ENEGEX
ASX Announcement

ASX: ENX

18th June 2024

# Anomalous Gold Returned at Three Springs

## Highlights

- **First pass reconnaissance scale soil sampling program at the recently granted Three Springs tenement has returned regionally anomalous gold results amongst magnetic trends interpreted as folded greenstones.**
- **Anomalism is open at the end of several sample lines and along strike.**
- **Further first-pass and follow-up sampling to be carried out, subject to farm activity and the conclusion of access agreements.**
- **Open ended gold anomalism to 151ppb Au in limited past surface sampling[1] remains unexplained and is a key follow-up target.**
- **At the Company's nearby Rocky Ridge gold prospect[1] a high-resolution magnetic UAV survey is being planned to resolve geological controls and refine drill-hole targeting. Rocky Ridge offers strong gold potential around extensive surface and bedrock gold mineralisation.**
- **Results and planned activity consistent with Enegex's strategy to bring forward the Company's gold and copper targets in the West Yilgarn metals province of Western Australia and identify new opportunities to build shareholder value.**

Enegex (ASX: **ENX**, the **Company**) is pleased to report anomalous results have been returned from a recently completed first pass soil sampling program at the newly granted **Three Springs Project**, located 20km to the east of the wheatbelt town of Three Springs. The Three Springs Project is located adjacent to the **Perenjori Project** that contains the **Rocky Ridge** gold prospect (Figure 1).

The initial first pass auger soil sample program targeted areas around under-explored magnetic trends interpreted as folded greenstone. Anomalous gold results were returned in several locations (Figure 2), including at end of lines, with results up to 8.3ppb sitting well above regional anomalous threshold (~4ppb Au). In this predominantly soil and sand-covered regolith setting, the anomalous sample points warrant infill and follow-up sampling.

The initial phase of reconnaissance-scale sampling was collected at a wide 200m sample spacing along 17 lines at a nominal 800m line spacing, for 153 samples. The program was designed as a first test of completely unexplored terrain and covers less than half of the total Three Springs target area.

Soil sampling was halted by the onset of winter rains and crop seeding. Follow up and extensional exploration auger soil sampling will be completed after the cropping season.

1. Refer to ASX: ENX 12th March 2024 '*Significant New Gold Prospects – West Yilgarn'*

Elsewhere in the tenement, a previous auger sampling grid targeting nickel-copper-PGE also returned zones of significantly raised gold anomalism, including spot results to **151ppb Au**[1]. The source of anomalism in this grid remains unexplained and is a key target for follow-up exploration.

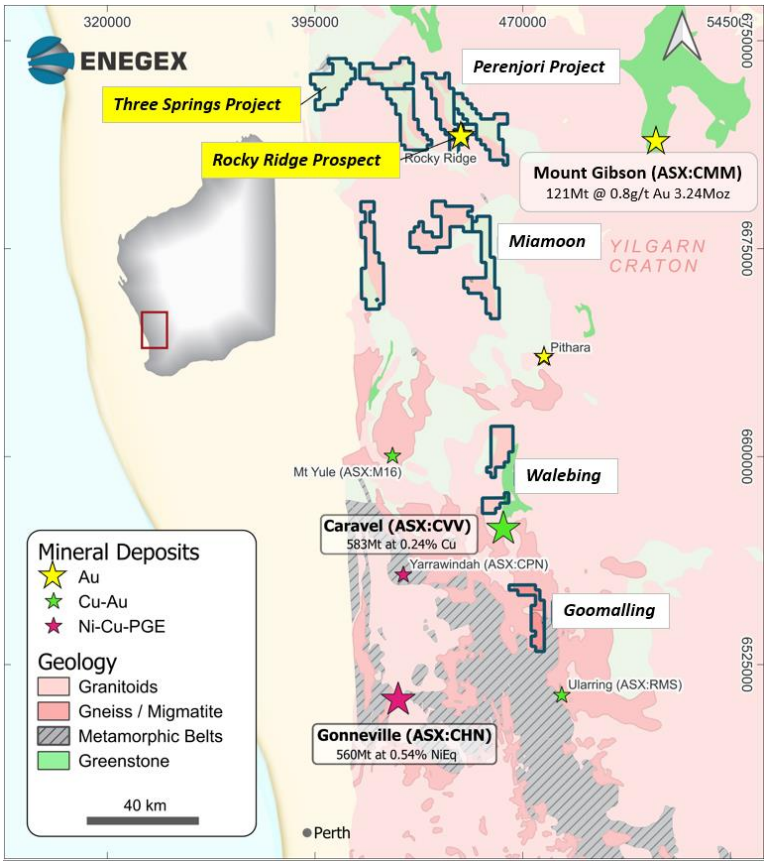


***Figure 1.*** *Simplified GSWA bedrock geology showing the location of Enegex Project areas with the Three Springs Project and the Rocky Ridge tenement highlighted.*

The Company looks forward to completing further first-pass and follow-up sampling after cropping and the conclusion of access agreements. Negotiations for land access to follow up the past open anomalous results of up to 151ppb gold are ongoing.

Details of the Enegex sampling program are contained in the JORC (2012) Table 1 appended to this release (Appendix 1).

For details of historical auger sampling and past exploration at the Three Springs Project, refer to ASX: ENX 12th March 2024 '*Significant New Gold Prospects – West Yilgarn'.*

**Rocky Ridge Gold Prospect Exploration Update**

Rocky Ridge is an area of significant gold anomalism[1] along an arcuate aeromagnetic and gravity corridor extending over more than 20km (Figure 2). The central and western part of the corridor contains a **6.5km trend of auger gold anomalism** (Figure 3) that is strongly developed where the soil and laterite profile is shallow.

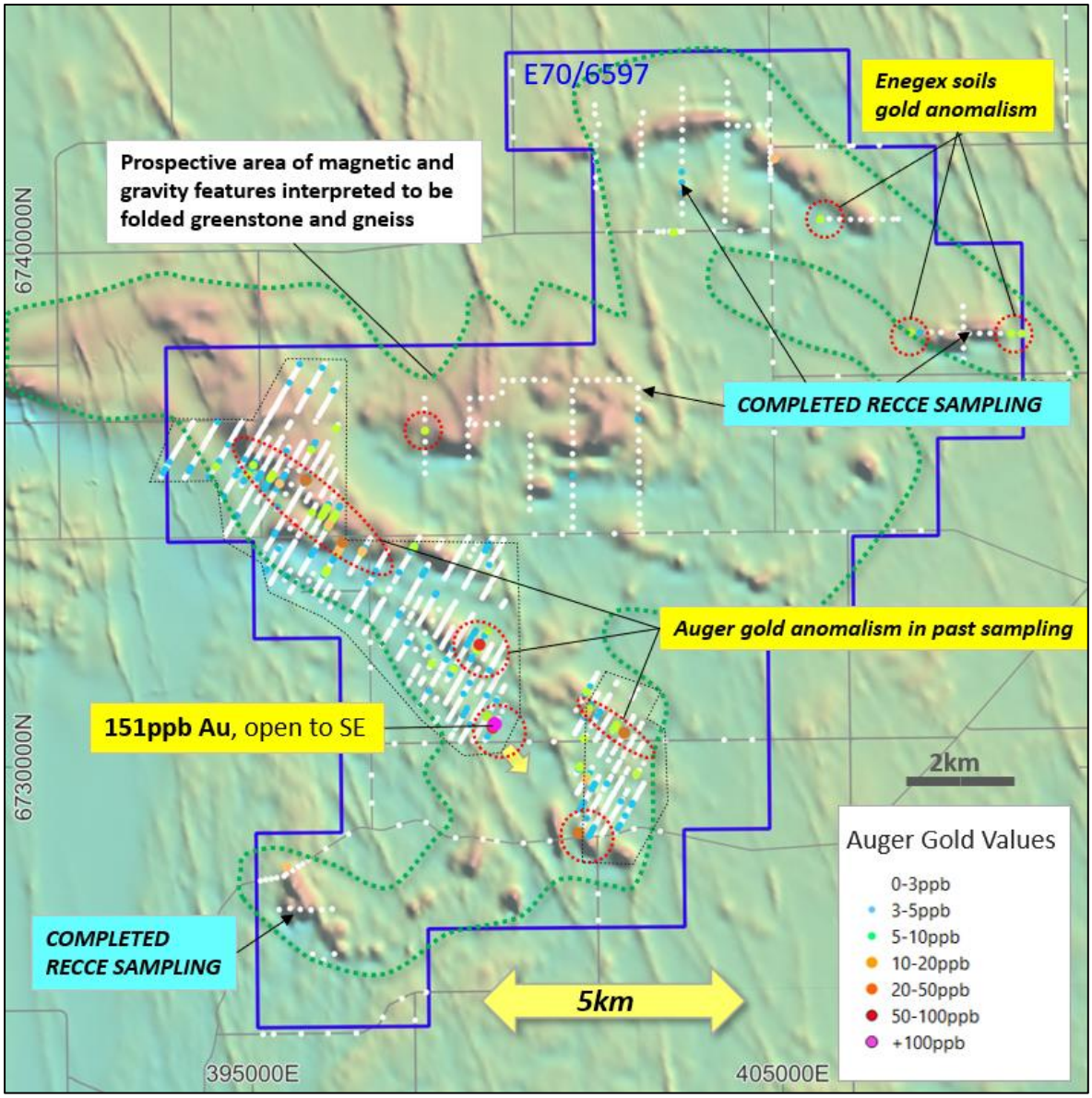


***Figure 2.*** *Three Springs Project – exploration licence showing all historical auger sampling and gold anomalism on aeromagnetic image and completed reconnaissance soil/auger sample lines.*

Auger grades commonly exceed 100ppb Au and are contourable over wide areas at >20ppb Au, often separated by local sand or clay filled drainage channels.

The best bedrock gold intercepts in past RAB, aircore and limited RC drilling include **7m @ 2.52g/t Au EOH**, **7m @ 1.14g/t Au EOH** and **6m @ 0.98g/t Au**, indicating strong potential for commercial grades along the broader system.

Gold anomalism occurs along a distinct east-west trending arcuate magnetic anomaly that is interpreted to consist of mafic and felsic granulite, with higher tenor anomalism oriented more north-south, indicating a cross-cutting structural element to the mineralisation.

The controls on gold mineralisation are still being resolved, and a more detailed magnetic survey will assist in understanding these controls. Enegex is currently reviewing options for a high-resolution UAV magnetic survey that will be flown over a strike length of approximately 8km, covering the main areas of anomalism defined by the past auger drilling (Figure 3). The

survey will help map the lithology and structural features that control gold mineralisation and will assist to refine and identify additional exploration and drilling targets.

It is anticipated the survey will be able to be completed in the coming weeks and the results will be used to refine targeting and placement of aircore drill lines that can be drilled following crop harvesting.

The Company has received a high-level of support from local landowners and looks forward to continuing exploration at the Rocky Ridge gold prospect.

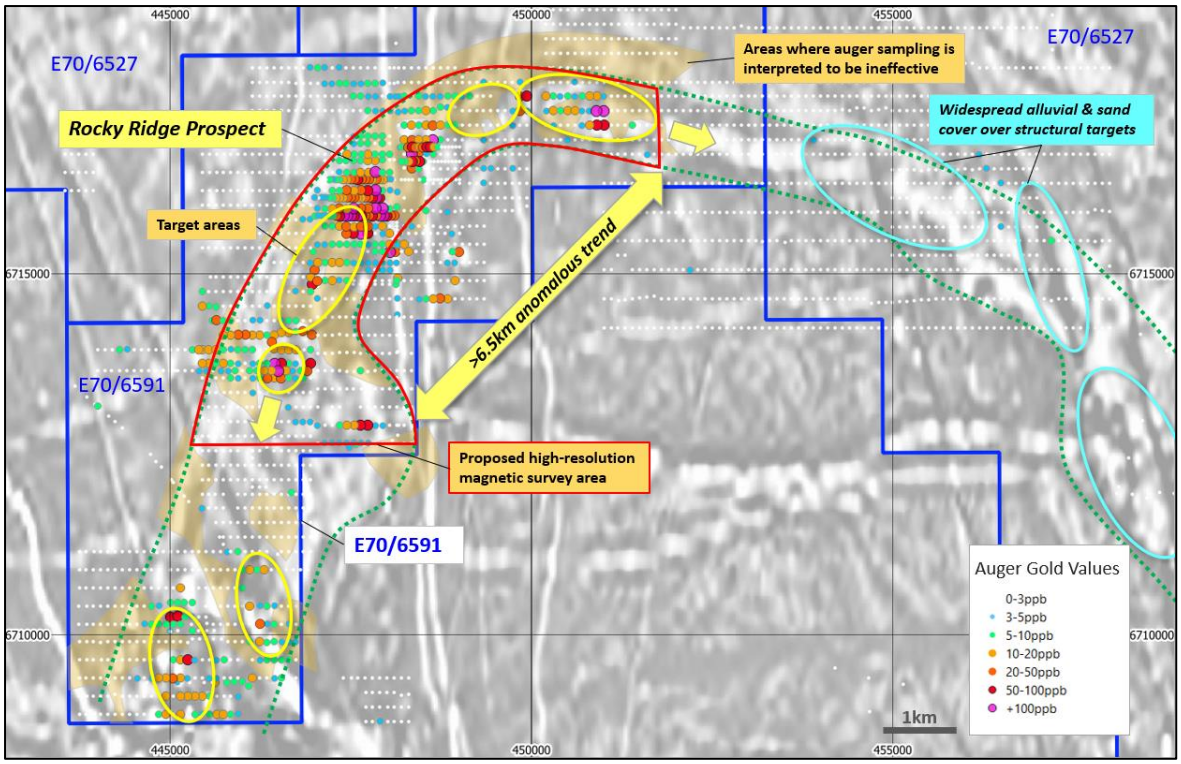


***Figure 3.*** *Rocky Ridge Prospect – historical auger sampling and gold anomalism on aeromagnetic imagery. Orange shade shows areas of deeper cover where surface sampling may have not been effective. Red outline shows the approximate area proposed for a high-resolution magnetic survey.*

Approved for release by the Board of Directors, Enegex Limited.

**Nick Castleden**, Director

*The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information compiled by Mr. Nick Castleden, who is a director of the Company and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Castleden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Reserve". Mr. Castleden consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Exploration results by previous explorers referring to the Three Springs and Rocky Ridge Projects have been prepared and disclosed by Enegex Limited in accordance with JORC Code 2004. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement. The exploration results prepared and disclosed under the JORC 2004 have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.*

## Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

## Three Springs Project Area

**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling Techniques** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma 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.* | • A shovel was used to clear loose soil material out of the way at the sample site. A shovel or hand auger was used to reach a sample depth of 10cm to 100m dependent on regolith material encountered and tool penetration ability. A metal scoop was used to collect a sample that was sieved and either the +5mm or -5mm portion weighing 300-700g was placed into a labeled calico bag. Occasionally a bulk sample was collected. The sample was then grouped into a green plastic bag and sent to the analysis laboratory. |
| **Drilling Techniques** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).* | • Some soil samples were collected using a hand auger with a 150mm bit diameter to a maximum depth of 100cm. |
| **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* | • Not applicable, soil sample results only. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| | *may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | |
| **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.* | • Basic information was recorded for each soil sample collected including sample ID, location, grid, date, colour, type, moisture, sampler and comments.<br>• All logging was qualitative for geological data collection and quantitative for geochemical data. |
| **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.* | • The soil samples were collected and sieved and either the +5mm or -5mm portion was retained as the sample. Generally, for lateritic gravel material, the +5mm portion was retained as the sample. Occasionally, bulk samples were collected if the material was moist and had a high clay content. Approximately 300g-700g of material was collected into a calico bag for laboratory analysis.<br>• Samples were dried and pulverised at Intertek Minerals laboratory in Maddington for analysis. |
| **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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • The samples were submitted to Intertek Minerals, Perth for analysis using the Aqua Regia 33 element package including gold by method AR25/MS33. There were no over limit results. This technique is generally considered a partial digestion method.<br>• The analysis methods are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration.<br>• Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 microns.<br>• Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory.<br>• Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. |

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| **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.* | • No independent verification of analyses was undertaken.<br>• Soil samples are collected and immediately primary data is recorded on paper and location data is captured within a Garmin handheld GPS.<br>• All data is verified in Excel and QGIS and periodically uploaded into an Access database. |
| **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.* | • Sample point location was measured using a Garmin handheld GPS.<br>• Location was recorded in GDA2020/MGA Zone 50. |
| **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 appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The soil samples were collected at a nominal spacing of 200m by 800m and generally collected along lines oriented east-west or north-south.<br>• The data collected is insufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation or classification. |
| **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.* | • Soil sample lines are generally orientated at a high angle to the main magnetic features in the area.<br>• The location and orientation of mineralised lithological units or structures is unknown. |
| **Sample security** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Individual soil samples were grouped into green plastic bags, cable tied and transported directly to the analysis laboratory on the completion of each field visit by a company employee. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Enegex has not carried out any audits or reviews of the sampling techniques. |

**Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| **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.* | • Results reported in this announcement are from granted exploration license E70/6597, to which Enegex's wholly owned subsidiary Diamandia Pty Ltd has a 100% interest.<br>• The tenement is situated within the Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement area.<br>• The tenement is current and in good standing with all statutory commitments being met as and when required.<br>• There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate pending the normal approvals process. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Historical exploration in the Three Springs area focused on talc mineralisation to the west of the tenement area.<br>• Dominion Mining completed roadside sampling within the tenement but results are not publicly available.<br>• S2 Resources collected a total of 1833 auger soil samples in 2022 within the tenement area. Samples anomalous in Cu, Ni, Cr, PGE and Au were identified.<br>• S2 Resources engaged GEM Geophysics in 2022 to complete a 526 station MLEM survey within the tenement area. No response consistent with a bedrock conductor was identified.<br>• The exploration work completed by S2 Resources can be found in WAMEX report A133699. |
| **Geology** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The tenement is located adjacent the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton.<br>• The predominant rock types are Archean granitic gneiss with subordinate sedimentary gneiss.<br>• Minor Moora Group sediments occur in the far west of the tenement.<br>• The Darling Fault is located approximately 7km to the west, and north south trending splays are interpreted to intersect the tenement area.<br>• Talc deposits including historical mines occur to the west of the tenement within the Moora Group sediments. The Three Springs Talc Mine is currently being actively mined. The Arrino Copper deposit occurs 27km to the west, at the contact of a siliclastic gneiss and sediments of the Yandaanooka Group. No known mineral deposits occur within the tenement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| **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 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.* | • The soil samples were collected from depths between 10cm and 100cm. Samples were not collected as intervals and can essentially be considered as being point samples. The location of significant results are shown in the body of this document. |
| **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.*<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 examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Not applicable to this report. |
| **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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Not applicable as no widths or intersections have been reported. |
| **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* | • Not applicable as no widths or intersections have been reported.<br>• Sample locations for samples with significant assay results are provided within this report.<br>• Location plans of the main areas of interest are contained within this report. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| | *locations and appropriate sectional views.* | |
| **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 location and approximate gold grade for all soil samples is shown in a diagram within this document. |
| **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.* | • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this document.<br>• Samples have been reported in the appropriate geological context. |
| **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.* | • Future exploration programs are under development.<br>• Refer to main body of this document. |