ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
10 September 2024

Potential Scale of Wilandra Copper Project Increased Significantly

- **New highly prospective downhole electromagnetic plates have been identified at Wilandra, increasing the likelihood for multiple plunging, Cu-rich massive sulphide shoots along the Peveril structure**
- **Discovery of a new mineralised system south of Peveril, with drilling intersecting a semi-massive sulphide lens with an off-hole, highly conductive EM response returned**
- **Follow-up diamond drill testing of these newly identified EM plates will commence this week**
- **These results could significantly increase the potential size of the Wilandra Copper prospect, and this is now the Company's highest priority within its broader Koonenberry Project**

G11 Resources Limited (**G11 Resources, G11** or **the Company**) advises that it recently completed four deep and widely spaced diamond drillholes to test the potential size of the Wilandra Copper prospect, with assays still pending. Previous work programs by G11 have confirmed that DHEM surveys are highly effective in finding higher-grade copper mineralisation. As a result, the Company implemented an aggressive exploration strategy to assess the potential for multiple plunging, Cu-rich mineralised shoots along the 4km of mineralised strike.

These new DHEM survey results from the recent drillholes have identified two new plunging EM conductors in previously untested parts of the prospect, validating G11's exploration model and strategy. The results are highly encouraging as the drilling has only tested approximately 1km of the 4km strike of the main system which has significantly increased the potential scale at Wilandra, with immediate follow up drilling now commencing.

In addition, the Company has intersected a new semi-massive sulphide lens near a fold hinge which is completely separate from the outcropping mineralisation at Peveril. DHEM surveys from this hole have returned a significant conductive response just off-hole, the highest seen within the project, increasing the probability that this represents the discovery of a significant new mineralised system at Wilandra.

These results now reinforce the theory that the drill-defined mineralisation at Wilandra may represent just the start of a much bigger mineralised system. As such, we have prioritised follow-up drill testing of these EM conductors above the previously planned program at Black Hills and Cymbric Vale with the drilling set to commence this week.

With strong evidence that the high-grade part of Peveril is growing and with the potential intersection of a completely new mineralised system, the Company is now prioritising this Cu prospect at its Koonenberry Project.

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Exploration Summary

The Company's exploration strategy aimed at testing the potential scale at depth of the 4km long Wilandra Central mineralised system has returned highly encouraging results, suggesting great potential for an increase in scale of this copper system.

Three holes (GR24RCD001a, GR24RCD002 & GR24RCD003 – Table 1) were drilled as a proof of concept, targeting potential depth extensions of the outcropping Peveril mineralisation. Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys from these three holes have identified multiple in-hole and off-hole EM conductance plates underneath the shallow drill-defined mineralisation at Peveril, highlighting the potential of this system to host multiple plunging shoots of Cu-rich sulphide mineralisation (Figure 1).

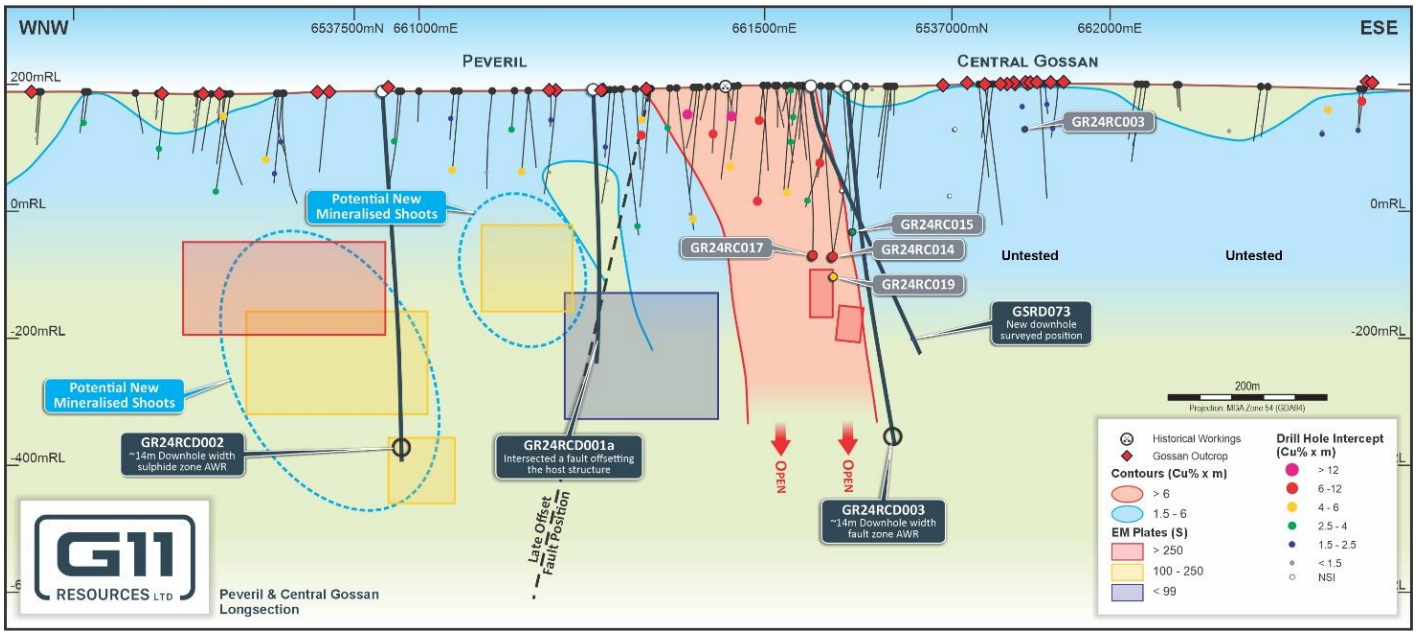

Figure 1: Long section of Peveril & Central Gossan showing location of drill intercepts and recent DHEM conductance plates

Drill testing of the newly identified EM plates along strike to the northwest of the defined Peveril high-grade shoot will commence immediately with the drill rig mobilising to site this week.

The potential identification of three plunging mineralised shoots below shallow drill-defined mineralisation from testing of less than 1km of a 4km strike length is an exciting development within G11's Koonenberry Belt Project. As is evident from Figure 2, there remains significant untested potential for yet more plunging, Cu-rich sulphide shoots underneath both Central Gossan and Grasmere, where the highest-grade shallow intercepts are located.

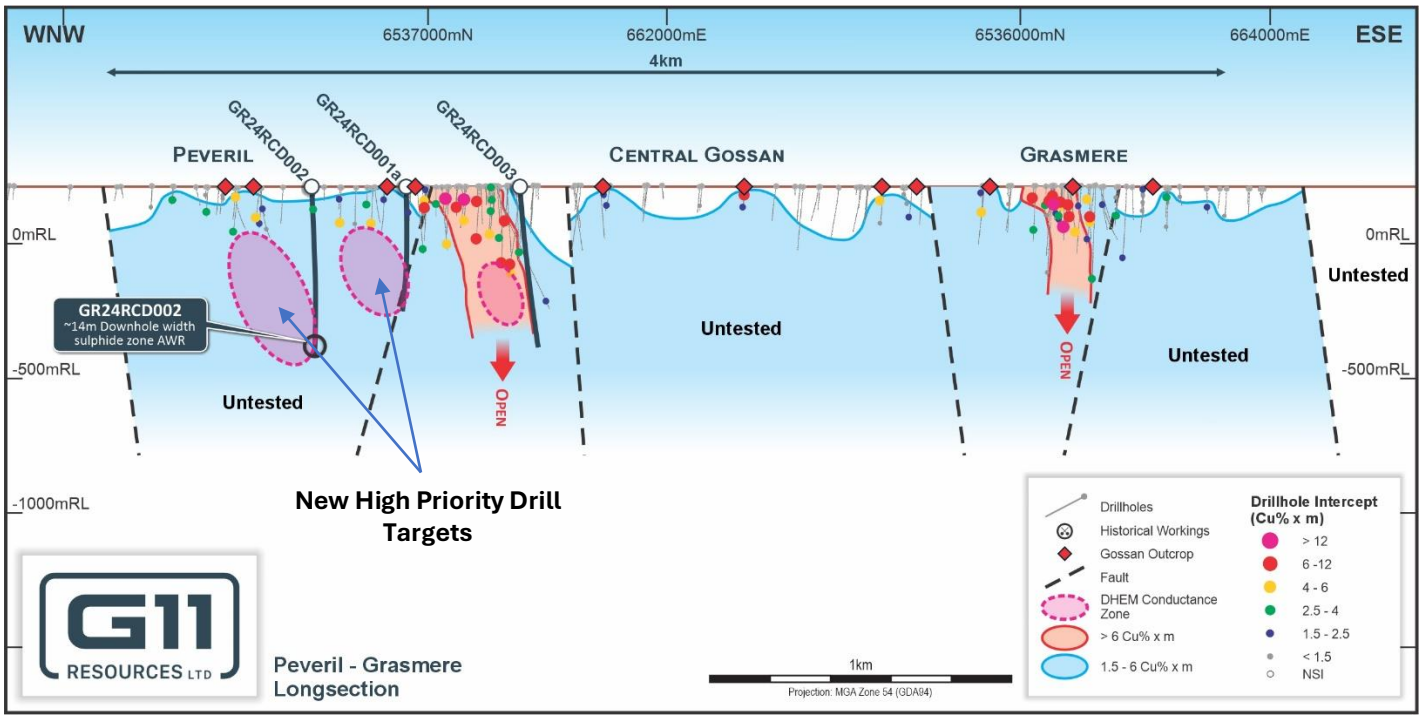

Figure 2: Longitudinal Projection of the Wilandra Copper Project main trend showing the two new EM conductance responses relative to the extent of the system

In more exciting developments, drill testing (GR24RCD004b) of a subtle EM conductor identified from reprocessing of an historic MLEM survey to the south of Peveril may have discovered a completely new mineralised system. Drilling intersected a 70cm band of semi-massive sulphide mineralisation located on the southern limb of a fold evident in the magnetics within a completely different part of the sequence to Peveril or Grasmere. DHEM surveying of this hole returned a very high conductance, off-hole EM response immediately along strike of the semi-massive sulphide intersection (Figure 3). The modelled plate for this conductor is located less than 150m below surface immediately to the south and in an orientation consistent with the strike of the intersected mineralisation. The sulphide intercept, although narrow, could represent the margins of a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) system. Follow-up drill testing of this highly conductive, well constrained EM plate is underway with the rig mobilising to site this week.

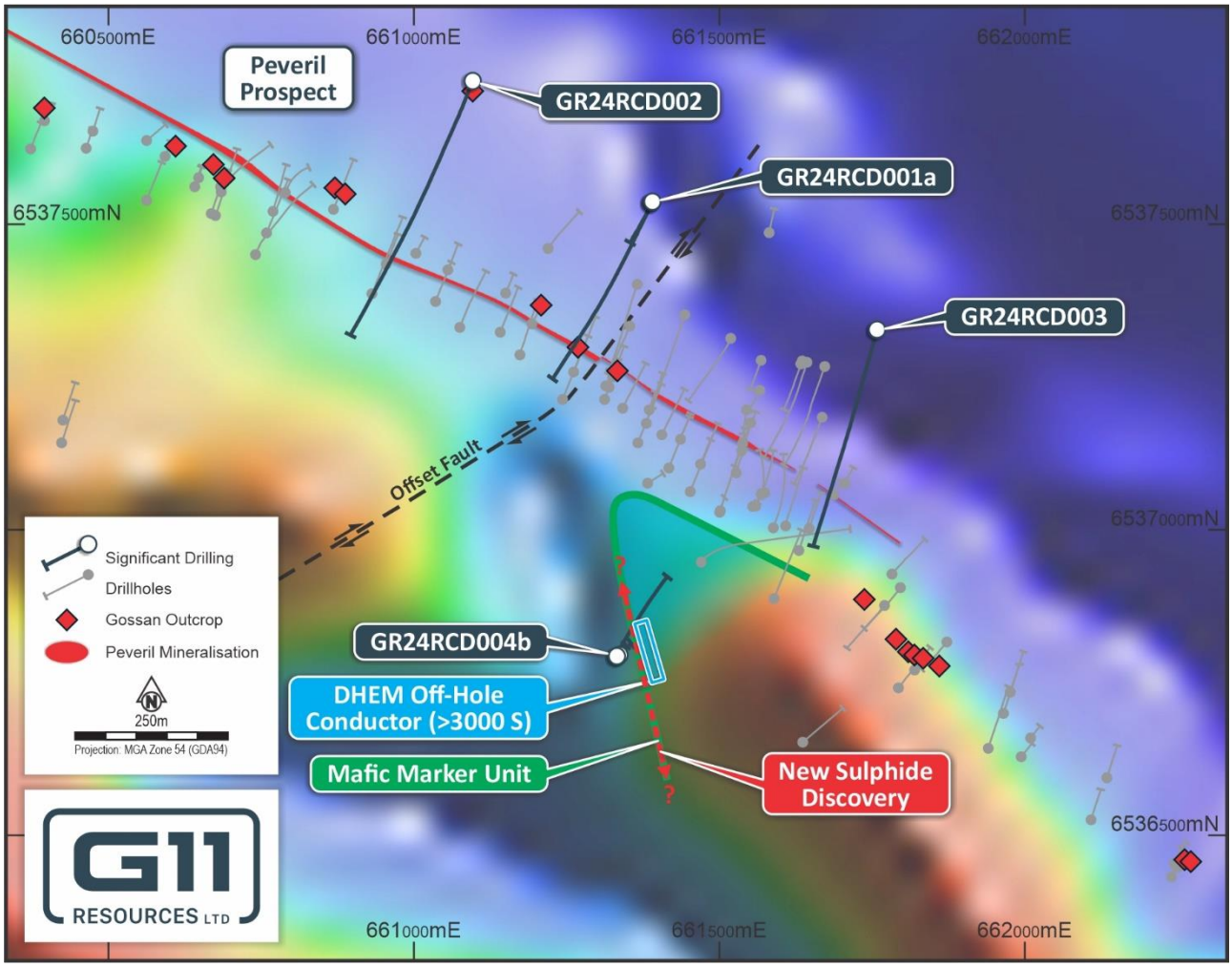

Figure 3: Plan view of GR24RCD004b with interpreted fold hinge as defined by the mafic unit intersected and the location of the newly identified mineralised lens in relation to Peveril

These compelling results have led to the re-prioritisation of Wilandra Central above Cymbric Vale and Black Hills, with the planned drill program for these two targets deferred as G11 focuses on drill testing these EM plates.

For further information please contact info@G11Resources.com.au

ENDS

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company.

Appendix A – Technical Discussion

G11 has successfully completed its drilling and DHEM program at Wilandra Central, with four Reverse Circulation pre-collar and Diamond drilling tails drilled for 2,646m (797m RC and 1,849m HQ DD), Table 1.

Table 1: Wilandra Central RC diamond drillhole details

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azi (GDA deg)	Comment
GR24RCD001a	661,390	6,537,537	210	576.8	-68.9	202.1	Completed DHEM
GR24RCD002	661,096	6,537,734	210	788.9	-66.2	205.9	Completed DHEM
GR24RCD003	661,758	6,537,327	207	708.4	-71.9	196.6	Completed DHEM
GR24RCD004b	661,332	6,536,793	208	318.5	-64.2	10.9	Completed DHEM
GR24RCD001	661,389	6,537,535	210	150.0	-66.3	204.6	Abandoned excessive deviation
GR24RCD004	661,336	6,536,795	208	58.0	-65.0	35.7	Abandoned excessive deviation
GR24RCD004a	661,336	6,536,795	208	46.0	-65.3	27.8	Abandoned excessive deviation

Peveril DHEM Results

Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been completed on three deep exploration drillholes (GR24RCD001a, GR24RCD002 and GR24RCD003) into the Peveril structure, with all three holes returning off-hole moderate to high conductance EM plates (Figure 1).

DHEM surveys from GR24RCD002 identified several EM conductive plates, including a large (300m strike x 200m dip extent), well constrained, high-conductivity plate up-plunge to the northwest. The 14m sulphide intercept[1] reported previously from this hole returned a moderate conductivity response, providing confidence that the higher conductance response up-plunge of the intercept could represent a significant, potentially Cu-rich massive sulphide lens approximately 300m below outcropping mineralised gossans. Although assays are pending for GR24RCD002, the characteristics of the mineralisation are indicative of a potential VMS deposit.

DHEM survey results from two 400m x 400m loops around GR24RCD001a successfully detected two low-to-moderately conductive plates, with the higher conductance plate located up-plunge and to the northwest of the hole. This plate is considered to be the better constrained of the two and represents a target for follow-up drill testing. Although GR24RCD001a did not intersect sulphide mineralisation, it did intersect a fault zone within the magnetic basalt that is interpreted to be a later offset fault causing dislocation of the mineralisation. The structural offset interpretation is consistent with the two DHEM plates which are offset from each other with the same sense of movement as indicated from the structural interpretation.

DHEM survey results from three 400m x 400m loops around GR24RCD003 successfully identified a moderate to high conductance plate off-hole up-plunge and to the northwest of the hole. The modelled plate is consistent with the plunge extension of the high-grade shoot identified in the previous RC drill program[2]. The drillhole failed to lift as planned and therefore intersected the target zone much deeper than designed, approximately 300m down-plunge from GR24RC019. The intersection of a 14m wide fault zone at the target depth with trace amounts of sulphides, potentially represents the same structure that controls the Peveril mineralisation up-plunge. This is consistent with the DHEM results which indicate the EM response is up-plunge of this intercept.

Downhole surveying of historic hole GSRD073 was conducted and as expected, the downhole survey within the RC precollar showed significant downhole deviation, effectively placing the sulphide intersection almost 200m further east-southeast than originally plotted (Figure 1). This new position confirms a consistent dip of the controlling mineralised structure at depth from GR24RC019 to GR24RCD003.

[1] *Refer to G11 Resources ASX announcement on the 12 August 2024 "Exploration Update – Drilling Continues" for further information. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

[2] *Refer to G11 Resources ASX announcement on the 4th June, 2024 "High Grade Copper Intercepts at Wilandra Central" for further information, Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters concerning historical work at the Koonenberry project. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

Peveril South EM Target – a new mineralised system

G11 drill tested a subtle moving-loop electromagnetic (MLEM) plate in GR24RCD004b, intersecting a 70cm thick semi-massive sulphide lens at 134m downhole at the contact between a magnetic basalt and phyllitic metasediments, with assays pending. A DHEM survey for this hole was completed using a single 400m x 400m loop, with the results returning a small, but intense (highest Siemens response to date for the Project) response from a conductor located off-hole along strike to the south. There is high potential that this may represent the discovery of a new mineralised system (Figure 3) as it is the first sulphide intersection at Wilandra Central that is not related directly to outcropping mineralisation. Analysis of oriented core indicates that this intersection is located on the southern limb of a fold, within a different part of the rock sequence to the mineralisation at Peveril and Grasmere. The orientation of the modelled EM conductance plate is consistent with the dip and strike of the stratigraphy, giving an indication that this mineralisation may represent the edge of a syngenetic VMS system.

Updated Structural Framework for Wilandra Central

Dr John Stewart, a structural Geology Consultant with Geokincern Ltd completed a site visit in late July reviewing historic and recent drill-core from both Peveril and Grasmere with a view to updating the structural framework for Wilandra Central. This site visit follows on from several previous visits by Dr Stewart to Wilandra and other prospect areas for G11 Resources. Core from historic drillholes into Peveril (ADD01 and GSRD073) and Grasmere (GSRD054) was reviewed at the EC Andrews Core Facility in Broken Hill, followed by analysis of oriented core from recent drillholes GR24RCD001a and GR24RCD002.

Findings from the drill core analysis suggests that the outcropping mineralisation at Wilandra Central is a structural remobilisation of a VMS system located on the limbs of a major inclined F2 fold. Interpretation of parasitic folds in the drill core suggests Peveril is located on the south-verging limb of a synform whereas Grasmere is located on the north-verging F2 limb of the same synform. Subsequent deformation has resulted in these mineralised limbs being attenuated and sheared along a later fault/shear zone, remobilising the VMS mineralisation and carrying the massive sulphides along the fault zone. It is considered that the steeply plunging nature of the high-grade mineralisation intersected at Peveril has been caused by this later remobilisation and potential enrichment.

Black Hills and Cymbric Vale Drilling Update

The excellent results received from the drilling and DHEM surveys at Wilandra Central have led to the deferment of the planned RC drilling program at Black Hills and Cymbric Vale in preference for a follow-up drill program to test the EM plates at Peveril and the newly identified lens to the south of Peveril. G11 will update the market as to when drilling will commence at Black Hills and Cymbric Vale.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Buerger who is a Member of the AIG (6031). Mr Buerger is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of G11 Resources Limited. Mr Buerger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Buerger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix B – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected on the rig as individual 1m samples from a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. Approximately 3kg of drilling samples were collected in prelabelled calico bags for each individual metre. • The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned between drill rods and drillholes to maintain sample hygiene. • The RC sampling techniques are considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation evident at the Wilandra Copper Corridor. • Diamond drill core samples have been sawn in half through zones identified by a qualified geologist as being potentially mineralised. • The core has been cut in a manner to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled and that any orientation line is preserved in the un-sampled part of the core.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC drilling utilising an 8-inch diameter open-hole hammer for the first 6m and a 5.5-inch diameter face sampling bit with a sample shroud, attached to a pneumatic piston hammer. RC depth ranged between 34m and 180m. • Diamond drilling was completed using HQ core size (47.6mm core diameter). • Orientation measurements were routinely collected each run using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool, with the core oriented on site by G11 contractors.
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.*	• The sample reject piles and 1m samples in calico bags were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. A qualitative estimate of sample recovery, moisture & quality were recorded in the geological log. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal impact on recovery or quality. There is no evidence of a material relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Core recovery for the HQ core drilled was measured by the field technician on a drill run by run basis, with core recovery in excess of 95% recorded for all intervals.
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.*	• RC drill chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference and chip tray photography is available. • RC drill chips were visually inspected and qualitatively logged by an onsite geologist to record weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and sample quality. • The RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate geological and mineralisation modelling for mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond drill core has been orientated, metre marked and logged qualitatively logged by a G11 Geologist for weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and sample quality. • All diamond drill core has been quantitatively logged for Rock Quality Designations (RQD) using Core10.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• RC drill samples were collected on the rig at 1m intervals. Subsampling was carried out using a cone splitter beneath the cyclone return system producing approximately mass splits of:
		  ○ Primary sample – 1m analytical sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg
		  ○ Bulk reject –92.5%.
		• All samples collected were dry with no wet samples recorded.
		• Routine field duplicate samples were collected as standard procedure to check representivity of the samples.
		• RC drill samples are yet to be submitted to the laboratory.
		• For sub-sampling of the diamond core, a minimum of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 0.8m have been used when selecting sample intervals in the HQ core, with sample intervals selected to match geological intervals. The sample lengths have been chosen so that the weight of the sample submitted to the laboratory is under the 3kg sample requirement.
		• The core has been cut in a manner to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled and that any orientation line is preserved in the un-sampled part of the core.
		• Routine field duplicate samples within the main target zones have been collected, with the original half core, sawn in half again so that the primary and duplicate sample sizes are consistent.
		• The RC and diamond core sub-sampling techniques are considered representative of the in-situ material and the procedures and sample sizes are appropriate for the style and grainsize of the mineralisation being tested.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• There are no analytical results to report with this release.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling intervals and numbering were systematically checked by the site geologist and field technician during the RC drilling. • Core photographs have been taken and include the sample interval marks so that verification can be completed once assays are received. • During cutting, photographs of the sample ID and the cut core have been taken for every tray to ensure that the samples match the cut sheet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No twinned holes have been completed to date. • Field data was logged directly onto field laptops using pre-formatted and validated logging templates. The field data was imported to the Plexer cloud-based, restricted-access database post drilling. • There are no analytical results to report with this release.
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.*	• The drill collar locations were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill collar locations will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor at a later date, prior to any Mineral Resource modelling and estimation. • Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m using an Axis Champ north seeking gyroscope. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – Zone 54. • Surface RL data will be approximated using a Digital Elevation Model derived for SRTM data, until adequate collar surveys are collected. • Soil sample positions were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • Variation in topography is less than 10 metres within each prospect area.
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.*	• Drillhole spacing was variable throughout the program dependent on the exploration target. • RC drillhole sample distribution included 1m samples taken in zones of interest. • Diamond drill sample distribution included between 30cm & 80cm length samples in zones of interest. • Data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralisation.
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 general orientation of copper mineralisation is NW striking and moderately to steeply dipping. • The RC – diamond tail drilling was designed perpendicular in azimuth to the general NW striking trend of the regional geology. • It is too early to establish if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias for the majority of the drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure sample security were standard procedure for the RC drilling program. • Prenumbered calico bags were tied, grouped by sample ID into polywoven bags and cable tied. The polywoven bags were placed into larger bulka bags in preparation for sample submission. • Samples are yet to be submitted to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken as sample techniques were considered sufficient for the stage of exploration.

Section 2: Reporting of Results

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,*	• The Koonenberry Project is in the Koonenberry Belt, NW New South Wales. The project is made up of twelve exploration licences held by Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd & Great Western Minerals Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of G11 Resources Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 100% of the RC – diamond holes drilled in the program were completed on EL6400. • Third party rights include: ○ NSR royalty on all products produced from tenements EL8721, EL8722, EL8791, EL8909. • EL6400 and EL9289 do not contain any third-party rights. • There is no native title in place. • All tenements are in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• High-grade copper was extracted from the historic Grasmere copper mine in the Wilandra Copper Corridor during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Historic production was reported to have been 600 tonnes at grades of 10-30% copper.
		• Exploration within the Wilandra Copper Corridor has been ongoing on a semi-consistent basis since the mid 1970's with a summary of the key work programs provided below:
		  ○ Esso Exploration (1975 – 1977): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, trenching, and various geophysical surveys (EM, magnetics, Mise-a-la-Mass and IP) completed along with 3,172.3m of a combination of mostly percussion and minor DD in 54 holes on 22 Fence lines across the outcropping gossan.
		  ○ Amoco Minerals (1980 – 1982): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (gravity and EM) and 971m of percussion drilling in 5 holes following up the Esso Exploration drilling.
		  ○ Seltrust BP Minerals (1984 – 1985): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, Aeromag survey and 3,246m of shallow percussion drilling in 164 holes testing aeromag anomalies.
		  ○ CRAE (1989 – 1992): Surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (HeliMag and EM) and 2,112.2m of RC & DD in 11 holes.
		  ○ Platsearch NL (1998 – 2004): Field reconnaissance, surface geochemical sampling and EM geophysical surveys.
		  ○ Black Range Minerals (2005 – 2009): Structural mapping and interpretation, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (EM and gravity) and 11,050.6m of RC & DD in 72 holes for use in a mineral resource estimate.
		  ○ Ausmon Resources (2009 – 2020): Geological mapping, data review, geophysical surveys (magnetic and radiometrics), petrographic analysis, and 1,769.7m of RC & DD in 13 holes. The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Koonenberry Project lies within the Koonenberry Belt, on the eastern margin of the Curnamona Craton in western NSW. The Koonenberry Belt consists of multiple deformed Late Proterozoic and Cambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks with less deformed cover sequences that range from Late Cambrian to Cretaceous in age. • Copper mineralisation in the Wilandra Copper Corridor occur as a magnetite-bearing, massive sulphide body associated with a zone of silicification and deformation along the contact of a magnetic meta-andesite-basalt and a metasediment package. The copper mineralisation outcrops as semi continuous gossans traceable over several kilometres in strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Two deposit models have been proposed: a) Beshi (pelitic-mafic) volcanic associated massive sulphide (VAMS), where copper mineralisation has subsequently been deformed and remobilised into a fault/shear zone; b) Epigenetic, structurally controlled high sulphide deposit. • G11 Resources considers that the structurally controlled, epigenetic model is a more reasonable interpretation given the strong plunge control on the mineralisation related to potential flexures in the controlling structure.
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:* • *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.*	• Table 1 of this release provides details of drillhole coordinates, orientations and length for all drillholes. There are no analytical results to report with this release. • No drillholes have been excluded from this release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• There are no analytical results to report with this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There are no analytical results to report with this release. • Wilandra Copper Corridor mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply (west and east). Drillholes were designed perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All drillholes were inclined between -60 and -72 degrees dependant on the depth of the target. The majority of drillholes were drilled toward the south-west.
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should*	• All RC – diamond holes drilled in the program have been reported and where assays are pending, this has been noted in the relevant text and tables in this announcement. • This release is considered to be a balanced report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data pertaining to the RC - diamond drilling has been reported. • Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were undertaken on selected drillholes as part of the Wilandra Central drill program. • The survey was completed by GAP Geophysics using a Gap GeoPak EMTX-200 transmitter paired with a Gap GeoPak DC10LV-2 utilised as the transmitting system. An EMIT DigiAtlantis probe and a Geonics BH43 probe were utilised for the receiver systems. • Survey loops were designed by Newexco Geophysical Consultants with layout instructions provided to the ground crews via a memo and a shape file. • The DHEM results for the survey completed on GR24RCD001a returned two low to moderate conductance plates interpreted to be a Cu mineralised shoot offset by later cross faulting. • DHEM results from GR24RCD002 returned three well constrained conductance plates (in-hole and off-hole) interpreted to be an additional Cu mineralised shoot. • DHEM results from GR24RCD003 returned a low to moderate response up-plunge and above the fault intersection, potentially confirming the plunge continuity of the high-grade Cu mineralisation as defined in the previous RC drilling. • DHEM surveys from GR24RCD004b returned a very high to intense conductance signature slightly off hole to the south. • The results of the DHEM program are very encouraging, providing immediate walk-up drill targets.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes follow up DHEM surveys at Peveril and Peveril South to better define follow-up drill testing. • RC and diamond core drilling programs at Wilandra Central to extend the identified copper mineralisation along strike and at depth and test new EM plates. • Initial RC reconnaissance and strike extension drilling at Cymbric Vale Cu and Black Hills will be undertaken. • Ground EM and additional extensional soil sampling will be collected over key target areas at Wilandra and Cymbric Vale.