

4 MARCH 2026

## MOBILISATION UNDERWAY AT NINNIS WITH DRILLING TO COMMENCE IMMINENTLY

Vita Resources NL (**ASX: VTA, Vita** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its maiden exploration programme at the Ninnis Gold Project (**Ninnis Project**) in Western Australia.

The Ninnis Project is an early-stage gold exploration project located approximately 30km west of Laverton in the Eastern Goldfields region. Vita acquired the project in November 2025<sup>1</sup> and following completion of a technical review, the Company has designed a maiden auger drilling campaign to target a geological setting consistent with those associated with major gold discoveries<sup>4,5,6</sup> in the region.

### Highlights

- Drilling contractor GYRO Drilling will mobilise to the Ninnis Project and complete Vita's maiden auger drilling programme, comprising approximately 1,200 holes<sup>2</sup>.
- The auger drilling programme will infill previous gold-in-soil results generated from very widely spaced sub-surface soil sampling completed by the previous owner-operator.
- Two sub parallel fault zones are located within the boundaries of the current auger programme. The zones were identified as major structural controls to the previous anomalous gold soil sampling and will now be auger sampled at much closer spacings.
- Other structural targets include the northerly extension to the soil-covered Banded Iron Formation that hosts the Mt Morgans gold deposits close to the Ninnis Project boundary, and the McKenzie Well Gold Project first drilled by Dacian Gold and subsequently acquired by Genesis Minerals in 2023<sup>3</sup>.
- Previous soil sampling across the upper surface of the shallow buried Wiluna Hardpan returned encouraging gold results and will now be tested with closer spaced auger sampling.
- Ninnis Project (E39/2110) covers 25km<sup>2</sup> and presents a similar geological setting to several multi-million-ounce gold discoveries in the region, including Genesis Minerals Limited's (ASX: GMD) Mount Morgans Gold Mining Centre<sup>3</sup>. These varied gold deposit types are approximately 6km south of the Ninnis Project and cluster around the regional Celia and Ninnis Project fault systems.
- The drilling campaign will be conducted in March 2026 and be followed by assaying and geochemistry review.

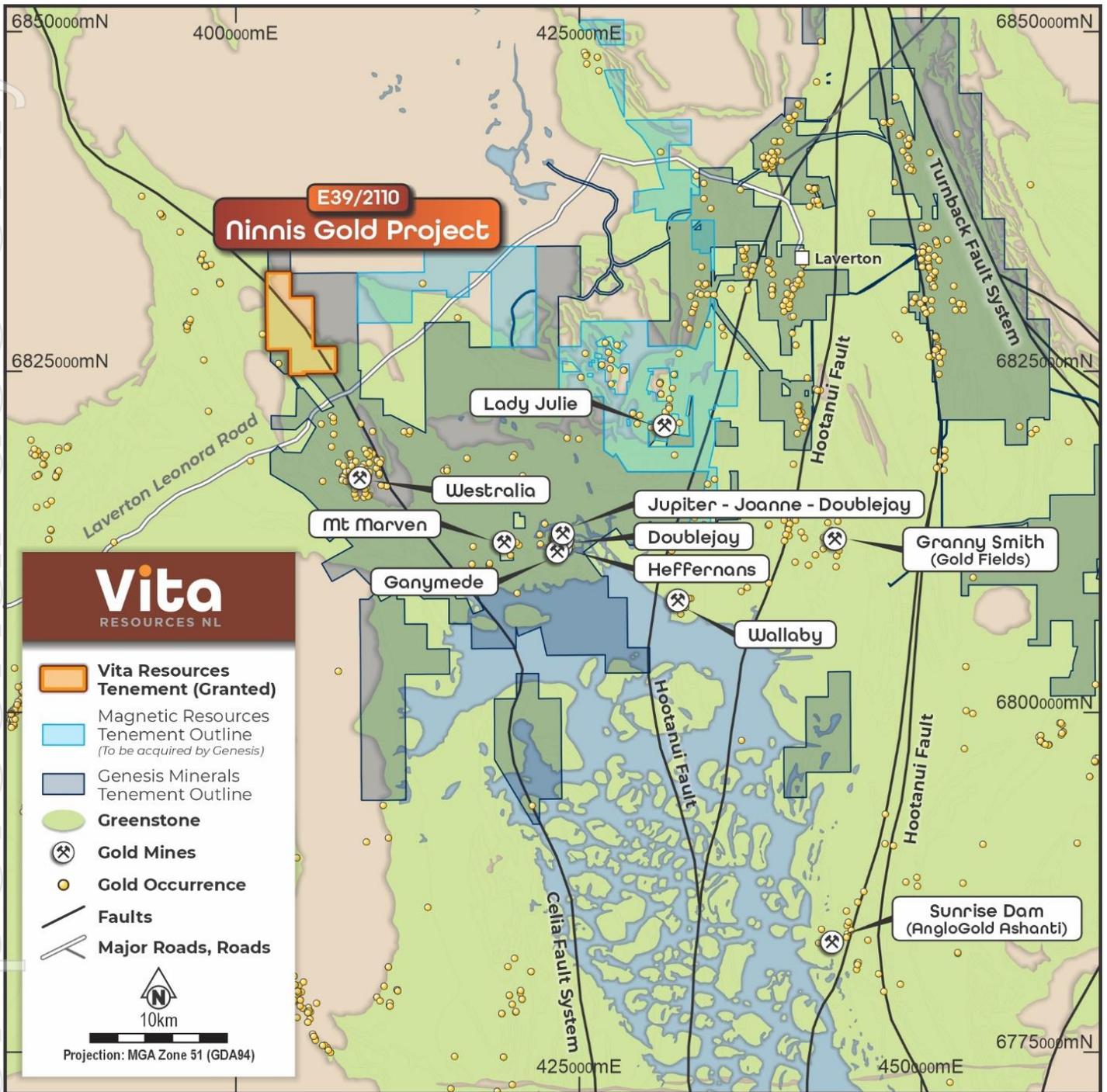


Figure 1: Ninnis Gold Project location

**Non-Executive Chairman Gavin Rutherford commented:**

*“Work undertaken by previous owners at the Ninnis Project included widely spaced, systematic soil sampling beneath transported alluvial cover. This approach differed from earlier shallow surface sampling programs, which appear to have masked underlying gold anomalism in the area.*

*Deeper sampling targeting the soil and Wiluna hardpan interface zone materially improved the geological understanding of the Ninnis Project and defined coherent gold anomalism extending for at least 4 kilometres of strike and exceeding 400 metres in width along the Celia and Ninnis fault corridors. Importantly, this anomalous trend does not appear to have been historically recognised prior to that work.*

*The Ninnis Project is located along two sub-parallel fault systems, including the regionally significant Celia Fault — a major structure extending approximately 700 kilometres and spatially associated with multiple gold mining centres, including the Mt Morgans Mining Centre. Regionally, the Celia Fault is interpreted as a deep crustal structure that focused gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids and is widely accepted as having been involved in the formation of significant gold deposits along its extensive corridor. The scale and demonstrated fertility of this structural system materially enhance the prospectivity of the Ninnis Project’s structural corridor.*

*The Company’s forthcoming maiden auger campaign represents the first coordinated and systematic follow-up of this structurally controlled target under current ownership. Given the scale of the anomalism and its favourable structural setting, the Board considers this programme an important step in assessing the potential for a gold system within a proven mineralised belt.”*

## **The Ninnis Gold Project**

The Ninnis Project (E39/2110) comprises 25km<sup>2</sup> of prospective yet underexplored ground in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The tenement is located near the sealed Leonora-Laverton Road, approximately 35km west of the township of Laverton.

E39/2110 is situated within a world-class gold province hosting numerous multi-million-ounce gold deposits<sup>4,5,6</sup>, with the Mount Morgans Gold Mining Centre, acquired by Genesis Minerals (ASX: GMD) following its takeover of Dacian Gold in 2023<sup>3</sup>, located 6km south. The Ninnis Project has similar geology to the Mount Morgans Gold Mine, including mafic rocks and banded iron formations (BIF) along its western side<sup>Figures 3 & 4</sup>. The eastern side of the Ninnis Project area features the Ninnis Shear that follows a contact zone with eastern granitoid rocks.

The proximity of highly regarded gold operations and defined deposits reinforce the potential geological upside for the Ninnis Project and its location within a region of demonstrated gold endowment:

- Granny Smith’s “Wallaby” which has Proved and Probable Ore Reserves of 11.5Mt @ 6.4 g/t Au for 2.4Moz<sup>4</sup> of gold
- Sunrise Dam, 55km south of Laverton, which produced 8.58Moz of gold to 2016 and remains in production with an inventory of 3.31Moz total Measured and Indicated as of 31 December 2024<sup>5</sup>,
- Magnetic Resources’ (ASX: MAU) projects, including the 2.1Moz Lady Julie Project<sup>6</sup>, are also located to the east of Ninnis.

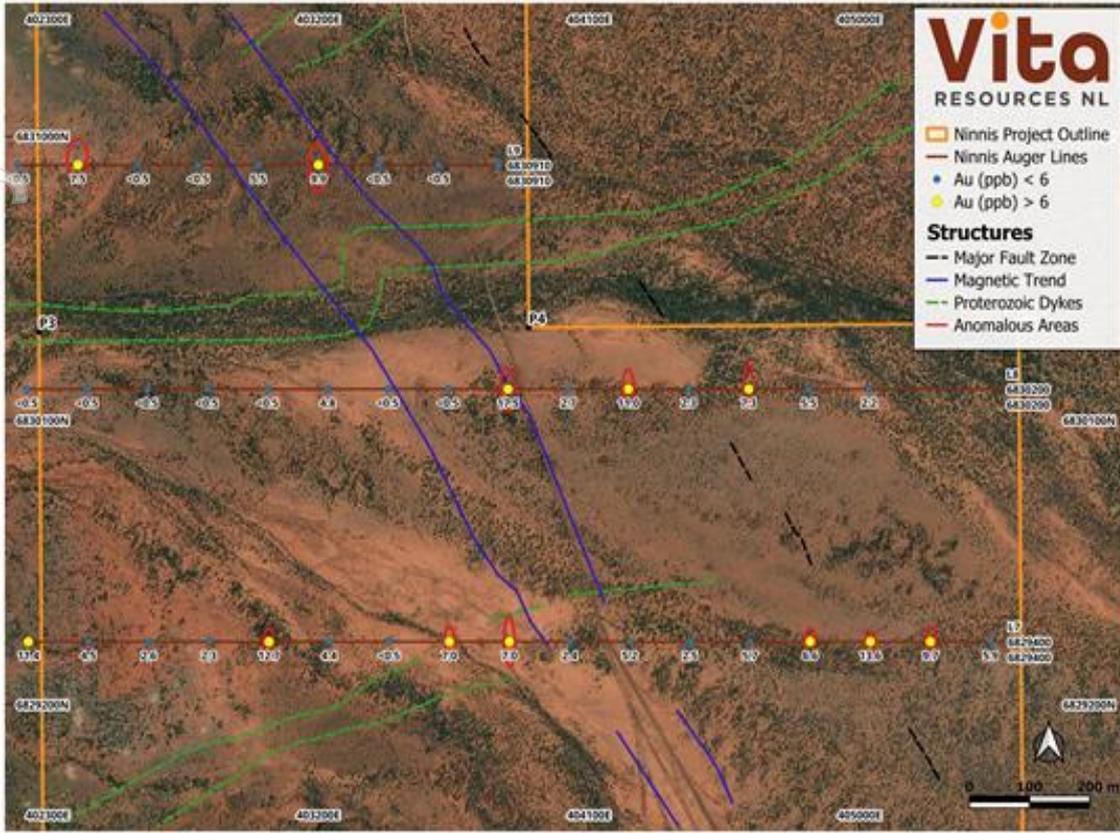


Figure 2: Ninnis Gold Project satellite view

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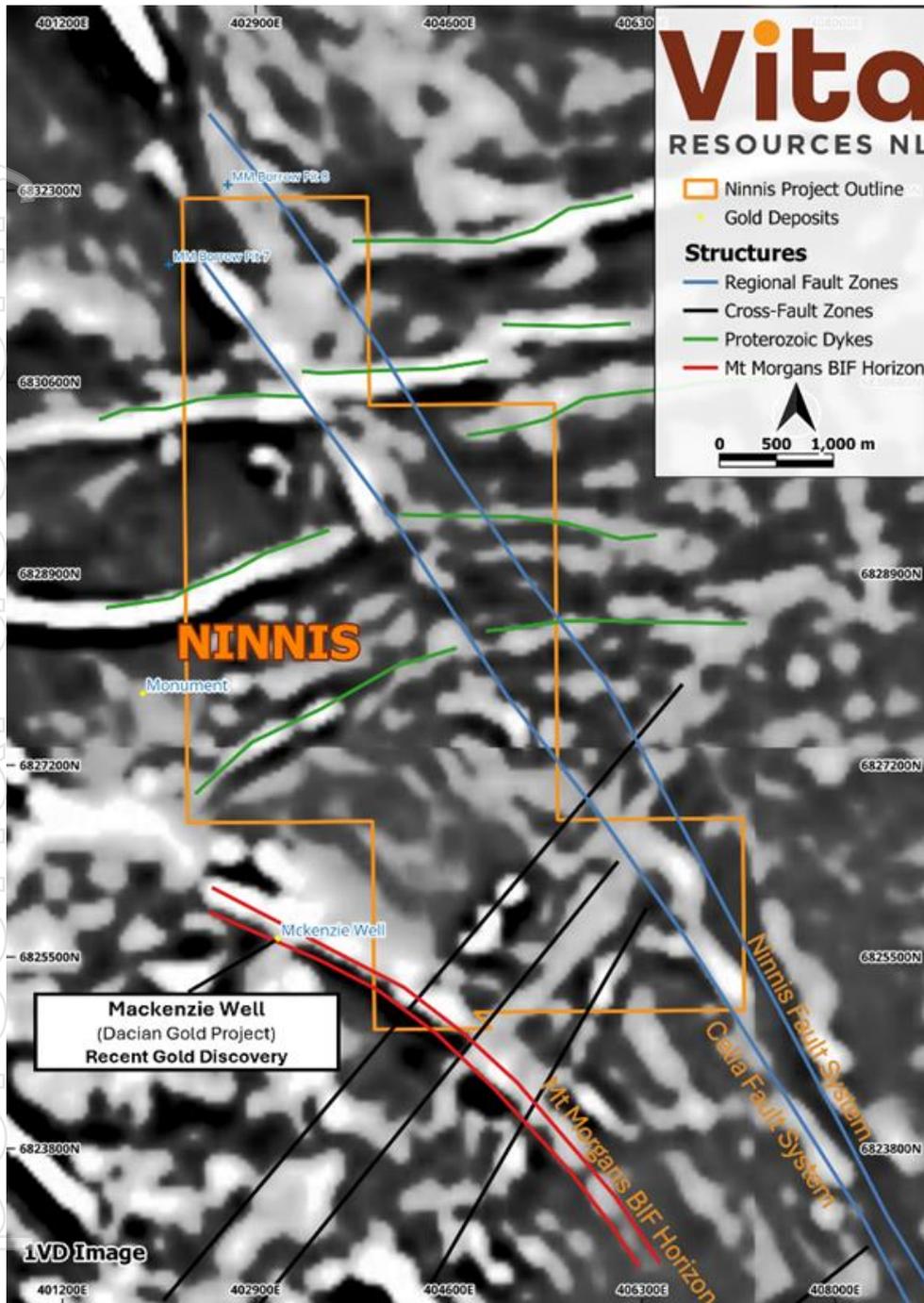


Figure 3: Ninnis Project. BIF horizon, faults, cross-faults, dykes

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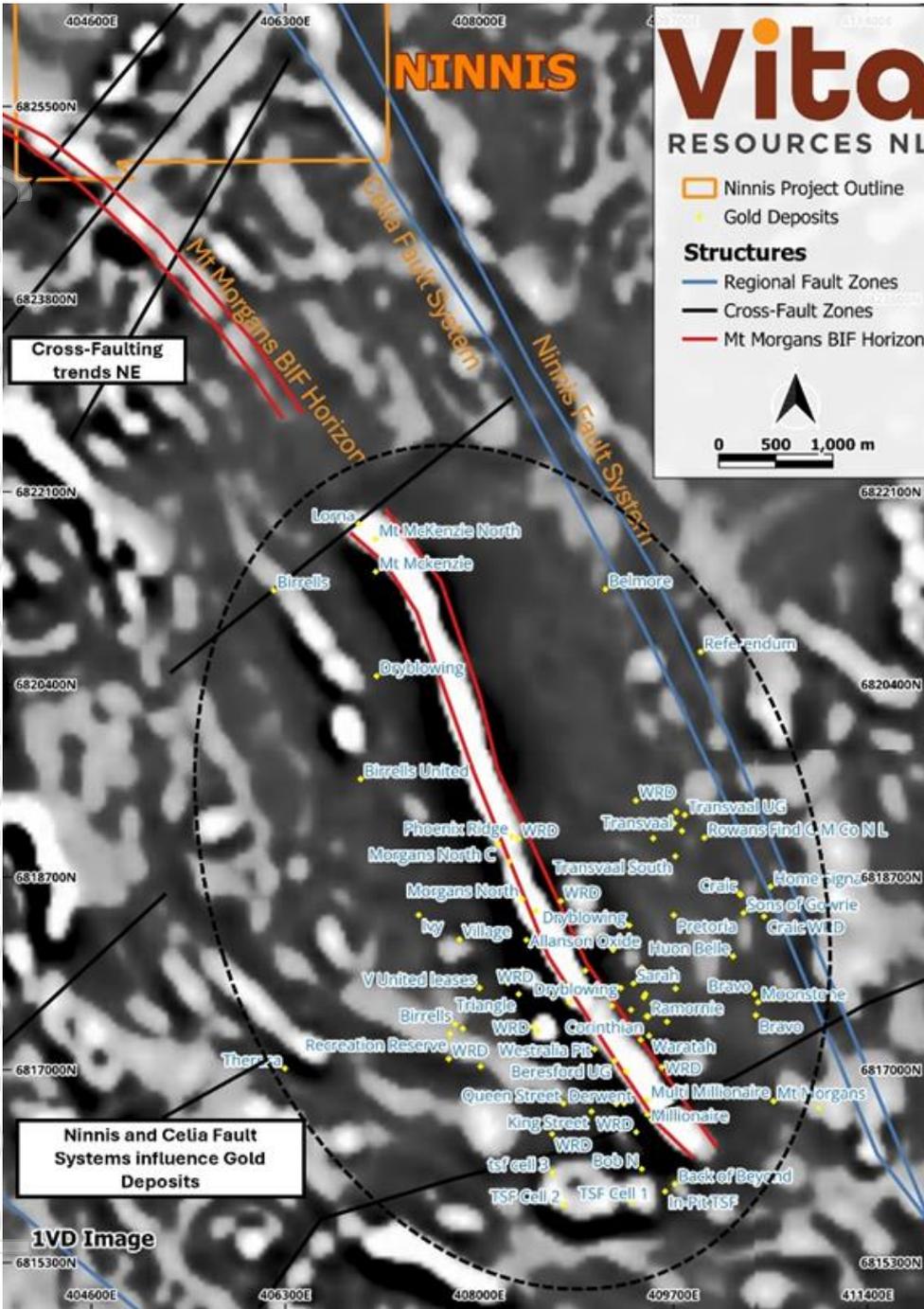


Figure 4: Ninnis project. South trending BIF horizon, faults, cross-faults, gold occurrences

## Historical Exploration

Historical exploration included widely spaced, RAB drilling along the western border fence line of the Ninnis Project, undertaken without soil geochemistry targeting.

The same explorer conducted more closely spaced RAB drilling across eastern Mt Morgans. Dacian Gold Limited (Dacian)<sup>3</sup> repeated RAB drilling in those areas and recognising sporadic but overall consistent gold anomalism.

At the Ninnis Project, extensive transported sheet wash soil cover and a Wiluna hardpan layer often starting 30-35cm below surface potentially impacted earlier prospectors. In contrast, local discoveries elsewhere were associated with hill-forming outcrops, such as at Mt Morgans in 1896<sup>7</sup>, where nuggets were exposed at surface. The subsequent Mt Morgans Mine went on to produce 328,000 ounces of gold at 15 g/t to 1952, equivalent to nearly half an ounce per tonne.<sup>7</sup>

The Mt Morgans Mine hosted Banded Iron Formation (BIF) extends under soil cover at the Ninnis Project then windows at McKenzie Well as partly exposed BIF through soil cover that had 5 g/t gold over a 10m width in historical work. Dacian subsequently commenced shallow drilling and defined a small resource, prior to being acquired by Genesis Minerals.

Since 2020, widely spaced subsurface soil sampling, collected from approximately 40-45cm depth below extensive sheet wash, has been undertaken over some sections of the Celia and Ninnis fault systems on the central and eastern side of the tenement.

These activities returned anomalous gold values across two east-west sampling lines spaced at 800m north-south apart and 200m east-west along line. Results ranged between 9ppb and 17.5ppb gold against background values of commonly around 1ppb gold, showing alignment with truncating magnetic anomalies under cover along the Celia and Ninnis sheared fault zone trend.

A third east-west 200m spaced sampling line 2.4km south demonstrated similar gold results of more than 10ppb gold against low gold background values. The first pass programme returned anomalous gold over 4km north-south with widths of up to 400m. On the western side of the Ninnis Project, the hosting BIF of higher-grade gold mineralisation at Mount Morgans continues north, passing under cover before re-emerging near McKenzie Well, where previous owner Dacian defined a gold resource<sup>8</sup>. This underexplored area represents a second target within a proven gold region.

<sup>1</sup> Refer ASX Announcement dated 4 November 2025 "Bastion Minerals to Acquire NINNIS Gold Project"

<sup>2</sup> Refer ASX Announcement dated 12 February 2026 "Ninnis Project POW Secured for Maiden Exploration Campaign"

<sup>3</sup> Refer GMD ASX Announcement 7 December 2023 "Genesis now owes 100% of Dacian"

<sup>4</sup> Refer "Gold Fields Ltd Capital Markets Day presentation 2025"

<sup>5</sup> Refer "Anglo Gold Ashanti Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Report 2024" [page 14]

<sup>6</sup> Refer MAU ASX Announcement dated 23 July 2025 "FEASIBILITY STUDY CONFIRMS ROBUST ECONOMICS FOR LADY JULIE"

<sup>7</sup> Refer [https://gropedia.com/page/mount\\_morgans\\_gold\\_mine](https://gropedia.com/page/mount_morgans_gold_mine)

<sup>8</sup> Refer <https://mining.com.au/dacian-gold-reports-maiden-mre-for-mckenzie-well-project/>

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

For more information, please visit our website [www.vitaresources.au](http://www.vitaresources.au) , or contact:

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## Statements and Disclaimers

### Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to gold exploration results, is based on information compiled by Ray Muskett who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (**AusIMM**). Ray Muskett is a Director of the Company and holds shares in the Company. Ray Muskett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently 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". Ray Muskett consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 ([www.vitaresources.au](http://www.vitaresources.au)) or on the ASX website ([www.asx.com.au](http://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 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.

### Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Vita Resources and its projects may also include statements which are 'forward-looking statements' that may include, amongst other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These 'forward-looking statements' are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Vita Resources, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Vita Resources disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, circumstances or results or otherwise after the date of this Announcement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than required by the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All 'forward-looking statements' made in this Announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that 'forward-looking statements' are not guarantee of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on 'forward-looking statements' due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

For further information please visit the Vita Resources NL website at [www.vitaresources.au](http://www.vitaresources.au)

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sampling carried out (previous to the upcoming programme detailed in this ASX release) was completed using hand tools to dig small holes varying between 35cm to 45 cm depth. The holes were positioned at wide spacings of 200m east / west and between 800m and 1600m north south. 1kg samples retrieved from the bottom of each were delivered to a Perth analytical laboratory for gold assays.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand tools. Hole spade.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each soil sample dried, then sieved to 2mm before approximately 1kg of the sieved sample was placed into the sample bag</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil samples not logged beyond identification for use by the author/CP.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling was completed therefore no drill samples were uplifted. Hand tool retrieved soils were dried, then sieved to 2mm size x 1kg samples. The author / CP submitted the samples to Lab West Malaga, WA for assay using their ultrafine proprietary assay method for gold. All quality control was handled within the dictates of the Lab West QMS. The submitted soil sample were industry standard in all respects and met LabWest criteria for effective detection of gold in soil anomalies.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Lab West proprietary ultrafine assay methods practices were operated within the LabWest QMS system. Many LabWest assay methodologies are proprietary to LabWest and this applies to the methodologies used on the samples submitted</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First pass sub surface soil sampling with no twinned holes. Reputable Leonora based highly experienced soil sampling contractor used under the auspices of the author / CP.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GPS coordinates were recorded to geolocate each sample. This was cross referenced to the Lab West assays for sample assay plotting.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum spacing 200 east west and greater than 800m metres and less than 1600metres north south.</li> <li>Adequate and conforming to industry standard as first pass methodology to detect initial soil gold anomalism.</li> <li>No compositing was undertaken or needed.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East west lines were considered best orientation to span the expected approximately North South strike direction of conceptual gold mineralisation associated with dominantly northerly striking fault zones.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were well bagged, clearly labelled and secure under the auspices of the author / CP.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits conducted. Industry standard review of assay results indicated no problems.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration license E39/2110 covered 25km<sup>2</sup>. Licence owned by Muskwood Pty Ltd, a privately owned Pty Ltd Company owned by 2 shareholders. One of the shareholders is a geologist duly credentialed to act as a Competent Person for publicly listed companies.</li> <li>Tenement maintained in good standing and secure. No impediments to the use of hand tools and soil sampling undertaken.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very old past minor RAB drilling by Dominion Mining and some surface soil sampling off the surface along the western side of the EL considered ineffective for exploration. The drilling has not been regarded as useful or</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		referenced to.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typical Yilgarn Archean aged shear hosted gold.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drill holes conducted in many years with no supporting data available.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable for the early-stage soil sampling work detailed in this Table.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drill hole data is available. No drilling has been completed</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ASX release this JORC Table 1 Report is appended to provides all maps, diagrams, and coordinates.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sampling completed is not to a scale or methodology to support such reporting. The sampling was carried out to establish any possible presence of</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	gold as a precursor to more interrogative campaigns and processes.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This JORC Table 1 provides the pioneering work completed to commence exploration on the tenement and therefore is supplied as maiden or genesis data</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A shallow machine-based auger sampling over much of the EL. This will comprise approximately 1200 holes completed to a depth allowing sample retrieval and compilation from within the interface between the soil and the top of the Wiluna Hardpan. The details of the auger campaign are outlined in the ASX release that this JORC Table 1 table is appended to.</li> </ul>

### Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i></li> <li><i>Data validation procedures used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil assay data with relatively small number of assay results as received for reputable Leonora soil sampler working under the auspices of the author / CP. No further data validation was undertaken or warranted.</li> </ul>
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i></li> <li><i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site visits were undertaken prior to this soil sampling by Competent Person who planned the soil sampling grid as used with GPS. The Competent Person project managed the activities of the sample retrieval.</li> </ul>
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i></li> <li><i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i></li> <li><i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li><i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No mineral deposits were established or were expected to be. The programme was purely to see evidence of gold mineralisation</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</li> </ul>	
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no Mineral Resource to report on</li> </ul>
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</li> <li>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</li> <li>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</li> <li>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</li> <li>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</li> <li>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</li> <li>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</li> <li>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</li> <li>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</li> <li>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The on-site activity was predicated on earliest stage investigation for mineralogy and did not generate any information germane to this section</li> </ul>
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The on-site activity was predicated on earliest stage investigation for mineralogy and did not generate any information germane to this section</li> </ul>
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The on-site activity was predicated on earliest stage investigation for mineralogy and did not generate any information germane to this section</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The on-site activity was predicated on earliest stage investigation for mineralogy and did not generate any information germane to this section</li> </ul>
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The work completed provided no information that would support assumptions or predictions in the context of this question</li> </ul>
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sample holes back filled used parent material from the hole. The backfilled hole was foot tamped to a density suitably equivalent to the surrounding ground. No environmental issues were experienced or found.</li> </ul>
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</li> <li>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</li> <li>Discuss assumptions for bulk density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This does not apply to this report</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This does not apply to this report</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This does not apply to this report</li> </ul>
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i></li> <li>• <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i></li> <li>• <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This does not apply to this report</li> </ul>