DUNDAS MINERALS LIMITED

ASX CODE: DUN

Leveraging into Western Australian Gold - Existing resources and blue-chip exploration portfolio

Corporate Presentation March 2026

Important Information

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No New Information

- For details about source of the information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimates for the Baden-Powell and Capricorn gold deposits, please refer to the Competent Person's Statement (**Appendix 1**). Dundas confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.
- This document contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (2012 JORC Code) and available for viewing at https://www.dundasminerals.com. Dundas confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

- Certain statements contained in this presentation, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Dundas and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements:
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Cautionary statement

- Certain information in this announcement may contain references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Corporate Overview

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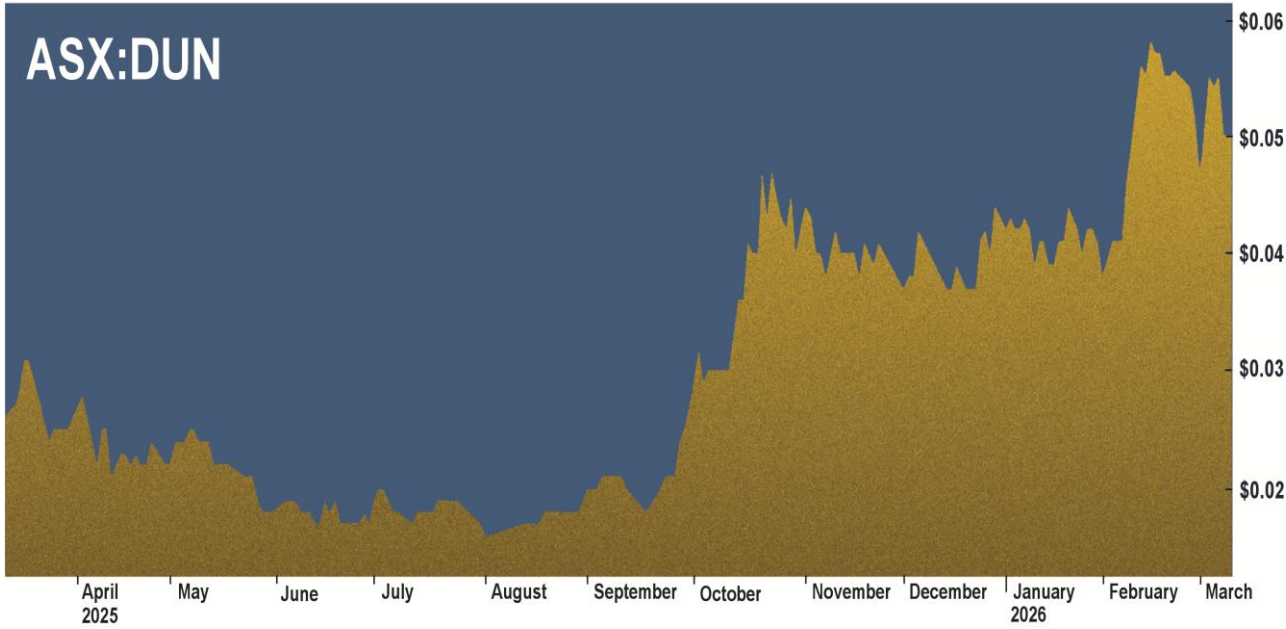
"New management with strong track record in value appreciation, exploration, development and financing"

EXPERIENCED LEADERSHIP TEAM	
Steve Formica	- Chairman
Jonathan Downes	- Managing Director
Graeme Purcell	- Technical Director

CAPITAL STRUCTURE (Pro Forma)*	
Shares on Issue	218M
Options (ex. $0.033 - $0.16)	80M
Cash / Investments	+$3M
Convertible Note	$1.0M
Share Price (9 February 2026)	$0.05
Market Capitalisation	$11M

* Subject to shareholder approval at the General Meeting to be held in April 2026.



Key Project Centres and Company Focus

- Romano – targeting “major” gold discoveries in frontier terrain environments, with proven large scale gold endowments nearby (+6M ounces of gold)
- Kalgoorlie – targeting near term gold production opportunities from multiple advanced projects with open ended resources
- Gerry Well – Early stage Greenfields project

Two Priority Growth Centres

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Romano – the next major discoveries are likely to continue in the frontier terrains (Hemi, Nova, Gruyere)

- The Romano Project, North-Eastern WA Goldfields hosts early exploration targets, including:
  - *Gruyere North (1km on strike from Gruyere +6M Oz mine)**
  - *Bloodwood (5km soil anomaly with a best air core drill hole returned of 12m @ 3.3 g/t gold)**
  - *Brahman prospect (large scale intrusion related target with a best intercept of 2m @ 3.9 g/t gold)**
- Targeting large scale gold mineralisation in frontier terrains of the WA goldfields

* ASX 30/12/2025

Kalgoorlie – Blue chip terrain with supportive infrastructure and proven gold results and resources, targeting exploration driven growth and production

- Several open-ended resources - last calculated in 2022, when the gold price averaged AUD$2,650/oz compared
  - ***Rockland*** *- identified first pass 1,000m shallow gold mineralisation – unmined with results including 6m @ 3.3 g/t gold (potential resource following further drilling)***
  - ***Capricorn*** *– unmined open-ended resource of 23,000 oz of gold, with results including 12m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 28m (WDRC19031)****
  - ***Baden-Powell*** *- unmined open-ended resource of 26,000 oz of gold***, with results including 17m @ 3.0 g/t gold from 104m (BPRC1703-ASX:HRZ: 12/11/2019 "Regional Drilling confirms two new prospects at the Baden Powell and Windanya Project areas")*
- Extensional and infill drilling imminent to advance resource and development studies
- Substantial Nearby Infrastructure - numerous local Gold Processing Plants, proximity to Kalgoorlie, highway access nearby
- Effectively previously unmined resources

*** ASX 21/1/2025*
**** ASX 30/4/2025*

1. Romano Project

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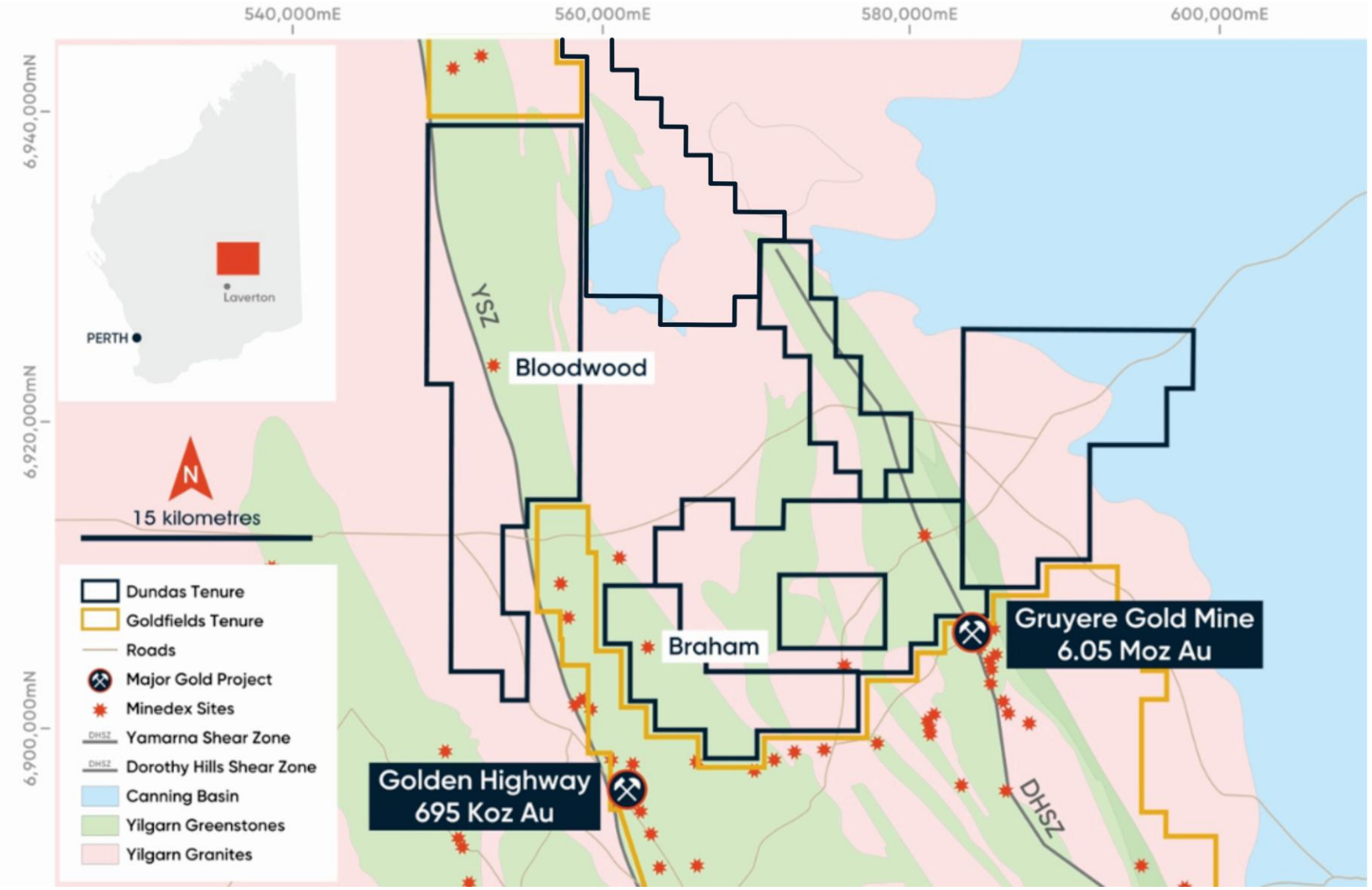
- Immediately on strike of the Gruyere 6Moz gold mine
- Huge position -800km^2 land position across multiple poorly explored greenstone belts
- Over 70km of prospective greenstone belts
- Targeting large scale gold deposits in this frontier terrain
- Mineralised prospects already identified through direct drilling by previous explorers



Romano Project – High Priority Drill Targets

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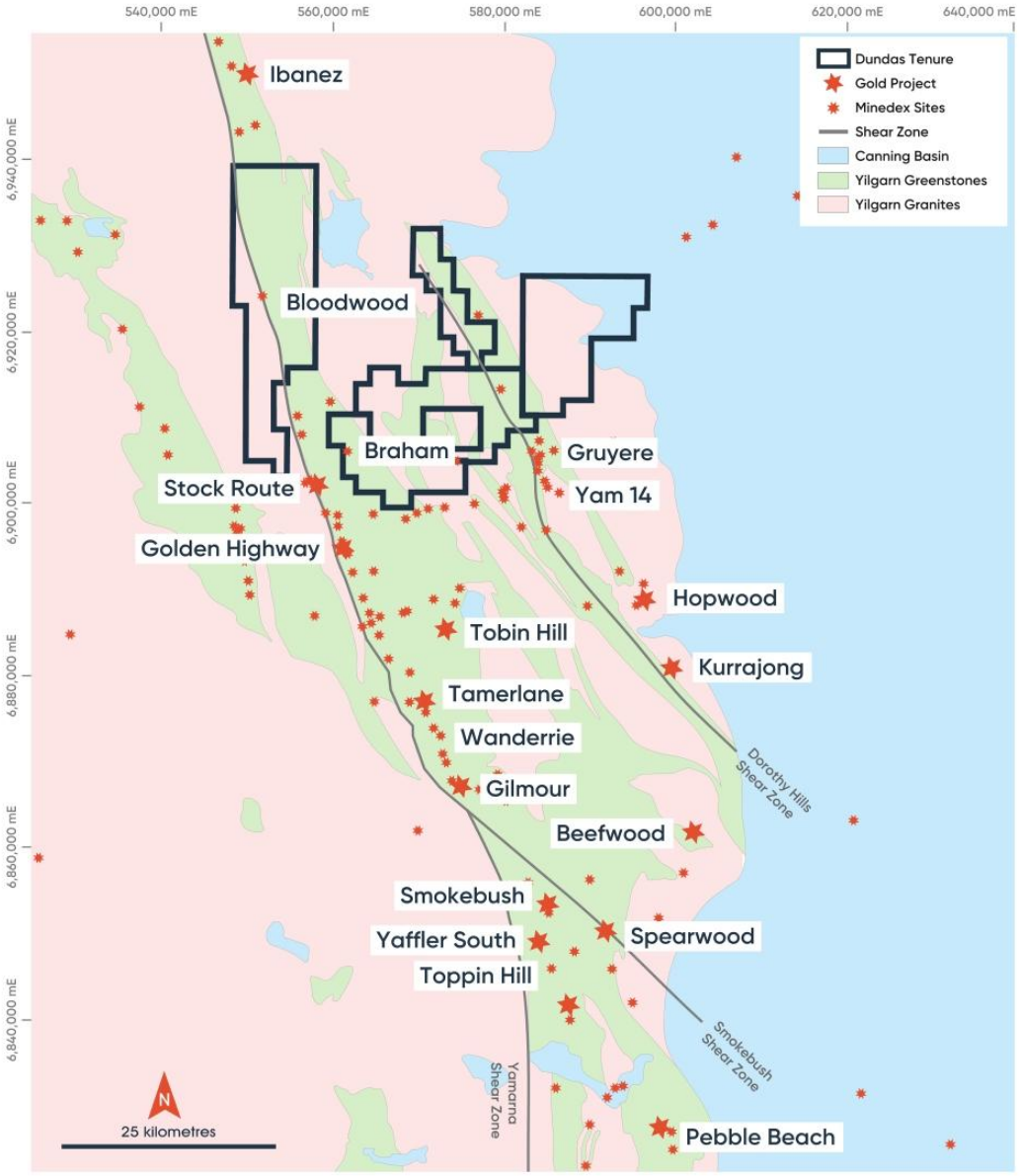

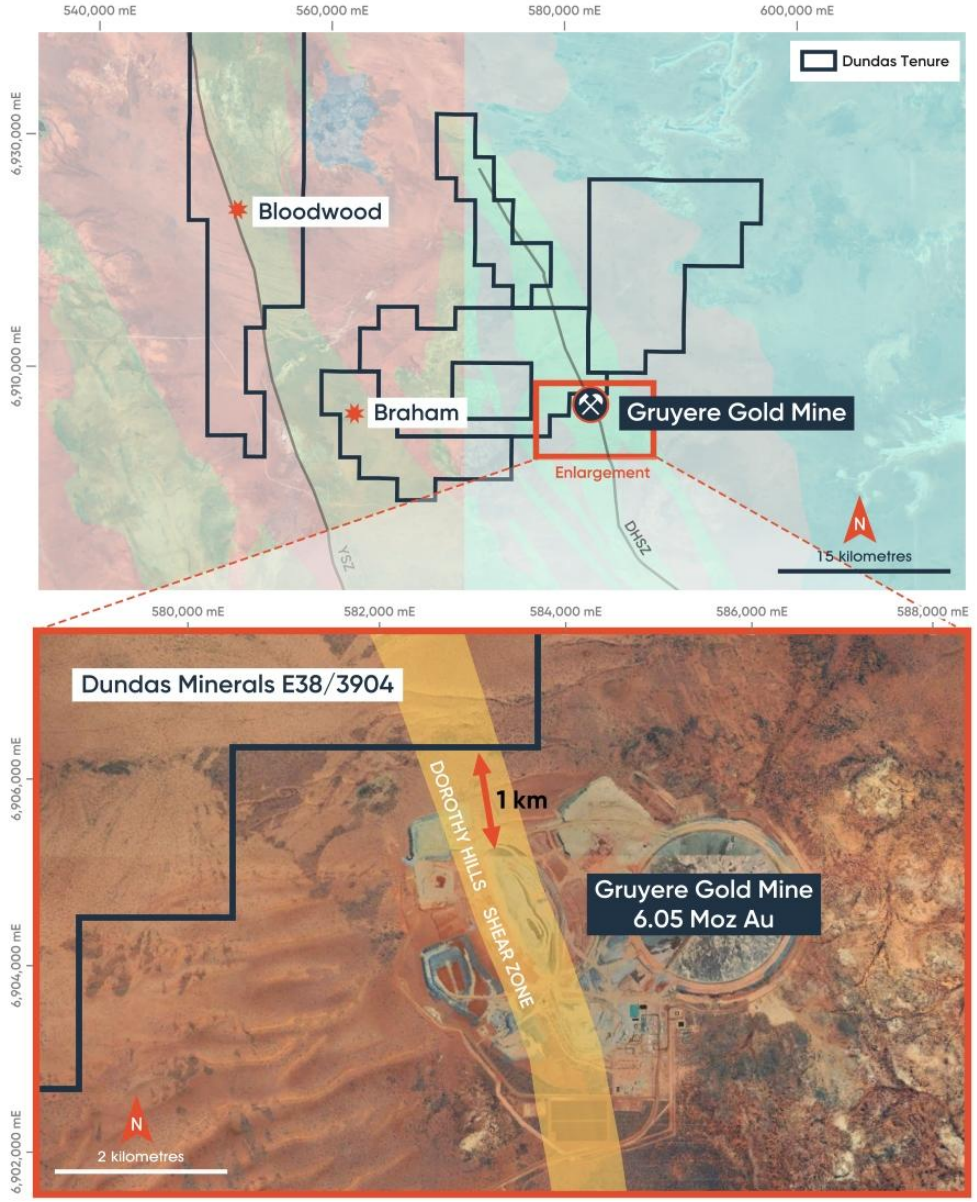

Romano Project – Bloodwood Exploration

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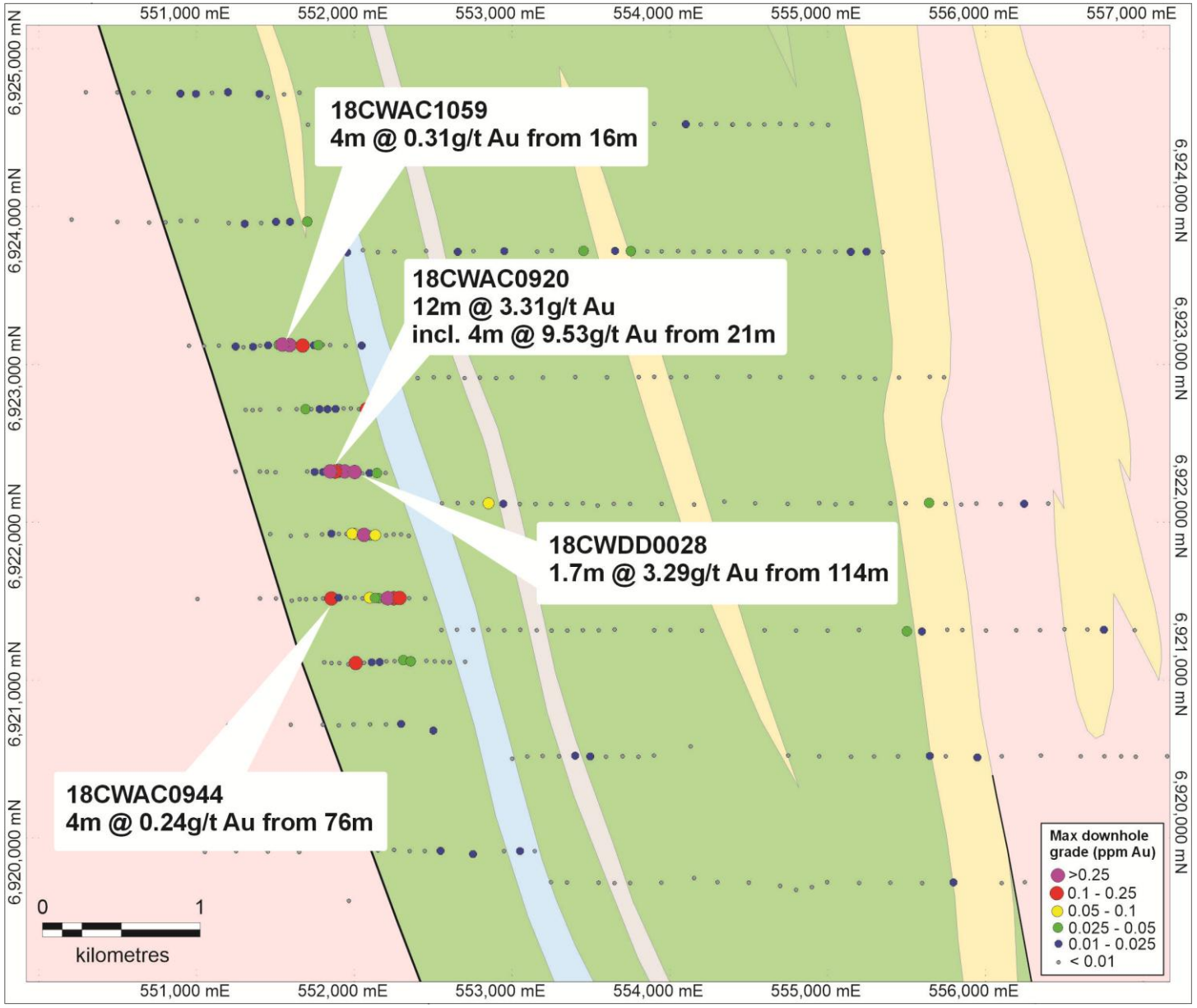
- Modelled shear hosted gold First pass soil sampling and shallow air-core drilling identified gold anomalism over 5km strike
- Encouraging first drilling results
- Single follow up Diamond Drilling returned encouraging result
- Targeting large scale gold deposits
- Prospects advanced through direct drilling by previous explorers and open to further exploration



Refer to Appendix I for further information

Romano Project – Brahman Exploration

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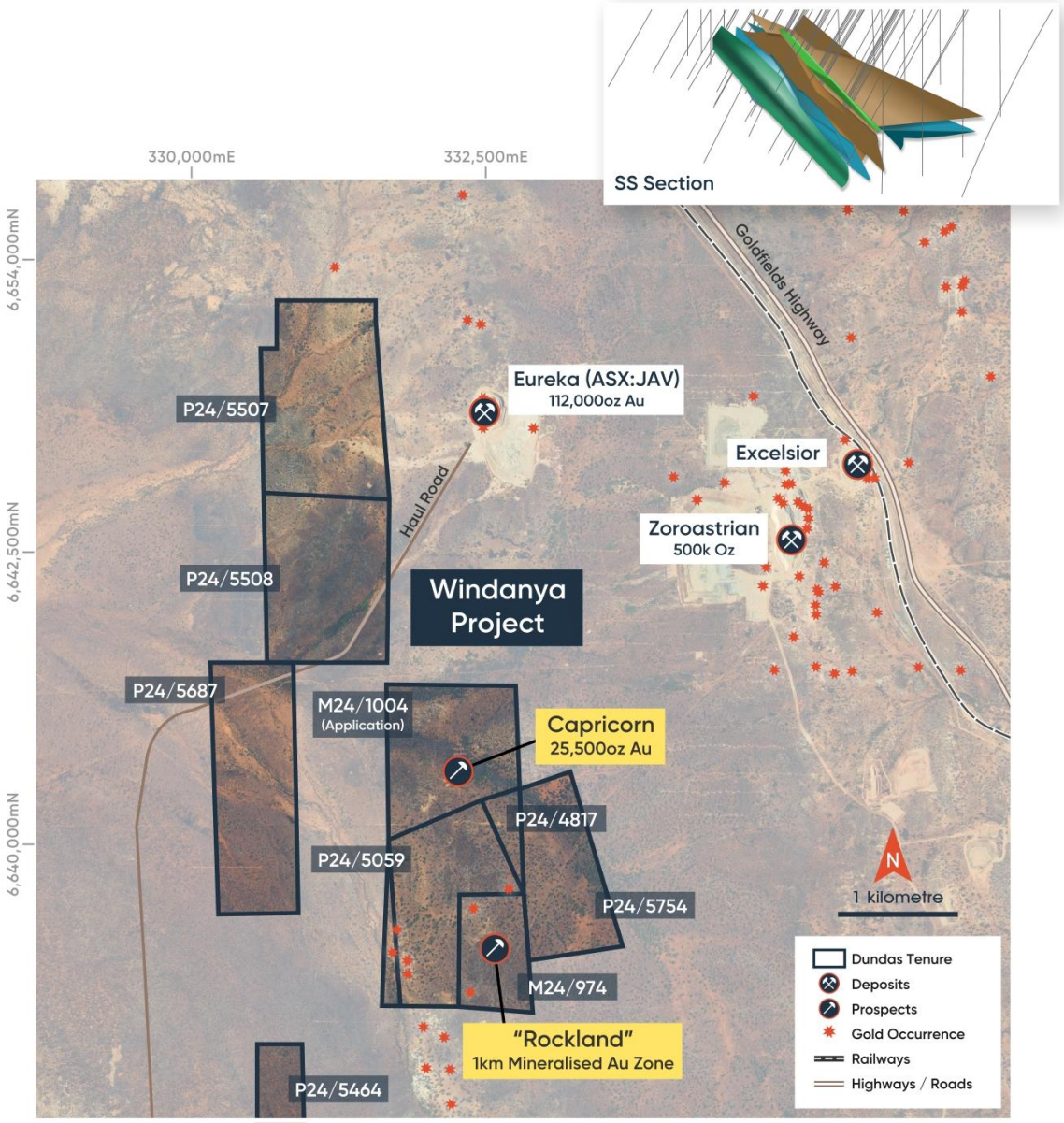
- Modelled intrusive unit – targeting a Gruyere intrusion hosted analogue
- First pass shallow air-core drilling identified gold anomalism
- Follow up RC and Diamond Drilling returned encouraging results over 2km strike
- Targeting large scale gold deposits
- Prospects advanced through direct drilling by previous explorers and open to further exploration

Refer to Appendix I for further information

2. Kalgoorlie - Three Advanced Gold Prospects

- **Capricorn - Resource**
- **Baden Powell - Resource**
- **Rockland - Discovery**

Capricorn



- **Mineralisation:** Multiple Loads 2m – 4m thick
- **Opportunity:** Not previously mined – discovery stage
- **Strike:** +250m
- **Resource:** 659,300t @ 1.2g/t (0.5g/t cut-off)*
- **Vertical limit of resource :** 135m
- **Open:** North, South and at depth
- **Access:** Proximal to the Goldfields Highway
- **Nearby Gold Deposits:** Eureka (JAV:ASX) 3km north along strike, Zoroastrian (GEN:ASX) and Rockland 1.5km southwest.
- **Previous gold drill results include** (ASX 6/2/2024)
  - *12m @ 3.6 g/t from 28m*
  - *5m @ 6.6 g/t from 43m*
  - *5m @ 6.2 g/t from 66m*
- Well positioned to potentially expand resources with further drilling and using higher gold prices.
- Targeting a platform to assess for production

*ASX 30/4/2025

Capricorn Cross Section

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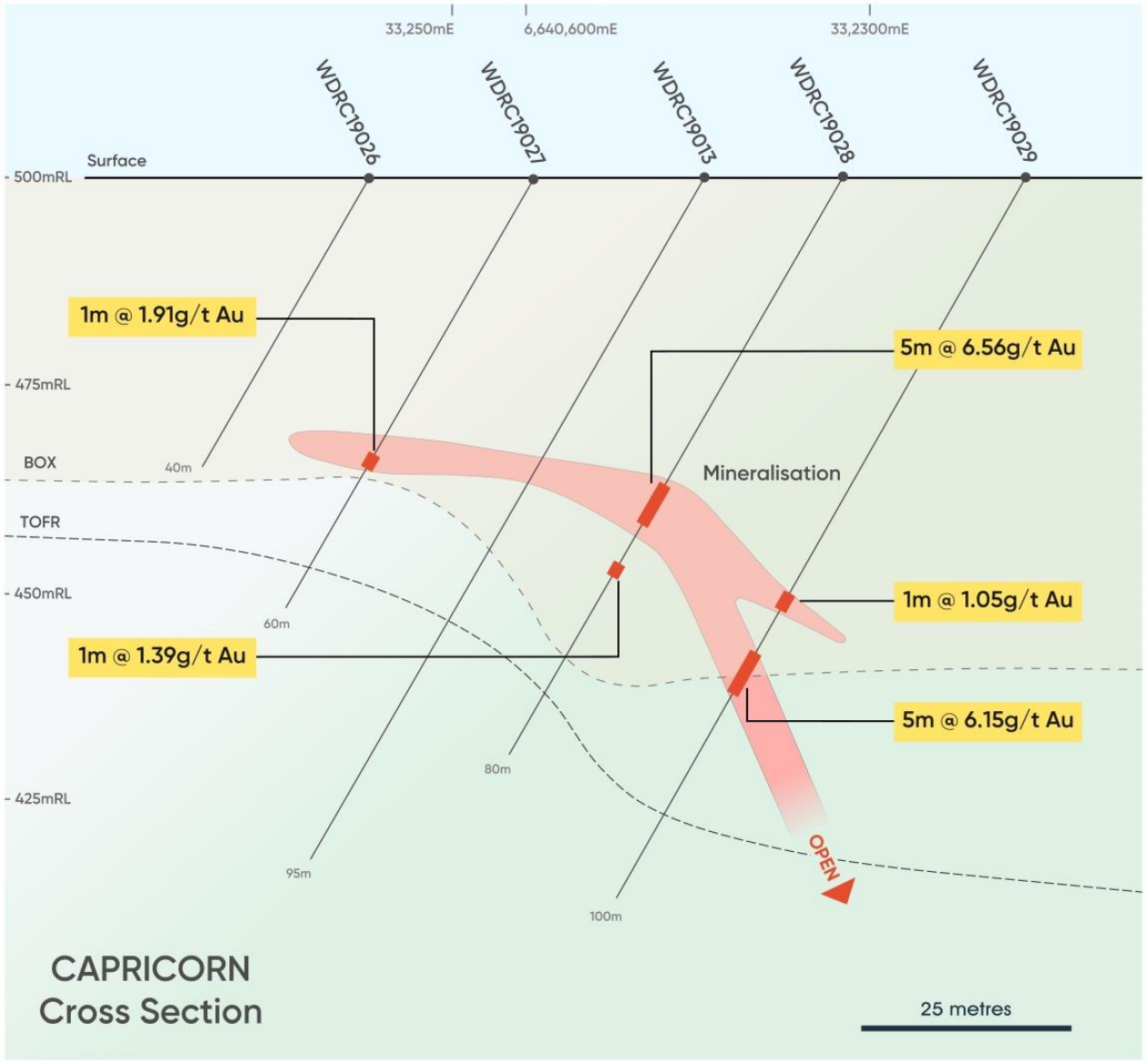
- Mineralisation across the Kalgoorlie suite remains open at depth
- Regional surface depletion down to approximately 30m, as shown in this cross section of the Capricorn project
- Assets recently discovered and not previously mined or minimal production
- Primary gold mineralisation at depth has not been adequately tested
- The North-South mineralisation trend broadly aligns Capricorn, Rocklands and Aquarius on a single structural corridor



Baden-Powell

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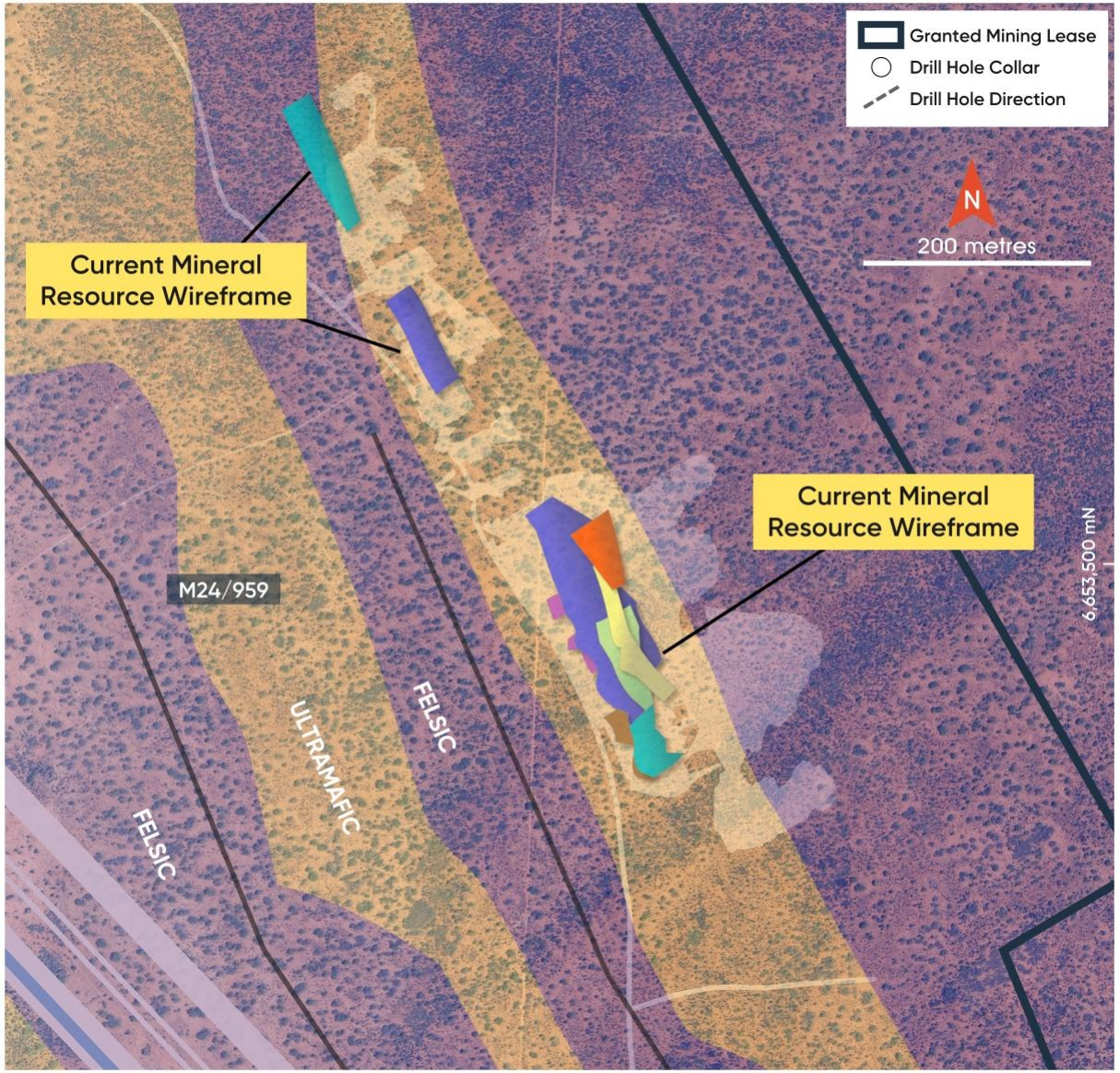
- **Mineralisation:** Sub vertical loads
- **Resource:** 595,300t @ 1.2g/t (0.5g/t cut-off)*
- **Vertical Limit:** Majority of resource within 100m of surface
- **Open:** North and South, and at depth
- **Access: <1km** from Goldfields Highway
- **Milling:** ~30km from Paddington and multiple other gold processing plants
- **Tenure:** Granted ML, no associated royalties
- **Well positioned to expand with further drilling, review for resource re-evaluation using higher gold prices and assess for production options**
- **Previous gold drill results**(ASX 13/2/2025) **include:**
  - 8m @ 2.8 g/t from 76m
  - 3m @ 5.7 g/t from 12m
  - 9m @ 4.0 g/t from 18m



*ASX 30/4/2025

Numerous Priority Exploration Targets

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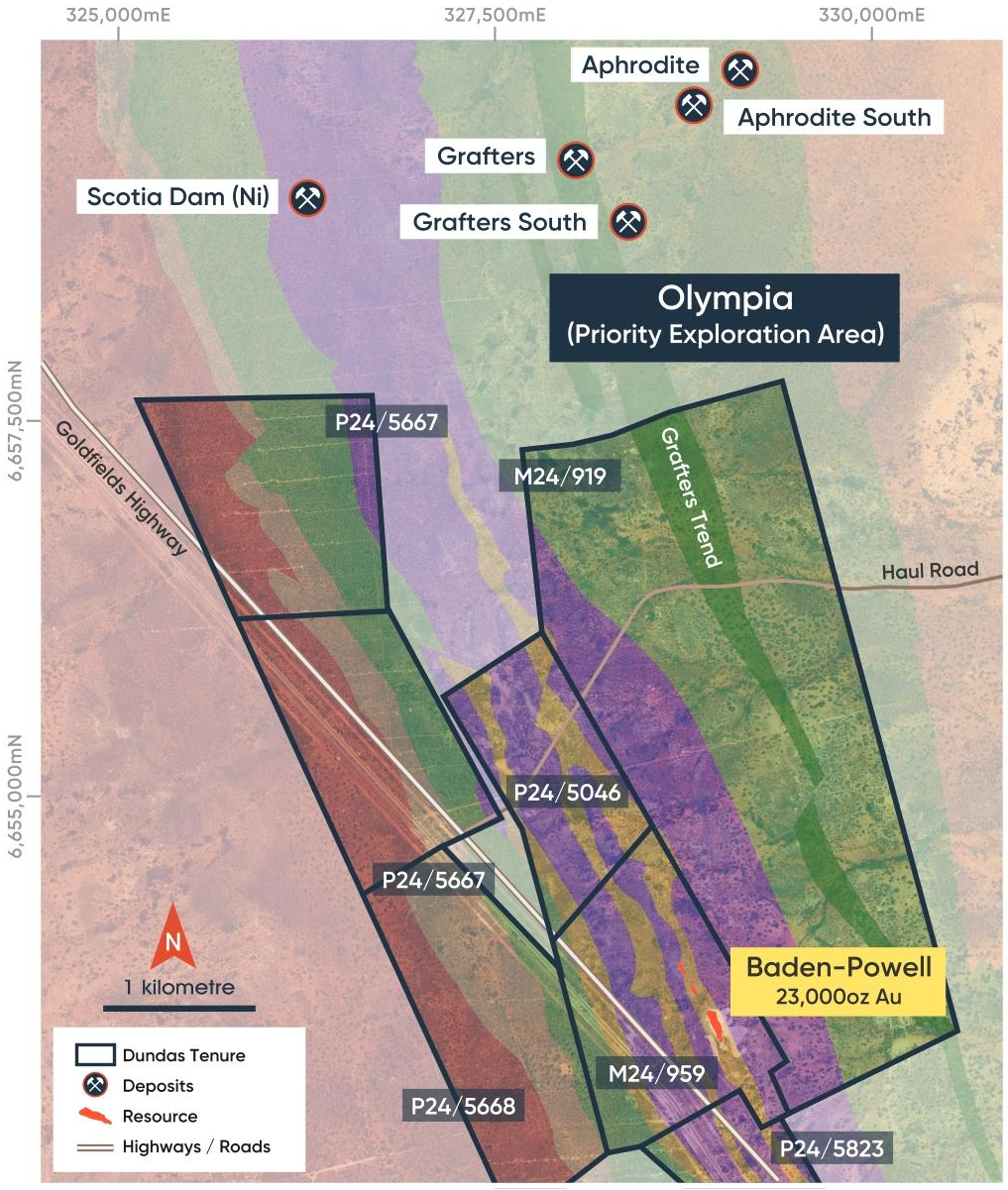
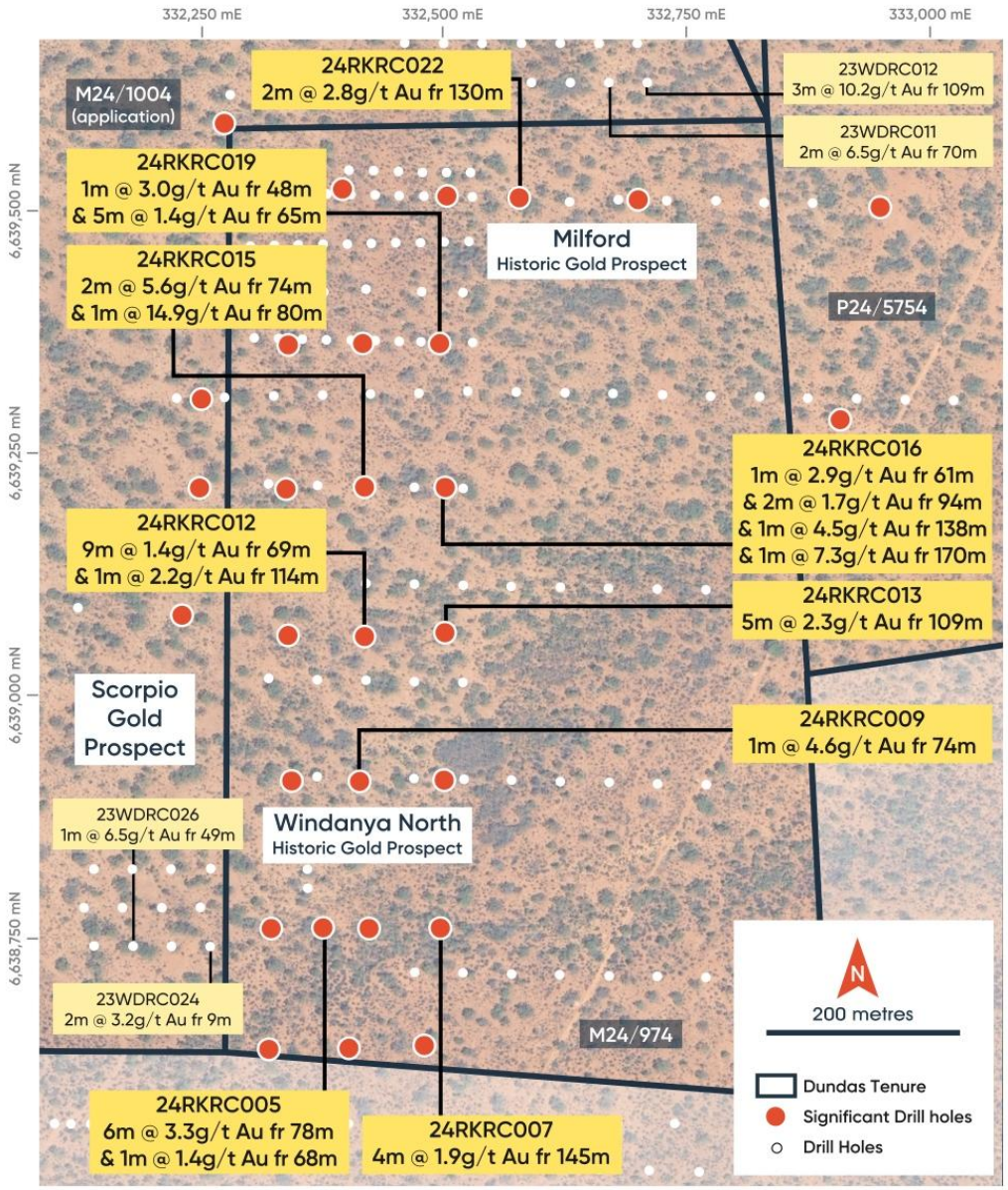


- **Located south of Aphrodite** (>1.3m Oz Au – Genesis Minerals), **southern extension of prospective greenstone / basalt contact**
- **Strong north-south soil & auger gold anomalies,** many of which remain untested, ie. Olympia Prospect
- **Mostly shallow air-core / RAB** (~50m – 70m) – proven to be deeply weathered with depletion modelled up to 100m deep (similar to Aphrodite)
- **Olympia is a high priority target that likely displays depletion rendering much past shallow exploration ineffective**

Rockland – a New Discovery



1km Mineralised Gold Trend – barely tested

- Gold mineralisation open at depth
- Impressive gold grades (ASX 21/1/2025) from first-pass Dundas drilling including:
- 6m @ 3.3g/t Au from 78m
- 5m @ 2.3g/t Au from 109m
- 2m @ 5.6g/t Au from 74m
- Mineralisation extends north into the Aquarius prospect? (3m @10.2 g/t gold from 109m) (ASX 6/2/2024)
- Granted Mining Lease and no prior modern mining – this reduces strip ratios and potentially enhances economics.
- No resources calculated

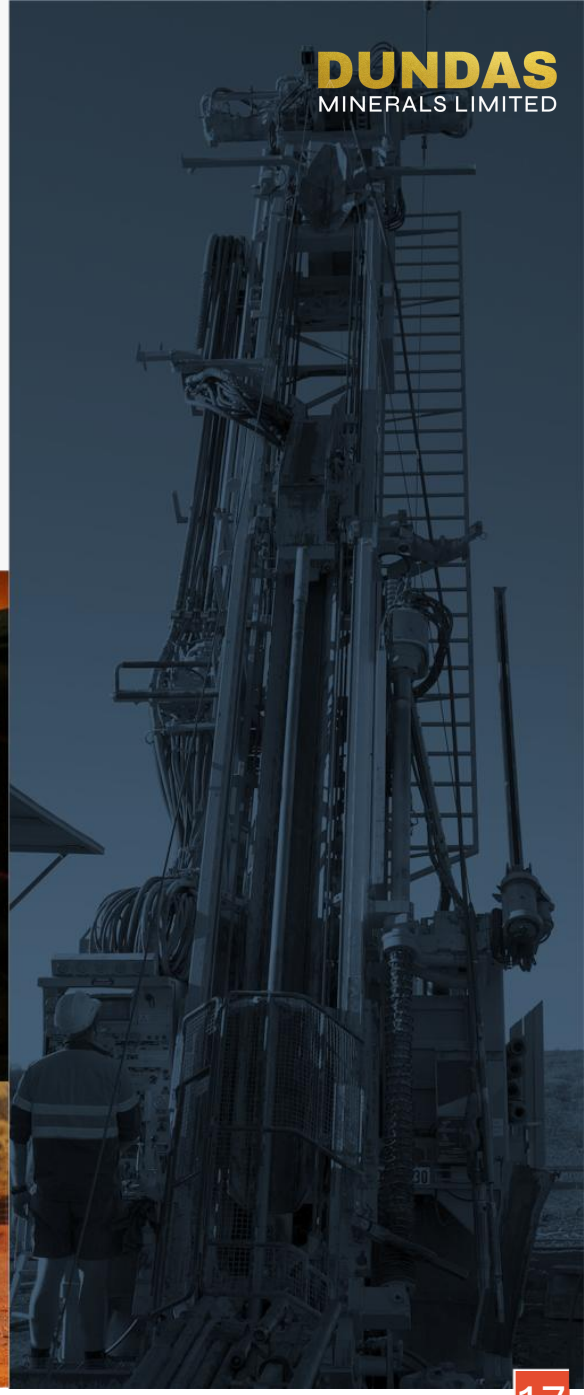
Next Steps at Rockland
Drilling planned March 2026

- Rockland is emerging as part of a larger combined system with >1km Au trend at Rockland (granted M24/974)
- Mineralisation open along strike and at depth
- Down-dip potential across the 'Rockland' for maiden resource potential targeted
- High-grade primary gold intercepts include*:
  - *6m @ 3g/t Au from 78m*
  - *9m @ 4g/t Au from 69m*
  - *5m @ 4g/t Au from 65m*

** (ASX 21/1/2025)*

Company Strategy

- Targeting district-scale discoveries in the frontier Romano (Yamarna region).
- Consolidating shallow gold resources in the Kalgoorlie district.
  - The Kalgoorlie Projects are well positioned with supporting infrastructure and warrant further exploration and development studies
    - *Capricorn Gold Resource – previously unmined, open ended and shallow*
    - *Baden-Powell Resource – practically unmined (very minor prospector pit), open ended and shallow*
    - *Rockland Gold Project – previously unmined, open ended and shallow. No resource yet but significant strike is highly encouraging*
- Advancing near-surface deposits for contract mining.



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Leveraged WA Gold Focussed Gold Explorer Targeting Production Transition

Thank You

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Project	Material	Inferred Tonnes	Au g/t	Oz Au
Baden-Powell	Oxide	75,000	1.19	2,900
	Transition	61,000	1.04	2,000
	Fresh	459,500	1.22	18,000
	Total	595,000	1.2	**23,000**
Capricorn	Oxide	313,100	1.23	12,400
	Transition	138,800	1.24	5,500
	Fresh	207,400	1.13	7,500
	Total	659,300	1.2	**25,500**

Tonnages are dry metric tonnes. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Mineral Resource Estimates
Baden-Powell and Capricorn Gold Projects reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off
The above Mineral Resource Estimates comprise Inferred Mineral Resources, which are unable to have economic considerations applied to them, nor is there certainty that further sampling will enable them to be converted to Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources.
Please refer to the Competent Persons Statement pursuant to these Mineral Resource Estimations for additional information.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Gerry Well project and historic drill holes is based on information compiled by **Jonathan Downes (B.Sc.) (Geology), MAIG**, an employee of **Dundas Minerals Limited**. Mr Downes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Downes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. The information included in this report also relates to some information based on historic Exploration Results Mr Downes has not independently verified the historical assay data but considers the information suitable for inclusion to illustrate prospectivity. Mr Downes holds securities in the Company.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Baden-Powell and Capricorn Gold Mineral Resources is extracted from and was originally reported in the ASX Announcement titled "Gold Resources Increase to 1.24m oz" published on 28 September 2022 by Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HRZ). And, in its report titled "Group Minerals Resources Statement - Amended" published on 1 August 2024, HRZ confirmed (page 24) that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates published in the 28 September 2022 announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. A copy of both announcements are available to view on the HRZ web site: www.horizonminerals.com.au. Furthermore, the Mineral Resources estimates for the Capricorn and Baden-Powell projects were undertaken by Mr Stephen Godfrey, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, who has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 'JORC Code 2012'. Mr Godfrey is a full time employee of HRZ and has consented to Dundas Minerals Limited reporting details of the Baden-Powell and Capricorn gold Minerals Resource Estimates in the form and context as set out in Appendix 1. The relationship between the Company and HRZ: Dundas Minerals has an option (expiring 9 month following the grant of Mining Lease application M 24/1004) to acquire an 85% Joint Venture Interest in various mineral tenements from HRZ, including tenements within which the Capricorn and Baden-Powell projects and gold deposits sit; for complete details refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 30 August 2023.

Appendix I

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Table of drill hole collars from the Romano Project (Slides 8 & 9)

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
17SRAC022	562393	6902983	68	413	-60	270	64	68	4	0.0262
18CWAC0920	551896	6922319	40	434	-60	273	21	32	12	3.31
						including	20	24	4	9.53
18CWAC0944	551853	6921518	90	442	-60	270	76	80	4	0.24
18CWAC1059	551543	6923126	31	442	-60	270	16	20	4	0.31
18CWDD0028	551946	6922320	199.4	433	-60	270	114.00	114.70	1.70	3.29
18SRDD0012	561755	6904197	300.1	413	-60	70	128.08	129.00	0.92	2.25
18SRRC001	561803	6904210	160	413	-61	72	92	94	2	3.92
						including	92	93	1	7.01
18SRRC002	562080	6903750	178	413	-60	72	27	29	2	1.30
18SRRC004	562375	6902974	220	414	-61	71	114	115	1	0.82

All drilling was completed by Gold Road Resources

Appendix I JORC Table 1 for the Romano Project

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Section 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	· *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out using a combination of Reverse Circulation (RC), diamond drilling (DDH) and aircore (AC) from the following projects and targets: DDH: Drill core is logged geologically and marked up for assay at approximate 0.20-1.00 m intervals based on geological observations. Drill core is cut in half by a diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay analysis. RC: Samples were collected as drilling chips from the RC rig using a cyclone collection unit and directed through a static cone splitter to create a 2-3 kg sample for assay. Samples were taken as individual metre samples. AC: Composite chip samples collected with a scoop from sample piles were used to derive samples for aircore programmes.
	· *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	DDH: Diamond drilling was completed using a HQ3 or NQ2 drilling bit for all holes. Core is cut in half for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. RC: holes were drilled with a 5.5 inch face-sampling bit, 1 m samples collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, to form a 2-3 kg sample. For all samples the entire 1m sample was sent to the laboratory for analysis. AC: 1 m AC samples were collected and composited to 4 m to produce a bulk 2 to 3 kg sample. Samples were dried, and fully pulverised at the laboratory to -75 um and split to produce a nominal 200 g sub sample of which 10 g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion. This is deemed acceptable and industry standard for detection of low level gold anomalism in weathered terranes. The samples assayed in the AC programme were analysed using an MS finish with a 1 ppb detection limit. For all AC programme holes the final metre of each hole (end-of-hole) is collected as a single metre sample. The end-of-hole sample is assayed for gold as described above and is additionally assayed for a suite of 60 different accessory elements (multi-element) using the Intertek 4A/OM20 routine which uses a 4 acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which provides the best detection limit.
	· *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* · *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All RC and DDH samples were dried and fully pulverised at the lab to -75 um, to produce a 50 g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. All pulps from the samples were also analysed by the laboratory using a desk mounted Portable XRF machine to provide a 30 element suite of XRF assays.

Drilling techniques	· *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	DDH: Diamond drilling rigs operated by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd collected the diamond core as HQ3 (61.1 mm) and NQ2 (45.1 mm) size for sampling and assay. All suitably competent drill core (100%) is oriented using Reflex orientation tools, with core initially cleaned and pieced together at the drill site, and fully orientated by GOR field staff at the Yamarna Exploration facility. RC: RC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Ranger Drilling, were used to collect the RC samples. The face-sampling RC bit has a diameter of 5.5 inches (140 mm). AC: AC drilling rigs, owned and operated by Ranger Drilling, were used to collect the AC samples. The AC bit has a diameter of 3.5 inch (78 mm) and collects samples through an inner tube.
Drill sample recovery	· *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	DDH: All diamond core collected is dry. Driller's measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using 3 and 6 metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every 3 metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Almost 100% recoveries were achieved. RC: The majority of RC samples were dry. Drilling operators' ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Wet or damp samples are recorded in the database. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. All mineralised samples were dry. AC: The AC rig collects samples through an inner tube reducing hole sample contamination and improving sample recovery.
	· *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	DDH: Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. RC: Face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and static cone splitter, the rejects deposited in a plastic bag and a 2 to 3 kg lab collected, to enable a full sample pulverisation. AC: One-metre drill samples were channelled through a cyclone and then collected in a plastic bucket, and deposited on the ground in rows of 10 samples per row (10m).
	· *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.*	DDH: No sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. RC: No significant sample bias or material loss was observed to have taken place during drilling activities. AC: The entire sample is collected to minimal loss of material is reported. Samples reported with significant assays were all recorded as being dry, with no water or visible contamination.

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.*	All chips and drill core were geologically logged by Gold Road geologists, using the Gold Road logging scheme. Detail of logging was sufficient for mineral resource estimation and technical studies. Logging of DDH core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry and wet. Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Logging of AC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All final end of hole samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. Remaining samples are left in the field in sequential numbered piles for future reference. All of the chip piles are photographed in the field and kept in digital photographic archives. Portable XRF (pXRF) measurements are taken at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth for all of the RC and diamond samples to assist with mineralogical and lithological determination. All holes were logged in full.
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.*	Core samples were cut in half using an automated Corewise diamond saw. Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining half core samples stored in the core trays. RC: 1 m drill samples are channelled through a static cone-splitter, installed directly below a rig mounted cyclone, and an average 2-3 kg sample is collected in a numbered calico bag, and positioned on top of the plastic bag. >95% of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded. AC: 1m drill samples were laid out onto the ground in 10 m rows, and 4 m composite samples, amounting to 2-3 kg, were collected using a metal scoop, into pre-numbered calico bags. The majority of samples were dry, and whether wet or dry is recorded. Samples (DDH, RC and AC) were prepared at the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200 g retained. A nominal 50 g was used for the Fire Assay analysis, and 10 g was analysed using aqua-regia digestion (AC). The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample. DDH: No duplicates were collected for diamond holes. RC: A duplicate field sample is taken from the cone splitter at a rate of approximately 1 in 60 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed. AC: At the laboratory 5-10% Repeats and Lab Check samples are analysed per assay batch. No field duplicates are collected. RC: 1 m samples are split on the rig using a static cone-splitter, mounted directly under the cyclone. Samples are collected to weigh between 2 to 3 kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the expected particle size

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.*	DDH and RC: Samples were analysed at the Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used was a 50 g Fire Assay with ICP finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the material intercepted. AC: Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratory in Perth. The analytical method used for gold was a 10g Aqua Regia digestion with MS finish for gold only, which is considered to be appropriate for the material and mineralisation. The method gives a near total digestion of the regolith intercepted in AC drilling.
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)* · *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Significant intercepts have been verified by Dundas geologists No twinned holes Data was logged into LogChief
Location of data points	· *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* · *Specification of the grid system used.* · *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 51. RC and DDH RL's are surveyed by a Qualified Surveyor using DGPS. RL's are allocated to the AC drill hole collars using detailed DTM's generated during aeromagnetic surveys in 2011. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1 to 2 m in elevation. Over the central area of the leases a Lidar survey flown in 2015 provides accurate elevation to better than 0.01 to 0.02 metres.

Data spacing and distribution	· *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* · *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* · *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	No mineral resource has been estimated. No sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	· *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* · *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Braham: The orientation of the drill holes (70 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (340 degrees). All holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the East (70). Bloodwood: The orientation of the drill holes (270 degrees azimuth) is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology (340 degrees). All holes are drilled -60 degrees angled to the West (270). Bedrock drill testing is considered to have been approximately perpendicular to strike and dip of mineralisation. The true width is not known at this stage, with the exception of mineralisation at Argos and Montagne, where mineralised shears are approximately 5-10 m in thickness. Aircore traverses are oriented approximately perpendicular to known regional strike, however aircore drilling is designed to detect regional mineralisation and not for definition purposes.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Pre-numbered calico sample bags were collected in plastic bags (five calico bags per single plastic bag), sealed, and transported by company transport to the Intertek Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Pulps were despatched by Intertek to their laboratory in Perth for assaying.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· An internal audit was conducted by Dundas geologists upon acquisiton of the project

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.*	Bloodwood (E38/4002) and Brahman (E38/4000) are both pending tenements, 100% owned by Cazaly Resources Limited. Dundas Minerals Limited has entered into an agreement with Cazaly in December 2025 under which Dundas may earn an 80% interest in the Romano Project tenements.
	· *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Company is not aware of any impediments to the licences being granted
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Drilling has previously been conducted by Gold Road
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Romano Project tenements encompass part of the Yamarna Terrane. Yamarna Terrane is host to the Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belts, the eastern-most identified Greenstone Belts of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The western margin of the terrane is marked by the north-west to south-east trending Yamarna Shear Zone. This shear zone also forms the western boundary of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt, which varies in thickness from 3 to 30 km. Approximately 25km to the east of the Yamarna Shear Zone is the Dorothy Hills Greenstone Belt, which strikes in a north-west to south-east orientation for approximately 90 km, and varies in thickness from 3 to 15 km. The sequence of the Yamarna Greenstone Belt is in faulted contact with plutonic igneous rocks of similar age, including quartz diorites, granites, and quartz migmatites. The sequence is partially covered by Permian age glacial sediments of the Paterson Formation. Mineralisation along the Yamarna and Dorothy Hills Shear zones is commonly characterised by broad zones of disseminated and vein-hosted gold associated with quartz-carbonate ± sulphide alteration. Gold is closely associated with pyrite and minor arsenopyrite within zones of intense sericite–carbonate alteration developed along major shear zones and brittle-ductile deformation corridors.

Drill hole Information	· *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* · *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.*	Refer to Appendix I
Data aggregation methods	· *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* · *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in* · *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Results have been length weighted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* · *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* · *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').*	The down hole intercepts reported are interpreted to be close to true width.
Diagrams	· *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Slide 8 & 9

Balanced reporting	· *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All intercepts >0.5 g/t Au have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	· *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, ground water, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other recent exploration data to report.
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* · *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further drilling is planned to follow up the significant intercepts reported here.