

4 February 2025

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

AustChina enters Binding Heads of Agreement to acquire Gold-Antimony and Base Metals Project Portfolio

HIGHLIGHTS

- AustChina has entered into a binding agreement to acquire Penwortham Exploration Pty Ltd (PEN) which has a portfolio of gold-antimony and base metals exploration assets in the world-class mining district of north-west Tasmania;
 - High-grade Sulphide Creek Gold-Antimony Project in the Tier-1 Queenstown mining district; and
 - Mersey VMS Base Metals including Copper and Gold Project
- Both projects are situated in active mineral belts which host major mining operations and have a long-term history of exploration and mining success
- High-grade antimony of 66.6% Sb¹ reported in sample at Rinadeena Prospect at the Sulphide Creek Project by Geological Survey of Tasmania - an initial exploration focus
- AustChina will pursue the opportunity to apply modern exploration techniques to this historic antimony target at Sulphide Creek Project
- Historic gold workings also exist on both project areas and will also be initial exploration targets with historic workings up to 14 g/t Au⁶ at the Sulphide Creek Project
- Subject to the terms of the agreement, consideration for the acquisition is outlined as follows:
 - Cash payment to the shareholders of PEN of \$25,000; and
 - Issue of 300m fully paid AUH shares to PEN shareholders. Shares will subject to a voluntary escrow for a period six months from the date of issue and will be issued pursuant to AUH's placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.



AustChina Holdings Limited (**ASX: AUH**) ("**AUH**", the "**Company**" or "**AustChina**") is pleased to announce, subject to the satisfaction (or waiver) of a number of conditions, the acquisition of a portfolio of gold-antimony and base metals exploration assets including copper in active tier-1 mineral districts in north-west Tasmania (Figure 1).

AustChina has entered a binding agreement (**Acquisition Agreement**) to acquire 100% of the shares in Penwortham Exploration Pty Ltd (**PEN**). PEN has a 100% holding in the **Sulphide Creek** Gold Antimony Project (EL16/2022) in the Queenstown mining precinct in western Tasmania, and under Application EL6/2021, the **Mersey** Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) Base Metals and Gold Project in north-west Tasmania.

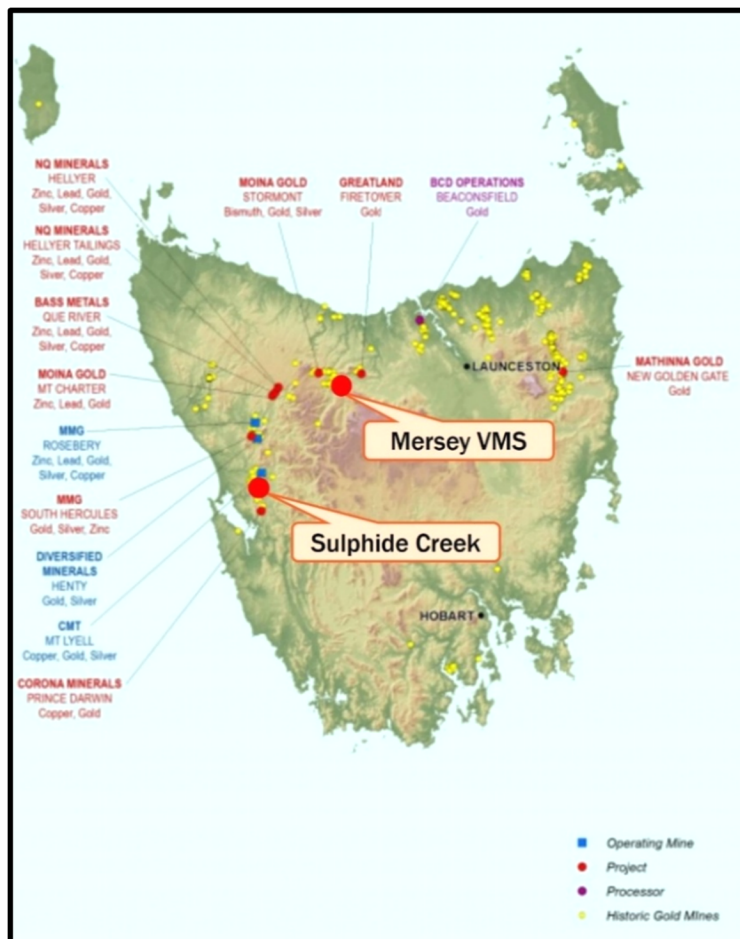


Figure 1. Project location map showing Sulphide Creek and Mersey Projects plus other significant operations in Tasmania.

On completion, the acquisition will see the Company expand into high-demand commodities – gold, antimony, and copper - via a portfolio of highly prospective exploration projects in an active, prolific minerals belt.

Following completion of the acquisition, the Company plans to commence targeted field work programs at both projects in the short term, with the objective to commence maiden drilling programs within six months of acquisition (subject to exploration results and requisite approvals).

As consideration for the acquisition, AustChina will pay the following to PEN shareholders:

- A cash payment of \$25,000 (being reimbursements of previous costs incurred); and
- Issue of 300 million fully paid AUH shares (at a deemed value of \$0.001 per share). Shares will subject to a voluntary escrow for a period six months from the date of issue and will be issued pursuant to AUH's placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.

AustChina Holdings Chief Executive Officer, Andrew Fogg, commented:

"We are excited about the opportunity that this acquisition presents for AustChina. We have evaluated a number of potential new projects and are of the view that the value accretive potential of both the Sulphide Creek Project and Mersey Project represents a best-fit for the Company.

Both projects have major exploration upside in high-demand commodities – gold and antimony – plus VMS base metals potential including copper. Both projects are located in long-established, active Tier-1 mineral belts in Tasmania.

On successful completion of the acquisition, we plan to commence exploration activities at both projects, designed to generate initial priority drill targets, and deliver shareholder value from our targeted, systematic exploration programs."

New Projects Portfolio Commentary

Sulphide Creek Gold-Antimony Project

The Sulphide Creek Gold-Antimony Project (**Sulphide Creek Project**) is located in the world class Queenstown mining district of western Tasmania and covers an area of 224km² (Figure 2). It is situated on granted tenure (EL16/2022), largely within crown land or timber production zone which allows for ease of ground access.



The geology of the Sulphide Creek tenement consists of moderately folded Lower Palaeozoic sequence of sediments with minor volcanics. The project area is under-explored with limited modern exploration, providing significant exploration upside and discovery potential.

The prospectivity of the area was identified from analysis of historical work from the Geological Survey of Tasmania (GST) and the Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) data sets of previous exploration in the region.

The Sulphide Creek Project offers exposure to antimony (Sb) at the historical Rinadeena Prospect (Figure 2), an antimony occurrence recorded by the GST¹ and identified from historic records in government archives^{2,3,4,5} – and includes a sample grading **66.6% Sb and 1.05% lead Pb** (see appendix for more details, including JORC 1 Tables).

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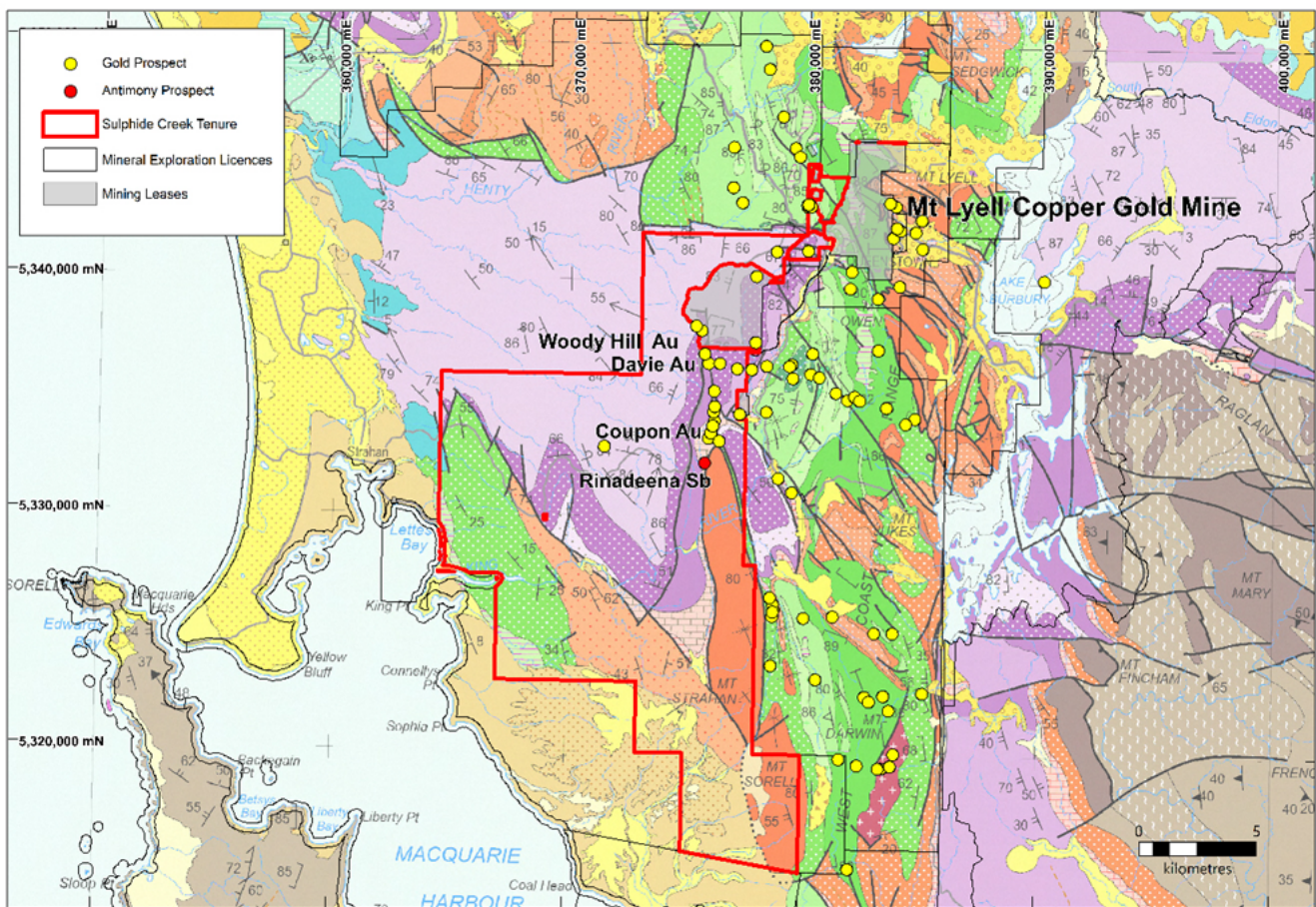


Figure 2. Geological Survey of Tasmania regional geological map of the Sulphide Creek Project showing key prospects identified (Co ords GDA 94 MGA Zone 55)



A stibnite (Sb_2S_3) sample taken from Rinadeena Mudstone Member (within the Ordovician Gordon Limestone) from the prospect area is curated within the GST minerals collection (sample number 205866). A GST report by Nye, 1941¹, discusses the working of leases in the Rinadeena area between 1906-1907, with stibnite nodules being extracted from the area. A sample collected by the Tasmanian Mines Department inspector at the time, was recorded as the sample containing 66.6% Sb and 1.05% Pb.

This occurrence has also been recorded by Shree Minerals (ASX:SHH) in previous reporting in 2009⁶, but no modern exploration has been applied to the immediate area. A first order priority for AustChina will be to confirm this mineralisation at Rinadeena through its own fieldwork and sampling.

China has placed export restrictions on antimony, resulting in supply shortages and high prices and the USA, along with the EU, Australia, Canada and Japan, has classified it as a critical mineral for its importance to economic and national security.

With the current increased focus on antimony, AustChina sees the Rinadeena occurrence as an exciting antimony exploration opportunity, which the Company plans to exploit with the use of modern exploration techniques.

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The Sulphide Creek Project also hosts multiple gold targets including the Coupon, 24-28, Davie and Davie PA prospects along a ~5km major mineralising structure, known as the Harvey Creek fault system (Figure 2). A review by Shree Minerals^{6,7} at the Sulphide Creek area showed historic workings recorded up to **14 g/t Au** at the Davie Prospect, and the Coupon workings recording 32 tonnes of mined material at an average grade of **12 g/t Au** in 1913.

A geological study by Shree suggested that a significant gold mineralisation system is evident in the Sulphide Creek area^{7,8}. AustChina is currently working through the historic drilling, geophysical and surface geochemistry data, and will provide further details once completed.

There are multiple mineralisation models to explore and develop within the Project area, including orogenic Beaconsfield-style targets or Henty-style mineralization. There is also the opportunity to develop a compelling model for structurally hosted, high grade antimony targets.

The Sulphide Creek Project is 5km south of the Queenstown mining centre and the Mount Lyell Mine, and has good access to roads, power, water and a local workforce. Other nearby world-class ore bodies, include the Hellyer Project, Rosebery Project and the Henty Gold Project.



Mersey Base Metals and Gold Project

The Mersey Base Metals and Gold Project (**Mersey Project**) (Application EL6/2021) is located approximately 150km northeast of the Sulphide Creek Project, in the historical and world class mining area of northwest Tasmania (Figure 1).

It covers an area of 203km² and is located with the prospective Mount Read Volcanics, with similar geological settings to the world-class Hellyer and Rosbury VMS deposits (Figure 3). The area also is active with gold exploration, with Flynn Gold's (ASX:FG1) Firetower Gold Project in the adjoining tenure (Figure 3).

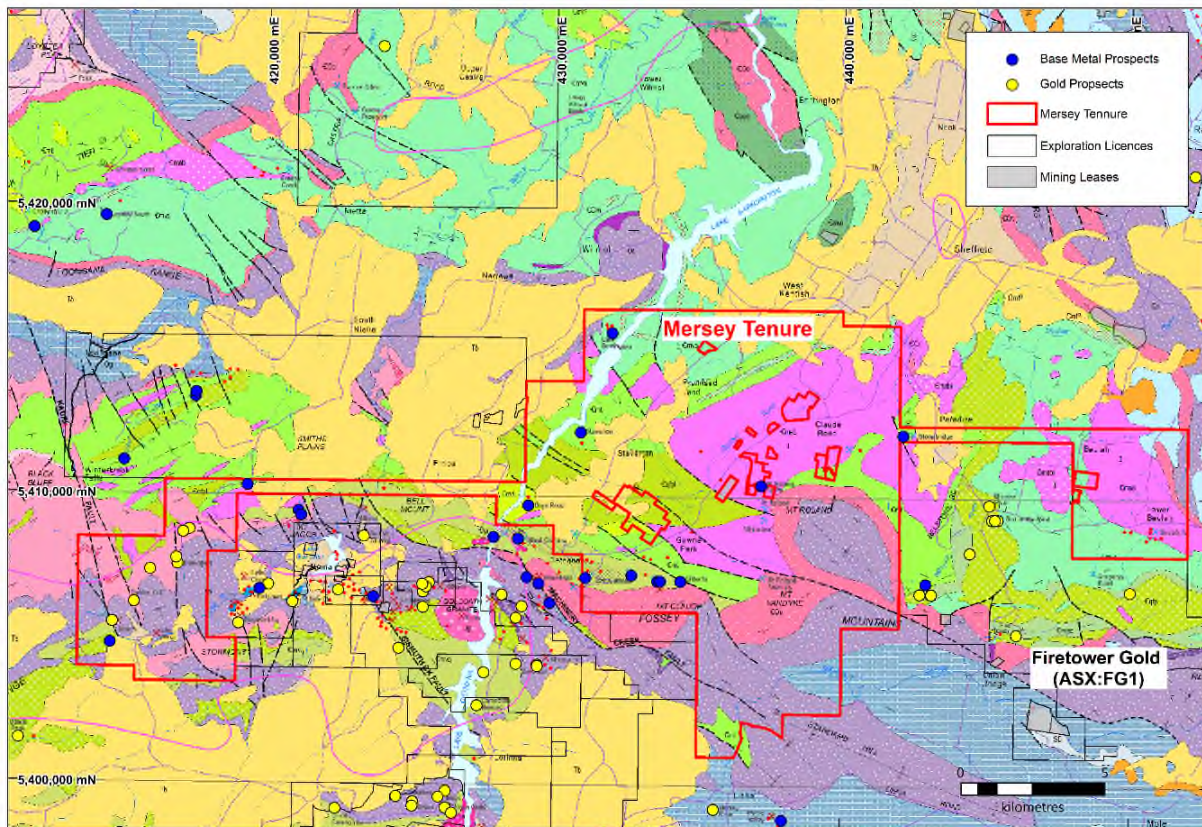


Figure 3. Geological Survey of Tasmania regional geological map of the Mersey Project area, showing key gold and base metal prospects identified in the MTR database (Co ords GDA 94 MGA Zone 55)

The target area was identified from the Geological Survey Tasmania datasets and MRT historic exploration data sets. Recently, new insights and understandings into VMS systems and their controls have created new opportunities for VMS exploration in Tasmania, including in the Mersey Project area.

There is evidence of historic working in the areas and previous exploration (sourced from the MRT databases), including surface sampling, geophysics and drilling by: CRA (1979-1984); Geopeko (1974-1983); Aberfoyle (1990); and RGC Exploration (1996-1997). This data is being assessed, and further details to be provided once analysis has been completed. The MTR also has historic hard rock and alluvial gold mineralisation recorded at the western end of the tenure dating back to the 1890's, with the Golden Cliffs, Devonport and Blacks (Lea River) Prospect area (Figure 4), where historic gold workings have been recorded by GST in 1913^{9,10}.

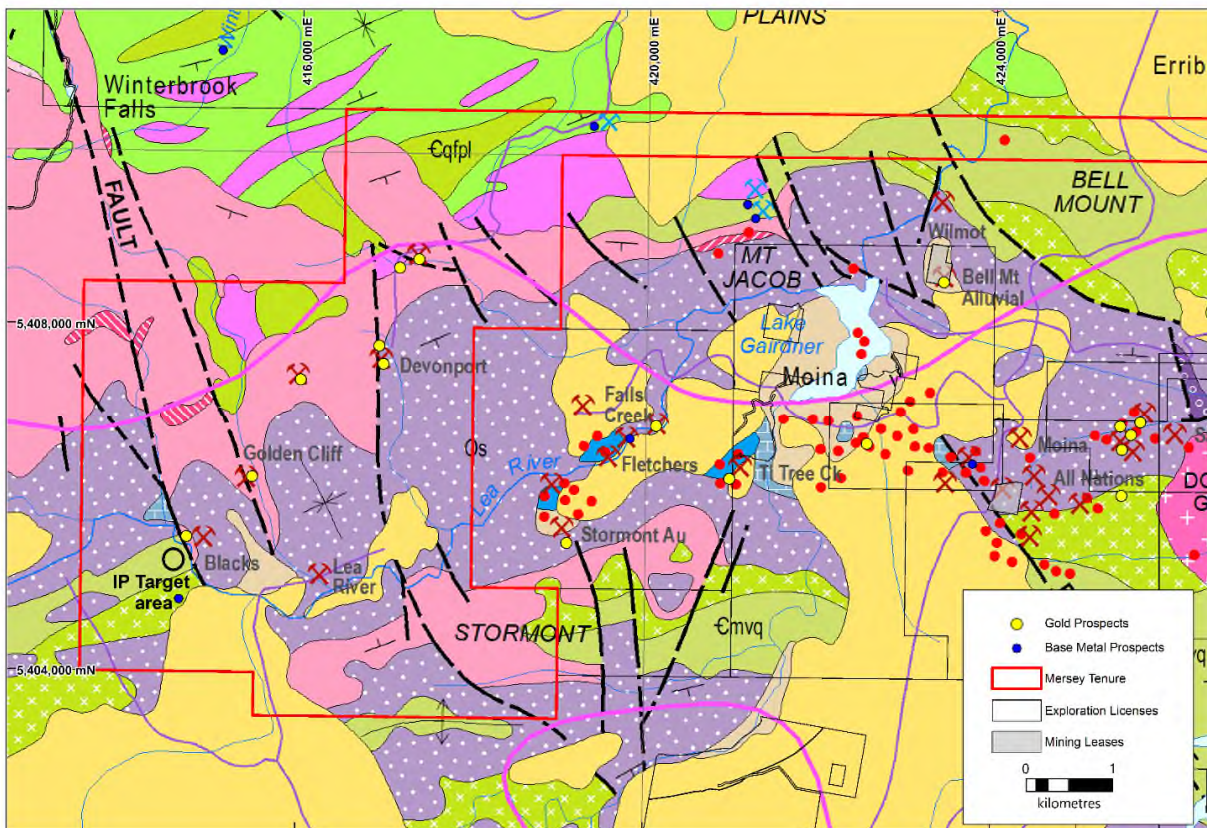


Figure 4. Geological Survey of Tasmania regional geological map of the Mersey Project area western tenure, showing key gold prospects identified in the MTR database. Also note, IP target areas to further investigate (Co ords GDA 94 MGA Zone 55)

The records^{9,10} show Golden Cliffs having approximately half a tonne of material extracted at **32 g/t Au** (in 1893) from weathered quartz vein material, and the Blacks Mines having several shafts with grades averaging **8 g/t Au** in 1895-1896 (see Appendix for more details, including JORC 1 Tables).

A priority for further investigation is a previously reported IP (Induced Polarisation) anomaly in the Blacks / Lea River area (IP survey completed by Bass Metals, 2008¹¹), an area yet to be drilled (Figure 4).. IP surveys can delineate disseminated sulphide mineralisation, which gold may be related to.

It is a condition of the Acquisition Agreement that EL16/2021 will be granted prior to completion.

Next Steps

Subject to the successful completion of the acquisition (and any requisite approvals), AustChina plans to commence exploration at the new projects. Initial work at the Sulphide Creek Project is planned to include data compilation of historic production and exploration reports, geology, geochemistry and geophysics.

A LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey to map the historic workings and key structures over main Harvey Creek Fault system at Sulphide Creek is also planned. Litho-structural interpretation will be undertaken to help define target areas, which will be followed-up by on-ground exploration with initial drilling currently planned for within six months of completing the acquisition.

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At the Mersey Project, extensive soil sampling and rock chip litho-geochemistry programs are planned to vector mineralisation for drill hole targeting, particularly around the gold prospective areas of at the western end of the tenure, where a LIDAR survey will also be completed. A detailed airborne electro-magnetic (EM) survey over the entire Mersey Project area is also planned to help identify massive sulphide targets.

Transaction Summary

AustChina has entered a binding agreement to acquire to acquire 100% of the shares in PEN.

PEN is the 100% owner of:

- EL16/2022 - Sulphide Creek Project; and
- Application EL6/2021 - Mersey Project.

As consideration for the acquisition, AustChina proposes to issue the following to PEN shareholders;

- A cash payment of \$25,000; and
- An aggregate of 300 million fully paid AUH shares (at a deemed value of \$0.001 per share). Shares will subject to a voluntary escrow for a period six months from the date of issue and will be issued pursuant to AUH's placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.



Completion of the acquisition is subject to, amongst other things:

- EL16/2021 being granted to PEN as the sole and exclusive owner of EL6/2021;
- Completion of a 20 business-day period of due diligence to be conducted by AustChina over EL6/2021 and EL16/2022.

This announcement is intended to lift the voluntary suspension of AUH's securities.

ENDS

This announcement has been approved for release by the Chairman of the Board

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About AustChina Holdings

AustChina Holdings (ASX: AUH) is a junior ASX-listed energy and mineral resources focused company, with a strategy to build a platform for wider exposure to developing energy markets through targeted minerals and energy-focused investments. Its current projects include the Blackall Coal Project in Queensland, investment interests in copper exploration and a holding in Organic Waste developer Utilitas Group Pty Ltd.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results was compiled by Ian Neilson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geosciences and is a major shareholder of Penwortham Exploration Pty Ltd, who are the vendors to the projects. Mr Neilson is providing geological support to the Company on the project areas. Mr Neilson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Neilson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original report.

Footnotes

¹Nye, P.B. Supplementary Report on Antimony Minerals in Tasmania, Geological Survey of Tasmania, 1941

²Source - TROVE, National Library of Australia; Monday 7th January 1907, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

³Source - TROVE, National Library of Australia; Saturday 16 February 1907, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

⁴Source - TROVE, National Library of Australia; Thursday 28th February 1907, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

⁵Source - TROVE, National Library of Australia; Wednesday 22nd August 1906, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

⁶Information provided in Shree Minerals Limited Prospectus IGR, released to the ASX on 1 December 2009

⁷Shree Minerals Annual Technical For 01/03/2010 to 28/02/2011 Sulphide Creek El 43/2004 to Mineral Resources Tasmania. Appendix Data Compilation Report, Sulphide Creek EL 43/2004, Tasmania Prepared for Shree Minerals Ltd, by Simon Tear (Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd)

⁸Shree Minerals Limited ASX announcement 16 February 2011

⁹Twelvetreets, W.H. The Middlesex and Mount Claude Mining Field, 1913. Geological Survey of Tasmania. Report GSB14

¹⁰Seymour, D.B. Geological Survey Explanatory Report, Geological Atlas 1:50 000 series sheet 36 (8015N) St Valentines. 1989. Geological Survey of Tasmania. Report ER8015S0

¹¹Bass Metals Limited ASX announcement 30 January 2009

Appendix 1. Summary of Recorded Historic Prospects

Project	Prospect / Workings	Easting (m)*	Northing (m)*	Summary of Mineralization#
Sulphide Creek	Rinadeena (Antimony Reward)	375,772	5,332,309	Stibnite nodules which assayed at surface (1906-1907) at 66.57% Sb, 1.05% Pb, and 0.02% As by a Government Inspector at the Mount Bischoff Smelting Work ¹ . Other records within the Zeehan and Dundas Herald in 1907 report similar high grades Sb taken from the workings. ^{2,3,4,5}
	Davie	375,882	5,336,513	Several reported shafts and adit developments on quartz reefs with recorded grades of 14 g/t at surface (1909-1910) ^{6,7}
	Coupon	376,012	5,333,573	Small scale underground workings, with 32 tonnes or ore at average grade of 12 g/t (1902) ^{6,7} . Gold mineralisation in fresh rock associated with narrow (1-2m) shear zones in siltstones and narrow vein breccia zones in sandstones.
Mercey	Golden Cliff	415,462	5,406,253	Approximately half a tonne of material extracted (in 1893) from a tunnel from two veins, at average 32 g/t Au ^{9,10}
	Blacks	414,712	5,405,533	Mineralisation in quartz lodes. Several shafts with grades averaging 8 g/t Au in 1895-1896. Approximately 100 Oz of gold was extracted ^{9,10}

*Coordinates GDA 94 MGA Zone 55, derived from the Mines Resources Tasmania Mineral occurrence database.

See footnotes for reference

Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 report - NW Tasmanian Exploration Sulphide Creek and Mersey Prospects

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p>This Report regards to the Sulphide Creek (EL16/2022) and Mersey Projects (E6/2021 Application), NW Tasmania. The data presented relate to kept mining records from old workings and are sourced from Minerals Resources Tasmania.</p> <p>The data presented in this is taken from historic records in the Mineral Resources Tasmania datasets (https://www.mrt.tas.gov.au/mrt_maps/app/list/map) and Geological Survey of Tasmania reports of historic mining activity. These reports are available to the public domain and are referenced in the related document footnotes.</p> <p>At Sulphide Creek, additional data has been obtained from Shree Minerals Annual Technical Reports submitted to the Minerals Resources Tasmania (2004-2014), Shree Minerals ASX announcements and the Independent Geology Report, within the Shree Minerals IPO Prospectus in 2009.</p> <p>The work reported in this announcement is at the stage of first pass greenfield exploration and therefore is no guarantee of success in regarding to finding a minerals deposit.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	This is not applicable to the current dataset reported.
	<p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The data presented in this report is taken from historic records in the Mineral Resources Tasmania datasets and Geological Survey of Tasmania reports of historic mining activity. These reports are available to the public domain.</p> <p>At Sulphide Creek, additional data has been obtained from Shree Minerals Annual Technical Reports submitted to the Minerals Resources Tasmania (2004-2014), Shree Minerals ASX announcements and the Independent Geology Report, within the Shree Minerals IPO Prospectus in 2009.</p> <p>The work reported in this announcement is of first pass greenfield exploration and there is no guarantee of success in regarding to finding a minerals deposit.</p>
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The assay type and accuracy from these historic datasets cannot be verified by AUH.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable in this case.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	The assay type and accuracy from these historic datasets cannot be verified by AUH. The level of accuracy and precision is adequate for first pass exploration only.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No intersections are reported in this report
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning recorded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	The capture of data is from the Mineral Resources Tasmania dataset and referenced reports from historic explorer Shree Minerals, between 2004-2014 (see footnotes). The security of this information cannot be verified by AUH
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<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>	Coordinates in this announcement are derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania datasets. The accuracy of the historic workings locations still require confirmation in the field by AUH.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 55.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	This is not considered material.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	This is not considered material.
	<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>	This is not considered material.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	This is not considered material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	This is not considered material.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have</i>	This is not considered material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Sample security is not mentioned in the historic reporting and cannot be confirmed by AUH.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	The results and techniques are historic in nature and have not been audited by AUH.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	<p>Sulphide Creek (EL 16/2022) is granted, and Mersey VMS (EL6/2021) is in application. The Exploration Licences are held under Penwortham Exploration Pty Ltd. The condition of ownership is stated in the body of text, related to this announcement.</p> <p>Sulphide Creek tenure sits largely within crown land or timber production zone which allows for ease of ground access. It is located near the town of Queenstown, NW Tasmania.</p> <p>Mersey tenure has a mixture of crown and freehold land. The details regarding access will be further determined once the tenement is granted. It is located near the town of Sheffield, NW Tasmania.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	There are no known impediments to the Sulphide Creek licence (EL16/2022) known. The Mersey licence (EL6/2021) is yet to be granted.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Sulphide Creek Project has had prospecting and mining for Gold (and Sb) on the tenure area from the 1900's. More recent gold exploration in the area has included Montroyal Mining (1984-1985), Rio Tinto (1996-2002), Asarco Exploration (1999-2004), Shree Minerals (2004-2014), and Australian Mineral Resources (2016-2021). This work has included mapping, surface geochemistry, geophysics, drilling and 3D litho-stratigraphic interpretation of the goldfield. This exploration is assisting in delineating the current work program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Mersey Project has had prospecting and mining for gold and base metals on the tenure area from the 1890's. More recent gold exploration in the area has included CRA (1979-1984); Geopeko (1974-1983); Aberfoyle (1990); RGC Exploration (1996-1997) and Bass Minerals (2009). This work has included surface geochemistry, geophysics and drilling. This exploration is assisting in delineating the current work program.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Sulphide Creek licence lies on the western margin of the Mount Read Volcanics, within the Dundas strato-tectonic element and has a metamorphic grade of lower greenschist. Deformation is related to the Tabberabberan Orogeny i.e. Devonian-Carboniferous. The main target area appears is a narrow N-S structural corridor referred to as the Harvey Creek Fault ("HCF"). There are also related secondary structures.</p> <p>Structurally controlled gold mineralisation within the licence is observed to be low grade gold-arsenopyrite-pyrite quartz vein stockworks hosted by fine grained siliciclastics of the Lower Ordovician Rinadeena Formation in proximity to the HCF, an inferred basement structure.</p> <p>Significant silica and sericite alteration is noted with the mineralisation. There is a reasonable level of uncertainty on the geological interpretation and historical exploration targeting for Coupon such that the previous drilling may have been ineffective.</p> <p>Antimony mineralisation is strata-bound within the lower member of the Gordon Limestone.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>At Mersey, the geology comprises Cambrian Mount Read Volcanics and correlates, late Cambrian units of the Owen Group and Ordovician lithic dominant to conglomerate sequences of the Gordon Group. A series of major NW trending structures crosscut the ELA, as well as occur sub-parallel to the main folds within the area. Mineralised occurrences, historical workings and mines are associated with these NW structures however, a preliminary review of the geophysics suggest that numerous 2nd and 3rd order structures may be responsible for additional mineralisation occurrences.</p> <p>Primary targets are VMS base metals, skarn-related gold and orogenic gold.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <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>	<p>No drilling is reported. All historic workings / prospect information is recorded in the Tables within the Appendix. Note the coordinates for easting and northings are recorded as GDA 94, Zone 55. The accuracy of those co-ordinates is still to be confirmed in the field and are derived from the MRT database.</p>
	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high</i>	<p>Reports presented here is from historic Mineral Resources Tasmania reports and bulletins, as well as previous exploration results presented by Shree</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Minerals (see footnotes). No details regarding data aggregated methods are provided.
	<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>	This is not yet determined and will be determine in future drill programs.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <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>	No drilling or channel sample presented. Work presented in this announcement is historic mines department data from open file datasets and should considered as an assessment in the early stages of exploration. The mineralisation widths / intersection lengths, still to be determine.
Diagrams	<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>	Refer to Figures 1 to 4 in text and tables in appendix.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades</i>	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	Not applicable.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	The company is still examining existing historic data. Initial exploration works currently under consideration, including LIDAR, field mapping and surface sampling. LIDAR is an effective way of mapping and identifying historic workings and will be applied at both projects. The next stage of work will be drilling.