ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 January 2022

Mineral Resource Estimate for Mt Gunyan Project also advancing, building Texas District Scale Silver-Gold-Base Metal Picture

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mineral Resource Estimate** (MRE) for Mt Gunyan silver-gold deposit is also well advanced.
- JORC 2012 compliant MREs for 3 Texas Projects deposits anticipated Q1 2022
- MREs to deliver a district scale picture of the inground resources of the 100% Thomson owned silver-gold-base metal district, a key project in the Company's New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke concept
- **Silver-gold drill intersections are reported** for the undeveloped Mt Gunyan project at 25 and 50 g/t silver cut offs, from the newly validated drill hole database (Table 1, 2)
- **Highlight intersections** (m down hole) for the in-ground resource include:
  - MGRC005: **34 m at 318.7 g/t Ag** and **0.08 g/t Au** from 62 m (**10,836 Ag g*m**[#],25 g/t Ag cut off)

    Including **24 m at 433.0 g/t Ag** and **0.10 g/t Au** from 62 m (**10,392 Ag g*m**, 50 g/t Ag cut off)
  - MGP011: **18 m at 168.3 g/t Ag** and **0.35 g/t Au** from 72 m (**3,030 Ag g*m**, 25 g/t Ag cut off)

    Including **6 m at 446.0 g/t Ag** and **0.66 g/t Au** from 78 m (**2,680 Ag g*m**, 50 g/t Ag cut off)
  - MGD001: **1 m at 300.0 g/t Ag** and **43.2 g/t Au** from 152m (300 Ag g*m, 25 g/t Ag cut off)
- New 3D geological model from surface mapping and relogging of over **20,000 m of historic drilling** delivers a new geological understanding of the project with potential to improve resource model confidence and guide further resource and exploration drilling at Mt Gunyan
- **New metallurgical test work** – Mt Gunyan is well advanced using historic drill core to evaluate a grind / float / leach potential processing pathways for improved silver – gold recoveries vs the low recoveries returned from the previous mine operators' heap leach operation at Texas

Thomson Resources (ASX: TMZ) (OTCQB: TMZRF) (**Thomson** or the **Company**) advises that the Company is also well advanced in defining a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the undeveloped near surface Mt Gunyan silver (gold) deposit located in the Texas silver district, southern Qld (Figure 1) (**Texas Project**).

Thomson has MRE calculations progressing on Silver Spur[1], Twin Hills[2] and now on the Mt Gunyan silver-gold deposits, leveraging a combined total of over 56,000 meters of historic drilling on these projects. The Company's aim is to deliver a district scale picture of the in-ground silver, gold and zinc resources for the Texas Project during Q1 of 2022, as a key step in advancing Thomson's New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke central processing concept.

The Texas Project is a 100% Thomson owned, large scale silver-gold-zinc-lead-copper district with historic production totaling an estimated 4.2 million ounces of silver [3,4,5] and has also produced small tonnages of high-grade zinc-copper-lead mineralisation.

[#] Ag Gram Metres = Ag (g/t) * Interval (m). Note widths are downhole.

Executive Chairman David Williams commented:

> *"An enormous amount of work has been done by our geoscience team who have painstakingly been working through the huge amount of historic information. We now have a much clearer and more robust picture of the Mt Gunyan deposit to go along with the same for Twin Hills and Silver Spur.*
>
> *"The understanding of what is there at each of the deposits and the work we are doing on metallurgy are fundamental steps in our centralised processing strategy. This cannot be rushed.*
>
> *"We are now starting to see the fruits of our labour which has required a patient and thorough approach. The picture will become clearer as the MRE's are published along with the metallurgical studies. We will then have a very good understanding of what we have and the pathway forward.*
>
> *Whilst it might appear to have taken a long time, in actual fact we have, with the massive effort from our team, actually achieved a huge amount in a very short period."*

From 1981 to 2008, a total of 5 resource companies (Annexure 1: JORC Table 1, Annexure 1, Tables 1a and 2a) invested many million of dollars on exploration in the district defining silver-gold-base metal deposits at Silver Spur, Twin Hills and Mt Gunyan as well as many other precious and base metal prospects in the district. It is Thomson's view that the Texas district remains under explored and very prospective for the discovery of further silver gold, copper and base metal mineralisation.

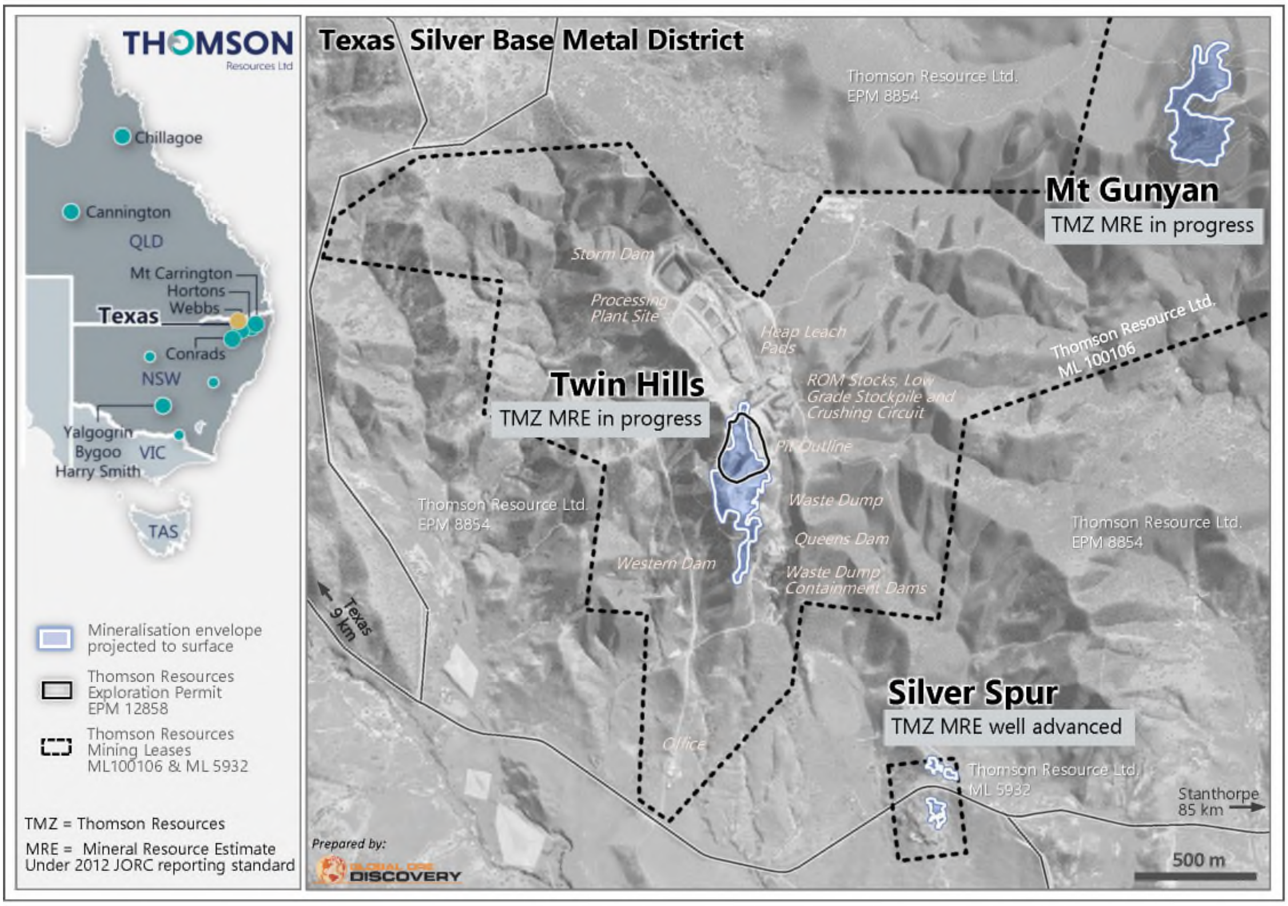


Figure 1: Location of the Mt Gunyan, Twin Hills and Silver Spur Deposits, Texas Silver-Gold Base Metal District

Mt Gunyan Metallurgical Test Work and New Mineral Resource Estimate

Mt Gunyan is an undeveloped near surface silver-gold deposit with a potential bulk minable configuration. The deposit also hosts appreciable zinc, lead and anomalous copper (see annexure 1: Mt Gunyan drill intersection at 25 and 50 g/t Ag cut off and g*m greater than 250 g*m).

The Mt Gunyan silver-gold mineralisation outcrops as a prominent hill, 3 km NW of the historic Twin Hills open pit. Previous operators announced JORC resources[6,7] on the project based on an open pit satellite development scenario to the Twin Hills heap leach silver operation.

The MRE for Mt Gunyan published by previous operators assumed metallurgical recoveries based on the predicted performance of the Twin Hills heap leach operation. Thomson has leveraged over 20,000 meters of historic drilling in 299 holes to re-evaluate the Mt Gunyan geology and to undertake initial test work to fill gaps in the metallurgical knowledge of the deposit.

Thomson engaged Global Ore Discovery, its geoscience consultant, to map the surface geology and relog the historic drilling to build a new 3D geological model of the Mt Gunyan deposit. A validated database of all historic drilling information was also compiled and augmented with additional bulk density and check assay sampling to meet JORC 2012 MRE reporting standards.

Drilling at Mt Gunyan has not been consistently analysed for base metals by all previous explorers. Only approximately 45% of the deposit drill database has zinc, lead and copper assays. Consequently, Thomson's MRE for Mt Gunyan will not include base metals at this time, focusing on the primary metals of potential economic significance, silver and gold. Thomson will revisit including base metals in a Mt Gunyan MRE once it has a more complete database.

Thomson views the zinc, lead and copper at Mt Gunyan of potential interest in the context of the larger silver-gold and base metal New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke concept. The Company intends to evaluate grades and metallurgical recovery of base metals at Mt Gunyan and in the Texas district, in the context of Hub and Spoke central processing concept at a later stage.

The validated and expanded Mt Gunyan drill hole database and 3D wireframes of the new geological model (Figure 2) have been delivered to Thomson's Resource consultants, AMC Resources. Calculation of the new MRE for Mt Gunyan has commenced with the aim of delivering a silver-gold resource statement for the project during Q1 2022 as part of a consolidated Texas District MRE.

Global Ore also collected 87 metallurgical samples, totaling roughly 105 kg of transitional oxidised and oxide material, from Mt Gunyan historic drill cores - approximating the silver grade, mineralisation styles and oxidation state of the deposit. Samples were submitted to Thomson's metallurgical consultants, CORE Resources, for analysis.

Metallurgical tests are designed to evaluate new processing pathways for Mt Gunyan that could deliver higher silver recoveries than the less than 60%[3,4,] silver recovery returned from the historic Twin Hills heap leach operations. The overarching objective of the test work is to define metallurgical processes that could be compatible with the nearby Twin Hills deposit and also be compatible with Thomson's project portfolio of 5 resource stage, 100% owned projects within the New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke central processing concept.

The CORE Resources Mt Gunyan metallurgical test work is nearing completion and will be reported to Thomson in the next few weeks.

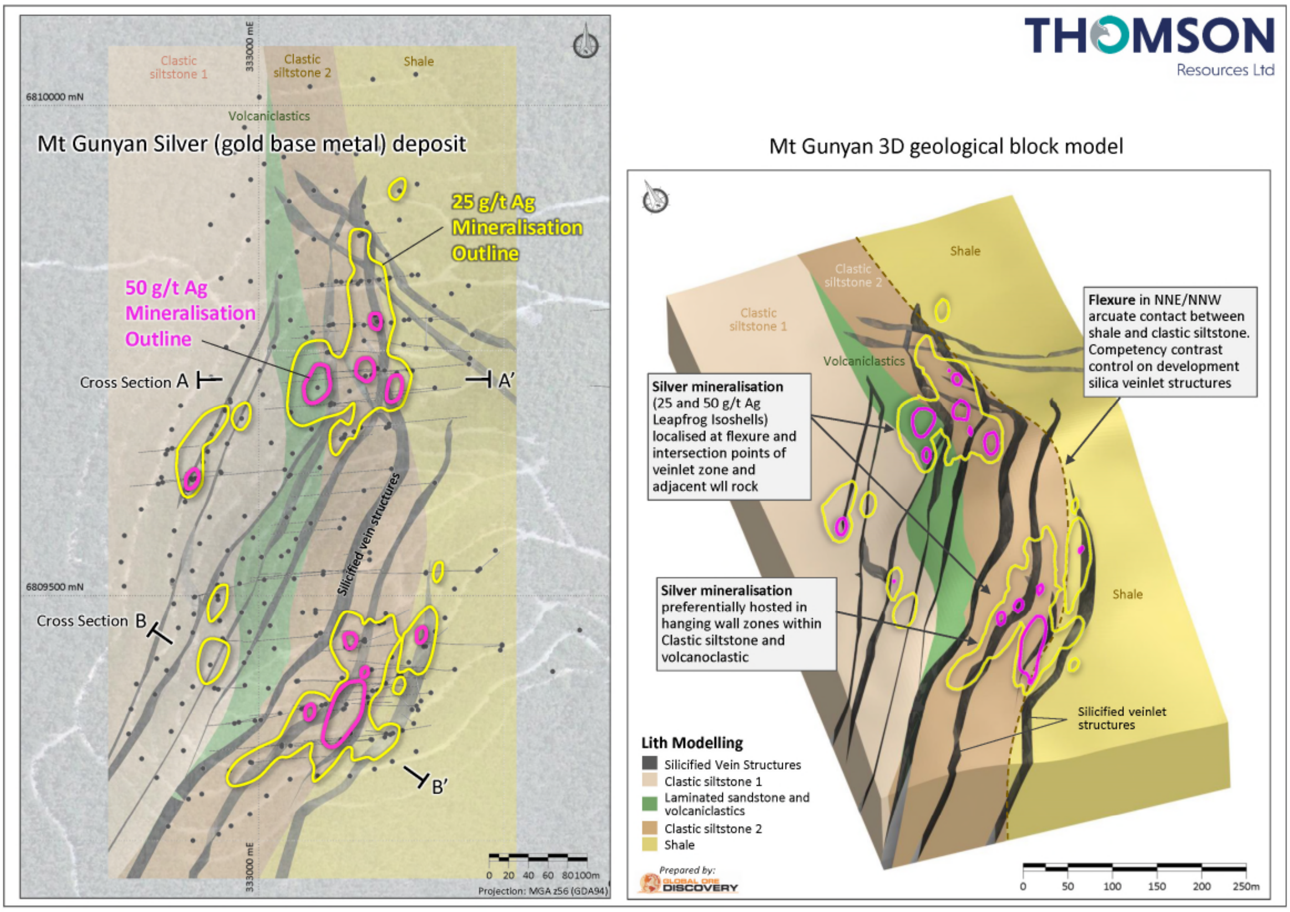


Figure 2: Left: Plan view of Mt Gunyan Drill Collars, with >25 and >50 g/t Leapfrog Silver Shells and Right: 3d Geological Block Model for Mt Gunyan

Silver – Gold Drill hole Intersections for Mt Gunyan in Ground Deposit

Down hole silver and gold intersections have been calculated for the Mt Gunyan deposit from the newly validated drill hole data base at 25 g/t Ag cut off (approximate cutoff grade of the previously published Mt Gunyan MRE[7]) and at 50 g/t Ag cut off. A comprehensive set of drill intersections at these cutoffs at greater than 250 and 350 Ag g*m respectively are presented in Annexure 1, Tables 1a and 2a. The intersections also include the zinc, lead and copper grades where they were analysed by previous explorers.

Selected highlights from intersections with greater than 1,000 and 750 silver gram/meters (g*m) respectively are presented in Tables 1 and 2 below, emphasising the bulk minable style of the silver mineralisation and the presence of gold and base metals accompanying the silver mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation is largely spatially associated with silver in the deposit, but with a more restricted distribution. Some relatively silver rich parts for the deposit have little to no gold. Higher-grade gold intersections are not one for one correlated with the highest-grade silver, with better gold grades are generally seen deeper in the deposit.

Table 1: Mt Gunyan Drill Intersections at > 25 g/t Silver cutoff (selection >1000 Ag g*m)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
ACMTGD011	48	58	10	110.0	1.50	510	2797	196	1099.6
MGD002	64	78	14	84.0	0.03	0	0	0	1175.4
MGD003	10	38	28	81.8	0.39	0	0	0	2290.0
MGD009	42	56	14	86.5	0.01	1252	1048	144	1210.8
MGD022	6.25	16	9.75	117.8	0.06	756	623	28	1148.1
MGP002	62	84	22	80.2	0.15	2221	2203	143	1764.0
MGP010	26	40	14	110.0	0.29	413	2546	140	1540.0
MGP010	94	100	6	298.3	0.01	4533	1250	114	1790.0
MGP011	72	90	18	168.3	0.35	9532	4269	396	3030.0
MGP016	2	18	16	80.1	0.01	1298	365	154	1282.0
MGP038	4	38	34	74.1	0.11	0	0	0	2518.0
MGP059	6	24	18	83.4	1.36	0	0	0	1502.0
MGP062	2	24	22	47.5	0.08	0	0	0	1046.0
MGP086	8	28	20	60.7	0.01	0	0	0	1214.0
MGP093	0	16	16	65.3	0.03	0	0	0	1044.0
MGP112	18	30	12	88.2	0.03	0	0	0	1058.0
MGP118	12	36	24	119.0	0.11	0	0	0	2856.4
MGP157	22	30	8	140.5	0.04	313	2379	212	1124.0
MGP220	0	28	28	58.6	0.05	228	0	0	1640.0
MGRC005	62	96	34	318.7	0.08	3057	0	0	10836.0
PD83BC1	44	62	18	58.0	0.50	1156	1536	76	1044.0

Table 2: Mt Gunyan Drill Intersections >50 g/t Silver cutoff (Selection >750 Ag g*m)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
ACMTGD011	49	58	9	118.9	1.66	481	2732	198	1070.1
MGD002	66	70	4	225.0	0.09	0	0	0	900.0
MGD003	24	38	14	107.7	0.23	0	0	0	1508.0
MGD022	9.52	14	4.48	218.3	0.11	783	886	38	978.2
MGP002	14	22	8	101.3	0.05	845	1677	95	810.0
MGP002	66	76	10	95.0	0.09	2028	1862	156	950.0
MGP010	26	40	14	110.0	0.29	413	2546	140	1540.0
MGP010	94	100	6	298.3	0.01	4533	1250	114	1790.0
MGP011	78	84	6	446.7	0.66	14553	6907	709	2680.0
MGP016	6	16	10	105.0	0.02	971	359	168	1050.0
MGP021	106	110	4	235.0	0.60	2360	5250	682	940.0
MGP038	10	20	10	143.2	0.34	0	0	0	1432.0
MGP059	8	18	10	123.4	1.26	0	0	0	1234.0
MGP112	24	28	4	190.0	0.06	0	0	0	760.0
MGP112	34	38	4	192.0	0.01	0	0	0	768.0
MGP118	22	32	10	229.6	0.11	0	0	0	2296.0
MGP157	22	30	8	140.5	0.04	313	2379	212	1124.0
MGP220	0	10	10	91.8	0.12	229	0	0	918.0
MGRC005	62	86	24	433.0	0.10	3493	0	0	10392.0

No high-grade cut was applied. Intercepts calculated using 25 g/t Ag and 50 g/t Ag cut off, with a maximum 2.0 m internal dilution.
Intercepts represent downhole intersections, that may be greater than true widths for the mineralised zone.
Assays below detection limit assigned to half the detection limit for this calculation.
Ag Gram Metres = Ag (g/t) * Interval (m).

Highlights of the gold intersections at Mt Gunyan include:

- MGD001: **1 m at 300.0 g/t Ag** and **43.2 g/t Au** from 152m
- MGP001: **2 m at 55.0 g/t Ag** and **21.5 g/t Ag** from 132 m
- MGP001: **2 m at 90.0 g/t Ag** and **10.6 g/t Au** from 156 m
- MGP059: **18 m at 83.4 g/t Ag** and **1.36 g/t Au** from 6 m

Base metal analyses are reported here where assay results are available, showing zinc commonly present and up to 4.4% and lead up to 2.6 % (Table 1 and 2 and Annexure 1: Table 1a and 1b).

New Geological Model, Implications for Resource Modelling and District Exploration

Thomson's geoscience consultants, Global Ore, have completed detailed geological mapping of the 8 kms of drill roads that circle the Mt Gunyan Hill[8], relogging 299 historic drill holes and completed petrology on 28 core samples [9] to build an improved geological understanding of the Mt Gunyan deposit.

This geological knowledge has been translated into a 3D wireframe of the Mt Gunyan Deposit (Figure 2) that will be used by Thomson's Resource Geologists to guide the new JORC 2012 MRE and further optimise future exploration and resource drilling at the project.

The Mt Gunyan silver-gold deposit occurs on top of and on the northern flank of a hill and is near surface forming two lozenge shaped bodies 230 m by up to 120 m wide and 250 m by up to 100 m wide. This deposit geometry may be amenable to an open pit bulk mining approach.

Mineralisation is localised at structural flexures within large scale NE to NS trending corridor of silicified veinlet structures. In detail, mineralisation is hosted in a fracture network of veinlets and in silicification halos to the veinlet structure.

In contrast to Twin Hills[2] and Silver Spur[1,10] that are predominantly sulphide deposits, the majority of the Mt Gunyan mineralisation is strongly-to-partially oxidised, up to 190 m below surface, where oxidation has exploited the vein zones to penetrate to depth (Figure 3). For further information on the geology of the deposit please see Annexure 1. Mt Gunyan Geology

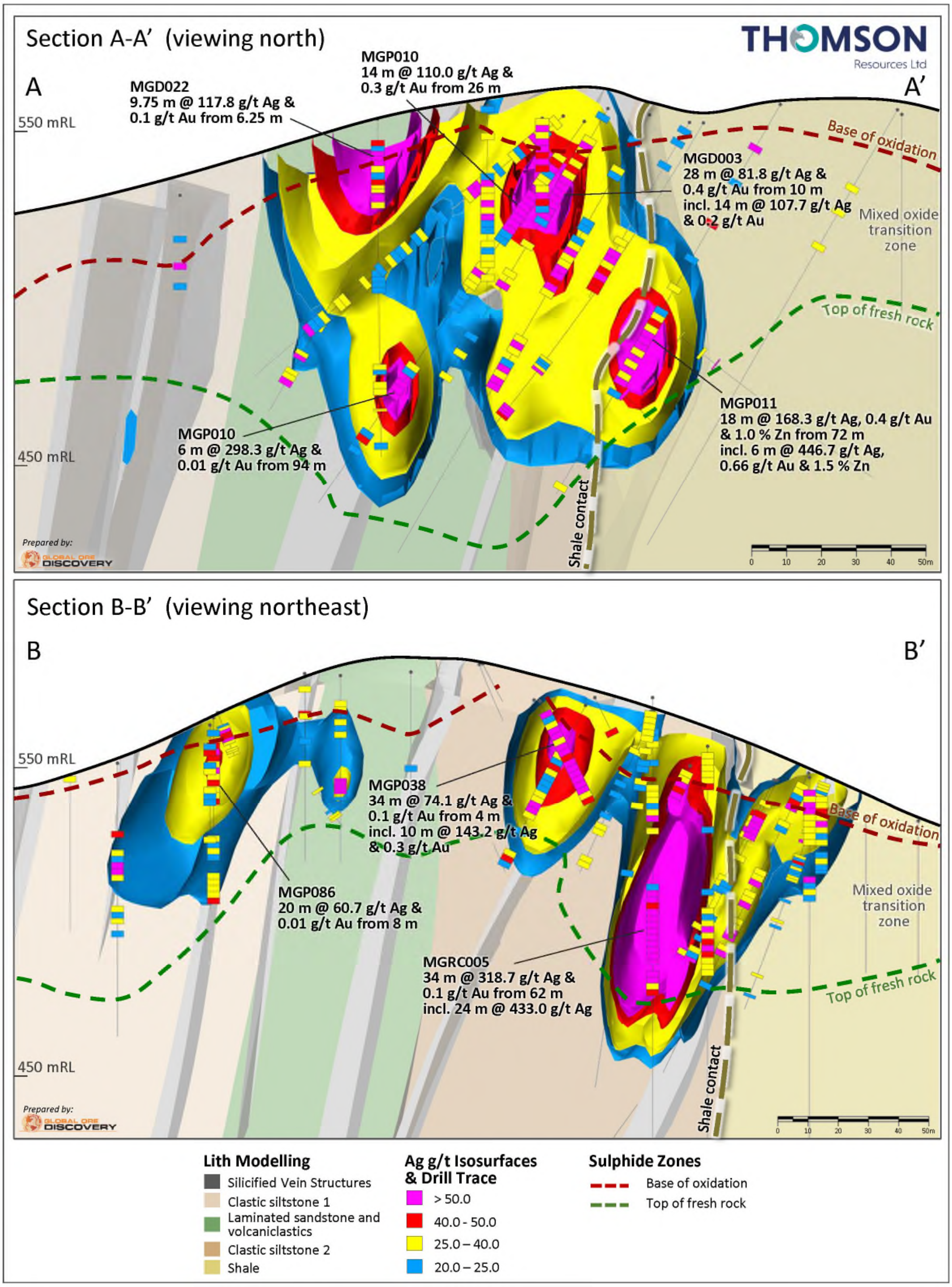


Figure 3: Cross sections of the Mt Guyan deposit, drill holes silver and gold intersections, Leapfrog silver isosurfaces, Oxidation and Mix Oxide and Transition zones (see figure 2 for location of sections)

Thomson looks forward to providing further updates on progress at the Texas silver–gold and base metal project.

This announcement was authorised for issue by the Board.

Thomson Resources Ltd

David Williams
Executive Chairman

Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Stephen Nano, Principal Geologist, (BSc. Hons.) a Competent Person who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional Geologist of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 110288). Mr Nano is a Director of Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd (Global Ore), an independent geological consulting company. Mr Nano 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 Nano consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Nano and Global Ore own shares of Thomson Resources.

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies.

Thomson confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Thomson.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Thomson Resources Limited ASX Announcements – as published on the Company's website. Thomson confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Thomson.

Disclaimer regarding forward looking information: This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward looking statements. Where a company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements re subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Neither company undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking" statement.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 January 2022

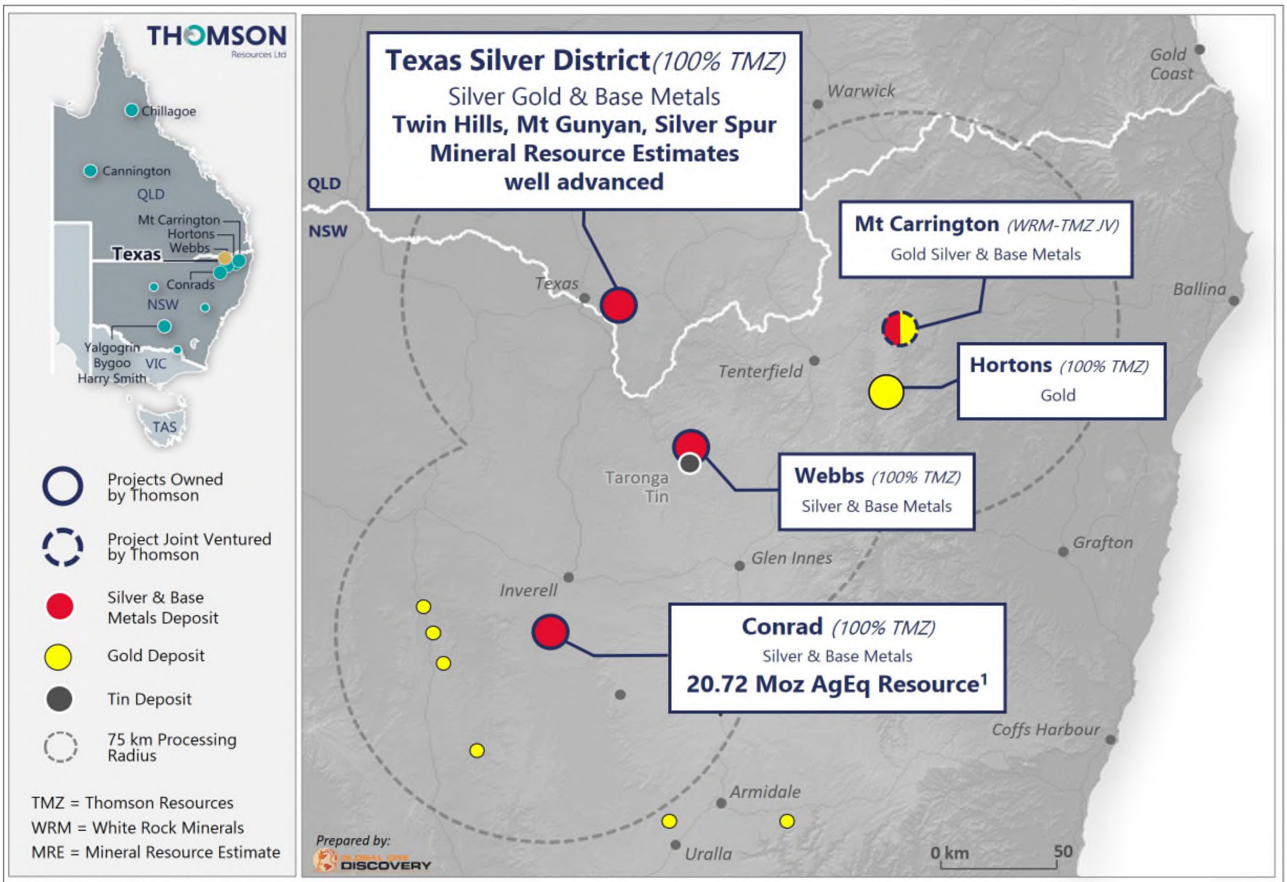
ABOUT THOMSON RESOURCES

Thomson Resources holds a diverse portfolio of minerals tenements across gold, silver and tin in New South Wales and Queensland. The Company's primary focus is its aggressive "New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke" consolidation strategy in NSW and Qld border region. The strategy has been designed and executed in order to create a large precious (silver – gold), base and technology metal (zinc, lead, copper, tin) resource hub that could be developed and potentially centrally processed.

The key projects underpinning this strategy have been strategically and aggressively acquired by Thomson in only a 4-month period. These projects include the Webbs and Conrad Silver Projects, Texas Silver Project and Silver Spur Silver Project, as well as the Mt Carrington Gold-Silver earn-in and JV. As part of its New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke Strategy, Thomson is targeting, in aggregate, in ground material available to a central processing facility of 100 million ounces of silver equivalent.

In addition, the Company is also progressing exploration activities across its Yalgogrin and Harry Smith Gold Projects and the Bygoo Tin Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt in central NSW, which may well form another Hub and Spoke Strategy, as well as the Chillagoe Gold and Cannington Silver Projects located in Queensland.

Thomson Resources Ltd (ASX: TMZ) (OTCQB: TMZRF) is listed on the ASX and also trades on the OTCQB Venture Market for early stage and developing U.S. and international companies. Companies are current in their reporting and undergo an annual verification and management certification process. Investors can find Real-Time quotes and market information for the company on www.otcmarkets.com.



References 1: ASX: TMZ – 11 August 2021, 20.7 Moz Silver Equiv Mineral Resource Estimate for Conrad

ANNEXURE 1:

Mt Gunyan Deposit Geology

The Mt Gunyan deposit is a low grade, bulk minable, sediment hosted, veinlet related silver-gold and base metal deposit. The primary sulphide assemblage of low-to-medium iron sphalerite-galena–chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite(freibergite)-pyrite is indicative of a low-to-intermediate sulfidation character to the mineralisation[11]. Silica–K feldspar–pyrite alteration assemblage suggests deposition from near neutral pH mineralising fluids.

The presence of low-to-medium iron content sphalerite in the deposit, K feldspar bearing alteration and the quartz vein textures noted, suggest that mineralisation formed in a deep epithermal to shallow epizonal crustal depth. The lack of silver sulfosals (Ag Sb As Cu bearing sulphides) at Mt Gunyan suggests the deposit formed at a relativity deeper level than the nearby Twin Hills deposit that contains common silver sulfosalt minerals[12].

The Mt Gunyan deposit is hosted within a Permian age sequence of generally poorly bedded low grade metamorphosed (chlorite grade greenschist facies) shale, clastic siltstone and volcanoclastic sediments, that have a near vertical attitude and a NE to NS strike. The shale shows two generations of fracture cleavage, evident as a strong “pencil cleavage” indicating it has been subject to two deformational events.

Petrology has identified small amounts of carbonaceous material in the host sediment, that may have also been weakly pyritic pre-mineralizing event, suggesting a moderately chemically reduced character to the pre-mineral host rocks. This may have been a contributing factor in sulphide deposition from the mineralising fluids.

The Mt Gunyan mineralisation is associated with a large-scale NE to NS trending zone of veinlet structures forming a vein zone and silica structure corridor that has been mapped over a 900 m by up to 300 m strike extent, remaining open to the north and south (Figure 2 in this ASX Release).

Veinlet structures have preferentially developed within a clastic siltstone and locally bedded to laminated felsic epiclastic unit. The eastern edge of the veinlet zone follows the concave form of the shale – clastic siltstone contact at surface and to depth (see Figure 3 in this ASX Release), suggesting that the rheology contrast between the more ductile shale and more brittle siltsone – epiclastic that will have preferentially silicified, has played an important role in veinlet zone formation during progressive deformation.

The veinlet structures are 2 to 15 m wide and can be traced along strike for 100’s of metres (up to 900 m). They trend NNE (around 025°) with steeply west to subvertical dips, extending 10’s to 100’s m below surface. The wall rock to the veinlet zones is intense silica - K feldspar +/- disseminated pyrite altered and often hosts fracture networks, crackle breccias and when fresh some early(?) stylolitic pyrite veinlets.

At the outcrop scale the steep vein zones comprise en échelon quartz vein arrays, in which the individual veins are subhorizontal. Individual veins are < 1 mm to 10 cm thick, 10’s cm to several m long, and have aspect ratios (length:width) around 10; they are thickest in the middle and tapered at the ends. Quartz textures are comb to massive buck to porcelain textured quartz and locally show incipient epithermal like textures.

Flat lying veins in steep arrays indicate subvertical extension (subhorizontal compression); as such the silicified vein zones probably represent incipient development of steep reverse faults at the time of mineralisation[8].

The Mt Gunyan silver (gold zinc lead) deposit forms two lozenge shaped bodies 230 m by up to 120 m wide and 250 m by up to 100 m wide, that drilling to date shows extend to over 150 m below surface. Silver-gold base metal mineralisation is in part hosted by the mapped silicified veinlet zone and in part by a “cloud” of fracture veinlets developed in the wall rock to the veinlet zones (Figure 1a).

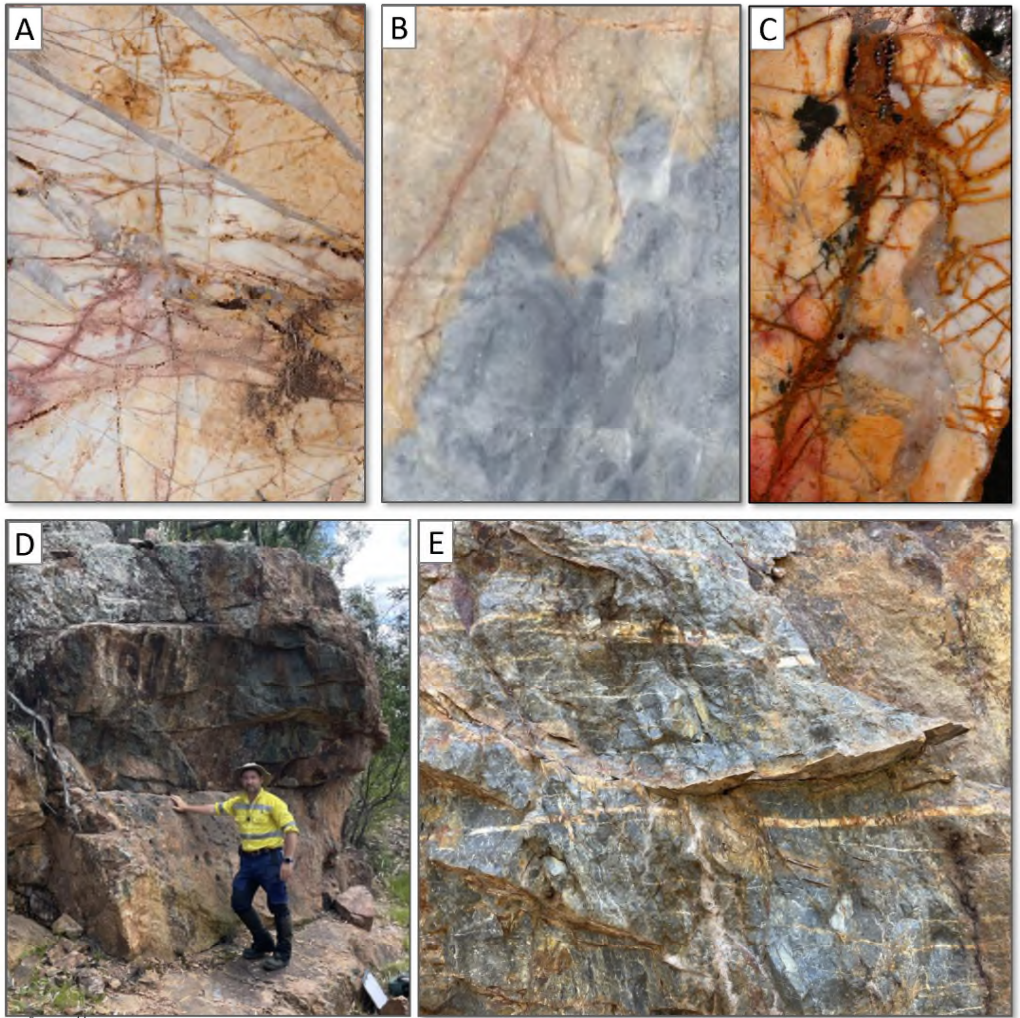
In contrast to Twin Hills[2] and Silver Spur[1,10] that are predominantly sulphide deposits, the majority of the Mt Gunyan mineralisation is partially oxidised (transitional oxidation zone) to strongly oxidised ore types with oxidation locally extending to depths of up to 190 m below surface, where supergene processes have exploited the vein zones to penetrate to depth (Figures 3).

Petrology[9] has provided and initial view of the mineralogy in the oxide and transitional mineralisation at Mt Gunyan. Primary sulphide mineralisation has been converted to an assemblage of iron oxides (goethite / hematite / minor jarosite) that may host silver and gold mineralisation, instances of supergene silver minerals (native silver and acanthite) were also noted.

The mineralisation at Mt Gunyan has not been age dated. Macroscopically, mineralisation and alteration overprint the shale pencil cleavage, suggesting the timing of mineralisation was syn to early post-deformation of the host rocks.

The observed relative timing of mineralisation in relation to regional pencil cleavage development and similarities in mineralisation style with the adjacent Twin Hills (and Silver Spur) deposit(s)[2] suggest three deposits formed contemporaneously as part of a district scale mineralising event.

Alteration associated with Twin Hills deposit has been dated at 244.6+/-6.1 Ma a Middle Triassic age[13]. While further age dating is required to confirm date, a Middle Triassic age suggests a temporal relationship with the Mole Supersuite of granites that are associated with a wide range of tin, silver and base metal deposits in the NSW and Queensland border region.



A. MGD003 26-28m , 2m @ 91 g/t Ag, 0.25 g/t Au. Microfractures with geothite – hematite after sulphide ± quartz cut by later quartz tension veins with minor oxidised sulphide.

B. Strongly silicified fine grained sandstone with oxidised microfractures. The undulating pale orange staining shows the oxidation front with unoxidized grey silica-pyrite+/- K feldspar altered and microveined host rock

C. ACMTGD011 52-53m, 1m @ 195 g/t Ag, 1.94 g/t Au. Fine grained crystal-vitric felsic tuff with strong potassic/silica alteration. Host is cut by microfractures that are infilled by geothite-hematite and quartz tension vein.

D. Outcrop of the silicified vein zone with flat lying veins at Mt Gunyan.

F. Flat lying quartz tension veins forming steep en echelon vein array. Veins hosted by intensely silicified siltstone. Oxidation of sulphides in vein to Fe oxides.

Prepared by: Global Ore Discovery

Figure 1a: Examples of Mt Gunyan Mineralisation

Table 1a: Mt Gunyan Composited Drill Intersections: Historic Drilling for the Inground Resource at > 25 g/t AgEq Cutoff and > 250 g*m Ag

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
ACMTGD001	14	22	8	63.2	0.03	697	1858	229	505.3
ACMTGD001	82	86	4	64.9	0.12	1737	2556	90	259.6
ACMTGD002	2	13	11	38.9	0.01	863	576	97	428.4
ACMTGD003	60	68	8	31.4	0.01	815	552	30	251.2
ACMTGD004	5	14	9	34.8	0.02	188	2219	94	313.6
ACMTGD005	56	66	10	53.2	0.27	2251	1852	82	532.4
ACMTGD005	68	70	2	128.7	0.50	7955	8670	362	257.3
ACMTGD007	1.8	15	13.2	43.9	0.01	325	1055	49	579.7
ACMTGD007	99	101.4	2.4	151.5	0.15	918	1065	124	363.5
ACMTGD008	61	68	7	37.4	0.01	409	334	37	261.7
ACMTGD010	50	55	5	57.3	0.07	762	1550	99	286.6
ACMTGD011	0	13	13	42.4	0.03	499	1853	45	551.7
ACMTGD011	48	58	10	110.0	1.50	510	2797	196	1099.6
ACMTGD014	76	84	8	51.3	0.01	1211	372	51	410.5
ACMTGD014	128	133	5	50.6	1.37	7912	2846	218	252.9
MGD001	152	153	1	300.0	43.20	NA	NA	NA	300.0
MGD002	12	22	10	49.8	0.01	NA	NA	NA	498.0
MGD002	64	78	14	84.0	0.03	NA	NA	NA	1175.4
MGD003	10	38	28	81.8	0.39	NA	NA	NA	2290.0
MGD004	12	18	6	49.0	0.02	504	786	34	294.2
MGD004	36	46	10	40.2	0.06	1114	1052	67	402.0
MGD006	4.5	15.95	11.45	38.9	0.02	276	1172	24	445.5
MGD007	24	30	6	51.0	0.07	1267	380	78	306.0
MGD007	40	46	6	59.7	0.10	1066	1424	205	358.0
MGD009	12	22.13	10.13	39.3	0.01	523	937	63	398.3
MGD009	42	56	14	86.5	0.01	1252	1048	144	1210.8
MGD011	2	16	14	39.5	0.01	960	313	37	552.8
MGD011	72	78	6	45.8	0.01	1128	1061	64	274.9
MGD012	30	36	6	65.3	0.06	641	4787	477	392.0
MGD016	192	194	2	203.0	0.01	3190	1240	124	406.0
MGD017	44	54	10	37.4	0.01	1692	1212	42	373.6
MGD017	70	76	6	103.3	0.01	1220	308	187	619.8
MGD019	28	38	10	45.8	0.02	341	15375	79	458.0
MGD022	6.25	16	9.75	117.8	0.06	756	623	28	1148.1
MGD022	18	26.6	8.6	103.4	0.02	717	572	57	889.4
MGP002	8	22	14	70.3	0.03	805	1117	70	984.0
MGP002	62	84	22	80.2	0.15	2221	2203	143	1764.0
MGP002	88	90	2	290.0	0.36	2160	2290	87	580.0
MGP010	12	24	12	56.3	1.50	317	3694	117	676.0
MGP010	26	40	14	110.0	0.29	413	2546	140	1540.0
MGP010	52	60	8	70.3	0.02	1552	2570	59	562.0
MGP010	94	100	6	298.3	0.01	4533	1250	114	1790.0
MGP011	72	90	18	168.3	0.35	9532	4269	396	3030.0
MGP014	6	16	10	30.2	0.08	572	912	96	302.0
MGP016	2	18	16	80.1	0.01	1298	365	154	1282.0
MGP018	8	20	12	36.7	0.08	869	1236	78	440.0
MGP018	30	38	8	47.3	0.01	1733	1735	61	378.0
MGP020	4	14	10	36.8	0.02	1482	344	41	368.0
MGP020	36	50	14	36.1	0.05	1051	379	36	506.0
MGP020	54	68	14	54.3	0.12	1120	1097	78	760.0
MGP021	106	110	4	235.0	0.60	2360	5250	682	940.0
MGP028	18	26	8	31.5	0.01	NA	NA	NA	252.0
MGP028	32	42	10	57.8	0.02	NA	NA	NA	578.0
MGP030	0	20	20	42.9	0.01	NA	NA	NA	858.0
MGP033	2	8	6	61.3	0.04	NA	NA	NA	368.0
MGP036	26	44	18	31.1	0.01	NA	NA	NA	560.0
MGP038	4	38	34	74.1	0.11	NA	NA	NA	2518.0

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
MGP043	16	26	10	33.0	0.01	NA	NA	NA	330.0
MGP043	28	32	4	118.0	0.01	NA	NA	NA	472.0
MGP044	4	18	14	40.8	0.01	NA	NA	NA	570.8
MGP045	10	20	10	34.6	0.01	NA	NA	NA	346.0
MGP045	32	44	12	44.0	0.01	NA	NA	NA	528.0
MGP048	26	32	6	47.3	0.72	NA	NA	NA	284.0
MGP050	24	32	8	36.2	0.01	NA	NA	NA	289.6
MGP057	40	58	18	44.5	0.03	NA	NA	NA	800.8
MGP059	6	24	18	83.4	1.36	NA	NA	NA	1502.0
MGP059	34	42	8	53.8	0.10	NA	NA	NA	430.0
MGP062	2	24	22	47.5	0.08	NA	NA	NA	1046.0
MGP063	10	20	10	31.8	0.02	NA	NA	NA	318.0
MGP063	26	36	10	33.0	0.16	NA	NA	NA	330.0
MGP064	28	36	8	35.8	0.03	NA	NA	NA	286.2
MGP065	4	9	5	79.4	0.41	NA	NA	NA	397.0
MGP071	2	10	8	39.8	0.10	NA	NA	NA	318.0
MGP071	12	22	10	56.4	0.09	NA	NA	NA	564.2
MGP075	18	30	12	66.8	0.15	NA	NA	NA	802.0
MGP077	4	20	16	34.1	0.01	NA	NA	NA	546.0
MGP078	32	46	14	33.9	0.02	NA	NA	NA	474.0
MGP079	0	18	18	38.0	0.02	NA	NA	NA	684.0
MGP086	8	28	20	60.7	0.01	NA	NA	NA	1214.0
MGP086	50	60	10	33.2	0.10	NA	NA	NA	332.0
MGP091	4	14	10	47.6	0.29	NA	NA	NA	476.2
MGP092	22	34	12	54.8	0.03	NA	NA	NA	658.0
MGP093	0	16	16	65.3	0.03	NA	NA	NA	1044.0
MGP093	20	26	6	51.0	0.02	NA	NA	NA	306.0
MGP101	8	18	10	54.6	0.11	NA	NA	NA	546.0
MGP106	0	10	10	43.4	0.05	NA	NA	NA	434.0
MGP108	28	40	12	42.3	0.14	NA	NA	NA	508.0
MGP109	2	16	14	42.4	0.16	NA	NA	NA	593.4
MGP112	18	30	12	88.2	0.03	NA	NA	NA	1058.0
MGP112	34	40	6	139.3	0.01	NA	NA	NA	836.0
MGP113	12	20	8	34.8	0.05	NA	NA	NA	278.0
MGP113	34	42	8	70.9	0.02	NA	NA	NA	566.8
MGP114	4	24	20	36.1	0.02	NA	NA	NA	722.0
MGP115	14	20	6	41.7	0.02	NA	NA	NA	250.0
MGP118	12	36	24	119.0	0.11	NA	NA	NA	2856.4
MGP118	38	46	8	39.5	0.03	NA	NA	NA	316.0
MGP120	2	16	14	32.6	0.01	NA	NA	NA	456.0
MGP120	28	40	12	36.3	0.01	NA	NA	NA	436.0
MGP124	8	20	12	38.6	0.01	NA	NA	NA	463.0
MGP124	42	48	6	47.8	0.01	NA	NA	NA	287.0
MGP156	42	50	8	45.2	0.67	322	4938	80	361.6
MGP157	22	30	8	140.5	0.04	313	2379	212	1124.0
MGP160	6	18	12	34.2	0.01	334	342	51	410.4
MGP160	22	38	16	42.0	0.01	282	234	51	672.0
MGP160	40	50	10	28.8	0.01	880	517	61	288.0
MGP164	14	28	14	32.7	0.01	NA	NA	NA	457.2
MGP168	20	30	10	37.0	0.11	NA	NA	NA	370.4
MGP175	6	16	10	28.8	0.01	282	NA	NA	287.6
MGP175	32	46	14	59.3	0.01	864	NA	NA	830.0
MGP176	34	42	8	79.2	0.01	425	NA	NA	633.6
MGP182	6	12	6	45.3	0.01	NA	NA	NA	272.0
MGP201	32	38	6	112.7	0.23	1742	NA	NA	676.0
MGP210	0	10	10	35.2	0.01	746	NA	NA	352.0
MGP212	14	22	8	32.0	0.01	764	NA	NA	255.6

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
MGP220	0	28	28	58.6	0.05	228	NA	NA	1640.0
MGP220	44	50	6	54.3	0.01	1133	NA	NA	326.0
MGP221	54	60	6	41.7	0.02	552	NA	NA	250.0
MGP222	36	42	6	65.2	0.03	427	NA	NA	391.2
MGP243	6	16	10	30.8	0.01	23	NA	NA	308.0
MGP243	28	44	16	29.7	0.01	114	NA	NA	475.6
MGP249	4	18	14	42.9	0.01	248	NA	NA	600.2
MGP260	2	12	10	33.8	0.21	132	1772	28	337.8
MGP263	33	38	5	104.2	0.69	1325	7280	187	521.0
MGP264	2	6	4	72.0	0.02	502	997	56	288.0
MGP264	30	40	10	28.7	0.04	800	2116	65	287.2
MGP269	0	2	2	144.0	0.01	269	3160	63	288.0
MGP270	29	30	1	427.0	0.10	831	1095	305	427.0
MGP297	12	16	4	85.0	0.01	292	2050	77	340.0
MGP297	20	26	6	57.6	0.01	596	1279	152	345.6
MGRC001	90	98	8	32.8	0.24	1660	NA	NA	262.0
MGRC002	12	20	8	31.3	0.01	801	NA	NA	250.0
MGRC004	4	22	18	45.0	0.01	1647	NA	NA	810.0
MGRC005	28	40	12	35.2	0.01	1865	NA	NA	422.0
MGRC005	62	96	34	318.7	0.08	3057	NA	NA	10836.0
MGRC007	38	50	12	49.3	0.01	2875	NA	NA	591.0
MGRC008	4	12	8	37.3	0.01	296	NA	NA	298.0
MGRC008	44	52	8	42.8	0.01	896	NA	NA	342.0
MGRC009	24	36	12	34.5	0.01	754	NA	NA	414.0
MGRC009	106	116	10	49.4	0.05	4429	NA	NA	494.4
MGRC010	66	80	14	57.9	0.02	3613	NA	NA	811.0
MGRC011	20	30	10	46.0	0.01	1577	NA	NA	459.6
MGRC012	0	14	14	28.7	0.01	785	NA	NA	401.6
MGRC013	124	134	10	69.8	0.01	4349	NA	NA	697.6
MGRC014	54	58	4	112.0	0.06	826	NA	NA	448.0
MGRC014	92	96	4	65.5	0.04	3905	NA	NA	262.0
MGRC014	104	118	14	43.1	0.03	1321	NA	NA	604.0
MGRC015	38	48	10	70.0	0.03	1127	NA	NA	700.4
MGRC017	2	14	12	37.3	0.01	1374	NA	NA	448.0
MGRC017	52	74	22	38.0	0.05	1038	NA	NA	836.0
MGRC018	14	16	2	135.0	0.99	465	NA	NA	270.0
PD83BC1	44	62	18	58.0	0.50	1156	1536	76	1044.0
PD83BC1	86	94	8	55.3	0.29	5700	2625	104	442.0
PD87BC4	102	106	4	76.8	0.00	5613	1775	164	307.0

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Table 2a: Mt Gunyan Composited Drill Intersections: Historic Drilling for the Inground Resource at > 50 g/t Ag Cutoff and > 250 g*m Ag

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
ACMTGD001	16	20	4	93.5	0.06	798	1870	281	374.0
ACMTGD007	4	10.5	6.5	62.3	0.01	344	1395	52	405.0
ACMTGD007	99	101.4	2.4	151.5	0.15	918	1065	124	363.5
ACMTGD011	49	58	9	118.9	1.66	481	2732	198	1070.1
MGD001	152	153	1	300.0	43.20	NA	NA	NA	300.0
MGD002	66	70	4	225.0	0.09	NA	NA	NA	900.0
MGD003	12	14	2	190.0	3.38	NA	NA	NA	380.0
MGD003	24	38	14	107.7	0.23	NA	NA	NA	1508.0
MGD009	42	44.66	2.66	273.8	0.03	989	2759	538	728.2
MGD009	46.67	52	5.33	53.5	0.01	1216	1026	69	285.1
MGD016	192	194	2	203.0	0.01	3190	1240	124	406.0
MGD017	70	76	6	103.3	0.01	1220	308	187	619.8
MGD019	32	36	4	70.0	0.04	164	36095	93	280.0
MGD022	9.52	14	4.48	218.3	0.11	783	886	38	978.2
MGD022	22.33	24.72	2.39	280.0	0.03	795	1085	122	669.2
MGP002	14	22	8	101.3	0.05	845	1677	95	810.0
MGP002	66	76	10	95.0	0.09	2028	1862	156	950.0
MGP002	80	84	4	147.5	0.51	3540	5065	251	590.0
MGP002	88	90	2	290.0	0.36	2160	2290	87	580.0
MGP010	16	18	2	170.0	8.50	369	10111	308	340.0
MGP010	26	40	14	110.0	0.29	413	2546	140	1540.0
MGP010	54	56	2	180.0	0.04	2160	5600	89	360.0
MGP010	94	100	6	298.3	0.01	4533	1250	114	1790.0
MGP011	78	84	6	446.7	0.66	14553	6907	709	2680.0
MGP016	6	16	10	105.0	0.02	971	359	168	1050.0
MGP018	32	36	4	67.5	0.01	2005	1695	56	270.0
MGP020	58	62	4	100.0	0.21	950	2005	141	400.0
MGP021	106	110	4	235.0	0.60	2360	5250	682	940.0
MGP028	36	40	4	102.5	0.04	NA	NA	NA	410.0
MGP030	14	18	4	90.5	0.02	NA	NA	NA	362.0
MGP038	10	20	10	143.2	0.34	NA	NA	NA	1432.0
MGP038	22	34	12	52.8	0.01	NA	NA	NA	634.0
MGP043	24	30	6	90.4	0.01	NA	NA	NA	542.4
MGP057	44	48	4	62.5	0.01	NA	NA	NA	250.0
MGP059	8	18	10	123.4	1.26	NA	NA	NA	1234.0
MGP062	8	12	4	94.5	0.09	NA	NA	NA	378.0
MGP065	6	9	3	115.7	0.66	NA	NA	NA	347.0
MGP071	12	16	4	89.0	0.05	NA	NA	NA	356.0
MGP075	20	30	10	74.8	0.17	NA	NA	NA	748.0
MGP086	10	12	2	228.0	0.04	NA	NA	NA	456.0
MGP091	6	10	4	86.5	0.66	NA	NA	NA	346.0
MGP092	28	34	6	67.0	0.02	NA	NA	NA	402.0
MGP093	2	10	8	51.8	0.01	NA	NA	NA	414.0
MGP093	12	14	2	198.0	0.11	NA	NA	NA	396.0
MGP101	8	12	4	91.5	0.27	NA	NA	NA	366.0
MGP108	30	34	4	69.5	0.21	NA	NA	NA	278.0
MGP109	14	20	6	72.3	0.04	NA	NA	NA	434.0
MGP112	24	28	4	190.0	0.06	NA	NA	NA	760.0
MGP112	34	38	4	192.0	0.01	NA	NA	NA	768.0
MGP113	34	42	8	70.9	0.02	NA	NA	NA	566.8
MGP118	22	32	10	229.6	0.11	NA	NA	NA	2296.0
MGP118	34	40	6	65.3	0.09	NA	NA	NA	392.0
MGP157	22	30	8	140.5	0.04	313	2379	212	1124.0
MGP175	36	46	10	68.6	0.01	1116	NA	NA	686.0
MGP176	34	42	8	79.2	0.01	425	NA	NA	633.6
MGP201	32	34	2	262.0	0.50	1845	NA	NA	524.0

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	Ag Gram Metres
MGP220	0	10	10	91.8	0.12	229	NA	NA	918.0
MGP222	36	42	6	65.2	0.03	427	NA	NA	391.2
MGP249	4	8	4	62.5	0.02	123	NA	NA	250.0
MGP263	33	38	5	104.2	0.69	1325	7280	187	521.0
MGP269	0	2	2	144.0	0.01	269	3160	63	288.0
MGP270	29	30	1	427.0	0.10	831	1095	305	427.0
MGP297	12	16	4	85.0	0.01	292	2050	77	340.0
MGP297	22	26	4	70.5	0.01	458	1430	163	282.0
MGRC004	4	12	8	61.3	0.01	1529	NA	NA	490.0
MGRC005	62	86	24	433.0	0.10	3493	NA	NA	10392.0
MGRC005	88	92	4	63.5	0.01	1830	NA	NA	254.0
MGRC007	42	50	8	64.3	0.01	3050	NA	NA	514.0
MGRC010	66	76	10	68.6	0.02	3550	NA	NA	686.0
MGRC011	20	24	4	74.5	0.01	1315	NA	NA	298.0
MGRC013	124	128	4	120.0	0.01	7715	NA	NA	480.0
MGRC014	54	58	4	112.0	0.06	826	NA	NA	448.0
MGRC014	106	110	4	80.0	0.09	1873	NA	NA	320.0
MGRC015	38	46	8	77.6	0.04	1033	NA	NA	620.4
MGRC018	14	16	2	135.0	0.99	465	NA	NA	270.0
PD83BC1	52	60	8	81.5	1.03	885	2000	110	652.0
PD83BC1	86	94	8	55.3	0.29	5700	2625	104	442.0
PD87BC4	102	105	3	88.0	0.00	6583	2033	203	264.0

Table 3a: Mt Gunyan Historic Drill Hole Collar Locations

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
ACMTGD001	332993.0	6809330.0	551.6	82	-45	122.5	2010	DD	Alcyone	1
ACMTGD002	333137.0	6809360.0	547.4	270	-70	80.1	2010	DD	Alcyone	2
ACMTGD003	333160.9	6809388.2	554.0	270	-56	113	2010	DD	Alcyone	3
ACMTGD004	332965.0	6809454.0	568.1	90	-67	47.4	2010	DD	Alcyone	4
ACMTGD005	333073.0	6809694.0	559.3	90	-82	101.7	2010	DD	Alcyone	5
ACMTGD006	332955.0	6809406.0	572.6	90	-55	51.3	2010	DD	Alcyone	6
ACMTGD007	333106.9	6809453.8	595.7	270	-84	101.4	2010	DD	Alcyone	7
ACMTGD008	333058.0	6809485.4	601.6	90	-60	80.4	2010	DD	Alcyone	8
ACMTGD009	333088.0	6809525.0	606.3	90	-60	77.3	2010	DD	Alcyone	9
ACMTGD010	332961.0	6809626.7	543.9	270	-60	70.7	2010	DD	Alcyone	10
ACMTGD011	333073.0	6809694.0	559.3	77	-46	176.2	2010	DD	Alcyone	11
ACMTGD012	333455.0	6809710.0	526.6	270	-40	152.4	2010	DD	Alcyone	12
ACMTGD013	333248.2	6809450.1	543.6	270	-60	152.7	2010	DD	Alcyone	13
ACMTGD013A	333248.2	6809449.3	543.6	265	-60	38.6	2010	DD	Alcyone	14
ACMTGD014	333200.0	6809425.0	548.7	262	-64	161.7	2010	DD	Alcyone	15
ACMTGD015	332961.8	6809625.5	544.0	90	-60	22.4	2010	DD	Alcyone	16
GNP001	333425.4	6809761.6	535.1	284	-55	27	1995	PERC	Macmin	17
GNP002	333409.1	6809777.9	537.8	276	-60	45	1995	PERC	Macmin	18
GNP003	333361.9	6809792.4	543.9	265	-60	50	1995	PERC	Macmin	19
MGD001	333094.4	6809527.9	609.5	255	-60	178.2	2002	DD	Macmin	20
MGD002	333114.5	6809353.7	546.4	265	-60	120.2	2002	DD	Macmin	21
MGD003	333128.5	6809729.9	556.2	265	-60	100.2	2002	DD	Macmin	22
MGD004	333073.0	6809748.4	544.5	86	-60	110	2007	DD	Macmin	23
MGD005	333072.0	6809748.4	544.5	86	-82	151.3	2007	DD	Macmin	24
MGD006	333071.7	6809748.5	542.8	265	-60	88.3	2007	DD	Macmin	25
MGD007	333107.5	6809760.0	545.8	88	-62.5	95	2007	DD	Macmin	26
MGD008	333147.9	6809756.1	544.9	95	-65	144.9	2007	DD	Macmin	27
MGD009	333085.0	6809416.3	585.8	88	-60	152.4	2007	DD	Macmin	28
MGD010	333040.0	6809413.3	583.8	85	-60	76.7	2007	DD	Macmin	29
MGD011	333115.3	6809424.9	584.8	85	-59	91.5	2007	DD	Macmin	30
MGD012	333170.8	6809523.8	587.8	85	-70	107.9	2007	DD	Macmin	31
MGD013	333170.5	6809522.9	588.7	268	-60	197.8	2007	DD	Macmin	32
MGD014	333030.4	6809545.3	591.1	0	-90	150.6	2007	DD	Macmin	33
MGD015	333003.0	6809539.4	582.2	0	-90	147.1	2007	DD	Macmin	34
MGD016	333038.6	6809413.1	583.6	85	-65	222.9	2007	DD	Macmin	35
MGD017	332982.7	6809680.6	537.2	0	-90	89.6	2008	DD	Macmin	36
MGD018	332968.0	6809655.0	537.9	0	-90	80.3	2008	DD	Macmin	37
MGD019	332932.9	6809462.3	551.8	0	-90	88.1	2008	DD	Macmin	38
MGD020	332934.3	6809498.6	551.6	69	-61	30	2008	PERC	Macmin	39
MGD021	332934.9	6809498.8	551.7	70	-63	176.2	2008	DD	Macmin	40
MGD022	333060.1	6809712.4	553.1	0	-90	100.3	2008	DD	Macmin	41
MGD023	333012.9	6809655.8	552.8	354	-90	107.7	2008	DD	Macmin	42
MGD024	333004.3	6809705.3	538.0	0	-90	40	2008	PERC	Macmin	43
MGD025	332971.2	6809697.9	530.5	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	44
MGP001	333090.6	6809523.9	608.9	265	-60	200	1997	RC	Hunter	45
MGP002	333115.6	6809353.4	546.4	265	-60	160	1997	RC	Hunter	46
MGP003	333066.0	6809524.5	603.5	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	47
MGP004	333087.2	6809578.4	599.0	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	48
MGP005	333082.8	6809568.7	598.9	265	-45	100	1997	RC	Hunter	49
MGP006	333107.5	6809607.4	597.1	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	50
MGP007	333179.6	6809615.3	597.1	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	51
MGP008	333135.5	6809629.5	594.5	265	-60	171	1997	RC	Hunter	52
MGP009	333058.8	6809459.1	597.6	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	53
MGP010	333121.5	6809732.0	552.3	265	-55	138	1997	RC	Hunter	54
MGP011	333179.6	6809712.2	557.4	265	-60	147	1997	RC	Hunter	55

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
MGP012	333162.5	6809827.5	527.2	265	-60	153	1997	RC	Hunter	56
MGP013	333132.4	6809823.8	525.9	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	57
MGP014	333101.3	6809818.3	529.1	265	-60	111	1997	RC	Hunter	58
MGP015	333439.2	6809709.4	533.8	265	-50	120	1997	RC	Hunter	59
MGP016	333084.1	6809353.5	551.0	265	-60	141	1997	RC	Hunter	60
MGP017	333023.8	6809348.1	553.9	265	-60	150	1997	RC	Hunter	61
MGP018	333115.2	6809725.1	553.9	265	-40	120	1998	RC	Hunter	62
MGP019	333214.4	6809736.4	555.8	265	-60	149	1998	RC	Hunter	63
MGP020	333130.1	6809359.2	548.7	265	-60	170	1998	RC	Hunter	64
MGP021	333175.6	6809401.5	549.4	265	-50	170	1998	RC	Hunter	65
MGP022	333113.2	6809536.6	607.9	265	-60	45	1998	RC	Hunter	66
MGP023	333113.3	6809544.1	607.6	265	-60	54	1998	RC	Hunter	67
MGP024	332975.4	6809369.9	570.5	265	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	68
MGP025	332996.4	6809372.6	569.3	265	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	69
MGP026	333021.8	6809380.4	571.2	265	-60	63	2003	PERC	Macmin	70
MGP027	333043.9	6809385.1	572.1	265	-60	15	2003	PERC	Macmin	71
MGP028	333064.5	6809388.7	570.4	270	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	72
MGP029	333087.5	6809385.5	568.5	260	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	73
MGP030	333116.2	6809403.3	570.2	265	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	74
MGP031	333142.7	6809419.2	570.2	245	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	75
MGP032	333146.6	6809362.8	544.8	80	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	76
MGP033	333032.5	6809347.4	552.6	85	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	77
MGP034	333223.3	6809525.4	571.5	50	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	78
MGP035	333170.3	6809448.2	567.8	50	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	79
MGP036	333145.3	6809419.5	568.5	60	-60	44	2003	PERC	Macmin	80
MGP037	333068.4	6809389.7	572.9	85	-60	14	2003	PERC	Macmin	81
MGP038	333046.1	6809385.4	571.8	85	-60	38	2003	PERC	Macmin	82
MGP039	333002.4	6809373.4	568.7	75	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	83
MGP040	332979.9	6809371.1	570.4	75	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	84
MGP041	333092.4	6809446.0	594.6	265	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	85
MGP042	333108.1	6809455.6	593.9	245	-60	24	2003	PERC	Macmin	86
MGP043	333123.2	6809471.4	594.5	240	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	87
MGP044	333127.7	6809472.5	591.1	63	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	88
MGP045	333108.4	6809453.1	592.5	70	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	89
MGP046	333088.7	6809447.8	597.6	85	-60	24	2003	PERC	Macmin	90
MGP047	333016.0	6809446.2	588.3	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	91
MGP048	333011.7	6809469.4	588.8	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	92
MGP049	333005.9	6809492.4	588.1	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	93
MGP050	333005.8	6809516.2	587.5	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	94
MGP051	333023.1	6809540.1	589.3	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	95
MGP052	333038.1	6809557.7	590.2	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	96
MGP053	333053.2	6809573.7	590.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	97
MGP054	333036.2	6809517.7	597.8	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	98
MGP055	333065.8	6809521.7	603.1	85	-60	46	2003	PERC	Macmin	99
MGP056	333063.5	6809461.7	598.2	85	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	100
MGP057	333152.7	6809731.1	552.1	265	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	101
MGP058	333071.5	6809775.6	534.7	267	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	102
MGP059	333125.8	6809778.8	537.0	263	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	103
MGP060	333175.3	6809781.3	538.0	87	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	104
MGP061	333153.4	6809781.7	537.2	85	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	105
MGP062	333107.4	6809776.0	537.8	87	-60	28	2003	PERC	Macmin	106
MGP063	333055.1	6809768.6	534.8	87	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	107
MGP064	333072.9	6809776.1	534.7	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	108
MGP065	333120.9	6809779.5	536.9	0	-90	9	2003	PERC	Macmin	109
MGP066	333550.8	6809824.8	504.7	0	-90	44	2003	PERC	Macmin	110

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
MGP067	333539.9	6809861.1	501.9	0	-90	49	2003	PERC	Macmin	111
MGP068	333530.8	6809874.7	501.5	0	-90	49	2003	PERC	Macmin	112
MGP069	333510.2	6809816.3	510.8	0	-90	56	2003	PERC	Macmin	113
MGP070	333130.0	6809671.1	577.5	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	114
MGP071	333084.2	6809659.8	575.5	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	115
MGP072	333062.4	6809630.7	577.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	116
MGP073	333036.2	6809588.7	582.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	117
MGP074	333028.6	6809579.6	580.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	118
MGP075	332990.8	6809462.9	579.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	119
MGP076	332990.4	6809442.1	580.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	120
MGP077	333134.4	6809358.7	545.2	0	-90	29	2003	PERC	Macmin	121
MGP078	333023.6	6809346.3	553.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	122
MGP079	332991.6	6809330.5	551.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	123
MGP080	332970.3	6809322.0	550.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	124
MGP081	332943.3	6809324.2	555.7	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	125
MGP082	332923.3	6809342.3	558.3	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	126
MGP083	332910.9	6809361.7	559.1	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	127
MGP084	332922.0	6809390.4	561.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	128
MGP085	332932.8	6809407.5	562.4	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	129
MGP086	332950.7	6809429.7	566.4	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	130
MGP087	332963.4	6809456.3	564.1	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	131
MGP088	333030.6	6809621.7	569.8	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	132
MGP089	333034.6	6809645.1	564.1	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	133
MGP090	333054.0	6809669.8	562.6	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	134
MGP091	333073.4	6809696.1	561.8	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	135
MGP092	333092.7	6809708.8	556.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	136
MGP093	333109.0	6809724.4	553.2	0	-90	28	2003	PERC	Macmin	137
MGP094	333486.8	6809850.9	509.8	85	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	138
MGP095	333461.3	6809862.7	511.8	85	-60	56	2003	PERC	Macmin	139
MGP096	333511.7	6809817.6	510.8	85	-60	44	2003	PERC	Macmin	140
MGP097	333542.3	6809861.7	501.9	90	-60	54	2003	PERC	Macmin	141
MGP098	333533.9	6809873.5	501.9	90	-60	52	2003	PERC	Macmin	142
MGP099	333121.2	6809404.0	571.0	75	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	143
MGP100	333112.5	6809391.1	566.9	88	-60	48	2003	PERC	Macmin	144
MGP101	333088.2	6809664.4	574.5	255	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	145
MGP102	333132.9	6809672.5	577.5	85	-60	18	2003	PERC	Macmin	146
MGP103	333104.2	6809671.6	574.1	85	-60	56	2003	PERC	Macmin	147
MGP104	333086.9	6809661.2	576.8	84	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	148
MGP105	333032.4	6809623.5	569.8	84	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	149
MGP106	333074.4	6809696.8	561.7	87	-60	20	2003	PERC	Macmin	150
MGP107	333075.9	6809776.7	535.4	87	-60	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	151
MGP108	333135.2	6809778.4	538.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	152
MGP109	333125.7	6809779.8	537.0	0	-90	20	2003	PERC	Macmin	153
MGP110	333097.3	6809775.7	537.3	0	-90	40	2003	PERC	Macmin	154
MGP111	333148.4	6809781.1	537.1	0	-90	20	2003	PERC	Macmin	155
MGP112	333122.8	6809822.6	527.0	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	156
MGP113	333112.6	6809821.3	526.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	157
MGP114	333104.3	6809821.3	526.6	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	158
MGP115	333093.8	6809821.2	526.2	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	159
MGP116	333084.2	6809820.2	525.6	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	160
MGP117	332925.0	6809595.9	538.6	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	161
MGP118	332932.4	6809618.2	536.6	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	162
MGP119	332948.1	6809647.0	534.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	163
MGP120	332957.0	6809673.5	532.3	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	164
MGP121	332970.7	6809700.4	529.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	165

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
MGP122	333001.5	6809729.6	530.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	166
MGP123	333015.6	6809753.9	528.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	167
MGP124	333032.5	6809780.9	526.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	168
MGP125	333048.5	6809763.6	534.1	265	-60	30	2003	PERC	Macmin	169
MGP126	333506.9	6809818.9	510.9	265	-60	58	2003	PERC	Macmin	170
MGP127	333549.8	6809824.7	504.7	265	-60	54	2003	PERC	Macmin	171
MGP128	333526.3	6809875.6	502.0	265	-60	51	2003	PERC	Macmin	172
MGP129	333535.4	6809859.0	502.4	265	-60	54	2003	PERC	Macmin	173
MGP130	332914.0	6809566.1	538.0	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	174
MGP131	332909.4	6809541.2	540.8	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	175
MGP132	332912.1	6809515.6	542.8	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	176
MGP133	332913.5	6809491.9	544.3	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	177
MGP134	332918.1	6809467.1	547.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	178
MGP135	332896.1	6809435.9	546.6	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	179
MGP136	332875.4	6809410.3	545.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	180
MGP137	332869.9	6809384.9	546.2	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	181
MGP138	332867.5	6809359.2	544.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	182
MGP139	332880.8	6809334.0	544.1	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	183
MGP140	332896.0	6809314.9	543.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	184
MGP141	332942.0	6809298.1	544.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	185
MGP142	332928.5	6809293.1	540.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	186
MGP143	333218.0	6809766.1	547.2	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	187
MGP144	333215.7	6809742.3	554.4	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	188
MGP145	333213.9	6809816.4	533.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	189
MGP146	333196.6	6809808.4	534.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	190
MGP147	333179.0	6809795.6	534.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	191
MGP148	333484.1	6809849.4	510.4	0	-90	52	2003	PERC	Macmin	192
MGP149	333460.0	6809862.3	511.8	0	-90	49	2003	PERC	Macmin	193
MGP150	333133.6	6809824.4	525.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	194
MGP151	332985.8	6809580.9	564.1	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	195
MGP152	333015.9	6809604.3	568.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	196
MGP153	332968.5	6809545.8	562.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	197
MGP154	332962.5	6809522.1	563.5	0	-90	10	2003	PERC	Macmin	198
MGP155	332958.2	6809500.0	562.2	0	-90	4	2003	PERC	Macmin	199
MGP156	332960.4	6809474.3	564.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	200
MGP157	332958.7	6809496.0	562.4	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	201
MGP158	332957.9	6809511.2	561.8	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	202
MGP159	333131.1	6809847.8	521.8	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	203
MGP160	333102.9	6809867.3	517.3	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	204
MGP161	333080.4	6809868.1	516.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	205
MGP162	333056.4	6809863.6	516.3	0	-90	44	2003	PERC	Macmin	206
MGP163	333039.0	6809850.9	515.3	0	-90	46	2003	PERC	Macmin	207
MGP164	333022.1	6809825.8	516.5	0	-90	45	2003	PERC	Macmin	208
MGP165	333107.1	6809896.8	513.2	0	-90	44	2003	PERC	Macmin	209
MGP166	333078.9	6809913.0	509.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	210
MGP167	333056.3	6809913.7	507.9	0	-90	41	2003	PERC	Macmin	211
MGP168	333031.3	6809902.6	507.1	0	-90	42	2003	PERC	Macmin	212
MGP169	333009.1	6809881.3	506.1	0	-90	42	2003	PERC	Macmin	213
MGP170	332989.4	6809862.9	506.3	0	-90	35	2003	PERC	Macmin	214
MGP171	332961.8	6809824.0	505.7	0	-90	33	2003	PERC	Macmin	215
MGP172	332925.3	6809601.2	537.7	0	-90	9	2003	PERC	Macmin	216
MGP173	332927.8	6809608.1	536.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	217
MGP174	332943.5	6809636.3	535.4	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	218
MGP175	332952.0	6809664.6	532.0	0	-90	47	2003	PERC	Macmin	219
MGP176	332965.5	6809688.6	531.7	0	-90	46	2003	PERC	Macmin	220

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
MGP177	332862.9	6809509.7	528.8	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	221
MGP178	332859.7	6809534.3	526.9	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	222
MGP179	332863.2	6809561.1	524.5	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	223
MGP180	332880.3	6809588.0	526.5	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	224
MGP181	332900.9	6809620.8	527.2	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	225
MGP182	332905.4	6809644.3	524.8	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	226
MGP183	332911.4	6809669.4	522.3	0	-90	47	2003	PERC	Macmin	227
MGP184	332920.5	6809693.8	520.7	0	-90	50	2003	PERC	Macmin	228
MGP185	332951.5	6809723.1	521.4	0	-90	48	2003	PERC	Macmin	229
MGP186	332966.9	6809753.5	518.0	0	-90	40	2003	PERC	Macmin	230
MGP187	332983.7	6809774.5	516.5	0	-90	46	2003	PERC	Macmin	231
MGP188	332950.9	6809878.5	499.3	0	-90	36	2003	PERC	Macmin	232
MGP189	332973.6	6809908.7	496.8	0	-90	30	2003	PERC	Macmin	233
MGP190	332991.9	6809924.7	497.7	0	-90	30	2003	PERC	Macmin	234
MGP191	333005.7	6809940.6	498.4	0	-90	30	2003	PERC	Macmin	235
MGP192	333025.7	6809947.7	500.7	0	-90	28	2003	PERC	Macmin	236
MGP193	333080.0	6809951.9	505.1	0	-90	40	2003	PERC	Macmin	237
MGP194	333099.4	6809950.7	506.0	0	-90	38	2003	PERC	Macmin	238
MGP195	333123.1	6809956.2	506.3	0	-90	43	2003	PERC	Macmin	239
MGP196	333149.4	6809957.4	507.5	0	-90	40	2003	PERC	Macmin	240
MGP197	332958.9	6809405.0	570.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	241
MGP198	332985.3	6809431.8	579.9	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	242
MGP199	332982.6	6809482.8	575.1	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	243
MGP200	332980.6	6809512.4	574.8	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	244
MGP201	332983.8	6809537.7	572.7	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	245
MGP202	332994.4	6809559.2	573.1	0	-90	60	2003	PERC	Macmin	246
MGP203	332907.6	6809264.7	526.3	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	247
MGP204	332933.0	6809250.1	523.9	0	-90	46	2004	PERC	Macmin	248
MGP205	332959.2	6809256.7	524.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	249
MGP206	332971.9	6809265.2	527.1	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	250
MGP207	332991.2	6809277.5	527.7	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	251
MGP208	333008.1	6809296.4	532.3	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	252
MGP209	333032.1	6809313.3	533.6	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	253
MGP210	333060.2	6809316.8	532.8	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	254
MGP211	333093.1	6809316.5	530.8	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	255
MGP212	333118.1	6809323.5	531.5	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	256
MGP213	333136.3	6809331.3	534.2	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	257
MGP214	333160.6	6809341.4	533.2	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	258
MGP215	333241.4	6809546.0	569.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	259
MGP216	333225.7	6809527.4	569.6	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	260
MGP217	333199.7	6809507.0	574.1	0	-90	43	2004	PERC	Macmin	261
MGP218	333190.0	6809477.1	569.2	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	262
MGP219	333180.1	6809463.5	568.5	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	263
MGP220	333168.3	6809448.0	569.7	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	264
MGP221	333153.1	6809432.2	570.2	0	-90	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	265
MGP222	333044.9	6809482.8	598.5	0	-90	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	266
MGP223	333058.0	6809482.4	600.2	0	-90	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	267
MGP224	333079.1	6809820.8	525.2	0	-90	13	2004	PERC	Macmin	268
MGP225	333064.6	6809817.4	525.3	0	-90	56	2004	PERC	Macmin	269
MGP226	332460.0	6809132.5	504.5	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	270
MGP227	332547.9	6809042.4	496.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	271
MGP228	332545.3	6808987.2	494.2	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	272
MGP229	332487.3	6808977.5	496.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	273
MGP230	332460.6	6808975.5	496.3	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	274
MGP231	332445.6	6808984.1	495.1	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	275

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
MGP232	332422.1	6808993.0	496.7	0	-90	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	276
MGP233	332409.2	6809010.3	500.0	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	277
MGP234	332389.0	6809024.9	499.1	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	278
MGP235	332369.9	6809043.8	497.6	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	279
MGP236	332373.1	6809069.4	498.3	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	280
MGP237	332394.4	6809094.4	500.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	281
MGP238	332419.5	6809105.1	504.0	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	282
MGP239	332438.2	6809121.1	503.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	283
MGP240	332463.4	6809157.0	503.9	0	-90	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	284
MGP241	332372.7	6809054.5	498.6	82	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	285
MGP242	332459.4	6808976.0	496.0	258	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	286
MGP243	332911.9	6809650.3	525.3	85	-60	56	2004	PERC	Macmin	287
MGP244	332902.0	6809615.7	527.9	85	-60	52	2004	PERC	Macmin	288
MGP245	332897.6	6809614.2	526.5	265	-60	58	2004	PERC	Macmin	289
MGP246	332907.1	6809648.7	524.8	265	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	290
MGP247	332935.4	6809619.8	537.1	85	-60	12	2004	PERC	Macmin	291
MGP248	332931.1	6809619.6	535.6	265	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	292
MGP249	333105.6	6809868.5	517.4	85	-60	52	2004	PERC	Macmin	293
MGP250	333437.5	6809369.9	525.3	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	294
MGP251	333485.4	6809381.1	526.9	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	295
MGP252	333376.5	6809473.1	539.8	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	296
MGP253	333246.5	6809444.6	540.3	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	297
MGP254	333368.6	6809446.7	532.5	0	-90	47	2004	PERC	Macmin	298
MGP255	333327.4	6809464.8	531.6	0	-90	48	2004	PERC	Macmin	299
MGP256	333299.9	6809423.0	522.4	0	-90	50	2004	PERC	Macmin	300
MGP257	332483.3	6809368.8	516.3	280	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	301
MGP258	332484.2	6809369.1	516.3	110	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	302
MGP259	332438.4	6809385.4	517.9	260	-60	60	2004	PERC	Macmin	303
MGP260	333069.8	6809748.0	544.3	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	304
MGP261	333135.7	6809437.6	577.0	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	305
MGP262	333010.0	6809405.9	581.1	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	306
MGP263	332986.0	6809408.9	580.0	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	307
MGP264	333033.0	6809686.9	551.0	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	308
MGP265	332949.9	6809579.9	549.6	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	309
MGP266	332940.0	6809553.0	550.7	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	310
MGP267	332934.0	6809481.0	551.7	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	311
MGP268	332894.3	6809399.7	550.7	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	312
MGP269	332932.3	6809525.3	549.4	0	-90	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	313
MGP270	333170.8	6809752.4	544.6	0	-60	60	2008	PERC	Macmin	314
MGP273	332906.3	6809424.0	550.9	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	315
MGP293	332991.8	6809821.0	511.3	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	316
MGP295	333110.3	6809880.1	515.3	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	317
MGP296	333143.6	6809883.3	516.6	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	318
MGP297	333143.7	6809913.3	513.0	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	319
MGP298	333161.6	6809920.1	512.7	0	-90	60	2007	PERC	Macmin	320
MGP300	332975.5	6809952.5	493.7	0	-90	36	2007	PERC	Macmin	321
MGP301	332985.6	6809977.8	493.2	0	-90	40	2007	PERC	Macmin	322
MGP302	333000.7	6810009.0	492.5	0	-90	37	2007	PERC	Macmin	323
MGP303	333052.4	6810019.7	496.8	0	-90	41	2007	PERC	Macmin	324
MGP304	333116.5	6810027.0	498.1	0	-90	37	2007	PERC	Macmin	325
MGP305	333160.3	6810032.0	496.9	0	-90	39	2007	PERC	Macmin	326
MGRC001	333076.8	6809695.8	561.8	85	-60	140	2003	RC	Macmin	327
MGRC002	333073.3	6809695.8	561.8	265	-60	136	2003	RC	Macmin	328
MGRC003	333026.7	6809628.6	563.9	265	-60	160	2003	RC	Macmin	329
MGRC004	333128.7	6809355.9	547.3	0	-90	140	2003	RC	Macmin	330

HoleID	Easting (GDA94 MGA56)	Northing (GDA94 MGA56)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Drilling Date	Drilling Type	Exploration Company	Collar ID
MGRC005	333089.3	6809389.7	572.9	0	-90	160	2003	RC	Macmin	331
MGRC006	333133.0	6809675.3	575.5	85	-60	160	2003	RC	Macmin	332
MGRC007	333097.3	6809667.3	575.6	0	-90	156	2003	RC	Macmin	333
MGRC008	333062.8	6809461.6	598.2	0	-90	140	2003	RC	Macmin	334
MGRC009	333126.2	6809472.5	591.1	0	-90	148	2003	RC	Macmin	335
MGRC010	333129.6	6809411.0	570.0	265	-75	140	2004	RC	Macmin	336
MGRC011	333111.2	6809397.0	569.2	0	-90	135	2004	RC	Macmin	337
MGRC012	333086.3	6809384.8	568.5	265	-80	123	2004	RC	Macmin	338
MGRC013	333036.3	6809517.3	597.8	0	-90	160	2004	RC	Macmin	339
MGRC014	333092.3	6809446.5	594.6	85	-70	148	2004	RC	Macmin	340
MGRC015	333091.3	6809446.4	594.6	0	-90	56	2004	RC	Macmin	341
MGRC016	333108.1	6809455.6	593.9	0	-90	148	2004	RC	Macmin	342
MGRC017	333093.8	6809360.0	557.3	0	-90	148	2004	RC	Macmin	343
MGRC018	333118.5	6809785.7	538.2	0	-90	152	2004	RC	Macmin	344
MGRC019	333156.2	6809827.2	526.8	0	-90	148	2004	RC	Macmin	345
PD83BC1	333140.8	6809727.3	554.3	265	-60	150	1983	PERC	CRAE	346
PD83BC2	333162.6	6809384.1	549.5	0	-90	50	1983	PERC	CRAE	347
PD83BC3	333129.6	6809481.7	591.5	10	-90	100	1983	PERC	CRAE	348
PD87BC4	333156.8	6809729.8	551.9	267	-60	116	1987	DD	Blue Circle Cement	349
PD89BC5	333165.5	6809393.1	549.4	347	-60	69.4	1989	RC	Clutha Minerals	350
PD89BC6	333156.4	6809384.4	551.5	314	-60	73.5	1989	RC	Clutha Minerals	351
PD89BC7	333158.2	6809369.8	545.5	310	-60	33.5	1989	RC	Clutha Minerals	352

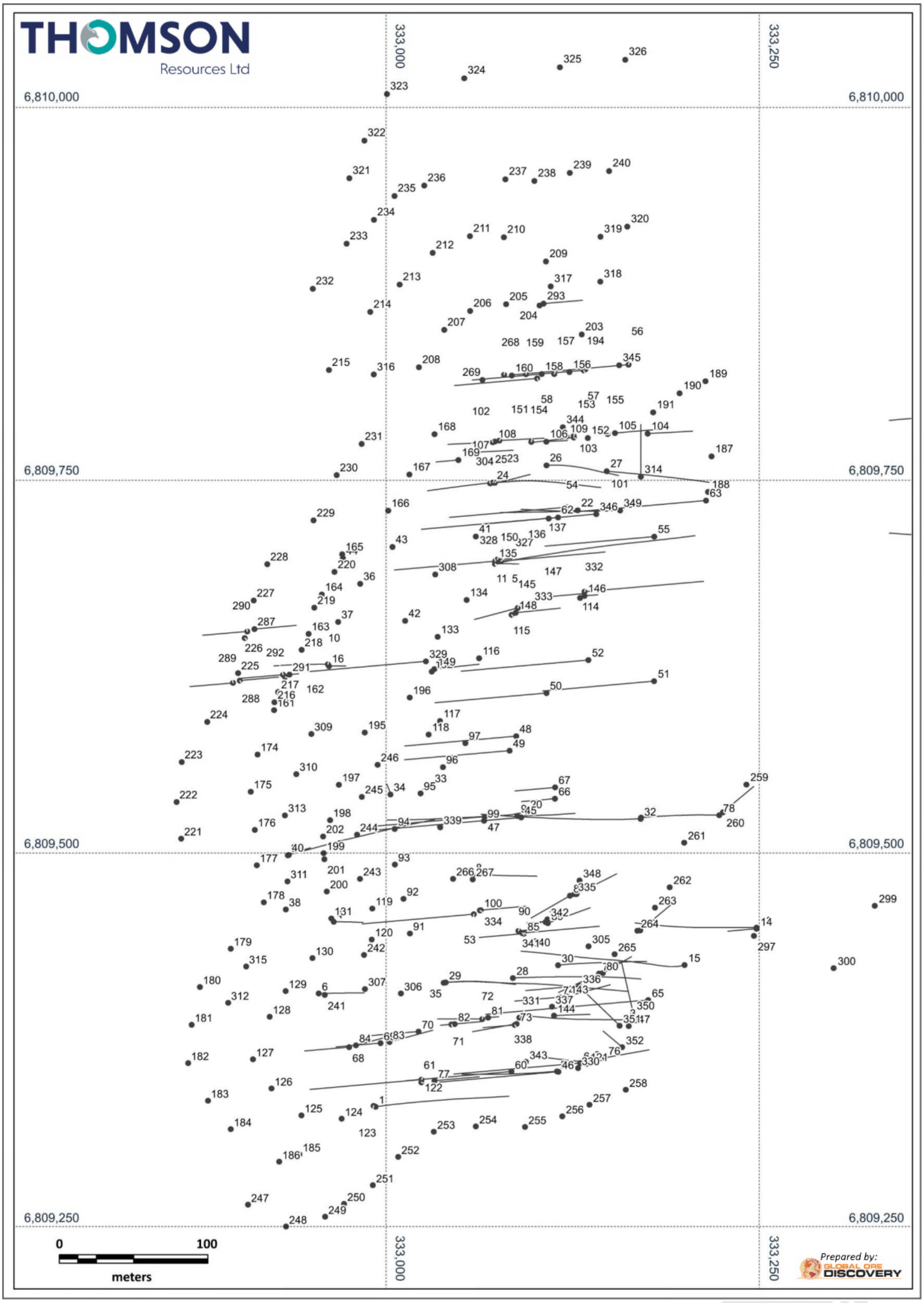

Figure 5a: Mt Gunyan Historic Drilling Locations (refer to Table 3a for collar ID reference)

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 January 2022

ANNEXURE 2:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

This Table 1 refers to historical drilling intersections completed at the Mt Gunyan Deposit. Drilling and exploration has been carried out at over nearly a 30-year period with the majority of drilling undertaken by Macmin Silver from 1995 to 2008. The historical drilling is currently being reviewed and information provided in this Table reflects an understanding of the historical data at time of compilation. The majority of this Table 1 is based upon earlier reporting and announcements from previous owners. The Company and the competent person note verification is ongoing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is*	**Drilling** • The Mount Gunyan deposit has been drilled and sampled by diamond coring (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and open hole percussion (PC) methods with holes on variable spacings around the hill. The deposit is reported to have been drilled between 1983 and 2010 by a number of companies and includes 352 holes for a total of 24,141.4 m of drilling comprised of 39 DD holes (4,443 m), 45 RC holes (6073.4 m) and 268 PC holes (13,625 m). Drilling was predominantly by Macmin Silver (1995 - 2008) accounting for 87% of drill holes and 78% of total drill metres into the deposit. Earlier drilling by Hunter (1996-1998), CRAE, Clutha and Blue Circle (1983 -1989) and later drilling by Alcyone Resources (2010-2010) contribute to the current understanding of the deposit. The CRAE, Clutha and Blue Circle have minimal support/information.

Company	Year Drilled	Hole Type	No. of Holes	Total Metres Drilled
CRAE	1983	PC	3	300
Blue Circle	1987	DD	1	116 (PC 78.25, DD 37.75)
Clutha	1989	RC?	3	176.4
Macmin	1995	PC	3	122
Hunter	1997-1998	RC	23	3,199
Macmin	2003-2008	PC	262	13,203
Macmin	2002	DD	3	398.6
Macmin	2003-2004	RC	19	2,698
Macmin	2007-2008	RC/DD	19	2,378.6 (PC 883, DD 1495.6)
Alcyone	2010	DD	16	1,549.80
			Total	24,141.4 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Core Sampling** • There is no information reported for the Blue Circle diamond hole core size and sampling method. • Macmin core was NTW (65 mm core diameter) in 2002, and from 2007 onwards was mainly NQ (47.6 mm core diameter) with minor HQ (63.5 mm core diameter) and BQ (36.5 mm core diameter) core size. Alcyone diamond holes were cored to BQTK (40.7 mm) size. • DD core mineralised intervals and adjacent locations were sampled by cutting the core in quarters (Macmin 2002) or halves (Macmin 2007 onwards and Alcyone), with sample intervals ranging between 0.1 m to 3.32 m, based on visual inspection and geological logging. • Core sizes have largely been verified by core inspection (Macmin and Alcyone holes) via the relogging process and by inspection of historic and 2021 core photos. • Macmin holes MGD010 and 20 and Alcyone holes ACMTGD013A and 15 were not assayed. **RC and PC Sampling** • There is poor to no information reported for the CRAE, Blue Circle, Clutha and Hunter RC and PC holes. Sampling appears to be on 2 m intervals. • It has been reported that the 1st two holes of Hunter RC drilling was sampled using a riffle splitter and the later holes spear sampled composites, with no documentation of recovery methods. • There is poor or no information reported for Macmin RC drilling. Sampling appears to be 2 m composites with most of the hole sampled. • It appears Macmin PC drilling was completed using the same Investigator Mk IV 500 psi drill rig using a $4^{1/2}$-inch face bit returning samples through a fully enclosed cyclone setup, with sample return routinely collected in 1 m intervals approximating 15-20 kg of sample. Alcyone reported Twin Hills PC holes prior to 2002 were returned on 1 m intervals to large plastic bags and subsequently spear sampled to collect a 2 – 3 kg sample and post 2002 PC holes were riffle split on 2 m intervals to collect a 2-2.5 kg sample. It is assumed Mt Gunyan followed the same protocol with poor documentation. • Riffle split samples are the preferred fractional sub-sampling method adopted as industry standard. A spear sample is generally obtained using a PVC pipe and "spearing" the bulk sample bag. Accepted industry practice at the time the work was carried out was spear sampling was used for exploration drilling. **2021 Check Assays** • Thomson Resources (TMZ) engaged geoscience consultancy Global Ore Discovery (Global Ore) to undertake an assessment and validation of the historic drill holes database, which included a check assay program of selected core samples and pulps, as well as a significant bulk density measurement program • A total of 43 core and 37 pulp samples with additional QAQC were selected for check assay by resource geology consultants AMC Consultants (AMC). • Core check samples were to original sample intervals and involved cutting a ¼ core sample with an Almonte core saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample Representativity • The holes are drilled mostly on approx. E-W sections across the N-S strike of the deposit. The majority of holes are drilled vertically (218 of 352 holes) with most of the remaining holes drilled to either MGA east or west with inclinations between -50 to -60 degrees. • Downhole widths will in most instances not represent true widths. • Initial shallow drilling was undertaken to identify near surface mineralisation associated with gossanous outcrops, which was later supplemented by deeper drilling. The subsequent drill holes in-filled and extended the mineralisation coverage down dip and plunge. • Diamond drill core sizes NTW, BQ, NQ, HQ and BQTK core size is considered an acceptable industry standard for sample representivity. BQ and BQTK are considered less desirable for representivity but was common historically • Quarter core is considered acceptable for check assays. Early Macmin holes were also ¼ core, and Moreton Resources (MRV) in their 2016 Mt Gunyan Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) (ASX Release: 5 October 2016) reported ½ vs ¼ core assays results were generally fair. This has not been reviewed to date. **Sample Preparation** • All sampling campaigns routinely assayed for Ag and frequently Au, with selective assaying of base metals (Cu, Pb and Zn) and rare assaying of a range of 'indicator element' suites (including Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W). • All samples were mainly assayed through ALS Chemex and Analabs and therefore are likely to follow the adopted methods at that time which are outlined below. • There is very limited information on sample preparation or analytical assay method reported for the CRAE, Blue Circle and Clutha drill holes. • Hunter drillholes were assayed at Analabs with limited prep information and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn analysis by perchloric acid digest and Au analysis by fire assay. • 1995 Macmin percussion drilling was also assayed at Analabs with limited prep information and Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn analysis by perchloric acid digest and Au analysis by aqua regia digest. • Macmin (2002 onwards) and Alcyone sample preparation and analysis was undertaken at ALS Chemex. MRV MRE reported the entire sample was oven dried and crushed to 2 mm and then split and a portion pulverised to 95% passing a minimum of 75 microns. This sample preparation is industry standard practice. The analysis was generally aqua regia digest with either atomic absorption (AAS) or ICP finish. • Ore grade assays was common for Ag and sometimes other base metals from 1996 onwards. The assay techniques adopted are considered appropriate industry standard practice for Ag, base metals and for low level Au. Anomalous gold is best assayed by fire assay. • 2021 TMZ check assay samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for analysis. Sample preparation included weighing and drying samples, crushing to 2 mm and pulverising to 75 microns. Samples were analysed for gold by Au-AA25 method, consisting of a 30 g charge fire assay with AA finish. Multielement analysis was completed by four acid digest with AES finish as per method ME-ICP61. Analytes requested included Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. Ore grade analysis was completed on assays > 100 ppm Ag (Ag-OG62) and > 10,000 ppm Zn and Pb (OG62).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The deposit has been drilled with a variety of drilling techniques, namely diamond core, RC and percussion drilling over a number of drilling campaigns using various drilling contractors and differing rig capabilities. Not all drilling company, rig type and hole size has been comprehensively documented and was possibly inconsistent from campaign to campaign. A summary is provided below. **Diamond Drilling** • There is limited information for the Blue Circle drill hole. • Macmin DD holes are either cored from collar or have percussion pre-collars up to 60 m. Hole depths range from 77 – 220 m. The core was not orientated. Macmin core was NTW (65 mm core diameter) in 2002, and 2007 onwards was mainly NQ (47.6 mm core diameter) with minor HQ (63.5 mm core diameter) and BQ (36.5 mm core diameter) core size. • Alcyone DD holes have been drilled from collar with hole depths between 22 and 176 m. Core diameter was BQTK (40.7 mm). • Core sizes have largely been verified by core inspection (Macmin and Alcyone holes) via the relogging process and by inspection of historic and 2021 core photos. **RC and PC drilling** • There is limited information for CRAE, Blue Circle, Clutha & Hunter drill holes. Hunter's Phase 1 RC drilling was sampled using a $4^{3/4}$-inch face bit. • Percussion open hole drilling by Macmin which accounts for a large proportion of the drilling metres was undertaken by Roger Hall Drilling using an Investigator Mk IV with 500 psi compressor and 4.5" face sampling hammer. Around 2007 Macmin took ownership of the rig and conducted its own drilling, while retaining the services of Roger Hall who also took significant ownership in the company. Hole depths ranged from 4 to 63 m, with the majority of holes drilled between 50 to 60 m. • Macmin RC holes range in depth from 56 to 160 m with no record of bit type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Company	Hole Type	Year	No. Holes	Drill Comp/ Rig	Hole Size/Core Size
CRAE	PC	1983	3	UNK	UNK
Blue Circle	DD	1987	1	Pre-collar - Mitchell Drilling/THD400m, Diamond Tail - Earth Boring Services/Boyles	UNK
Clutha Minerals	PC	1989	3	Lord Bros./Gemco H22A	UNK
Macmin	PC	1995	3	Roger Hall Drilling/Investigator Mark V (probably Mark IV)	4.5”
Hunter	RC	1997	2	Grimwood Davies/Track rig	4.75”
Hunter	RC	1997-1998	21	Nauru/Atlas Copco track mounted (main compressor 380 psi/1000 cfm - booster 650 psi/1100 cfm)	UNK
Macmin	DD	2002	3	Low Impact Drilling Specialists (LIDDS - Lance Stebbings) / UNK	NTW
Macmin	PC	2003-2008	262	Roger Hall Drilling/Investigator Mark IV (500 psi)	4.5”
Macmin	RC	2003-2004	19	Active Drilling/UNK	UNK
Macmin	DD	2007-2008	19	Macmin Silver/ Investigator Mark IV (500 psi) (PERC precollars + DD tails), DR8 (DD tails)	Most holes 4.5" PERC precollars followed by NQ tail. MGD006 & 22 cored from surface using HQ then stepped down to NQ. MGD0013 stepped down from NQ to BQ.
Alycone	DD	2010	16	Lennard/Diamec 262	BQTK

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.*

DD Core Recoveries

- Global Ore reviewed core recoveries during its validation process (MGD1-3), and collated lab sample weights (ACMTGD series, MDG4-23). Review of grade bias with recovery is to be undertaken. The Blue Circle hole did not have original recoveries or sample weights data included in the historic database.

PC/RC Recoveries

- No qualitative recoveries were recorded for drilling, nor routine sample moisture was collected.
- MRV MRE reported the PC holes cyclone was fully enclosed to reduce dust and thus loss of fines. There is no information about the RC drilling.
- Lab samples weights exist for Macmin PC holes from MGP108 onwards, and most of the RC samples. A review of grade bias is to be undertaken.

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) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Diamond Core Logging** • Macmin drill core was geologically logged in a core yard • Logging of Alcyone's DD holes was into standard logging sheets generated by Geobase directly into electronic spreadsheets. **RC and PC Logging** • MVR MRE reported historic geological logging has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists recording lithology, mineralisation, veining, alteration, weathering and structure as appropriate to the style of deposit. Observations were recorded appropriate to the drilling method and were quantitative, based on visual field estimates. It has been reported that the entire length of all holes was routinely logged. • MRV MRE reported logging was both summary and detailed. Not all geological logs are recorded in the database but appear on hardcopy logs. Some source logs were unable to be found. **2021 Relogging** • Global Ore undertook relogging of 279 holes for a total of 20,951 m of drilling, including 3,405 m of diamond core (Macmin and Alcyone) and 13,836 m of PC chips was completed and 3,710 m of RC Chips. Some core and chip trays were missing but the majority of Macmin and Alcyone drilling was relogged. • Logging was completed onto paper logs, documenting lithology, alteration, oxidation, mineralisation and structure with qualitive logging and quantitative oxidation and mineralisation logging. Paper logs were then scanned, with data was entered into spreadsheets to be uploaded into TMZ custom version of the commercially available MX Deposit relational drill hole data base. • Relogged core and PC/RC chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
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*	**Core Sampling** • Core sampling was on either regular downhole (typically 1-2.5 m) core length, or on geologically selected intervals, with infill sampling down to 0.1 m. DD core sampling is reported as mainly ½ core (Macmin and Alcyone) with some ¼ core (Macmin 2002). • Alcyone reported cutting core with an Almonte automated core saw. Core was always selected from the same side of the stick as identified by the core orientation markers with ½ placed in a calico bad with a metal tag containing the sample number. The sample number was also recorded on the outside of the big. The remainder of the core was returned to the core tray. • Alcyone reported including blanks and commercial certified reference materials (CRMs) were added into the samples for assay with the sample added at the end of each sequence. This has not been reviewed. • Macmin reported resampling (½ core vs ¼ Core) for the 1st DD hole. This has not been reviewed. • Observations of the available core retained from historical programs indicates sampling was generally 1 or 2.5 m samples and only occasionally <1 m down to 0.1 m at geological boundaries. This sampling regime is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and consistent with industry standards at time of sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Standard industry practice is to sample half core with quarter core acceptable for check assays. Observations of the retained core suggests duplicate core sampling on selected mineralised intervals (using ¼ core sample) was not routinely undertaken as a quality control procedure. **RC and PC Sampling** • There is poor to no information reported for the CRAE, and Blue Circle, Clutha and Hunter RC and PC holes. Sampling appears to be on 2 m intervals. • It has been reported that the 1st 2 holes of Hunter RC drilling was sampled using a 4¾ -inch face bit for a riffle splitter and the later holes spear sampled composites of their drilling • There is poor to no information reported for Macmin RC drilling. Sampling appears to be 2 m composites with most of the hole sampled. • Alcyone reported Twin Hills PC holes prior to 2002 were returned on 1 m intervals to large plastic bags and subsequently spear sampled to collect a 2 – 3 kg sample and post 2002 PC holes were riffle split on 2 m intervals to collect a 2-2.5 kg sample. It is assumed Mt Gunyan followed the same protocol with poor documentation. • MRV MRE reported that all material was sampled as returned - usually dry, and wet holes were redrilled to prevent bias from poor recoveries and contamination. This has not been confirmed at this time. • The chip and core samples were dispatched from Texas to either Analabs or ALS Chemex both located in Brisbane and both commercial accredited laboratories. The use of commercial laboratory facilities for the preparation of samples is industry standard practice and typically involves preparation by drying, crushing, riffling and pulverising. • MRV MRE reported that drilling before Alcyone only submitted duplicates for RC and PC with no QAQC samples (standards and blanks) used. Alcyone inserted standards and blanks with the samples submitted for analysis. These have not been reviewed. • MRV reported that field duplicate sampling from the PC and RC holes, when conducted, was supportive of the original results. The majority of duplicates were spear sampled. This has not been reviewed. • Riffle split samples are the preferred fractional sub-sampling method adopted as industry standard. A spear sample is generally obtained using a PVC pipe and "spearing" the bulk sample bag and was accepted industry practice for exploration sampling at the time the work was carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(table below)

Company	Hole Type	Year	No. Holes	Sample method over hole	Sampling Intervals	Sample collection
CRA	PERC	1983	3	Whole	2 m	UNK
Blue Circle	DD	1987	1	Selected	DD:1 m	UNK
Clutha Minerals	RC	1989	3	Whole	2 m composites	UNK
Macmin	PERC	1995	3	Whole	2 m composites	UNK
Hunter	RC	1997	2	Whole	sampled every 2 m	3-way rig mounted riffle splitter
Hunter	RC	1997-1998	21	Whole	2 m composites	Composited 1 m samples using spear
Macmin	DD	2002	3	Whole	Mostly 2 m, 1 m around minerlisation, occasionally 0.5 m	1/4 core
Macmin	PERC	2003	262	Whole	2 m composites	UNK
Macmin	RC	2003	19	Whole, some start of holes not sampled	2 m composites	UNK
Macmin	DD	2007	19	Precollar: mainly whole. DD: selected but large proportion sampled	Precollar: 2 m composites DD: 0.1 - 3.32 m around minerlisation, then 2 m samples	Precollar: NR DD: 1/2 core
Alycone	DD	2010	16	Whole	0.3 to 2.5 m, mainly 1 m	1/2 core

2021 Check Assays

- TMZ conducted check assays on 43 core and 37 pulp samples selected by Global Ore (outlined above under *Sampling techniques*) included core check samples to original sample intervals and involved cutting a ¼ core sample with an Almonte core saw. Material was selected from the same side of the core stick and placed into a pre-numbered bag. Pulp check samples were also undertaken.

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of*	• The historical assay techniques applied for the measurement of silver content is appropriate for the determination of the level of silver in the sample. • Approximately 45% pf the drill hole samples were assayed for base metals. • There is very limited information on sample preparation or analytical assay method reported for the CRAE, Blue Circle and Clutha drill holes. • Clutha and Macmin (1989 and 1995 respectively) reported samples being assayed at Analabs by single acid digest and AAS finish for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn. Gold was assayed by 20 g aqua regia and AAS finish (method PM204) by Clutha and by 30 g aqua regia - carbon rod (method GG334) for Macmin. • Samples collected by Hunter were analysed by Analabs using GA101 for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, an aqua regia digest with AAS finish and for gold by 30 g fire-assay with AAS finish (method GG309). Samples assaying over 50 ppm Ag were further analysed using Analab's GA143 ore grade method. • Macmin (post 1998) and Alycone samples were analysed at ALS laboratories using an aqua regia digest and ICP-AES finish (method ME-ICP43). Samples were all assayed for Ag with the inconsistent addition of As, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, Zn (see table below). Gold was either assayed by 25 g or 50 g aqua regia and AAS finish. Samples assaying over 20 ppm Ag were further analysed using ALS's ME-OG46 ore grade method – aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES or AAS finish

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• It has been reported only the most recent drilling conducted by Alcyone included standards and blanks submitted to the laboratory but with little consistency. Field Duplicates were used for RC and PC drilling but inconsistently. This has not been reviewed. • MRV MRE reported comparisons between drill sample types revealed some evidence of higher silver grade with increased sample volume. This has not been confirmed.

Company	Hole Type	Year	No. Holes	Au Digest/Finish	ME elements	ME Digest/Finish	OG Elements	OG Method
CRAE	PC	1983	3	UNK / UNK	Ag, Cu, Fe, Mn, Pb, Zn	UNK/UNK	UNK	UNK
Blue Circle	PC/DD	1987	1	UNK / UNK	Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn	UNK/UNK	UNK	UNK
Clutha	RC	1989	3	20 g Aqua Regia/AAS (PM204)	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Single acid/AAS finish (G001)	UNK	UNK
Macmin	PC	1995	3	30 g Aqua Regia - Carbon rod (GG334)	Ag, Cu. Pb, Zn	Perchloric acid/ AAS (GA101)	UNK	UNK
Hunter	RC	1997/98	23	30 g FA/AAS (GG309)	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Perchloric acid/ AAS (GA101)	Ag	AR(?)/AAS (GA143)
Macmin	DD		22	50 g AR/AAS (Au-AA42-2002), 25 g AR/AAS or ICP-MS (Au-OG43 - 2007-2008)	Ag (2002), Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn (2007), Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Zn (2008)	25 g AR/ICP-AES (ME-ICP43)	Ag (2002), Ag, Pb (2007), Ag, Pb, Zn (2008)	AR/AAS or ICP-AES (OG-46)
Macmin	PC	2002 – 2008	262	25 g AR/ AAS or ICP-MS (Au-OG41/43)	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn (2003), Ag, Zn +/- As, Cu, Pb, Sb, S No Zn MGP260 onwards	25 g AR/ICP-AES (ME-ICP43)	Ag for all Phases+/- , Cu, Zn, Pb	AR/AAS or ICP-AES (OG-46)
Macmin	RC		19	25 g AR/AAS or ICP-MS (Au-OG41)	Ag, Zn	25 g AR/ICP-AES (ME-ICP43)	Ag, Zn	AR/AAS or ICP-AES (OG-46)
Alcyone	DD	2010	16	25 g AR/AAS or ICP-MS (Au-OG43)	Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn	25 g AR/ICP-AES (ME-ICP43)	Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	AR/AAS or ICP-AES (OG-46)

2021 Check Assays

- Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane for analysis. Samples were analysed for gold by Au-AA25 method, consisting of a 30 g charge fire assay with AA finish. Multielement analysis was completed by four acid digest with AES finish as per method ME-ICP61. Analytes requested included Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. Ore grade analysis was completed on assays > 100 ppm Ag (Ag-OG46) and > 10,000 ppm Zn (Zn-OG61).
- QAQC samples including coarse and CRMs, including a pulp blank were inserted at a rate of 12% for the pulp re-assay batch and 16% for the core re-assay batch. All standards returned results within two standard deviations of the certified value, and no significant contamination of blanks was observed.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>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.</td><td>MRV MRE reported higher grade mineralisation intercepts were observed and verified by Alcyone personnel.
MRV MRE reported twinning of holes (DD v RC/PC) has been conducted with reasonably supportive results. This has not been reviewed.
MRV MRE reported for most holes primary data was recorded onto paper logs and sample record sheets. More recent holes were directly input onto electronic spread sheets and validated against code tables by the database manager.
A complete record of historical logging, sampling and assays were stored within an Access Database by previous owners MRV Metals. This data was reviewed using original data sources where possible as part of the current work program. The majority of Macmin source logs were found but not all were handwritten (no handwritten MGP24-176, MGP77-166 not all, no MGP260 onwards). The Alcyone drilling was collected digitally.
The current validation process notes a lack of geological logging within the database (214 holes) however the samples have been retained and the current re-logging exercise has provided for updated geological logs for the vast majority (279 holes) of these holes.
Digital assays were obtained from ALS for drilling from August 2003 onwards and these were compared to the original database with no material errors.
Earlier non-digital assays were compared against paper assay certificates sourced from Annual Reports and site files. Some original assays were not located (CRA, Clutha and Blue Circle holes) and these assays were checked against annual reports and sections. No material errors were found.
2021 systematic check assaying guided by TMZ resource geologist has been completed with results showing a high degree of correlation with original assays.
2021 Check Assays
Global Ore compared 2021 check assay results to original assays and found the correlation to be acceptable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>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.</td><td>Drillhole Location
MRV MRE reported that collar locations were surveyed by Alcyone contractors using GPS, including historical drillholes where collars were preserved although original survey data is not available for verification. Early Macmin holes were surveyed using theodolite with a transition to GPS in 2007. MRV MRE reported orientation and dip at the start of the hole was positioned by compass against magnetic bearing and recorded and similar information down hole was recorded by single shot camera.
Recent (2021) DGPS surveying was undertaken on collars able to be found in the field, 51 holes and collars were located and updated.
Single shot camera surveys were completed for Macmin and Alcyone diamond holes with EOH surveys and typically at 30 to 50 m intervals.
Historic Local Grids
An early regional exploration grid was set up in the 1960's by Anglo which covered the Texas District, including Mt Gunyan, Silver Spur and the undiscovered Twin Hills deposit. This local grid was picked up again in the early 1970's to aid with soil sampling</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		programs and was re-established as the 'Mt Gunyan Grid' in 1974 as the early pegs were still identifiable. The grid was utilised throughout early exploration up until the mid 1990's, where it was re-established once again by Macmin in 1997. The Mt Gunyan Grid was rotated to the west, approximately five degrees from grid north and 15 degrees from magnetic north. **Validation of data point locations** • Validation of data included a review of hole location, downhole surveys and metadata. • Hole locations were initially validated by comparing historic collar maps to current holes. More detailed validation was undertaken with topographic control below. • Downhole azimuths: all original logs, reports and maps were examined to ensure original azimuth value and method was correct, taking into account the historic local grid. Holes with a magnetic azimuth were given a revised paleo magnetic declination (based on date drilled), and true north correction. Additionally downhole surveys with azimuths and dips > 0.3 degrees/m and 0.2 degrees/m respectively were noted as lower confidence. **Grid System** • The regional grid is GDA94, MGA Zone 56 and the deposit is laid out on this grid. Elevation is according to AHD. **Topographic Control** • Pre-1997 drilling obtained RL's from the Mt Gunyan 5 m Topographic Contour Map made by Australian Anglo American Ltd (1974). Post 1997, the relative level was obtained using dumpy level from the survey station on top of Mt Gunyan. • The existing collar RL was compared against DGPS survey RL (where available), and a 2011, 5 m ortho-topographic survey, derived from a Leica Airborne Digital Sensor (vertical accuracy of (+/-) 1 m on bare open ground and horizontal accuracy of (+/-) 2.6 m. at 95% Confidence Interval). • After review of historic collar RL and current 5 m topographic survey heights, it was noted that elevation differences were variable, up to approximately +/- 15 m. • Review of 2021 DGPS survey RL and 2011 5m topo RL, found that the average difference was 1.3m. This gave confidence that the 2011 5m topo RL was accurate within reasonable tolerance given the parameters of the survey. • Based on the above conclusion, all historic collars which were not able to be DGPS surveyed, were assigned with the 5m topographic RL to create a more accurate, uniform surface for modelling.
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.*	**Geology** • The drillholes are spaced on average on sections along strike between 20 m and 50 m apart; across strike generally between 25 to 75 m (variability due to positioning on hill side and slope contour) and vertically approx. 30 m (but variable) with the most density in the top 50-80 m. Below 150 m the spacing is variable depending on position relative to the hill. This drilling is over a strike length of 650 m, a maximum width of approx. 350 m (avg. 250 m) and maximum vertical extent of 170 to 200 m depending on position. • Successive programs have in-filled previous drilling providing satisfactory degree of confidence in the geological continuity of mineralization in the context of the improved geological model and the stage of exploration of the deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Geochemistry** • Silver and gold were routinely assayed by appropriate methods during all sampling campaigns and therefore the data-spacing matches the geological drill spacing. • Base metal (Cu, Pb and Zn) assays were inconsistently sampled, particularly in Macmin campaigns, and do not provide a level of data spacing consistent with the drill hole spacing. **Sample Compositing** • The sampling reflects the geological conditions. Most drilling has been composited over 2 m intervals, which is considered appropriate given the broad mineralised intervals and bulk tonnage nature of the deposit.
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.*	• Shallower drilling is mostly vertical with deeper holes mostly angled. Drilling in some locations is parallel to the subvertical dip of the controlling vein structures, however within the structures veining is sub-horizontal. This may have caused some sampling bias and should be investigated with more appropriately oriented infill and confirmation drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• There is no specific information reported on sample security for historical campaigns. MRV MRE reported the chain of custody adopted by Alcyone and Macmin, and as best known from previous companies, is appropriate and based on responsibility and documentation of site personal with the appropriate experience and knowledge to maintain sample chain of custody protocols from site to lab. • 2021 Check Assays were transported to Brisbane by Company personnel then dispatched to ALS Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No historical review or audit by companies that have conducted the historical drilling is documented or reported. • An independent review in early 2016 of available public data for the prospect was undertaken by ResEval Pty Ltd (ResEval) who were engaged by MRV. This was following significant due diligence that was undertaken by the Company in late 2014 to early 2015, whereby MRV sought to buy the Texas Silver Mine and associated tenements as a going concern off the receiver, after having access to detailed data rooms and significant exploration information. **Global Ore 2021 Validation** • Validation of data undertaken by Global Ore leveraged the MRV database. Assay, collar, survey and metadata was validation from source logs, digital data, annual reports and plans and MRE reports along with relogging of 20,951 m of core and PC/RC drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		chips, additional core sample bulk density measurement were collected and detailed surface mapping was completed over the Mt Gunyan Hill. • Validation has highlighted the complex and often incomplete nature of historical data, especially over a long time by different operators. • The re-logging of a substantial portion of the core and RC/PC chips has led the development of an initial 3D geological model of the deposit that will be used to guide mineral resource estimation.

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 Mt Gunyan deposit is located 230 km SW of Brisbane (at -28.85º, 151.26 º) on ML100106 and EPM 8854 and forms part of the Texas Silver Project. The project is situated ~9 km east of Texas in south-eastern Queensland near the border with New South Wales. The Texas Silver Project (Twin hills Deposit) has been mined by open cut methods and treated by cyanide heap leaching during the period 2006 to 2008 and from late 2011 until early 2014. • ML100106 covers 12 sq. km and is granted until 30 September 2037. EPM8854 covers 51 sq. km and is due for renewal on 7 July 2023. Surrounding contiguous EPM's controlled by Thomson Resources total 570 sq. km. • Thomson Resources is the registered holder of ML100106 and EPM 8854.TMZ acquired 100% of the Texas Silver Project from the Administrator appointed by MRV Metals in 2021. • Rights to mine and explore conferred by ML100106 and EPM8854 have priority over the partially overlapping RA426. Subject to a rehabilitation bond of $ 3.31 M.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mount Gunyan was discovered during regional soil sampling by Australian Anglo American Ltd in the 1970's to locate silver mineralisation proximal to the Silver Spur deposit, which revealed anomalous Pb and Ag centred on Mt Gunyan. • First pass drilling was conducted by CRA Exploration, Blue Circle, and Clutha in the 1980s. • Significant exploration was commenced by Macmin Silver (through Texas Silver Mines) in 1994, with drilling at Mount Gunyan during the period 1995 – 2004. In 1996/1997 Hunter Exploration discovered silver grades in the Twin hills area and Macmin purchased this in 1998. Macmin undertook mineral resource estimates for Mt Gunyan in 2004 and 2008. • Voluntary administrators were appointed in November 2008. No mining occurred at Mt Gunyan. • Following approval creditors for recapitalisation in August 2009 and a prospectus and capital raising, Alcyone Resources emerged from voluntary administration in October 2009. • Alcyone drilled at Mount Gunyan and produced a JORC 2004 compliant mineral resource in 2012. Alcyone entered receivership in 2014, was de-listed from the ASX in 2015 and then liquidated.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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- MRV Metals acquired EPM8854, EPM11455, EPM12858 and EPM 18950 from the Administrator appointed by Alcyone in 2016. It announced a JORC 2012 compliant resource shown below at a 26.5 g/t cut-off the same year (ASX: MRV 5 October 2016, MRV Metals Pty Ltd. Confirms JORC Resources - Mt Gunyan). The company did not conduct exploration drilling.

Mt Gunyan Mineral Resource above 26.5 g/t Ag			
Class	**Tonnes**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**
Measured	160,000	61	0.11
Indicated	3,130,000	56.1	0.06
Inferred	399,000	44.7	0.03
TOTAL	**3,689,000**	**55.1**	**0.06**

- Moreton Resources (parent of MRV Metals) entered voluntary administration in June 2020.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>

- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*
</td><td>

- The Texas project occurs in the central part of the New England Orogen which consists of a deformed package of Ordovician to Permian sediments and volcanics. Deformation in the fold belt is complex and ranges in age from Lower Carboniferous to Middle Triassic in age.
- The Mount Gunyan deposit lies within the Silver Spur beds, contained within the Early Permian Silver Spur Basin which unconformably overlies the Carboniferous Texas Beds.
- The Mt Gunyan is a low grade, sediment hosted, veinlet related silver (gold base metal) deposit. The primary sulphide assemblage of sphalerite-galena–chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite(freibergite)-pyrite is indicative of a low to intermediate sulfidation state to the mineralisation. The presence of low-to-medium iron content sphalerite in the deposit, K feldspar bearing alteration and the quartz vein textures noted, suggest that mineralisation formed in a deep epithermal to shallow epizonal crustal depth.
- The Mt Gunyan mineralization is dominantly partially oxidised (transitional oxidation) to strongly oxidised with oxidation locally extending to depths of up to 190 m below surface, where supergene processes have exploited the vein zones to penetrate to depth.
- The deposit forms two lozenge shaped bodies 230 m by up to 120 m wide and 250 m by up to 100 m wide, that drilling to date shows mineralization locally extends to over 150 m deep. Silver-gold base metal mineralisation is in part hosted by the mapped silicified veinlet zone and in part by a “cloud” of fracture veinlets developed in the wall rock.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

- *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 drill hole collar*
</td><td>

- See Annexure 1: Figure 5a and Table 3a
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 (eg 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.*	• All quoted drill intercepts have been length-weighted where required. • Intercepts were calculated using a 25 g/t Ag or 50 g/t Ag cut-off grade and a maximum of 2.0 m internal dilution. No high-grade cut was applied. • Intercepts represent downhole widths, not true widths • Assays below standard detection limits are given a nominal value of half the detection limit in the calculation of downhole intercepts. • A list of 25 g/t Ag and 50 g/t Ag intercepts (>250 g/t Ag gram metres) is provided in Annexure 1 / Tables 1a and 2a respectively • Ag Gram Metres = Ag (g/t) * Interval (m)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• True widths are not reported. Downhole depths are reported. The geometry of the mineralisation as currently understood is shown in Figures 2 and 3 in the body of this news release. • Grade domaining and resources modelling of the mineralized bodies in is progress to determine deposit geometry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• A collar plan of all collar locations is provided in Annexure 1 / Figure 1a.
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.*	• Drill Intercepts were calculated using 25 g/t Ag and 50 g/t Ag cut off with a maximum of 2.0 m internal dilution. No high-grade cut was applied. Selected intercepts at 25 g/t Ag cut-off, > 1000 Ag Gram Metres and 50 g/t Ag cut-off, > 750 Ag Gram Metres are presented in the body of the news release. Intercept using 25 g/t Ag and 50 g/t Ag cut off with a 250 Ag Gram Meter cut are present in Annexure 1: Table 1a and Table 2a. • Ag Gram Metres = Ag (g/t) * down hole intercept interval (m)
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*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Thomson have initiated an updated mineral resource estimate for the Mt Gunyan deposit • Metallurgical test work is in progress evaluating a grind/float/leach potential processing pathway for improved silver – gold recoveries vs the low recoveries returned from previous mine operator's heap leach operation • Further historical data validation is in progress