# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28 June 2021

## Impressive One Metre Assays Results Confirm High Grades at Camel Creek

**HIGHLIGHTS**:

- **One Metre assay results at the Camel Creek Gold Project include:**
  - **58 m @ 5.86 g/t Au** (CCRC50) from 155 metres including **18 m @ 14.09 g/t Au**
  - and **1 m @ 153.89 g/t Au** from 191 metres
  - **22 m @ 7.38 g/t Au** (CCRC54) from 154 metres including **15 m @ 10.43 g/t Au**
  - **32 m @ 2.62 g/t Au** (CCRC51**)** from 164 metres including **7 m @ 5.79 g/t Au**
  - **34 m @ 2.52 g/t Au** (CCRC52) from 126 metres
  - **61 m @ 1.62 g/t Au** (CCRC63) from 167 metres including **35 m @ 1.95 g/t Au**
  - **9 m @ 2.66 g/t Au** (CCRC72) from 52 metres
  - **29 m @ 2.77 g/t Au** (CCRC73) from 78 metres including **16 m @ 4.03 g/t Au**
  - **8 m @ 2.77 g/t Au** (CCRC76) from 56 metres
  - **20 m @ 1.79 g/t Au** (CCRC77) from 95 metres
  - **14 m @ 1.76 g/t Au** (CCRC78) from 57 metres

- **One metre results have confirmed and enhanced the four metre composite results and have clearly outlined a number of very high grade gold zones with results confirming deeper and higher grade mineralisation at the Hinge Zone target which remains open at depth and along strike.**

**Great Northern Minerals Limited ("Great Northern Minerals"** or the **"Company") (ASX:GNM)** is pleased to announce the receipt of the one metre results from the recently completed RC reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Camel Creek, which comprised a total of 49 holes for 5996 metres of drilling.

The detailed and more accurate and representative results provide additional support and clarity to the distribution of the high grade results within the known Camel Creek Gold system, with a number of standout results returned from the Hinge Zone target which is open at depth and along strike.

Planning for an additional drilling program is well advanced with an anticipated start by the end of July 2021, subject to finalisation and scheduling with the drilling contractor. The follow up program is aimed at testing further strike extensions and down dip continuity to be followed by an initial resource estimate later in the year.

GNM Managing director, Cameron McLean commented on the announcement: ***"The finalisation of our first program at Camel Creek for 2021 and these latest one metre assay results have returned some of the best and most significant assay results ever seen at Camel Creek. We look forward to the next program, designed to test and extend the high grade and strike extensive gold mineralised zones highlighted. Drilling is due to commence by the end of July 2021 and will be targeted on further deep testing of the Camel Creek gold system, particularly in the Hinge Zone target area."***

These results cover all of the anomalous one metre samples from the Company's recently completed RC drill program at Camel Creek, with the initial four metre composite results previously released to the ASX on the 11th June and 17th May 2021.

The completed drilling program tested approximately 2200 metres of strike of the Camel Creek known gold mineralisation on nominal 40 metre centres, with at least one hole drilled per section. This work has defined and highlighted two main zones of higher grade mineralisation which require follow up testing, both at depth and along strike with targeted drilling in these areas planned to be completed as soon as possible.

The high grades in CCRC50→CCRC54 and CCRC63 relate to testing of the Hinge Zone target where deeper drilling in a new untested position has outlined a substantial zone of new gold mineralisation which has now been defined over 250 metres of strike and extending to at least 180 metres below surface and is open at depth and along strike.

CCRC67→CCRC78 were drilled to the north on nominal 40 metre centres, initially targeting underneath the previously mined areas. Results in these areas are consistent and have defined substantial gold mineralisation extending over 350 metres of strike and 100 metres vertical depth. Further deeper drilling in these areas is required with all of the zones open at depth

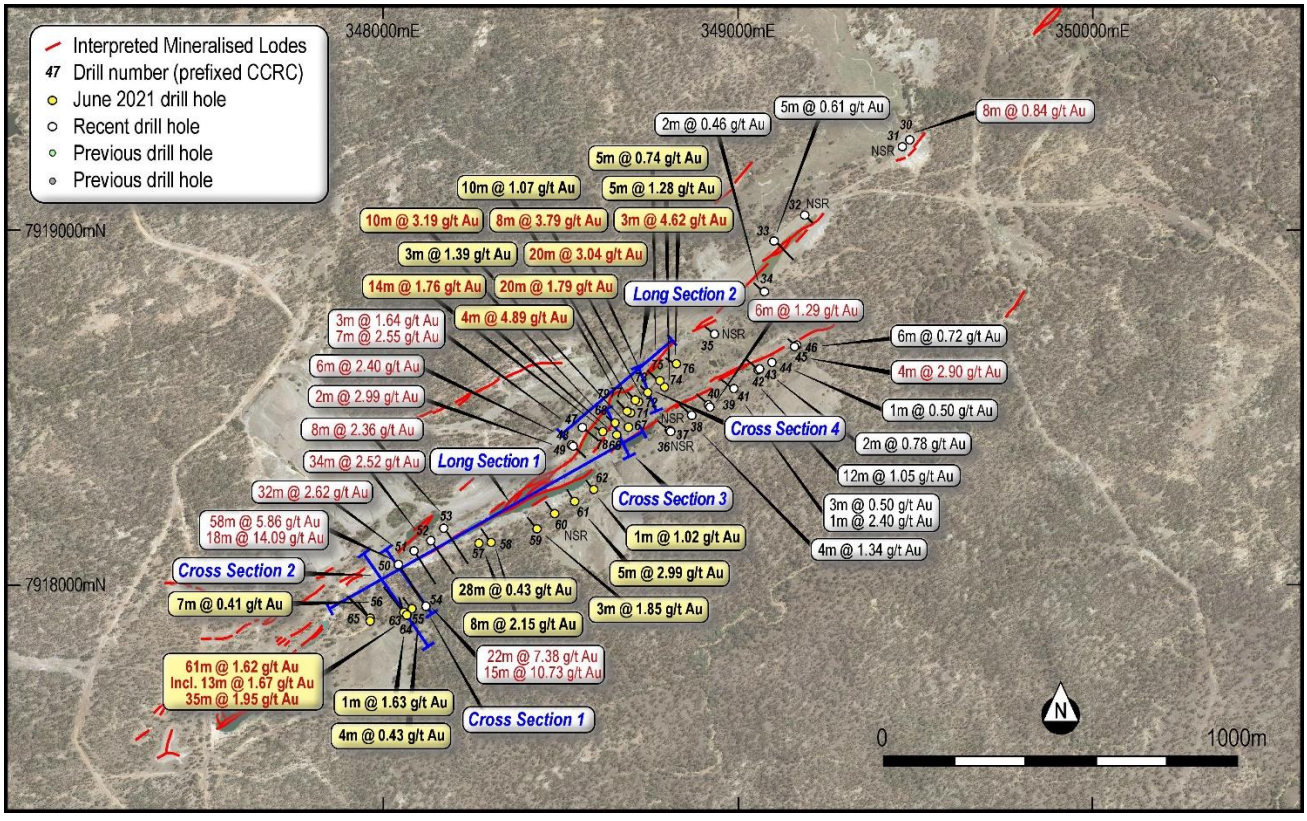


**Figure 1:** Location plan and results of the 2021 Camel Creek Drilling on Aerial Imagery

A full listing of the anomalous gold intersections (all greater then 0.5 g/t Au) is documented in Table One and Table Two. The majority of the anomalous intersections are associated with a strong mylonite zone trending north east and in places up to 20 metres in width and extending along strike over the entire area tested.

An increase in quartz veining and specifically sulphide content accompanies the anomalous intersections. True thickness of the mineralised zones as determined from the drilling range from 2→25 metres, with the Hinge Zone showing a southerly plunging ore shoot is likely.

This is the largest RC program completed at Camel Creek and has tested the interpreted mineralised zone to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 180 metres. No deep drilling has ever been completed at Camel Creek previously and this systematic program has highlighted the continuity of the mineralisation underneath and peripheral to the previously mined shallow open pits and demonstrated considerable additional potential, particularly at the Hinge Zone target.

**Table One**: One Metre Assay results:(CCRC30→CCRC50) Camel Creek Gold Project (>0.5 g/t Au)

| Hole | East | North | RL | Dip | Azimuth | Final Depth | From | To | Intersection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CCRC30 | 349483 | 7919254 | 458 | -55 | 140 | 95 | 68 | 76 | 8 m @ 0.84 g/t Au |
| CCRC31 | 349465 | 7919236 | 458 | -55 | 140 | 83 | | | NSR |
| CCRC32 | 349187 | 7919041 | 458 | -55 | 130 | 119 | | | NSR |
| CCRC33 | 349101 | 7918971 | 458 | -55 | 130 | 125 | 107 | 112 | 5 m @ 0.61 g/t Au |
| CCRC34 | 349074 | 7918824 | 458 | -55 | 310 | 66 | 49 | 51 | 2 m @ 0.46 g/t Au |
| CCRC35 | 348933 | 7918705 | 458 | -60 | 310 | 77 | | | NSR |
| CCRC36 | 348806 | 7918438 | 458 | -55 | 310 | 83 | | | NSR |
| CCRC37 | 348808 | 7918436 | 458 | -70 | 310 | 101 | | | NSR |
| CCRC38 | 348870 | 7918476 | 460 | -55 | 310 | 77 | 65 | 67 | 2 m @ 2.31 g/t Au |
| CCRC39 | 348918 | 7918505 | 486 | -55 | 310 | 77 | 57 | 63 | 6 m @ 1.19 g/t Au |
| CCRC40 | 348919 | 7918502 | 485 | -70 | 310 | 95 | 60 | 64 | NSR |
| CCRC41 | 348988 | 7918551 | 484 | -55 | 310 | 77 | 57 | 60 | 3 m @ 0.50 g/t Au |
| CCRC41 | | | | | | and | 67 | 68 | 1 m @ 2.64 g/t Au |
| CCRC42 | 349059 | 7918607 | 472 | -55 | 305 | 59 | 37 | 49 | 12 m @ 1.05 g/t Au |
| CCRC43 | 349058 | 7918604 | 472 | -70 | 305 | 101 | 64 | 66 | 2 m @ 0.55 g/t Au |
| CCRC43 | | | | | | and | 82 | 84 | 2 m @ 0.78 g/t Au |
| CCRC44 | 349095 | 7918626 | 469 | -55 | 305 | 65 | 46 | 47 | 1 m @ 0.50 g/t Au |
| CCRC45 | 349164 | 7918673 | 472 | -55 | 310 | 53 | 20 | 24 | 4 m @ 2.96 g/t Au |
| CCRC46 | 349161 | 7918672 | 478 | -70 | 310 | 53 | 36 | 42 | 6 m @ 0.72 g/t Au |
| CCRC47 | 348560 | 7918443 | 476 | -65 | 123 | 131 | 96 | 99 | 3 m @ 1.64 g/t Au |
| CCRC47 | | | | | | and | 113 | 120 | 7 m @ 2.55 g/t Au |
| CCRC48 | 348534 | 7918392 | 476 | -55 | 120 | 89 | 53 | 59 | 6 m @ 2.40 g/t Au |
| CCRC49 | 348530 | 7918395 | 482 | -65 | 130 | 101 | 84 | 86 | 2 m @ 2.99 g/t Au |
| **CCRC50** | **348043** | **7918057** | **485** | **-65** | **140** | **227** | **155** | **213** | **58 m @ 5.86 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **including** | **189** | **207** | **18 m @ 14.09 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **including** | **191** | **192** | **1 m @ 153.89 g/t Au** |

**Table Two**: One Metre Assay results:(CCRC51→CCRC78) Camel Creek Gold Project (>0.5 g/t Au)

| Hole | East | North | RL | Dip | Azimuth | Final Depth | From | To | Intersection |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CCRC51** | **348087** | **7918096** | **490** | **-65** | **140** | **238** | **164** | **196** | **32 m @ 2.62 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **including** | **164** | **171** | **7 m @ 5.79 g/t Au** |
| **CCRC52** | **348132** | **7918125** | **488** | **-65** | **140** | **224** | **126** | **160** | **34 m @ 2.52 g/t Au** |
| **CCRC53** | **348169** | **7918160** | **486** | **-65** | **140** | **242** | **155** | **163** | **8 m @ 2.36 g/t Au** |
| **CCRC54** | **348119** | **7917939** | **515** | **-65** | **320** | **218** | **154** | **176** | **22 m@ 7.38 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **including** | **161** | **176** | **15 m@ 10.43 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **including** | **162** | **169** | **7 m@ 16.64 g/t Au** |
| CCRC55 | 348083 | 7917934 | 507 | -75 | 320 | 170 | 168 | 172 | 4 m @ 0.43 g/t Au |
| CCRC56 | 347964 | 7917903 | 499 | -75 | 325 | 194 | 162 | 169 | 7 m @ 0.41 g/t Au |
| CCRC57 | 348269 | 7918123 | 479 | -75 | 320 | 92 | 42 | 48 | 6 m @ 0.67 g/t Au |
| | | | | | | and | 52 | 67 | 15 m @ 0.41 g/t Au |
| CCRC58 | 348305 | 7918123 | 490 | -75 | 320 | 128 | 88 | 93 | 5m @ 2.77 g/t Au |
| CCRC59 | 348431 | 7918161 | 500 | -75 | 320 | 242 | 147 | 150 | 3 m @ 1.85 g/t Au |
| CCRC60 | 348483 | 7918200 | 497 | -75 | 320 | 164 | | | NSR |
| CCRC61 | 348544 | 7918235 | 492 | -75 | 320 | 164 | 104 | 109 | 5 m @ 2.99 g/t Au |
| CCRC62 | 348594 | 7918271 | 487 | -75 | 320 | 116 | 89 | 90 | 1 m @ 1.02 g/t Au |
| **CCRC63** | **348067** | **7917920** | **507** | **-75** | **329** | **242** | **167** | **228** | **61 m @ 1.62 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **incl** | **167** | **180** | **13 m @ 1.67 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **incl** | **192** | **228** | **35 m @ 1.95 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **incl** | **220** | **228** | **8 m @ 4.99 g/t Au** |
| CCRC64 | 348060 | 7917925 | 507 | -60 | 320 | 224 | 154 | 155 | 1 m @ 1.63 g/t Au |
| CCRC65 | 347965 | 7917909 | 496 | -55 | 312 | 158 | | | NSR |
| CCRC66 | 348658 | 7918419 | 481 | -62 | 135 | 110 | 88 | 92 | 4 m @ 4.89 g/t Au |
| CCRC67 | 348691 | 7918445 | 488 | -62 | 140 | 98 | 82 | 85 | 3 m @ 1.39 g/t Au |
| CCRC68 | 348655 | 7918460 | 478 | -70 | 305 | 104 | 77 | 87 | 10 m @ 3.19 g/t Au |
| CCRC69 | 348685 | 7918484 | 484 | -55 | 310 | 86 | 67 | 69 | 3 m @ 1.05 g/t Au |
| CCRC70 | 348712 | 7918518 | 480 | -55 | 315 | 68 | 39 | 45 | 6 m @ 0.39 g/t Au |
| CCRC71 | 348716 | 7918518 | 481 | -70 | 315 | 74 | 51 | 61 | 10 m @ 1.07 g/t Au |
| **CCRC72** | **348742** | **7918545** | **480** | **-70** | **310** | **74** | **52** | **61** | **9 m @ 2.66 g/t Au** |
| **CCRC73** | **348745** | **7918544** | **478** | **-85** | **312** | **134** | **78** | **107** | **29 m @ 2.77 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | **incl** | **78** | **94** | **16 m @ 4.03 g/t Au** |
| | | | | | | and | 119 | 121 | 2 m @ 2.75 g/t Au |
| CCRC74 | 348777 | 7918572 | 475 | -60 | 310 | 80 | 52 | 57 | 5 m @ 1.28 g/t Au |
| CCRC75 | 348786 | 7918560 | 480 | -75 | 310 | 116 | 91 | 96 | 5 m @ 0.74 g/t Au |
| CCRC76 | 348826 | 7918621 | 474 | -70 | 302 | 74 | 59 | 62 | 3 m @ 4.62 g/t Au |
| **CCRC77** | **348695** | **7918483** | **474** | **-70** | **312** | **122** | **95** | **115** | **20 m @ 1.79 g/t Au** |
| **CCRC78** | **348618** | **7918432** | **472** | **-75** | **305** | **86** | **57** | **71** | **14 m @ 1.76 g/t Au** |

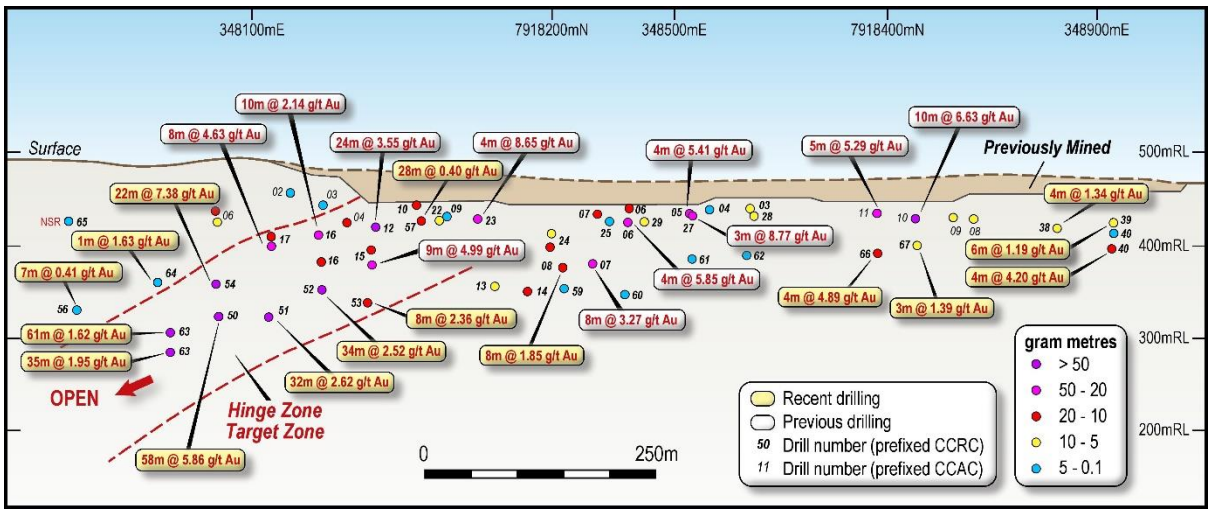


**Figure 2:** Long Section 1: Camel Creek

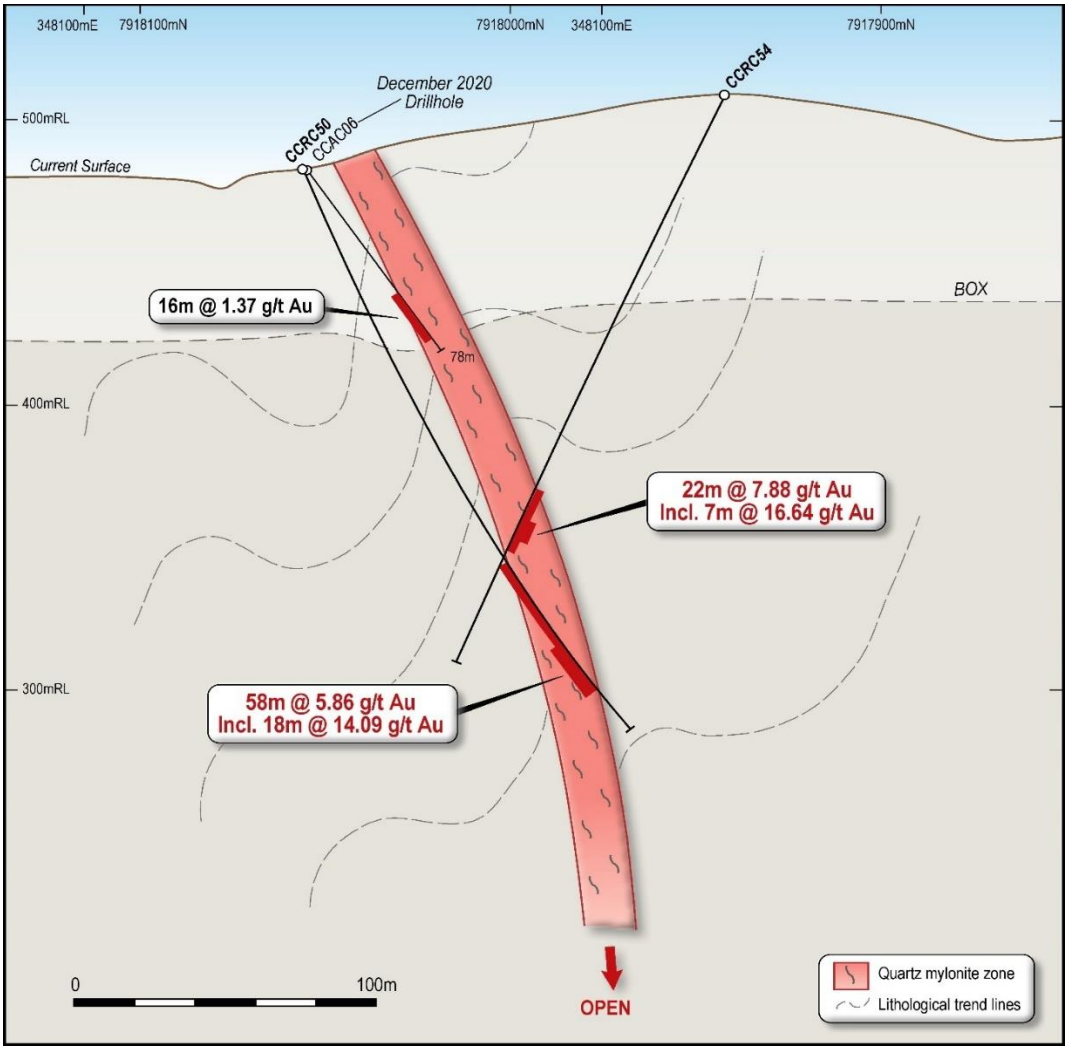


**Figure 3:** Cross Section 1: CCRC50 and CCRC54

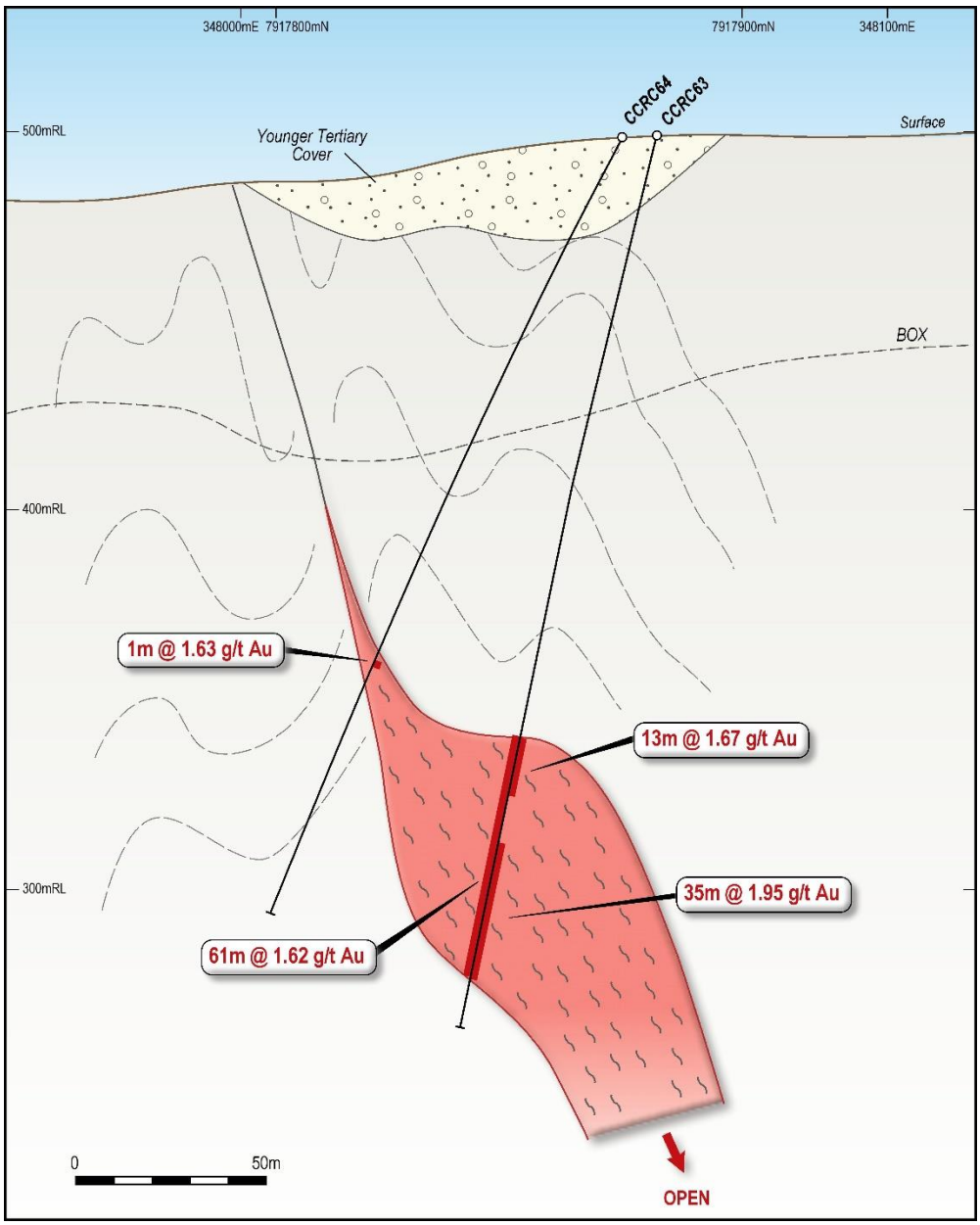


**Figure 4:** Cross Section 2: CCRC63 and CCRC64

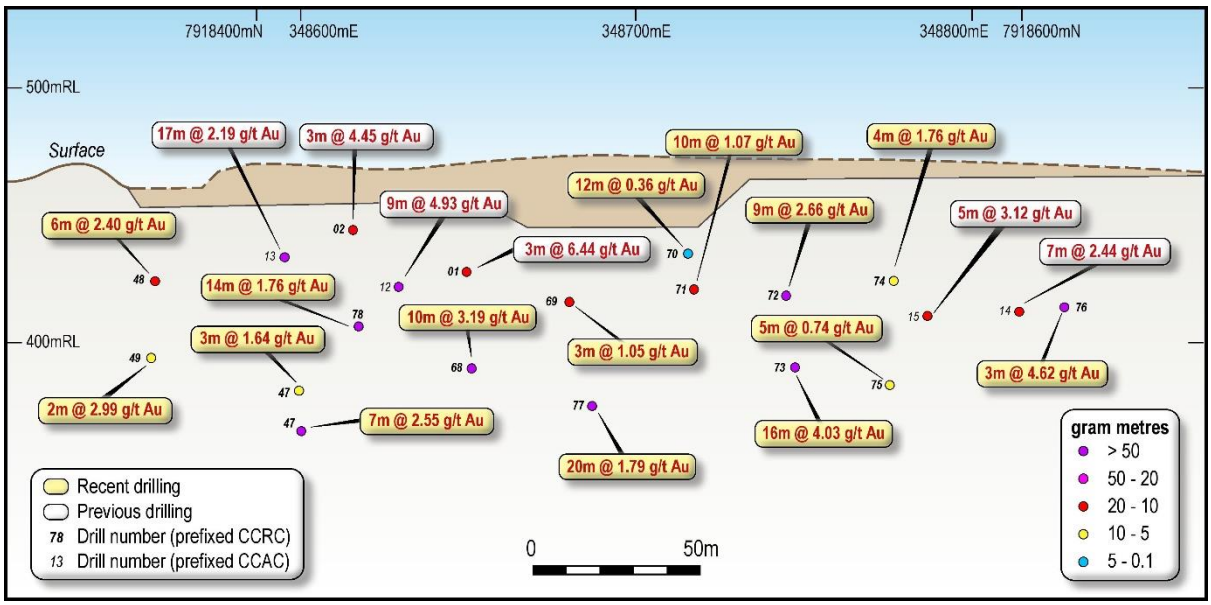


**Figure 5:** Long Section 2: North Pit Area, Camel Creek

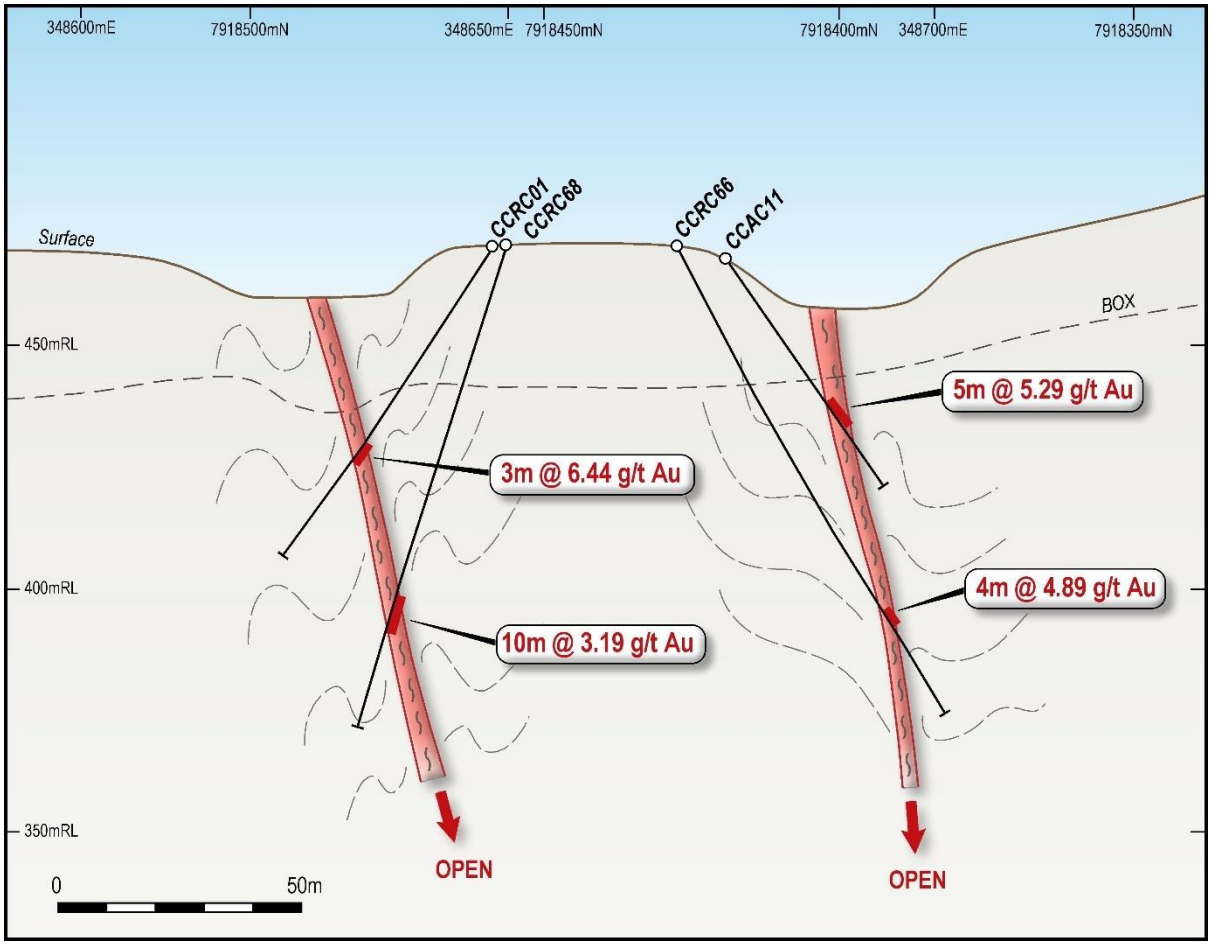


**Figure 6:** Cross Section 3: CCRC66 and CCRC68

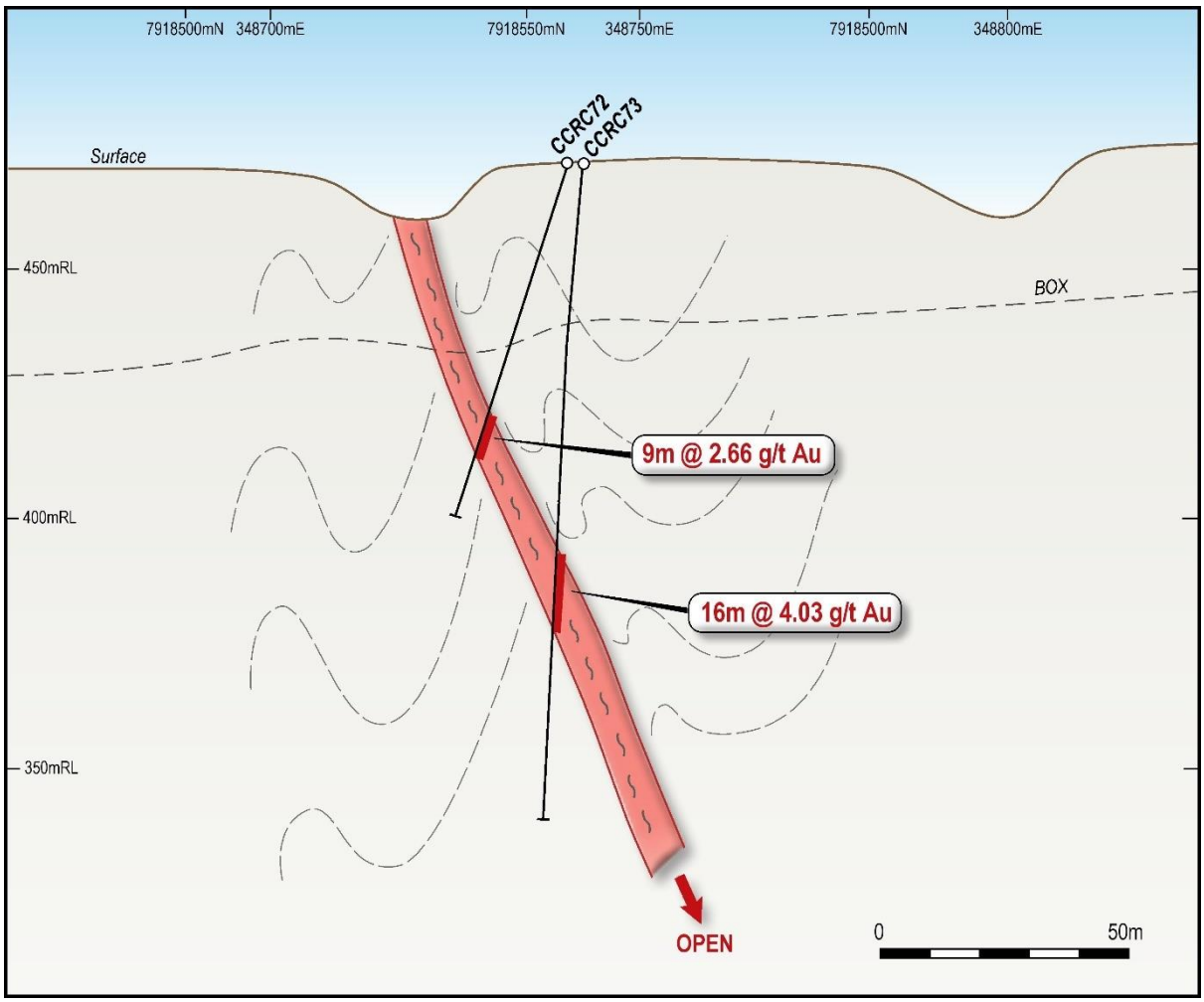


**Figure 7:** Cross Section 4: CCRC72 and CCRC73

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Great Northern Minerals Limited.

*****ENDS*****

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***About Great Northern Minerals Limited***

*Great Northern Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed gold focused explorer. The Company's key North Queensland Gold Projects include the Golden Cup, Camel Creek and Big Rush Gold Mines in North Queensland. The historic mines ceased operation in the 1990's after production of over 150,000 oz at an average grade of 1.91g/t Au. Great Northern Minerals aims to extend known mineralisation and develop a significant gold resource in North Queensland.*

***Competent Persons Statement***

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Simon Coxhell, the Technical Director of Great Northern Minerals Limited. Mr Coxhell is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles 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." Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.*

## Section 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Drilling reported is angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.<br>• Sampling consists individual cone split of one metre composite split samples.<br>• Sample weights were approximately 3kg of material. The full sample was pulverised. Fire Assaying (gold only) was completed using a 50 g charge. Multi-element assaying was completed using ICP following a four acid digest with ICP finish. A total of 48 elements were analysed.<br>• Assaying was completed at Intertek Ltd's assay laboratory in Townsville. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • All drilling at Camel Creek was angled Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling hammer. (150mm) |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Sample recoveries were assessed visually and appeared to be consistent throughout drill holes.<br>• All samples were dry.<br>• No measures needed to be taken.<br>• No sample bias believed to occur. |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation has been undertaken.<br>• RC is considered both qualitative and quantitative in nature.<br>• The total length of the RC holes were logged. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Drilling was RC not core drilling.<br>• 1m samples were collected straight from the drill rig cyclone and cone splitter.<br>• Sampling is considered representative.<br>• Internal laboratory standards used.<br>• On site QAQC included inclusion of standards every 30-40 samples, duplicates every 30 samples as well as random blank samples, inserted in every hole.<br>• 3kg sample size considered appropriate for the grain size of the sedimentary rock units sampled, and the composition of the mineralised intervals. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • The assaying work was Fire Assay (50g) for gold, which is industry standard assay technique for gold mineralisation and ICP for multi-elements with a four acid digest. Both considered total techniques. A total of 49 multi-element assays completed.<br>• No instruments reported.<br>• Laboratory standards utilised. On site QAQC included inclusion of standards every 40 samples, duplicates every 40 samples as well as random blank samples, every 40 samples. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Historic mining within 40m also recorded gold mineralisation although thickness and grade varies yet this is believed to represent the changing nature of this style of mineralisation.<br>• No twin holes were driled, All previous drilling in shallow oxide zones.<br>• Data was collected on paper and entered into an Excel Worksheet.<br>• No adjustments to assay results. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Coordinates located by hand held Garmin GPS, averaged over 30 minutes, resulting in an accuracy of +/- 2 metres.<br>• Co-ordinates are recorded in GDA94 zone 55.<br>• Control considered to be good.(+/- 2 metres) |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity* | • Drilling was on nominal 40 metre centres.<br>• One metre samples and composited samples were taken. Assay results reported are all 1 metre cone split samples. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | |
| *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *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 attitude of the lithological units is predominantly believed to be NE striking and dipping at a moderate angle towards the southeast. Drilling was generally perpendicular to the considered mineralisation orientation with holes drilled at azimuths of 315 degrees at dip angles between -50 to -80 degrees. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths. True widths of the mineralised zones are interpreted as between 2-25 metres true thickness<br>• No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Samples taken by qualified staff and delivered to assay laboratory by company representatives. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews completed. |

## Section 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Reporting of Exploration 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, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *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.* | • Mining Leases are held by Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd.<br>• Great Northern Minerals Limited has purchased 100% of the Mining Lease listed above from Q-Generate Pty Ltd the owner of Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd.<br>• The Mining Leases are granted. |
| *Exploration by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The Camel Creek Gold Mine has been the subject of substantial previous exploration, shallow resource definition drilling and mining operations.<br>• Lynch Mining first recognized gold mineralization in the Camel Creek area in 1986 and mined the shallow oxide portion of the deposit and treated via a heap leach operation.<br>• Great Northern Minerals Ltd (previously Greenpower Energy Ltd purchased the final interest in the project in August 2020. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The gold mineralisation at Camel Creek is located within the generally tightly folded sediments of the early Devonian age Kangaroo Hills Formation which is characterised by a varying assemblage comprising sandstone, mudstone and lesser tuff.<br><br>The area is traversed by a major north west/south east structural corridor paralleling the Sybil Graben, with many of the numerous basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic dykes of the region sharing a similar trend.<br>The region has undergone three significant periods of deformation with gold mineralisation introduced during at least four different phases, resulting in a complex mineralogical history.<br>Gold is strongly associated with quartz veining and sulphide occurrences. The primary mineralisation that remains is to a certain extent refractory with gold associated with arsenopyrite and antimony. Further metallurgical work is required, however, historic metallurgical test work to date has demonstrated that concentrates can be produced with Au recoveries of between 77 and 92%. |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • Refer to Table 1 of this ASX Announcement which provides easting and northing of the drill collars, dip, azimuth and end of hole depths. |
| *Data aggregation methods* | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (egg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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* | • The drill intercepts reported in Table 1 are on a length weighted basis. No high-grade cuts have been applied to the tabled intersections.<br>• Based on the 1 metre split sample results, all anomalous results greater than 0.5 g/t Au have been reported.<br>• No metal equivalents are used or presented. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Drilling is generally perpendicular to the structure by angled RC at 50º to 65º into structures dipping between 30º and 60º. |
| *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.* | • Maps and sections are presented in the 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 be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report. |
| *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.* | • The Camel Creek Gold Project has been the subject of substantial previous exploration and mining operations.<br>• Anomalous antimony and arsenic vales have been returned from ICP results. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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 will include;<br>• Drill testing for extensions to the known mineralization, mostly down dip.<br>• Additional metallurgical test work to determine the most appropriate process route for gold recovery. |