ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
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Wilandra Copper Project Exploration Target

- **Maiden Exploration Target estimated for the Peveril, Central Gossan and Grasmere Zones within the Wilandra Copper Project.**

- **The estimated range of potential mineralisation for the Exploration Target* is:**

  - **15.6 to 21.2 Million Tonnes grading at 0.8% to 1.6% Cu for between 170,000 and 250,000 tonnes of copper.**

    *** The size and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.***

- **The Exploration Target is for a 4.0 km long section of outcropping mineralisation which is open at depth and along strike.**

- **Additional surface geophysical surveys and follow-up drill testing are planned to test for Cu-rich VMS mineralisation in the same host rock sequence and for structurally remobilised Cu-rich massive sulphides in structurally dilatant positions.**

G11 Executive Chairman, Martin Donohue said:

"The maiden Exploration Target at Wilandra is very encouraging within the context of G11 Resources landholding. This area remains underexplored and as this Exploration Target is derived from VMS style mineralisation, there is still significant scope to expand on the size of this mineralised system, which remains open in all directions. Work continues at Wilandra with our technical team, and we look forward to updating the market as exploration work continues."

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G11 Resources Limited (ASX: G11) (**G11** or **the Company**) is pleased to report the results of an Exploration Target estimate, which the Company believes demonstrates the potential scale of the Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation at the Wilandra Copper Project. The results are from a Cu-rich mineralised system considered to be a combination of volcanogenic massive sulphides (VMS) and structurally controlled massive sulphides that outcrops and extends over 4 km of strike (Figure 1).

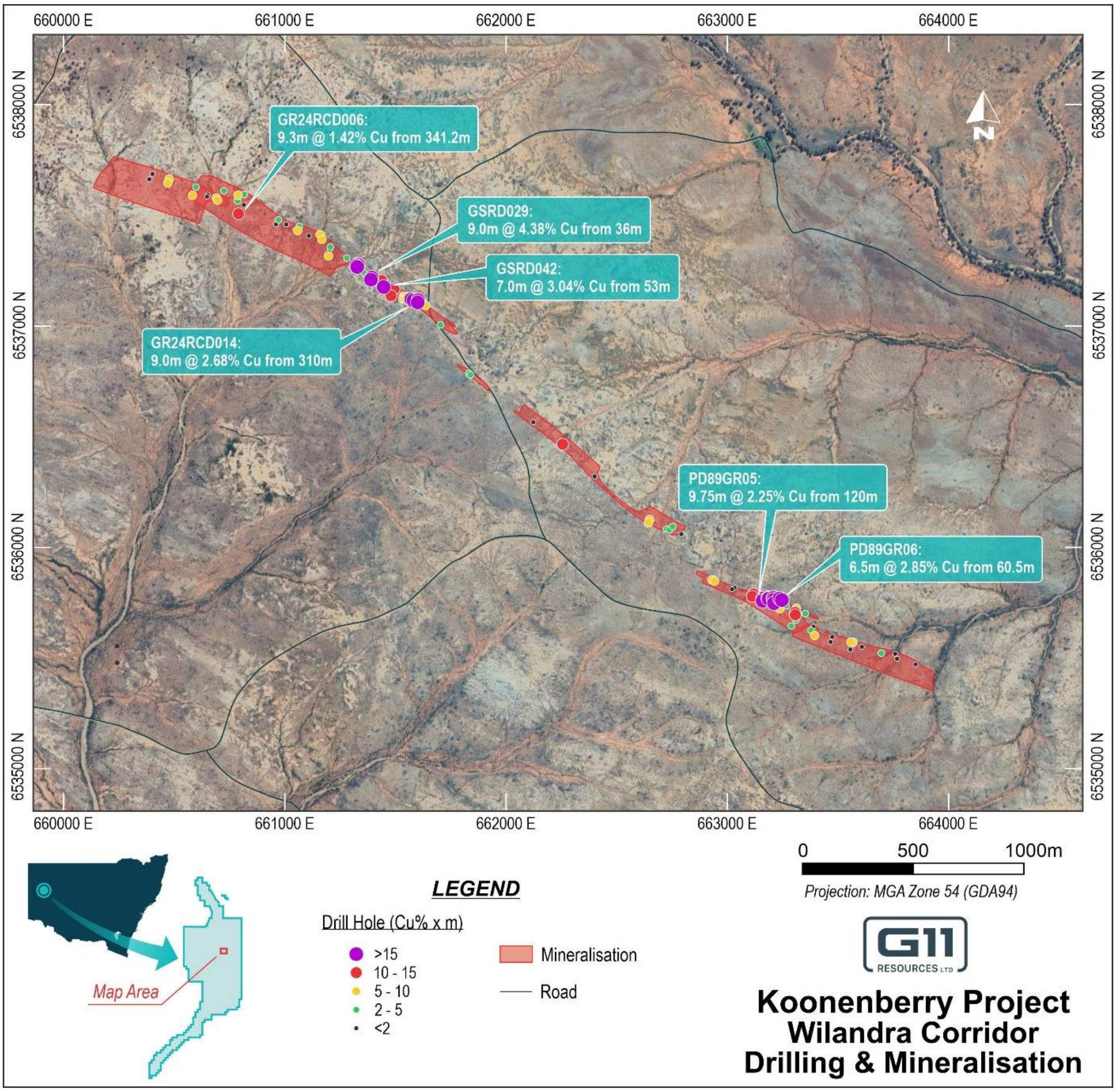

Figure 1: Plan view of the mineralisation projected to surface showing drill intercept locations and Cu% x metre values. Refer to the following announcements for further information, Competent Person's consent, material assumptions and technical parameters concerning the intercepts for drillholes GR24RCD006 (G11 Resources' ASX announcement dated 4/11/2024), GR24RC014 (G11 Resources' ASX announcement dated 04/06/2024) and GSRD029, GSRD042, PD89GR05 & PD89GR06 (Odin Metals Ltd's ASX announcement dated 06/04/2021).

Conarco Consulting (Conarco) were engaged to review the mineralisation at the 100% owned Wilandra Project with the aim of estimating an Exploration Target and reporting the results in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), including assuming Competent Person responsibility for the estimation work completed on the Peveril, Central Gossan and Grasmere zones.

Taking into consideration the geological setting, data available (mapping, drilling and geophysics) and possible extensions to known mineralisation, Conarco has estimated an Exploration Target* for Wilandra of:

15.6 – 21.2Mt @ 0.8 – 1.6% Cu for 170 – 250kt Copper

***For the Wilandra Exploration Target, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.**

Geological Setting

The Koonenberry Belt in far north-western NSW, is a narrow, poorly exposed, Neoproterozoic to Devonian belt of dominantly marine sedimentary rocks together with extrusive and intrusive units that has undergone deformation in the late Cambrian (Delamerian Orogeny — 504.5 ± 2.6 to 497.2 ± 2.6 Ma), the late Ordovician to earliest Silurian (Benambran Orogeny) and the Middle Devonian (Tabberabberan Orogeny). The area is dominated by poly-deformed Cambrian forearc sediments of the Teltawongee and Ponto Groups, which have undergone Greenschist Facies metamorphism. In addition to the potential deposition of VMS copper mineralisation in the Ponto Group, a major copper-mineralising event has been constrained to the Benambran Orogeny (D3) coincident with dextral strike-slip on the Koonenberry Fault and structurally controlled basin formation and volcanism.

The Peveril, Central Gossan and Grasmere zones are hosted within the Grasmere Formation, which forms part of the middle Cambrian Ponto Group. The basal part of the Ponto Group is dominated by generally deep water, turbiditic, fine-grained sedimentary rocks intercalated with minor mafic units whilst the upper part of the sequence includes significant mafic extrusive and intrusive rocks in addition to fine to medium grained sedimentary rocks and minor cherty felsic tuffs (interpreted to be related to the Mount Wright Volcanics). Thin quartz–magnetite, quartz–haematite and quartz–pyrrhotite units, interpreted to be exhalative horizons are present.

Mineralisation

The Peveril, Central Gossan and Grasmere massive sulphide lodes form a 4.0 km long northwest trending zone up to 4.5 m thick which extends to 500 m down dip and has been offset into at least six sulphide-rich lodes by later faulting.

The massive sulphides at Grasmere are hosted by silicified fine-grained thinly bedded meta shales and siltstones whereas the sequence at Peveril, 2.3 km to the northwest, also includes an epidote–actinolite–chlorite–carbonate—magnetite (mafic) unit in the immediate hanging wall to the massive sulphides.

It is considered that the mineralisation is a combination of syngenetic Besshi style volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and epigenetic structurally controlled massive sulphide mineralisation. Given the tabular nature of the mineralisation, the style of deposit will not affect the estimation volume of the Exploration Target.

Drillhole Data

The drillhole data used in the estimation of the Exploration Target has been supplied by G11 Resources as comma delimited text files exported from the Company's secure, relational drillhole database. Basic drillhole validation has been undertaken by Conarco with only minor errors identified which should not affect the quality of the Exploration Target.

Drilling within the Wilandra Project area comprises approximately 205 drillholes, 72 of which are from series GSRD drilled by Black Range Minerals in the mid 2000's. Survey data for these holes shows that only dip measurements were taken and the holes were assumed to be straight along their collared azimuth. Hole GSRD073 has been re-surveyed by G11 Resources using a gyroscopic survey tool and showed that there was significant azimuth deviation with the hole projecting >175 m to the southeast from the original position. Therefore, the true position of the remaining holes is unknown and is a major contributing factor restricting the estimation of Mineral Resources for the Project.

The Competent Person considers that since GSRD073 is the deepest and longest hole in the dataset, this should result in the largest projected difference between a straight and curved hole. The remaining holes are generally <200 m in length, therefore resulting in less difference due to any downhole deviation. Although some deviation in azimuth is expected and given the tabular nature of the mineralisation, these intercepts are highly likely to form the same body of mineralisation. Since the exact location of drillhole intercepts is not required (although beneficial), the Competent Person deems it acceptable to include this data in the estimation of an Exploration Target.

Geophysics

G11 Resources have successfully utilised downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys to identify and target Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation at the Peveril prospect (ASX Releases dated 4th June 2024 and 4th November 2024). Conarco has reviewed the results of the numerous DHEM surveys completed at Wilandra and considers that the relatively continuous modelled conductance plates at depth provides suitable supporting evidence for increased continuity at depth within the Peveril system.

Exploration Target Basis

Wireframes of the interpreted mineralisation were supplied by G11 Resources to Conarco, with these modelling the mineralisation based on a Cu threshold grade of 100 to 200 ppm Cu. A review of this data by Conarco has resulted in the Competent Person concluding that although this approach is acceptable to provide targets for future exploration, it may overstate the potential tonnage and grade for an Exploration Target estimate.

Instead, Conarco utilised the compositing function in Maptek's Vulcan mining software which allows for the generation of "minable" intervals at defined grades and minimum widths. The following criteria has been applied to the drillhole data that defines the mineralisation at Wilandra:

- Mineralisation / waste cutoff value – 0.25% Cu (represents a distinct inflection point at the 90th percentile)
- Minimum mineralised run length – 3 m

- Waste absorption max length – 2 m (where internal waste is >2 m, then two mineralised lengths are generated)
- Upper waste dilution length – 2 m
- Lower waste dilution length – 2 m
- Dilution only if mineralised length < minimum length
- Minimise dilution length

The true width of the interval has also been estimated using the following orientations based on the modelled mineralisation wireframes provided by G11 Resources:

- Peveril – dip / dip direction of 70/202 degrees
- Central Gossan – dip / dip direction of 80/040 degrees
- Grasmere – dip / dip direction of 82/195 degrees

The results for Peveril are listed in Table 1 and for Grasmere in Table 2. For Central Gossan, there were no results with true width >3 m and Cu grades > 0.25% Cu.

Table 1: Mineralised Intercepts for Peveril Zone

	All results	TW > 3m	Difference
No. Intercepts	52	27	52%
Total (m)	242.4	139.1	57%
Average Intercepts (m)	4.7	6.3	136%
Average true thickness (m)	3.2	4.8	149%
Avg Cu (%)	1.4	1.6	113%

Table 2: Mineralised Intercepts for Grasmere Zone

	All results	TW > 3m	Difference
No. Intercepts	42	21	50%
Total (m)	180.3	90.5	50%
Average Intercepts (m)	4.3	6.5	151%
Average true thickness (m)	2.6	4.2	159%
Avg Cu (%)	1.3	1.6	124%

For Peveril and Grasmere, more than 50% of the intervals have a true width >3m. These widths have been used to assess the potential volume / tonnage range.

A total of 149 bulk density measurements taken throughout the mineralised and un-mineralised zones have been supplied to Conarco, who analysed this dataset relative to the assayed copper grade. Segregating the data using the same cutoff grade as used to define the mineralisation (0.25% Cu) results in an average bulk density of 3.72 g/cm^3 for the mineralised samples above 0.25% Cu with the non-mineralised samples having a bulk density of 2.84 g/cm3 (Table 3). Both these values are within expectations based on Conarco's experience with other massive sulphide deposits.

Table 3: Bulk Density Data relative to Cu Grade

Cu Grade (%)	No. Samples	Bulk Density
>0.25	46	3.72
<0.25	103	2.84

These values have been used in assessing the tonnage potential of the Exploration Target.

Exploration Target Estimation

The Exploration Target has been estimated using the total endowment less discounts based on geology and low copper grades.

The mineralisation wireframes provided indicate that Peveril is continuous over 1,700 m strike length (in three separate zones), Central Gossan continuous over 850 m, with Grasmere having modelled continuity in two zones of 1,100 m for a total of 3,650 m mineralised strike continuity. The following criteria have been applied to the various mineralised zones for the **tonnage** estimation:

- Total endowment = strike (m) x average true width (m) x down dip extension (m) x bulk density (g/cm^3)
    - Peveril – 1,700m x 4.8m x 500m x 3.7g/cm3 = 15.1Mt
    - Central Gossan – 850m x 3m x 500m x 3.7g/cm3 = 4.7Mt (a notional true width of 3m was used)
    - Grasmere – 1,100m x 4.2m x 500 x 3.7g/cm3 = 8.5Mt
- Total = 28.3Mt

The minimum tonnage has been determined by the percentage of intercepts where the true width is greater than 3 m, as listed in Table 1 and Table 2. Peveril has been subdivided into two parts, with the top 200 m where there is more drilling, and the lower 200 m to 500 m below surface where the DhEM plate modelling suggests an increase in mineralised continuity. For Central Gossan, a notional 30% conversion was applied since there were no intercepts greater than the minimum width.

- Peveril (0 – 200 m) – 1,700m x 4.8m x 200m x 3.7g/cm3 x 52% = 3.14Mt
- Peveril (200 – 500 m) – 1,700m x 4.8m x 300m x 3.7g/cm3 x 75% = 6.8Mt
- Central Gossan – 850m x 3m x 500m x 3.7g/cm3 x 30% = 1.4Mt
- Grasmere – 1,100m x 4.2m x 500 x 3.7g/cm3 x 50% = 4.3Mt

The minimum tonnage is therefore estimated to be **15.6Mt**.

The maximum tonnage has been determined by assuming it will be 75% of the maximum tonnage.

- Maximum tonnage = 28.3Mt x 75% = **21.2Mt**.

The tonnage of the Exploration Target is estimated to be between **15.6 – 21.2Mt**.

An historic JORC (2004) report completed in 2011 has estimated a Mineral Resource comprising of ~9.2Mt. Since the tonnage of the Exploration Target is significantly larger than the historic resource, this suggests upside of the tonnage potential at depth as defined by the EM geophysical surveys. Therefore, Conarco is of the opinion that the tonnage of the Exploration Target is appropriate.

The upper **grade** range of the Exploration Target has been determined from the average grade of intercepts where the true width is >3 m, which equates to 1.6% Cu. The lower grade range is more subjective with no definitive way to conclude this value. Therefore, the Competent Person has deemed it reasonable that the lower grade range should be half of the maximum range, therefore being 0.8% Cu.

The grade of the Exploration Target is estimated to be between **0.8 – 1.6% Cu**.

Based on the information as summarised above, an Exploration Target* for Wilandra is estimated to be:

15.6 – 21.2Mt @ 0.8 – 1.6% Cu for 170 – 250kt Cu.

***For the Wilandra Exploration Target, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.**

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of G11 Resources td.

-ENDS-

For further information, please visit www.g11resources.com.au or contact:

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Targets, or Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr John Collier, a Competent Person who is a Member of the AIG and is employed by Conarco Consulting. Mr Collier 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 Collier consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT THE KOONENBERRY PROJECT

The Koonenberry Project is an emerging, district scale, copper, nickel, and other base metals exploration package located 80km east of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The Company considers the Koonenberry Belt to be highly prospective for a number of styles of mineralisation including VMS hosted Cu–Zn–Au–Ag deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, epithermal Ag-Pb-Cu and orogenic Au. The Koonenberry Project covers 3,300km^2 of land holding, containing over 200km of strike of the significantly under-explored Koonenberry Belt (Figure 2).

The Koonenberry Belt is a northern continuation of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogen, situated between the Curnamona Province to the west, and the Thomson Orogen to the east.

The Koonenberry Belt developed over several million years along the eastern margin of Australia during the continent's breakup with Antarctica and the resulting formation of the Pacific Ocean. Since that time, the Belt has been subject to periods of uplift, sedimentation, and intense deformation. Today the Belt is expressed as a low range of hills comprised of shallow marine sediments, turbidites, & volcaniclastic sediments. These rocks have been variously intruded with tholeiitic basalts, gabbroic plutons, & felsic dykes. Adjacent granites and granitoids are associated with orogenic gold mineralisation.

The Belt is navigated it's entire length by the Koonenberry Fault system. The Koonenberry Fault is a narrow, brittle, shear zone with numerous associated splays and faults. The diverse structural architecture of the Koonenberry Belt's faults, folds, and shear zones has played a crucial role in the concentration and localization of mineralisation. These geological structures have acted as conduits for polymetallic mineralizing fluids and provided zones of enhanced permeability where metals could accumulate.

The Belt's prospectivity for a range of metals including Copper, Nickel, Gold, & Silver, it's geologic significance, and rich mineralogical diversity make the Koonenberry Belt a compelling region for modern explorers.

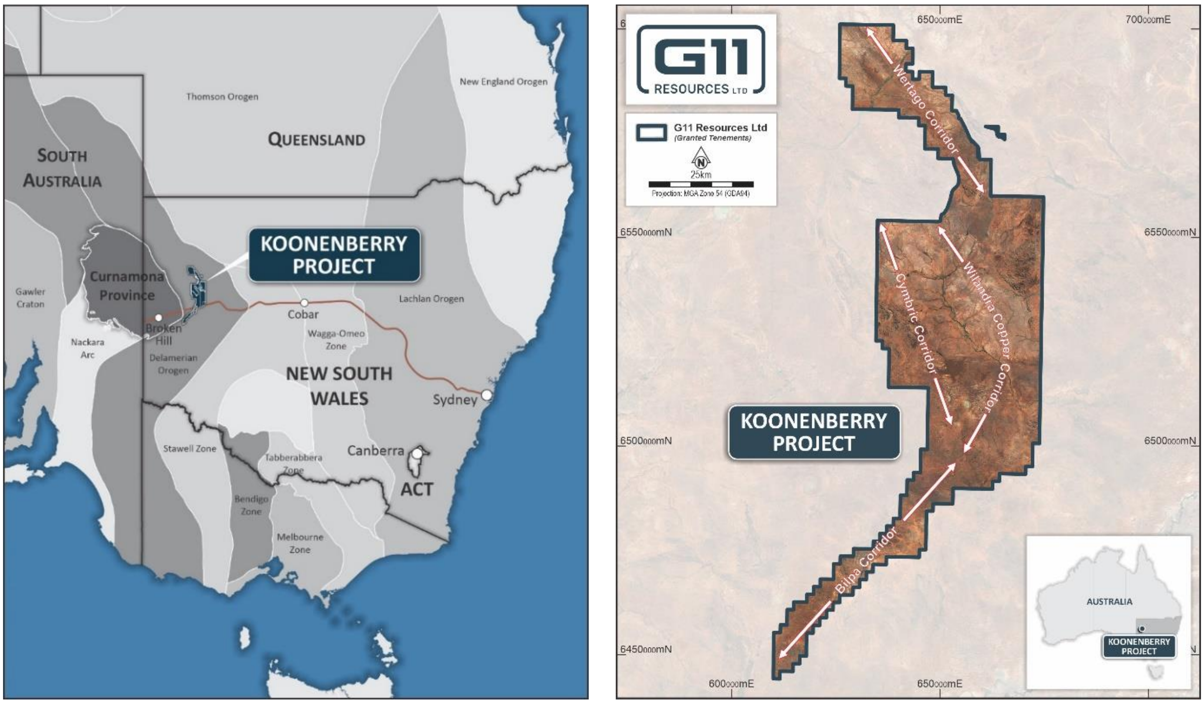


Figure 2: *Location and tectonic setting of G11 Resource's Koonenberry Project (left) and the main prospective corridors within the Project (right).*

Appendix I: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

The information reported as Pre- G11 Resources has been sourced from a previous Mineral Resource estimation completed by DataGeo and reported under the JORC Code 2004. Therefore, some information is not available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	Pre – G11 Resources • The diamond drilling collected samples over geological intervals with core sizes of HQ and NQ the most frequent (advised by client). • The core was stored in metal core trays in a secure site location. The RC drilling collected samples at 1m intervals with some compositing of adjacent samples in the less mineralised locations. • If required re-sampling was carried out. • The RAB drilling collected samples over 1m intervals but submitted composites of anywhere up to 6 adjacent samples. In both instances composites were made by spearing sample piles G11 Resources • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected on the rig as individual 1m samples from a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. • Only those 1m samples within sulphide mineralised zones for the RC component of each drillhole were submitted for assay. • The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned between drill rods and drillholes to maintain sample hygiene. All sampling equipment was levelled to ensure even distribution of sample material. No sampling instruments or tools requiring calibration have been used as part of the sampling process. • Diamond drill core samples have been sawn in half through zones identified by a qualified geologist as being potentially mineralised. • The core has been cut either along a cut line or adjacent to an orientation line to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled, and that any orientation line is preserved in the unsampled part of the core. • The RC and diamond drill core sampling techniques are considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation evident at the Wilandra Copper Corridor.
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).*	G11 Resources • Reverse Circulation (RC) with HQ Diamond tail drilling was completed. • RC drilling utilising an 8-inch diameter open-hole hammer for the first 6m (pre-collar) and a 5.5-inch diameter face sampling bit with a sample shroud, attached to a pneumatic piston hammer. • Diamond drilling was completed using HQ core size (47.6 mm core diameter).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Orientation measurements were routinely collected each run using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool, with the core oriented on site by G11 contractors.
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.*	G11 Resources • The sample reject piles and 1m samples in calico bags were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. A qualitative estimate of sample recovery, moisture & quality were recorded in the geological log. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal impact on recovery or quality. • Core recovery for the HQ core drilled was measured by the field technician on a drill run by run basis, with core recovery in excess of 95% recorded for all intervals. • There is no evidence of a material relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	Pre – G11 Resources • All sample intervals are logged for material-type and quantitative description of lithology, mineral content, alteration and weathering conditions. • Hardcopy logs for some holes were reviewed in the client's office and found to be of acceptable detail and appropriate for use in the mineralisation interpretation. • RC chip trays were collected and retained. • Core was photographed. • DataGeo was advised by the client that sample recovery was in excess of 90% for diamond core and at similar levels for RC and RAB sample returns. No details were provided. G11 Resources • RC drill chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each drillhole. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference and chip tray photography is available. • RC drill chips were visually inspected and qualitatively logged by an onsite geologist to record weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and sample quality. • The RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate geological and mineralisation modelling for future mineral resource estimation. • Diamond drill core has been orientated, metre marked and qualitatively logged by an onsite geologist for weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and sample quality. • All diamond drill core has been quantitatively logged for Rock Quality Designations (RQD) using Core10 methodology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled*	Pre – G11 Resources • Chip samples were dried, crushed and split to approximately 1Kg and then pulverised to 80% passing 75micron. • Diamond core was halved prior to presentation to the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The analytical techniques applied was mostly a mixture of ICP with atomic absorption finish or fire assay. G11 Resources • RC drill samples were collected on the rig at 1m intervals. Subsampling was carried out using a cone splitter beneath the cyclone return system producing approximately mass splits of: o Primary sample – 1m analytical sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg o Bulk reject –92.5%. • All samples collected were dry with no wet samples recorded. • As only a small proportion of the RC precollars were sent for analysis, no field duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis. • RC drill samples were submitted to ALS Adelaide for preparation and sub-sampling prior to analysis. Laboratory preparation involved: • Registering and weighing of the raw samples upon receipt. o Pulverise up to 3kg of raw sample to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns. • Samples over 3kg were split in a cone splitter prior to pulverising. • 200g sub-sample from the pulverising bowl using a spatula to a numbered pulp bag. • The multielement samples were taken from the 200g pulp after ensuring the sample selected is homogenous. • HQ diamond drill core sampling methodology utilised a minimum sample of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 0.8m, with sample intervals selected to match geological intervals. The sample lengths have been chosen so that the weight of the sample submitted to the laboratory is under the 3kg threshold applied by the laboratory (any sample above 3kg is crushed and then split to be less than 3kg prior to pulverization). • The core has been cut along either a cut-line or adjacent to an orientation line in a manner to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled and that any orientation line is preserved in the un-sampled part of the core. • Routine field duplicate samples within the main target zones have been collected, with the original half core, sawn in half again so that the primary and duplicate sample sizes are consistent. At least one field duplicate has been selected for each mineralised intercept, with any intercept containing more than 20 samples, having field duplicates taken at 1:20 samples. • Diamond drill samples were submitted to ALS Adelaide for preparation and sub-sampling prior to analysis. Laboratory preparation involved: • Registering and weighing of the raw samples upon receipt. o Crush and pulverise up to 3kg of raw sample to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns. • 200g sub-sample from the pulverising bowl using a spatula to a numbered pulp bag. • The multielement samples were taken from the 200g pulp

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		after ensuring the sample selected is homogenous. • The RC and diamond core sub-sampling techniques are considered representative of the in-situ material and the procedures and sample sizes are appropriate for the style and grainsize of the mineralisation being tested.
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.*	Pre – G11 Resources • The client advised that both internal and laboratory results from the analysis of standards, blanks and duplicates was within acceptable ranges. The client did not provide this information to DataGeo. G11 Resources • All RC and HQ diamond core samples were analysed by ALS Adelaide and Perth, an independent National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified laboratory. • All RC and HQ diamond core samples were analysed using a multi-element ultra trace method combining a near-total, fouracid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (ME-MS61). • Samples returning >10,000ppm triggered analysis of ore grade Cu, Zn & S using an aqua regia digestion and conventional ICPAES analysis (ME-OG62). • Selected HQ diamond core samples were analysed for gold using a fire assay fusion and AAS analysis on a 50g nominal sample weight. The samples selected corresponded to sulphide intersections. • Specific gravity measurements were taken for selected half core, HQ diamond core samples by method OA-GRA08, a standard water immersion method (no wax coating). • Quality control procedures included regular submission of Certified Reference Material (CRM), blank and field duplicate samples. • Matrix matched CRM's were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Five different CRM's were used to cover the expected range of base metal grades. The site geologist selected the appropriate CRM based on the expected grade of the mineralised intersections in the drillhole. The performance of the CRM was assessed on a batch-by-batch basis using a 2SD error limit from the expected value, with no failures reported for any of the five CRM's used. • Coarse blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The analytical results of the blank were reviewed to detect any potential contamination in the laboratory preparation. A result greater than 100ppm Cu or Zn was used to determine failure of the coarse blank. No contamination issues were identified. • Field duplicate samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples in and around mineralised intercepts. The results of the field duplicates are in line with the expected variability for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • The assaying protocols for the RC and diamond core samples was developed to ensure that the expected levels of accuracy and precision are met for the style of mineralisation being targeted.

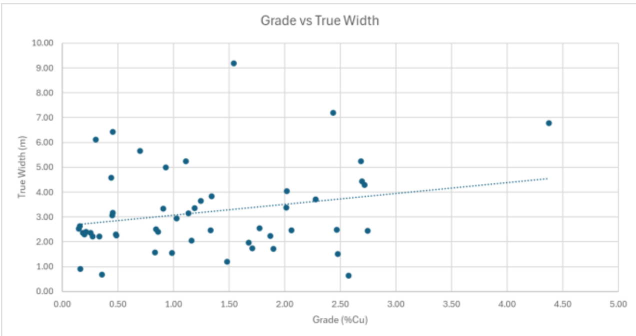
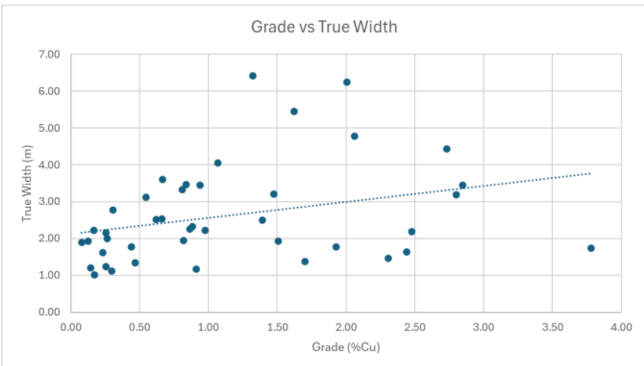
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A review of the quality control sample results indicates no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative 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.*	G11 Resources • Sampling intervals and numbering were systematically checked by the site geologist and field technician during the RC and diamond core sampling. • Core photographs have been taken and include the sample interval marks so that verification can be completed once assays are received. • Internal verification of the significant intercepts was completed by the Senior Geologist through the comparison of the chip trays and diamond core photos and the assays received to ensure the mineralised intercepts matched the logged mineralisation. • No twinned holes have been completed to date. • Field data was logged directly onto field laptops using preformatted and validated logging templates. The field data was imported to the Plexer cloud-based, restricted-access database post drilling. Assay data was imported automatically through the ALS – Plexer integration function. In-built checks in Plexer flags errors and ensures assay batches pass validation checks prior to upload. A batch QAQC control chart report was generated after assays were successfully loaded into Plexer. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Pre – G11 Resources • The location of the drill hole collars was reportedly surveyed using standard surveying equipment from a local base station (It is not known whether this was carried out by licensed surveyors). • The trace of the RC and diamond drill holes has been downhole surveyed using a camera. G11 Resources • The drill collar locations were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill collar locations will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor at a later date, prior to any Mineral Resource modelling and estimation. • Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m using an Axis Champ north seeking gyroscope. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – Zone 54. • Surface RL data will be approximated using a Digital Elevation Model derived for SRTM data, until adequate collar surveys are collected.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	Pre – G11 Resources • The drill holes are positioned along the strike of the deposit ranging in spacing from 40 to 150m depending on the prospect. G11 Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Drillhole spacing was variable throughout the program dependant on the exploration target. • RC drillhole sample distribution included 1m samples taken in zones of interest. • Diamond drill sample distribution included between 30cm & 80cm length samples in zones of interest. • Data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralisation.
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.* • *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.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • The general orientation of copper mineralisation is NW striking and moderately to steeply dipping. • The RC – diamond tail drilling was designed perpendicular in azimuth to the general NW striking trend of the regional geology. • It is too early to establish if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias for the majority of the drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • Chain of custody protocols to ensure sample security were standard procedure for the RC diamond tail drilling program. • Prenumbered calico bags were tied, grouped by sample ID into polywoven bags and cable tied. The polywoven bags were placed into larger bulka bags for transport by a registered freight company to ALS Adelaide. Consignment notes were issued to track the sample delivery to the laboratory. • For the diamond drill core, full core trays for the zones of interest were transported off-site by G11 staff or Contractors and delivered to either the core processing facility or to a registered freight company for delivery to the core processing facility. • Each sample dispatch was itemised and emailed to the • laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques*	<u>Pre – G11 Resources</u> • Review and checks on samples locations were carried out by the Database Consultant during the data compilation stage. <u>G11 Resources</u> • No audits were undertaken as sample techniques were considered sufficient for the stage of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
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.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • The Koonenberry Project is in the Koonenberry Belt, New South Wales. The project is made up of twelve exploration licences held by Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd & Great Western Minerals Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of G11 Resources Ltd. • 100% of the drillholes were completed on EL6400. • Third party rights include: ○ NSR royalty on all products produced from tenements EL8721, EL8722, EL8791, EL8909. • EL6400 and EL9289 do not contain any third-party rights. • There is no native title in place.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • High-grade copper was extracted from the historic Grasmere copper mine in the Wilandra Copper Corridor during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Historic production was reported to have been 600 tonnes at grades of 10-30% copper. • Exploration within the Wilandra Copper Corridor has been ongoing on a semi-consistent basis since the mid 1970's with a summary of the key work programs provided below: ○ Esso Exploration (1975 – 1977): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, trenching, and various geophysical surveys (EM, magnetics, Mise-a-la-Mass and IP) completed along with 3,172.3m of a combination of mostly percussion and minor DD in 54 holes on 22 Fence lines across the outcropping gossan. ○ Amoco Minerals (1980 – 1982): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (gravity and EM) and 971m of percussion drilling in 5 holes following up the Esso Exploration drilling. ○ Seltrust BP Minerals (1984 – 1985): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, Aeromag survey and 3,246m of shallow percussion drilling in 164 holes testing aeromag anomalies. ○ CRAE (1989 – 1992): Surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (HeliMag and EM) and 2,112.2m of RC & DD in 11 holes. ○ Platsearch NL (1998 – 2004): Field reconnaissance, surface geochemical sampling and EM geophysical surveys. ○ Black Range Minerals (2005 – 2009): Structural mapping and interpretation, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (EM and gravity) and 11,050.6m of RC & DD in 72 holes for use in a mineral resource estimate. o Ausmon Resources (2009 – 2020): Geological mapping, data review, geophysical surveys (magnetic and radiometrics), petrographic analysis, and 1,769.7m of RC & DD in 13 holes • The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
		by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	G11 Resources • The Koonenberry Project lies within the Koonenberry Belt, on the eastern margin of the Curnamona Craton in western NSW. The Koonenberry Belt consists of multiple deformed Late Proterozoic and Cambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks with less deformed cover sequences that range from Late Cambrian to Cretaceous in age. • Copper mineralisation in the Wilandra Copper Corridor occur as a magnetite-bearing, massive sulphide body associated with a zone of silicification and deformation along the contact of a magnetic meta-andesite-basalt and a metasediment package. The copper mineralisation outcrops as semi continuous gossans traceable over several kilometres in strike. • Two deposit models have been proposed: a) Beshi (peliticmafic) volcanic associated massive sulphide (VAMS), where copper mineralisation has subsequently been deformed and remobilised into a fault/shear zone; b) Epigenetic, structurally controlled high sulphide deposit. • Recent drilling supports the model of two mineralisation episodes, a primary syngenetic event, and a later remobilisation in a controlling structure.
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.*	G11 Resources • A full list of information can be found in previous ASX releases by G11 Resources. A select list of holes relevant to this study is listed in Appendix II.
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*	G11 Resources • The data used to estimate the Exploration Target has used exploration results previously reported by G11 Resources. • The following criteria was used to aggregate the data: ○ Ore / waste cutoff value – 0.25% Cu

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	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.*	○ Minimum ore run length – 3m ○ Waste absorption max length – 2m (where internal waste is >2m, then two ore lengths are generated) ○ Upper waste dilution length – 2m ○ Lower waste dilution length – 2m ○ Dilution only if ore length < minimum length ○ Minimise dilution length ○ No metal equivalent values have been 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').*	G11 Resources • Appendix III lists the intervals and true widths of the drillhole intercepts. The true width of each zone has been calculated using the following mineralised orientations: ○ Peveril - dip / dip direction of 70/202 degrees ○ Central Gossan - dip / dip direction of 80/040 degrees ○ Grasmere - dip / dip direction of 82/195 degrees • Figure 3 and Figure 4 show a plot of copper grades and true width. This data suggests that there is weak association (but not a correlation) with width and grade.  *Figure 3 – Grade vs True Width (Peveril)*  *Figure 4 – Grade vs true width (Grasmere)*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	G11 Resources • The appropriate diagrams are included in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • The information within is considered a balanced report
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.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • There is no other substantive exploration data related to the Exploration target. Further and additional information relating to the overall geology of the Wilandra prospected can be found in previous ASX releases.
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.*	<u>G11 Resources</u> • Further work includes ground-based Moving Loop EM and In-Line IP surveys will be completed over key target areas at Wilandra. • In addition, RC and diamond core drilling programs at Wilandra Central to extend the identified copper mineralisation along strike and at depth and test new EM plates identified by the MLEM and IP surveys

Appendix II: Drillhole Collar Information

HOLE ID	TYPE	Collar X	Collar Y	Collar Z	Dip	Azi	TD
ADD01	DD	661,443	6,537,351	206	-60	200	287.7
ADD02	DD	661,075	6,537,331	203	-60	20	192.8
ADD04	DD	661,365	6,537,401	206	-60	200	289.2
DD89GR01	DD	663,205	6,535,732	210	-60	12	136.5
DD89GR03	DD	661,353	6,537,333	205	-60	193	160
DD90GR07	DD	663,170	6,535,639	209	-55	12	257
DD90GR08	DD	663,092	6,535,722	211	-70	12	220.3
DD90GR09	DD	663,286	6,535,660	208	-73	12	210.9

DD91GR11	DD	663,106	6,535,604	212	-65	5	404
ESSO02	RC	663,549	6,535,553	204	-60	38	86
ESSO04	RC	662,727	6,536,094	204	-60	188	54
ESSO05	RC	662,742	6,536,113	204	-60	188	80
ESSO07	RC	662,250	6,536,448	208	-60	18	46
ESSO08	RC	662,240	6,536,432	209	-60	18	102
ESSO11	RC	661,325	6,537,250	205	-60	18	38
ESSO12	RC	661,319	6,537,233	205	-60	18	98
ESSO18	RC	661,193	6,537,337	204	-60	28	70
ESSO22	RC	662,927	6,535,839	209	-61	14	48
ESSO25	RC	660,683	6,537,561	203	-58	23	58
ESSO26	RC	660,647	6,537,576	205	-62	18	42
ESSO27	RC	660,641	6,537,561	205	-60	18	68
ESSO28	RC	660,463	6,537,624	208	-60	18	68
ESSO43	RC	661,314	6,537,235	205	-55	23	66
GP01	RC	661,537	6,537,133	210	-70	20	198
GP04	RC	661,313	6,537,216	205	-65	20	220
GP05	RC	661,551	6,537,175	209	-60	200	151
GR24RC014	RC	661,588	6,537,003	212	-62	18	362
GR24RC015	RC	661,608	6,537,006	212	-65.8	14	304
GR24RC017	RC	661,642	6,537,275	208	-66	198	346
GR24RC019	RC	661,671	6,537,265	209	-66	198	382
GR24RCD006	DD	660,693	6,537,382	205	-72	20	364.6
GR24RCD007	DD	661,115	6,537,235	202	-73.5	13.4	351.6
GS0001	RC	663,332	6,535,672	206	-61.12	20.83	180
GS0003	RC	663,219	6,535,708	210	-56.4	26.3	150
GS0004	RC	663,594	6,535,531	202	-60.95	23.35	84
GS0006	RC	663,185	6,535,812	209	-60.65	201.14	138
GS0007	RC	661,568	6,537,059	211	-62.36	23.69	174
GS0008	RC	661,404	6,537,152	207	-59.88	22.7	138
GS0009	RC	661,341	6,537,201	206	-59.4	22.75	138
GS0011	RC	663,492	6,535,619	203	-60.1	200.19	198
GS0012	RC	663,288	6,535,852	206	-58.95	201.74	194
GS0014	RC	663,165	6,535,710	210	-60.46	21.54	180
GS0015	RC	663,155	6,535,689	210	-60.18	22.12	198
GS0016	RC	663,180	6,535,751	210	-61.24	20.43	150
GS0017	RC	663,173	6,535,731	210	-60.4	21.32	102
GS0018	RC	660,745	6,537,452	202	-60.26	18.32	240
GS0019	RC	660,790	6,537,559	203	-60.32	24.42	120
GS0020	RC	660,687	6,537,552	203	-60.89	23.6	192
GS0022	RC	661,559	6,537,039	211	-61.05	24.11	228
GSD01	DD	663,676	6,535,466	200	-50	20	122.52
GSD02	DD	663,244	6,535,675	209	-50	20	123.44
GSRC001	RC	663,379	6,535,622	206	-65	15	163
GSRD004	RC	663,009	6,535,777	210	-65	15	120
GSRD005	RC	662,907	6,535,791	210	-65	15	144

GSRD014	RC	662,108	6,536,525	210	-60	10	106
GSRD019	RC	661,527	6,537,093	211	-62.5	10	80
GSRD026	RC	663,237	6,535,529	210	-66	10	282
GSRD027	RC	663,529	6,535,487	202	-64	10	172
GSRD028	RC	663,293	6,535,832	207	-63	190	220
GSRD029	RC	661,385	6,537,196	207	-62	10	64
GSRD030	RC	661,501	6,537,031	210	-65	10	224
GSRD032	RC	662,632	6,536,084	205	-62	10	69
GSRD034	RC	663,296	6,535,689	208	-62	10	76
GSRD035	RC	663,183	6,535,680	211	-63	10	160
GSRD036	RC	663,141	6,535,687	211	-65	10	160
GSRD037	RC	663,104	6,535,759	210	-62	10	76
GSRD038	RC	660,675	6,537,514	203	-65	10	207
GSRD040	RC	661,469	6,537,107	209	-60	12	82
GSRD041	RC	661,452	6,537,062	209	-60	12	244
GSRD042	RC	661,436	6,537,148	208	-60	12	76
GSRD043	RC	661,417	6,537,101	208	-60	12	171
GSRD045	RC	660,562	6,537,539	205	-60	12	130
GSRD046	RC	660,769	6,537,521	203	-60	6	147
GSRD050	RC	662,609	6,536,026	206	-65	12	184
GSRD053	RC	663,347	6,535,546	207	-65	12	148
GSRD054	DD	663,216	6,535,474	212	-65	12	423
GSRD056	RC	663,743	6,535,436	200	-65	12	130
GSRD057	DD	663,338	6,535,461	208	-70	12	327.3
GSRD058	RC	662,711	6,535,989	206	-60	12	172
GSRD060	RC	661,261	6,537,258	204	-65	12	130
GSRD061	RC	661,055	6,537,425	205	-65	12	94
GSRD062	RC	660,954	6,537,434	206	-65	12	106
GSRD064	RC	660,372	6,537,623	209	-65	12	100
GSRD065	RC	660,756	6,537,487	202	-65	12	178
GSRD067	RC	661,035	6,537,373	204	-65	12	160
GSRD068	RC	661,150	6,537,387	204	-70	12	82
GSRD069	RC	661,141	6,537,323	203	-65	12	164
GSRD073	DD	661,470	6,536,947	210	-68	12	522.2
PD89GR06	RC	663,165	6,535,745	210	-65	350	80

Appendix III: Drillhole Mineralised Interval Details

Peveril

HOLE ID	MID X	MID Y	MID Z	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	Cu (%)
ADD01	661396.38	6537217.83	-7.15	252.75	259.00	6.25	1.72	1.90
ADD02	661109.48	6537406.78	68.08	157.30	160.30	3.00	2.36	0.26
ADD04	661323.16	6537271.04	-25.96	268.15	271.15	3.00	0.65	2.58
DD89GR03	661327.59	6537276.08	105.33	116.25	119.25	3.00	0.67	0.36

HOLE ID	MID X	MID Y	MID Z	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	Cu (%)
ESSO11	661327.16	6537256.66	192.96	10.00	18.00	8.00	6.12	0.30
ESSO12	661332.91	6537275.80	127.44	84.00	96.00	12.00	9.18	1.54
ESSO18	661205.91	6537361.28	156.51	52.00	58.00	6.00	4.58	0.44
ESSO25	660690.66	6537579.05	171.72	35.50	38.50	3.00	2.36	0.19
ESSO26	660652.08	6537591.63	173.61	33.50	36.50	3.00	2.23	0.34
ESSO27	660648.57	6537584.30	162.17	47.50	50.50	3.00	2.30	0.20
ESSO28	660471.50	6537650.15	160.13	53.50	56.50	3.00	2.30	0.48
ESSO28	660472.27	6537652.53	155.80	58.00	62.00	4.00	3.06	0.45
ESSO43	661328.04	6537268.07	154.06	61.14	64.14	3.00	2.46	2.06
GP01	661537.54	6537134.35	205.31	0.00	10.00	10.00	6.43	0.46
GP04	661325.68	6537251.71	124.67	85.00	93.00	8.00	5.66	0.70
GP05	661532.23	6537124.02	115.17	104.00	113.00	9.00	1.56	0.99
GR24RC014	661604.54	6537109.90	-82.73	310.00	319.00	9.00	5.25	2.69
GR24RC015	661634.55	6537091.51	-37.72	264.00	267.00	3.00	1.73	1.71
GR24RC017	661577.58	6537127.87	-77.97	327.00	332.00	5.00	1.51	2.48
GR24RC017	661574.07	6537122.09	-86.64	339.00	342.00	3.00	0.90	0.17
GR24RC019	661610.17	6537112.40	-115.18	363.00	367.00	4.00	1.20	1.48
GR24RCD006	660791.51	6537506.87	-98.76	341.2	347.4	6.20	5.00	2.07
GR24RCD007	661197.75	6537316.18	-105.92	327.90	334.00	6.10	3.82	1.34
GS0007	661585.51	6537116.79	78.47	143.00	149.00	6.00	4.43	2.70
GS0008	661429.15	6537202.48	129.39	94.00	99.00	5.00	4.30	2.72
GS0009	661360.06	6537238.64	141.63	75.00	79.00	4.00	3.34	0.91
GS0018	660814.53	6537546.37	48.85	193.00	196.00	3.00	2.53	0.15
GS0019	660815.91	6537593.70	122.53	90.50	93.50	3.00	2.05	1.16
GS0020	660695.65	6537567.75	168.56	37.00	42.00	5.00	3.64	1.25
GS0020	660697.03	6537569.87	163.68	43.50	46.50	3.00	2.23	0.27
GS0022	661566.68	6537125.82	14.73	214.50	217.50	3.00	1.97	1.68
GSRD019	661537.65	6537115.95	167.84	48.00	52.00	4.00	3.16	0.45
GSRD019	661540.98	6537122.28	157.00	60.00	66.00	6.00	4.99	0.93
GSRD029	661395.41	6537217.85	162.46	46.00	55.00	9.00	6.77	4.38
GSRD030	661555.11	6537135.39	29.59	214.00	218.00	4.00	3.38	2.02
GSRD038	660724.72	6537610.83	38.60	196.00	200.00	4.00	3.36	1.19
GSRD040	661482.35	6537140.37	150.66	66.00	71.00	5.00	4.05	2.02
GSRD041	661493.79	6537166.48	12.13	225.00	230.00	5.00	3.72	2.28
GSRD042	661446.80	6537175.00	159.63	52.00	61.00	9.00	7.19	2.44
GSRD042	661448.21	6537178.54	153.76	62.00	65.00	3.00	2.40	0.21
GSRD043	661447.53	6537177.34	81.71	148.00	154.00	6.00	5.25	1.11
GSRD043	661449.12	6537181.30	76.80	156.00	159.00	3.00	2.62	0.16
GSRD045	660582.48	6537590.20	112.19	106.00	110.00	4.00	3.15	1.14
GSRD046	660788.12	6537588.58	91.69	130.00	133.00	3.00	2.45	2.75
GSRD060	661280.92	6537307.81	109.01	107.00	111.00	4.00	2.95	1.03
GSRD061	661063.55	6537446.37	158.55	50.50	53.50	3.00	2.40	0.86
GSRD062	660971.86	6537478.65	121.87	95.50	98.50	3.00	2.46	1.33
GSRD064	660386.76	6537659.90	130.30	86.50	89.50	3.00	2.26	0.49
GSRD065	660786.64	6537563.60	68.11	156.50	159.50	3.00	2.52	0.84

HOLE ID	MID X	MID Y	MID Z	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	Cu (%)
GSRD067	661057.82	6537430.04	71.98	145.00	148.00	3.00	2.49	2.47
GSRD068	661160.40	6537413.00	139.40	69.00	72.00	3.00	2.23	1.87
GSRD069	661167.72	6537389.80	69.69	151.00	154.00	3.00	2.56	1.78
GSRD073	661703.36	6537005.22	-216.80	491.39	494.39	3.00	1.58	0.83

Central Gossan

HOLE ID	MID X	MID Y	MID Z	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	Cu (%)
ESSO04	662724.91	6536079.15	177.98	28.00	32.00	4.00	2.27	0.80
ESSO05	662737.16	6536078.59	143.86	68.00	71.00	3.00	1.70	0.65
ESSO07	662255.72	6536465.60	176.05	34.00	40.00	6.00	1.84	1.53
ESSO08	662253.29	6536472.90	134.39	84.50	87.50	3.00	0.92	0.59
ESSO08	662254.22	6536475.75	129.20	90.00	94.00	4.00	1.23	0.74
GSRD014	662124.44	6536563.65	135.66	83.50	86.50	3.00	0.96	0.37
GSRD032	662644.40	6536111.71	154.70	56.00	61.00	5.00	2.05	1.23
GSRD050	662647.21	6536121.53	71.01	170.00	173.00	3.00	1.80	0.39
GSRD058	662752.34	6536092.36	92.11	159.50	162.50	3.00	2.07	0.51

Grasmere

HOLE ID	MID X	MID Y	MID Z	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	Cu (%)
DD89GR01	663218.45	6535765.40	148.44	68.40	73.60	5.20	3.18	2.80
DD90GR07	663221.11	6535745.25	56.76	189.90	196.00	6.10	4.43	2.73
DD90GR08	663112.64	6535778.58	45.39	174.20	178.00	3.80	1.78	1.93
DD90GR09	663306.19	6535696.67	93.52	120.00	123.60	3.60	1.74	3.78
DD90GR09	663310.59	6535703.98	73.92	141.05	145.30	4.25	2.19	2.48
DD91GR11	663162.07	6535761.12	-112.38	363.65	366.65	3.00	1.89	0.08
ESSO02	663562.24	6535569.94	166.45	40.00	46.00	6.00	3.46	0.84
ESSO22	662930.64	6535853.58	182.13	28.00	34.00	6.00	3.61	0.67
GS0001	663351.56	6535700.48	138.33	74.00	79.00	5.00	2.53	0.66
GS0003	663243.42	6535751.18	138.31	83.00	91.00	8.00	5.45	1.62
GS0004	663607.21	6535549.97	163.40	43.50	46.50	3.00	1.77	0.44
GS0006	663160.81	6535768.66	136.70	86.00	89.00	3.00	1.38	1.70
GS0011	663491.23	6535616.90	199.51	3.00	6.00	3.00	1.11	0.30
GS0011	663490.07	6535613.68	193.40	7.00	16.00	9.00	3.12	0.55
GS0011	663487.51	6535606.15	178.37	27.00	30.00	3.00	1.02	0.18
GS0011	663486.42	6535603.47	173.13	33.00	36.00	3.00	1.18	0.91
GS0011	663478.29	6535589.65	147.77	63.00	66.00	3.00	1.20	0.15
GS0011	663466.99	6535572.65	116.92	100.00	103.00	3.00	1.23	0.26
GS0012	663214.96	6535752.21	60.61	191.00	194.00	3.00	1.47	2.31
GS0014	663198.71	6535766.05	105.26	122.00	126.00	4.00	2.51	0.62
GS0015	663208.30	6535760.46	84.97	153.00	156.00	3.00	1.95	0.82

HOLE ID	MID X	MID Y	MID Z	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	TRUE THICKNESS (m)	Cu (%)
GS0016	663191.92	6535775.87	161.22	52.00	60.00	8.00	4.79	2.06
GS0017	663194.13	6535770.89	140.34	79.00	88.00	9.00	6.25	2.01
GSD01	663695.97	6535521.61	129.11	90.98	94.03	3.05	2.26	0.86
GSD02	663265.83	6535734.98	133.34	97.80	100.80	3.00	2.22	0.98
GSRC001	663388.42	6535637.43	166.58	41.50	44.50	3.00	1.62	0.24
GSRD004	663030.55	6535813.78	140.96	80.00	83.00	3.00	2.00	0.27
GSRD005	662940.92	6535846.89	110.75	118.00	123.00	5.00	4.06	1.07
GSRD026	663309.96	6535670.41	10.42	255.50	258.60	3.10	2.32	0.88
GSRD027	663555.52	6535537.69	57.42	154.00	157.00	3.00	1.34	0.47
GSRD028	663238.04	6535724.37	38.15	207.00	210.00	3.00	1.63	2.44
GSRD034	663307.28	6535715.30	158.33	55.00	60.00	5.00	3.21	1.48
GSRD035	663223.56	6535759.64	97.30	144.00	148.00	4.00	3.45	0.94
GSRD036	663183.67	6535772.98	100.52	148.50	151.50	3.00	2.77	0.31
GSRD037	663117.41	6535789.34	163.82	54.00	62.00	8.00	6.41	1.32
GSRD053	663376.95	6535620.89	98.22	135.50	138.50	3.00	2.50	1.39
GSRD054	663287.99	6535642.99	-136.67	394.10	397.10	3.00	1.93	1.51
GSRD054	663290.13	6535647.63	-144.68	403.60	406.60	3.00	1.93	0.13
GSRD056	663767.11	6535496.29	97.53	120.00	123.00	3.00	2.22	0.17
GSRD057	663394.34	6535601.85	-54.75	302.35	307.00	4.65	3.33	0.81
GSRD057	663395.64	6535605.11	-59.24	308.88	311.88	3.00	2.15	0.26
PD89GR06	663165.01	6535772.08	152.30	60.50	67.00	6.50	3.45	2.85