High Grade Antimony Assays up to 28% Sb

Highlights:

- Assays received from eight holes at the NW Array Prospect in Treasure Creek, approximately 2.5km west of the Scrafford Antimony Mine, confirm the discovery of high-grade near surface Antimony (Stibnite; Sb) including:
  - 23TCRC135 **1.5m @ 26% Sb** from 22.86m and **16.76m @ 1.91% Sb** from 51.82m
  - 23TCRC155 **6.1m @ 13% Sb** from 30.48m
  - 23TCRC176 **6.1m @ 7.69% Sb** from 3.05m including **1.52m @ 28% Sb** from 6.10m
- The Treasure Creek Project in Alaska, US has strong credentials of being the home to the previously producing Scrafford Antimony Mine, which operated intermittently from 1915 to 1977, achieving remarkably high production grades ranging from 38% to 56% Sb.
- Antimony has emerged as a critical strategic metal for the US due to its significance in the production of military equipment. Currently there is no domestic Antimony production.
- Join Executive Director Joe Webb for an online investor briefing on Thursday 26th October at 12pm (AEDT). Register here.

Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG) is delighted to report assay results for eight Reverse Circulation (RC) holes that confirm the discovery of high-grade Antimony zones, showcasing the extensive Antimony potential within the esteemed Fairbanks Gold Mining District in Alaska, USA, specifically at the Treasure Creek Project. Assay results are pending for the reprocessing of drill samples from the 2022 drilling for Antimony for multiple other prospects across the Treasure Creek Project.

Photo 1: Stibnite from Treasure Creek Project (Alaskan Mining Hall of Fame)

Felix Gold's Executive Director, Joe Webb, commented:

"The discovery of multiple high-grade Antimony zones, near surface, with results up to 28% Sb, opens alternative commercialisation opportunities for Felix Gold. While Antimony is often found in lower

concentrations alongside gold deposits, the extraordinary high-grade nature of this Antimony discovery presents opportunities to assess the independent potential of Antimony operations.

The Treasure Creek Project was once home to the Scrafford Shear Antimony Mine, which operated intermittently from 1915 to 1977, achieving remarkably high production grades ranging from 38% to 56% Antimony. Antimony has emerged as a crucial metal for the United States due to its significance in the production of military equipment, and currently, there is no domestic Antimony production. The heightened demand was exemplified by the recent $15.5 million funding received by Perpetua Resources Corp. (Nasdaq: PPTA) (TSX: PPTA) from the Department of Defence to assist with the feasibility to establish a fully domestic supply chain for Antimony trisulfide."

Table 1: Antimony Assay Results NW Array

Hole ID	Tenement	Target Area	Hole Type	UTM_NAD83_Zone 06N			EOH (m)	Azi	Dip		From (m)	To (m)	Down Hole Thickness (m)	Sb (%)
				Easting	Northing	RL (m)								
23TCRC133	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461788	7208958	452.9	108.2	360	-70		22.86	25.91	3.00	6.20
										Incl.	24.38	25.91	1.52	12.12
										And	57.91	60.96	3.05	0.21
										And	96.01	99.06	3.05	2.97
										Incl	97.54	99.06	1.52	5.72
23TCRC135	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461746	7208944	463.34	121.9	180	-70		38.10	39.60	1.50	26.09
										And	51.82	68.58	16.76	1.91
										incl	51.80	53.30	1.50	1.14
										incl	54.90	68.59	13.70	2.13
										with	54.86	56.39	1.52	7.37
										And	71.60	73.20	1.50	0.77
										And	74.68	76.20	1.52	0.75
										And	89.92	91.44	1.50	0.67
										And	94.49	102.11	7.62	0.42
23TCRC136	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461761	7208829	456.95	112.8	360	-70		10.67	13.70	3.00	3.20
										Incl.	10.70	12.20	1.50	6.17
										And	88.39	89.92	1.52	0.34
										And	94.49	102.11	7.62	1.26
										Incl.	96.01	97.54	1.50	4.39
23TCRC138	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461818	7209040	447	100.6	360	-70		7.62	9.14	1.52	0.22
										And	22.86	27.43	4.57	0.83
										Incl.	25.91	27.43	1.50	1.39
										And	32.00	35.05	3.05	2.17
										Incl.	32.00	33.53	1.50	4.11
										And	60.96	65.53	4.57	1.01
										Incl.	62.48	64.01	1.50	2.54
23TCRC153	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461738	7208866	459.8	100.6	270	-70		53.34	54.86	1.52	7.83
23TCRC154	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461780	7208971	455.5	100.6	300	-60		41.15	44.20	3.05	0.70
23TCRC155	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461815	7209044	448	100.6	300	-60		13.72	15.24	1.52	0.21
										And	21.34	24.38	3.05	1.46
										And	25.91	27.43	1.52	0.25
										And	30.48	38.10	7.62	10.46
										Incl.	30.48	36.58	6.10	13.00
23TCRC176	Treasure Creek	NW Array	RC	461749	7208798	455	103.6	300	-60		3.05	9.14	6.10	7.69
										Incl	6.10	7.62	1.52	28.00
										Incl	7.62	9.14	1.52	2.03

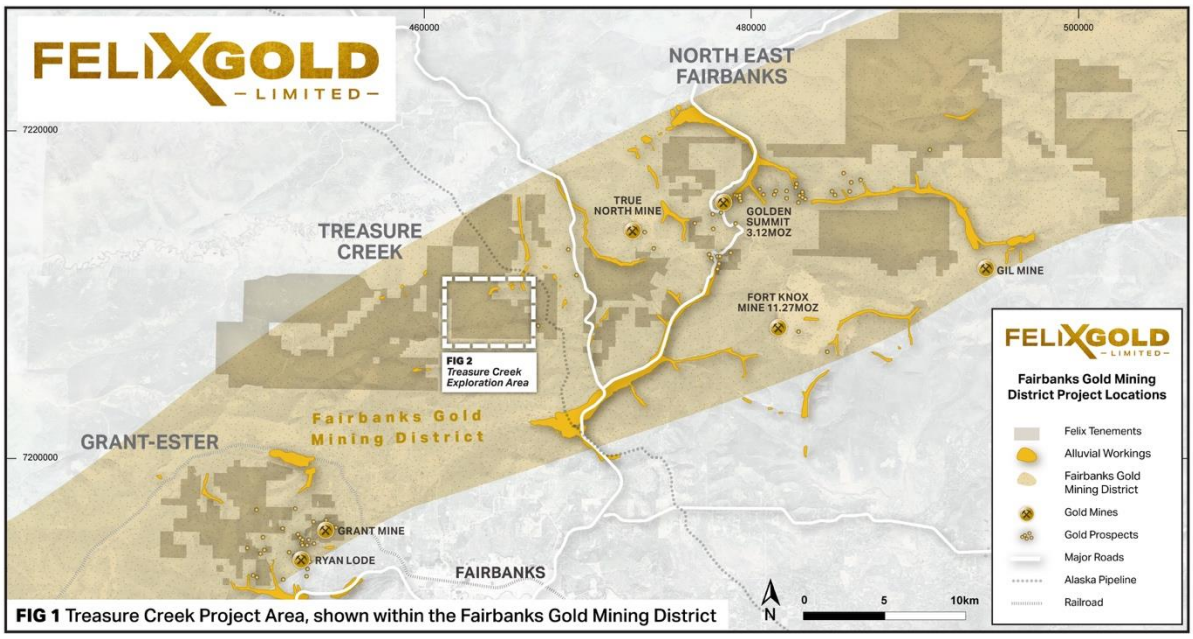


FIG 1 Treasure Creek Project Area, shown within the Fairbanks Gold Mining District

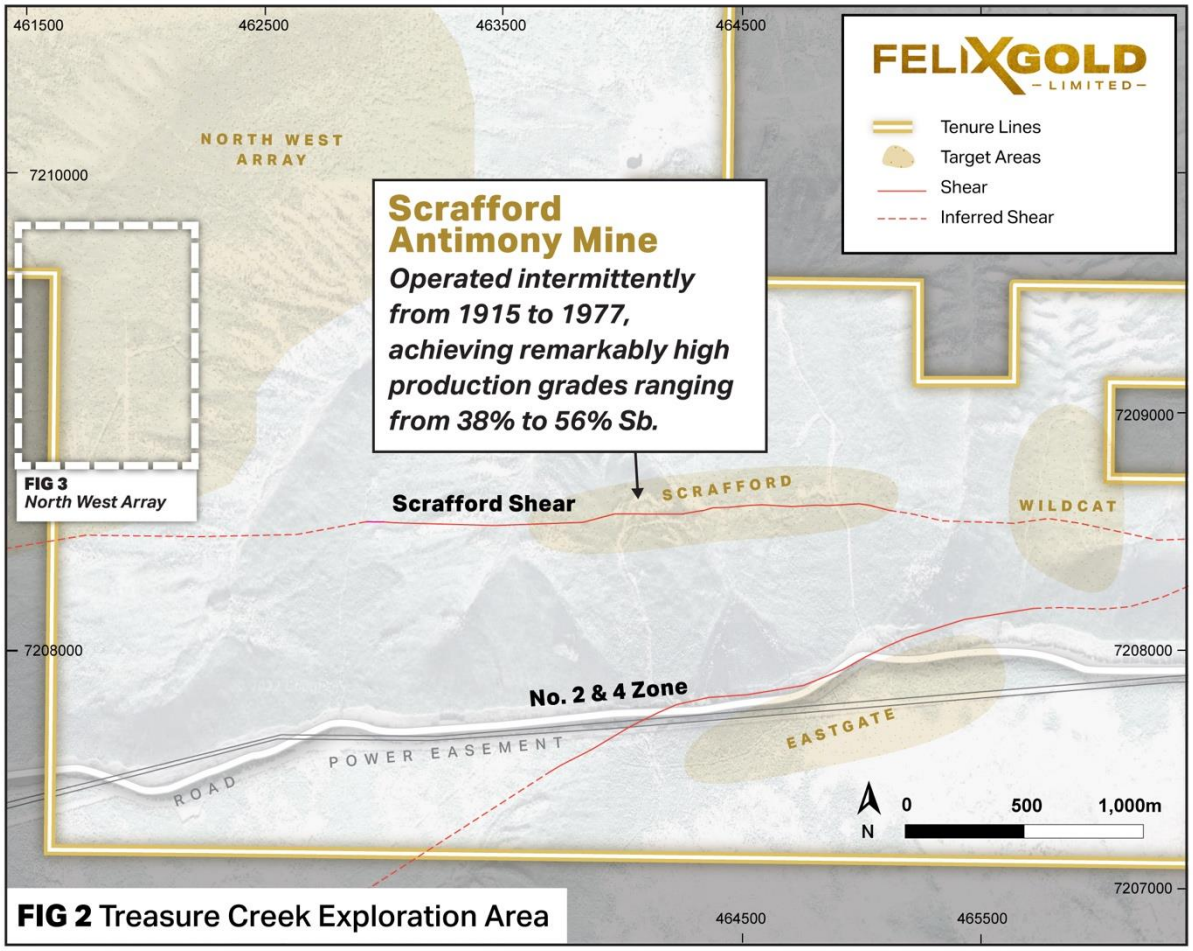


FIG 2 Treasure Creek Exploration Area

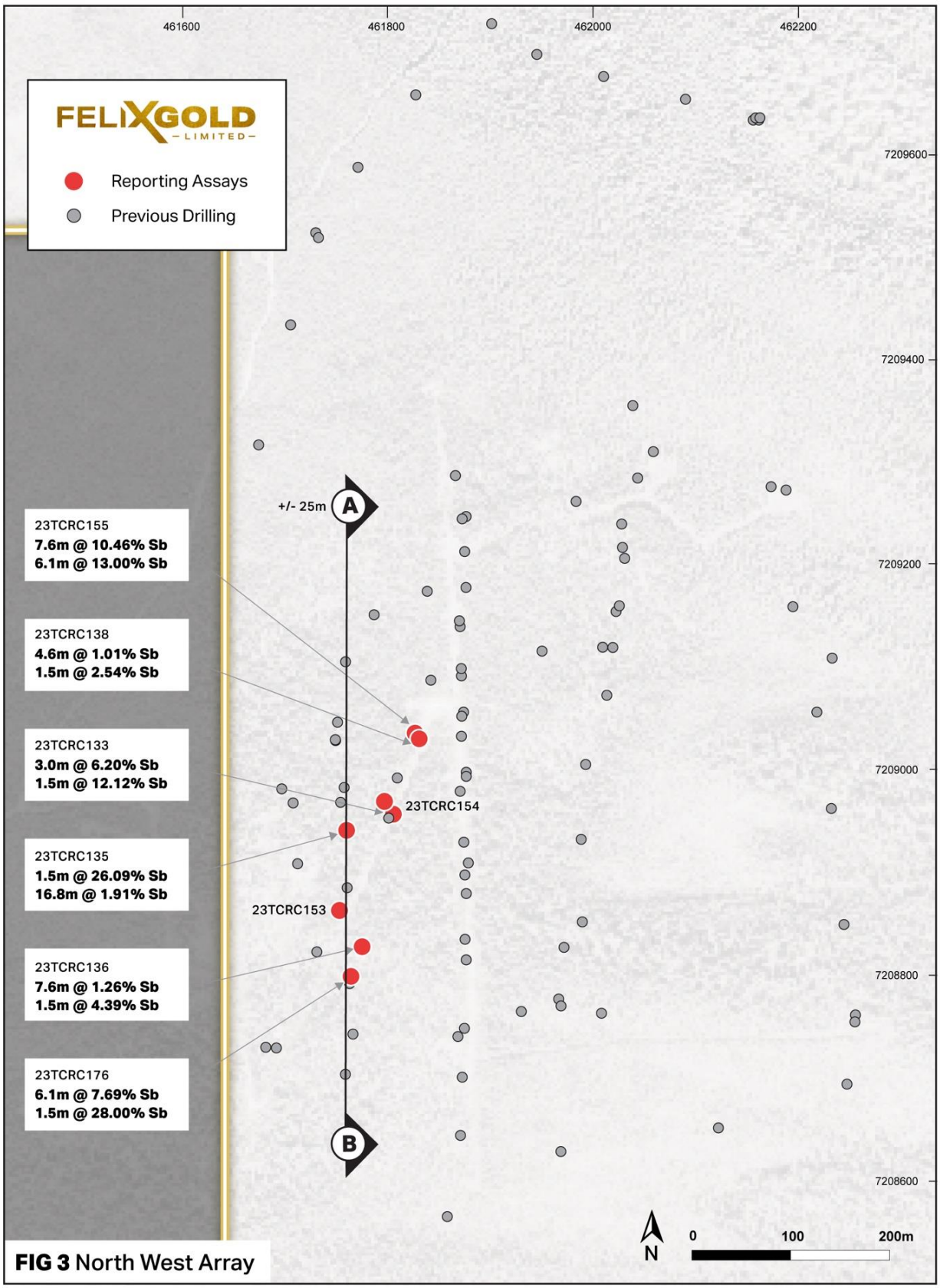
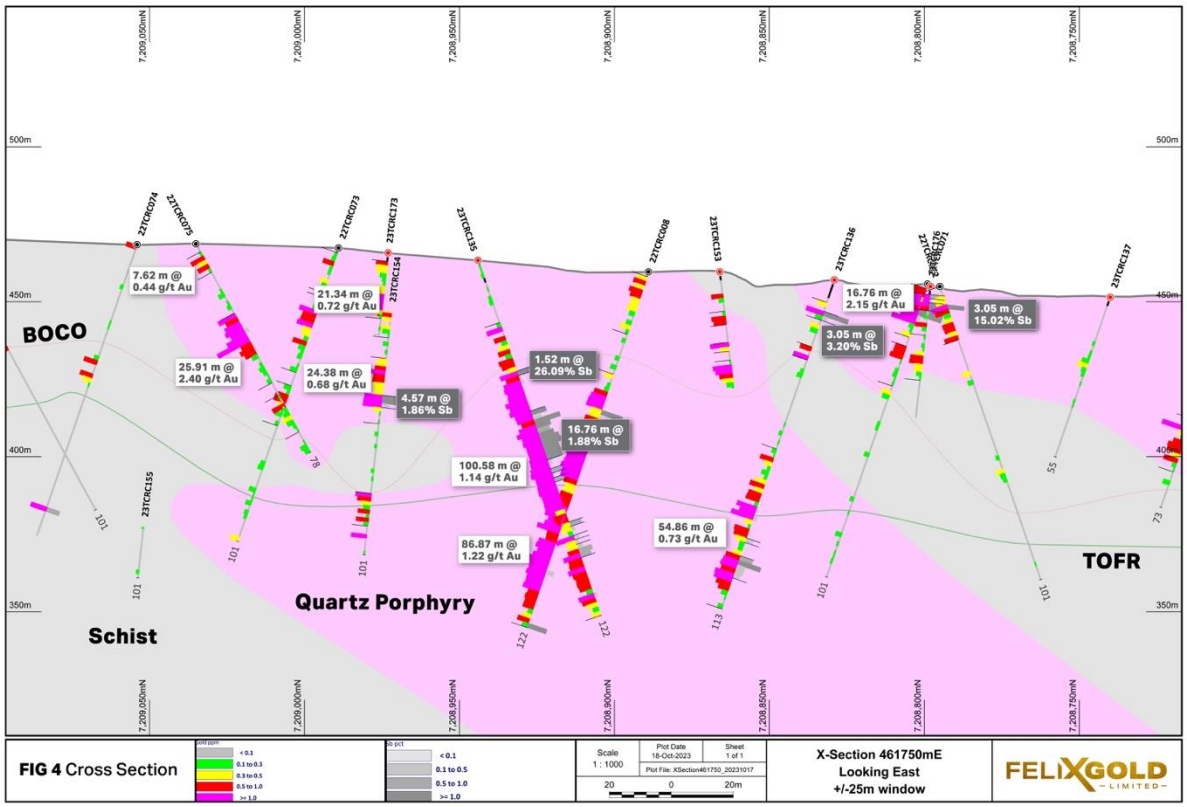


FIG 3 North West Array



NORTH-WEST ARRAY

Exploration RC and diamond drilling by Felix Gold has successfully extended the limits of gold mineralisation defined by previous explorers ACNC and Silverado. The prospect is defined by an altered quartz-feldspar sill that intruded a succession of quartz-chlorite-muscovite schist, carbonaceous schist and quartzite. The sill dips shallowly to the east and appears to thicken to the south and east.

The prospect is noted for the occurrence of NW-oriented tensional-style shear swarms and gold and gold-antimony mineralisation typical of a “reduced intrusion related gold system” or “RIRGS” deposit type in the Fairbanks District.

Gold mineralization is hosted in fine to medium grained porphyritic sills containing disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. Zones of higher-grade gold mineralisation (>3 g/t Au) are associated with zones of clay-sericite alteration in shear zones that extend into schists, where they are also mineralised. High-grade gold intercepts previously reported (ASX release, 3 July 2023) from drilling at North-West Array include:

Hole 23TCRC135:		100.5m @ 1.14g/t Au from 21.3m
	incl.	47m @ 1.7g/t Au from 38.1m
Hole 23TCRC136:		10.7m @ 0.45g/t Au from 7.6m
	and	4.6m @ 0.61g/t Au from 22.9m
	and	64m @ 0.64g/t Au from 48.8m
	incl.	4.6m @ 2.44g/t Au from 77.7m

Hole 23TCRC138:		70.1m @ 1.6g/t Au from 6.1m
	incl.	7.6m @ 6.4g/t Au from 21.3m
	incl.	3.0m @ 7.0g/t Au from 48.8m
	incl.	6.0m @ 2.1g/t Au from 57.9m
Hole 23TCRC143:		62.5m @ 0.56g/t Au from 1.5m
	incl.	6.1m @ 1.5g/t Au from 42.7m

Recent drilling and previous exploration work has confirmed the presence of high-grade stibnite-arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins and vugs in the felsic porphyry sill, usually in association with shear zones striking 290° to 300° dipping steeply to vertically. Recent assays have returned multiple high-grade stibnite intervals grading up to 28% Sb (23TCRC176 6.1m @ 7.69% Sb from 3.05m including 1.52m @ 28% Sb from 6.10m).

Drilling has intercepted gold mineralisation over an area of approximately 2km by 600m. Drilling is relatively shallow with sampling down to an average depth of 60m below surface. In more closely drilled areas associated with higher grades, drilling depths are down to around 100m below surface with gold mineralisation remaining open at depth. Although the trend of mineralised gold shears in trenches is west-northwest to northwest, at the larger scale the prospect trends north-northeast to northeast, parallel to the strike of the porphyry sill. Further exploration work is required at the prospect to determine the limits of gold mineralisation which remains open.

SCRAFFORD MINE HISTORIC PRODUCTION

Antimony was intermittently mined from the Scrafford Mine located as early as 1915. Over time it became the second largest producer of antimony in Alaska. The claims lapsed in 1964 and were re-staked and optioned to Silver Ridge Mining Co. Silver Ridge sunk two shafts on the Scrafford Antimony Shear (No.1 Vein) in 1964 and discovered the No.2 Vein 3000 feet to the south and sunk a shaft on the vein (Dashevsky, 1993). Production from Scrafford is summarised in Table 52.

Table 2: Documented Production, Scrafford Antimony Mine

Date	Quantity (tonnes)	Grade (% Antimony)	Metal Recovered (kg Antimony)	Company or Operator
1915-1918 and 1926-1927	1,429.0	58.00	828,070	E.L. Scrafford
1933-1934	49.9	56.00	27,986	Earl R. Pilgrim
1970	61.9	58.00	35,929	Cantu Minerals
1971	1,221.0	14.00 (2)	170,902	Cantu Minerals
1977	36.3	45.00	16,326	Silverado Gold Mines Ltd.
TOTALS/AVERAGE	**2,797.2**	**38.58**	**1,079,434**	**NA**

1 Production information from Martin (1919, p.21) Brooks (1916, p. 29-30), Hill (1933, p. 156-157), and Ebbley and Wright (1948); and Bundtzen (2008); Modified from Robinson and Bundtzen (1982) and Murton (2004). Production data for 1964 (Silver Ridge Mining); and 1976 (Aalenian) not found.

2 Average of 12.00 and 16.00% gravity concentrate lots, undivided.

Robinson and Bundtzen (1982) reported that samples from the footwall of the Scrafford stibnite-rich vein-fault contained up to 3.0 g/t gold. Early miners reported that miners reported maximum gold values of 6.24 g/t gold and 245 g/t silver respectively from the Scrafford deposit (Brooks, 1916).

Most of the production prior to 1969 was in the form of hand-sorted, high-grade ores. In the mid-1970s, a simple jaw crusher and trommel-equipped, gravity mill with a jig circuit that was capable of processing up to 100 ton/day was installed. This mill successfully produced a high-grade concentrate from the processing of old Scrafford mine tailings and shipped them to a Taiwanese buyer. Most of the stibnite production took place from an elongate surface-cut, but ore was also drawn from underground workings at two working levels.

The Scrafford deposit is situated along a prominent fault zone extending over more than 3km and varying in thickness from 5.5 to 32 meters and dips 55° to 60° south. The deposit's hanging wall comprises unaltered gray quartz muscovite biotite schist, while the footwall is highly oxidized, sheared, and argillic-altered.

Mineralization at the Scrafford deposit consists of massive stibnite lenses up to 2.4 meters thick near the hanging wall and stockwork-style quartz veinlets accompanied by disseminated arsenopyrite and stibnite in the footwall. Reported grades include up to 46.0% Sb in the stibnite lens and up to 5.5 g/t Au in the footwall zone.

The gold-stibnite-quartz veins that occur in the Scrafford antimony-gold deposit, strongly resemble the gold-antimony deposit type (U.S. Geological Survey deposit model 36C) described by Berger (1993). These deposits are characterized by the presence of stibnite, berthierite, high fineness gold, and aurostibite hosted in metamorphosed, quartz-carbonate-bearing, compressive shear zones within low grade, greenschist facies metamorphic rocks.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Gold and gold-antimony mineralisation in the Fairbanks District is generally classified as the “reduced intrusion related gold system” or “RIRGS” deposit type. RIRGS as defined in Hart (2007) include a wide range of gold-rich mineral deposit styles that are considered to have had a direct genetic link with a cooling felsic intrusions during their formation. Associated deposit styles are varied, such as skarns, veins, disseminations, stockworks, replacements, and breccias. Different styles and metal associations of deposits are zoned around a central, reduced (ilmenite-series) felsic to intermediate intrusion with host lithology and structural setting providing secondary controls as shown schematically in Figure 71 and Figure 72.

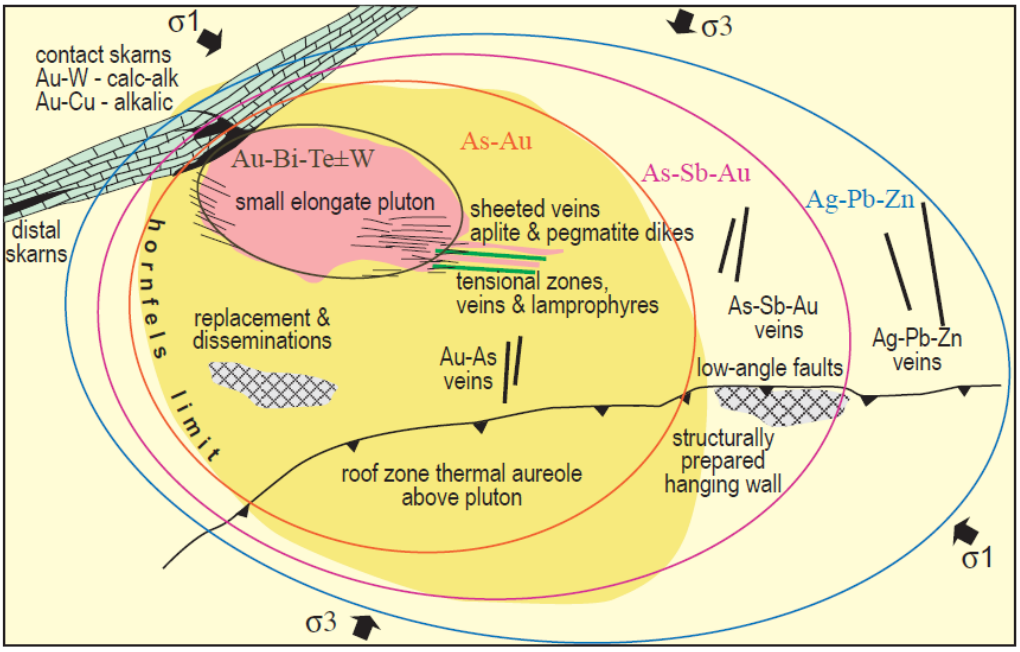


Figure 71: General plan model of RIRGS from the Tintina Gold Province. From Hart (2007).

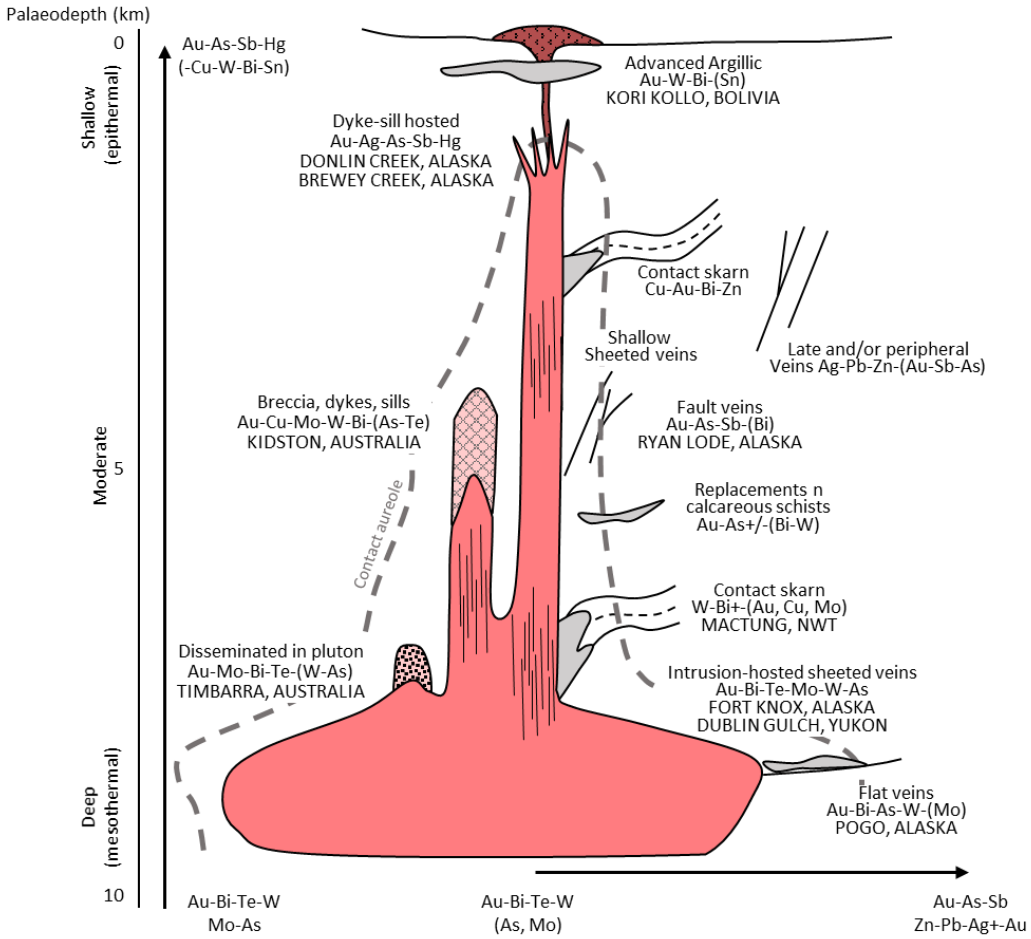


Figure 72: Depth variation in deposit style and metal associations, RIRGS. After Lang et al (1999).

Distinguishing characteristics of RIRGS can be summarised as follows:

1. Related to intermediate to felsic composition causative intrusion near the ilmenite-magnetite series boundary (reduced oxidation state)
2. Gold is associated with elevated Bi ± W ± As ± Mo ± Te ± Sb and low base metal concentrations
3. Usually low sulphide content (less than 5%) with arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite but no magnetite or ilmenite
4. Restricted areal extent and weak hydrothermal alteration
5. Mineralisation related to carbonic hydrothermal fluids
6. Zonation of deposit chemistry and style around causative intrusion
7. Tectonic setting in continental crust well inboard of convergent plate boundary
8. Location in magmatic provinces that include tin ± tungsten ± molybdenum mineralisation

INVESTOR BRIEFING

Executive Director of Felix Gold Joe Webb will be holding a live and online investor briefing on Thursday 26th October at 12pm (AEDT) where he will discuss these results and provide a broader company update.

Register for the session here.

ENDS

Enquiries

Joseph Webb
Executive Director
Felix Gold Limited
Ph: +61 422 955 411
E: joe.webb@felixgold.com.au

Sophie Bradley
Investor and Media Relations
Reach Markets
Ph: 1300 805 795
E: ir@reachmarkets.com.au

To stay up to date with company news, register your details on the Felix Gold investor portal.

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^2 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.

Visit the Felix Gold website for more information.

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.

JORC REPORTING TABLES
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems.* • *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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 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.
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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate.*	• Representative chip samples from each 1.52m interval were placed in chip trays, geologically logged, and photographed.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *(and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Results are reported on a length weighted basis.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel on site and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed at this early stage of the drilling program.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 license to operate in the area.*	• 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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). • 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).
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to the body of the text of the announcement for all drill hole information. • No material information has been excluded.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Significant Antimony intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation of 3.0m @ >0.20% Sb. • Antimony 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 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercepts quoted are downhole widths. • 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. • The current drill holes have been planned on an interpretation of pod-like Antimony 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. • Further work is required to modify this current interpretation.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the text.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All significant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable; meaningful and material results are reported in the body of the text.
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.*	• 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.