

ASX Announcement

9 December 2022

ASX: FXG

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SCRAFFORD SHEAR POTENTIAL GROWS AND HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY INITIATIVES COMMENCED

- Further assay results returned from Treasure Creek; Scrafford Shear (18 holes) and NW Array eastern step-out (9 holes).
- Scrafford Shear part of a +5km structural corridor which is thrust and repeated three more times, delivering +15km equivalent strike potential; key intercepts returned include:
 - **22TCRC039:** 32.0 m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 114.3 m
*incl. 9.1 m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 114.3m
and 18.3 m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 150.9 m*
 - **22TCRC049** 15.2 m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 33.5m
incl. 3.0 m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 41.1 m
 - **22TCRC032:** 3.1 m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 18.3 m
- NW Array Southern Zone step-out drilling shows continuation of gold mineralisation over an area ranging between 150m and 250m to the east.
- Increasing visual antimony mineralisation logged in RC chips and diamond core from 2022 drilling at Treasure Creek; commenced assaying process for high-grade antimony.
- Scrafford Shear hosted Alaska's second largest historic antimony mine, with grades of up to 58% Sb as part of a large gold-antimony mineralised system at Treasure Creek.
- Further gold assays pending for Treasure Creek plus drilling at NE Fairbanks and MHT.

Felix Managing Director, Joe Webb, commented:

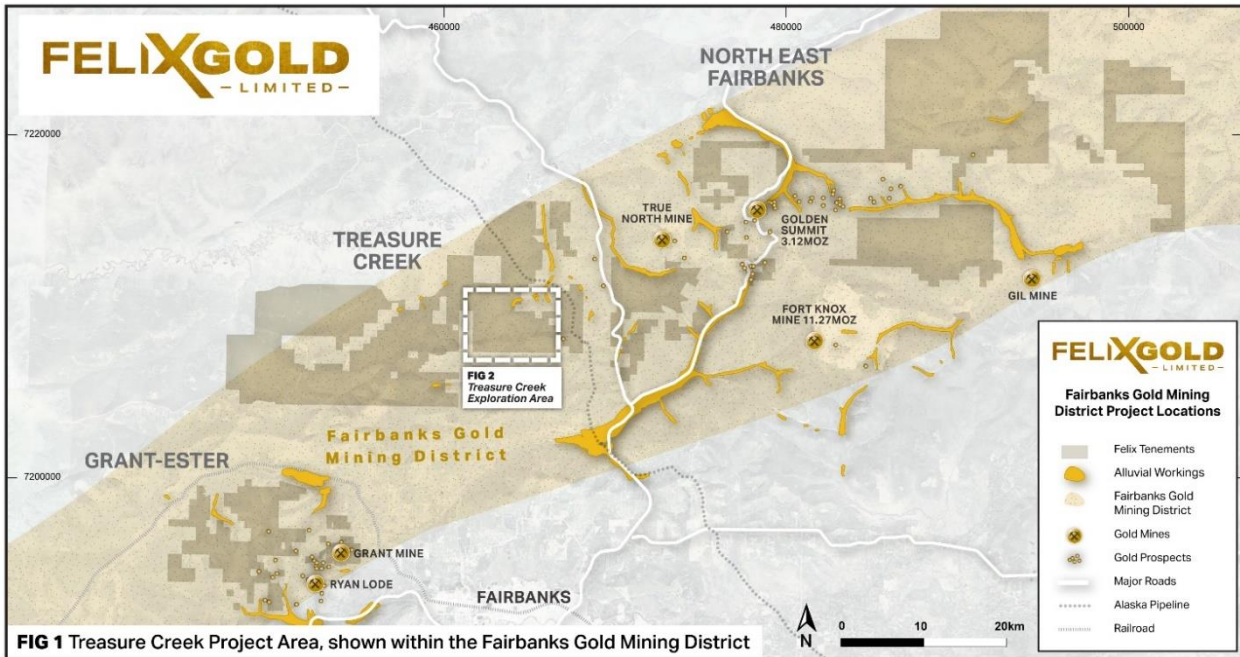
"Today's results further highlight the extensive scale of the Treasure Creek system. Our key objective is the discovery of multi-million ounce gold deposits in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District and our drilling results at Treasure Creek to date have significantly advanced this aim.

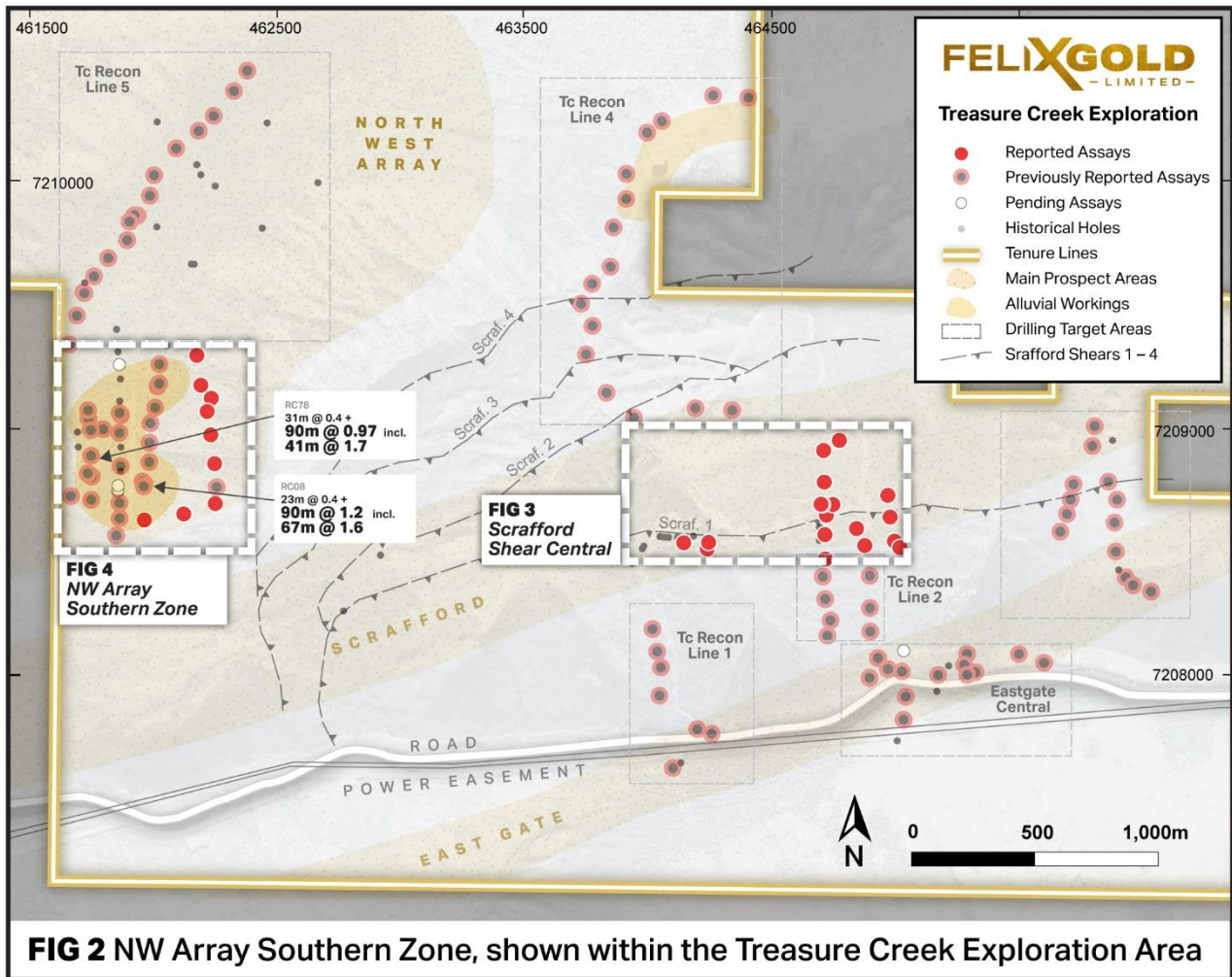
"Increased logging of visual antimony in drill chips and core from our 2022 drilling at NW Array, Scrafford and Eastgate is a further feature of the Treasure Creek Project which we are now seeking to progress more actively. As part of these initiatives, Felix has commenced assaying for antimony across all relevant chip and core samples obtained from 2022 drilling to deliver sharper empirical context to the opportunity."

"By way of further context, the Scrafford Shear Antimony Mine at Treasure Creek was historically the second largest antimony mine in Alaska with grades of up to 58% Sb. Moreover, antimony has been listed by the U.S. Department of Interior as a mineral critical to U.S. economic and national security, a

distinction also held by rare earth elements, cobalt, and uranium for uses in both military and green technology applications.”

Felix Gold Limited (ASX:FXG) (**Felix** or the **Company**) advises of assay results for a further twenty-seven (27) holes at its Treasure Creek Project in the world-class Fairbanks Gold Mining District in Alaska, USA. Felix’s 2022 RC drill program at Treasure Creek targeted shallow large-scale, high-grade (+100 ppb Au) soil geochemical anomalies at multiple prospects specifically aimed at near-surface mineralisation potential across numerous zones (see Figures 1 and 2).

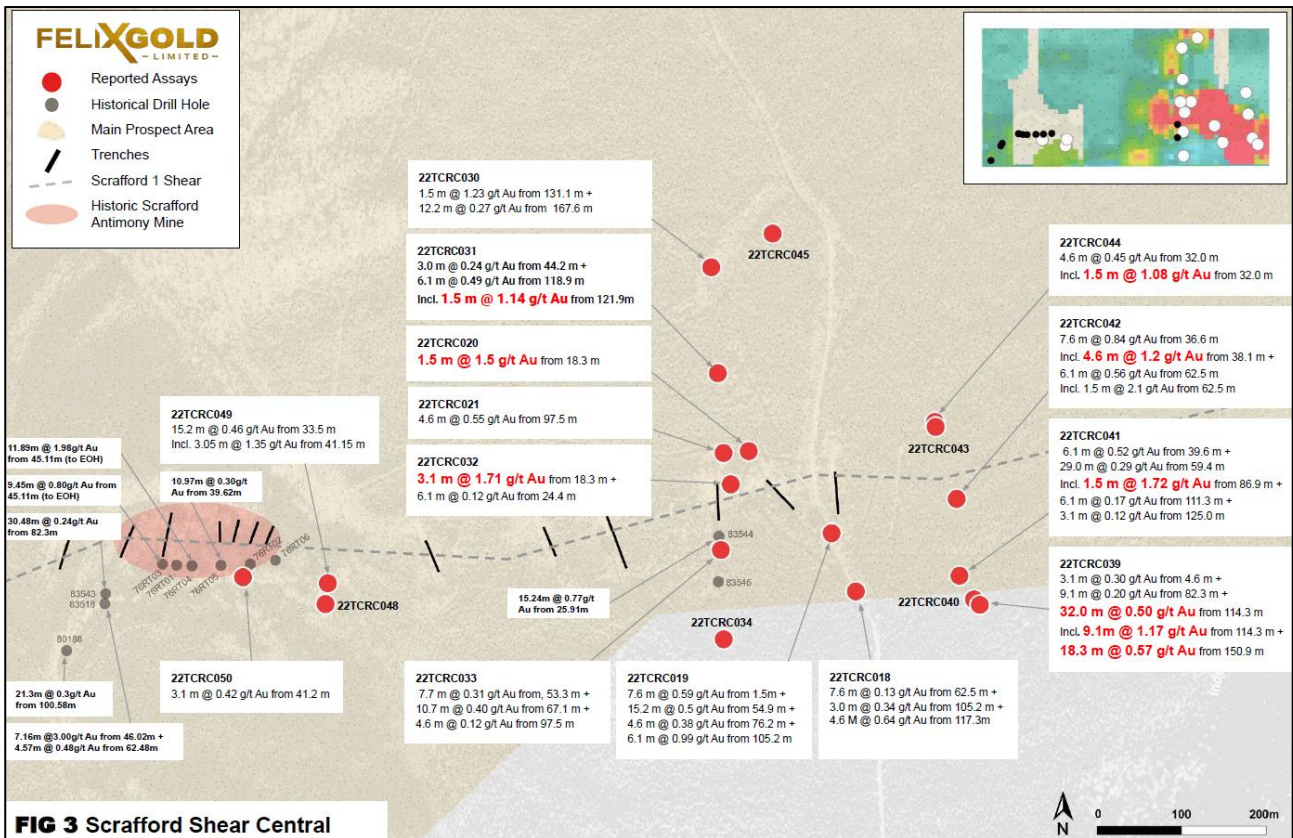




Further Scrafford Shear results

The results from the 18-hole program at Scrafford Shear reported in this release (see Table 1) tested the near surface gold mineralisation extent of the Scrafford Shear, which is a 8km structural zone extending from Line 18 (in the east) to the Wildcat Prospect (in the west). Interpretation supported by geophysics and recent drilling demonstrates that the Scrafford Shear has been repeated several times through a series of thrust faults. This opens an extensive +15km equivalent strike zone of gold mineralisation.

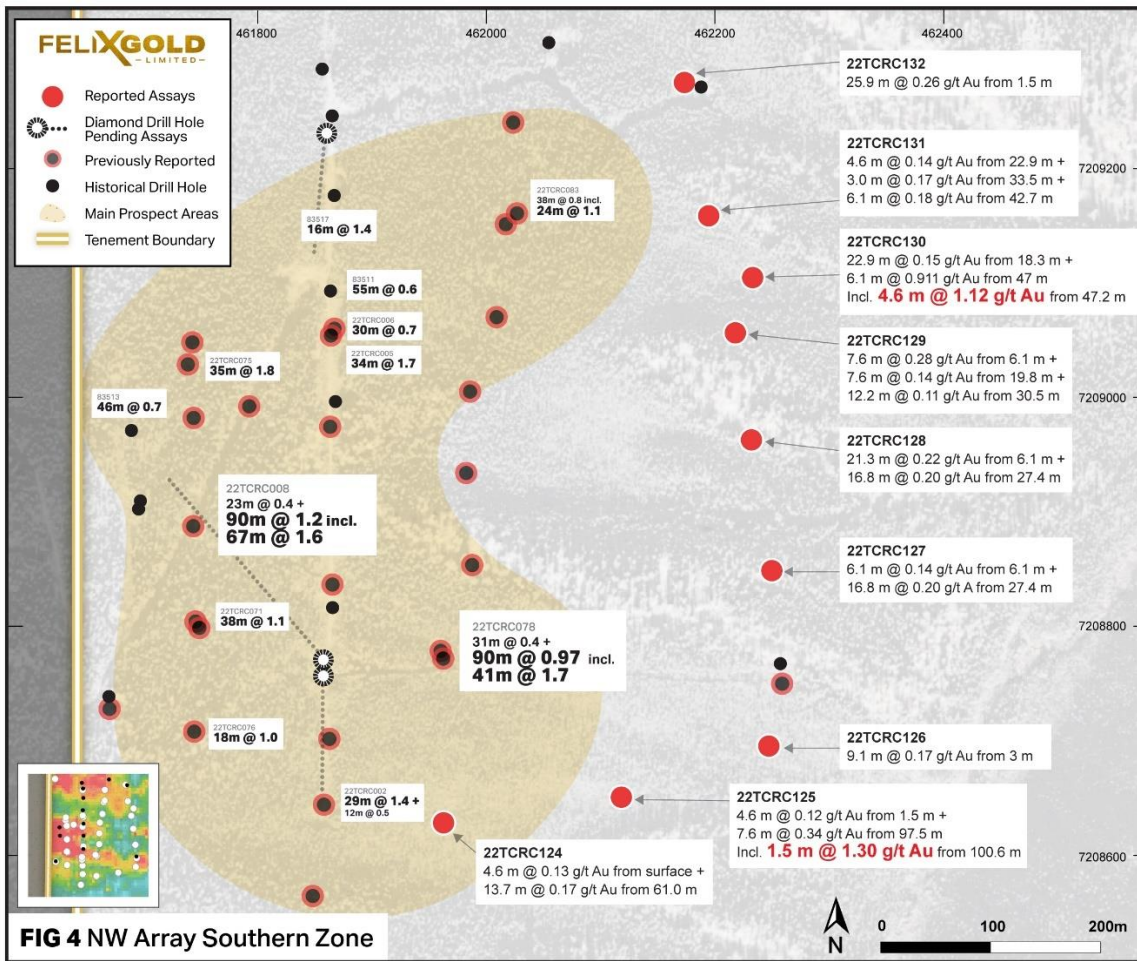
Mineralisation at the Scrafford Shear is hosted within a fault zone comprising of unaltered, grey quartz-muscovite biotite schist and the footwall is highly oxidized, sheared argillic altered mica-rich schist.



NW Array step-out results

The NW Array Southern Zone results contained in this release (see Table 2) pertain to a traverse drilled 150 – 250m east of previously reported holes at NW Array. They are relatively shallow and demonstrate continuation of the NW Array Southern Zone gold mineralisation to the east.

NW Array has seen extensive, near-surface, thick gold mineralised intercepts returned from 2022 drilling including the previously reported 22TCRC008 (which included 89.9m @ 1.2 g/t Au; see ASX release dated 1 August 2022). Broad zones of bulk tonnage mineralisation have been intercepted across the southern zone of NW Array as part of a larger 2.5km x 2.5km gold mineralised system, and these are open in all directions and to depth. In addition, these broader zones also contain substantial intercepts of high-grade gold mineralisation.



Growing antimony potential at Treasure Creek

Antimony-bearing mineral, stibnite, has been increasingly logged in RC chips and diamond core from 2022 drilling at NW Array, Scrafford Shear and Eastgate. As a result, Felix has elected to undertake a new assay program to target the potential high-grade zones of antimony within the relevant chip and core samples obtained from the 2022 drilling program.

Treasure Creek is known to host substantial gold-antimony mineralisation at the historic Scrafford Mine (see Table 3 below), which was the largest antimony mine in Alaska with grades of up to 58% Sb (reference FXG Prospectus). Locally, high-grade gold-antimony mineralisation is encountered in trenches in several locations along the Scrafford Shear trend.

Antimony has been listed as a mineral critical to U.S. economic and national security by the U.S. Department of Interior, a distinction also held by rare earth elements (REEs), cobalt, and uranium. Despite this designation, there has been comparatively little attention on antimony and its importance in the current environment.

Known gold-antimony mineralisation at Treasure Creek is related to shears and faults hosted by schist and porphyritic felsic intrusive rocks. The main prospects are therefore Scrafford Shear, NW Array, Eastgate and Line 18.

Hole ID	Tenement	Target Area	Hole Type	UTM_NAD833_Zone 06N			EOH (m)	Azi	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
				Easting	Northing	RL (m)								
22TCRC018	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464879	7208522	458	121.9	360	-70		62.5	70.1	7.6	0.13
										And	105.2	108.2	3.0	0.34
										And	117.3	121.9	4.6	0.64
22TCRC019	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464847	7208591	452	152.4	360	-70		1.5	9.1	7.6	0.59
										And	54.9	70.1	15.2	0.50
										And	76.2	80.8	4.6	0.38
										And	105.2	111.3	6.1	0.99
22TCRC020	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464749	7208690	437	152.4	360	-70		18.3	19.8	1.5	1.52
22TCRC021	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464718	7208687	434	135.6	360	-70		97.5	102.1	4.6	0.55
22TCRC030	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464706	7208908	433	179.8	360	-70		131.1	132.6	1.5	1.23
										And	167.6	179.8	12.2	0.27
22TCRC031	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464713	7208782	435	152.4	360	-70		44.2	47.2	3.0	0.24
										And	118.9	125.0	6.1	0.49
										Incl.	121.9	123.4	1.5	1.14
22TCRC032	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464723	7208651	436	152.4	360	-70		18.3	21.3	3.1	1.71
										And	24.4	30.5	6.1	0.12
22TCRC033	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464717	7208571	437	160.0	360	-70		53.3	61.0	7.7	0.31
										And	67.1	77.7	10.7	0.40
										And	97.5	102.1	4.6	0.12
22TCRC039	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	465021	7208510	449	169.2	360	-70		4.6	7.6	3.1	0.30
										And	82.3	91.4	9.1	0.20
										And	114.3	146.3	32.0	0.50
										Incl.	114.3	123.4	9.1	1.17
										And	150.9	169.2	18.3	0.57
22TCRC040	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	465020	7208512	449	182.9	180	-70		47.2	51.8	4.6	0.25
										And	59.4	62.5	3.0	0.20
										And	91.4	94.5	3.1	0.35
										And	114.3	117.4	3.1	0.16
										And	123.4	134.1	10.7	0.16
										And	149.4	158.5	9.2	0.12
										And	161.5	164.6	3.1	0.14
22TCRC041	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	465001	7208540	444	176.8	360	-70		39.6	45.7	6.1	0.52
										And	59.4	88.4	29.0	0.29
										Incl.	86.9	88.4	1.5	1.72
										And	111.3	117.4	6.1	0.17
										And	125.0	128.0	3.1	0.12
22TCRC042	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464998	7208631	441	100.6	340	-70		36.6	44.2	7.6	0.84
										Incl.	38.1	42.7	4.6	1.2
										And	62.5	68.6	6.1	0.56
										Incl.	62.5	64.0	1.5	2.1
22TCRC044	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464972	7208724	437	121.9	330	-70		32.0	36.6	4.6	0.45
										Incl.	32.0	33.5	1.5	1.08
22TCRC049	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464247	7208532	343	82.3	360	-70		33.5	48.8	15.2	0.46
										Incl.	41.15	44.2	3.05	1.35
22TCRC050	Treasure Creek	Scrafford	RC	464147	7208540	360	97.5	360	-70		41.2	44.2	3.1	0.42

Table 1 – Drill Results from Scrafford Shear

Hole ID	Tenement	Target Area	Hole Type	UTM_NAD833_Zone 06N			EOH (m)	Azi	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
				Easting	Northing	RL (m)								
22TCRC124	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461961	7208621	398	121.9	360	-70		0.0	4.6	4.6	0.13
										And	61.0	74.7	13.7	0.17
22TCRC125	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462121	7208645	368	121.9	360	-70		1.5	6.1	4.6	0.12
										And	97.5	105.2	7.6	0.34
										Incl.	100.6	102.1	1.5	1.30
22TCRC126	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462251	7208689	347	32.0	360	-70		3.0	12.2	9.1	0.17
22TCRC127	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462247	7208851	364	57.9	360	-70		6.1	12.2	6.1	0.14
										And	27.4	44.2	16.8	0.2
22TCRC128	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462233	7208967	362	47.2	360	-70		4.6	25.9	21.3	0.22
										And	42.7	45.7	3.0	0.17
22TCRC129	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462219	7209065	372	47.2	360	-70		6.1	13.7	7.6	0.28
										And	19.8	27.4	7.6	0.14
										And	30.5	42.7	12.2	0.11
22TCRC130	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462235	7209117	363	56.4	360	-70		18.3	41.1	22.9	0.15
										And	47.2	53.3	6.1	0.91
										Incl.	47.2	51.8	4.6	1.12
22TCRC131	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462196	7209170	375	50.3	360	-70		22.9	27.4	4.6	0.14
										And	33.5	36.6	3.0	0.17
										And	42.7	48.8	6.1	0.18
22TCRC132	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	462176	7209290	377	41.1	360	-70		1.5	27.4	25.9	0.26

Table 2 – Drill Results from NW Array

Date	Quantity (tonnes)	Grade (% Antimony)	Metal Recovered (kg Antimony)	Company or Operator
1915-1918 and 1926-1927	1,429.00	58	828,070	E.L. Scrafford
1933-1934	49.9	56	27,986	Earl R. Pilgrim
1970	61.9	58	35,929	Cantu Minerals
1971	1,221.00	14.00 ⁽²⁾	170,902	Cantu Minerals
1977	36.3	45	16,326	Silverado Gold Mines Ltd.
TOTALS/AVERAGE	2,797.20	38.58	1,079,434	NA

Table 3 – Historic Production from Scrafford Antimony Mine

This ASX release was approved for release by:

Joe Webb

Managing Director and CEO

Felix Gold Limited

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Current Disclosure – Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Browne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Browne is a Director of Felix Gold Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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 Browne consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

About Felix

Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG) is an ASX-listed gold discovery business operating in the highly endowed Tintina Gold Province of Alaska in the United States.

Our flagship asset is a substantial landholding in the world-class Fairbanks Gold District, where historical gold production exceeds 16 Moz. In Fairbanks, our tenements sit within one of the largest gold production centres in the entire Tintina belt and lie in close proximity to both Kinross Gold's Tier 1 gold mine, Fort Knox, and the rapidly growing Freegold Ventures' discovery, Golden Summit. We hold four key projects across over 392 km² of tenure in the heart of this premier gold production district.

Felix's key projects are located only 20 minutes from our operational base in the central mining services hub of Fairbanks City, Alaska. This base is a huge advantage for Felix with its existing infrastructure, low-cost power, skilled workforce and long history of gold production. It allows us to explore year-round and delivers genuine potential development pathways for our assets.

Our key projects are located along the main Fairbanks gold trend and contain dozens of identified prospects, extensive alluvial gold production, large gold-in-soil anomalies and historical drill intercepts which remain wide open and mimic other major deposits in the district. We have multiple walk-up drill targets with evidence of large-scale gold potential. We also possess an existing Mineral Resource at Grant-Ester with significant upside opportunity.

Felix's value proposition is simple: we are striving to be the premier gold exploration business in the Tintina Province through the aggressive pursuit and realisation of Tier 1 gold discoveries.

Key landholding in world-class gold province

Introducing the Tintina Gold Province



JORC REPORTING TABLES
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling comprising angled holes is being carried out at the Treasure Creek prospect. RC drill holes were sampled on a 1.52m (5ft) basis (the length of one drill rod, with sample collection from a cyclone with a 3-tier dry sample splitter. Two samples are taken from each 1.52m interval, collecting ~12.5% each of the total sample, ranging in volume from 2-3kg. One sample is retained for archival purposes while the other is sent to the analytical laboratory. Samples were sent to the laboratory for preparation to produce a 30g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 76mm (3 inch) hammer with 73mm (2.875 inch) drill rods and 102mm (4 inch) casing.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were visually assessed for recovery, and were considered representative of bedrock intersected. Visual inspection of samples estimated no significant loss of sample from each 1.52m interval. No relationship between sample recovery and reported analyses has been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative chip samples from each 1.52m interval were placed in chip trays, geologically logged, and photographed.

	<p><i>and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC hole collar locations are located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. • Locations are given in NAD83/UTM Zone 6N projection. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by detailed airphoto, DTM file, and handheld GPS.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing is variable between holes and between lines of holes, as described in the report. • All holes have been geologically logged and provided a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • Data spacing and distribution of current RC holes is insufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimation. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this</i> • <i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploration holes were drilled to assist in determining the potential for structurally-controlled concentrations of gold mineralization. Further drilling will be required to determine the orientation and potential continuity of gold mineralization.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected by company personnel on site, and delivered direct to the • laboratory via a transport contractor.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been completed at this early stage of the drilling program.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treasure Creek Project is located in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District in central Alaska. • The Treasure Creek Project area consists of 236 Alaska State Mining Claims that cover 11,573 hectares. • The Treasure Creek Project is a consolidation of mining claims held by Oro Grande Mining Claims LLC (11 MCs), Goldstone Resources LLC (22 MCs), Wally Trudeau (5 MCs), and Felix Gold Ltd (198 MCs). • Felix has acquired the mining claims or the exclusive rights to explore and an option to purchase the mining claims. • The total area held by Felix comprises 236 Mineral Claims covering 11,573.28 hectares. • Felix has acquired all requisite operating permits to conduct the current drilling program.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold was first discovered at Fairbanks in 1902, since when the Treasure Creek area has been the subject of an enormous amount of exploration and placer mining by individual prospectors. • Since 1969, the Treasure Creek area was explored by companies including Cantu Minerals, Mohawk Oil, Aalenian Resources/Silverado Mines, American Copper and Nickel Company (ACNC), Amax, and Goldstone/Our Creek (OCMC). • Most of the work was focused on the Au-Sb mines at and around Scrafford, and in the eastern third of Felix's current tenure.

<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard-rock gold mineralisation styles in Felix's Treasure Creek prospect are currently dominated by shear- and fault-vein hosted gold ± antimony deposits, including historic mines at Scrafford (Sb). Broad zones of disseminated and stockwork gold mineralisation are also found within Cretaceous age intrusive rocks, such as at Fort Knox (operated by Kinross) and Golden Summit (Fregold Ventures). • Gold mineralisation is linked to a causative intrusion of Cretaceous-Tertiary felsic to intermediated composition. Proximity to the intrusion, structural setting and host rock all control the specific style of deposit produced. Post-mineralisation cover in the Fairbanks area comprises valley-fill gravels plus locally thick accumulations of wind-blown silt • (loess).
<p><i>Drill hole information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the body of the text of the announcement for all drill hole information. • No material information has been excluded.

<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant gold intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation of 3.0m @ >0.1 g/t Au. • Gold analyses reported here are the actual individual sample data as reported in the text. • No aggregation has been applied. • Insufficient information exists as to the exact type/s of gold mineralisation to be anticipated, although the targets are likely to be within the range of narrow high-grade shoots to broad lower grade zones such as that currently mined nearby at Fort Knox.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercepts quoted are downhole widths. • The geometry of potential structural guides to gold mineralisation are as yet unknown. Results from the current program will be interpreted as a guide for future programs. • The current drill holes have been planned on an interpretation of moderately-dipping gold mineralisation, yet to be confirmed or otherwise. • An initial reinterpretation of current holes and historical holes suggests that mineralisation orientation is almost normal to drill hole orientation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is required to modify this current interpretation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures in the body of the text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intercepts have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable; meaningful and material results are reported in the body of the text.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work is planned at Treasure Creek as part of the current initial drill program. • Results will be assessed for future investigation in follow up programs.