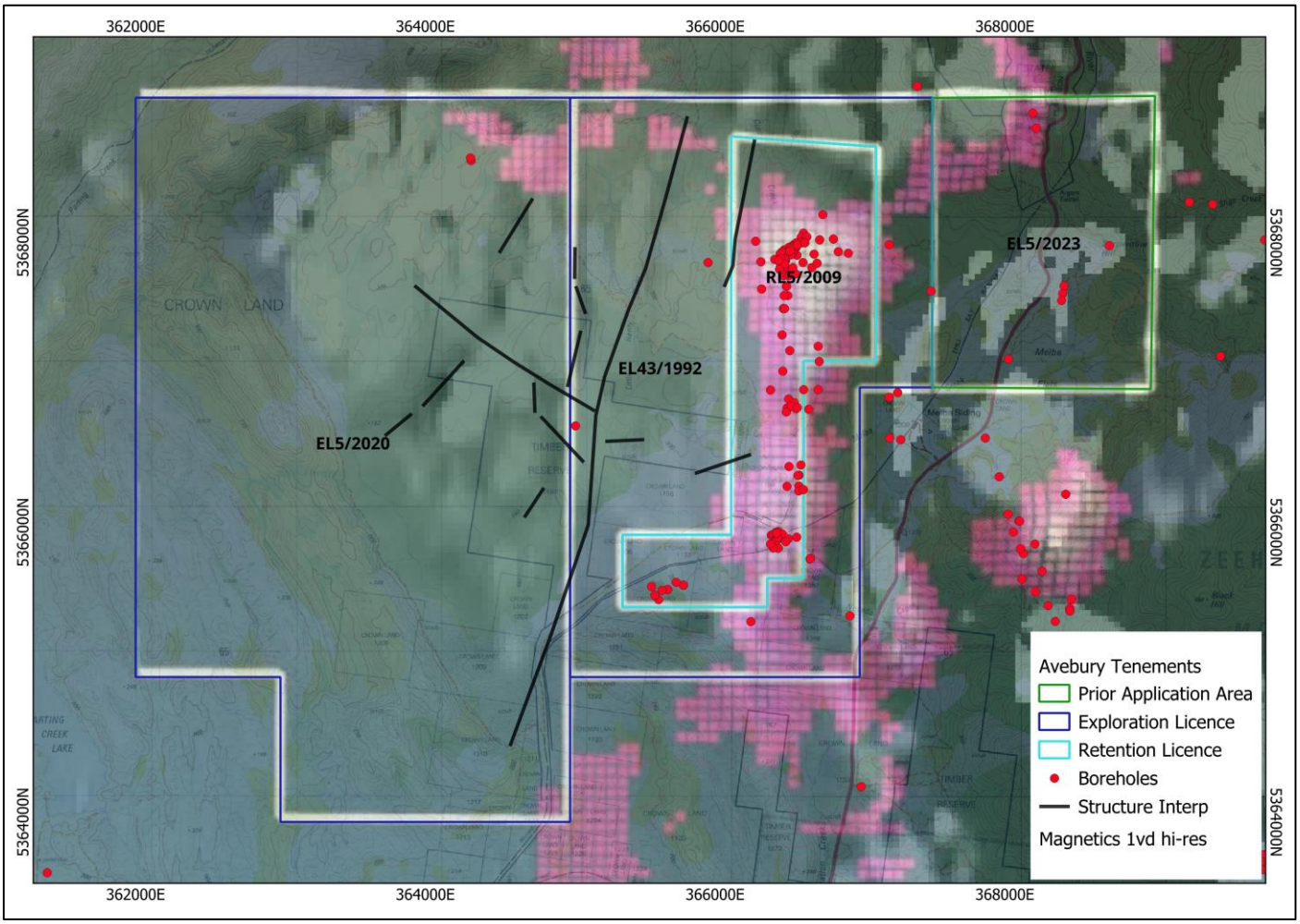

Figure 15. Melba Flats Tenements with VRIFY AI Cu >10,000ppm filtered med-high prospectivity (pink to white). Overlain Magnetics (1VD hi-res), with localised structures interpreted from geophysical data (2023).

7 Conclusion

7.1 Historic Exploration

Historic exploration has included two drill holes completed on this tenement. The first, S1200, was drilled by Renison Limited in 1985 (area EL42/1971). The second, RYN001, drilled by 2010 MMG / Stellar Resources Ltd JV on EL49/2004. Both drill holes were targeting the Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (DMA). Both drill holes are recorded as being very closely positioned and drilled along the same azimuth (Figure 16). Both were unsuccessful, potentially due to incorrectly interpreted magnetic data.

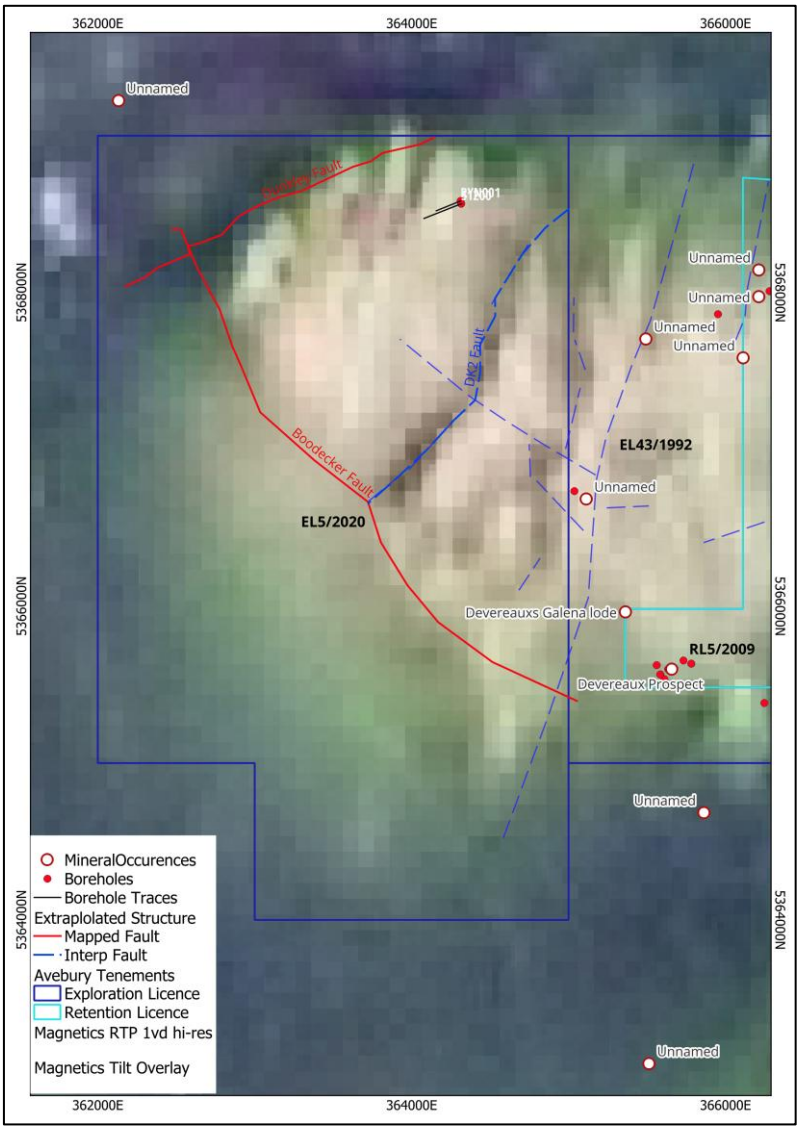

Figure 16. Drill hole S1200 and RYN001, mineral occurrences and extrapolated structures overlain Magnetics (RTP, Tilt overlay).

The DMA had been initially identified by Rio Tinto from early 1960's aeromagnetics as a large strong anomaly ~4km west of the Cuni mineral field. Other than some reconnaissance mapping that defined stratigraphy and highlighted major faults, Rio did not do any follow up investigation of the prospect, and the area remained relatively unexplored for the next 15 years.

Renison Limited drilled S1200 in 1985 targeting the "peak anomaly". modelled as a 100m x 100m x 100m magnetic body at a depth about 300 – 400 meters, hypothesized as an intrusive magnetic Devonian granitoid source for tin mineralisation. Following the unsuccessful drilling, the tenement was relinquished in 1987.

Allegiance Mining NL acquired tenement EL14/1994, which included an area that is now the southwest corner of EL5/2020. In 1995 and 1996 rock samples were collected by Newham Exploration and Mining Services and sent to Russia for geoelectrochemical test work for base metal sulphides hosted in the Bell Shales. Subsequent considerations of the exploration strategy in this area downgraded the area's prospectivity and attributed the geoelectrochemical anomalies to previous mine related activities, and the tenement was relinquished the following year.

Stellar acquired the tenement area (as EL49/2004, which encompassed the area of present EL5/2020) in 2007, and contracted Helen Williams of PGN Geoscience (consulting) to model the DMA aeromagnetic data. William's modelling indicated that the target zone was deeper than the 1985 Renison hole had penetrated, and that S1200 (598.6m) did not adequately test the target. Williams suggested the source of the anomaly a 2.5 km X 2.9 km magnetic body within the basement, potentially a flat body at depths greater than 500 meters.

Stellar engaged another consultant, Dr. Tom Whiting to review all data in the Melba area, particularly on EL49/2004 and the neighbouring EL43/1992 and RL5/2009 (The Cuni Mineral field). Dr Whiting considered that the narrow intersections of high-grade Ni, Cu and PGE's hosted within basaltic dykes could be indicative of processes similar to those giving rise to the formation of the Voisey's Bay Ni, Cu, PGE deposit in Canada. This led to the alternative hypothesis that the DMA could be due to ultramafic rocks rather than granites, which aligned to the 2007 Williams model.

Based on this modelling Stellar (with JV partner MMG Ltd) drill tested the DMA through the identified central magnetic target. The 644m diamond drill hole, RYN001 was drilled azimuth 226º and dip -75º from a collar location at 364312E, 5368584N, near the original S1200 collar (although the exact location of S1200 was not verified by Stellar or Mallee personnel and may be incorrect in the MRT database). The drill hole mainly intersected sequences of the Crimson Creek Formation as well as two thin, fine-grained magnetite-phyric, mafic dykes at 447m and 595.8m. Trace to weakly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite was observed throughout the drill hole, increasing in volume proximal to the dyke contacts.

In 2013 DHEM was attempted on the previously drilled RY001. However, the uncased hole was too narrow for any probe. Stellar reported in their EL49/2004 Rayne Relinquishment Report (Rigg & Hazeldene 2014):

> *"The source of the DMA is conjectural but analysis suggests it may be due to hornfelsing associated with a granite apophyses. Renison traced the Renison Mine Sequence to this area prior to the 1984 collapse of the tin price. They drilled one drill hole (S1200), which intersected only Crimson Creek Formation sediments and no significant mineralisation. Remodelling of the magnetic data by Stellar suggested that the target was deeper than S1200 tested. MMG, in JV with Stellar, drilled (RYN001) into the remodelled DMA to a depth of 623m intersecting sedimentary geology similar to Renison's hole, including a 2 metre gabbro dyke at 447m and 6m of andesite/gabbrodiorite from 596m. After analysis MMG were not prepared to undertake further work. Stellar's view is that the source of the DMA has not been conclusively established."*

7.1.1 Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (re-) revisited, Duffett 2020

In 2020 Mark Duffett, Senior Geophysicist for MRT compiled a presentation on his findings of the exploration case history of the Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (supplied as Appendix C). The region known as Rayne, identifying apparent interest due to an anomalous magnetic feature near the contact of the Crimson Creek Formation and the Success Creek Group.

The assumptions for the MMG – Stellar modelling of the target in 2008:

- S1200 penetrated only non-magnetic Cambrian (CCF) (based on Kilpatrick, 1985).
- CCF is regionally accepted for typically higher values (>0.01 SI), not for the Success Creek Group though.
- The Basement (Oonah and Arthur Lineament equivalents) typical range being 0.0025-0.006 SI.
- Devonian granites and granodiorites ~0.0025 SI described as "low" (apparent misreading of Leaman & Webster 2002).

MMG-Stellar 2010 drilling of RYN001

- Hole total depth of 644.2m, targeting magnetic source based on 2008 2D forward and later 3D inversion models (Figure 17).
- Intercepted Crimson Creek Formation of – black shale, greywacke, siltstone with magnetic-phyric gabbro dykes @ 447 & 596m (each a few m's thick).
- Trace to weakly disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite zones throughout.
- Overall, the magnetic anomaly remained untested.

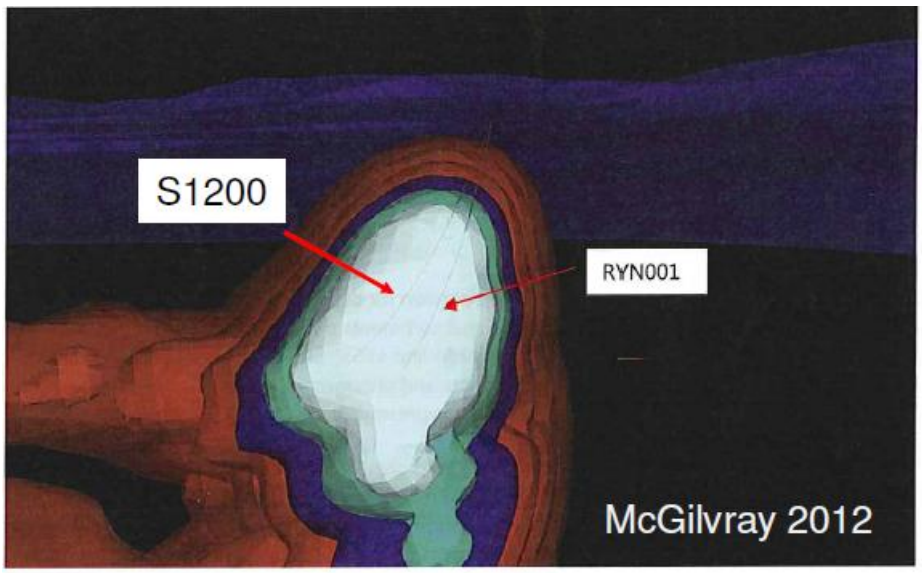

Figure 17. Total Magnetic Intensity model anomaly with magnetic susceptibility shells with drill traces S1200, RYN001

The proposed models by Kilpatrick from exploration completed 1984 (ground proton magnetics 25m spacing, bedrock sampling 50m, infill soils and VLF in north) considered the target suitable for drill testing with S1200. The drill hole intersected only isolated zones of moderate susceptibility which could not have produced the anomaly.

Model 1: A basic intrusive, i.e. large, low-moderate susceptibility body (Figure 18), was proved invalid as a mafic body of the size required could not have been missed.

Model 2: A massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite body, i.e. high susceptibility (Figure 19), would have required massive pyrite to be intersected if correct. Potentially other configurations of the model such as a large tabular body striking grid NNE, dipping NNW.

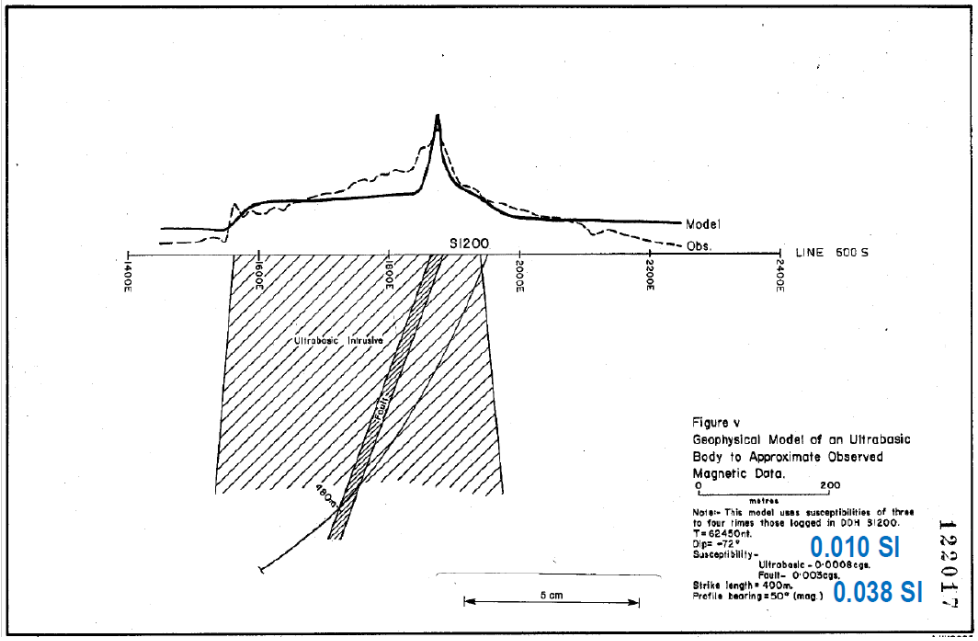

Figure 18. Geophysical Model 1 - Ultrabasic Body to Approximate Observed Magnetic Data (Kilpatrick 1985)

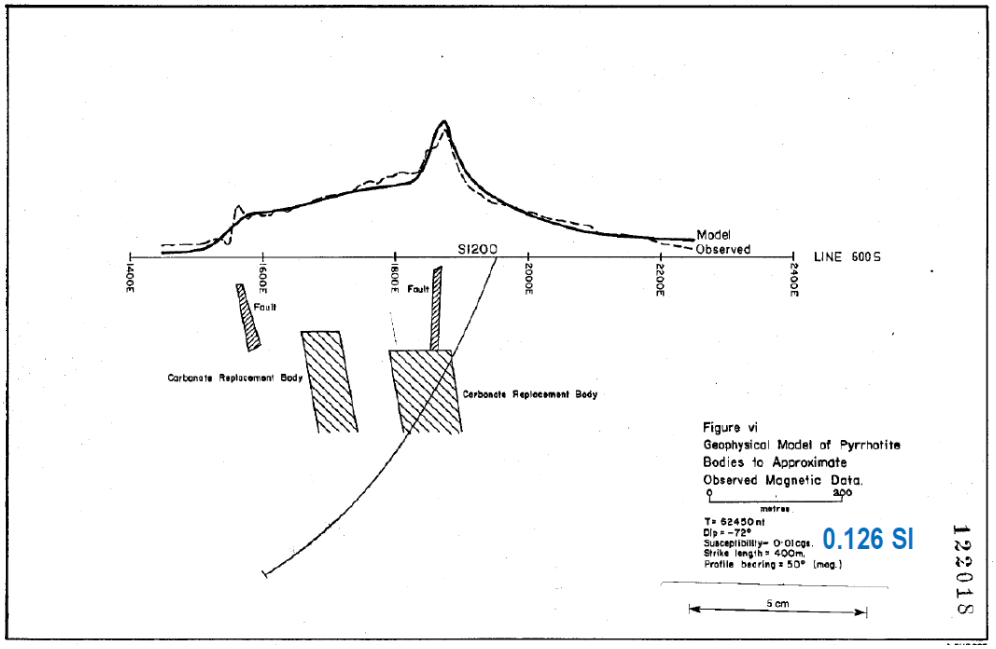

Figure 19. Geophysical Model 2 - Ultrabasic Body to Approximate Observed Magnetic Data (Kilpatrick 1985)

Follow up work included a ground EM survey (U.T.E.M) which failed to explain the anomaly. Only minor EM responses returned, suggesting any massive pyrrhotite body was beyond penetration depth of the EM technique >150-250m below surface (Kilpatrick 1985).

Summary from Kilpatrick 1985 was the EM method used only showed minor responses, possibly faults. And if the hole had passed beneath mineralisation a greater degree of alteration would have been present concluding the source is below and/or north (up-dip) of DDH S1200.

Kilpatrick's conclusion:

- Plausible alternate geometry.

Or

- <u>Possibility of significant magnetic remanence recognised</u>

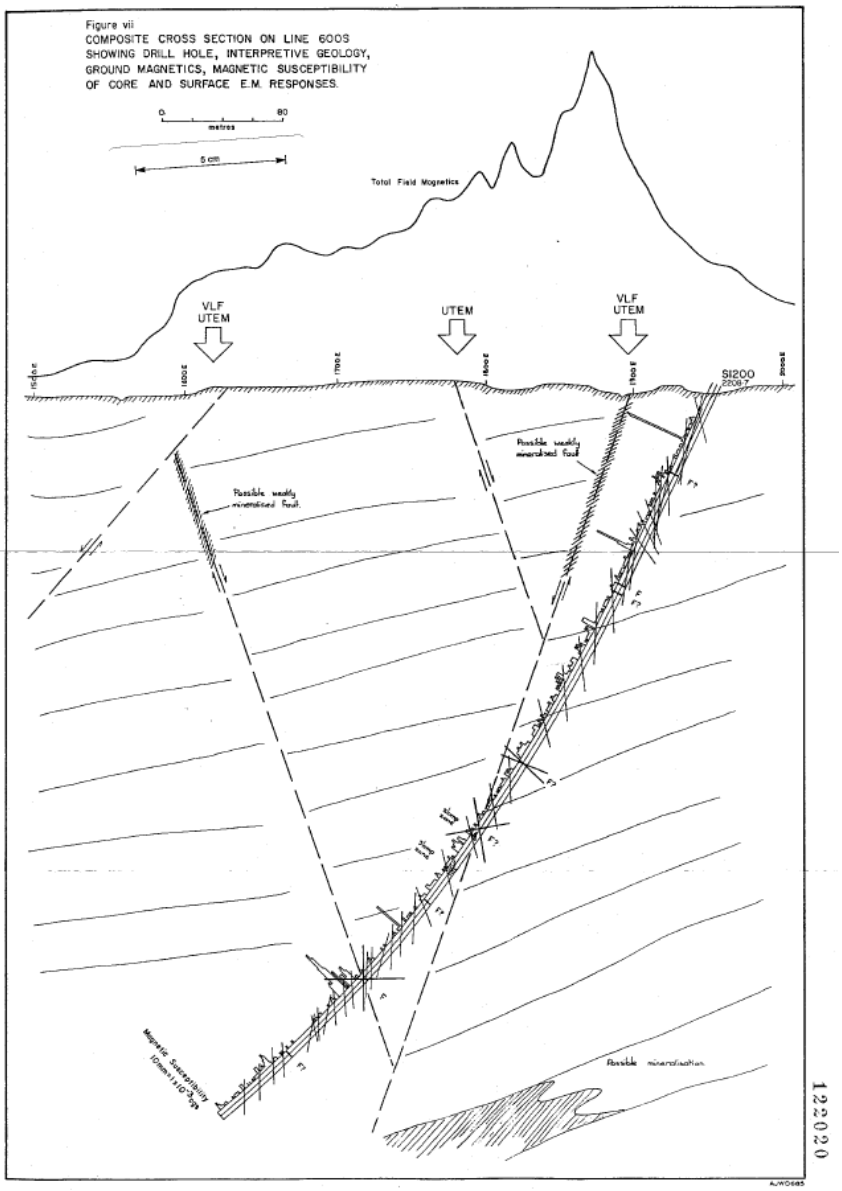

Figure 20. S1200 cross section with interpretive geology, ground magnetics, magnetic susceptibility and core and surface EM responses. Mineralisation interpreted to the north (Kilpatrick 1985).

Follow up exploration in 1986 with DHEM: Negative response centred at 220m within broader positive response was interpreted as in-hole source pyrrhotite 219-222m.

Petrology report: Quite abundant magnetite below 411m and disseminated to locally semi-massive pyrrhotite from 75m (not noted in main report), conspicuous @ 193m, pervasive @ 351m. Supporting the source as deep, at least 150m beyond EOH.

Duffett concluded:

- Initial magnetic susceptibility logging data too low by factors of 2-3 or more.
- Geometric correction subsequently not applied, hence magnetic susceptibility another factor ~2 too low.
- Significance of remanence possibly not fully recognised
    - If very high remanence intensities measured in S1200 sustained more broadly, can account for most if not all of the Dunkley anomaly.
    - High intensity remanence associated with fine disseminated pyrrhotite.
- Later explorers unaware of remanence data and other follow-up geophysical work.
- Consequently, more recent models incorrectly constrained….leading to invalid magnetic source targets which were subsequently drilled (again) (RYN001).
- Future exploration should ensure existing drill core magnetic properties fully characterised before revised modelling incorporating remanence (and any more drilling).

Future prospectivity:

- If disseminated pyrite responsible for at least the shallow-sourced components of the Dunkley magnetic anomaly, it should respond to IP.
    - Metal factor peak east of/shallower than S1200 position.
- EM source indications also east of/shallower than S1200, as are most of the magnetic volumes in alternative models.

Suggesting a possible alternative drill target.

7.2 Conclusions Surface Geochemistry

Historic surface geochemistry is poorly compiled. Replicate sampling/re-gridding and more detailed recording and target generation incorporating geophysical interpretation required.

7.3 Conclusions Geophysics

The scope for this exploration project was for the aeromagnetic dataset to be interrogated in conjunction with the new gravity gradiometry of the same area, to define exploration targets. Pending budget approval and flying of the AGG survey (discussed section 5.1.5), however the project remains incomplete. Consultation with geophysical consultants that would have been responsible for incorporating aeromagnetic dataset to be interrogated in conjunction with the new gravity gradiometry were highly cautionary of the results that may have been returned from the flown gravity data. Although it was considered the Xcalibur Multiphysics HeliFalcon® AGG was the best available tool for a flown survey, it was recommended that the very heavily vegetated and variable terrain would be better suited to a ground survey. There was also particular caution given to the density of the target lithologies, and if the variability was at a scale detectable through gravity gradiometry where other high resolution geophysical data was publicly available. It was considered that of the Allegiance tenement regions, the Melba Flats area would be more suitable than the Avebury-Trial Harbour region due to less variable topography and the gabbro dyke hosted mineralisation, however caution was still applied to achieving the required outcome.

Overall, flying of the AGG survey was considered unviable due to cost. Considerations toward a passive seismic survey were proposed which could serve as a possible exploration tool over established tracks in the north of the tenement.

7.4 Conclusions Additional Targeting AOI_DK2/Devereaux

With the absence of the combined geophysical data at an adequate resolution to refine any targets, no conclusions could be drawn for the validity of the DK2 target. If the target is to progress, track clearing and stream sampling for a targeted surface geochemistry surveys is considered a priority.

7.5 Conclusions VRIFY

Caution is given to the lack of VRIFY prospectivity over either targets the AOI-DK2 or Devereaux. Further investigation is required to the legibility of the isolated VRIFY moderate prospectivity showing west of the Boodecker Fault.

The copper signature through the northeast corner of EL5/2020 is likely to be highly influenced by the magnetic high of what has previously been known as the Dunkley anomaly. Historically drilled twice unsuccessfully, on review by the Chief Geophysicist of MRT Mark Duffet (2020), this anomaly was dismissed as magnetic remanence only, with considerable warning given in his review to future explorers of the area to "do their homework prior to any further drilling of the area".

Duffet did however agree there could be the possibility of variable geometry to the source of the anomaly. As noted in the observations by Kilpatrick 1985 that the EM and lack of alteration in the drill core indicated the holes were drilled distal to source concluding the source is below and/or north (up-dip) and possibly east. The locality of the VRIFY copper prospectivity in the very northeastern corner of EL5/2020 concurs with this hypothesis. There is potential the Cuni mineral field was positioned via a shallow (30deg) east dipping normal fault, with the source located west as shown Figure 21 (Newman 2005).

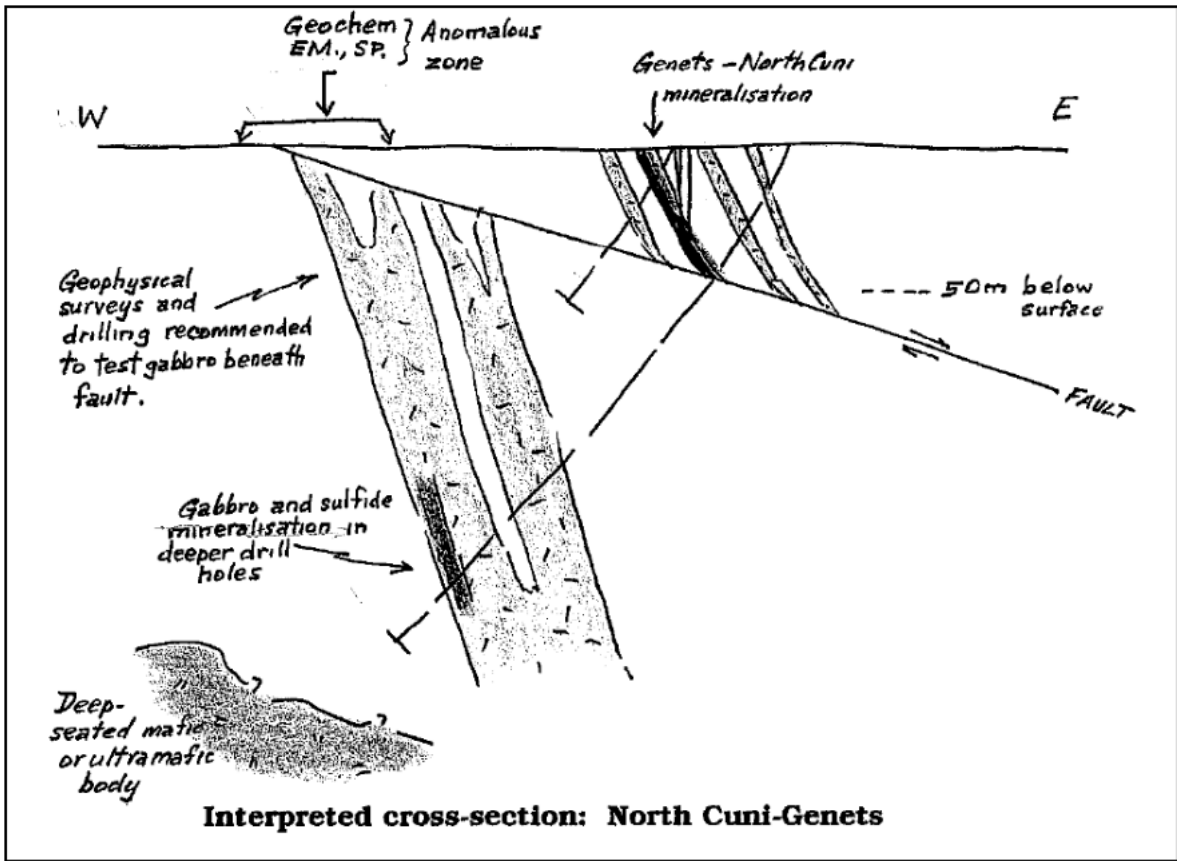

Figure 21.Interpreted east dipping fault of Cuni-Genets region taken from - Newman 2005, EL43/1992 – Melba Flats North Cuni – Genets Area Data Review and project Recommendations

8 Recommendations

- Additional Geophysical surveys at higher resolution to allow refinement of targeting.
- Further Reconnaissance mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling to determine/define/dispute the validity of targets discussed above.

9 Environmental Management

9.1 Recommendations

No field activities have been conducted during the reporting period that require rehabilitation.

10 Expenditure

Expenditure on EL5/2020 during the reporting period from 12 June 2025 to 11 June 2026 is detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3. EL5/2020 Expenditure by MRT category for the reporting period

EL5/2020 2023 - 2024 Expenditure		
MRT Category	**Description**	**Total**
1.1	Geology	$2,474
1.2	Geochemistry	
1.3	Geophysics	
1.4	Remote sensing	
2.1	Drilling - Gridding	
2.2	Drilling	
3	Land access	
4	Rehabilitation	
5	FS costs	
6	Other costs	$1,266
7	Administration/overheads	$374
	TOTAL	**$4,114**

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13 Appendices

Appendices attached separately.

- Appendix A: Locations of in field pXRF analysis and rock samples taken for assay
- Appendix B: pXRF results (preliminary surface geochemistry)
- Appendix C: Dunkley Magnetic Anomaly (re-) revisited, An exploration case history.ppt.PDF