

## ASX Announcement

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ASX: FXG

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## High-Grade Critical Mineral Discovery at NW Array

**Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG)** (Felix or the Company) is pleased to announce assay results confirming the discovery of high-grade Critical Mineral Stibnite (Antimony), from an initial four holes at its Treasure Creek Project in the esteemed Fairbanks Gold Mining District in Alaska, USA.

The NW Array Prospect, within the project area, has yielded significant Antimony findings, including:

- **Hole 23TCRC133:** 1.5m @ >5.0% Sb from 24.4m  
1.5m @ >5.0% Sb from 97.5m
- **Hole 23TCRC135:** 1.5m @ >5.0% Sb from 38.1m  
1.5m @ 1.14% Sb from 51.8m  
1.5m @ >5.0% Sb from 54.8m  
12.2m @ 1.47% Sb from 56.4m  
3.0m @ 0.75% Sb from 99.0m
- **Hole 23TCRC136:** 1.5m @ >5.0% Sb from 10.7m  
3.0m @ 2.63% Sb from 94.5m
- **Hole 23TCRC138:** 4.5m @ 0.83% Sb from 22.9m  
3.0m @ 2.17% Sb from 32.0m  
4.5m @ 1.00% Sb from 61.0m

**Note: 5% is the upper limit of laboratory testing of Sb.**

### **Felix Managing Director and CEO, Anthony Reilly, commented:**

“I am very pleased to be able to confirm the discovery of material intersections of high-grade Stibnite, a primary Antimony mineral, associated with the gold system emerging at NW Array. These occurrences represent a significant development for the Company as Antimony is listed as a Critical Mineral to US economic and national security by the US Department of Interior - a list which also includes cobalt, uranium and rare earths.

Our technical team is now assessing the potential scale of this discovery and the additional value that can be added to the project via the opportunity to supply a Critical Mineral to the US domestic market.”

Felix Gold, the largest minerals claim owner in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District, aims to delineate a commercial gold resource at our Treasure Creek project which potentially could provide additional ore supply to Kinross Gold's Fort Knox, a Tier 1 gold mine with mineral reserves grade at 0.37 g/t Au. By exploring the near-surface and oxide resources, Felix Gold seeks to rapidly establish a low capex/opex open-pitabile ore supply. The confirmation of Antimony in the gold system provides a potential by-product bonus.

The Fairbanks Gold Mining District and the wider Tintina Gold Province have many RIRG (reduced intrusion related Gold) systems that include Gold-Antimony mineralization.

The Scrafford Mine, on Felix tenure approximately 2km East of NW Array, was intermittently operated between 1915 and 1977. Approximately one million kilograms of stibnite was recovered during operations with the average grade of 38-56% Antimony. Over this period the Scrafford Mine became the second largest producer of Antimony in Alaska.

The Scrafford Mine is within the Scrafford Shear zone that continues to the West and East and may also extend 8km to the Fredrickson Gold-Antimony deposits in the Vault Creek basin.

Sampling of the Scrafford Mine (1982) contained up to 3.0g/t gold within stibnite-rich vein-fault zones.

During the 2022 RC drilling program at Treasure Creek, hole 22TCRC002 was analysed for Antimony. Further analysis for Antimony will be completed on additional 2022 samples that had spikes in Antimony in XRF results, with this work be completed during the 2023 year.

During the just completed 2023 RC drilling program all samples with detectable Antimony, visually and in the XRF results, were assayed using a multi-acid digestion package (ICP-ES/MS) as well as Aqua Regia digestion for samples with >4000ppm Stibnite (Antimony).

Antimony is found in zones of gold mineralization within the NNE trend through the NW Array target. Coarse grained, visible Stibnite was found in holes 22TCRC133, 135 and 136, with results >5% Stibnite.

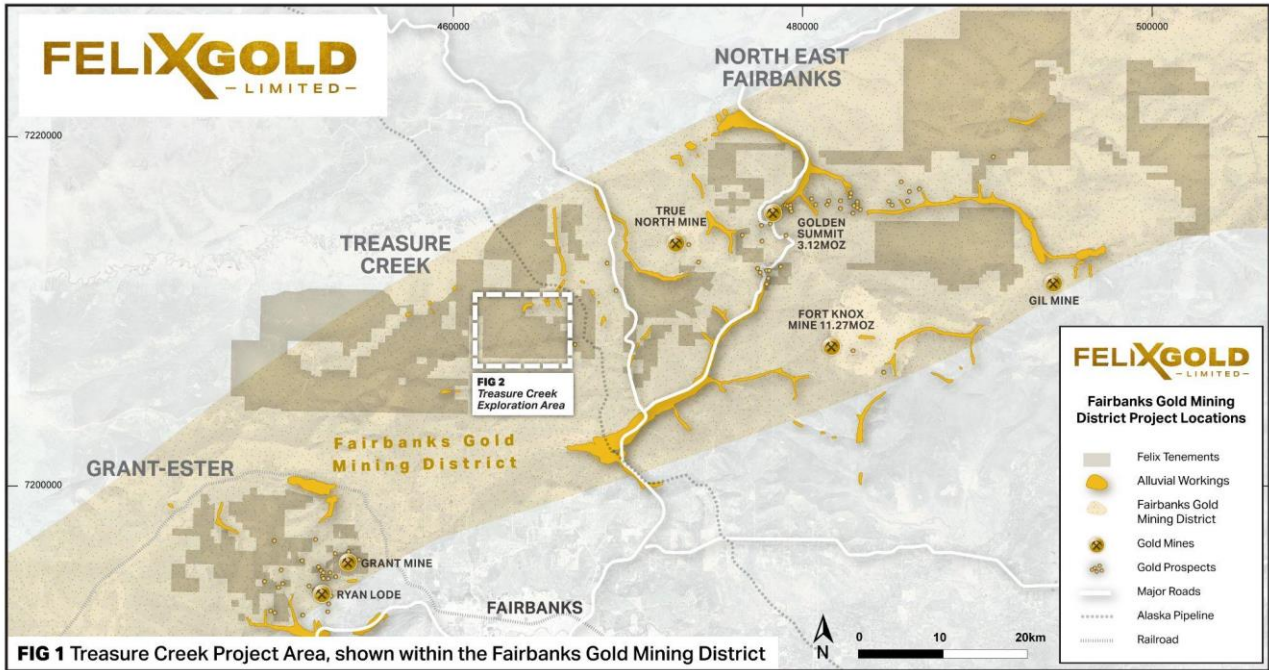
## **Antimony**

Antimony is listed as a Critical Mineral to US economic and national security by the US Department of Interior - a position also held by the likes of cobalt, uranium and rare earths. The European Union also has antimony on their critical materials list and is 100% import reliant on antimony.

Antimony is a strategic critical mineral that is used in all manner of military applications, not just the manufacture of armour piercing bullets, ammunition primers and tracer ammunition. It also includes night vision goggles, infrared sensors, precision optics, laser sighting, explosive formulations, nuclear weapons and production, tritium production, flares, military clothing, and communication equipment.

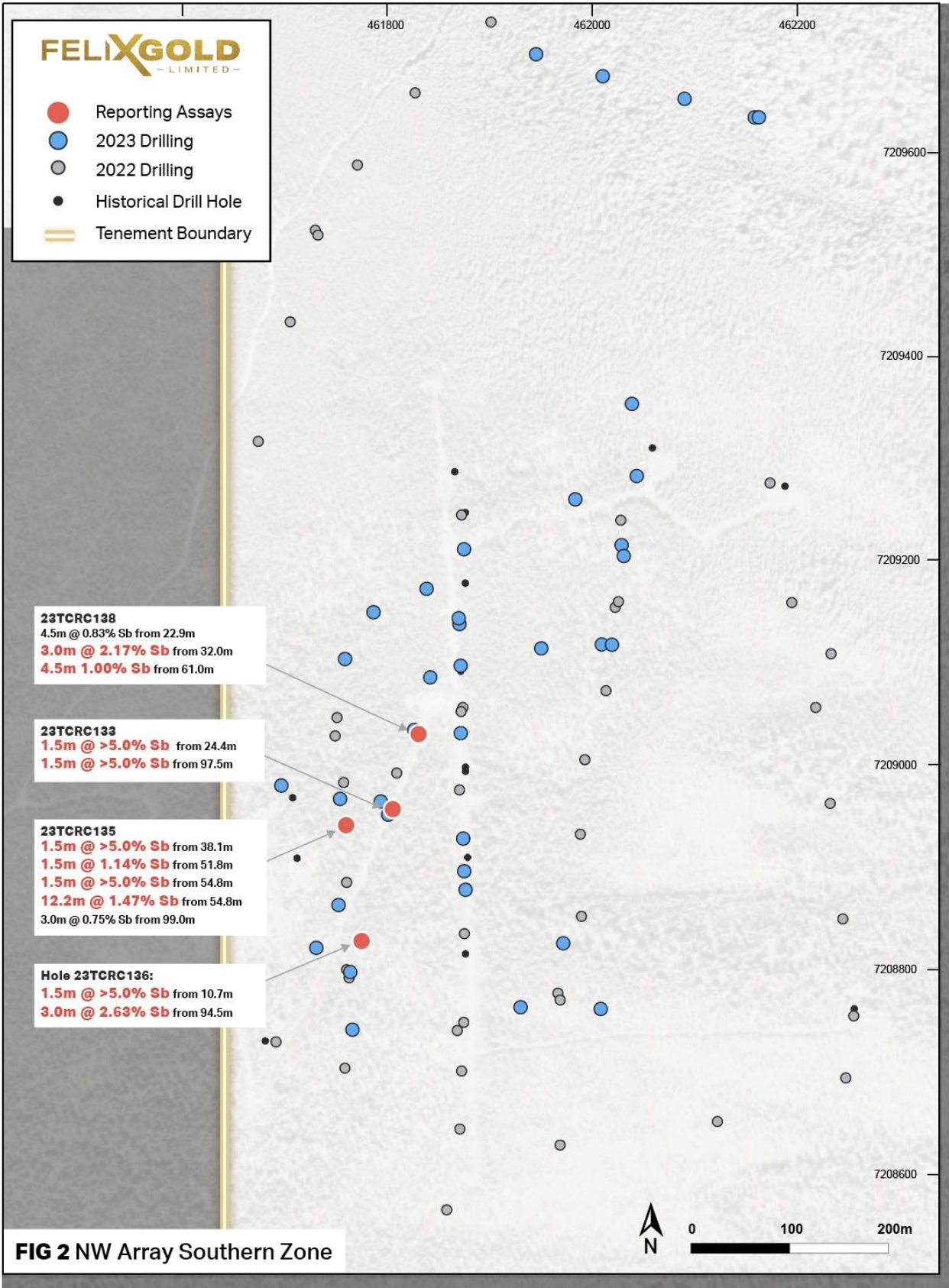
Stockpiling of antimony usually occurs when there is uncertainty around a conflict, as has been seen historically during World War 1, World War 2, the Korean War and the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

The second and third largest key uses for the critical mineral are flame retardants, and lead-acid batteries.



Hole ID	Tenement	Target Area	From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness	Sb (%)
23TCRC133	Treasure Creek	NW Array	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.28
			24.4	25.9	1.5	>5
			57.9	61.0	3.0	0.21
			96.0	97.5	1.5	0.21
			97.5	99.1	1.5	>5
23TCRC135	Treasure Creek	NW Array	38.1	39.6	1.5	>5
			51.8	54.9	3.0	0.91
			51.8	53.3	1.5	1.14
			54.9	56.4	1.5	>5
			56.4	68.6	12.2	1.47
			71.6	73.2	1.5	0.77
			74.7	76.2	1.5	0.75
99.0	102.0	3.0	0.75			
23TCRC136	Treasure Creek	NW Array	10.7	12.2	1.5	>5
			12.2	13.7	1.5	0.23
			88.4	89.9	1.5	0.34
			94.5	97.5	3.0	2.63
			97.5	100.5	3.0	0.34
23TCRC138	Treasure Creek	NW Array	7.6	9.1	1.5	0.22
			22.9	27.4	4.6	0.83
			32.0	35.1	3.0	2.17
			61.0	65.5	4.6	1.01

**Table 1 – Drill Results from four Antimony holes at NW Array**





Hole ID	Tenement	Target Area	Hole Type	UTM_NAD83_Zone 06N			EOH (m)	Azi	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness	Sb (%)
				Easting	Northing	RL (m)								
23TCRC133	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461788	7208958	452.9	108.2	360	-70		22.9	24.4	1.5	0.28
										And	24.4	25.9	1.5	>5
										And	57.9	61.0	3.0	0.21
										And	96.0	97.5	1.5	0.21
23TCRC135	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461746	7208944	463.34	121.9	180	-70		38.1	39.6	1.5	>5
										And	51.8	54.9	3.0	0.91
										incl	51.8	53.3	1.5	1.14
										And	54.9	56.4	1.5	>5
										And	56.4	68.6	12.2	1.47
										And	71.6	73.2	1.5	0.77
										And	74.7	76.2	1.5	0.75
And	99.0	102.0	3.0	0.75										
23TCRC136	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461761	7208829	456.95	112.8	360	-70		10.7	12.2	1.5	>5
										And	12.2	13.7	1.5	0.23
										And	88.4	89.9	1.5	0.34
										And	94.5	97.5	3.0	2.63
23TCRC138	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461818	7209040	447	100.6	360	-70		7.6	9.1	1.5	0.22
										And	22.9	27.4	4.6	0.83
										And	32.0	35.1	3.0	2.17
										And	61.0	65.5	4.6	1.01

**Table 2: Drill Results from four antimony holes at NW Array with additional detail**

The Company looks forward to updating on further results as they become available progressively over the next few weeks.

## ENDS

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To stay up to date with company news and announcements, [register your details](#) on the Felix Gold investor portal.

### 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 Gold

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.**

## JORC REPORTING TABLES

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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.</li> </ul> <p>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling comprising angled holes is being carried out at the Treasure Creek prospect.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Samples were sent to the laboratory for preparation to produce a 30g charge for fire assay for Gold, a 25g 46 element multi-element/multi-acid digeston selected samples and a 1 element aquaregia digest for all samples that had antimony results above detection limit from the MA digest.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 76mm (3 inch) hammer with 73mm (2.875 inch) drill rods and 102mm (4 inch) casing.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples were visually assessed for recovery and were considered representative of bedrock intersected.</li> <li>Visual inspection of samples estimated no significant loss of sample from each 1.52m interval.</li> <li>No relationship between sample recovery and reported analyses has been established.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representative chip samples from each 1.52m interval were placed in chip trays, geologically logged, and photographed.</li> </ul>

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



## 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"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Treasure Creek Project is located in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District in central Alaska.</li> <li>• The Treasure Creek Project area consists of 236 Alaska State Mining Claims that cover 11,573 hectares.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Felix has acquired the mining claims or the exclusive rights to explore and an option to purchase the mining claims.</li> <li>• The total area held by Felix comprises 236 Mineral Claims covering 11,573.28 hectares.</li> <li>• Felix has acquired all requisite operating permits to conduct the current drilling program.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 (Freegold Ventures).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Post-mineralisation cover in the Fairbanks area comprises valley-fill gravels plus locally thick accumulations of wind-blown silt (loess).</li> </ul>
<p>Drill hole information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Refer to the body of the text of the announcement for all drill hole information.</li> <li>• No material information has been excluded.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Antimony intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation of 3.0m @ &gt;0.20% Sb.</li> <li>Antimony analyses reported here are the actual individual sample data as reported in the text.</li> <li>No aggregation has been applied.</li> <li>Insufficient information exists as to the exact type/s of Antimony mineralisation to be anticipated, although the targets are likely to be within the range of narrow high-grade pods to broad lower grade zones such as that from veins and faults similar to nearby historic Scrafford mine.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul> <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All intercepts quoted are downhole widths.</li> <li>The geometry of potential structural guides to Antimony mineralisation are as yet unknown. Results from the current program will be interpreted as a guide for future programs.</li> <li>The current drill holes have been planned on an interpretation of pod-like Antimony mineralisation, yet to be confirmed or otherwise.</li> <li>An initial reinterpretation of current holes and historical holes suggests that mineralisation orientation is almost normal to drill hole orientation.</li> <li>Further work is required to modify this current interpretation.</li> </ul>

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