ASX Announcement

ASX:MTM 21 October 2022

DETAILED ASSAYS CONFIRM SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS IN DRILLING AT MT MONGER

Highlights:

- **Re-assay of mineralised intervals completed for recent RC drilling program at the Mt Monger Gold Project**
- **1 metre drill samples confirm and refine gold mineralisation intersections**
- **Significant intersections include:**
  - **Hole 22MMRC004 – 7m @ 3.12g/t Au from 48m**
    including 4m @ 5.01g/t Au from 48m
  - **Hole 22MMRC009 – 4m @ 1.50g/t Au from 45m**
    including 1m @ 3.22g/t Au from 46m
  - **Hole 22MMRC024 – 3m @ 1.34g/t Au from 46m**
    including 1m @ 3.13g/t Au from 48m and 1m @ 0.96g/t Au from 59m
  - **Hole 22MMRC006 – 2m @ 1.24g/t from 24m and 6m @ 0.79/t Au from 30m**
    including 3m @ 1.12g/t from 31m and 3m @ 0.85g/t from 37m
  - **Hole 22MMRC011 – 4m @ 1.19g/t Au from 58m**
  - **Hole 22MMRC010 – 1m @ 0.79g/t Au from 30m**
  - **Hole 22MMRC022 – 1m @ 0.75g/t Au from 24m**
- **Confirmation and extension of mineralised zone at the Red Dale North area and the Duchess of York Prospect. Mineralisation remains open along strike.**
- **Drilling also identified mineralisation north of the Gladiator Prospect and Peters Dam Prospect.**

Mt Monger Resources Limited (ASX:**MTM**) (**Mt Monger** or the **Company**) has received detailed 1 metre assay results from a program of reverse circulation (RC) percussion drilling recently completed at a number of prospect areas at the Mt Monger Gold Project near Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company has previously reported composite sample assay results for this drilling (*see Mt Monger ASX announcement dated 14 June 2022*) which highlighted several significant intersections. Assay of primary one metre RC drilling samples has confirmed and refined the intersections from the drill holes. A total of 310 new samples were assayed for gold.

Commenting on the more detailed results from the drilling program, Managing Director Lachlan Reynolds stated:

> *"Initial composite sample results from this drilling program highlighted the potential for gold mineralised structures in all the areas which were tested at Mt Monger. Pleasingly, the new assays have confirmed the intersections and provided better resolution on the gold grade distribution.*
>
> *There is certainly scope for the discovery of a larger mineralised system. Based on these new results, the Company is considering further drilling to infill and extend the coverage of the intersected mineralised structures."*

RC Percussion Drilling Program

A total of 26 RC percussion drill holes were completed at Mt Monger in April 2022 (Appendix I, *see Mt Monger ASX announcement dated 4 May 2022*). The drilling was designed to test gold mineralisation known at a number of prospect areas at the Mt Monger project, including Red Dale North, Duchess of York, Duchess of York South/Gladiator and Peters Dam (Figure 1).

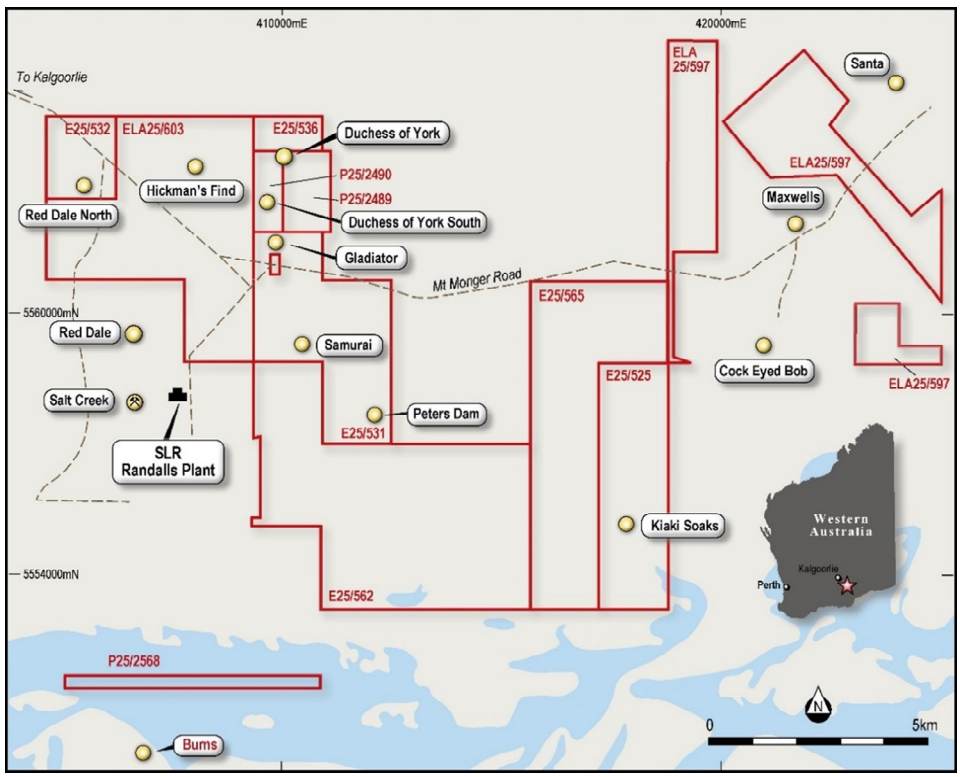

Figure 1: Tenement status map showing the mineralised prospect areas at the Mt Monger Project.

New Assay Results

Assay of the primary 1m drill samples has confirmed and provided better definition of the gold mineralisation intersections at Red Dale North, northwest Duchess of York, north Gladiator, and the Peters Dam prospects (Figure 2 to 6). As anticipated, the new downhole intersections compare favourably with the original composite samples, though the revised intersections are typically slightly narrower in downhole width and have a higher gold grade (see Appendix II).

At the Red Dale North Prospect, hole 22MMRC004 intersected 4m @ 5 g/t Au from 48m downhole. Overall strike length of mineralisation now considered to extend over 300m (Figure 2) and is open both along strike and down dip.

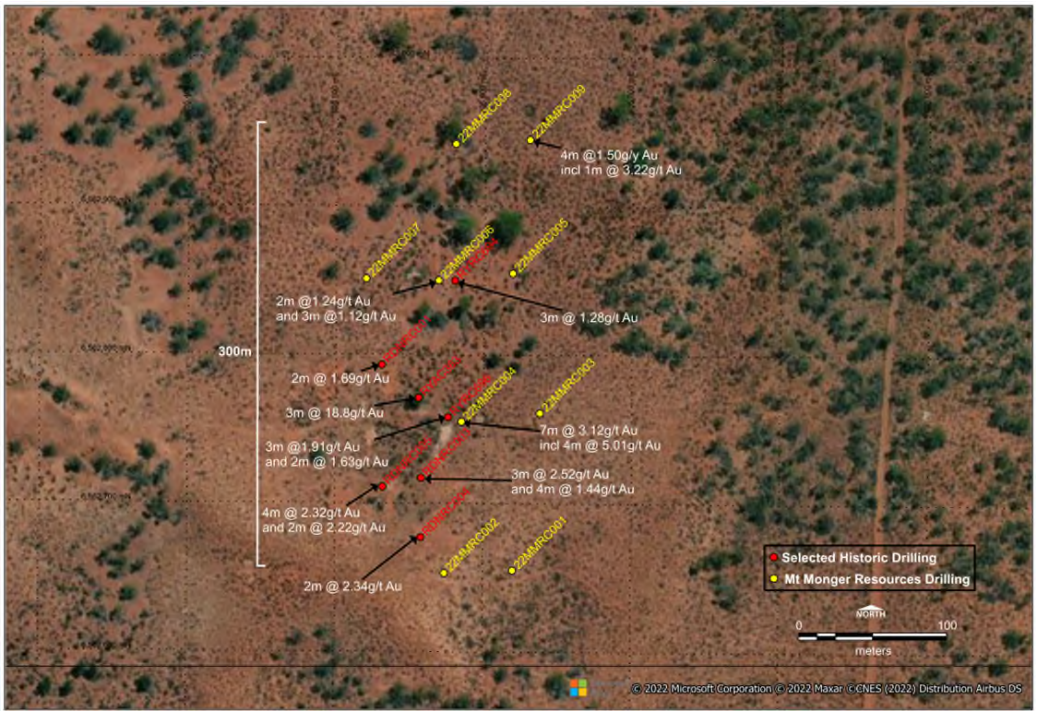

Figure 2: Drill status diagram of the Red Dale Prospect showing recent completed RC percussion drill holes with updated significant intersections.

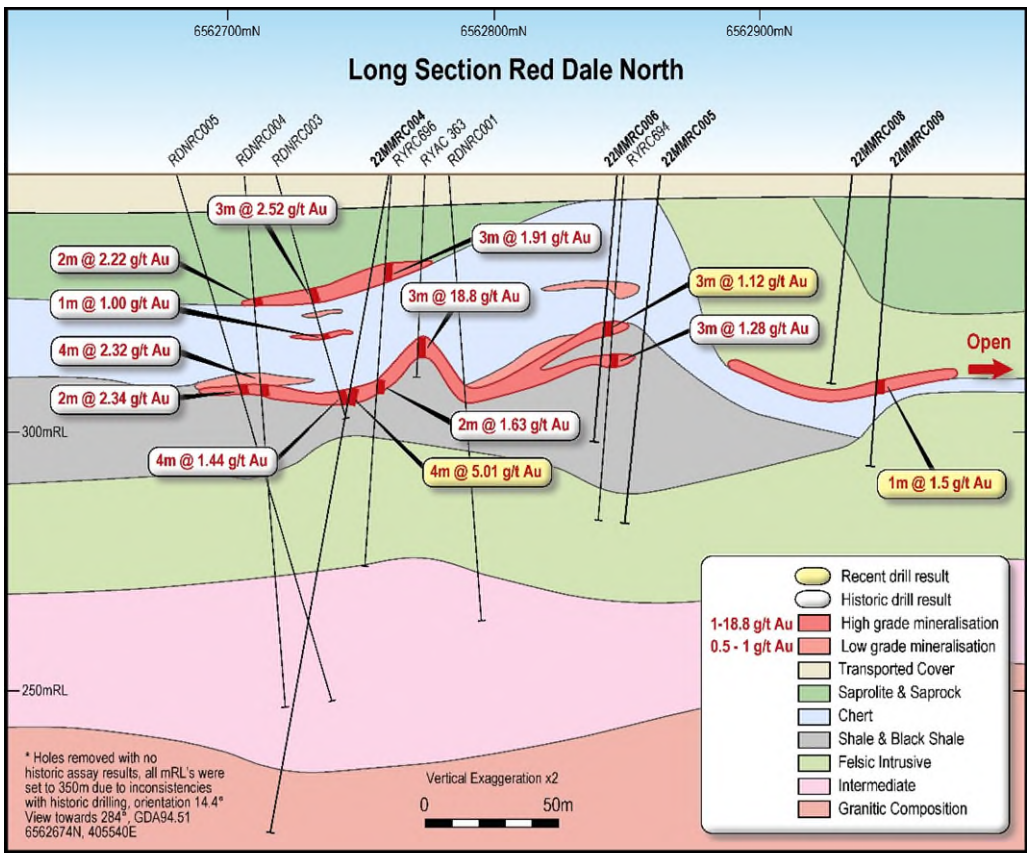

Figure 3: Red Dale North prospect long section showing historical and recent drilling intersections.

A mineralised zone was also further defined in the Duchess of York area, with an envelope of higher-grade mineralisation identified (Figure 4).

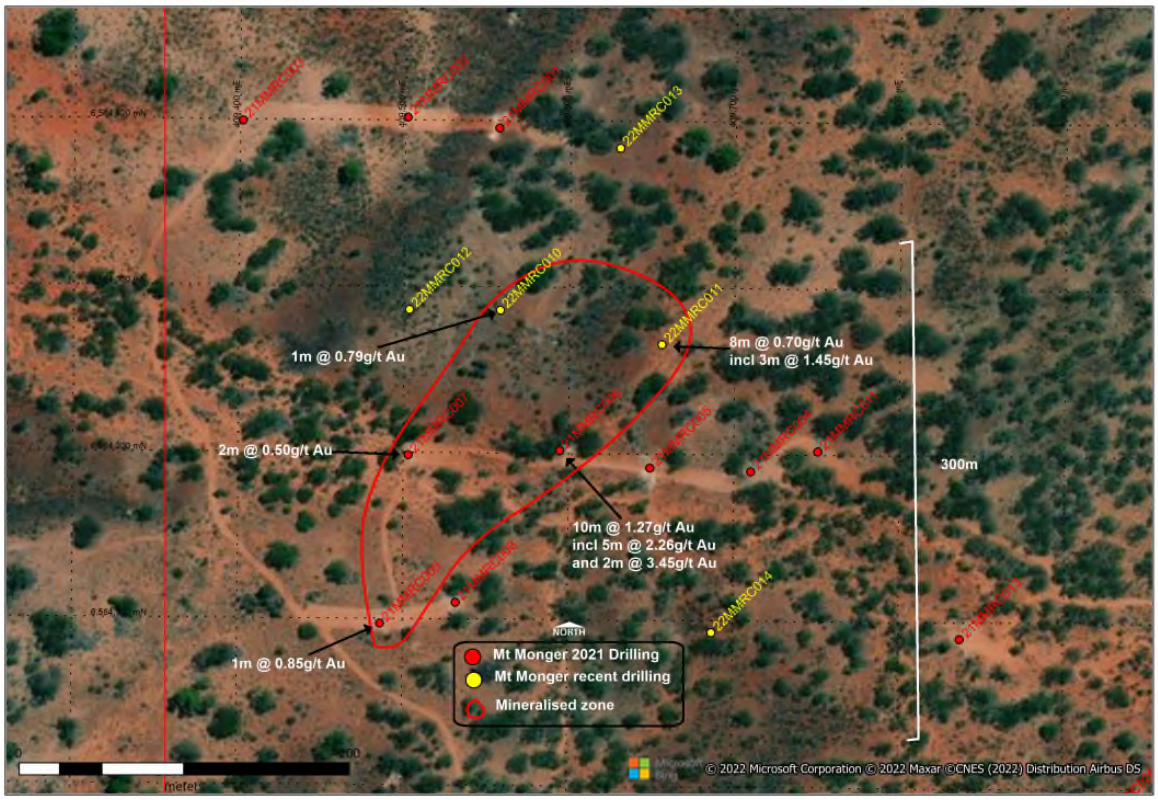

Figure 4: Drill status diagram of the northwest Duchess of York Prospect showing historic drill holes and the recently completed RC percussion drill holes with updated significant intersections.

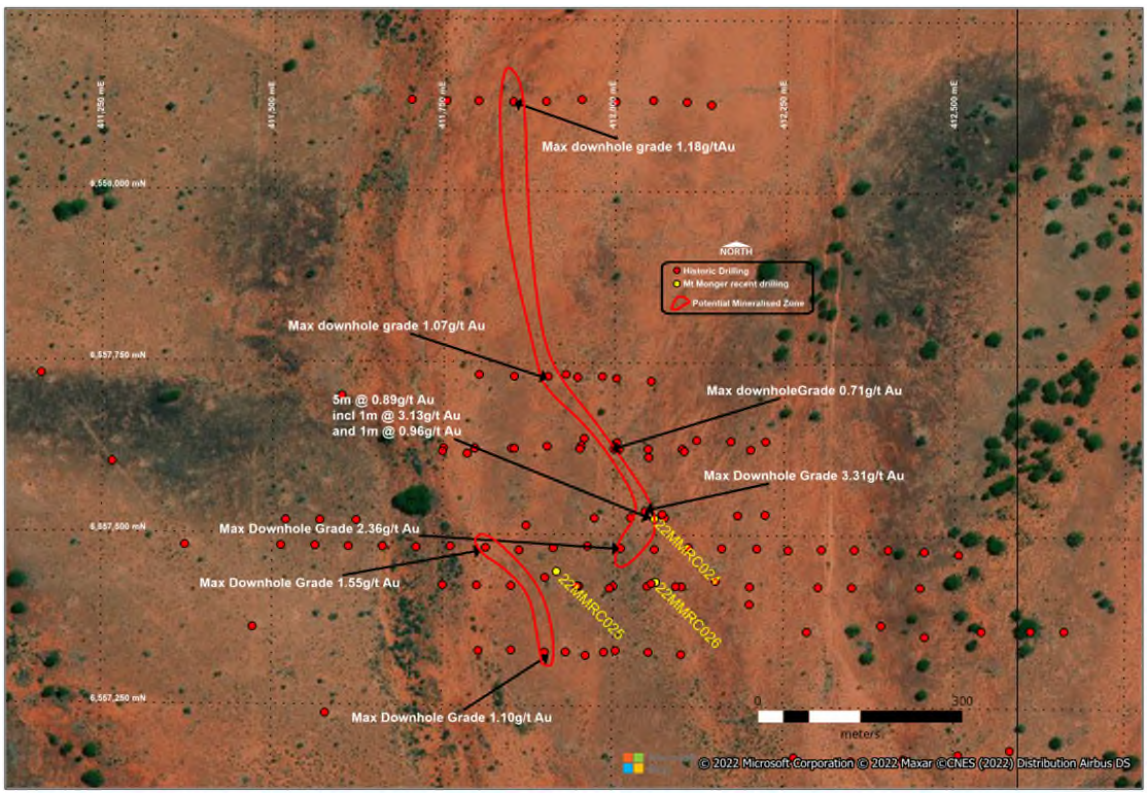

Figure 5: Drill status diagram of the Peters Dam Prospect showing historic drilling and recently completed RC percussion drill holes with updated significant intersections.

Three holes were drilled at the Peters Dam prospect to confirm historic mineralisation and to determine if a continuation of the structure exists to the south. So far, the structure has been defined over 750m strike length, with potential parallel structures existing to the west (Figure 5).

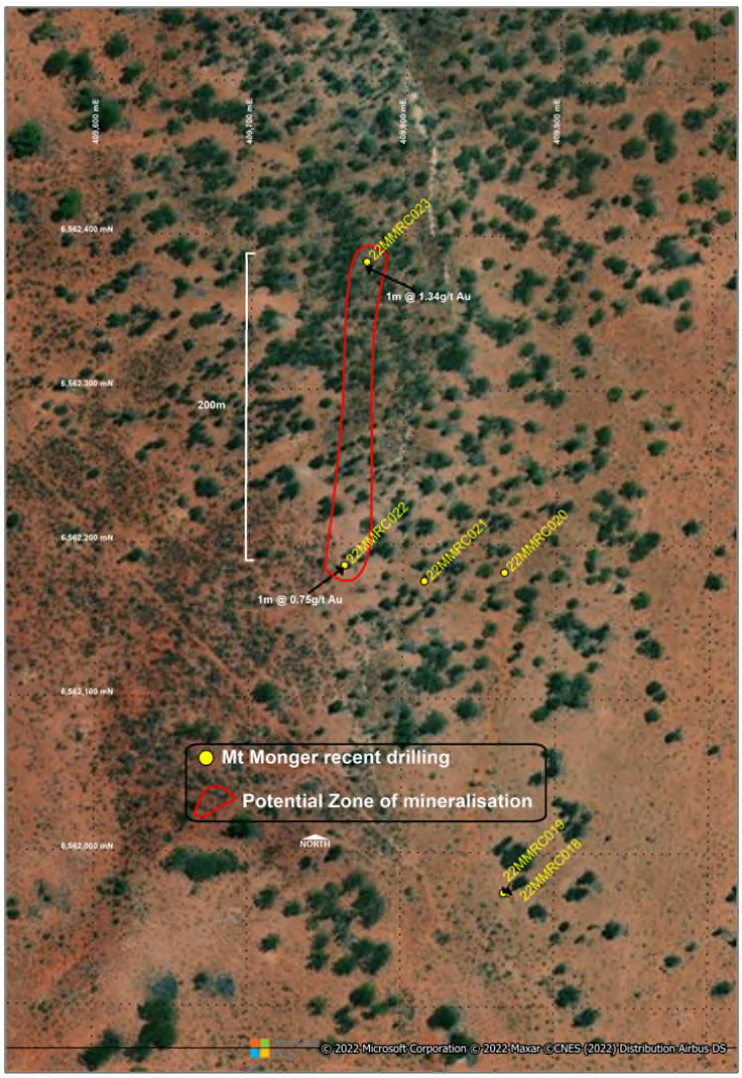

Figure 6: Drill status diagram of the north Gladiator Prospect showing recent completed RC percussion drill holes with updated significant intersections.

A total of 6 holes were drilled north of the Gladiator Prospect, with two holes intersecting promising mineralisation and potentially defining a new mineralised structure open in all directions (Figure 6).

Significant gold intersections and a comparison with the previously reported intersections from the composite samples are shown in Appendix II.

Further Work

Results of the more detailed assays confirm widespread gold mineralisation at the Red Dale North, North Gladiator, northwest Duchess of York, and the Peters Dams prospects. Further drilling is required to evaluate the extent and continuity of the structures that host the mineralisation. The Company is well positioned to rapidly undertake infill work and will commenced preparations to undertake the necessary follow-up.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

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About Mt Monger Resources Limited

Mt Monger Resources Limited is an exploration company searching for rare earth elements (REE), gold, lithium, nickel, and base metals in the Goldfields and Ravensthorpe districts of Western Australia. The Company holds over 4,500km^2 of tenements in three prolific and highly prospective mineral regions. The Mt Monger Gold Project comprises a contiguous area of ~120km^2 area containing known gold deposits occurrences in the Mt Monger area, located ~70km SE of Kalgoorlie and immediately adjacent to the Randalls gold mill operated by Silver Lake Resources Limited. The East Laverton Gold Project is a regionally extensive package of underexplored tenements prospective for REE and other metals. The Ravensthorpe Project contains a package of tenements in the southern part of Western Australia between Esperance and Bremer Bay which are prospective for a range of minerals including lithium, REE, nickel and graphite. Priority drilling targets have been identified in all project areas and the Company is well funded to undertake effective exploration programs. The Company has an experienced Board and management team which is focused on discovery to increase value for Shareholders.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lachlan Reynolds. Mr Reynolds is the Managing Director of Mt Monger Resources Limited and is a member of both the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Reynolds has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Reynolds consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

Previous Disclosure

The information in this announcement is based on the Mt Monger Resources Limited prospectus, and the following Mt Monger Resources ASX announcements, which are available from the Mt Monger Resources website www.mtmongerresources.com.au and the ASX website www.asx.com.au.

- 4 May 2022 "Drilling Program Completed at Mt Monger Gold Project"
- 14 June 2022 "Drilling Intersects More Gold at Mt Monger"

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus or the original ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Prospectus and relevant ASX announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Values & Forward-Looking Information

The figures, valuations, forecasts, estimates, opinions and projections contained herein involve elements of subjective judgment and analysis and assumption. Mt Monger Resources does not accept any liability in relation to any such matters, or to inform the Recipient of any matter arising or coming to the company's notice after the date of this document which may affect any matter referred to herein. Any opinions expressed in this material are subject to change without notice, including as a result of using different assumptions and criteria. This document may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "expect", and "intend" and statements than an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking information is subject to business, legal and economic risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to property interests, the global economic climate, commodity prices, sovereign and legal risks, and environmental risks. Forward-looking statements are based upon estimates and opinions at the date the statements are made. Mt Monger Resources undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to such dates or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. The Recipient should not place undue reliance upon forward-looking statements. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgment of Mt Monger Resources from information available as of the date of this document. There is no guarantee that any of these estimates or projections will be achieved. Actual results will vary from the projections and such variations may be material. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the past or future. Mt Monger Resources, its affiliates, directors, employees and/or agents expressly disclaim any and all liability relating or resulting from the use of all or any part of this document or any of the information contained herein.

Appendix I – Mt Monger RC Percussion Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	East MGA	North MGA	Dip (º)	Azimuth (º)	RL (m)
22MMRC001	83	405620	6562655	-60	270	307
22MMRC002	115	405574	6562653	-60	259	304
22MMRC003	90	405638	6562761	-60	266	334
22MMRC004	144	405585	6562755	-60	240	320
22MMRC005	78	405619	6562855	-60	263	310
22MMRC006	60	405569	6562850	-60	269	305
22MMRC007	30	405520	6562851	-60	271	312
22MMRC008	48	405580	6562942	-60	264	308
22MMRC009	66	405630	6562945	-60	269	311
22MMRC010	60	409558	6564286	-60	270	345
22MMRC011	84	409656	6564266	-60	268	382
22MMRC012	24	409503	6564286	-60	269	347
22MMRC013	42	409630	6564384	-60	276	337
22MMRC014	144	409687	6564093	-60	203	350
22MMRC015	60	409766	6563886	-60	265	352
22MMRC016	24	409864	6563891	-60	267	356
22MMRC017	48	409903	6563898	-60	268	362
22MMRC018	66	409869	6561974	-60	270	300
22MMRC019	60	409867	6561974	-60	272	325
22MMRC020	42	409866	6562182	-60	270	357
22MMRC021	15	409814	6562176	-60	270	348
22MMRC022	60	409762	6562186	-60	105	351
22MMRC023	60	409775	6562383	-60	78	356
22MMRC024	90	412060	6557524	-60	270	314
22MMRC025	78	411917	6557446	-60	262	285
22MMRC026	60	412062	6557431	-60	253	277

Appendix II – Significant Intersection Summary and Comparison

Hole ID	Composite Sample				1m Sample			
	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (ppm)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (ppm)
22MMRC001	27	30	3	0.15	28	30	2	0.19
	75	83	6	0.15	76	83	7	0.18
22MMRC002	63	87	24	0.24	61	82	21	0.27
22MMRC003	72	81	9	0.31	72	81	8	0.30
22MMRC004	33	42	9	0.18	32	43	11	0.19
	45	**57**	**12**	**1.98**	**45**	**56**	**11**	**2.09**
including	**48**	**54**	**6**	**3.71**	**48**	**52**	**4**	**5.01**
and	54	57	3	0.3	61	64	3	0.13
	59	71	12	0.12				
22MMRC005	57	69	12	0.28	58	61	3	0.30
					62	67	5	0.37
2MMRC006	**24**	**27**	**3**	**0.75**	**23**	**26**	**3**	**0.92**
	36	51	15	0.16	**29**	**46**	**17**	**0.53**
22MMRC007	18	21	3	0.15	19	21	2	0.18
22MMRC009	21	27	6	0.17	21	27	6	0.20
	39	54	15	0.45	**38**	**54**	**16**	**0.50**
including					**46**	**49**	**3**	**1.80**
including					**46**	**47**	**1**	**3.22**
22MMRC010	30	33	3	0.18	**30**	**31**	**1**	**0.79**
22MMRC011	**57**	**66**	**9**	**0.55**	**56**	**64**	**8**	**0.70**
including					**59**	**62**	**3**	**1.45**
22MMRC013	21	30	9	0.41	23	28	5	0.43
22MMRC014	6	9	3	0.23	1m	splits	not	assayed
	63	75	12	0.23				
					49	51	2	0.32
					104	115	11	0.25
22MMRC018	12	15	3	0.15	12	13	1	0.11
					14	15	1	0.11
22MMRC022					0	2	2	0.12
	15	30	15	0.25	15	27	12	0.26
including					**24**	**25**	**1**	**0.75**
	33	36	3	0.10				
22MMRC023	9	36	39	0.12	10	20	10	0.22
					22	35	13	0.30
					24	**25**	**1**	**1.34**
including	45	48	3	0.18	40	41	1	0.24
					44	48	4	0.21
22MMRC024	**45**	**51**	**6**	**0.66**	**45**	**50**	**5**	**0.89**
including					**48**	**49**	**1**	**3.13**
	57	60	3	0.23	**59**	**60**	**1**	**0.96**
22MMRC025	36	42	6	0.24	37	39	2	0.31
					41	42	1	0.27
22MMRC026	39	42	3	0.14	40	41	1	0.33

Significant intersections are based on a 100ppb Au (0.1g/t Au) cut-off grade and include a maximum of 1m internal subgrade mineralisation (i.e. one 1m sample with grade less than 100ppb Au).

Reported higher-grade intersections (in bold) are based on a 500ppb (0.5g/t Au) cut-off grade and do not contain any internal subgrade mineralisation.

No maximum grade cut has been applied. Appropriate rounding of grade values has been applied.

Down hole interval widths are reported. True widths are not known.

APPENDIX III - JORC Compliance Table

Section 1 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Conventional Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to obtain representative 1 metre samples of approximately 1.5kg using a rig-mounted cyclone and cone splitter. • The remaining material from each metre was collected from the cyclone as a bulk sample of approximately 15-20kg. • Bulk samples from each meter interval were spear sampled and combined to form a 3 metre composite sample of approximately 3kg. • In the laboratory, all samples are riffle split if required, then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay. • Sampling was carried out under MTM's standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered standard industry practice.
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).*	• RC percussion drilling was completed using a 4.5 to 5 inch face sampling hammer bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC percussion drill samples recoveries were assessed visually. • Recoveries remained relatively consistent throughout the program and are estimated to be 100% for 95% of drilling. • Poor (low) recovery intervals were logged and entered into the drill logs. • The cone splitter was routinely cleaned and inspected during drilling. • Care was taken to ensure calico samples were of consistent volume. • Assays are not yet available to assess whether any sample bias exists.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC percussion samples were logged geologically on a one metre interval basis, including but not limited to: recording colour, weathering, regolith, lithology, veining, structure, texture, alteration and mineralisation (type and abundance). • Logging was at a qualitative and quantitative standard appropriate for RC percussion drilling and suitable to support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Representative material was collected from each RC percussion drill sample and stored in a chip tray. These chip trays were transferred to a secure Company storage facility located in Kalgoorlie. • All holes and all relevant intersections were geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 1m bulk samples recovered from the drill rig cyclone were spear sampled and combined to make 3m composite samples. • >95% of the samples were dry in nature. • RC percussion samples were weighed, dried and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard and appropriate. • MTM has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and field duplicates which account for approximately 8% of the total submitted samples. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of precious metal mineralisation previously recorded for the area.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All 3m composite drilling samples have been submitted for assay a multi-element suite using multi-acid (4 acid) digestion with an ICP/AES finish and with a 50g Fire Assay for gold with an AAS finish. • 1m drilling samples have been assayed only for gold using a 50g Fire Assay for with an AAS finish. • The assay techniques are considered appropriate and are industry best standard. • The techniques are considered to be a near total digest, only the most resistive minerals are only partially dissolved. • An internal QAQC procedure involving the use of certified reference materials (standards), blanks and duplicates accounts for approximately 8% of the total submitted samples. • The certified reference materials used have a representative range of values typical of low, moderate and high grade gold mineralisation. Standard results for drilling demonstrated assay values are both accurate and precise. Blank results demonstrate there is negligible cross-contamination between samples. Duplicate results suggest there is reasonable repeatability between samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by the Company's database administrator. • No dedicated twin holes have yet been drilled for comparative purposes. • Primary data was collected via digital logging hardware and software using in-house logging methodology and codes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Logging data was sent to the Perth based office where the data was validated and entered into an industry standard master database maintained by the MTM database administrator.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole collar locations are surveyed prior to rehabilitation with handheld GPS instruments with accuracy ±3m. • Downhole surveys were completed on all drill holes using a gyro downhole survey tool at downhole intervals of approximately every 30m. • The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown in tables and on figures is MGA Zone 51, GDA94. • Topographic control is based on published topographic maps.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing is variable, as shown in diagrams in the body of the announcement. • Drill hole spacing and distribution is not considered sufficient as to make geological and grade continuity assumptions appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • 3 metre sample compositing of the RC percussion drilling samples was routinely used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of drilling and sampling is not anticipated to have any significant biasing effects. • The drill holes reported in this announcement are generally angled to the west and are interpreted to have intersected the mineralised structures approximately perpendicular to their dip.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample chain of custody is managed by MTM. • Sampling is carried out by MTM field staff. • Samples are transported to a laboratory in Kalgoorlie by MTM employees.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review has been completed.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results relate to drilling completed on exploration licence E25/531, E25/532 and E25/536 and prospecting licence P25/2490. • The tenements are held 100% by Mt Monger Resources Ltd, pursuant to purchase agreements that have been completed with vendors of these tenements. • The tenements mainly overlay the Mt Monger pastoral lease (LPL N050166). • The tenements are held securely and no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate have been identified.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold mining in the Mt Monger area commenced in the late 1890s and continues to the present day. Exploration campaigns with the Mt Monger Gold Project area have generally focused on either the western portion of the Project (dominated by the Bulong Anticline) or the eastern portion of the Project (Mount Belches Formation). • The main gold prospects of Duchess of York and Hickman's Find were originally drilled by WMC in the 1980's, with follow-up drilling completed by Hampton Hill Mining in the early 1990's. Additional exploration work was carried out over portions of the project area in the later 1990's by Titan Resources, Hampton Hill and Placer Dome in the early 2000's, after which the mineral titles covering the area were broken up into numerous individual holdings. • Following a consolidation of a number of the projects areas by Rubicon Resources in the mid 2000's, there was additional work carried under JV with both Integra Mining and Silver Lake Resources. • Geological mapping; geochemical sampling; regional geophysical surveys (magnetics and radiometrics); auger, RAB, aircore and RC percussion drilling has been completed over the project area and a number of gold occurrences identified. • Drilling is typically shallow and few prospect areas are considered to have been effectively tested.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Monger Project is prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation associated with structures in Archaean greenstone units. • The Mt Monger Gold Project straddles the boundary between the upright, regional, folded mafic-ultramafic rocks of the Bulong Anticline (also known as the Yindarlgooda Dome) to the west and the Mount Belches Formation, a sequence of sedimentary rocks including highly magnetic banded iron

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		formations (BIF) to the east. The Mount Belches Formation and the Bulong Anticline are separated by the major north-south trending Randall Shear Zone which is locally referred to as the Bare Hill Shear Zone. • The Bulong Anticline plunges to the south-southwest in the project area and comprises a felsic to intermediate volcanic sequence in the core of the anticline, overlain by a mafic volcanic sequence that becomes thinner and changes in composition (high-Mg to tholeiitic) from south to north. The area is characterised by a northwest-trending structures with several prominent regional fault systems. • The banded iron-formation layers within the Mount Belches sequence outline a regional-scale fold pattern that intensifies from open northwest-trending fold to isoclinal, attenuated north-trending folds towards the Randall Shear. • Primary gold mineralisation in the Bulong Anticline is structurally controlled and located at sites of rheological and chemical variability. Gold mineralisation is described as occurring in quartz veins with variable pyrite abundance. • Gold deposits in the area are situated on narrow shear zones that are oriented parallel to the southeast striking axial plane of the fold or on tensional splays trending north-northwest off the sheared contact between felsic and ultramafic rocks or on the contact between felsic intrusives and country rocks. Cross-cutting structures which appear to enhance mineralisation direction. • Economic mineralisation in the Mount Belches Beds is primarily restricted to the BIF units. Gold is hosted by magnetite-grunerite rich BIF, often proximal to shallowly south westerly-dipping quartz veins, where sulphur bearing hydrothermal fluids are interpreted to de-sulphidate in the brittle, more permeable BIF units.
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, including 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 plus hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All material information is summarised in the Tables and Figures included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Length-weighted average grades are reported. • No maximum grade truncations have been applied.

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	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intersections are reported based on a 0.1g/t Au cut-off grade, with allowance for internal dilution by a maximum of one sub-grade sample. • Where appropriate higher-grade intersections are reported based on a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with no internal dilution. Refer to Appendix II for detail. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported, true width is not known. • The relationship between mineralisation width and intercept length is not known. • Further drilling is required to determine the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures included in the body of 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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of assay results is not practicable. • Representative reporting of significant intersections is included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• None.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further Aircore and RC percussion drilling may be undertaken for infill and extension of the known mineralisation at the Duchess of York deposit and surrounding exploration prospects. • Soil sampling is being undertaken to evaluate the extension of the mineralised structure to the southeast and drilling may be undertaken to test exploration targets.