Widespread, High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Quinns, Three Priority Drill Targets Identified

Key Highlights:

- **Multiple high-grade results including 41.7 g/t Au (QURK048), 15.93 g/t Au (QURK033) and 5.30 g/t Au (QURK035)** returned from rock chip sampling across three separate historic gold workings.
- **Results confirm potential for consistent, district-wide high-grade gold** mineralisation across Quinns, follow-up exploration planning underway.
- **Three priority drill targets identified,** Finlays Gold Prospect, Fennell Gold Prospect, and Favourite Gold Mine, all advancing directly to drill planning.
- **AM5's 383km² Quinns tenure has seen limited modern gold exploration** with prior operators focused on VMS copper-zinc mineralisation, leaving the high-grade orogenic gold potential largely untested.
- **Quinns project lies ~10km from Monument Mining's Burnakura Mill** and **~50km from Westgold Resources' Bluebird and Tuckabianna Mills**, providing a potential pathway for future development.
- **Planning for Heritage surveys, expanded soil sampling and a comprehensive geophysics review** are underway, positioning AM5 to commence maiden drilling across the three targets in the near term.
- **Concurrent activities across Mt Isa North copper-uranium (QLD) and Katanning gold (WA)** projects position AM5 for sustained news flow through H2 2026.

Antares Metals Ltd (ASX: AM5) (**Antares**, **AM5** or the **Company**) has confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation at three separate historic workings within its 100%-owned Quinns project in West Australia. Targeted rock chip sampling (comprising 61 samples) conducted across the Company's tenure in the Meekatharra greenstone belt in late March 2025 has **returned results up to 41.7 g/t Au, with multiple samples above 3 g/t Au across a 20km belt of largely undrilled, high-priority ground**.

These results represent the first systematic modern gold exploration across AM5's Quinns tenure. Previous operators primarily focused on the project's extensive volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) copper-zinc mineralisation, leaving the orogenic gold potential untouched by modern techniques. AM5 is now fast-tracking maiden drill planning across all three newly confirmed targets.

The Quinns Project area covers 383km² within the proven and prospective Meekatharra greenstone belt, approximately 10km from Monument Mining's (TSX.V: MMY) Burnakura Mill and 50km from multiple Westgold Resources' (ASX: WGX) operating mills (see Figure 1).

Managing Director, Terry Topping commented:

"These results at Quinns are extremely encouraging and point to a high-grade gold system that's barely been touched by modern exploration. When you have 41.7 g/t at surface, a project sitting 50km from an operating mill, and high gold prices, we are keen to get these targets drilled as quickly as possible. Prior operators at Quinns were focused on the VMS copper-zinc story, so we are the first to systematically investigate the orogenic gold potential, and these initial results are exciting. We're now moving quickly through to heritage surveys and expanded sampling to reach maiden drilling."

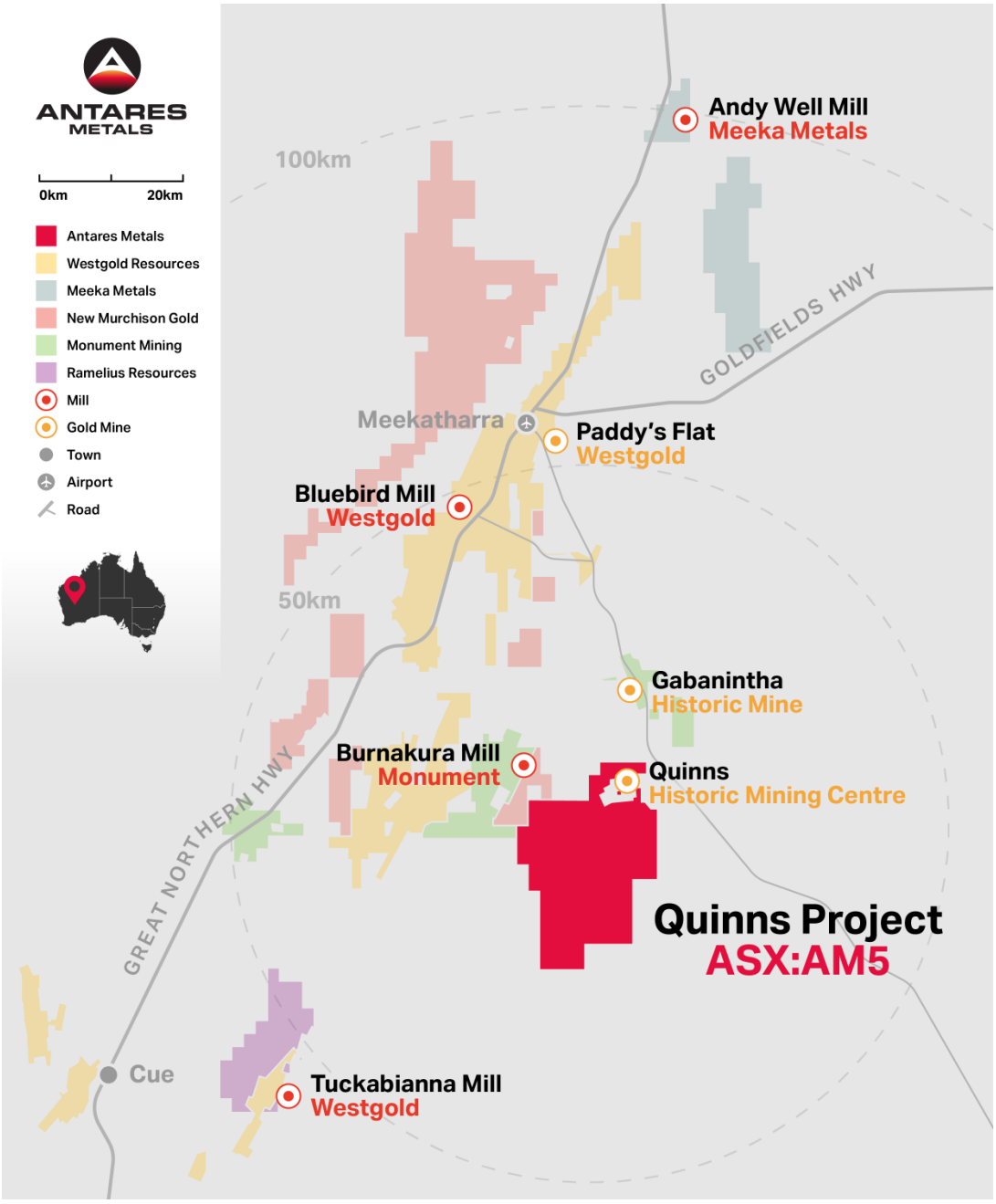

Figure 1. ***Location Map Quinns Project, West Australia.***

Exceptional Sampling Results

A targeted mapping and sampling program completed in late March 2026, comprising 61 rock chip samples (QURK019-079) has identified new gold mineralisation at three separate historically mined workings (Figure 6) (Appendix 2). Key results by target include:

Finlay Gold Prospect (see Figure 2)

A line of shallow pits and shafts mapped over a strike length of 70m, previously undocumented in any exploration record, returned:

- **Sample QURK048: 41.7 g/t Au** (highest grade result of the program)
- **Sample QURK055: 2.27 g/t Au**
- **Sample QURK004: 3.70 g/t Au** *(see AM5 ASX announcement dated 19 Feb 2026)*

The 70m mapped northwest strike of the shallow historic workings confirms near-surface gold accumulation within the Finlay Prospect area. A number of additional untested quartz veins are mapped to the southwest, subparallel to the historical workings. The target has never previously been investigated by a modern explorer.

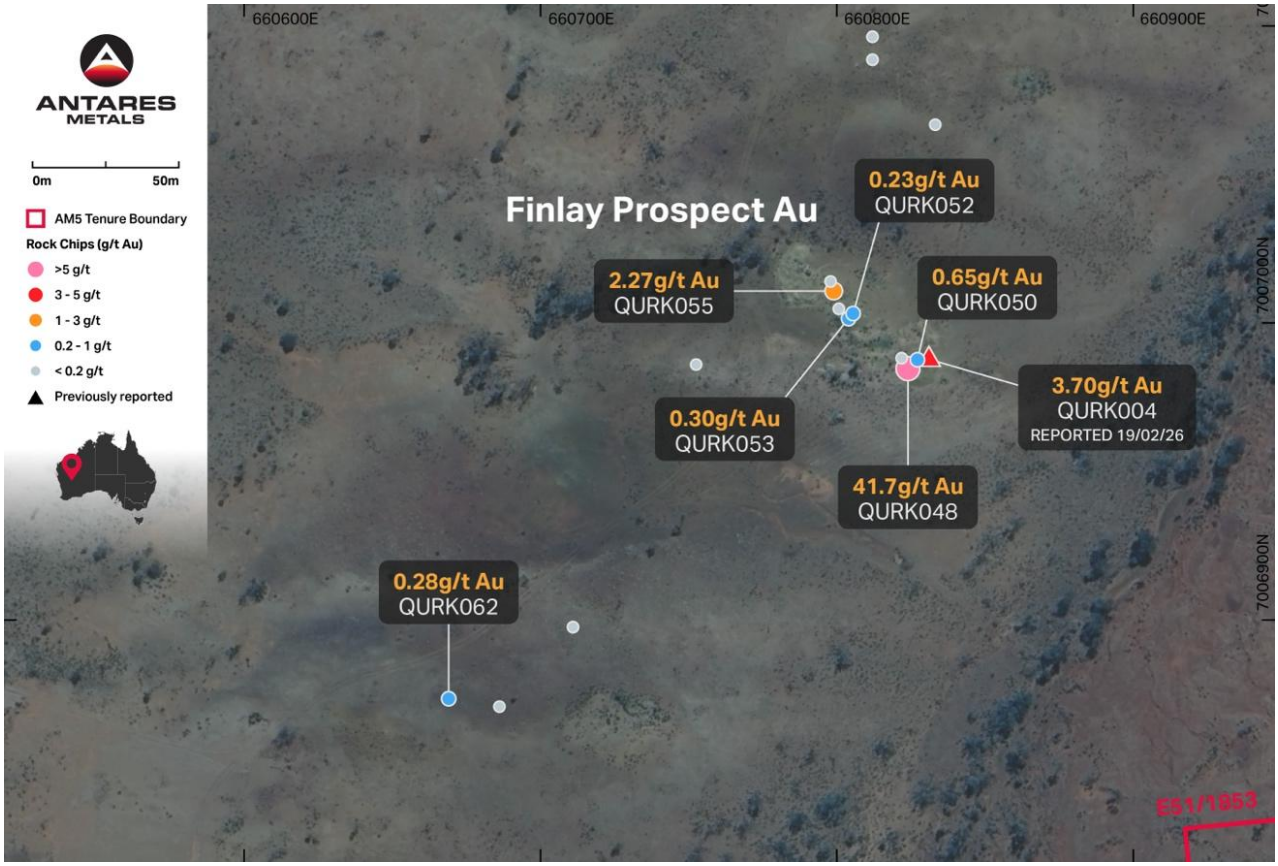

Figure 2: ***Rock chip sampling at the Finlay Gold Prospect***

Fennell Gold Prospect (see Figure 3)

A series of shallow workings bisecting the regional BIF over a strike length of >130m returned:

- **Sample QURK033: 15.93 g/t Au**
- **Sample QURK035: 5.30 g/t Au**
- **Sample QURK042: 1.05 g/t Au**

The BIF-hosted structural setting is consistent with orogenic gold mineralisation typical of the Murchison Province. The >130m mapped strike provides a well-defined drill corridor targeting structures crosscutting the BIF contact.

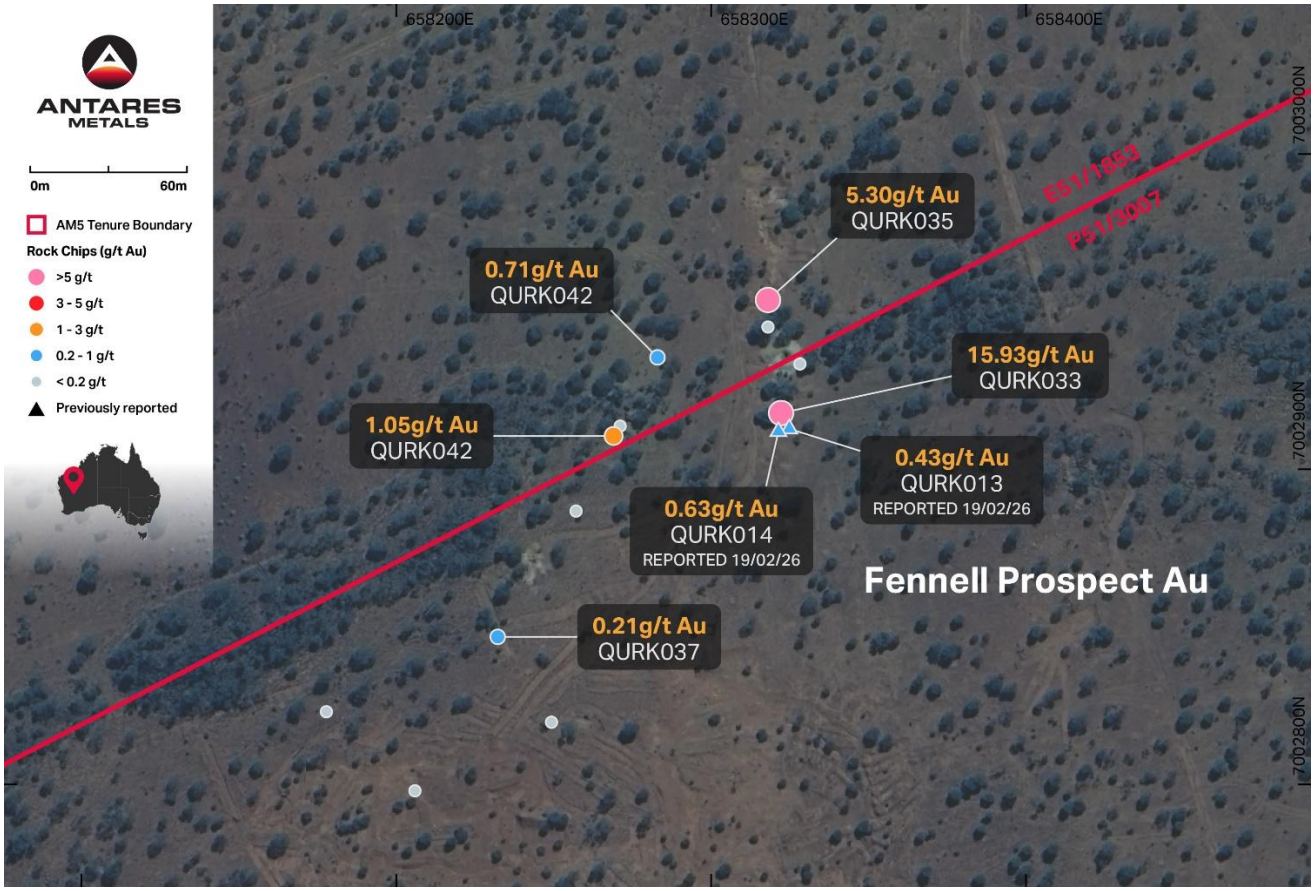

Figure 3: ***Rock chip sampling at the Fennell Gold Prospect***

Favourite Gold Mine (see Figure 4 and Figure 5)

Sampling of mullock around the Favourite shaft and surrounding workings across a strike length of >180m returned:

- **Sample QURK020: 3.39 g/t Au**
- **Sample QURK021: 3.48 g/t Au**

Additional workings and quartz veining was mapped over the full >180m strike length, the longest continuous gold structure of the three targets, reinforcing the potential for a structurally continuous, high-grade gold system. This work is set to continue with further mapping and sampling of these and other target areas.

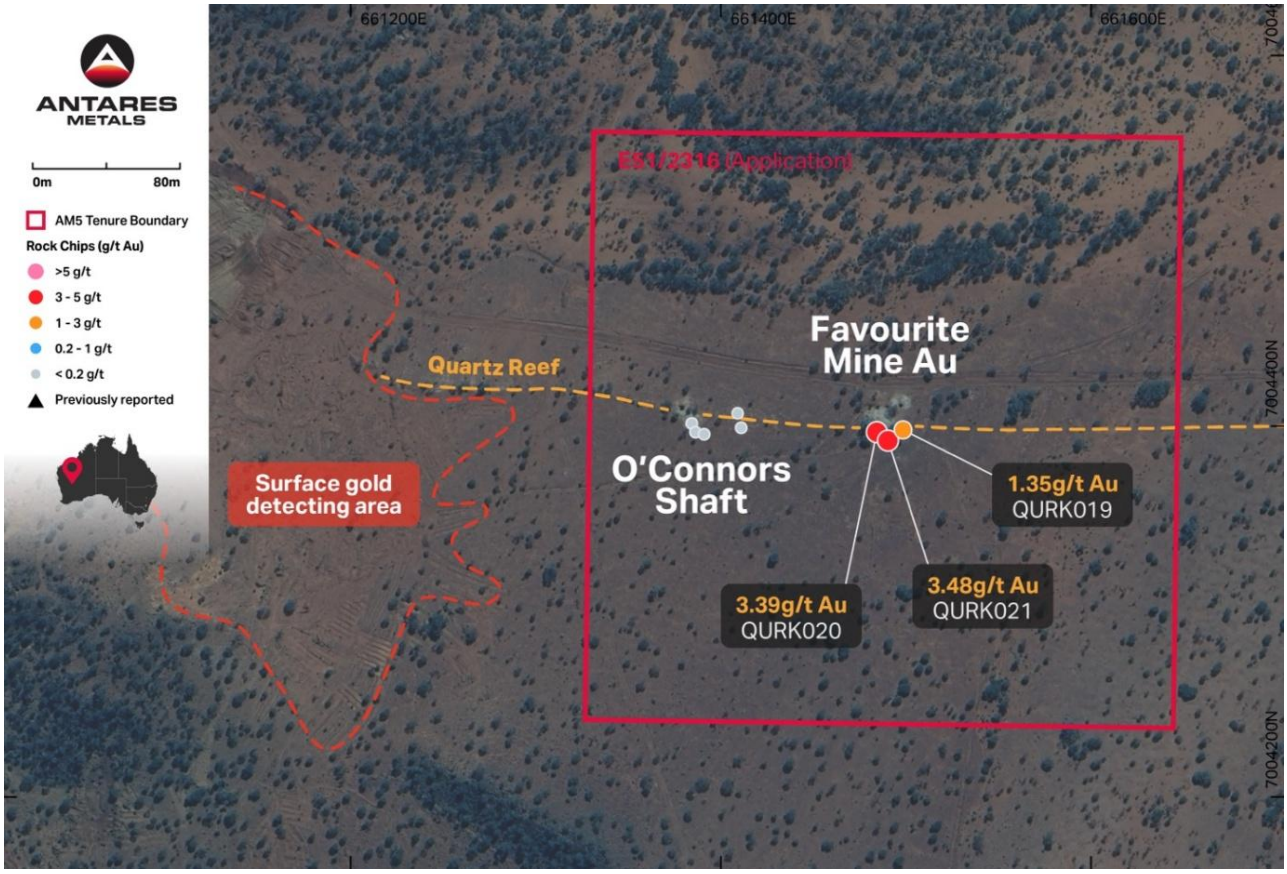

Figure 4: ***Rock chip sampling at Favourite Gold Mine***

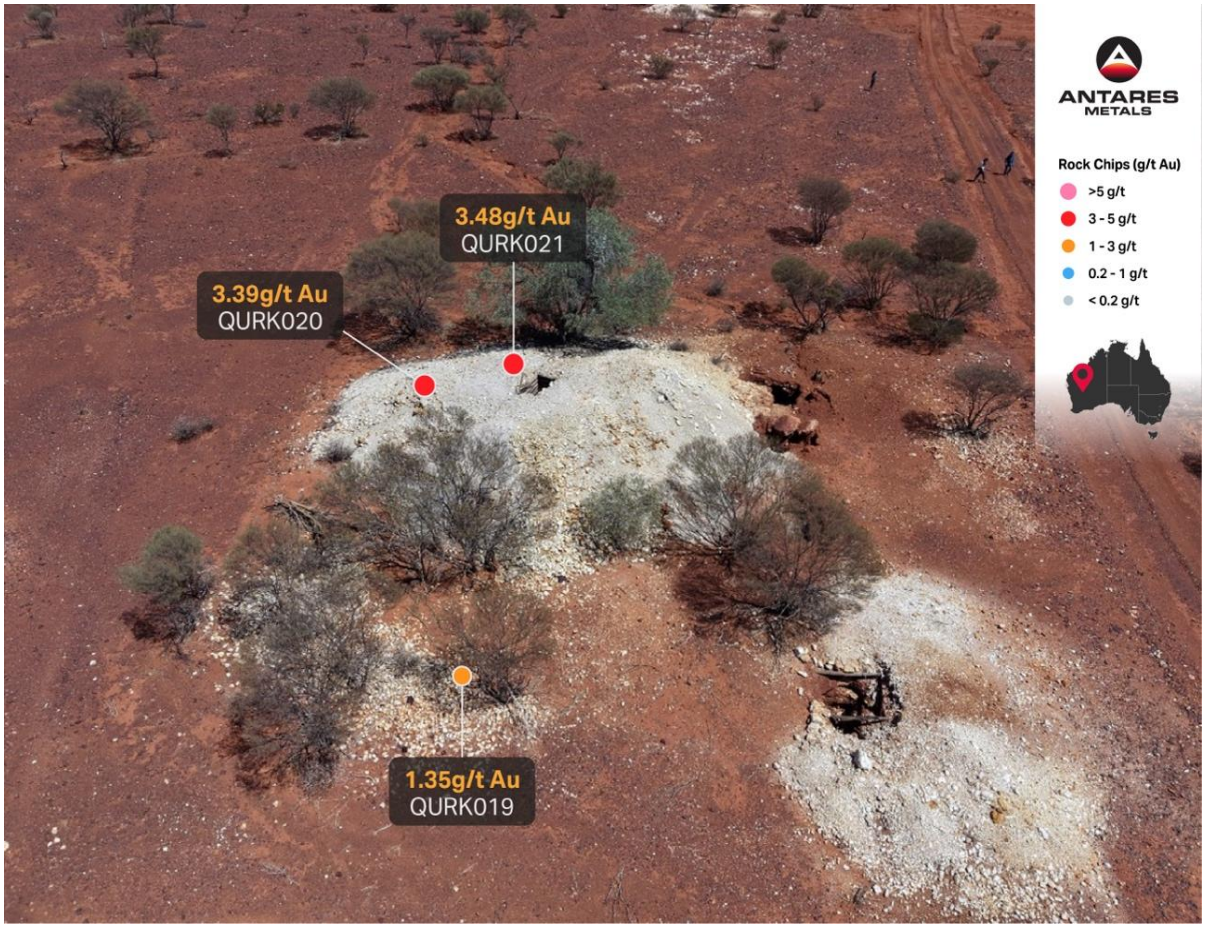

Figure 5: ***Historic Favourite working with main shaft in the foreground and O'Conner shaft in the background with large quartz outcrop in between. (looking west)***

Geological Controls and Mineralisation

The controls on gold mineralisation at the Quinns Goldfield are influenced by a combination of geological and structural controls. The main greenstone belt is known to host gold mineralisation, with local structural settings playing a significant role in providing favourable sites for mineralisation.

AM5's 383km^2 tenure consolidates the southern extent of the Meekatharra greenstone belt, encompassing three granted exploration licences, four granted prospecting licences, four mining lease applications, and five exploration licence applications. The Company holds ground along the 20km belt that has not been tested with modern exploration methods targeting gold.

The Company is now undertaking a systematic review of all historical data alongside new field campaigns, applying modern geochemical and geophysical methods to complement direct sampling across areas of shallow cover. This approach, integrating structural geology and geophysics, has proven highly effective at unlocking orogenic gold systems across the Murchison Province and directly targets the discovery potential that prior explorers left untested.

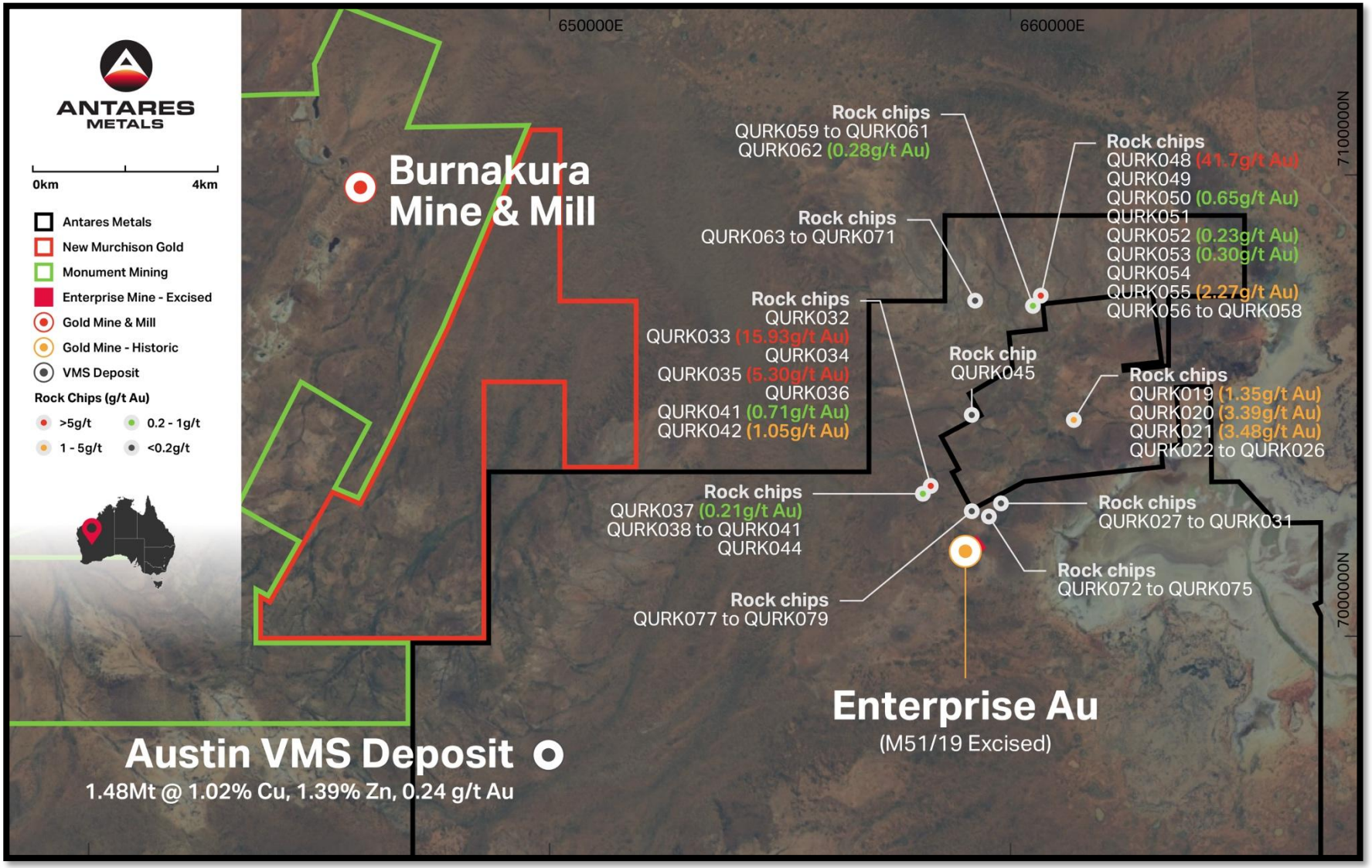

Figure 6: ***Rock chip sampling within the AM5 Quinns Gold and Copper Project***

Next Steps

- Complete heritage surveys and finalise drill targeting across high-priority areas at Quinns (WA) ahead of maiden drilling.
- Expand soil sampling and geochemical program along the 20km Meekatharra greenstone belt to identify additional priority targets.
- Complete review of all geophysical data sets to define structural targets and extensions under shallow cover at across the Quinns tenure.
- Additional exploration is planned for the Conglomerate Creek, and Cromwell discoveries (QLD) to build upon earlier successful results.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Antares Metals Limited.

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Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration activities and Exploration Results has been approved by Mr. Terry Topping, a Competent Person who is a member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Managing Director of Antares Metals Limited.

Mr Topping 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 Topping consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Topping is the Managing Director of Antares Metals Limited and has a relevant interest in the Company securities.

Compliance Statement

The information in this release that relates to previously reported exploration results for Antares Metals are extracted from the ASX Announcements listed in footnotes to this release, which are also available on the Company's website at www.antaresmetals.com.au and the ASX website www.asx.com under the code AM5. Antares Metals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant Company announcements, and ongoing results are published as further assays are received.

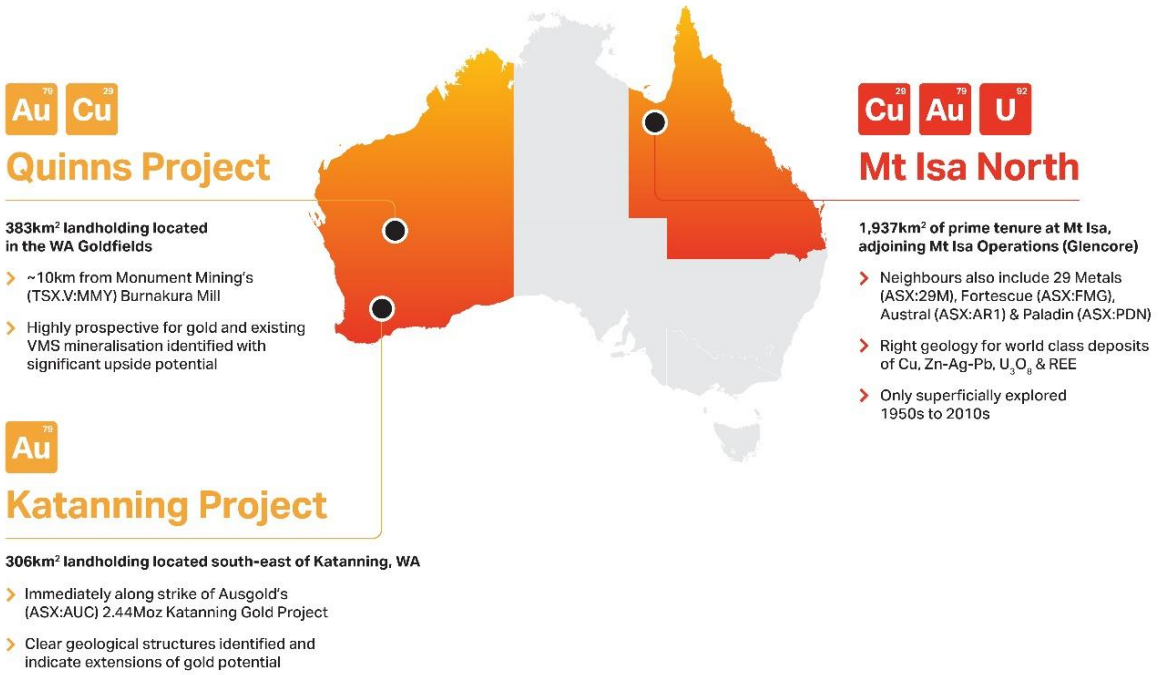
About Antares Metals

Antres Metals Ltd (ASX:AM5) is a multi-commodity explorer advancing district-scale projects across two of Australia's premier mineral provinces, the Mt Isa district of northwest Queensland and the goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company's Mt Isa North Copper-Uranium Project covers approximately 2,003km^2 and sits within a world-renowned base metals mining district, surrounded by major copper and uranium operations. The project hosts multiple copper and uranium prospects at various stages of exploration, with field programs, geochemical surveys, and drilling activities progressing across the tenure.

In Western Australia, the Quinns Gold and Copper-Zinc VMS Project is located in the Meekatharra Greenstone Belt, a proven goldfield with multiple historic workings and high-grade targets. The Company's Katanning Gold Project occupies the southern Yilgarn Craton, positioned directly along strike from Ausgold's (ASX: AUC) multi-million-ounce Katanning Gold Project.

Antares is focused on building shareholder value through systematic, catalyst-driven exploration across copper, gold, and uranium, commodities underpinned by strong and growing global demand.



Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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.). 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.	• 61 new rock chip sample results are reported. **Sample Representativity** • 61 rock chips were collected from outcrop and number of historical workings for laboratory analysis. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay. **Assaying Rocks** • 61 Rock Chip samples (QURK019 to QURK079) were submitted to an ISO certified commercial laboratory, ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. • Sample preparation comprised drying and pulverisation prior to analysis (PUL-21 and PUL31h lab codes). • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for gold and multi-element analysis (Au + 48 elements). • Au was analysed by lab code Au-ICP21, 30 gram charge Fire Assay, with analysis by (ICP-AES). Samples returning results greater than 10g/t Au were annalysed by lab code Au-GRA21, 30 gram charge Fire Assay, with Gravimetric analysis. • 48 mutli-elements were analysed by lab code ME-MS61, Four acid digest, with analysis by ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) And details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• No drill results or drilling is discussed in this announcement.
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.	• No drill results or drilling is discussed in this announcement • All samples discussed in this announcement are rock chip samples, 100% of which were collected and sent for assay analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.) The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The rock chips were geologically described with alteration, mineralisation and other observations including colour and lithology. • All the rock samples were sent for laboratory testing.
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 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.	• No drill results or drilling is discussed in this announcement • No sub-sampling techniques were used. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of rock chip samples for assay. • All samples were sent for laboratory testing. •
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 (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Assaying Rocks** • 61 rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Perth, WA. • The samples were sorted, wet-weighed, dried, and then weighed again. Primary preparation involved crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a pulverised sub-fraction in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained. • Samples were submitted for gold and multi-element analysis (48 elements), including multi-acid digest and 30g lead collection fire assay. • No blanks, standards or duplicates were included by AM5 with the field samples. ALS inserts Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples and blanks into each batch of samples being analysed as part of their QAQC procedures. This included re-assaying a number of duplicate samples.
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.	• No verification outside the Company was completed • ALS randomly insert analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • The results in this release have not been subject to additional sample verification beyond those mentioned above.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Sample locations were determined by handheld GPS, with a horizontal accuracy of ±3m. • The Grid used is GDA94 Zone 50 • The locations of the rock chip samples are referenced in the body of the report (text and images) and included in Appendix 2.
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.	• Rock chips were collected from outcrop and a number of historical workings. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported. • No sample compositing has been applied
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.	• Rock chip samples were collected at random from outcrops and historical workings encountered in the field. •
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All rock chip samples were collected and accounted for by Company employees or contractors. All samples were bagged into individual calico sample bags and transported in polyweave bags closed with cable ties. • All samples were delivered to the laboratory by Company employees or contractors. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratorys. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits have been conducted on the data.

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 Favourite Mine and other reported prospects are situated within the Quinns Gold & VMS Project, located ~50km south of Meekatharra, WA. • The sampling occurs on E5/51/1853, E51/1960, E51/2316, P51/3005, P51/3006 and P51/3007, which are owned by Antares Metals Limited, under a recently completed Tenement purchase agreement. • Antares Metals Ltd. (AM5) has completed a Tenement Purchase Agreement with Kilonova Metals Pty Ltd (Kilonova), CNN Investments Pty Ltd and Ross Neve (CNN group) to acquire 100% ownership of 3 Exploration Licences, 5 Prospecting Licences and 4 Mining Lease Applications. E51/1853 & E51/1960 (Kilonova). E51/1157, P51/3005, P51/3006, P51/3007, P51/3252, P51/3397 (application), M51/909 (application), M51/927 (application), M51/928 (application) and M51/929 (application) (CNN group). • Antares Metals has recently applied for an additional 5 exploration licences E20/1111, E51/2312, E51/2313, E51/2314 & E51/2316 adjacent to the Quinns Project. These licences increase the project area to 383km^2. • A 1% Net Smelter Royalty is held by the vendors of the recently acquired tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties at the Quinns Gold and VMS Project, including CRA Exploration, Silver Swan Group and Caravelle Minerals Ltd. • The Austin VMS Deposit was discovered by CRAE during 1990-1991. Silver Swan completed additional drilling at the Austin deposit between 2008-2010 and defined a Mineral Resource of 1.48Mt at 1.02% Cu, 1.39% Zn, 0.24 g/t Au and 3.51 g/t Ag (JORC2 2004). Silver Swan completed further drilling between 2010 and 2012 targeting depth and strike extensions to the Austin VMS deposit and a number of other regional VMS targets within the project area. • Other companies that have explored the Quinns area for base metal and gold mineralisation include Newmont, WMC, Emu Nickel and Saint Barbara.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	**Quinns - Regional Geology** • The Quinns Gold and VMS Project lies within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt, part of the north eastern Murchison Province in the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt consists of the Norie Group (2800 – 2815 Ma), the Polelle Group (2792 – 2734 Ma) and the Glen Group (~2720 Ma), which have been regionally metamorphosed, ranging from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies. (Wellman 2010) The E51/1853

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		project area contains felsic volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and BIF of the Yaloginda Formation (Norrie Group) and overlying basalts of the Meekatharra Formation (Pollelle Group). **Quinns - Local Geology** • The greater part of the Quinns Gold and VMS Project is covered by Quaternary transported sheet wash and alluvium which is reported to vary from 10 to 50m in depth. The project contains a sequence of felsic volcanic and volcaniclastics and mafic volcanic rocks separated by thin horizons of Banded Iron Formation (BIF). In the southern and eastern part of the project, the sequence is folded into an east-north easterly trending antiformal structure (the Quinn's Antiform) which has been refolded into eastern and western domes. The historical workings around the Quinn's mining area occur at its northeastern end. The structure terminates at its southwestern end in a structurally complex zone with little coherency abutting an apparent north-westerly trending high-strain zone. The Austin Cu–Zn VMS discovery lies on the northern margin of this structurally complex zone which is about 1 km wide. The southern part of the project area is extensively intruded by granite. • Both gold and base metal mineralization occurs within the Quinns Project area. Gold mineralization is hosted by quartz veins localized in the area that trend across the stratigraphy in some places concordant to BIF. The veins are generally steeply dipping, up to 0.5m thick and returned grades up to 15 g/t in historic mining. Small gold workings dating to the 1890s are widespread in the eastern parts of the project, as are scrapings by recent prospectors using metal detectors. • Base metal mineralization is hosted by felsic volcanic rocks. To the north and west of the Austin VMS deposit, a number of BIF units occur which are up to 10 to 20m in thickness, over a strike of almost 25km. Copper-zinc mineralization, as found at Austin and other prospects in the eastern parts of the area is hosted by altered rhyolites, with the following alteration sequence noted as the mineralisation is approached, silicification that is highly variable in chlorite in addition to sericite chlorite-pyrite, with variable amounts of magnetite variously banded silica magnetite talc-chlorite-pyrite, with zones of semi-massive to massive pyrite. Chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-magnetite and sphalerite-pyrite-magnetite with talc and/chlorite. Silica-sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite-chaclopyrite) zones also occur. • The Austin VMS deposit lies at the intersection of a series of east northeast, east southeast and north northwest trending structures and faults on the northern edge of the structural corridor terminating at the south western end of the Quinns Anti-form.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No Drilling is reported and no drilling information is presented in this announcement.
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 should be clearly stated.	• No grade aggregation, weighting, or cut-off methods were used for this announcement
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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No drilling or mineralisation intercepts are reported in this announcement.
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.	• Images/maps are included in the body of the announcement.
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.	• Results from all samples collected during this program have been sent to the laboratory and are reported in the announcement. • Results from the rock chip sampling are reported in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• There is no other substantive exploration data to report.
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 geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement. • Further AC, RC and Diamond drilling is planned to investigate additional high priority gold and VMS targets identified within the Quinns Project area. • Further geophysical surveys to assist ongoing exploration efforts in areas where the prospective basement rocks are buried under cover, including IP and gravity is proposed in conjunction with newer geochemical methods including UltrafineTM sampling. • Interrogation of historical datasets is ongoing.

Appendix 2 - Table of Lab Assay results

Sample Number	East GDA94 Zone 50	North GDA94 Zone 50	Au ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
QURK019	661498	7004397	1.35	1	21	1.1	6
QURK020	661489	7004392	3.39	1	11.8	0.9	8
QURK021	661485	7004395	3.48	1.7	27.8	2.3	27
QURK022	661384	7004401	0.043	0.7	4.9	2.8	7
QURK023	661386	7004397	0.06	0.9	5.6	2.3	7
QURK024	661389	7004396	0.054	0.5	3.4	<0.5	<2
QURK025	661409	7004407	0.054	1	3.9	1	<2
QURK026	661411	7004399	0.001	1.2	3.7	2	<2
QURK027	659877	7002710	0.002	1.2	4.4	<0.5	<2
QURK028	659879	7002701	0.007	1.5	24.2	0.7	3
QURK029	659862	7002658	0.003	1.3	10.4	1.8	3
QURK030	659840	7002610	0.004	0.8	4.1	<0.5	<2
QURK031	659879	7002560	0.001	1.2	3.1	0.5	<2
QURK032	658328	7002934	0.03	1	62	8.7	64
QURK033	658322	7002919	15.93	3.6	8.6	12.4	16
QURK034	658257	7002887	0.003	1.2	3.6	1.6	<2
QURK035	658318	7002953	5.3	1.8	6.4	3.2	4
QURK036	658318	7002945	0.193	7	39.1	19.3	36
QURK037	658232	7002847	0.209	0.9	6.8	2.6	47
QURK038	658178	7002823	0.001	1	4.4	0.6	<2
QURK039	658206	7002798	0.003	0.6	2	0.8	2
QURK040	658249	7002820	0.079	1.1	3.9	0.8	<2
QURK041	658283	7002936	0.708	1.8	5	7.3	2
QURK042	658270	7002911	1.045	1.3	16.2	2.7	5
QURK043	658271	7002913	0.05	11.7	15.6	19.9	12
QURK044	658053	7003025	0.029	7.7	40.5	20.4	61
QURK045	659289	7004458	0.001	2.3	35.7	1.6	37
QURK046	659291	7004469	0.026	2.4	45.8	0.7	9
QURK047	659288	7004476	0.001	2.6	40.7	2.7	59
QURK048	660824	7006985	41.7	3.4	237	2.4	33
QURK049	660822	7006988	0.086	8.5	330	3.4	156
QURK050	660827	7006988	0.645	11.9	439	5.2	182
QURK051	660801	7007005	0.043	1.8	15	<0.5	5

Sample Number	East GDA94 Zone 50	North GDA94 Zone 50	Au ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
QURK052	660805	7007003	0.228	0.7	4.7	<0.5	4
QURK053	660804	7007002	0.296	1.5	7.7	<0.5	2
QURK054	660798	7007014	0.001	3.3	235	4.4	171
QURK055	660799	7007011	2.27	6.9	147	3.4	49
QURK056	660812	7007089	0.083	9.9	71.4	1.1	43
QURK057	660812	7007097	0.004	2.9	34.7	1.6	17
QURK058	660833	7007067	0.007	17.9	205	0.8	6
QURK059	660753	7006986	0.021	10.5	515	2.5	165
QURK060	660711	7006898	0.001	0.5	5.5	0.8	12
QURK061	660686	7006871	0.001	0.5	4.7	0.6	2
QURK062	660669	7006874	0.277	0.9	11.6	<0.5	6
QURK063	659431	7006933	0.001	0.8	49	0.9	9
QURK064	659419	7006946	0.004	4.1	75.2	4.8	41
QURK065	659401	7006922	0.002	11	276	2.2	67
QURK066	659407	7006890	0.001	0.4	6.6	<0.5	<2
QURK067	659407	7006882	0.005	0.3	7.5	1.5	<2
QURK068	659375	7006883	0.001	0.2	1.6	1.1	<2
QURK069	659358	7006943	0.001	4.8	22.1	23.6	2
QURK070	659533	7006911	0.002	0.9	26.3	<0.5	9
QURK071	659555	7006922	0.001	2	55.4	0.8	21
QURK072	659722	7002427	0.001	0.4	2.6	8.5	2
QURK073	659714	7002431	0.001	0.3	4.6	0.5	2
QURK074	659540	7002537	0.001	0.6	9.8	0.6	7
QURK075	659512	7002595	0.005	2.6	113.5	7.8	42
QURK076	659321	7002582	0.003	<0.2	4.2	2.6	2
QURK077	659201	7002542	0.002	0.2	6.7	3.3	546
QURK078	659308	7002370	0.003	0.4	9.3	24.7	49
QURK079	659306	7002305	0.001	0.3	4.5	6.1	2