

High-grade results extend Top Camp gold discovery

Plus, strong rock chip assays highlight potential of Pilbara iron projects

Top Camp Diamond Drilling – Croydon Gold Project

- Diamond drilling has extended the known mineralisation down-dip and at depth below the RC-defined mineralisation. The results include:
 - **3.66m @ 13.6g/t Au** from 151.8m including **0.70m @ 67.2g/t Au** from 151.8m
 - **3.97m @ 5.11g/t Au** from 264.2m including **0.99m @ 20.0g/t Au** from 267.2m
- The results also confirm a second high-grade gold lode from surface to over 250m deep and are consistent with the interpreted north-plunging shoot geometry.
- RC drilling underway at Franks Patch testing recently released aircore results.

Rock Chip Sampling - Yarrie Iron Ore Project

- Strong results from rock chip sampling demonstrate potential for high-grade DSO mineralisation adjacent to BHP's Yarrie mine infrastructure.
- The results come from a broad area of the tenement including at the Kennedy Gap, Cabbage Tree, and DeGrey prospects.
- Twenty-two iron samples collected (26YARK001–023); 8 samples return >60% Fe, including:
 - 26YARK015: 67.91% Fe – DeGrey
 - 26YARK010: 66.58% Fe – Cabbage Tree
 - 26YARK002: 66.33% Fe – Kennedy Gap

Rock Chip Sampling - Yarraloola Iron Ore Project

- Follow-up program of 69 new samples extends coverage from the initial 35-sample program reported in July 2026.
- New results return iron grades of up to 58.3% confirming widespread CID-style iron mineralisation within the Darnells prospect area.
- LiDAR survey has been completed over the Darnells and Peter's Creek areas allowing for advanced targeting and evaluation of the CID potential.

CZR Resources Ltd (ASX: CZR) is pleased to announce the results of diamond drilling at the Top Camp Prospect within the Croydon Gold Project, and rock chip sampling results from its Yarrie and Yarraloola iron ore prospects in Western Australia.

Top Camp Diamond Drilling Results

Phase 1 diamond drilling at the Top Camp Prospect comprised four drill holes (26TCDD001–004) drilled during June-July and were designed to test depth extensions of the known gold system below and adjacent to the 2025-2026 RC-defined mineralisation. Results for 26TCDD004 were previously reported on 17 September 2026 (ASX: CZR) including **7.7m @ 2.09g/t Au** from 205.3m.

26TCDD002 returned the highest-grade results of the program, with **3.66m @ 13.6g/t Au** from 151.80m including **0.7m @ 67.2g/t Au** from 151.8m representing the best result from the Top Camp Prospect to date. This intercept lies within the main high-grade zone of mineralisation and displays strong carbonate-pyrite alteration proximal to breccia style veining. A second high-grade zone of **3.97m @ 5.11 g/t Au from 264.2m including 0.99m @ 20.0g/t Au** from 267.2m confirms multiple high-grade lodes exist within the deposit and at depth. This intercept is interpreted to potentially represent a higher grade down-dip extension of mineralisation intersected in historical RC drilling on the western flank of the prospect (Figure 1). 26TCDD003 tested below historical high grades zones on the interpreted northern shoot. A zone of significant quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining associated with strong pervasive carbonate alteration was intersected in the projected down-dip extension of the lode between 194.35m and 199m however assays results reported a minor intersection of 3.65m @ 0.54g/t from 194.35m. This result may lay beneath the north-plunging high-grade.

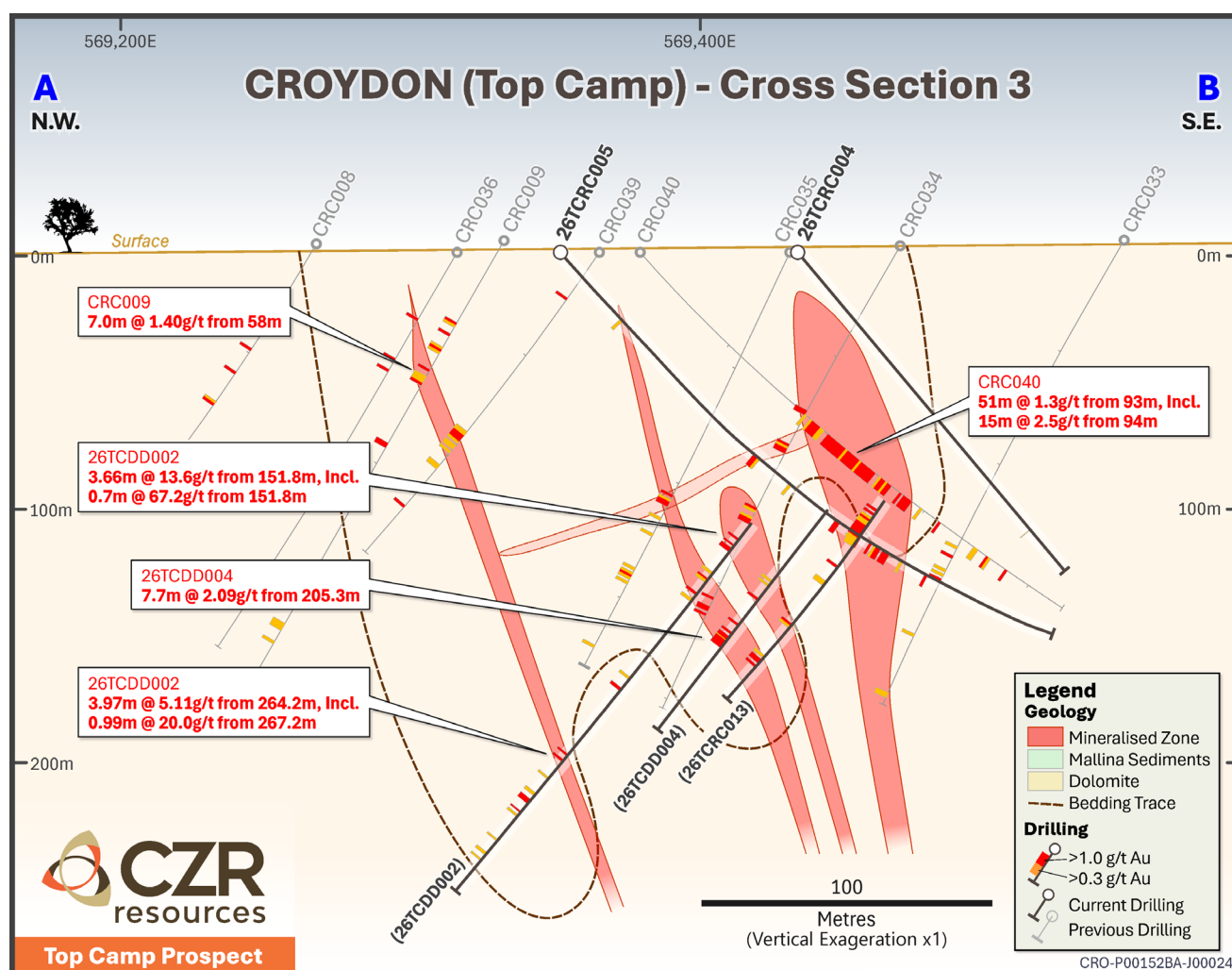


Figure 1. Cross section from the Top Camp deposit at Croydon.

26TCDD001 was designed to test the down plunge extension of the main shoot at Top Camp with a total depth of 368.7m. Although several zones of strong carbonate alteration were intersected, no significant gold mineralisation was returned from these intervals. The lack of quartz veining and brittle textures within these zones may indicate that this drillhole is outside the high-grade plunge which may be steeper than initially interpreted (Figure 2).

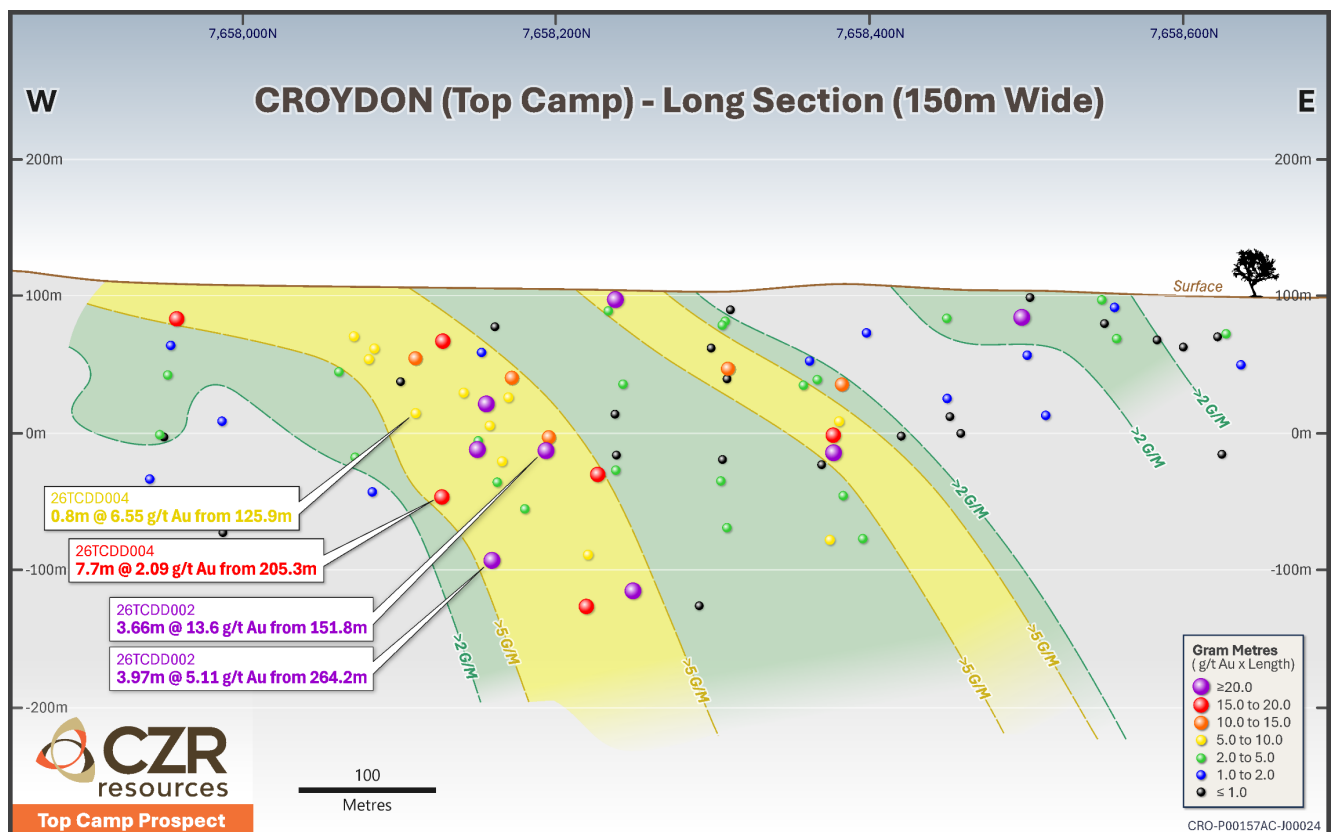


Figure 2. Projected Long section of the Top Camp Prospect showing 2026 diamond drill traces relative to historical RC drilling results. High-grade intercepts annotated. Note that multiple mineralised lodes are projected onto this single plane to represent grade distribution of the deposit. They do not represent a single continuous lode.

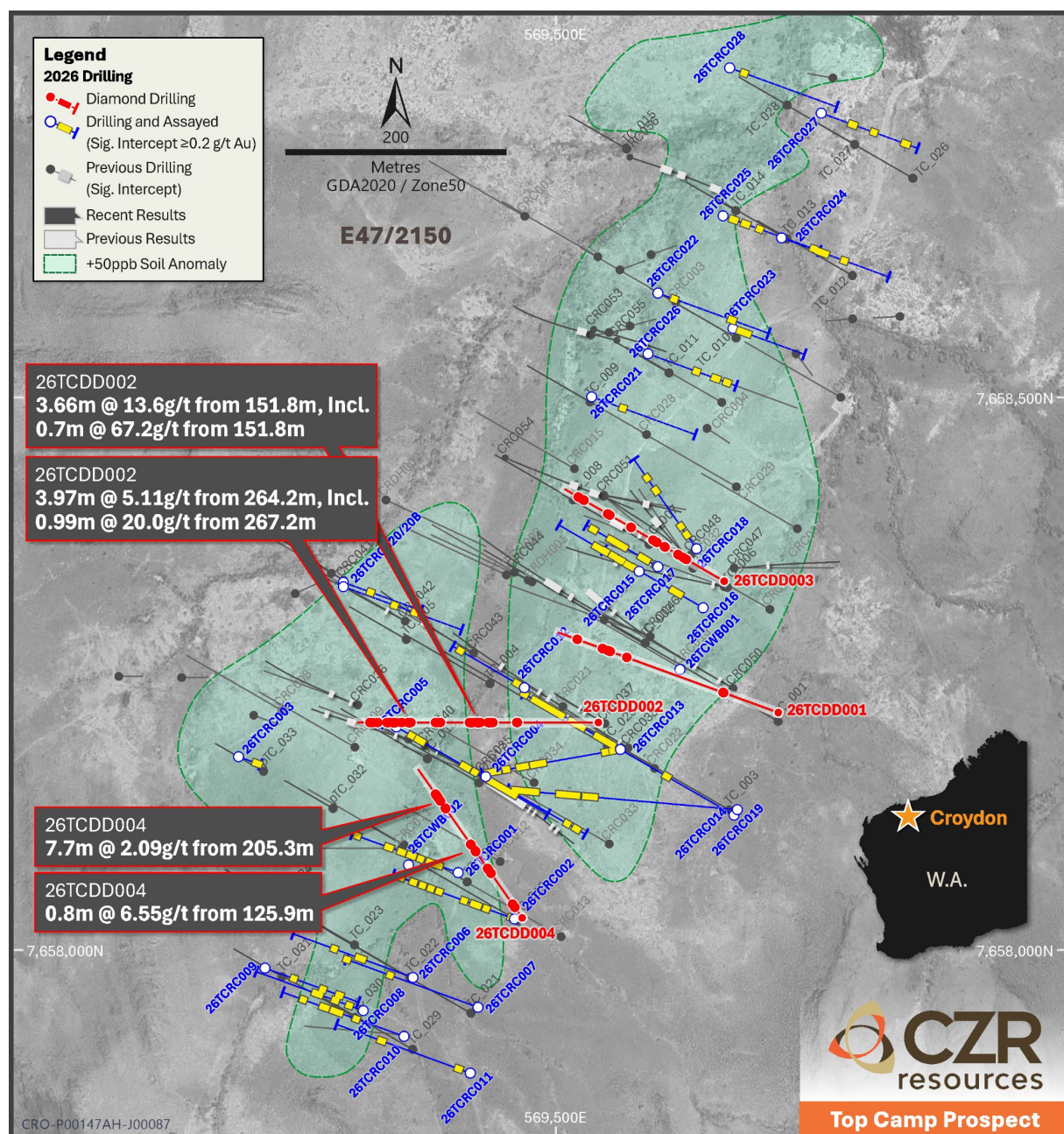


Figure 3. Top Camp collar plan showing 2026 diamond drill traces in red relative to the RC drilling grid.

Yarrie

CZR's Yarrie project hosts several historical iron ore prospects including Kennedy Gap, Cabbage Tree, and DeGrey adjacent to BHP's Yarrie operations. In August 2026, CZR completed a reconnaissance rock chip program comprising 32 samples (26YARK001–032). Of these, 22 samples targeted iron-bearing lithologies and were submitted for XRF whole-rock analysis; the balance (26YARK013, 26YARK024–032) targeted gold-anomalous structures mainly related to greenstone stratigraphy on E45/3728.

Results from the 22 iron-bearing samples confirm the presence of high-grade iron mineralisation at each of the three prospect areas.

The Kennedy Gap prospect lies on the northern boundary of BHP's Yarrie site, with mining operations extending right up to the tenement boundary. Field reconnaissance of this area indicates that high-

grade iron mineralisation extends north onto CZR'S tenement with rock chips 26YARK001–005 returning 62.6–66.3% Fe from outcropping black iron-rich and grey-blue hematite bearing samples. Previous drilling at the Kennedy Gap prospect has intersected high grade iron including 2m @ 62.6% Fe from 15m in YRE06DHRC-01 (see CZR Announcement dated 06/08/2014). The 2026 program of rock chipping has successfully extended the prospective target area beyond this drilling to approximately 800m x 350m in dimension. The company is currently evaluating drilling plans for this area and will commence heritage surveys once finalised.

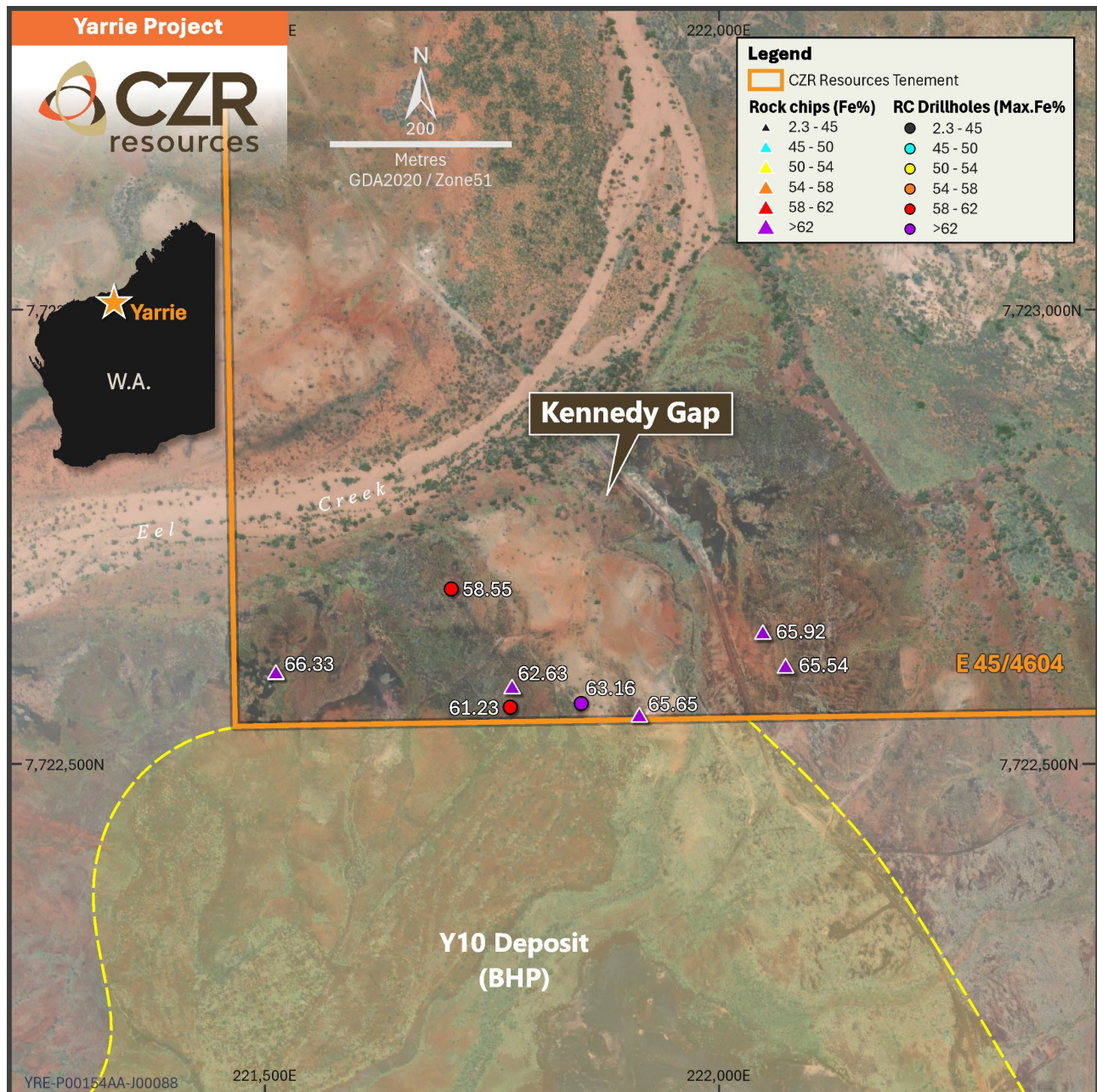


Figure 4. Rock chip sampling (triangles) results from the Kennedy Gap prospect, showing previous drilling results (circles) and proximity to Y10 deposit.

At the Cabbage Tree area (26YARK008–011), rock chipping returned up to 66.58% Fe (26YARK010) from around the historical drilling that has returned up to 14m @ 60.8% Fe from 94m (YRE06DHRC-11) and 19m @ 63% Fe from 67m (YRE06DHRC-12)(see CZR Announcement dated 06/08/2014). These drillholes are located on a topographic high with the deeper intercepts interpreted to project

to surface at the base of the slope (Figure 5). The 2026 rock chipping successfully identified high grade iron mineralisation on the flanks of the slope, with the base of the slope obscured by scree.

This deposit style is interpreted to be representative of the Y2 deposit mined by BHP at Yarrie where high grade iron mineralisation is present at the lower unconformable contact of the Banded Iron Formations (Figure 6). Further work will look at drill planning to target gravity highs at the base of the hill and strike extensions to the high-grade drill intercepts.

At the DeGrey prospect (26YARK014–023), the highest individual result (67.91% Fe) of the program was returned at 26YARK015. This was taken from a subcrop of blue grey hematite away from the base of the hill indicating a possible buried structural target zone. Unaltered BIF-style samples (26YARK017–20) returned 34.7–40.5% Fe, consistent with BIF-hosted iron mineralisation that has the potential to host higher-grade mineralisation under appropriate structural or supergene conditions. Further work will be undertaken to plan drill targets and plan heritage surveys.

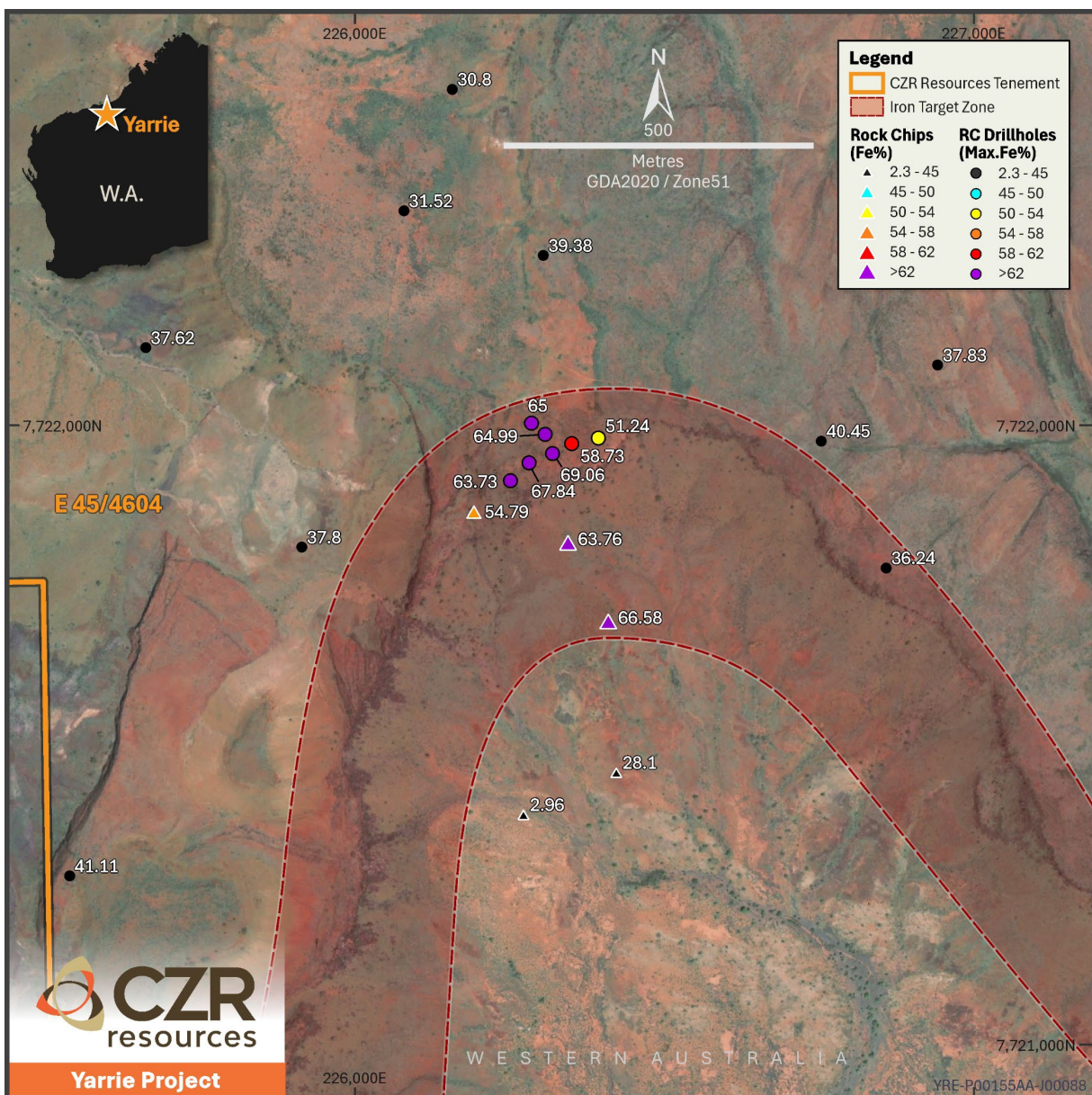


Figure 5. Rock chip results (triangles) from the Cabbage Tree prospect shown alongside previous drill results (circles).

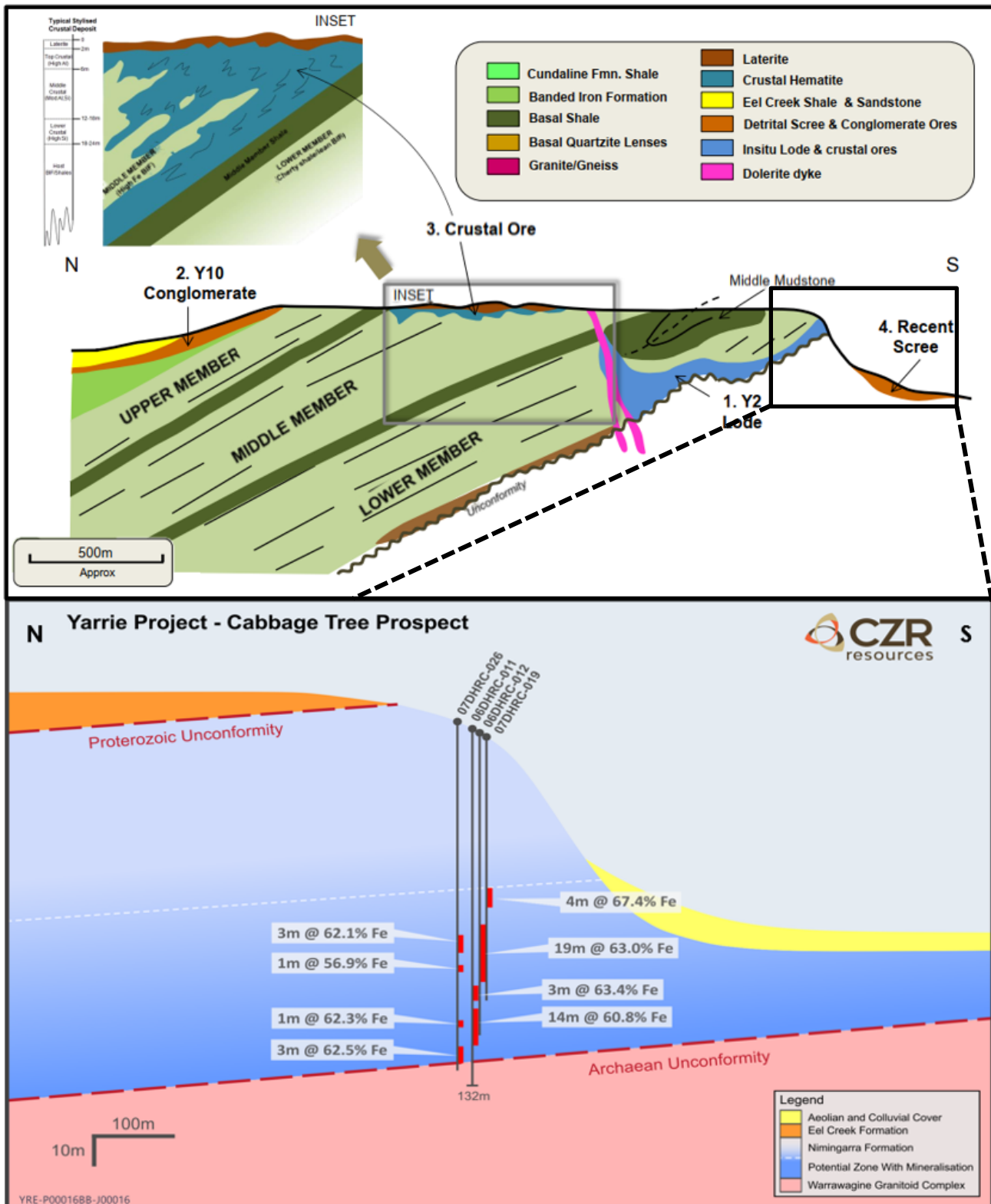


Figure 6. Schematic cross sections of BHP'S Yarrie deposits (Top) and CZR's Cabbage Tree prospect (bottom). Top image modified from GSWA Record 2000/4 'Archean Geology of the Muccan Region, East Pilbara Granite-Greenstone Terrane, Western Australia – a field guide'.

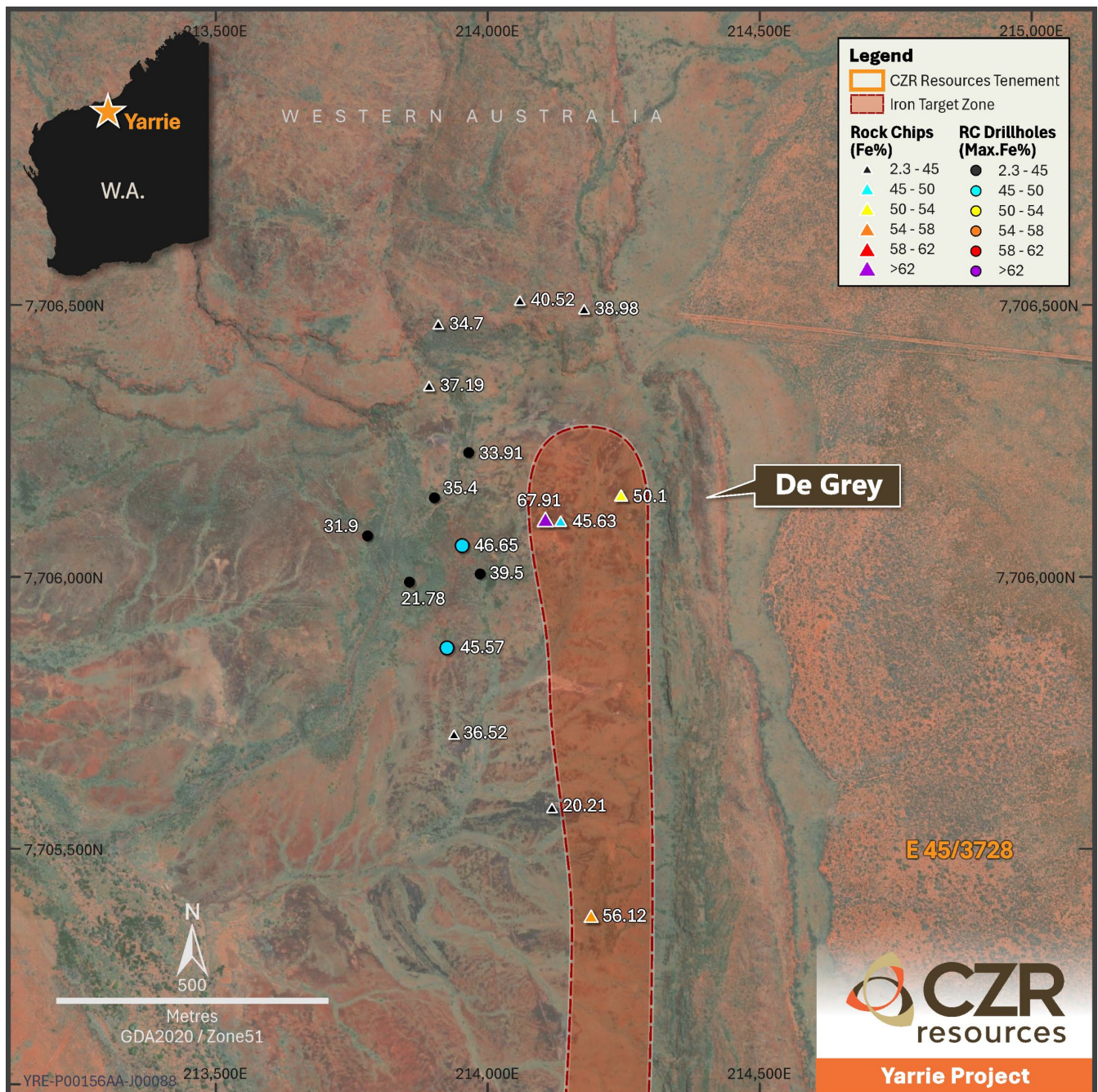


Figure 7. Rock chip results (triangles) from the De Grey prospect shown alongside previous drilling (circles) to the east of the target zone

Yarraloola Iron Ore Prospect – Rock Chip Sampling

CZR completed a rock chip program (26YLRK001–036) earlier in 2026 with results reported on 8th July 2026 that confirmed significant Channel Iron Deposit (CID) mineralisation from the Peter’s Creek and Darnells areas. The results from Darnell’s contained up to 56.67% Fe and were the first significant exploration results from this area.

A further 69 samples (26YLRK101–169) have been collected over the Darnells area, substantially extending the spatial coverage across this target. New results have returned Fe grades up to 58.3%

consistent with and reinforcing the earlier program. The best new results – 26YLRK143 (58.27% Fe), 26YLRK150 (57.71% Fe), and 26YLRK129 (56.10% Fe) – are associated with pisoidal hematite cores with vitreous goethite, fossil wood, and minor limonite overprint, textures that are characteristic of mature CID-style iron ore.

Combined with the July 2026 results, the total program comprising 104 samples now covers a substantial portion of the Yarraloola tenement. Combined with the recently completed LiDAR survey over these areas, priority targets based on tonnage, grade and access will be selected for further work. Heritage surveys will likely be completed in early 2027 to enable access for drilling of these targets. An area at Peter's Creek still requires field reconnaissance and the company will attempt to return to this area over the coming months.

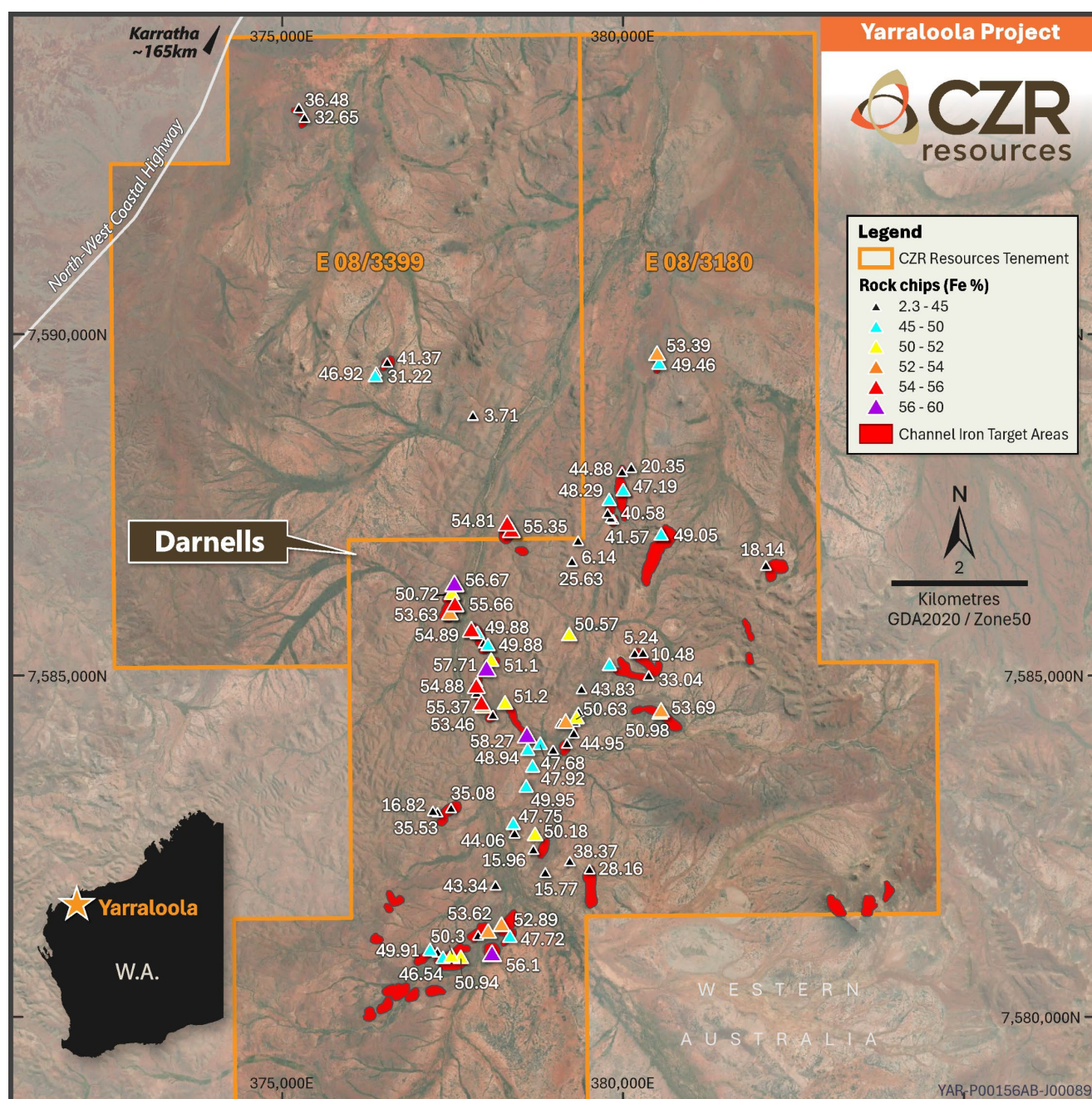


Figure 8. Rock chip sampling results from the Darnells area at Yarraloola.

Next Steps

RC drilling has recommenced at the Croydon project. This program is designed to follow-up on significant aircore results recently released at Franks Patch and Baskerville. Slim-line RC technique will be utilised to test beneath these intersections into the fresh rock and to identify primary mineralisation trends.

Planning is underway to complete heritage surveys for Yarraloola and Yarrie to facilitate drilling at the beginning of 2027.

Field reconnaissance and base line environmental surveys are planned for the Buddadoo project in Q4 to enable drill programs to commence.



Figure 9. RC drilling underway at the Franks Patch prospect.

About Croydon

The Croydon Gold Project, located in Western Australia's Pilbara region, comprises two principal tenure blocks - the Western Block and the Eastern Block, together covering approximately 40 km of highly prospective strike within the Mallina Basin (Figure 10). The project is strategically positioned approximately 50 km south-west of Northern Star Resources' now 13.2 Moz Hemi gold deposit, which was acquired through the \$5 billion merger with De Grey Mining (NST ASX Announcements: 2 December 2024 and 3 June 2026).

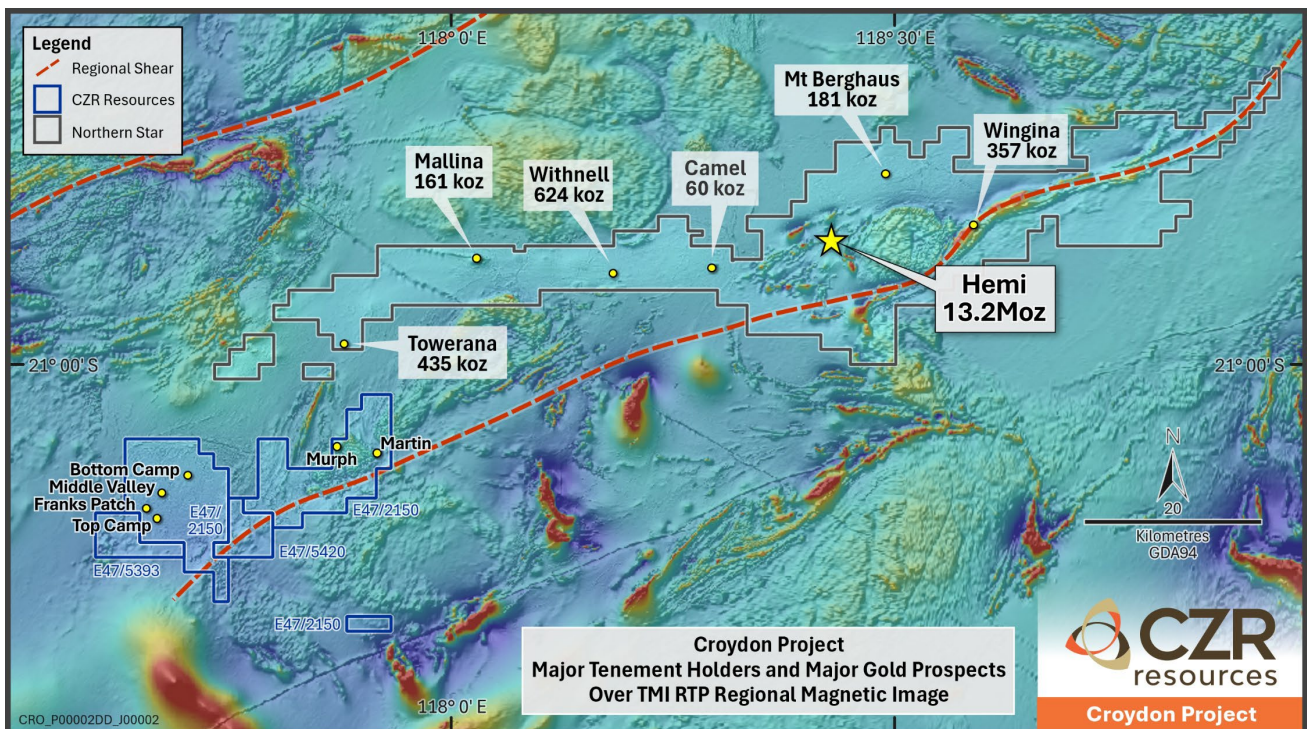


Figure 10. CZR's Croydon gold project and Northern Star's (De Grey Mining) Hemi Gold Project over regional magnetics. Aeromagnetic data is government sourced reduced-to-pole magnetics obtained from the Department of Mines Petroleum and Energy data centre. <https://dasc.dmirs.wa.gov.au/>

About Yarraloola

The Yarraloola Iron Ore Project is located 140km southwest of Karratha, and 100km east of Onslow. Yarraloola hosts two distinct types of iron-ore mineralisation: magnetite in the Ashburton prospect and channel iron-ore in the Peters Creek and Darnell prospects. The project sits strategically close to several iron-ore operations, infrastructure and port facilities.

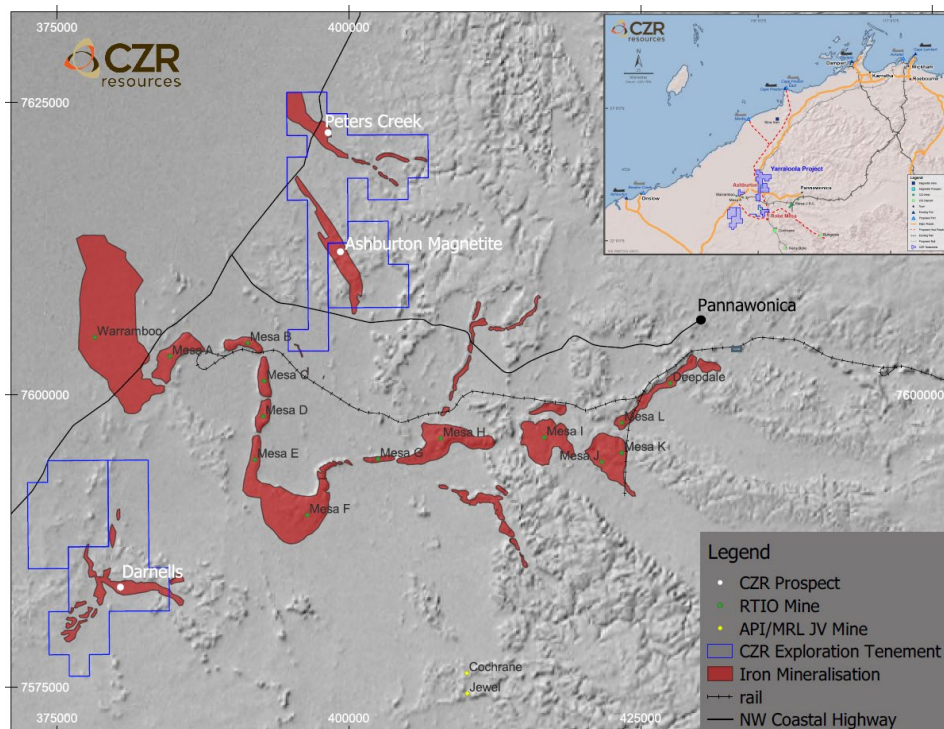


Figure 11. CZR's Yarraloola Project relative to known Iron ore mineralisation and projects.

About Yarrie

The Yarrie Project covers a total of 144 square kilometres, about 160 kilometres east of Port Hedland. Yarrie is serviced by bitumen and gravel roads, a natural gas pipeline between Pt Hedland and the Telfer copper-gold mine and a BHP-owned rail connection between Yarrie mining area and Port Hedland. The Yarrie tenements are held for their potential to host high-grade (+62% Fe) iron-ore and have historical high-grade RC drill intercepts in the Cabbage Tree and Kennedy Gap prospects (CZR release to ASX; 6 August 2014).

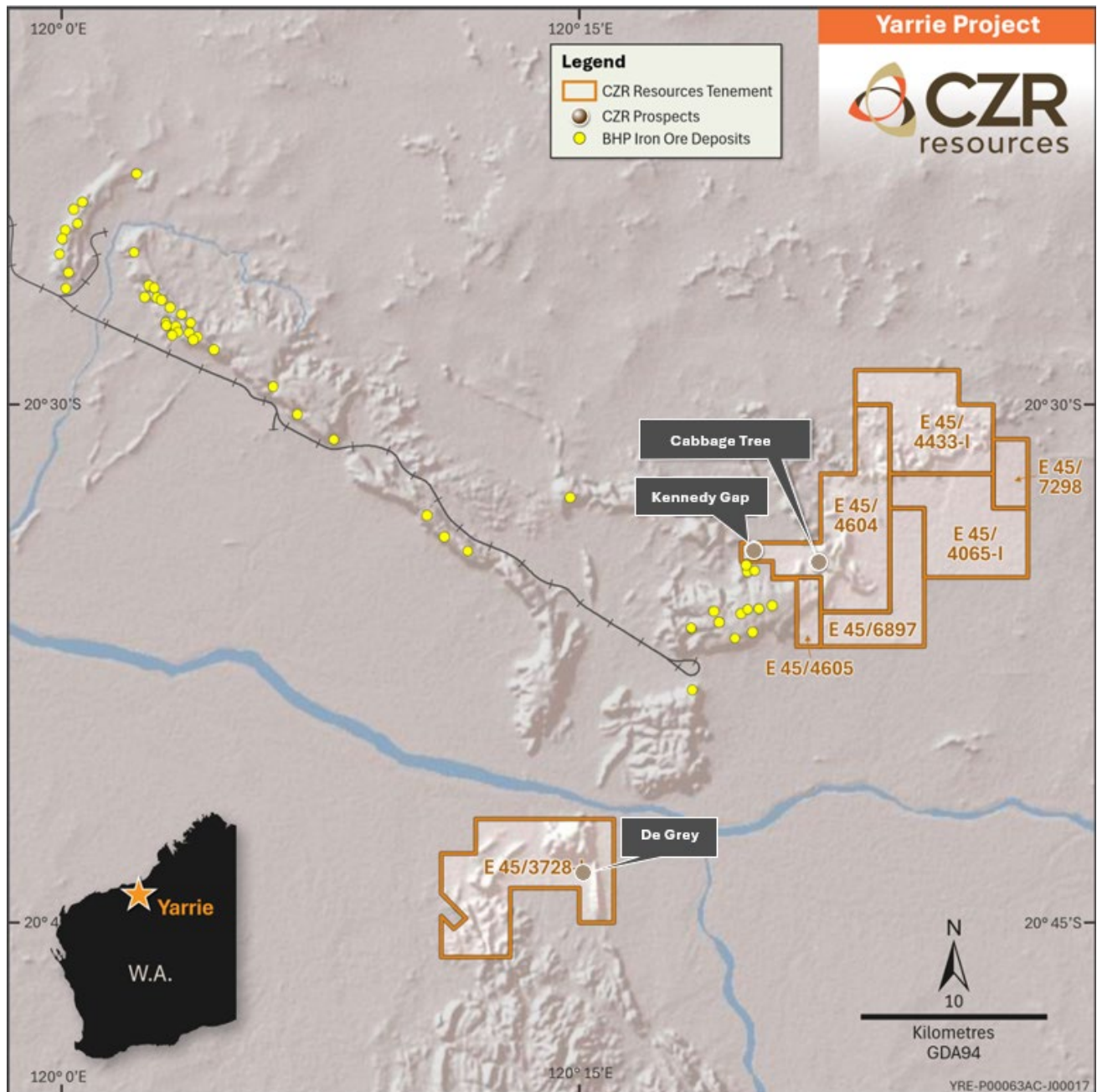


Figure 12. CZR's Yarrie Project and prospects in relation to BHP's Yarrie and Shay Gap deposits.

Table 1. Top Camp Prospect, Croydon Gold Project – Significant Diamond Drill Intercepts (0.3 g/t Au Cutoff)

Hole ID	From(m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
26TCDD001	91.60	92.80	1.20	1.30	
26TCDD001	254.45	254.70	0.25	0.70	
26TCDD001	282.40	286.30	3.90	0.31	
26TCDD001	294.65	295.65	1	0.62	
26TCDD001	337.60	338.05	0.45	0.31	
26TCDD002	114	115.05	1.05	0.48	
26TCDD002	148.60	149.45	0.85	0.64	
26TCDD002	151.80	155.46	3.66	13.60	
including	151.80	151.8	0.70	67.20	
26TCDD002	166.40	171.67	5.27	0.27	
26TCDD002	177.15	181.76	4.61	0.83	
26TCDD002	222.64	223.54	0.90	0.30	
26TCDD002	228.40	229.65	1.25	0.63	
26TCDD002	264.23	268.20	3.97	5.11	
including	267.21	268.20	0.99	19.95	
26TCDD002	277	277.73	0.73	0.37	
26TCDD002	285.60	291.10	5.50	0.35	
26TCDD002	295.46	298.18	2.72	0.82	
26TCDD002	310.87	311.45	0.58	0.31	

26TCDD002	318	319.07	1.07	0.30	
26TCDD002	321.47	322.10	0.63	0.31	
26TCDD003	64	65	1	0.37	
26TCDD003	69	70	1	0.35	
26TCDD003	77.80	78.70	0.90	0.73	
26TCDD003	100.50	101.50	1	0.38	
26TCDD003	114.15	115.60	1.45	1.06	
26TCDD003	120.40	121	0.60	0.37	
26TCDD003	157.80	158.70	0.90	0.53	
26TCDD003	194.35	198	3.65	0.54	
26TCDD003	238	239.80	1.80	0.42	
26TCDD003	247	248	1	0.66	

* All widths are downhole. True widths estimated at 70–90% of downhole widths. Max 2 consecutive internal waste samples permitted in composites.

Table 2. Top Camp Prospect, Croydon Gold Project – Diamond Drill Hole Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)
26TCDD001	569701	7658213	107	290	-55	368.7
26TCDD002	569538	7658204	108	270	-50	338.7
26TCDD003	569652	7658332	110	300	-52	269.8
26TCDD004	569469	7658027	112	325	-50	254.5

Note: Coordinates in GDA2020 Zone 50. RL = reduced level (elevation). EOH = end of hole. Dip in degrees from horizontal (negative = below horizontal). Azimuth magnetic.

Table 3. Yarrie Project – Rock Chip Sampling Results (26YARK001–032)

Sample ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	Fe (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	P (%)	S (%)	Description
26YARK001	221771	7722581	62.63	5.43	2.77	0.07	0.01	Black iron rich sediment
26YARK002	221511	7722597	66.33	2.20	1.24	0.04	0.07	Black iron rich sediment
26YARK003	221911	7722550	65.65	3.18	1.36	0.04	0.03	Black iron rich sediment
26YARK004	222072	7722604	65.54	3.70	1.09	0.04	0.04	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK005	222047	7722641	65.92	3.69	1.20	0.05	0.03	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK006	224681	7723541	7.60	62.40	15.65	0.12	0.00	Red brown shale
26YARK007	225216	7723195	7.38	63.70	14.50	0.15	0.01	Red brown shale, darker than previous one, more blocky
26YARK008	226191	7721855	54.79	20.90	0.35	0.01	0.01	
26YARK009	226343	7721805	63.76	4.64	1.97	0.03	0.09	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK010	226408	7721678	66.58	2.86	0.55	0.14	0.02	Grey-blue hematite, in situ?
26YARK011	226421	7721435	28.10	59.80	0.18	0.01	0.01	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK012	226271	7721367	2.96	73.40	14.45	0.01	0.00	Granitoid
26YARK014	214133	7706098	45.63	33.40	0.30	0.02	0.07	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK015	214105	7706100	67.91	1.51	0.43	0.01	0.04	Grey-blue hematite, porous
26YARK016	214244	7706145	50.10	9.82	5.32	0.04	0.26	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK017	214176	7706488	38.98	43.50	0.16	0.01	0.00	BIF
26YARK018	214058	7706504	40.52	41.70	0.07	0.01	0.01	BIF
26YARK019	213908	7706460	34.70	49.00	0.25	0.01	0.01	BIF
26YARK020	213891	7706347	37.19	36.80	3.15	0.02	0.07	Conglomerate
26YARK021	213937	7705706	36.52	47.00	0.07	0.01	0.00	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK022	214117	7705571	20.21	8.08	1.43	0.21	0.01	Grey-blue hematite
26YARK023	214189	7705371	56.12	5.87	2.67	0.02	0.15	Dark grey hematite

26YARK024	208671	7706624					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK025	208561	7706658					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK026	208501	7706750					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK027	208575	7706758					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK028	207510	7703377					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK029	207554	7704451					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK030	207530	7704463					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK031	207683	7704966					Targeting gold, no significant result
26YARK032	207637	7704937					Targeting gold, no significant result

Note: Coordinates in GDA94 Zone 51. Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, P and S by XRF. Samples 26YARK013 and 26YARK024–032 are gold-targeted samples under fire assay with no significant results.

Table 4. Yarraloola Project– Rock Chip Sampling Results (26YLRK101–169)

Sample ID	Easting (MGA2020)	Northing (MGA2020)	Fe (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	P (%)	S (%)	Description
26YLRK101	382093	7586593	18.14	65.80	2.88	0.12	0.05	Light weight, little scree on slope
26YLRK102	380374	7584981	33.04	34.10	7.82	0.35	0.01	Sub-dominant Fe-sandstone layers.
26YLRK103	379798	7585137	49.42	12.65	4.29	0.40	0.04	Layering visible, minor limonite.
26YLRK104	380170	7585306	5.24	82.40	5.07	0.09	0.03	Subdominant sandstone
26YLRK105	380289	7585313	10.48	79.80	2.48	0.05	0.01	Collected across top of mesa, goethite, limonite overprint
26YLRK106	380537	7584429	50.98	9.50	5.48	0.04	0.09	
26YLRK107	380556	7584463	53.69	5.60	4.59	0.05	0.08	On the edge of a mesa, approximately 3m thickness above in-situ
26YLRK108	379389	7584781	33.97	34.40	9.32	0.03	0.03	Grading to Fe-stone. Pisoidal, hematite cores
26YLRK109	379343	7584448	43.83	20.20	5.44	0.27	0.04	Dirty CID, fossil wood, silica. Pisoidal with hematite cores
26YLRK110	379289	7584303	40.21	31.10	3.58	0.03	0.03	Pisoidal, hematite cores, goethite, limonite overprint.
26YLRK111	379157	7584300	52.39	8.83	4.93	0.03	0.03	No texture, goethite, limonite overprint.

26YLRK112	379080	7584281	29.06	44.60	5.74	0.22	0.01	Pisoidal, goethite, strong limonite overprint.
26YLRK113	379208	7585577	50.57	14.55	3.34	0.10	0.05	Hematite, vitreous goethite, limonite overprint. Siliclastic
26YLRK114	379250	7586650	25.63	53.80	2.84	0.08	0.04	Siliclastic, minor limonite.
26YLRK115	379339	7586954	6.14	84.80	3.55	0.02	0.02	
26YLRK116	379818	7587290	41.57	15.45	12.95	0.04	0.03	Minor pisoids, minor goethite and limonite overprint
26YLRK117	379855	7587267	40.58	15.75	14.20	0.03	0.05	Goethite, limonite overprint.
26YLRK118	379772	7587356	34.48	35.30	5.95	0.18	0.04	Thin veneer or possible denatured CID, less than 1m.
26YLRK119	379794	7587551	48.29	11.30	7.69	0.10	0.07	Pisoids, goethite, limonite overprint. Fossil wood.
26YLRK120	379985	7587965	44.88	18.50	8.46	0.02	0.05	Pisoidal, hematite cores, goethite, minor limonite overprint
26YLRK121	380118	7588025	20.35	63.20	2.68	0.06	0.03	Sandstone and conglomerate layers.
26YLRK122	377796	7588787						Grey, metallic appearance. Non-magnetic.
26YLRK123	377209	7582996	16.82	64.30	5.25	0.19	0.02	
26YLRK124	377278	7582976	35.53	34.30	5.03	0.35	0.03	
26YLRK125	377476	7583037	35.08	38.20	2.96	0.03	0.08	Vitreous goethite, limonite overprint, fossil wood.
26YLRK126	378128	7581906	43.34	25.40	3.53	0.11	0.05	Minor pisoids.
26YLRK127	378216	7581325	52.89	10.35	2.84	0.18	0.06	Pisoids, hematite, vitreous goethite, limonite overprint, fossil wood
26YLRK128	378338	7581155	47.72	18.20	3.17	0.18	0.09	Pisoids, goethite, limonite overprint. Fossil wood. Some silica
26YLRK129	378076	7580895	56.10	6.95	3.38	0.06	0.04	Pisoids, hematite, vitreous goethite, limonite overprint, silica
26YLRK130	377872	7581175	20.22	63.70	1.00	0.31	0.02	Fe-sandstone overlies quartzite.
26YLRK131	378019	7581224	53.62	10.20	2.33	0.08	0.04	Red hematite, goethite, limonite overprint. Abundant fossil
26YLRK132	377358	7580845	46.54	20.60	3.14	0.04	0.02	Pisoids, hematite cores, goethite rims, vitreous goethite
26YLRK133	377619	7580849	50.94	12.55	3.60	0.10	0.05	Same body as 132, vitreous goethite, limonite overprint.

26YLRK134	377484	7580870	50.30	13.90	2.82	0.02	0.03	pisoids, vitreous goethite, minor limonite overprint, fossil wood
26YLRK135	377276	7580927	44.28	20.40	4.10	0.40	0.04	Pisoids, goethite, minor limonite, no hematite. Some silica
26YLRK136	377167	7580959	49.91	16.75	3.73	0.07	0.10	Pisoids, goethite, minor limonite, no hematite.
26YLRK137	378407	7582669	44.06	20.10	4.15	0.67	0.11	Minor hematite, vitreous goethite, limonite.
26YLRK138	378388	7582809	47.75	17.40	2.63	0.45	0.04	No texture, limonite overprint.
26YLRK139	378577	7583355	49.95	9.38	6.04	0.07	0.09	Goethite, no wood or hematite.
26YLRK140	378671	7583649	47.92	16.70	4.28	0.08	0.06	Minimal hematite, goethite, minor limonite.
26YLRK141	379316	7584363	50.63	11.80	2.62	0.56	0.04	Possible peloids, minor limonite overprinting.
26YLRK142	378267	7584575	51.20	11.00	4.13	0.03	0.03	No texture, vitreous goethite, some limonite overprinting
26YLRK143	378587	7584096	58.27	4.73	2.29	0.05	0.05	Pisoid, hematite cores, vitreous goethite, fossil wood.
26YLRK144	378600	7583896	48.94	13.70	4.43	0.07	0.08	Hematite cores, goethite, limonite overprint.
26YLRK145	378784	7583981	47.68	15.25	4.40	0.07	0.08	Denatured, minor hematite, goethite, limonite overprint.
26YLRK146	378973	7583892	30.11	46.10	2.51	0.32	0.02	Pisoid, minor hematite, goethite, minor limonite, silica rich
26YLRK147	379175	7583984	41.86	20.10	7.92	0.04	0.09	Pisoid, rare hematite, goethite, limonite overprint rich.
26YLRK148	379277	7584135	44.95	22.10	5.17	0.06	0.11	Sandstone rich. Pisoids, hematite core, vitreous goethite.
26YLRK149	378064	7585202	51.10	12.75	3.98	0.03	0.07	Pisoids, hematite core, goethite, limonite overprint, fossil wood
26YLRK150	377996	7585071	57.71	6.18	3.04	0.03	0.07	Pisoids, hematite cores, vitreous goethite, minor limonite.
26YLRK151	377862	7584881	40.71	28.50	3.99	0.04	0.07	Goethite, limonite overprint. Silica contamination.
26YLRK152	377846	7584817	54.88	8.42	3.68	0.05	0.08	Pisoids, hematite rims, goethite, limonite overprint. Fossil wood
26YLRK153	377851	7584726	44.87	25.40	2.40	0.04	0.06	Pisoid, hematite cores, vitreous goethite, fossil wood. Silica
26YLRK154	377920	7584571	55.37	7.42	3.04	0.04	0.08	Pisoids, hematite cores, goethite, minor limonite. Fossil wood
26YLRK155	377948	7584526	53.46	10.35	3.32	0.05	0.07	Pisoids, hematite cores, vitreous goethite, minor limonite.

26YLRK156	378088	7584405	38.70	30.60	3.51	0.07	0.05	Pisoids, minor hematite, goethite, limonite overprint.
26YLRK157	379507	7582142	28.16	48.40	3.10	0.51	0.02	Sandstone
26YLRK158	379217	7582259	38.37	33.90	2.47	0.03	0.12	Minor limonite.
26YLRK159	378858	7582094	15.77	67.90	3.69	0.05	0.11	Limonite overprint. Silica contamination.
26YLRK160	378683	7582429	15.96	67.90	4.07	0.06	0.08	Goethite, minor limonite. Silica contamination.
26YLRK161	378708	7582649	50.18	8.89	6.96	0.06	0.13	Minor pisoids.
26YLRK162	380526	7589549	49.46	10.10	5.82	0.16	0.06	Goethite, limonite overprinting.
26YLRK163	380496	7589690	53.39	7.21	3.46	0.33	0.04	Goethite, limonite overprinting.
26YLRK164	376380	7589432	31.22	43.10	4.04	0.07	0.06	Peloids, hematite core, goethite, minor limonite overprint.
26YLRK165	376540	7589569	41.37	24.60	4.37	0.12	0.05	Peloids, hematite core, goethite, minor limonite overprint.
26YLRK166	376365	7589369	46.92	15.55	4.51	0.52	0.03	Siliclastic, vitreous goethite, limonite. Fossil wood.
26YLRK167	375328	7593151	32.65	38.30	3.50	0.07	0.12	Siliclastic, vitreous goethite, limonite. Very light.
26YLRK168	375244	7593295	36.48	34.50	3.01	0.11	0.05	Siliclastic, vitreous goethite, limonite. Very light.
26YLRK169	396865	7623794	45.60	20.80	2.94	0.03	0.07	Pisoids, minor hematite, goethite, limonite overprint.

Note: Coordinates in GDA2020 Zone 50. Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, P and S by XRF (ME-XRF21u). Results for 26YLRK001–036 were reported in CZR ASX Announcement dated [July 2026].

This announcement is authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of CZR Resources Ltd.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains “forward-looking information” that is based on CZR’s expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to CZR’s business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cashflow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral resources, ore reserves, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as ‘outlook’, ‘anticipate’, ‘project’, ‘target’, ‘likely’, ‘believe’, ‘estimate’, ‘expect’, ‘intend’, ‘may’, ‘would’, ‘could’, ‘should’, ‘scheduled’, ‘will’, ‘plan’, ‘forecast’, ‘evolve’ and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that CZR’s actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause CZR’s actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices and demand of gold and other metals; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accident, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; and delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. This list and the further risk factors detailed in the remainder of this announcement are not exhaustive of the factors that may affect or impact forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. CZR disclaims any intent or obligations to revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Statements regarding plans with respect to CZR’s mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where CZR has a reasonable basis for making those statements. Competent Person Statements regarding plans with respect to CZR’s mineral properties are forward looking statements. There can be no assurance that CZR’s plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as expected. There can be no assurance that CZR will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of CZR’s mineral properties.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration activities and exploration results is based on information compiled by Daniel Doran (BSc), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Daniel Doran is Exploration Manager of CZR Resources, holds shares, options and performance rights in the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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’ (JORC Code).

Daniel Doran has given his consent to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Reporting of exploration results - JORC 2012 requirements.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	This announcement contains drilling information from diamond drilling. Diamond drilling was used, employing HQ core for the start of the hole until competent ground was reached where core size was switched to NQ. Sampling was completed on mostly 1m sample intervals. Smaller sample sizes were used when geological features or mineralisation were present. Rock chip samples were collected by hand from outcrop with 1-3kg samples sent for analysis.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	1m samples collected by contract field crew were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used.
	<i>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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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>	If indications of mineralisation were observed, the primary sample was submitted to the lab. DD samples are pulverised in the laboratory. DD samples are assayed for Au via 50g fire assay and AAS finish and four acid ME-MS61 for multi element analysis. Rock chips were analysed for gold via 50g fire assay and multi-element analysis using a combination of four acid ME-MS61 and XRF using ME-XRF21u. XRF technique reported unnormalized results. All preparation and analytical work were undertaken in controlled conditions at ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Diamond drilling was completed by Terra Drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 truck mounted rig. HQ diameter core was drilled for the upper parts of hole before swapping to NQ diameter once fresh rock was reached.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Sample depths were cross-checked regularly.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Recoveries for all sampling methods are recorded by the geologist during the drill program and during logging. No recovery issues were identified during the drill program.
	<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>	All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples are reported in this program. Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. Sample representation is considered to be adequate for reporting of Exploration Results.

Logging	<i>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.</i>	Logged for geology, alteration and veining on 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops. Diamond core is logged based on intervals determined by the geologist with detailed data captured regarding lithology, alteration, mineralisation and veining. Where orientated core was available, structure measurements were taken. Lithologies of rock chip samples were logged and collated.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	AC, RC and DD logging is qualitative and quantitative based on the feature. All chip trays and holes were photographed. Diamond core photographs are taken under wet and dry conditions for every core tray.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	100% of all holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Samples were cut into half core segments with half the core retained for future study.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Rock chips were taken using a hammer from outcrop. 1-3kg sample weights were obtained.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All techniques are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth. All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory.
	<i>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.</i>	Duplicates, standard reference material and blanks were inserted randomly into the sample stream in a 1:25 insertion rate. No core duplicates were taken during this program.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	All samples are collected to approximately 1-3 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Gold is determined by fire assay with AAS finish at a detection limit of 5ppb. 50 gram charge fire assay for gold is an industry standard. Multi-element analysis utilises a four acid digestion with an ICP-MS finish. Four acid digest offers a "near total" dissolution of almost all minerals species, targeting silicates not dissolved in less aggressive aqua regia digests. The MS-ICP finish analysis 48 elements down to low-detection levels, which is considered suitable for this study. For Iron ore samples ME-XRFu utilises X-Ray fluorescence to ascertain the major element concentrations. Unnormalized XRF results provide the raw, absolute elemental concentrations

		calculated directly from measured X-ray intensities, without forcing the total sum of all components to equal exactly 100%.
	<i>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.</i>	No hand-held instruments were used by CZR for this report.
	<i>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.</i>	QAQC sample procedures comprise the insertion of Au CRMs, and blanks for AC drilling. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Intersections have not been verified independently.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been reported.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Assay data is received electronically and uploaded into an Access database.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Rock chip locations were determined using handheld GPS units, with an average accuracy of $\pm 3\text{m}$. DD collars were collected using a Differential GPS unit with an accuracy of 20cm.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Coordinates for results presented from Croydon were collected in GDA2020 Zone 50.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	SRTM90 is used to provide topographic control and is regarded as being adequate for early-stage exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Data spacing is varied, with holes approximately 30-80m apart. Spacing is appropriate for geological interpretation and exploration-stage assessment, with assays pending.
	<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>	There is not yet sufficient drill samples to satisfy a mineral resource estimate.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing was done for the diamond drilling, samples were approximately 1m or less.
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>	No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project.

	<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>	No sampling bias observed.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were collected, labelled and transported by CZR contracted geologists to a transport company in Port Hedland from where they were transported directly to laboratories in Perth.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	Croydon tenement E47/2150 is held 70% by KingX Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of CZR Resources Ltd) and 30% by Colchis Pty Ltd. Yarraloola tenement E08/1686 is held by Cape Lambert Iron Ore Associates (Rio Tinto) however CZR retains rights to iron ore within the Peter's Creek area through its wholly owned subsidiary Zanthus Resources Pty Ltd. Yarraloola tenements E08/3399 and E08/3180 are held 100% by Zanthus Resources Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of CZR Resources Ltd. Yarrie Tenement E45/4065 is held in a joint venture between CZR Resources Ltd (70%) and XFE Pty Ltd (30%).
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Croydon tenements have had a protracted history of prospector and company activity. Several phases of drilling have previously been completed at Top Camp and Bottom Camp. The remainder of the tenement remains relatively poorly explored with the majority of the work limited to surface sampling. The Yarraloola tenements have been subject to little exploration in the areas mentioned by these results. The Yarrie tenements have had a protracted history of exploration, mainly focussed on the iron ore potential in the western extents. Several phases of drilling have been completed by previous explorers targeting high grade iron ore. In the eastern side of the tenement, no work has been completed due to sand plain coverage.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Croydon tenement package has a basement of Archaean-age gneissic rocks that appears to have been first overlain by ultramafic to mafic rocks of a greenstone belt that are deformed and metamorphosed and intruded by granites. Turbiditic sediments in the Mallina Basin overlie the basement. These are folded and metamorphosed to greenschist facies and locally intruded by felsic rocks. Unconformably overlying the Mallina sequence are essentially flat-lying sediments and mafic volcanics and intrusives of the Fortescue Group. Gold is reported in faults, shears and felsic to intermediate intrusives cutting the Malina Basin metasediments. The geology of the Yarraloola Project can be divided into three terranes; (i) an eastern terrane of upper Fortescue Group and lower Hamersley Group deformed by gentle folding into open synformal and antiformal features, (ii) a central terrane of fault-bound and upthrust Brockman Iron Formation that form a prominent N-S scarp through the middle of the tenement package, and (iii) a flat western terrane underlain by rocks of the Ashburton Trough and Carnarvon Basin, and variably covered with Mesozoic to Recent sediments, including CID deposits along the Robe River valley. The eastern terrane is prospective for gold and

		base metals and hosts the Cobblers gold prospect. The central terrane is prospective for magnetite in the Brockman and Boolgeeda Iron Formations, as well as hematite-goethite ore along fault zones. The western terrane is prospective for magnetite in the Ashburton Trough Iron Formation and CID's in the Tertiary-age sediments. The Yarrie Project is located on the northern margin of the Pilbara Craton. The central part of the Yarrie Project comprises Archaean-age granite complexes and greenstone terranes of the Pilbara Craton. The craton is on-lapped to the north and south by Proterozoic-age sediments of the George Creek and Fortescue Basins. The northern part of the project is covered by Palaeozoic-age sediments of the Canning and Officer Basins.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. <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>	All relevant information about the drillholes is reported in the tables provided in this Announcement.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	All intercepts reported are generated by using a 0.3g/t cut-off and 2 metres minimum width. 2m of internal dilution (<0.3g/t) has been allowed in intercepts. Diamond drilling samples are of a varying length relating to geological features. Samples are no less the 0.2m and no longer than 1.2m. No upper cut has been applied to the results. No metal equivalents are presented.

<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	The style and geometry of the mineralization have yet to be determined and as such the intercepts reported are down-hole only. A cross-section is provided for context however geological interpretations are preliminary in nature. Refer to Figures in body of text.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Figures are embedded in the Announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	All relevant samples are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	Mapping, soil, rock-chip and aircore sampling will continue over the early-stage gold, iron-ore and base-metal targets while targets with more extensive coverage of soil, auger, rock-chip and aircore sampling are being prepared for further drilling.
<i>Further work</i>	<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>	RC drilling to define the extent of mineralisation. Shallow RC testing to define the up-plunge zone of the high-grade zone. Heritage surveys at both Yarrie and Yarraloola to facilitate drilling campaigns.