# ASX Release

**21 August 2024**

# Simberi Sulphides Expansion Flowsheet Selected
## *Progress Ahead of Schedule*

## Highlights

- Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet selected for Simberi Sulphides Expansion
  - Allows remaining testwork program to focus on optimisation of the saleable concentrate flowsheet design
- Early flowsheet selection (previously scheduled for November 2024) driven by:
  - Metallurgical testwork to date showing ~5% higher overall gold recovery than previous testwork due to the addition of cleaner scavenger flotation and improved flotation / regrind conditions
  - Favourable concentrate market conditions suggestive of the ability to negotiate higher gold payable and lower refining charges than previously modelled
- Sorowar ore samples tested were significantly less competent than results from previous testwork programs:
  - Previous samples tested were from outside the current pit design and had higher competency values that were unrepresentative of the ore
  - A single Sizer can be used for crushing rather than a separate jaw crusher and feeder-breaker specified in previous studies
  - Crushing and grinding ore properties are relatively consistent across all orebodies allowing greater mine schedule flexibility, opening up pit backfill opportunities to minimise waste dump sizes and haulage costs
- Commitments made for early commencement of Feasibility Study:
  - Class 4 Design and Cost Estimate commissioned with the Pitch Black Group
  - Requests for Proposals to be issued in September 2024 for Class 3 Design and Cost Estimate
  - Mine scheduling by AMC consultants in progress to take advantage of sequencing flexibility and pit backfilling
- Commitment made to Pre-Expansion Growth Capital items to accelerate development progress:
  - Two Volvo A60H trucks (~40% higher capacity than current fleet) now in service for trials
  - Early purchase of a MMD Sizer suitable for the Sulphides Expansion crushing duty will provide significant improvements in crushing and grinding of current oxide / transitional ores (delivery due in January 2025)
  - Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant for improved plant reliability and gold stripping efficiency
  - Stage 1 Camp Upgrade and Stage 2 plant steelwork / tank refurbishment

St Barbara Limited ("**St Barbara**" or the "**Company**") (ASX: SBM) is pleased to announce that results of the current testwork program have allowed the early selection of the Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet option for the Simberi Sulphides Expansion, three months ahead of schedule. The testwork program has also confirmed that the Sorowar ore has significantly lower competency than previous test results, reducing the average life of mine (LOM) ore competency by 20% thereby reducing the crushing and grinding energy requirements.

Managing Director and CEO Andrew Strelein said *"We are excited by the improvements in the recoveries-to-concentrate and overall recovery being achieved in the flotation testwork we have completed to date. The results have allowed us to take an early decision in favour of the Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet, three months earlier than anticipated."*

*"The confirmation of our expectations of the consistency and competency of the Sorowar ore's crushing and grinding characteristics with those of Simberi's other ore zones is a breakthrough. The simplification of the ROM pad and crushing circuit was just the first 'value-unlock' that we anticipate from this important clarification of the Sorowar ore properties. The testwork program is revealing enormous potential for flexibility in the sequencing of the open pits, pit backfill strategies to reduce waste dump construction and potential savings in waste haulage costs as well as dramatically simplifying mine closure and reclamation planning."*

*"The demonstrated benefit of the flotation circuit design optimisation and the value we have unlocked from confirming Sorowar's ore properties have already delivered a return on our investment in FY24's comprehensive metallurgical drilling and testwork campaign."*

The Company is well funded to complete the next phases of work and beyond, including the investment in Pre-Expansion Growth Capital. This sets us up to deliver the clearest possible scope of work for the final investment decision anticipated in Q2 December FY26.

Current oxide production at Simberi is expected to operate at around breakeven cashflow for FY25, inclusive of funding a significant Sustaining Capital investment. Accordingly, the FY25 investment in Pre-Expansion Growth Capital is being funded from the Company's balance sheet. Operating cashflow and AISC are anticipated to improve in FY26 and FY27 with lower Sustaining Capital investment and further improvements in mine fleet and process plant performance. These will be some of the benefits of the investments being made in FY25.

## Metallurgical Testwork Update

### Comminution Property Testwork

The current comminution testwork results for Sorowar ore has revealed significantly lower (~40%) competency (DWi and Axb) than historical results, indicating lower coarse particle breakage (SAG milling) energy requirements. The DWi value of 2.7kWh/m$^3$ for the current LOM ore blend is ~20% lower than that used in previous studies and the LOM Axb value of 86 classifies the ore as "extremely soft" with respect to competency.

Bond Ball Mill Work index (BWi) values are consistent with previous test results indicating that the fine grinding (ball mill) requirements will be similar. The average BWi value for the LOM blend is 16.4 kWh/t, indicating that the ore is hard in the finer size fractions. The abrasion index values are low (<0.1) suggesting relatively low wear rates can be expected.

Improvement in Sorowar ore crushing and grinding performance was anticipated in the modelling underpinning the 10 Year Plus Outlook for Simberi[1]. The results of the full comminution properties testwork for each ore zone will be incorporated into updated LOM projections in conjunction with the new Class 4 design with updated mine scheduling.

### Recovery Testwork

Recovery testwork completed to date has been conducted on one flowsheet development composite and three master composites representing the major orebodies. Key outcomes from this testwork are:

- **Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet:** – overall gold recovery for this flowsheet has improved by approximately 5% over historical testwork due to the addition of cleaner scavenger flotation and improved flotation / regrind conditions. Overall recovery for the four composites tested to date averages 90.2%. Gold recovery to the final concentrate averaged 84.4% with a gold grade of 22.1 g/t and mass recovery of 9.9%. The remaining 6% (approximate) is from gold dore recovered from leaching of the float tails. The average head grade for the four tests was 2.6 g/t gold, in line with the anticipated LOM average head grade of 2.5 g/t gold.
- **Concentrate Ultra Fine Grind (UFG) / Cyanidation Flowsheet:** – rougher/scavenger concentrates were ground to 8 µm and leached for 72 hours. Overall gold recovery for the four composites (including flotation tailings leach) were well below what would be competitive with the Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet outcomes. Diagnostic leach results for the UFG concentrate leach residue showed that 91% of the gold not leached was locked in carbonates (9%) and arsenopyrite / pyrite (82%) and unlikely to be economically extracted with cyanidation.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement dated 10 May 2024 titled "*10 Year Plus Outlook for Simberi*"

The recovery of the Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet has improved over previous studies and offers a significant advantage over the UFG leach flowsheet. Testwork will therefore now focus on optimising the saleable concentrate flowsheet and understanding the impact of the variability samples on the process design.

## Selected Flowsheet

The current design contemplated for the Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet is shown in Figure 1 below.

With comminution testwork now complete, preliminary comminution modelling of the LOM ore blend has confirmed the crushing and grinding circuit configuration and major equipment sizing. Crushing will be via a new MMD 625 Series Sizer. This has recently been purchased. The existing 2.6 MW SAG mill is being retained and will be coupled with a new 5 MW ball mill. The ball mill size is based on a preliminary grind size selection of 106 µm as it showed an improved recovery, grade and concentrate mass pull over the previously selected grind size of 150 µm. Further grind size versus recovery testwork is planned and an economic assessment of the final optimum grind size will be made when testwork is complete.

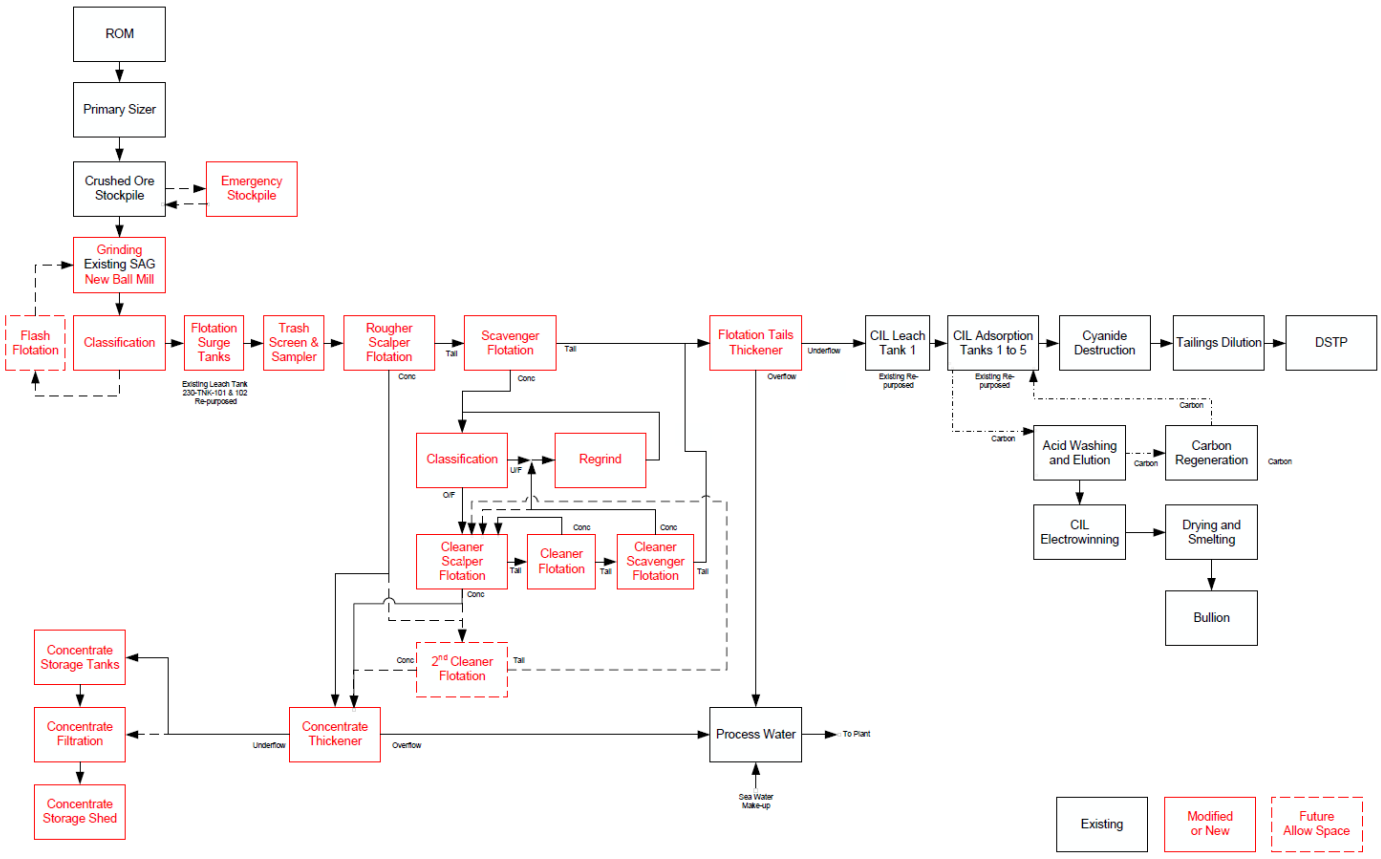
The circuit design that includes retention of the existing SAG mill will minimise downtime related to tie-in of the new circuit. The current Carbon-in-Leach plant has parallel, rather than sequential, SAG and ball milling circuits allowing the SAG mill to continue operating while the new ball mill is installed. The circuit design will also be configured to allow rapid changeover between oxide / transitional ore processing (direct leach) and sulphide ores (flotation and leach).

Cyclone overflow from the new ball mill circuit will be pumped to a new flotation circuit. Flotation circuit configuration and equipment selection will reflect the testwork objectives of:

1. Maximising flotation gold recovery as the tailings leach recoveries are relatively low (<50%); and
2. Producing a concentrate with a gold grade suitable for sale.

Flotation tails streams will be combined and leached in the existing leach/ Carbon-in-Leach circuit. Testwork to date suggests that the leach stage will add approximately 6% to the overall recovery, which justifies its continuing operation for the treatment of the flotation tails. The gold recovered in the leach circuit is much lower than for the current operation and therefore the existing gold recovery circuit will not require upgrading.

**Figure 1. Saleable Concentrate Flowsheet – Block Flow Diagram**



## Pre-Expansion Growth Capital Investment

As previously outlined in the 10 Year Plus Outlook for Simberi[2], St Barbara has committed to funding some of the Sulphide Expansion activities ahead of the formal investment decision. These investments support the improved performance/reliability of the current operations and/or removes the complexity and improves the timing of the future construction timeline (e.g. camp upgrades and process plant structural refurbishment).

Current pre-expansion activities in progress are described below.

### Volvo A60H trucks

Two low hour Volvo A60H trucks were purchased for trialing to confirm performance and cost parameters following the Mine Fleet Selection trade-off study that was conducted late last year. These trucks were identified in the study as being one of the preferred options as they provide a combination of higher capacity than the current small articulated trucks (CAT 740 / 745, Terex TA400 and Rokbak RA40s), whilst maintaining a narrower width and better manoeuvrability than larger rigid body alternatives such as the CAT 777, which is well suited to narrower cutbacks on the smaller pits. These trucks are now in service and are contributing to the current mining operations.

**Figure 2. One of the two Volvo A60H 55-tonne dump trucks that have been purchased for trialing at Simberi prior to making the final decision on the choice of truck for Sulphide mining operations.**


[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 10 May 2024 titled "*10 Year Plus Outlook for Simberi*"

### New MMD Sizer

A semi-mobile Sizer unit has been ordered from MMD to replace the current feeder-breaker that feeds the Aerial Rope Conveyor (RopeCon). The Sizer will be utilised over the next few years, in a skid-mounted configuration, to provide greater crushing capacity and improved product size on the more competent ore that is being exposed in the deeper parts of the Sorowar orebody. This will improve the RopeCon availability and present a finer feed size to the milling circuit.

The Sizer has been selected to meet the Sulphides Expansion duty specification and will be relocated to its permanent installation at the process plant when the RopeCon is decommissioned. The RopeCon will be replaced by a shorter dedicated haul road to a new run-of-mine (ROM) pad at the Process Plant as part of the Sulphides Expansion.

For FY25 the mine plan has been adjusted to deliver a softer blend to the existing feeder-breaker before commissioning the new Sizer in Q3 March FY25. This will minimise the impact of harder ores on the availability of the RopeCon until the Sizer is commissioned. The RopeCon belt is also being replaced in September 2024, which will also provide additional service life and reliability for the remaining years of oxide processing.

### Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant

An RO plant is being installed at the Process Plant to improve water quality in the gland water system and the elution circuit. Improved gland water will substantially improve slurry pump reliability and hence overall plant availability. Improved water quality will also increase the efficiency of gold stripping in the elution circuit. The RO plant will benefit both the current oxide and future sulphide ore processing.

### Process Plant Structural Refurbishment

The program of structural refurbishment continues ahead of the Sulphides Expansion with repair and replacement of steel structures that have degraded from corrosion due to the wet operating environment and proximity to the ocean. This refurbishment will remove these small complex tasks from the Sulphides Expansion scope, for greater certainty on execution, but will also improve reliability of the Process Plant in the lead up to the Sulphides Expansion.

### Camp Upgrade

Three phases of funding have been allocated to upgrade the Simberi camp over FY25, FY26 and FY27 ahead of the Sulphide Expansion and full LOM requirements. Phase one consists of updating the electrical supply, replacing the existing dry mess facility, adding an extra 77 rooms, an office consolidation to centralise staff and to free up footprint and new water treatment and sewage treatment plants. Phase two involves the construction of another 224 beds. The third phase involves demolishing rooms at the end of their useful life and replacing them with new rooms suitable for the 10 year plus LOM. Current estimate is that room requirements will peak at around 700 during concurrent oxide operations and Sulphides Expansion construction and then drop back to around 450.

## Sulphide Expansion – Next Steps

Table 1 below highlights the main Simberi Expansion work in progress for the remainder of FY25:

- **Resource definition drilling/exploration and sterilisation drilling**: This 9,000m program will continue through to mid-Q4 June FY25 targeting the new Sorowar – Pigiput trend discovery, the extension of the Samat deposit and exploration/sterilisation at Pigibo North.
- **Metallurgical testwork and Flowsheet finalisation**: Completion of the testwork program will continue through to the beginning of Q3 March FY25. This includes optimisation work to finalise the process design criteria.
- **Process Plant Layout and Design (Class 4) Study**: With the crushing and grinding circuit sizing now complete and the flowsheet selected, a new study has commenced to update the previous design. The study aims to interrogate the previous design to identify further improvements in the layout and other key areas such as concentrate handling/shipping and power plant options. The revised layout and design will support an updated capital cost estimate to a Class 4 level (equivalent to Pre-Feasibility Study level design and cost accuracy).
- **Feasibility Study Update (Class 3)**: At the completion of the testwork program, the process design criteria will be completed and the Feasibility Study Update will commence. St Barbara will commence the tendering process for the Feasibility Study work in September 2024 with a target completion of the study by the end of FY25.

### Table 1. FY25 Indicative Simberi Expansion Project Schedule

| Simberi Expansion | Status | Q1 Sep FY25 | Q2 Dec FY25 | Q3 Mar FY25 | Q4 Jun FY25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resource definition drilling / exploration and sterilisation drilling | In progress | → | → | → | → |
| Metallurgical testwork / Flowsheet finalisation | In progress | → | → | → | |
| Process Plant Layout and Design (Class 4) Study | Commenced | → | → | → | |
| Feasibility Study update | Not started | | → | → | → |

**Authorised by**

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## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Roger Mustard, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Mustard is a full-time employee of St Barbara and has sufficient experience 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Mustard consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria**
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Simberi Metallurgical Drilling**

| Criteria | Comments |
|---|---|
| ***Sampling Techniques*** | • Diamond Drilling comprised PQ3 (83 mm) and HQ3 (61.1 mm) sized core collected using standard triple tubes. Half core was sampled on nominal 1 metre intervals with the lower or left half (looking downhole) of the core submitted for sample preparation and analysis. Competent core is half cored by an Almonte automated coresaw whereas broken or highly weathered core is manually half cored with a masonry chisel.<br>• Half core samples were fully prepared at the company's on-site sample preparation facility on Simberi Island with 150 g to 200 g pulps sent to ALS Laboratory in Townsville for further analysis. Pulp residues are stored in Townsville for six months following assay before disposal.<br>• From an original metallurgical diamond drill program of 1,846 metres, a total of 656 one metre half core samples of sulphide mineralisation were collected for metallurgical test work. |
| ***Drilling Techniques*** | • Diamond drilling comprised PQ3 (83 mm) and HQ3 (61.1 mm) core recovered using a 1.5 m barrel. Drilling was completed by Quest Exploration Drilling (QED). When ground conditions permit, an ACT Digital Core Orientation Instrument was used by the contractor to orientate the HQ3 core. |
| ***Drill Sample Recovery*** | • Diamond drilling recovery percentages were measured by comparing actual metres recovered per drill run versus metres recorded on the core blocks. Recoveries averaged >98 % with increased core loss present in fault zones and zones of strong weathering/alteration. |
| ***Logging*** | • Diamond holes are qualitatively geologically logged for lithology, structure and alteration and qualitatively and quantitatively logged for veining and sulphide mineralogy. Diamond holes are geotechnically logged with the following attributes qualitatively recorded - strength, infill material, weathering, and shape. Whole core and half core photography is completed on wet core.<br>• All holes are logged in their entirety and data recorded in templated excel workbook for uploading to the companies secure SQL database. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • Competent core was cut in half using an Almonte saw. Friable core was sampled using a metal scoop and a geological pick.<br>• Half core was initially prepared at the company's on-site sample preparation facility for assay at both the Simberi laboratory (gold only) and ALS in Townsville to ensure that metallurgical samples met required specification.<br>• After oven drying for 12 hours, sample material undergoes initial crushing in a Terminator Jaw Crusher to achieve particle size <2mm. For samples weighing in excess of 1kg, a 0.8kg to 1.2kg sample split is taken using a riffle splitter. Crushed samples of ~ 1kg standardised weight are then completely pulverised in an Essa LM2 Pulveriser (90% passing 75 microns). Approximately 200g of pulverised material is retained for assaying using a metal scoop to transfer material into analytical envelopes (pulp packets) before being sent to the ALS lab in Townsville.<br>• For internal reference, a second pulverized sub- sample (~ 100 grams) is analysed at the site lab using same QAQC reference materials as those sent to ALS lab.<br>• Quality control of sample material prepared on site consists of insertion of two (non-certified) blank control samples at the start of each hole, and between each sample, any pulverised residue in the LM2 is discarded and the bowl vacuumed and wiped clean.<br>• 150 g to 200 g pulp samples are then sent to ALS Laboratory in Townsville for assay via air freight. Pulp residues are stored in Townsville for six months following assay for re-assay if required.<br>• Once final gold and multi-element assays were returned intervals were selected from the remaining half core for dispatch to the metallurgical laboratory. 1m samples were 'double-bagged' (calico and plastic) and then placed in new 44-gallon drums for transport to the metallurgical laboratory. This comprised a total of 656 one metre half core samples of sulphide mineralisation for 2,434 kilograms. |
| ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** | • Pulps were analysed for Au via 50 g Fire Assay Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish (Au-AA26 method) and multi-element (Ag, As, S, Fe, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo and Sb) by Aqua Regia digest followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) instrument read (ME-ICP41S method).<br>• QC included insertion of certified reference material (1:20); insertion of in-house blank control material (2 at the start of each job); and the insertion of lab duplicates (1:20 split from the initial jaw crushed material prepared by the site lab. QAQC results were assessed as each laboratory batch was received and again at resource estimation cycles. Results indicate that pulveriser bowls were adequately cleaned between samples.<br>• ALS Townsville insert certified standards, replicates, lab repeats and complete sizing checks (1:40) or higher as part of their internal QAQC protocols.<br>• Wet sample weights of both half core samples were recorded to check that sampling was unbiased and to ensure that samples met specification for the metallurgical testing. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assay*** | • Sampling data is recorded electronically which ensures only valid non-overlapping data can be recorded. Assay and downhole survey data are subsequently merged electronically. All drill data is stored in a SQL database on secure company server. |
| ***Location of data points*** | • All drill collars were surveyed by company appointed surveyors using a DGPS in Tabar Island Grid (TIG) which is based on WGS84 ellipsoid and is GPS compatible. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • All diamond drill holes were downhole surveyed using a Reflex EZ track single shot camera with the first reading at 9, 12 or 18 m and one at 30 m and then approximately every 30 m increments to the bottom-of-the hole where an end of hole survey is also taken. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • Holes were either twinned or drilled as infill to existing resource definition holes targeting samples from within design pits or Mineral Resource optimal shells<br>• Samples were taken from the three largest sulphide deposits; Pigiput, Sorowar and Pigibo based on each deposits estimated to contribution to Ore Reserves. Pigiput (68%), Sorowar (20%) and Pigibo (7%) |
| ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure*** | • Drilling is orientated perpendicular to the major structures controlling the distribution of gold mineralisation. The orientation of the drilling ensures unbiased sampling of structures. |
| ***Sample security*** | • Company personnel or approved contractors only were allowed on drill sites. Drill samples were removed from drill sites only to a secure sampling or core logging/processing facility. Logged and cut core was consigned and dispatched as secure cargo to accredited laboratories for processing. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • No recent audits or reviews of sampling protocols have been completed. |

**Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Simberi Metallurgical Drilling**

| Criteria | Comments |
|---|---|
| ***Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status*** | • SBM has 100 % ownership of the three tenements over the Simberi Islands; ML136 on Simberi Island, EL609 which covers the remaining area of Simberi Island, as well as Tatau Island and Big Tabar Island and 4 sub-block EL2462 which covers part of Tatau and Mapua Islands. |
| ***Exploration Done by Other Parties*** | • Previous metallurgical testwork has been completed by Nord Pacific and Allied Gold. |
| ***Geology*** | • Simberi Island represents an eroded, deeply dissected Pliocene strato-volcano. The island developed from multiple episodes of eruptive and effusive mafic to intermediate volcanism. Volcanic flows and intrusives range from basanite, alkali basalt, trachybasalt, trachyandesite, microsyenite, trachyte and feldspar porphyry. In places these units are overlain by a fining-up sequence of coarse grits, sandstone and mudstone. Bioclastic limestone platforms unconformably overlay the volcano-sedimentary sequence. A number of raised Pliocene to Pleistocene bioclastic limestone platforms flank the volcano and provide evidence of ongoing regional uplift.<br>• Gold mineralisation at Simberi is associated with extension and basin formation (caldera collapse) after the cessation of volcanic activity. Mineralised normal faults are seen in all deposits, and an abundance of steep structures, steep fault lineations and normal fault offsets at Simberi are consistent with extensional tectonics.<br>• The deposits comprise oxides and sulphides, reflecting the depth of weathering and degree of erosion. Significant oxides are predominantly present in the areas of highest topography, >150m RL. Oxides may persist to lower elevations on the larger faults, but in general, are absent in the lower ground. At Sorowar and Pigiput, the supergene oxides are well developed in the strongly argillic-altered breccia units, but the overlying agglomerate/tuffaceous sandstone is only weakly weathered. These upper units are only locally affected by the argillic-alteration, indicating deposition at a late stage in the extensional/mineralisation event. Weathering / supergene alteration is best developed in the strongly altered units. |
| ***Drill Hole Information*** | • Sample intervals taken for metallurgical testwork are summarised in Table 2 below. |
| ***Data Aggregation Methods*** | • Samples were selected to ensure that appropriate metallurgical composites with correct weight and average could be compiled. This included samples below mining cut-off grades. |
| ***Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths*** | • Down hole length was reported for all holes.<br>• Simberi lodes display high variability in orientation and complex geometries because of the interplay of veining, brecciation intensity, host lithology and oxidation fronts. |
| ***Diagrams*** | • Included in the body of the report. |
| ***Balanced Reporting*** | • The holes reported cover only the metallurgical diamond drill program comprising 14 holes for 1,846 m completed between September and December 2023. |
| ***Other Substantive Exploration Data*** | • No other exploration data are considered substantive to this release. |
| ***Further Work*** | • Included in the body of the report. |

## Table 2: Simberi Metallurgical Drilling Intercepts – Simberi Island, Papua New Guinea

| Hole Id | North | East | RL | Dip/ Azimuth | Total Depth | Prospect | Sample Interval | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m | m | m | degrees | m | | From | To | Interval | Gold |
| | | | | | | | m | m | m | g/t Au |
| **SDH509** | 208,963 | 43,543 | 160.6 | Vertical | 45 | Pigibo | 3.0 | 29.0 | 26 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | | 32.0 | 41.0 | 9 | 0.6 |
| **SDH510** | 208,952 | 43,582 | 165.0 | Vertical | 70 | Pigibo | 15.0 | 41.0 | 26.0 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | | 47.0 | 63.0 | 16.0 | 1.1 |
| **SDH511** | 209,109 | 44,415 | 154.7 | Vertical | 186 | Pigiput | 33.0 | 41.0 | 8.0 | 10.7 |
| | | | | | | | 71.0 | 175.0 | 104.0 | 1.9 |
| **SDH512** | 209,120 | 44,297 | 149.8 | Vertical | 201.1 | Pigiput | 30.0 | 45.0 | 15.0 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | | | 81.0 | 189.0 | 108.0 | 1.7 |
| **SDH513** | 209,172 | 44,351 | 135.4 | Vertical | 233 | Pigiput | 116.0 | 132.0 | 10.0 | 20.3 |
| | | | | | | | 142.0 | 151.0 | 9.0 | 4.7 |
| | | | | | | | 191.0 | 198.0 | 7.0 | 3.7 |
| **SDH514** | 208,998 | 44,424 | 165.2 | -59/181 | 113 | Pigiput | 68.0 | 75.0 | 7.0 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | | | 82.0 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 0.8 |
| **SDH515** | 209,097 | 44,266 | 155.4 | -59/179 | 144.5 | Pigiput | 16.0 | 33.0 | 17.0 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | | | 43.0 | 72.0 | 29.0 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | | | 80.0 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | | 110.0 | 124.0 | 14.0 | 16.9 |
| **SDH516** | 210,300 | 44,137 | 127.1 | Vertical | 45 | Sorowar | 22.0 | 32.0 | 10.0 | 0.7 |
| **SDH519** | 210,069 | 44,670 | 105.6 | -59/027 | 178.6 | Sorowar | 80.0 | 85.0 | 5.0 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | | | 135.0 | 138.0 | 3.0 | 18.4 |
| **SDH520** | 209,552 | 44,259 | 144.4 | -59/045 | 184.8 | Sorowar | 102.0 | 118.0 | 16.0 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | | | 177.0 | 184.8 | 7.8 | 1.8 |
| **SDH522** | 209,118 | 44,525 | 191.2 | -84/001 | 205 | Sorowar | 83.0 | 99.0 | 16.0 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | | 118.0 | 133.0 | 15.0 | 4.0 |
| | | | | | | | 137.0 | 170.0 | 33.0 | 2.5 |
| **SDH525** | 209,593 | 44,509 | 153.5 | -70/041 | 220 | Sorowar | 110.0 | 126.0 | 16.0 | 1.7 |
| | | | | | | | 147.0 | 169.0 | 22.0 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | | | 176.0 | 198.0 | 22.0 | 3.8 |
| **SDH527** | 209,899 | 44,505 | 95.6 | Vertical | 65 | Sorowar | 0.0 | 31 | 31.0 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | | 44.0 | 52.0 | 8.0 | 0.9 |
| **SDH529** | 209,698 | 44,530 | 164.3 | -71/092 | 156.9 | Sorowar | 38.0 | 48.0 | 10 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | | | 79.0 | 83.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | | | 146.0 | 153.0 | 7.0 | 4.8 |

Notes:
This table summarises the intervals selected for inclusion in metallurgical test work. The holes have previously been reported as exploration results in the following St Barbara Limited ASX announcements:

ASX release on 23 January 2024 titled *"Simberi Resource Definition Drilling 50% Complete Targeting Upgrade of 1Moz from Inferred to Indicated Mineral Resource"*.

ASX release on 28 February 2024 titled *"Simberi Metallurgical Testwork Proceeding following Drilling Completion"*.

ASX release on 10 April 2024 titled *"New Sorowar-Pigiput Mineralised Zone confirmed by Latest Diamond Drilling Assays"*.