

21 May 2025

Large Coherent Gold Anomaly Identified in Initial Air-core Drilling at Laverton South

In-fill drilling and testing of additional targets to commence in late May

- Assays from the recent wide-spaced air-core drilling programme have delineated a ~700m long low-level, but significant, gold anomaly in a favourable structural position.
- Rock types and alteration assemblages similar to those described at the nearby Lighthouse discovery by neighbouring Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited (ASX: KAL) were observed.
- The location of this anomaly was previously identified as prospective during a recent geophysical review¹.
- Upcoming exploration work will focus on in-fill drilling this prospective structure while also testing other high-priority target areas identified from the regional geophysical review.

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Laverton South Gold Project (Figure 1) in Western Australia.

E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said: "Full assays have been returned from our recent air-core program at Laverton South. The results show a 700m long gold anomaly on a favourable structure parallel to the main stratigraphy. While the gold values are low level, they outline a coherent in-situ anomaly across multiple drill lines, and sit in an area of structural complexity, with de-magnetised zones identified in the recent geophysical review. The wide-spaced nature of the initial program means we need to undertake in-fill air-core drilling to fully delineate the target. This will commence in the coming weeks, along with air-core drilling of other high-priority regional targets."

¹ Refer to E79 Gold ASX Announcement 15 May 2025

ASX Code: E79

Shares on issue: 158.4M

Market capitalisation: \$3.96M

Cash: \$2.13M (31 March 2025) plus \$783k
tranche 2 placement received Apr25

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Laverton South Gold Projects

Pinjin (100%) and Lake Yindana (100%)

The Laverton South Project, with an area of 272km², covers a southern portion of the Laverton Tectonic Zone ('LTZ') approximately 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie, within the major gold producing Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

E79 Gold has recently completed initial wide-spaced air-core drilling program over a number of geophysical targets in the Pinjin area, immediately west of an emerging greenfields gold discovery made recently by KalGold called Lighthouse, in a structure parallel to the LTZ. The Company drilled 82 air-core holes for a total of 5,871m as part of the recent program (Figure 1).

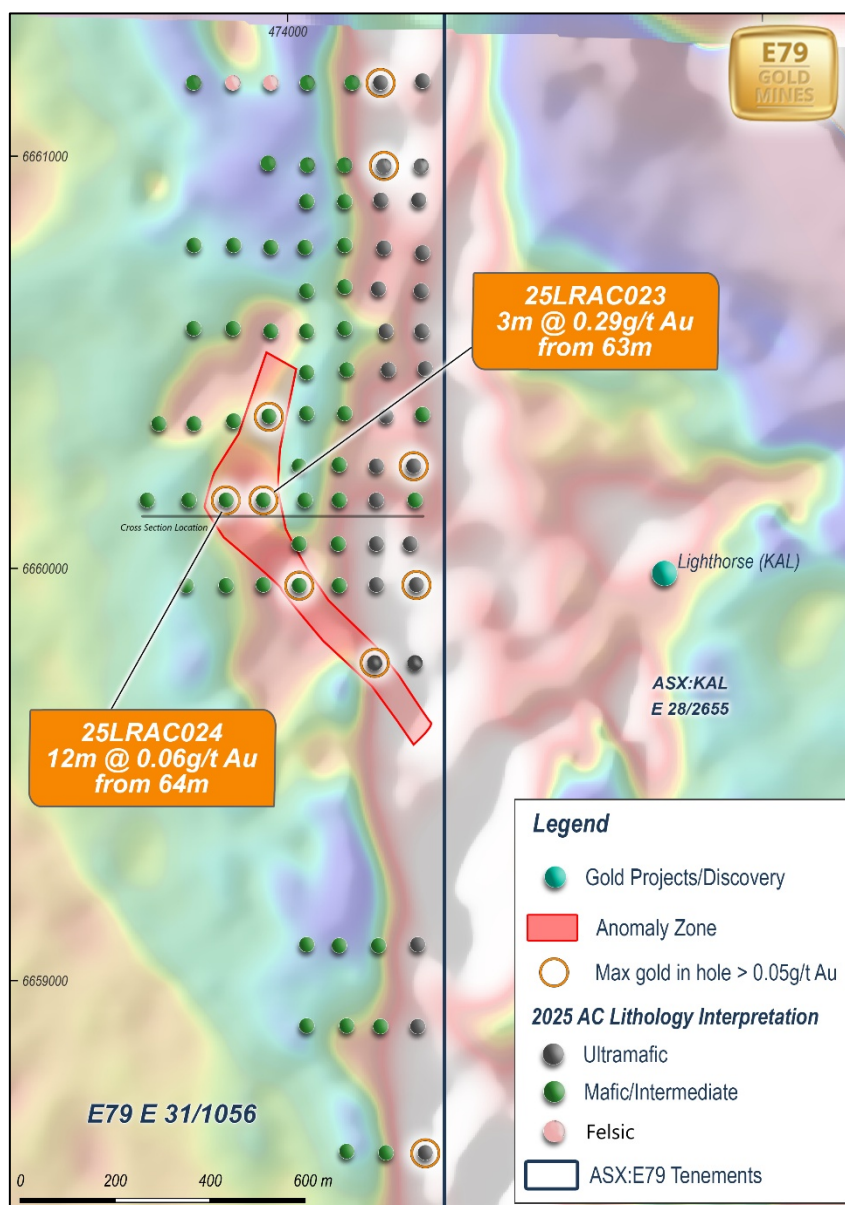


Figure 1. Map of aircore holes over magnetics

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Full assays from the program have now been returned, delineating a 700m-long low-level gold anomaly (>0.05 g/t Au) within a favourable structural setting, with significant results of 3m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 63m (25LRAC023) and 12m @ 0.07 g/t Au from 64m (25LRAC024) in adjacent holes.

These results sit within the weathered zone, below the regional paleochannel, in the centre of the 700m-long anomaly (figure 2). Beneath transported younger cover in this area, the bedrock profile is largely stripped with only a narrow weathering profile that would restrict the scale of any weathering-related gold dispersion in the profile. As a consequence, the gold anomalism encountered in this first-pass air-core program is considered significant given the wide 80m spacing of drill-holes along the drill lines.

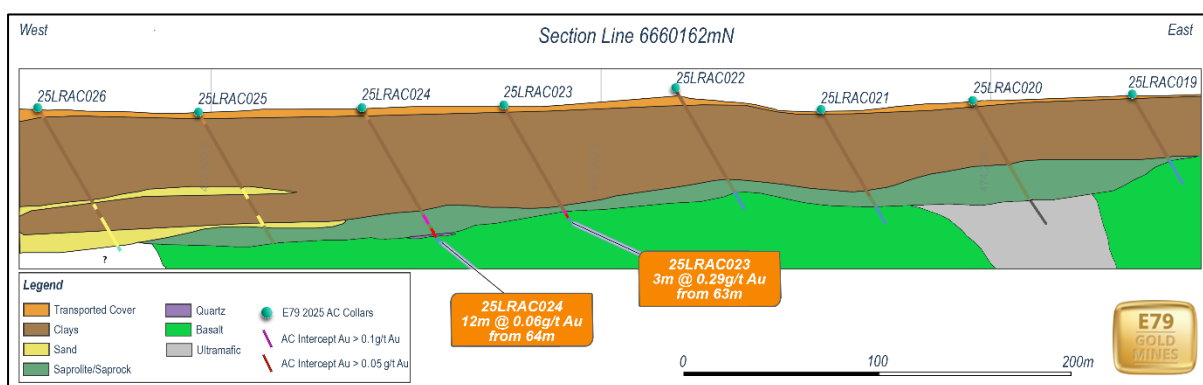


Figure 2. Cross section of drill line 6660162mN

The newly identified gold anomaly sits within a structural position that was identified as potentially prospective during a recent regional geophysical review undertaken by the Company, with strong de-magnetisation apparent in the recently reprocessed aeromagnetic data.

E79 Gold considers that the combination of a favourable structural setting and the wide-spaced nature of the drill program (80m hole spacing and 200m line spacing, with some lines in-filled to 100m) means that in-fill drilling is required to further assess this target.

The Company will now focus on in-filling this newly identified air-core gold anomaly and will also drill other high-priority targets identified from the regional data review and geophysical re-processing². Drilling will commence in late May, with a total of 5,000m of drilling planned.

² Refer to E79 Gold ASX Announcement 15 May 2025

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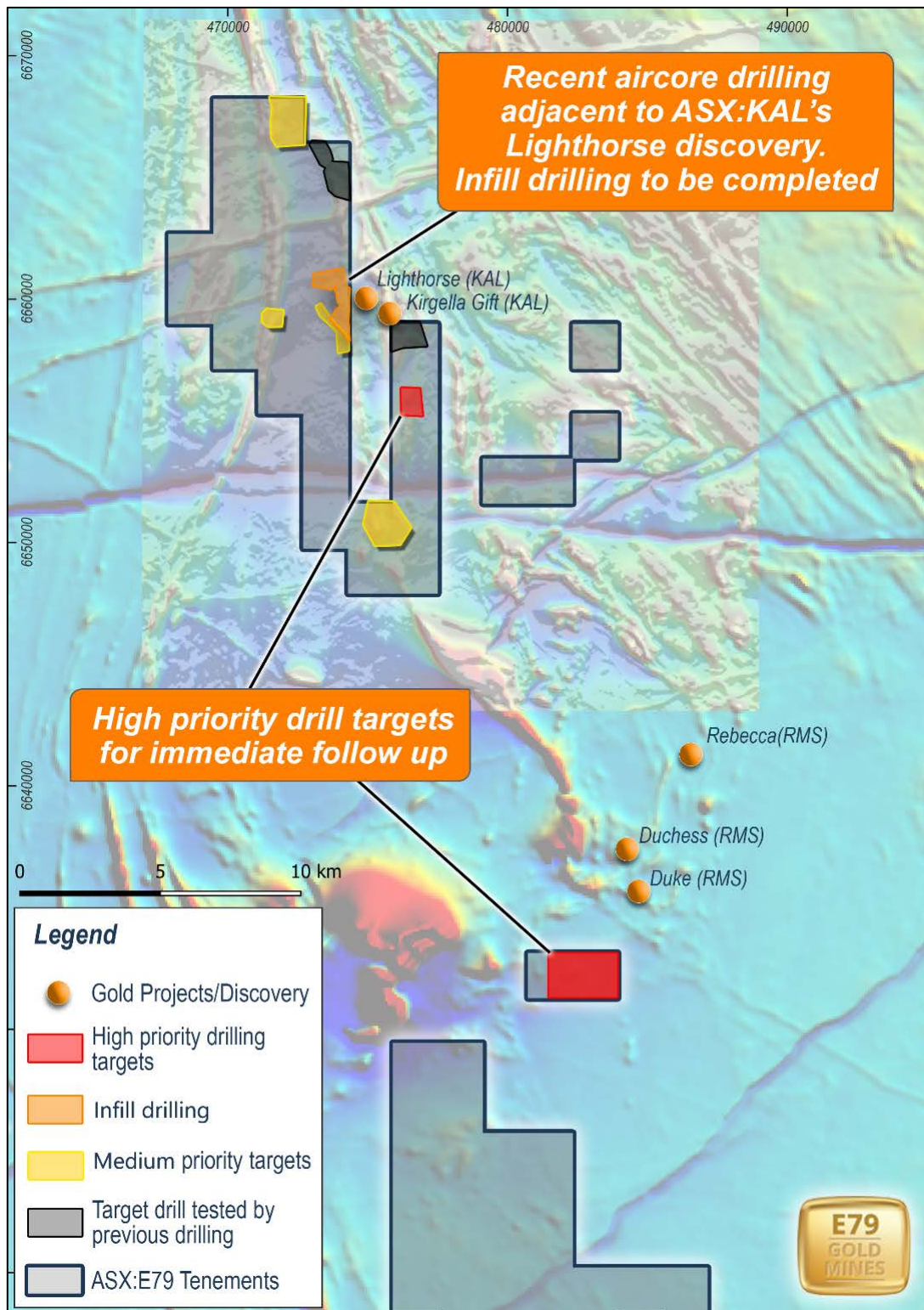


Figure 3. Map of priority drill targets

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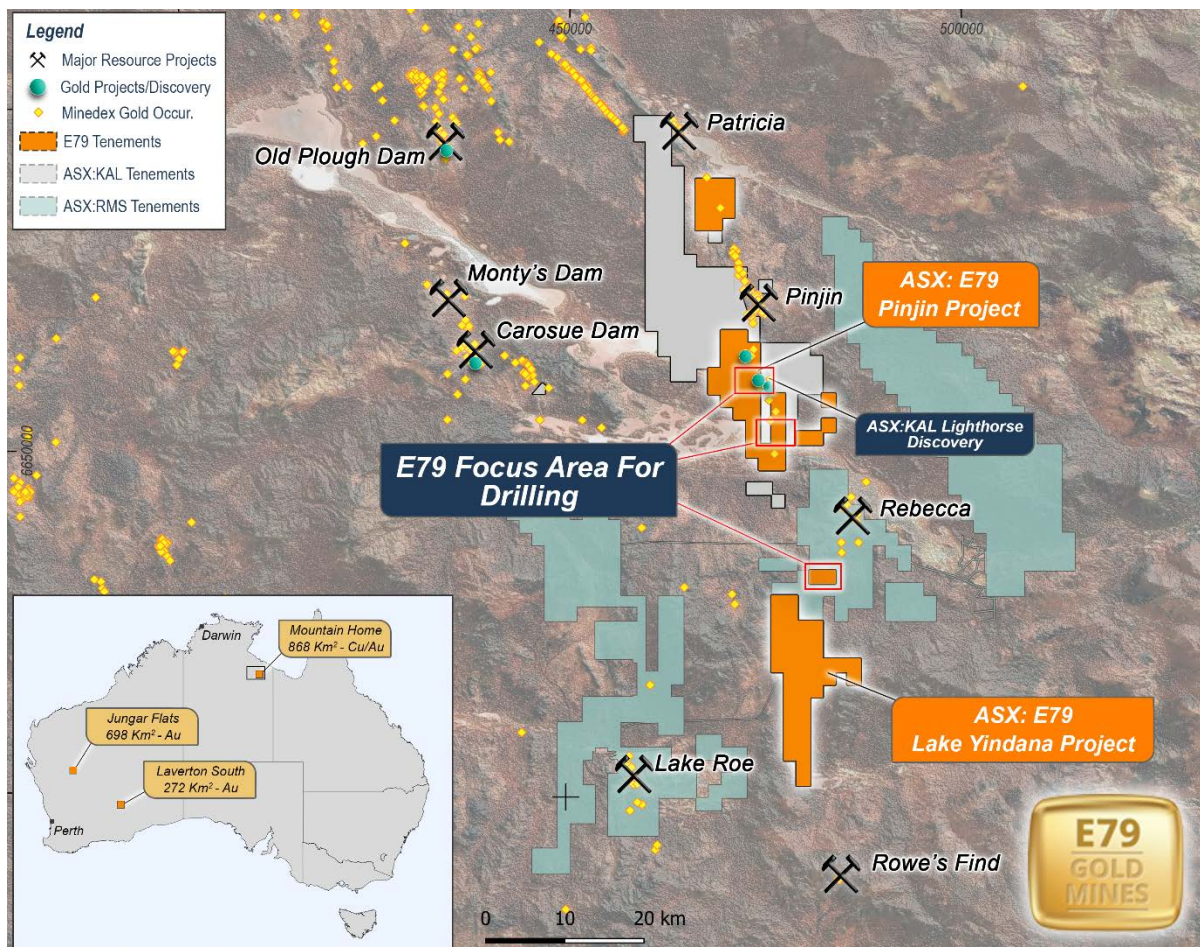


Figure 4. Map of the Laverton South Gold Project.

The LTZ is one of the world's richest gold belts with more than 30 million ounces ('Moz') in historical production, reserves and resources and hosts numerous prolific deposits including Granny Smith (5.8Moz), Sunrise Dam (10.3Moz) and Wallaby (11.8Moz)³.

E79 Gold is focusing on near-term discovery opportunities at the Laverton South Gold Project in WA and the Mountain Home Cu-Au-Bi Project in the Northern Territory.

Our motto: **Money in the ground.**

Yours sincerely,

Ned Summerhayes
Chief Executive Officer

³ Refer to E79 Gold Prospectus dated 17 August 2021



The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ned Summerhayes, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Summerhayes is a full-time employee, a shareholder and an option holder of the Company. Mr Summerhayes has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Summerhayes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information: The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.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 announcements. 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 announcements.

Authorised for release by the CEO of E79 Gold Mines Limited.

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ABOUT E79 GOLD MINES LIMITED (ASX: E79)

E79 Gold's Projects (Figure 5) comprise Western Australia tenure in the Laverton Tectonic Zone and Murchison Goldfields, both endowed with >30 million ounces of gold and located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Murchison project is subject to an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Scorpion Minerals⁴ allowing E79 Gold to focus on the gold discovery potential in the Laverton South Project.

Additionally, E79 Gold holds ~1,838km² of highly prospective ground including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb⁵, and is prospective for copper, gold, bismuth and diamonds.

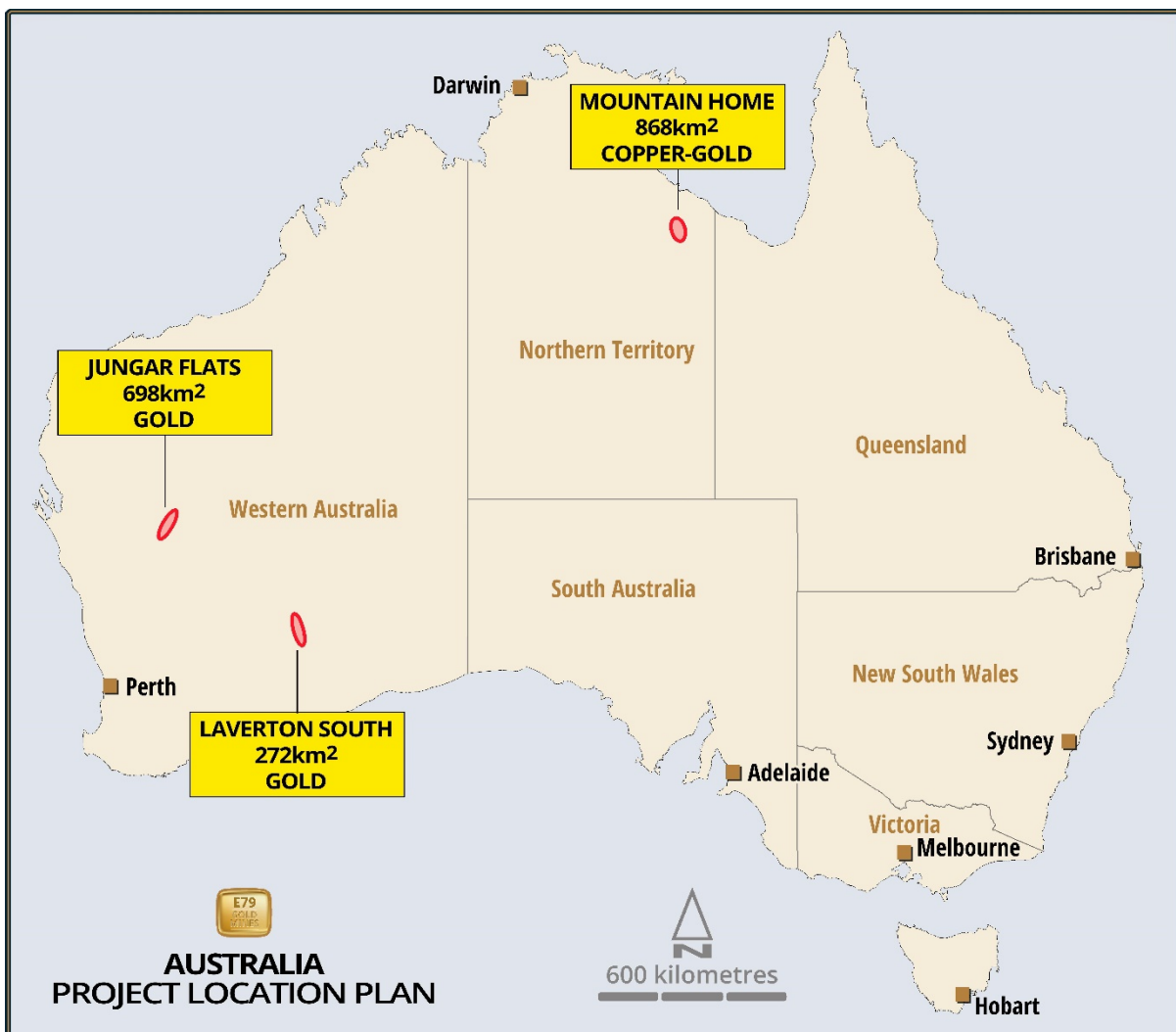


Figure 5: Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects

⁴ See ASX announcement 14 February 2025

⁵ Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)

Table 1. Aircore drilling completed at Laverton South (results showing >0.05 g/t Au, 4m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	From	To	Intercept
25LRAC001	474298	6658582	345	140	90	-60	68	72	4m @ 0.07 g/t Au
25LRAC002	474217	6658580	341	78	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC003	474132	6658580	341	86	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC004	474278	6658879	360	66	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC005	474205	6658886	354	73	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC006	474130	6658886	353	80	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC007	474046	6658887	351	86	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC008	474277	6659087	355	87	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC009	474201	6659087	352	63	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC010	474119	6659089	329	75	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC011	474044	6659090	345	78	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC012	474271	6659960	350	92	90	-60	64	68	4m @ 0.06 g/t Au
25LRAC013	474190	6659964	347	87	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC014	474109	6659962	335	68	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC015	474032	6659962	343	101	90	-60	60	64	4m @ 0.07 g/t Au
25LRAC016	473955	6659963	348	59	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC017	473873	6659958	356	78	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC018	473793	6659958	347	95	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC019	474272	6660162	355	52	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC020	474191	6660163	352	74	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC021	474113	6660164	347	66	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC022	474038	6660167	359	71	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC023	473950	6660163	350	68	90	-60	63	66	3m @ 0.29 g/t Au
25LRAC024	473877	6660164	349	80	90	-60	64	76	12m @ 0.07 g/t Au
25LRAC025	473793	6660164	346	77	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC026	473712	6660163	348	83	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC027	474286	6660373	345	51	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC028	474208	6660375	350	68	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC029	474124	6660380	347	76	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC030	474043	6660377	339	99	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC031	473962	6660369	346	80	90	-60	64	68	4m @ 0.07 g/t Au
25LRAC032	473886	6660360	352	80	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC033	473802	6660346	346	79	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC034	473732	6660346	352	95	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC035	474284	6660582	348	80	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC036	474209	6660580	351	92	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC037	474124	6660577	343	58	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC038	474043	6660580	348	68	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC039	473964	6660581	345	52	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC040	473886	6660580	343	64	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC041	473799	6660577	344	81	90	-60			No Significant Intersection

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	From	To	Intercept
25LRAC042	474284	6660770	345	46	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC043	474202	6660779	343	60	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC044	474122	6660784	349	68	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC045	474042	6660779	350	61	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC046	473962	6660782	342	56	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC047	473883	6660782	350	68	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC048	473807	6660783	352	59	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC049	474264	6660061	348	56	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC050	474186	6660063	352	71	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC051	474105	6660061	348	67	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC052	474025	6660065	354	80	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC053	474272	6660247	351	64	90	-60	63	64	1m @ 0.07 g/t Au
25LRAC054	474192	6660248	356	77	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC055	474110	6660249	346	58	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC056	474027	6660245	356	83	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC057	474291	6660485	352	89	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC058	474213	6660479	348	92	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC059	474129	6660482	351	78	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC060	474049	6660479	352	74	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC061	474283	6660677	358	53	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC062	474196	6660679	353	89	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC063	474122	6660681	352	62	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC064	474046	6660673	352	64	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC065	474279	6660896	360	40	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC066	474195	6660895	360	44	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC067	474118	6660892	354	62	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC068	474039	6660891	353	65	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC069	474285	6661188	354	68	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC070	474198	6661178	355	56	90	-60	40	44	4m @ 0.08 g/t Au
25LRAC071	474132	6661174	351	62	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC072	474038	6661181	372	70	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC073	473961	6661179	359	53	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC074	473883	6661181	346	56	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC075	473804	6661180	355	71	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC076	474270	6659772	351	88	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC077	474188	6659771	342	87	90	-60	68	72	4m @ 0.06 g/t Au
25LRAC078	474281	6660976	335	46	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC079	474203	6660979	354	66	90	-60	52	56	4m @ 0.09 g/t Au
25LRAC080	474121	6660986	351	92	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC081	474044	6660983	352	52	90	-60			No Significant Intersection
25LRAC082	473960	6660982	348	65	90	-60			No Significant Intersection

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., ‘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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E79 Gold has recently undertaken drilling activities within the Laverton South project by AC drilling. • Recent sampling undertaken by E79 Gold provides samples that are carried out to industry standard and include QAQC standards. • E79 Gold’s recent aircore drilling is sampled into 4m composite intervals via a sample spear, producing a sample of approximately 2kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. All samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 25g sub sample for analysis by AR/MS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling to blade refusal was completed using a bit size of 100mm diameter.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC samples are checked visually. • Comments recorded for samples with low recovery.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were logged in full and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, minerals, geology and alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. • Sampling was undertaken using a sample spear or scoop. • This sampling regime is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples will be assayed using an aqua-regia digest followed by analysis of gold by ICPMS with lower detection limit of 1ppb Au. The bottom of hole sample is analysed for 48 multi-elements by ICPMS and include; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr • QAQC samples were inserted at a frequency of 7 samples (i.e., standards, blanks, dups) per 100 samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts are verified by staff and consultant geologists No Twinned holes were used Data is logged onto excel spreadsheets and added to an external database
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 51S. RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing is 80m along lines and ~200m between lines (200m at Target 4). This drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling and is not suitable for JORC compliant Resource Estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units. There is no known bias between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory using a third-party contractor.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is located on tenements E31/1056 • E31/1056 is controlled by E79 Gold Mines Limited. • Exploration Lease E31/1056 is granted and held until 2026 • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%. • There is one registered Aboriginal Heritage Site (ID:19142) that covers parts of E31/1056 and is not impacted by the drilling programs. There are no pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been many generations of soil sampling, auger and follow up RAB, AC and RC drilling dating back to the 1970's, exploring for base metals and gold. Gold in paleochannel sands was explored in the early 1980's by Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd in a joint venture with BHP Minerals. In the late 1980's gold focussed explorers active in and around various parts of the Laverton South Project area included Aberfoyle Resources, Newcrest Mining, Capricorn Resources, Arimco, Barranco Resources, Pacmin, Gutnick Resources, Sons of Gwalia, Saracen Mines, Legacy Iron Ore, Hawthorn Resources, Ausgold Exploration, Renaissance Minerals and Raven Resources. In 2004, Newmont Asia Pacific commenced acquiring tenements through tenement applications and JV negotiations to search for the primary source of the paleochannel mineralisation previously identified by BHP/UAL. Detailed gravity and aeromagnetic surveys, geological interpretation, prospectivity analysis, aircore drilling and diamond drilling led

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>to the identification of bedrock gold mineralisation.</p> <p>St Barbara Limited commenced acquiring tenements in the area from 2012, completing desk top studies, open file drill hole data compilation, reconnaissance field trips, historic drill spoil sampling, multi-element pathfinder analysis, heritage surveys, AEM surveys, target generation and aircore drilling. Recently in 2024 neighbouring company KalGold identified gold in AC and RC drilling located 50m east of the current drill program.</p>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Laverton South Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton in the southern extensions of the LTZ, a 250 km long and laterally extensive significant gold bearing structure. Basement geology from end of hole drill chips is a mixture of mica schist, basal dolerite and dacite
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Tables 1 and 2, and Figures 2 and 4, which show AC drilling details.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregate methods were undertaken. Significant intercepts are those >0.10 g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation at right angles</i>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report to show location of drilling and results.</i>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>See Table 1 and Figure 1 which show all drilling referred to in this report.</i>
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relevant geological observations are included in this report.</i>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Further drilling programs planned.</i>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	