11 December 2025

Extensive Areas of Supergene Gold Anomalism Confirmed in Initial Aircore Drilling at Crown Gold Project, WA

- Early-stage aircore drilling at the Crown Gold Project near Kalgoorlie in WA confirms and extends large areas of supergene gold anomalism seen in historical drilling.
- Multiple gold targets identified for follow-up drilling.
- Gold anomalism is present over at least 2km north-south and intersected on multiple drill lines.
- The gold anomalism is correlated with key structures and geology associated with Black Cat Syndicate's (ASX: BC8) nearby +500koz[1] Majestic gold mining centre, part of the Kal East 1.29Moz gold project[2].
- Additional aircore drilling is planned for early in the New Year, to generate further targets for deeper follow-up RC drilling.

Auravelle Managing Director Andrew Muir commented:

"We are very pleased with the results from our first drilling at Crown which covered fertile structures associated with the nearby significant gold systems. The aircore program has confirmed and extended multiple areas of gold anomalism within the project. The anomalism is present over large areas, in multiple locations, and is at least 2km long in the central area.

Several targets have already been identified for deeper follow-up drilling. An additional aircore program is scheduled for early in the New Year, with follow-up RC drilling to be planned once all results are in."

Auravelle Metals Limited (ASX: **AUV**) ("Auravelle" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from its maiden aircore drilling program at the Crown Gold Project, located 45km east of Kalgoorlie in WA, which has confirmed and extended gold anomalism in historical RAB drilling. The drilling comprised 53 aircore holes for 3,134m and was an early-stage program to generate targets for deeper RC drilling.

The drilling confirmed multiple areas of gold anomalism as well as identifying several follow-up drill targets at depth. Auravelle's program returned a number of intersections of +0.25g/t gold in 4m composite samples (Table 1), with the higher-grade supergene anomalism associated with deeper weathering zones. These deeper weathering zones may represent an underlying structure which, when coincident with gold anomalism, represents a high-priority drill target.

1: See ASX: BC8 28/10/2024
2: See BC8 2025 AGM presentation ASX: BC8 27/11/25

Some of the structures that are coincident with the gold anomalism can be traced through to Black Cat Syndicate's +500koz Au Majestic mining centre, located less than 5km to the north of Crown. BC8 is currently mining at both Majestic and nearby Fingals (ASX BC8 8/10/25).

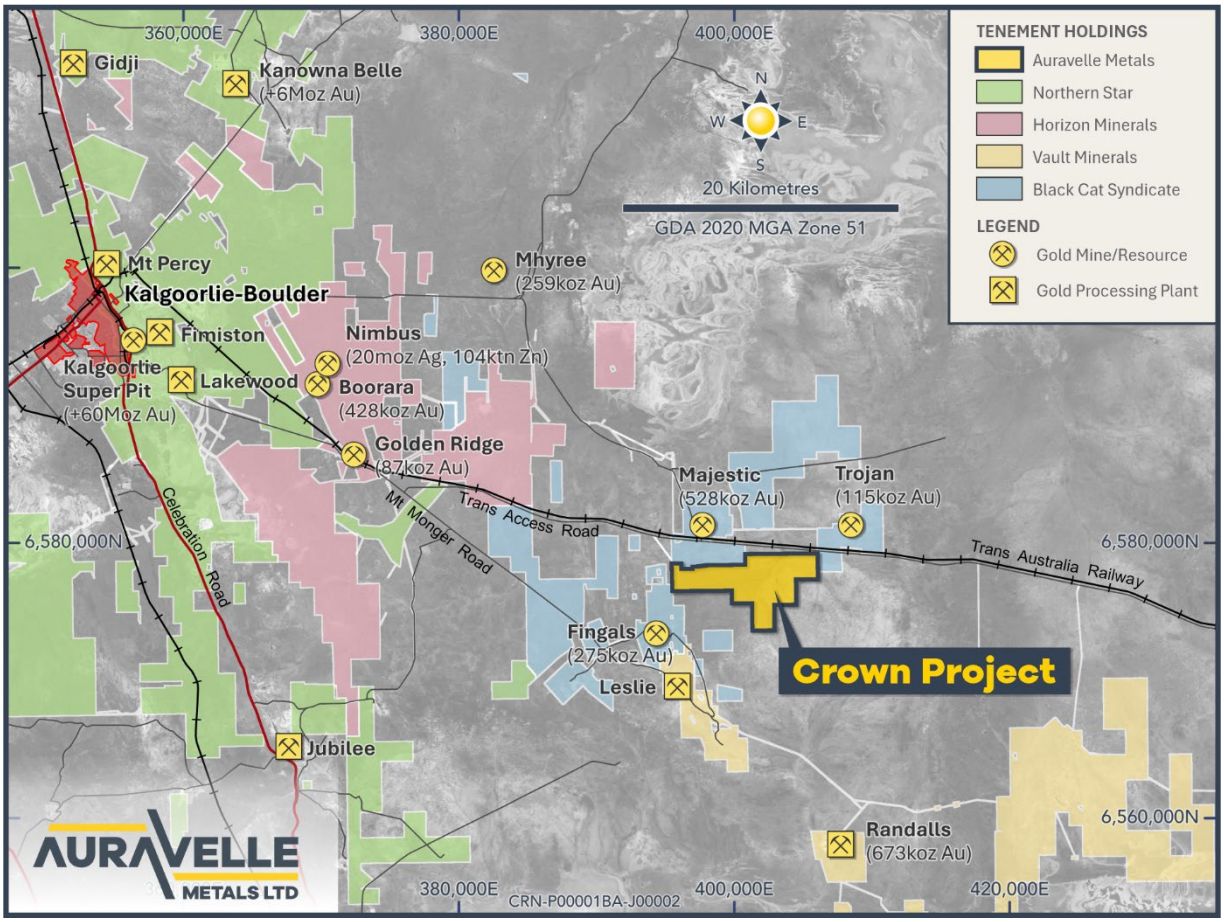

Figure 1: Crown Gold Project Location[3]

The proximity of multiple significant deposits with similar geology and structures highlights the prospectivity of the Project for significant new gold discoveries. The project also has significant infrastructure advantages, with good road networks, easy access and located within short trucking distances of multiple third-party processing plants.

Auravelle's maiden aircore drilling program comprised a series of east-west traverses, in-filling and extending the historical RAB drilling, and testing interpreted structures. The Project has had no deeper RC drilling with all historical drill holes stopping at fresh rock.

3: BC8 JORC Resources - see ASX: BC8 28/10/2024; HRZ JORC Resources – see ASX: HRZ 6/08/2025; VAU Randalls historical production – see Silver Lake Annual Reports, 2019 – 2023; NST Super Pit endowment – see https://www.superpit.com.au/about/; NST Kanowna Belle Endowment - see https://www.nsrltd.com/

Samples were taken as 4m composites, with those that returned anomalous gold to be resampled on 1m intervals. Bottom-of-hole samples were also submitted for multi-element analysis to assist with the delineation of pathfinder elements.

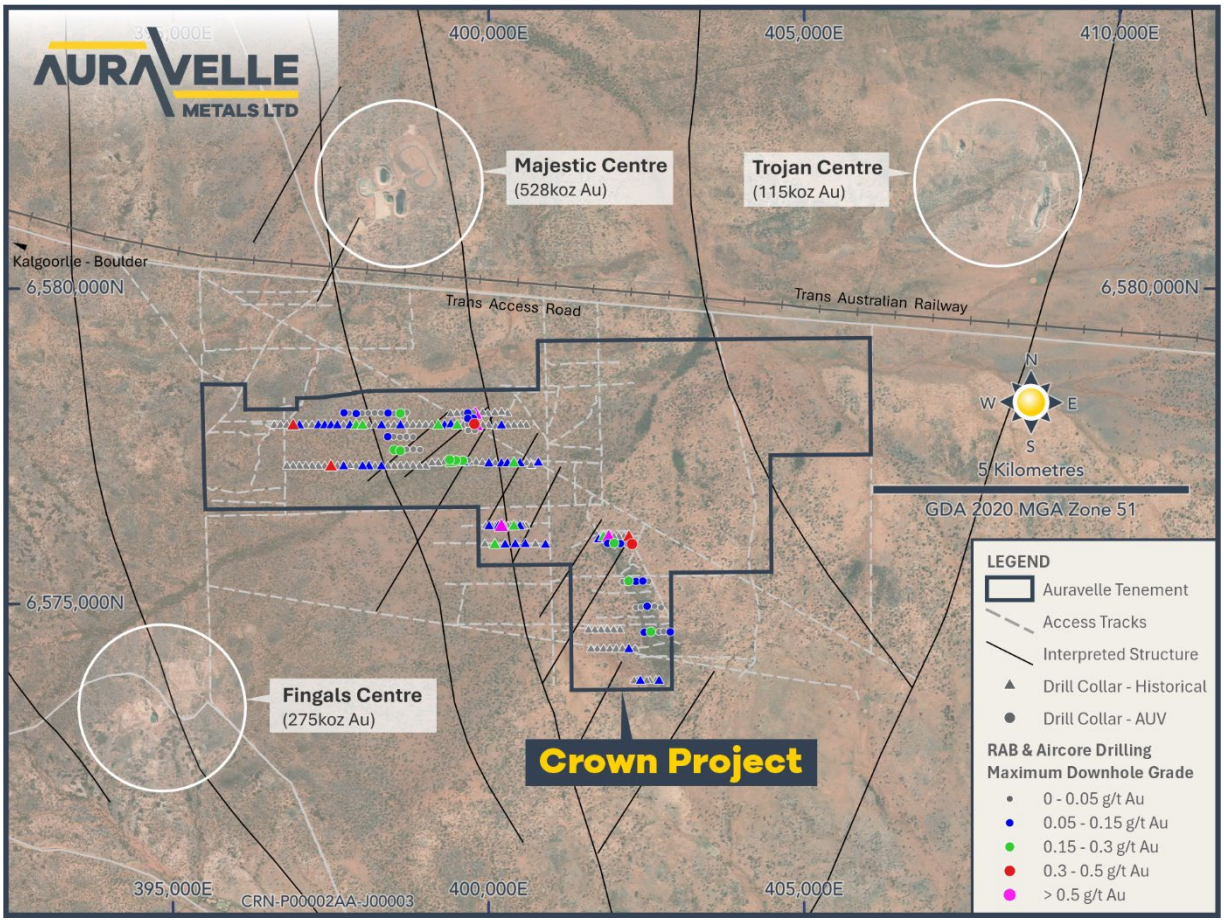

Figure 2: Crown Gold Project Drilling and BC8 Mining Centres[4]

The geology consisted of intermediate volcanics, granites and isolated dolerite, with variable shearing and quartz veining.

Supergene gold anomalism is present in the drilling over at least 2km north-south in the central area of the project, and was intersected on multiple broad-spaced drill traverses. Significantly, the gold anomalism remains open in both directions.

The gold anomalism was typically intersected towards the bottom of the drill-holes, potentially representing a supergene halo sitting above primary gold mineralisation in fresh rock.

4: For details on new drilling results, see Tables 1 and 2, and Appendix 1. For details of historical RAB drilling, see ASX 22/10/25

To this end, the program identified a number of areas that require deeper drilling beneath the supergene gold. In particular, there are several high-priority targets that returned gold coincident with a zone of deeper preferential weathering (see Figures 4 & 5) and proximal to a cross-cutting structure.

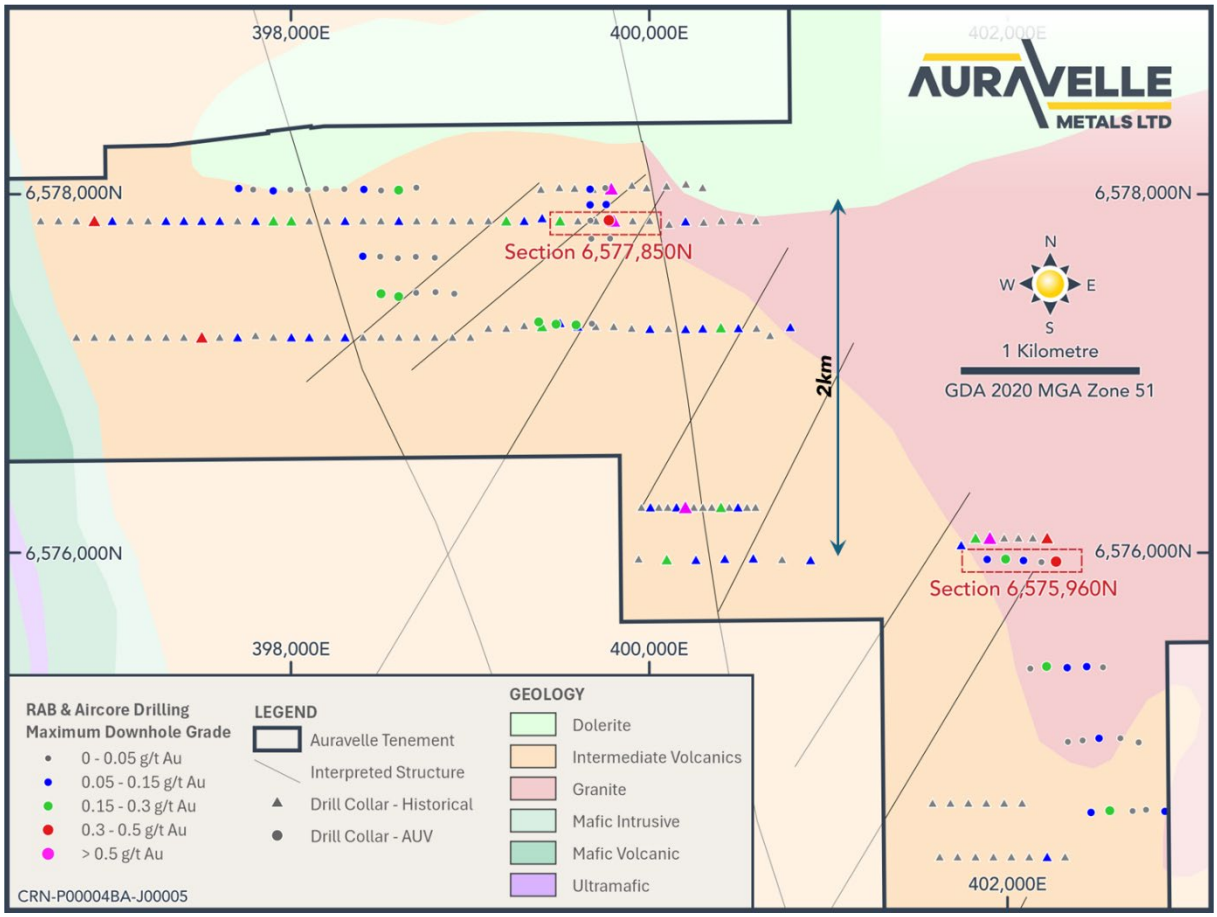

Figure 3: Crown Gold Project Drilling with Geology and Structures

Next Steps

A second aircore program is planned for early 2026, which will follow up on other historical drill results, as well as continue to test key interpreted structures to identify targets to test at depth. This program will be of similar magnitude to Auravelle's maiden drilling campaign.

Once results are received for the second aircore program, Auravelle will undertake RC drilling to test some of the deeper primary targets identified from both aircore programs within the Crown Gold Project.

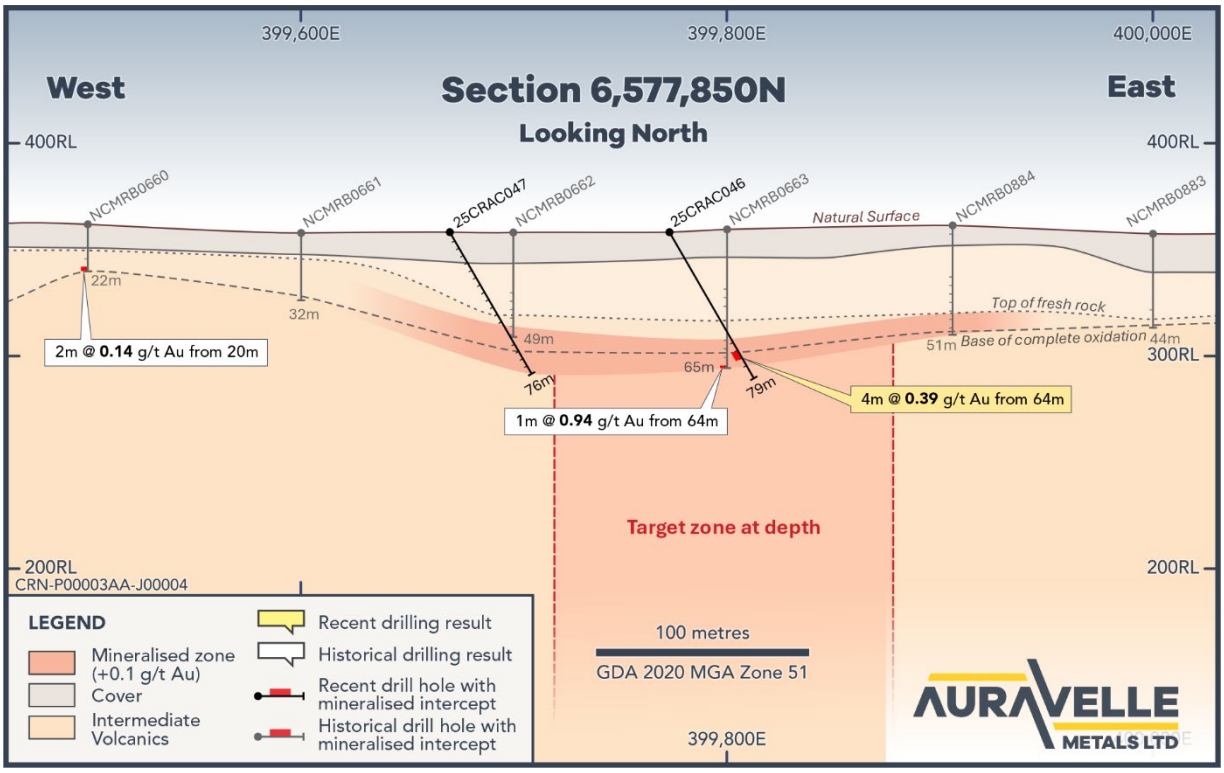

Figure 4: Crown Gold Project – Section 6,577,850[5]

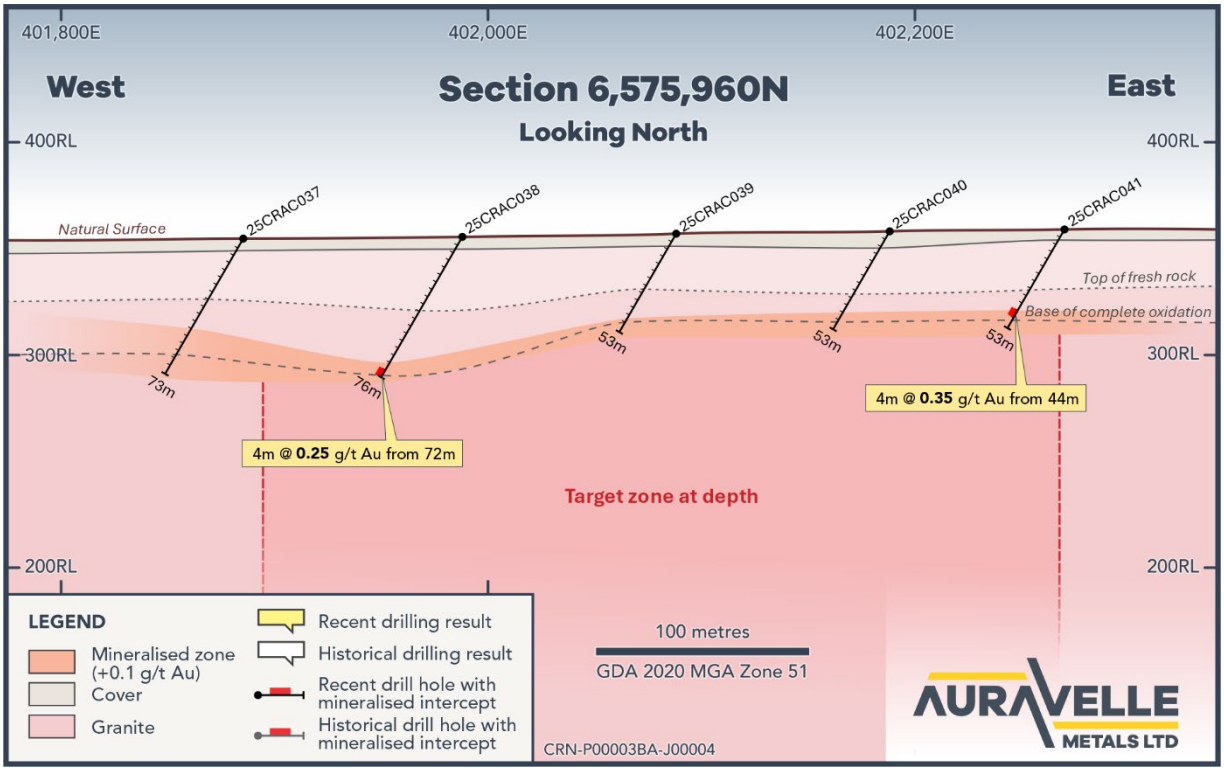

Figure 5: Crown Gold Project – Section 6,575,960

5: For details of historical RAB drilling, see ASX 22/10/25

Table 1: Significant drill intercepts >0.25 g/t Au from Auravelle aircore drilling (4m composites)

Hole ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25CRAC018	AC	52	56	4	0.27
25CRAC051	AC	40	41 EOH	1	0.26
25CRAC038	AC	72	76	4	0.25
25CRAC041	AC	44	48	4	0.35
25CRAC046	AC	64	68	4	0.39

Note: See Appendix 1, Table 1 - For information on Sampling Techniques and Data and Reporting of Exploration Results

Looking Forward

Following completion of all on ground activities for 2025, there remains a significant flow of results still pending. Once these results have been received and interpreted, Auravelle will continue its very active field program in 2026. Upcoming news and activities include:

- Results from the large regional soil sampling program at Nuckulla Hill and Tunkillia North in SA
  - ⇨ **Due soon**
- Gold assay results from the Sheoak RC program at Nuckulla Hill in SA
  - ⇨ **Due early 2026**
- Results from Crown aircore 1m resampling
  - ⇨ **Due Q1 2026**
- **2026** – Drilling on multiple projects including, but not limited to:
  - ⇨ Nuckulla Hill – follow-up RC
  - ⇨ Nuckulla Hill - regional aircore
  - ⇨ Crown – second aircore program
  - ⇨ Crown – follow-up deep RC
  - ⇨ Skye – maiden aircore drilling

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Auravelle Metals Limited.

More Information:

Investors/Corporate:
Andrew Muir, Managing Director
Auravelle Metals Limited
+61 (0) 8 9388 1551
reception@auravelle.com.au

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 (0) 8 9388 1474
info@readcorporate.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Andrew Alesci, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Alesci is a full-time employee of Auravelle Metals Limited who holds options in the Company and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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 Alesci consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Auravelle confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. 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.

About Auravelle

Auravelle Metals Limited (ASX: AUV) is an Australian-based exploration company focused on the discovery of precious, base and specialty metal deposits, with projects located in South Australia and Western Australia.

Auravelle is currently prioritising gold exploration on its recently acquired South Australian Projects in the Gawler Craton, and the Crown Gold Project, located near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The Company continues to review the current portfolio to ensure the optimal blend of assets to ensure efficient and cost-effective exploration.

Table 2: Location of recent Auravelle aircore drill holes within Crown Gold Project

Hole ID	East MGA2020 zone 51	North MGA2020 zone 51	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
25CRAC001	397706	6578030	350	270	-60	73
25CRAC002	397787	6578024	350	270	-60	60
25CRAC003	397899	6578017	350	270	-60	69
25CRAC004	397995	6578023	350	270	-60	47
25CRAC005	398091	6578024	350	270	-60	37
25CRAC006	398193	6578028	350	270	-60	28
25CRAC007	398296	6578027	350	270	-60	38
25CRAC008	398405	6578025	350	270	-60	66
25CRAC009	398501	6578019	350	270	-60	63
25CRAC010	398599	6578021	350	270	-60	60
25CRAC011	398698	6578035	350	270	-60	51
25CRAC012	398399	6577652	350	270	-60	75
25CRAC013	398496	6577650	350	270	-60	70
25CRAC014	398595	6577641	350	270	-60	68
25CRAC015	398695	6577649	350	270	-60	85
25CRAC016	398801	6577644	350	270	-60	91
25CRAC017	398501	6577443	350	270	-60	58
25CRAC018	398599	6577427	350	270	-60	60
25CRAC019	398697	6577448	350	270	-60	60
25CRAC020	398805	6577452	350	270	-60	57
25CRAC021	398910	6577443	350	270	-60	56
25CRAC022	402465	6574548	350	270	-60	61
25CRAC023	402570	6574558	350	270	-60	55
25CRAC024	402697	6574556	350	270	-60	49
25CRAC025	402772	6574563	350	270	-60	58
25CRAC026	402878	6574554	350	270	-60	54
25CRAC027	402336	6574942	350	270	-60	51
25CRAC028	402418	6574950	350	270	-60	49
25CRAC029	402510	6574962	350	270	-60	58
25CRAC030	402629	6574962	350	270	-60	51
25CRAC031	402731	6574939	350	270	-60	55
25CRAC032	402126	6575351	350	270	-60	48
25CRAC033	402217	6575363	350	270	-60	58
25CRAC034	402332	6575356	350	270	-60	56
25CRAC035	402441	6575362	350	270	-60	52
25CRAC036	402532	6575358	350	270	-60	46
25CRAC037	401885	6575960	350	270	-60	73
25CRAC038	401988	6575962	350	270	-60	76
25CRAC039	402088	6575954	350	270	-60	53
25CRAC040	402188	6575945	350	270	-60	53
25CRAC041	402270	6575948	350	270	-60	53
25CRAC042	399753	6578033	350	90	-60	76
25CRAC043	399668	6578026	350	90	-60	76
25CRAC044	399758	6577941	350	90	-60	76

Hole ID	East MGA2020 zone 51	North MGA2020 zone 51	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
25CRAC045	399668	6577939	350	90	-60	76
25CRAC046	399773	6577853	350	90	-60	79
25CRAC047	399670	6577851	350	90	-60	76
25CRAC048	399780	6577751	350	90	-60	68
25CRAC049	399675	6577750	350	90	-60	36
25CRAC050	399678	6577276	350	90	-60	47
25CRAC051	399590	6577269	350	90	-60	41
25CRAC052	399478	6577273	350	90	-60	42
25CRAC053	399381	6577286	350	90	-60	57

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Auravelle Aircore Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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). • 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 Material to the Public Report.	• The project was sampled using industry standard drilling techniques, in this case, Aircore drilling. • Downhole samples of Aircore holes were collected at 1m intervals via cyclone splitter, with each metre logged geologically. • Samples from Aircore drillholes were composited over 4m intervals and submitted for gold analysis. This announcement relates to the 4m composite samples. • 4m composite samples were collected from the original 1m piles via a 11.5oz scoop. A representative portion of each metre was composited to produce a nominal 2-3kg sample submitted for analysis utilising a uniquely numbered 10x14" calico bag. • Bottom of hole 1m samples were collected and placed into a unique second sample sequence 10x14" calico bag directly from the cyclone splitter. These nominal 2-3kg samples were submitted for multielement and gold analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type 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).	• Aircore drilling utilised an 86mm Aircore blade bit, ensuring a 15kg+ representative downhole sample was collected per metre. • A slimline hammer was utilised if blade refusal occurred before target depth.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing sample recoveries and results. • 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.	• The quality of drill samples (wet, dry, damp) was recorded by the supervising geologist with a visual estimate. • 0.1% of samples were recorded as wet. • No relationship was identified between sample quality and grade. • The quantity of drill samples (low, normal, high) were recorded by the supervising geologist with a visual estimate. • No relationship was identified between sample recovery and grade. • There were 2 samples with insufficient recovery due to drilling technicalities encountered.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate	• All drillholes were geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Geology logging of drill chip samples was qualitative and covered the full drilled length of each hole. • As early-stage exploration the level of logging is appropriate for this activity.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, split type, and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures 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 sampled.	• 1m down hole aircore samples were collected while drilling using a cyclone splitter, with bulk samples collected in a 40ltr bucket. Samples were then placed in orderly rows of 10-20m. • Samples were collected dry, unless unable to be kept dry due to the intersection of significant ground water. • Sample type and collection method is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and drilling method. • Sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled. • 4m composites were collected from the original downhole 1m piles via a 11.5oz scoop, used to collect a representative portion of each metre to produce a nominal 2-3kg sample submitted for analysis utilising a uniquely numbered 10x14" calico bag. • This announcement relates to the 4m composite samples. Note, a 1m bottom of hole sample is reported in the significant intercepts table, due to the drill hole depth not being evenly divisible by 4. • A bottom of hole sample was collected direct from the cyclone, producing a nominal 2-3kg sample submitted for multi-element and gold analysis. • No field duplicate sampling was undertaken on the 4m composites due to the reconnaissance nature of the program. Duplicates were taken every 30 samples for the 1m sampling. Additionally, all significant intercepts will be followed up with more reliable reverse circulation drill methods. • Laboratory processing involved oven drying, crushing and pulverising to obtain a representative sub-sample of the material supplied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.	• Gold assay analysis was undertaken at ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie for all 4m composite samples (analytical methods AU-AA26 – 50g fire assay and AAS). • 48 element + gold assay analysis was undertaken at ALS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie on all bottom of hole, single metre samples (analytical methods; ME-MS61 – four-acid digest from 25g sub-samples and ICP-MS, AU-AA26 – 50g fire assay and AAS) • Standards and blanks were routinely inserted into the sample sequence by Auravelle, with no issues observed with sample precision or bias. • Lab internal blanks and standards were within acceptable norms.
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.	• Significant intercepts were validated by at least two geologists. • No twinned holes drilled due to the reconnaissance nature of this program. • Some holes were designed in close proximity to historic drilling in order to verify widths and grades of historical gold mineralisation. • As the first significant assay suite for this project, additional verification is not yet warranted, and further drilling is necessary. • The entirety of holes was qualitatively logged by the rig geologist directly into logging software for incorporation into Auravelle's database. • Assay data have not been adjusted.
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.	• Aircore hole collar locations were located via a hand-held GPS with approximate accuracy of +/- 3m in Eastings and Northings (UTM), and +/- 5m in RL. • Grid System used for the collar coordinates is MGA2020 zone 51. • The locations of hole paths and topographic control are adequate for current exploration purposes.
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.	• Aircore drill hole locations were designed to test gold results reported by a previous reporter, as well as interpreted structural trends. • Results are indicative and require further drilling to fully assess the significance of the intercept/s. • Drill hole spacing is considered reconnaissance in nature and not currently at a level appropriate for use in a mineral resource. • Reported results are those from 4m composite samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Assessment of the project is at an early stage and detailed orientations of mineralised structures relative to drilling are uncertain. • Available information does not indicate the sampling orientation has produced systemically biassed samples.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Sample bags were tied upon collection while monitored by Auravelle staff with relevant experience. Samples were stored undercover until delivery direct to the assay laboratory by the Senior Project geologist with no third-party handling in between.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits were completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The results reported in this Announcement are from granted Exploration Licences (E25/535), three granted prospecting licences (P25/2420, P25/2419 and P25/2418), and one pending prospecting licence application (P25/2417). • The tenement is in good standing, with all necessary licences to conduct mineral exploration obtained.
Exploration by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Newcrest Mining 2003-2007. Newcrest Mining completed 3 phases of RAB drilling over the Crown Gold Project between 2003-2007. The RAB drilling was completed on broadly spaced fences 500m apart with 100m spacing between vertical holes. The holes were drilled to blade refusal and sampled with 4m composite sampling. The top and bottom of hole were also sampled and assayed for Au and multi-elements. • Placer Dome Asia Pacific completed 7 RAB Holes (HRRB047-53) in 2002. • Integra Mining completed 13 RAB holes (HDR188-200) in 2010. These holes were later resampled by Silver Lake Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Silverlake Resources completed 7 RAB holes (IMRB1006-12) in 2012 on the Horses target. • The historical results from the exploration work completed by Newcrest Mining, Placer Dome, Integra and Silver Lake Resources have been used by Auravelle to inform the company's current drill planning.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Crown Gold tenements are located within the Archaean age Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt, host to many significant gold deposits. The tenements are located between the Black Cat Syndicate owned Majestic, Finals and Trojan gold mines, and are as little as two kilometres from the proposed gold mill and mines adjacent to the Majestic deposit. • The Bulong Anticline, which is part of the Gindalbie Terrain, comprises a granitic core with the granite intruding into a sequence of felsic-intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics, mafic volcanics and intrusives, and minor ultramafics. Quartz feldspar porphyries and mafic granites intrude the sequence. A small parasitic southeast plunging anticline referred to as the Mt Monger Anticline is situated on the western limb of the Bulong Anticline. This parasitic anticline is of importance as it hosts the Mt Monger and Mt Monger North Mining Centres. The Mt Belches Greywacke consists of siltstones, sandstones, greywackes and banded iron formations. The Mt Belches Greywacke lies between the Kalgoorlie and Gindalbie terrains to the west and the Kurnalpi, Mulgabbi and Jubilee terrains to the east. The banded iron formations are the host rocks to the Randalls gold deposits. • Structurally the area is dominated by the regional scale Mt Monger, Randalls and Railways Faults. In addition to these regional scale structures, the area is traversed by a series of prospect scale NNW, NE, NS and WNW trending structures which, when interacting with the regional structures, controls the location of mineralisation.
Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the hole collar o elevation or RL of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth	• Refer to list of drillhole intercepts, Table 1 in ASX announcement - "Maiden Aircore Drilling Underway at Crown Gold Project, WA"; 21/10/2025.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• Assays have been length weighted for calculation of intercepts, no top cut has been applied. • Minimum intercept grade was 0.25g/t Au, minimum length was 4m. No internal waste was included. • No metal equivalents were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Intercept lengths are downhole lengths. • The geometry of the mineralisation is still being established. • The downhole length of the mineralisation has been reported as the true width is unknown.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to maps included in this report.
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.	• See main body text and tables.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples–size &method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other substantiative exploration data.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main	• Discussed in this report. • Additional Aircore drilling in areas not tested by this drill program. • Follow up RC drilling if Aircore drilling results warrant follow up.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	