McLAREN MINERALS

ASX UPDATE

15 September 2026

McLaren Drilling Delivers Standout 24m at 7.54% HM from Surface

Highlights

- Latest assay results comprise **61 holes and 1,293m of complete sampled intervals** from the 2026 Mineral Resource Upgrade and Expansion drilling program at McLaren.
- The latest batch combines strong grade and thickness, returning a **length-weighted average of 4.57% HM over an average sampled thickness of 21.2m**, with every reported interval commencing at surface and no HM cut-off applied.
- Broad higher-grade intervals feature strongly, with **10 holes returning at least 21m at 5% HM or better**, including **8 holes returning at least 24m at 5% HM or better**.
- Across the 61 holes, **43 (70%) averaged at least 4% HM**, **20 (33%) averaged at least 5% HM**, **6 (10%) averaged at least 6% HM** and **3 holes averaged at least 7% HM** across their complete sampled intervals.
- Nine holes returned one-metre assays of at least 10% HM, led by **20.10% HM in MAC467** and **17.64% HM in MAC468**; in both holes, the peak assay occurs in the final metre of the reported interval.
- **Standout results include:**
  - **MAC467: 24m from surface at 7.54% HM (maximum 20.10% HM from 23m to 24m)**
  - **MAC468: 13m from surface at 7.25% HM (maximum 17.64% HM from 12m to 13m)**
  - **MAC532: 27m from surface at 5.83% HM (maximum 8.70% HM from 17m to 18m)**

McLaren Minerals Limited (ASX: MML) ("McLaren" or "Company") is pleased to report further assay results from its 2026 Mineral Resource Upgrade and Expansion drilling program at the wholly owned McLaren Titanium Project in Western Australia.

The latest 61-hole batch comprises 1,293m of complete sampled intervals and returns a strong combination of grade and thickness. With no HM cut-off applied, the results average 4.57% HM over 21.2m, with every reported interval commencing at surface.

Broad intervals are a key feature: 41 holes (67%) returned at least 21m and 33 holes (54%) returned at least 24m. Importantly, 10 holes combined at least 21m of complete sampled interval with average grades of 5% HM or better, including eight holes extending for at least 24m.

Grade distribution was also strong, with 43 holes (70%) averaging at least 4% HM, 20 holes (33%) at least 5% HM, six holes (10%) at least 6% HM and three holes at least 7% HM. Nine holes returned one-metre assays of at least 10% HM.

Together with earlier 2026 drilling, the latest assays strengthen the dataset underpinning the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate and subsequent mine planning and technical studies.

Managing Director Comment

McLaren Minerals Managing Director Simon Finnis said:

"It is very pleasing to see more excellent results from McLaren, including some very high-grade results, and some great intercepts, with two averaging more than 7% HM - again, all from surface.

It is worth reflecting on the last few McLaren releases and the average HM grades reported from surface:

***19 August 2026** – Average HM grade of 4.96% over an average of 15.8m depth;*

***1st September 2026** – Average HM grade of 5.44% over an average of 16.2m depth, and*

***15th September 2026** – Average HM grade of 4.57% over a remarkable 21m average depth.*

Noting that all of these results exceed the grade of the 2025 Mineral Resource of 529Mt @ 4.5% HM gives confidence for the next Mineral Resource Update due later this year."

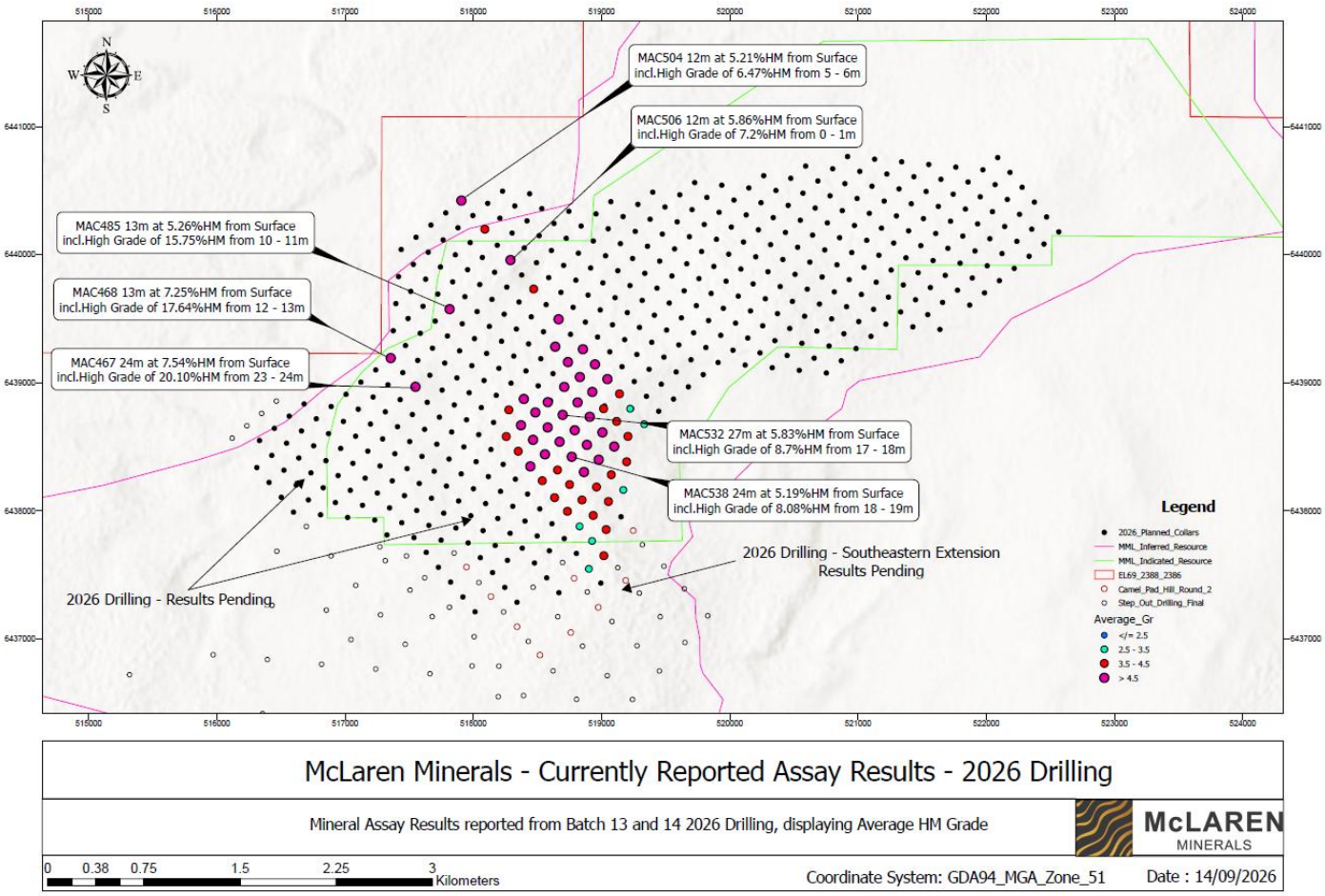

Figure 1 – Location of additional assays reported at the McLaren Deposit.

What's Next

- Receipt, validation and reporting of the remaining 2026 assay results, including the currently incomplete drill hole
- Integration of the complete 2026 drilling dataset into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate.
- Progression of metallurgical test work and technical studies supporting future Ore Reserve estimation and Bankable Feasibility Study activities.

Further 2026 Assay Results

The 2026 program was designed to increase confidence in the Company's existing 529Mt Mineral Resource, support future Ore Reserve estimation and Bankable Feasibility Study activities, and assess opportunities for resource growth.

The latest results comprise 61 holes (MAC467, MAC468, MAC485 and MAC503–MAC560) and 1,293m of complete sampled intervals from the 2026 drilling program. The sampled intervals average 21.2m in thickness, all commence at surface and collectively return a length-weighted average grade of 4.57% HM. The reported collars span approximately 1.98km east-west and 2.87km north-south.

No HM cut-off has been applied. The average HM grade for each hole is calculated across all reported one-metre samples in its complete sampled interval. As all intervals are one metre, the arithmetic mean is equivalent to a length-weighted average. Maximum grades represent the highest individual one-metre assay within each hole.

All supplied results are presented in Appendix 1, including collar coordinates, RL, full sampled intervals, interval thicknesses, average and maximum HM grades, the interval of the maximum grade and total hole depths. The final 10 samples received in Batches 13–14 form part of a drill hole for which complete assay results are not yet available. That hole has therefore been excluded from this announcement and will be reported once complete results are available. The locations of the reported drill holes will be shown in Figure 1.

Broad, Higher-Grade Intervals Across the Latest Drilling

Across 1,293m of complete sampled intervals, the latest holes returned a length-weighted average grade of 4.57% HM over an average sampled thickness of 21.2m. Of the 61 holes, 43 (70%) averaged at least 4% HM, 20 (33%) averaged at least 5% HM, six (10%) averaged at least 6% HM and three averaged at least 7% HM.

Grade is being delivered across substantial widths. Ten holes returned at least 21m at 5% HM or better, including eight holes of at least 24m. These include MAC467 (24m at 7.54% HM), MAC532 (27m at 5.83% HM), MAC535 (24m at 5.58% HM), MAC521 (27m at 5.37% HM), MAC538 (24m at 5.19% HM), MAC539 (24m at 5.13% HM), MAC534 (24m at 5.12% HM) and MAC537 (24m at 5.08% HM).

Broad intervals are common across the batch, with 41 holes (67%) returning at least 21m and 33 holes (54%) returning at least 24m from surface. The reported collars span approximately 1.98km east-west and 2.87km north-south.

The results will be incorporated into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate. Any potential implications for mine design, production scheduling, process-feed planning or project economics remain subject to completion of the resource update, metallurgical test work and detailed mining and economic studies.

Standout Assay Results

Standout complete sampled intervals include 24m from surface at 7.54% HM in MAC467, 13m at 7.25% HM in MAC468, 10m at 7.15% HM in MAC510, 15m at 6.45% HM in MAC529, 16m at 6.44% HM in MAC520, 17m at 6.32% HM in MAC519 and 27m at 5.83% HM in MAC532. Other broad results include 24m at 5.58% HM in MAC535 and 27m at 5.37% HM in MAC521.

The highest individual one-metre assays were 20.10% HM in MAC467 from 23m to 24m, 17.64% HM in MAC468 from 12m to 13m, 15.75% HM in MAC485 from 10m to 11m, 12.86% HM in MAC520 from 12m to 13m and 11.83% HM in MAC541 from 4m to 5m. In both MAC467 and MAC468, the peak assay occurs in the final metre of the reported interval.

Because no HM cut-off was applied, the average results reflect each hole's complete sampled interval rather than selected higher-grade portions. This provides a direct view of the grade and thickness profile available for incorporation into the updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate.

All results supplied for this announcement are set out in Appendix 1.

McLaren Minerals is an exploration and pre-development company focused on advancing the high-value McLaren Titanium Project in the western Eucla Basin of Western Australia. The Project hosts an existing 529Mt Mineral Resource and is being advanced through resource, metallurgical and technical studies toward future development. McLaren has also completed the acquisition of the zircon-rich Barossa Project in South Australia, establishing a second mineral sands growth platform for the Company in the Eucla Basin.

This announcement has been authorised by the Managing Director.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Adam Grogan, a Competent Person, who is contracted to McLaren, is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Grogan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Grogan consents to the disclosure of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that has been extracted from prior announcements referred to in this release, are available to view on https://mclarenminerals.com.au/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

McLaren HM Deposit Mineral Resource, where HM % >2 and Slimes % <38

JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	HM Grade (%)	In-situ HM tonnes (Mt)	Slimes (%)	Ilmenite (% of HM)	Rutile (% of HM)	Leucoxene (% of HM)	Zircon (% of HM)
Indicated	249	4.70	11.8	28.9	29.8	0.7	1.9	0.6
Inferred	280	4.20	11.9	31.3	27.8	0.7	1.8	0.5
Total	**529**	**4.50**	**23.7**	**30.1**	**28.7**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**0.5**

Notes:
Due to effects of rounding, the total may not represent the sum of all components
The Mineral Resource is reported from blocks within the >2% HM mineralisation envelope, reported from blocks with >2% HM and <38% slimes. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
A dry bulk density value of 1.7 t/m3 was applied to the Mineral Resource.

Appendix 1 – Further 2026 Drilling Assay Results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Average Grade (%HM)	Max Grade (%HM)	Highest Grade Interval	Total Depth (m)
MAC467	517549	6438969	239	0	24	24	7.54	20.10	23–24 m	24
MAC468	517356	6439193	230	0	13	13	7.25	17.64	12–13 m	13
MAC485	517815	6439575	226	0	13	13	5.26	15.75	10–11 m	13
MAC503	518639	6439282	231	0	15	15	5.23	7.76	5–6 m	15
MAC504	517907	6440422	229	0	12	12	5.21	6.47	5–6 m	12
MAC505	518090	6440199	223	0	15	15	3.91	7.02	6–7 m	15
MAC506	518290	6439958	233	0	12	12	5.86	7.42	0–1 m	12
MAC507	518471	6439732	218	0	9	9	3.99	10.60	1–2 m	9
MAC508	518665	6439496	229	0	9	9	4.79	6.56	0–1 m	9
MAC509	518855	6439262	234	0	9	9	5.63	7.08	8–9 m	9
MAC510	518949	6439144	236	0	10	10	7.15	10.00	6–7 m	10
MAC511	519046	6439029	240	0	15	15	4.77	9.11	6–7 m	15
MAC512	519140	6438914	244	0	21	21	3.94	8.54	4–5 m	21
MAC513	519223	6438798	235	0	21	21	3.19	6.76	0–1 m	21
MAC514	519333	6438677	227	0	18	18	2.71	5.58	9–10 m	18
MAC515	519206	6438582	235	0	18	18	4.10	8.79	3–4 m	18
MAC516	519118	6438699	243	0	21	21	4.00	8.78	0–1 m	21
MAC517	519016	6438798	223	0	21	21	3.98	6.74	3–4 m	21
MAC518	518928	6438929	242	0	21	21	4.70	7.14	8–9 m	21
MAC519	518831	6439045	239	0	17	17	6.32	10.80	14–15 m	17
MAC520	518738	6439162	234	0	16	16	6.44	12.86	12–13 m	16
MAC521	518709	6438968	238	0	27	27	5.37	8.34	17–18 m	27
MAC522	518813	6438847	241	0	27	27	4.68	8.95	8–9 m	27
MAC523	518908	6438735	244	0	24	24	4.62	7.44	5–6 m	24
MAC524	519007	6438613	244	0	21	21	5.50	8.24	3–4 m	21
MAC525	519099	6438503	238	0	15	15	4.57	8.85	3–4 m	15
MAC526	519196	6438384	233	0	9	9	3.88	7.73	2–3 m	9
MAC527	519170	6438164	240	0	15	15	3.35	7.91	3–4 m	15
MAC528	519076	6438283	240	0	15	15	3.97	7.07	2–3 m	15
MAC529	518978	6438400	244	0	15	15	6.45	8.51	11–12 m	15
MAC530	518886	6438516	245	0	21	21	5.50	8.36	13–14 m	21

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Average Grade (%HM)	Max Grade (%HM)	Highest Grade Interval	Total Depth (m)
MAC531	518791	6438630	245	0	24	24	4.77	7.87	5–6 m	24
MAC532	518697	6438750	244	0	27	27	5.83	8.70	17–18 m	27
MAC533	518581	6438849	229	0	27	27	4.65	9.57	6–7 m	27
MAC534	518394	6438874	232	0	24	24	5.12	8.42	13–14 m	24
MAC535	518484	6438769	234	0	24	24	5.58	8.84	15–16 m	24
MAC536	518580	6438652	240	0	24	24	4.88	6.48	20–21 m	24
MAC537	518673	6438540	243	0	24	24	5.08	7.26	16–17 m	24
MAC538	518768	6438423	245	0	24	24	5.19	8.08	18–19 m	24
MAC539	518863	6438304	250	0	24	24	5.13	10.90	18–19 m	24
MAC540	518961	6438187	250	0	24	24	4.38	7.10	5–6 m	24
MAC541	519054	6438074	247	0	24	24	4.10	11.83	4–5 m	24
MAC542	519036	6437855	257	0	24	24	4.15	5.84	5–6 m	24
MAC543	518935	6437965	244	0	30	30	3.83	6.19	18–19 m	30
MAC544	518848	6438086	248	0	30	30	3.79	5.92	7–8 m	30
MAC545	518751	6438206	247	0	27	27	3.98	7.35	8–9 m	27
MAC546	518657	6438320	241	0	27	27	4.25	7.20	12–13 m	27
MAC547	518559	6438442	240	0	24	24	4.55	7.55	1–2 m	24
MAC548	518466	6438555	236	0	24	24	4.65	7.17	23–24 m	24
MAC549	518372	6438669	235	0	24	24	4.55	6.55	15–16 m	24
MAC550	518277	6438789	235	0	21	21	4.20	5.33	10–11 m	21
MAC551	518257	6438581	233	0	24	24	4.41	7.11	4–5 m	24
MAC552	518350	6438466	237	0	24	24	4.37	6.91	21–22 m	24
MAC553	518445	6438348	236	0	24	24	4.53	5.84	12–13 m	24
MAC554	518538	6438236	240	0	27	27	4.33	6.62	10–11 m	27
MAC555	518634	6438104	234	0	27	27	3.90	5.70	17–18 m	27
MAC556	518734	6437997	244	0	30	30	3.55	6.50	5–6 m	30
MAC557	518829	6437880	248	0	30	30	3.14	5.36	16–17 m	30
MAC558	518926	6437766	248	0	30	30	3.25	5.29	17–18 m	30
MAC559	519018	6437651	249	0	27	27	3.60	5.26	6–7 m	27
MAC560	518901	6437548	247	0	30	30	3.50	5.30	27–28 m	30

Appendix 2 – JORC (2012) Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comment**
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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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.*	*Aircore drilling was used to obtain 1m interval samples for all drilling completed in the Phase 2 drilling campaign. Each interval was captured to a fine weave calico bag via the 25% calibrated sample chute on the cyclone. Whereby Metallurgical Samples were attained, the residual "Whole" Cyclone Discharge was collected into a large Calico Fine weave bag. Each interval acquired was homogenized in the bag through manual mixing of the sample within the sample bag* *A standard sample of approximately 25 – 30g was removed from the sample bag and placed to a white pan and washed to estimate all geological attributes (SLIMES%, DOMINENT LITHOLOGY, GRAIN SIZING, INDURATION/ROCK%, THM%)* *Induration and rock types identified are categorized and THM% is visually estimated* *All geological attributes, collar position, commentary are recorded to a geological ledger during drilling and all information attained is transferred to a database at the completion of the drill hole.* *A standard size sample is used for all intervals to ensure a calibrated baseline to ensure confidence in visual estimates of HM%.* *A cone splitter is used to sample a 25% representative sample during acquisition with the samples drilled dry.* *Whereby groundwater saturation moistens or wets samples, the geological journal reflects such and the drilling system is arrested and flushed/dried prior to capturing the subsequent sample.*
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).*	*McLeod Drilling Services was utilised for the 2026 drilling program utilizing a reverse circulation drill system fitted with an aircore blade bit.* *Aircore drilling is considered as industry standard for Mineral Sands Exploration.* *Aircore drilling with sealed RC inner tubes used to contain samples during drilling 3m runs with 3m rods.* *NQ diameter rods and bits were used.* *All drill holes were vertically aligned.*

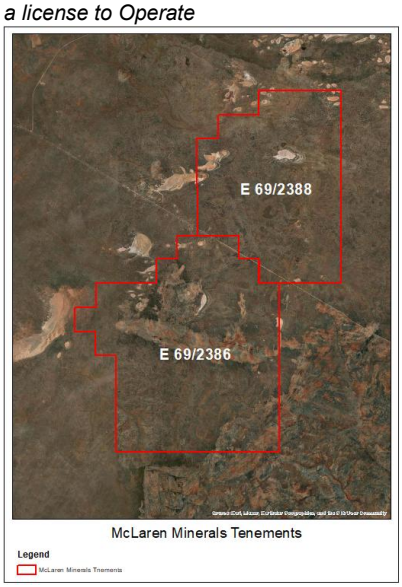
Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		A Cone splitter was used to acquire a 25% representative sample for each interval.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	*Drill sample recovery is monitored and noted in the geological ledger as dry, moist, wet or injected, depending on whether sample moisture is elevated due to ground conditions or drilling rig water injection.* *Whereby samples are wet/injected, a note is inserted to the ledger to capture the reduced integrity of the sample.* *Samples are collected at 1m intervals.* *1m drill intervals are collected to a calico sample bag as a 25% representative sample, while the remaining residue being collected to a large Calico sample bag for metallurgical test work where required.* *Following the collection of stiff and or moist clay intervals, the drill is cleared and the cyclone inspected/cleaned prior to capturing the subsequent intervals.* *Samples generated with poor weights or excessive weights are noted in the comments field of the ledger as a "Poor Quality Sample"* *The double tube system used for reverse circulation drilling is accepted as a 'clean' sample with sample captured being generated from the bit face.*
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.*	*The intervals acquired during drilling are logged into a Microsoft excel logging template and immediately uploaded to a Microsoft Access Database.* *Intervals uploaded to the database are validated.* *Intervals are logged for Lithology, Colour, Grainsize, Sorting, Hardness, Sample Condition, Washability, Estimated Slimes% and Estimated Heavy Mineral%, additional comments of significance.* *Every interval drilled was logged to completion.* *Logging was undertaken in accordance to the Drilling Guideline with codes prescribed and guidance on description to ensure consistent and systematic data collection.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	*The samples drilled at 1m were passed through a cone splitter to acquire a 25% representative sample for analytical assessment.* *The samples were grouped into polyweave bags stored in large bulker bags in a dedicated*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	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.*	*laydown yard supervised by McLaren Staff and Contractors on the tenement.* *Samples were dispatched from laydown facility to metallurgical laboratory.* *Field insertion QAQC samples are achieved during Phase 2 at 1:50 for Blanks and Standards – Standards provided by Placer Consulting* *Duplicate samples have been generated at 1:50 samples, during drilling activities.* *Twin holes of historic collar positions have been acquired to investigate historic assays as repeatable with several Phase 2 holes also being twinned.* *Laboratory standards are to be inserted during analytical assessment at 1:40 with Lab duplicates also being generated at 1:40*
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.*	*Wet panning is implemented at the drill rig to estimate Slimes% and HM% which is sufficient to allow of identification of HM% presence.* *Standards are to be inserted 1:40 at the laboratory to confirm the quality of assessment from the sample treatment process.* *Field insertion QAQC samples are achieved during Phase 2 at 1:50 for Blanks and Standards – Standards provided by Placer Consulting* *Duplicate samples have been generated at 1:50 samples, during drilling activities.* *Twin holes of historic collar positions have been acquired to investigate historic assays as repeatable with several Phase 2 holes also being twinned.* *Laboratory standards are to be inserted during analytical assessment at 1:40 with Lab duplicates also being generated at 1:40* *Sample flow for characterisation of results follows the below process:* *Sample received, dried and weighed.* *Sample passes through a jaw crusher (aperture 6.5mm) to allow for mechanical disassembly of stiff clay units while preserving rock presence to assess for oversize)* *Samples pass through a rotary splitter (65 rotations/minute)* *Sample passes through bench top riffle splitter (aperture 6.5mm) to achieve sample split of 95-105grams*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
		Sample enters TTPK soak for 12hours (38gTTPK/20L water) *Sample deslimed at -38mn across vibrating screen* *Sample dried and weighed to calculate slimes percentage* *Sample screened at +5mm - +5mm fraction weighed* *Sample screened at +1mm - +1mm fraction weighed* *-1mm to +38mn fraction progressed to HM Sink assessment* *TBE Liquid diluted from 2.92 to 2.85 with pure acetone* *Sample mass<85grams delivered to single 500ml decanting funnel* *Sample Mass >85grams split across 2 x 500ml decanting funnel* *Sink discharge washed in pure acetone to remove residual TBE solution* *Samples dried in air drier and weighed* *All weights recorded to Laboratory job specific database* *Weights recorded are "Initial Weight", "Initial split weight", "+5mm", "+1mm", "-1mm to +38mn", "Weight for TBE", "Sink weight"* *Calculated fields are "+5mm%", "+1mm%", "-1mm to 38mn%", "-38mn%", "Hm Sink%", "HM Total%"* *Standard are inserted from Laboratory 1:40 ratio with Sample Repeats completed 1:40 ratio, offset to standard insertions. Insertion ratio is considered satisfactory for QAQC requirements.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*Assay verification has occurred during the sample testing through communication updates with laboratory staff and ongoing review of sample release.* *There has been NO identification of failure in the sample treatment process nor any deviation of expected results when repeats are compared to originals and with respect to standards reviews* *All samples are processed and documented to the laboratory database as per industry practice.* *No twin holes have been assayed* *No has been no adjustment or augmentation of data*
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and*	*Drill Collar locations are captured using a Garmin handheld GPS with accuracy +/-2m.* *The datum used is GDA 94 and Coordinates projected in MGA zone 51.*

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	*Drill collar Z values adjusted to High Precision 38m x 38m Prism Survey Land Surface (LIDAR) contours*
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.*	*Drill holes are located 150m apart and orientated 140° to align with cross depositional section generation* *The spacing of drill collars is considered appropriate for later inclusion for Mineral Resource estimates, historic variation studies revealing the study grid to be approximately twice the drilling density required to progress Mineral Resource assessment.* *Sample compositing has not been applied to analytical samples.* *Sample compositing has NOT been implemented for geological characterisation* *Samples represent unique 1m intervals drilled as raw samples for assessment*
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.*	*The drilling traverses to cross strike depositional alignment, traversing the geology at approximately 90° to mineralisation strike.* *The orientation of the mineralization trends North Northeast to South Southwest.* *All drill holes were vertical and the orientation of the mineralization trends relatively horizontal.* *The orientation of the drilling grid is considered appropriate to test the nature of mineralization laterally and vertically in the absence of bias.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Air core samples were stored in closed bulker bags on site at a dedicated laydown facility.* *The samples were dispatched directly from the laydown facility to Western Geolabs (WA)* *The samples were in good condition with no signs of tampering – Laboratory photographed all samples and quarantined on-site prior to sample preparation for analytical works.* *No significant storage time was experienced by the samples.*
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Internal reviews and audits were completed to ensure integrity of information captured and throughout the drilling process.* *Ongoing communication from laboratory to client is pursued throughout sample processing*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	*Exploration activities were completed on E 69/2388 and E 69/2386 that are 100% owned by McLaren Minerals.* *All work was conducted with the relevant approvals from local and state authorities* *The tenure is secure with no impediments to obtaining a license to Operate* 
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Historic exploration work was completed by BBI Group as an agent on behalf of Forge Resources Crown Pty Ltd with ERM Australia Consultants Pty Ltd completing a Mineral Resource Estimate in 2015.* *McLaren Minerals cannot provide commentary as to the validity of this work.*
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*The McLaren deposit occurs as a marine placer deposit within the Western Fraser Ranges, western Eucla Basin. The province is known to host economic mineral sand deposits.*
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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *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.*	All 179 drill hole results supplied for this announcement are presented in Appendix 1, including the hole identifier, Easting, Northing, RL, complete sampled interval, interval thickness, average HM grade, maximum one-metre HM grade, interval of the maximum result and total hole depth.

Criteria	Explanation	Comment
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 detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Average HM grades are calculated across all one-metre assays in the complete sampled interval for each hole. Because all samples are one metre, the arithmetic mean is equivalent to a length-weighted average. No HM cut-off or grade truncation has been applied. Maximum HM grade represents the highest individual one-metre assay in each hole. No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').*	*Mineralisation is noted to trend Northeast at 50° alignment* *The down hole averages reported are accepted as accurate due to the low angle of bed dipping displayed in the stratigraphic data supporting deposit morphology, such the mineral interval thickness is considered representative.*
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.*	An updated drill collar and assay results map is to be inserted in the final announcement. All figures and plans will be clearly labelled and displayed in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 coordinates.
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 179 drill holes included in the latest assay results are reported in Appendix 1. The average grade is calculated across each hole's complete sampled interval with no HM cut-off applied.
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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	*No other information is being reported in this interim release*
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.*	*Results from the 2026 drilling program will be incorporated into an updated geological model and Mineral Resource estimate. Further work will include metallurgical test work and technical studies supporting future Ore Reserve and Bankable Feasibility Study activities.*