Barrambie Gold Exploration Target

Highlights

- Maiden assessment completed on gold exploration potential at Barrambie using historical data from previous explorers;
- Focus since Barrambie acquisition in 2003 has been on the titanium and vanadium deposit with gold potential not previously examined;
- Barrambie Greenstone Belt ("**BGB**") historically produced 27,000 gold ounces at 27.8g/t;
- Camp-scale gold potential with significant structural corridors identified;
- Recent Neometals grab and rock chip sample assays range from 5.1g/t to 44g/t Au and are consistent with historical mined grades;
- Exploration Target along the 40km strike of BGB within Neometals tenure is between 8Mt at an average grade of 1.3g/t Au and 10.5Mt at an average grade of 2.3g/t Au, for an implied 335,000 ounces to 775,000 ounces gold; and
- Exploration Target considers a drill dataset across ten prospects, observed mineralogical characteristics, various geometries, dimensions and styles of known mineralisation and current understanding of structural and lithological controls on the location of mineralisation.

The Competent Person cautions that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Competent Person further cautions that exploration data relied on for this Exploration Target are historic and have not or may not have been previously reported under the JORC Code or any of its precedents and considers that these are indicative and not absolute measures of the presence of gold mineralisation.

Sustainable process technology developer, Neometals Ltd (ASX: NMT & AIM: NMT) ("**Neometals**" or "**the Company**"), is pleased to provide an update on the potential gold endowment at the Company's 100% owned Barrambie Project ("**Barrambie"**), in Western Australia.

Barrambie is not only one of the world's highest-grade titanium deposits[1] but is also highly prospective for gold mineralisation, with minimal gold exploration occurring since the 1970s. Neometals' ~706 km^2 of tenure encompasses approximately 40km of strike of the BGB, the majority of which remains under-explored for gold (see Figure 1).

[1] *See ASX announcement 15/05/2023 titled "Barrambie Titanium Project PFS and Ore Reserve Update"*

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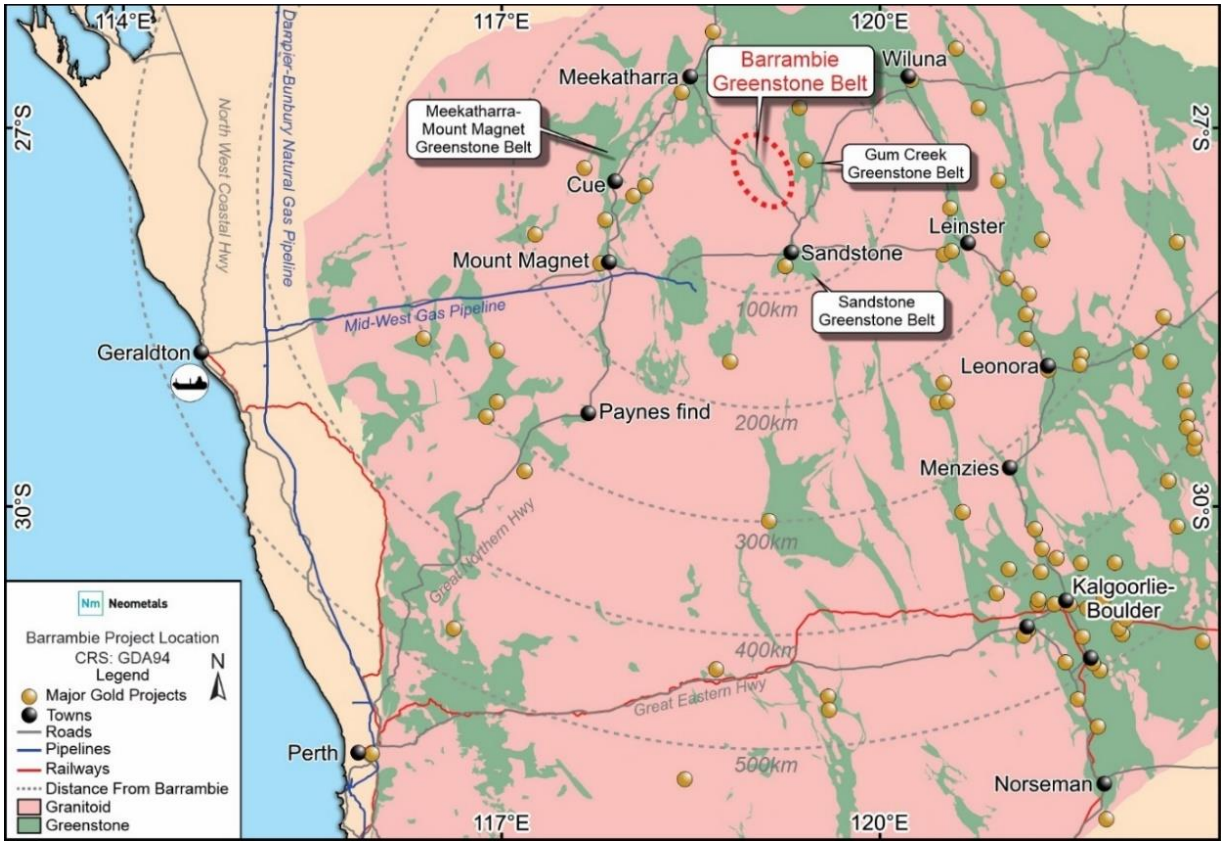

Figure 1 – *Location of the Barrambie Project with respect to major Greenstone Belts of the Yilgarn.*

A new geological model has been developed for the broader Yilgarn greenstone belt that contains the BGB ("**GSB**"), and reflects camp-scale gold prospectivity, that is, a multi-deposit portfolio of mineralisation of various dimensions and styles, such as those commonly found in the Yilgarn, including at the proximal of Gum Creek GSB, Meekatharra-Mount Magnet GSB and Sandstone GSB (see Figure 1 & Figure 2).

The model is framed around well-defined structural corridors and stratigraphic controls and is informed by substantial historical datasets, new structural interpretation of reprocessed geophysics, field observations and recent sampling conducted by Neometals (April 2024 see Appendix 3), which returned grades consistent with historic mined grades, including:

BGR03	– 5.1 g/t Au	BGR15	– 5.9 g/t Au
BGR05	– 44.0 g/t Au	BGR43	– 5.5 g/t Au
BGR06	–17.3 g/t Au;		

The historic dataset of over 1,500 drillholes (see Appendix 1 & 2) includes multiple, high-grade intersections including[2]:

Hole B194	– 4m at 6.1 g/t Au from 25	Hole I084	– 10m at 9.1 g/t Au from 10m
Hole BR064	– 6m at 11.8 g/t Au from 18m	Hole SG131	– 11m at 15.9 g/t Au from 69m
Hole I043	– 8m at 21.8 g/t Au from 8m		

An Exploration Target has been calculated along the 40km strike of BGB within Neometals' tenure from between 8Mt, at an average grade of 1.3g/t Au, and 10.5Mt at an average grade of 2.3g/t Au, for an implied 335,000 ounces to 775,000 ounces gold.

Neometals Managing Director, Chris Reed, says:

"*The excellent work of our technical team in compiling, validating and analysing historic exploration data has proven we have underestimated the gold potential of perhaps the only remaining greenstone terrain in the Yilgarn with no exploration effort in the last 20 years. It presents a rare opportunity to uncover a substantial gold camp, and we will explore the most effective strategy and corporate structure to capitalise on the gold potential. We will continue with our divestment strategy in relation to the titanium/vanadium resources*."

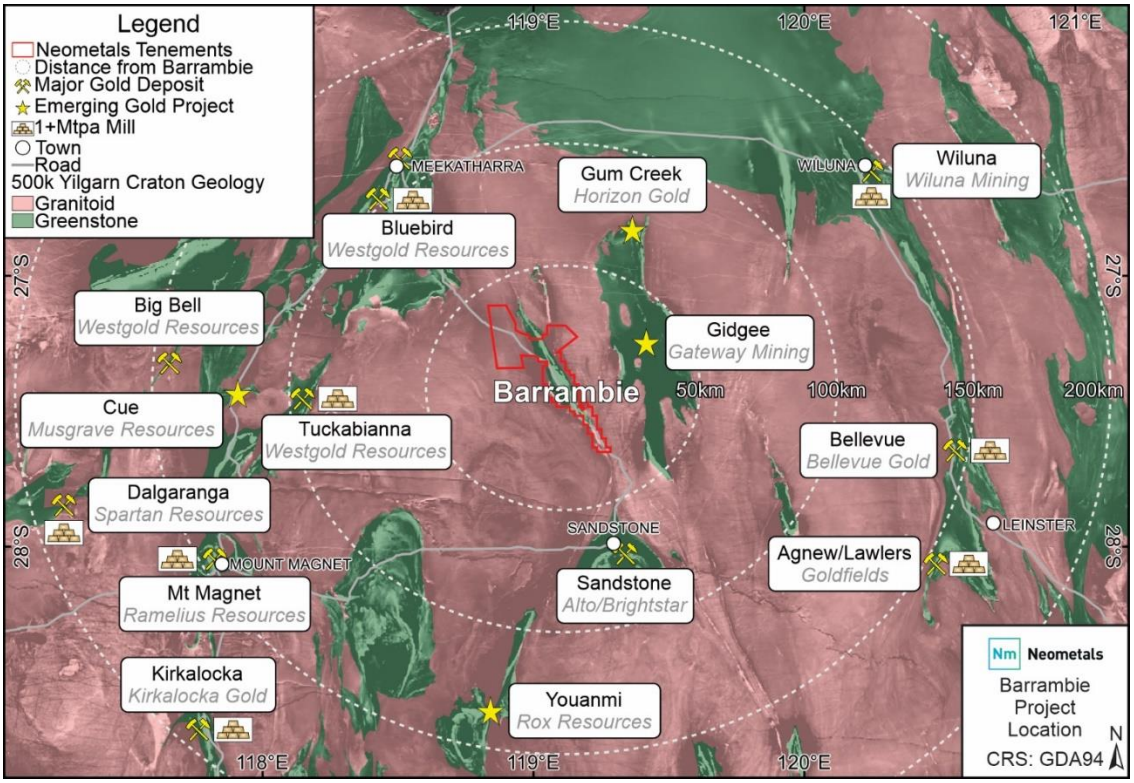

Figure 2 – *Barrambie Project in relation to proximal camp-scale gold projects and greenstone belts.*

[2] *Grades are length-weighted averages. No top cut applied. See Appendix 1 & 2 for details.*

Cautionary Statement

The Competent Person cautions that certain Exploration Results[3] contained within this release have been extracted from historic DMIRS WAMEX[4] annual reports by the previous historical operators. Further exploration and evaluation may affect confidence in these results under the JORC 2012 standards. Nothing has come to the attention of Neometals or its Competent Person that cause them to question the accuracy or reliability of the previously reported drill results and work.

The source reports (DMIRS WAMEX) are identified in the JORC Table 1 (Appendix 4) for all historical exploration reports used to quantify the potential gold endowment at Barrambie. These can be freely accessed by the public at https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/GeoView using the unique A-number for each report.

The Company has undertaken desktop evaluation of the work completed. However, it has not comprehensively validated the results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting, or endorsing these results.

The April 2024 grab/rock chips results (Appendix 3) included in this report were completed as a first pass validation of the historical grades compiled to date.

Background

The original Barrambie mining lease was granted in 1990 and Neometals has owned 100% of Barrambie since 2003, through its 100% owned subsidiary Australian Titanium Pty Ltd ("**Australian Titanium**"). Barrambie is located 750 kilometres north-east of Perth (see Figure 1).

The Company's historic and recent focus on vanadiferous titanomagnetite ("**VTM**") exploration has resulted in a lack of systematic, modern gold exploration along the Barrambie Greenstone Belt.

In January 2024, Neometals initiated a detailed search of the DMIRS WAMEX database that identified and acquired 111 historic reports relating to gold exploration. Data from the reports were compiled with existing digital data and a new gold exploration database developed. The database includes surface geochemical sampling and drill hole data. Surface maps and historical workings were also geo-registered and incorporated with the digital data to produce geological and numeric models.

The drillhole database compiled from publicly available data comprises AC, RAB, RC5 and some diamond drill holes but no diamond core or drill samples remain. Over 2,000 drill holes were compiled, 1,547 of which have gold assays and only 10% of these have been drilled to depths greater than 60m (see Figure 5 and Appendices 1 & 2). The historic drilling is spread across 10 prospects, however most drilling is clustered around the two main gold centres, Ironclad and Barrambie Ranges, leaving much of Barrambie under-drilled and significant strike lengths totally untested by drilling.

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[3] *As defined by the JORC Code, Clause 18.*
[4] *Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia. WAMEX is the Western Australian Mineral Exploration Report database.*
[5] *Abbreviations refer to aircore, rotary air blast and reverse circulation drill techniques.*

Substantial historic surface geochemistry was also acquired. However, many gaps in the data leave the majority of the prospective greenstones ineffectively covered.

Existing geophysics data was reprocessed to highlight the potential structures associated with the known historical gold occurrences. This reprocessed data was then reinterpreted with a series of conjugate structural corridors being identified as being significant.

Comparison of the structural interpretation with the surface geochemical data and drilling data sets has revealed many data gaps and hence areas requiring follow-up exploration.

Exploration Target

The Exploration Target along the 40km strike of the BGB within Neometals tenure is between 8Mt at an average grade of 1.3g/t Au and 10.5Mt, at an average grade of 2.3g/t Au, for an implied 335k ounces to 775k ounces gold.

The Competent Person cautions that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Competent Person has relied on, and is basing this Exploration Target on, a combination of data listed below and detailed in this report and appendices:

- geological setting of Barrambie within the under-explored BGB;
- historic mining data which demonstrates the existence of high tenor gold mineralisation along the length of the greenstone belt;
- historic drill data, albeit restricted in extent and at least partially ineffective, demonstrates continuity of Au mineralisation in multiple (10) locations;
- historic surface geochemical data, albeit incomplete coverage, demonstrates Au anomalism along the length of the greenstone belt;
- observed and recorded geological descriptions demonstrates Au mineralisation of various styles (shear/vein and stockwork) and lithological hosts (mafic intrusive and sediment);
- recent grab and rock chip sampling (April 2024) which validates the tenor of gold mineralisation at the Barrambie Ranges and Sugarstone centres and demonstrate the potential of new, un-drilled, structures;
- reprocessed geophysics and new structural interpretation showing multiple structural corridors and potential structural settings; and,
- camp-scale geological/exploration concept.

The camp-scale concept describes exploration potential similar to that found in other greenstones belts of the Yilgarn, whereby multiple deposits of various magnitudes (in terms of contained Au ounces) contribute to a total endowment for Barrambie, simplified in Figure 3. Examples of camp-scale gold endowment within the Yilgarn include producing and advanced projects at historic gold mining centres at Gum Creek GSB, Meekatharra-Mount Magnet GSB and Sandstone GSB (see Figure 2).

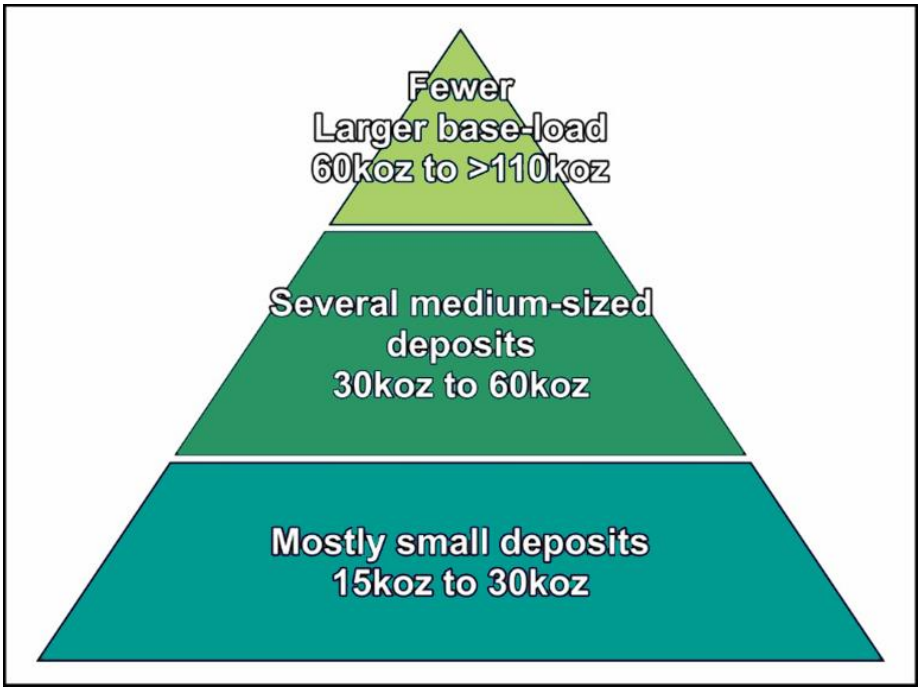

Figure 3 – *Simplified representation of deposit endowment that may be expected in a typical camp-scale project.*

The Exploration Target is based around a similar number of currently known prospects and their dimensions within top 200m below surface, noting the future targets are likely to include additional new prospects and depth extensions.

Neometals used the information outlined in this announcement to guide interpretations of drilled prospects and generate volumes with the assistance of implicit modelling software. For these deposits, assumptions of potential extensions to mineralisation were applied to derive the Exploration Target tonnage range. The quantity and quality of the drill assay dataset contained with the generated solids are insufficient to provide reliable grade estimates of future mineralisation. Hence assumptions of future grade ranges have been made.

Table 1: Current prospects: current modelling & Exploration Target

Prospect	Current numeric modelling (to 100m below surface)				Exploration Target (to 200m below surface)				Commentary
	Lower Range		Upper Range		Lower Range		Upper Range		
	kt	g/t	kt	g/t	kt	g/t	kt	g/t	
Barrambie Ranges	610	1.4	1,200	2.9	1,850	1.3	2,250	2.3	Historic mining grade 28.96g/t; >1km contact related shear-zone trend; associated with intersection of NE and NW structural corridors; poorly drilled tested along strike & depth; intercept 4m @6.06g/t (hole B194) to be followed-up (refer Appendix 1 and 2)
Ironclad High Range	500	0.7	1,010	1.4	1,600	1.3	2,000	2.3	Drilled along 300m strike but under-explored below 20m. Contact related shear-zone trend associated with intersection of NE and NW structural corridors; Indications of stacked lodes 50m wide; intercepts include 8m @ 5.11g/t from 69m (hole ICRC006) (refer Appendix 1 and 2)
Mystery & Luptons East	480	0.8	970	1.6	1,600	1.3	1,800	2.3	Broad 120m of stacked mineralisation, untested along strike and down-dip; contact related shear-zone trend associated with intersection of NE and NW structural corridors; intercepts include 11m @ 15.9g/t from 69m (hole SG131, refer Appendix 1 and 2)
Mystery - Sugarstone	No Model		No Model		300	1.3	500	2.3	750m zone under-explored; contact related shear-zone trend associated with intersection of NE and NW structural corridors; 6m @ 11.8g/t from 18m (holeBR064) to be followed-up (refer Appendix 1 and 2)
Ironclad-Mystery	No Model		No Model		300	1.3	500	2.3	500m strike potential un-tested; prominent mag-high trend; contact related shear-zone trend associated with intersection of NE and NW structural corridors
Silver Lining	410	0.5	820	1	1,300	1.3	1,550	2.3	Potential northern extension of Barrambie Ranges trend; mineralisation not closed off along strike and down dip
Woodies	180	0.6	370	1.2	550	1.3	750	2.3	Soil Au anomaly in sediments associated with regional NNW structural trend; 1200m strike; intercept 17.0m @ 5.44g/t to be followed-up (WRB065, refer Appendix 1 and 2)
Lost Chance	72	0.9	140	1.8	125	1.3	300	2.3	Likely southern extension of Ironclad; northwest trend; sediment-gabbro contact; open all directions
Inheritance	54	0.7	110	1.4	125	1.3	300	2.3	Potential northern extension of Errolls; mafic-granite contact; intersection of N & NW structural corridors; open in all directions
Kismet	29	0.8	59	1.6	100	1.3	250	2.3	Shear within schistose granite and BIF; similar gabbro-granite contact position south of Errolls; associated with intersection of N, NE and NW structural corridors; located to SW along Mystery-Ironclad-Sugarstone NE corridor; open all directions
Sugarstone	3	0.5	6	1	75	1.3	150	2.3	Historic mining grade reportedly 22.9g/t; north-south quartz reef; steep west dip; associated with intersection of N, NE and NW structural corridors; gabbro-sediment contact
Lilyveil	2	0.5	5	0.9	75	1.3	150	2.3	Likely extension of Barrambie Ranges; proximal N-NW & northwest corridor; sediment-gabbro contact; open all directions
Total	**2,340**	**0.9**	**4,690**	**1.8**	**8,000**	**1.3**	**10,500**	**2.3**	

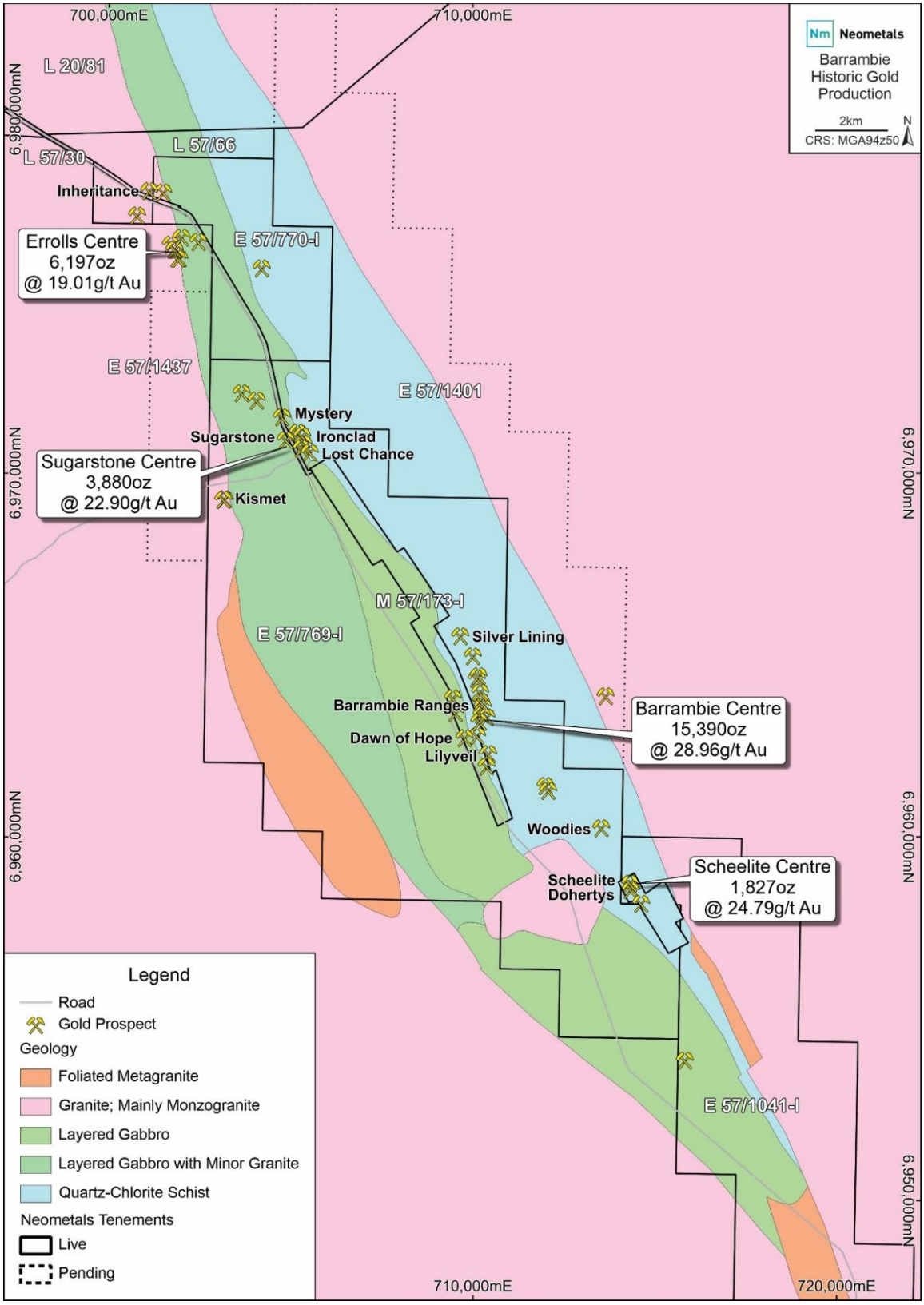

Figure 4 – *Barrambie Project tenure, simplified geology and historic production centers.*

Geological Setting

The Project is situated within the Archaean BGB, which is a narrow, north-northwest trending greenstone belt in the northern Yilgarn Craton (see Figure 1, Figure 2 & Figure 4). The linear BGB is about 60 km long (40 km of which is contained in the Barrambie tenements) and attains a maximum width of about 4 km. It is flanked by banded gneiss and granitoids. The large layered, mafic intrusive Barrambie Igneous Complex (which hosts the Ti-V deposit) has intruded into and is conformable with the general trend of the enclosing Greenstone Belt. From aeromagnetic data and regional geological mapping, it appears that this layered sill complex extends over a distance of at least 25 km and varies in width from 500m to 1,700m.

The sill is comprised of anorthositic magnetite-bearing gabbros that intrude a sequence of metasediments, banded iron formation, metabasalts and metamorphosed felsic volcanics of the BGB. The metasediment unit forms the hanging-wall to the layered sill complex.

Exposure is poor due to deep weathering, masking by laterite, widespread cover of transported regolith (wind-blown and water-borne sandy and silty clay), laterite scree and colluvium. Where remnant laterite profiles occur on low hills, there is ferricrete capping over a strongly weathered material that extends down to depths of 70m**.** This factor had led to ineffective historical exploration.

Gold occurrences are generally associated with cross-cutting faults particularly proximal to gabbro contacts with the mafic metasediments to the east, but also with granites on the western side of the GSB (see Figure 4).

Historic Gold Mining

Gold was discovered at Barrambie in 1905 during the construction of the Rabbit Proof Fence. Subsequent prospecting opened four main gold centres in the Barrambie area (see Figure 4):

- Barrambie Centre (including the Barrambie Ranges historical underground gold mines)
- Scheelite Centre[6] (including the Dohertys gold mine)
- Sugarstone Centre (including historic gold mines Ironclad, Sugarstone and Mystery)
- Errolls Centre[6] (including the Legacy gold mine)

Underground mining occurred predominantly in the first half of the 20th century with minor production extending through to 1985. The total production historically reported to the Mines Department from the four mining centres totalled 27,294 ounces of gold from 34,233 long tons of treated ore, at an average grade of 24.8g/t Au (Table 2).

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[6] *The Scheelite Centre & Errolls mining centre is not on Neometals tenements.*

Mines Department reports note that gold mineralisation was structurally controlled with various styles present:

- In north-south shear-zones at Barrambie Ranges, Sugarstone and Errolls;
- Stockwork of quartz veins at Sugarstone and Barrambie centers. Mineralisation is associated with shears striking 120° and dipping steeply to the east, as well as shears striking 050-060° with flat to moderately northwest or southeast dips;
- Infilled quartz vein stockworks within shear zones of the vanadium-titanium Barrambie Sill (at Sugarstone and Barrambie centers); and,
- Infilled quartz-filled ferruginous saddle reef (or drag-fold) structures (Scheelite / Dohertys).

Table 2: Historic Gold Production by production centre, Barrambie Greenstone Belt

Location	Years	Tonnes Ore	Au (g/t)	Gold (oz)
Errolls	1906 – 1919	10,141	19.01	6,197
Barrambie	1907 – 1966	16,530	28.96	15,390
Sugarstone	1908 – 1913	5,270	22.9	3,880
Scheelite/Dohertys	1955 – 1985	2,292	24.79	1,827
Total		**34,233**		**27,294**

Historic Drilling data

Data for over 57,000 metres of drilling (not necessarily focused on gold targets) from over 2,000 drill holes has been compiled. Drilling data compiled from historic reports is summarised in Table 3 & Table 4 and Figure 5 and Appendix 1 & 2.

Table 3: Compiled drill data

Hole Type	# Holes	Total Metres
DD	9	971.32
RAB	1,622	37,984.50
RC	419	17,188.96
UK	21	1,047.00
Total	**2,071**	**57,192**

Data was acquired from historic WAMEX reports in digital and non-digital formats. RC and diamond drilling is restricted to more advanced gold prospects, such as Barrambie Ranges, Sugarstone-Mystery, Kismet, and Errolls.

Its significant to note that the majority of this drilling is less than 60m deep. It is also significant that the Project lacks the broad cover of RAB/AC drilling when compared to other greenstone belts.

The Competent Person cautions that the historical drill intercepts may not have been reported in accordance with the JORC Code or its precedents and considers these to be indicative of, but not absolute measures of, the presence and tenor of mineralisation.

Table 4: Summary drill data compiled from historic reports

Company	Years	Prospects	RAB/RC		RC		DD
Samson Exploration NL	1987 to 1995	Barrambie Ranges, Dohertys, Errolls, General Kuropatkin, Mystery, Sugarstone, White Dingo	751 holes	Combination of 1m and 2m and 5m composites Combination of aqua regia and FA	340 holes	1m Samples by spearing AR & FA checks	6 holes	1/4 core for Fire assay, half for met testing, 1/4 retained
Regional Resources NL / Miralga Mining ML	1986 to 1988	Errolls			11 holes	1m samples, riffle split to 2kg Au50 Fire Assay		
Dominion Mining Limited	1991-93	Errolls North, Sugarstone	261 holes	Bottom of hole samples Au & multielement				
Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd	1992	Ironclad, Errolls, Dohertys	147 holes	1m 1kg samples from mechanic splitter on rig	10 holes	No sampling details		
Tindals Gold Mines NL	1995	Barrambie, Floodway East, Ironclad	43 holes	1m samples, 4m composites Minlabs AR AAS Au V Cu				
Newcrest Mining Limited	1996-7	Errolls	405 holes	4m comps to Genalysis Au by B/ETA, As and Cu by B/AAS				
Acclaim Exploration NL	1996-97	Barrambie Mine East, Errolls, Ironclad, Silver Lining, Gossan Valley, Homestead, Woodies, Whitewell	211 holes	1m samples, 4m comp by scoop Au and multielement	35 holes	1m samples Au, Pt, Pd Selected samples for multi-element & screen fire		
Golden West Resources	2006, 2008-9	Dohertys	9 holes	1m samples Au fire assay	6 holes	1m intervals Selected samples repeated using fire assay		

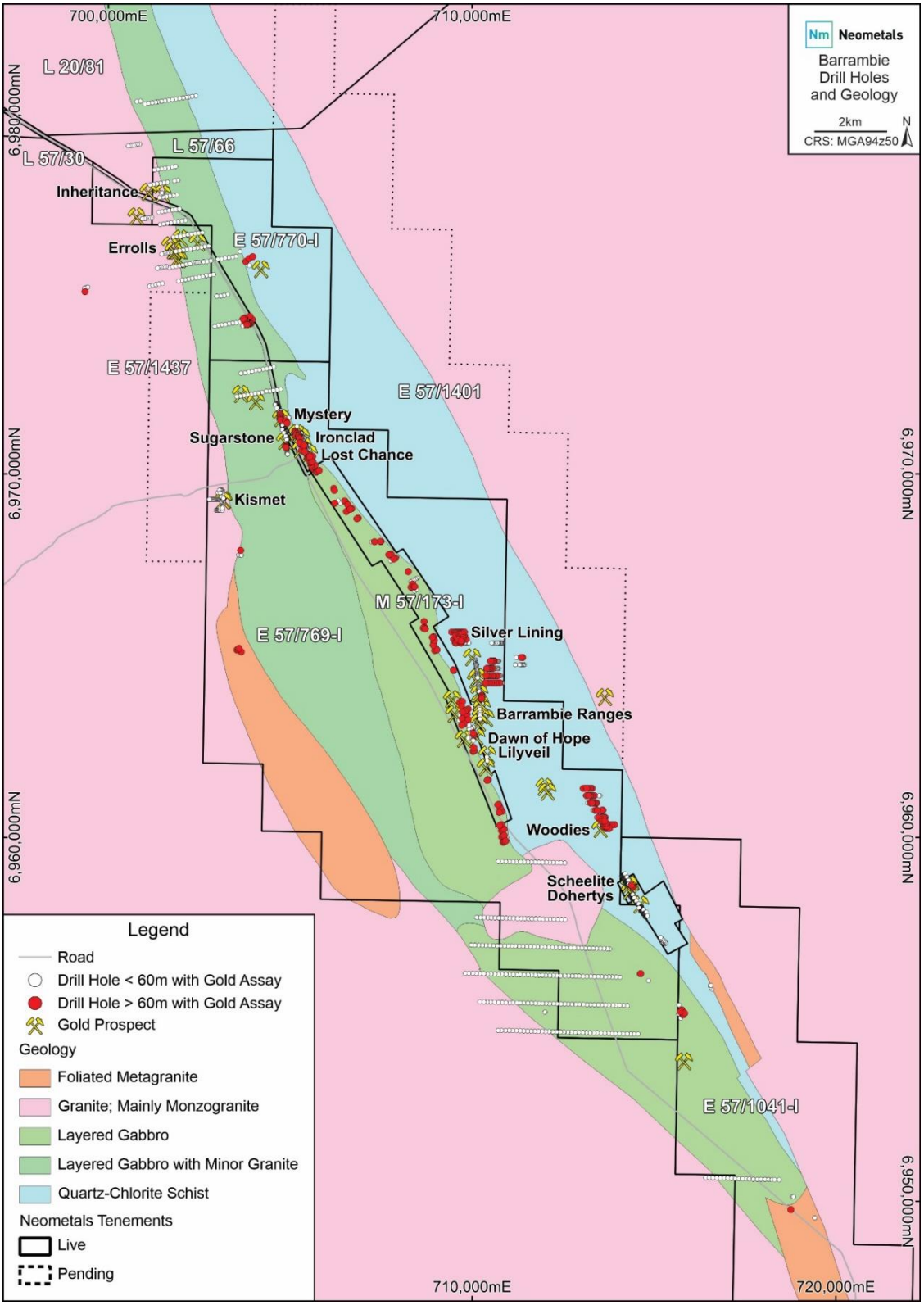

Figure 5 – *Drill hole location plan for compiled drilling dataset.*

Historic Surface Geochemical Data

All surface geochemical data were compiled and plotted from digital and non-digital sources (see **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). Data consists of AUGER, BLEG, GRAB, LAG, ROCK, SOIL and STREAM sampling.

While surface geochemical coverage appears expansive, the Competent Person considers the main structures, particularly in the Barrambie Ranges and Ironclad/Sugarstone centres, to be under-surveyed. Similarly, field observations identify paleochannels west and east of the Barrambie VTM trend and historic soil sampling is considered ineffectual. The existing geochemical coverage is reduced by ~20% when historic sampling over paleochannels is removed.

Historical soils programs were restricted to historical tenement boundaries and not optimally located for potential gold structures.

Table 5: Compiled surface geochemical data

Sample Type	Number of Samples
AUGER	428
ROCK	35
STREAM	258
GRAB	403
SOIL	7,064
BLEG	15
LAG	75
Total	**8,278**

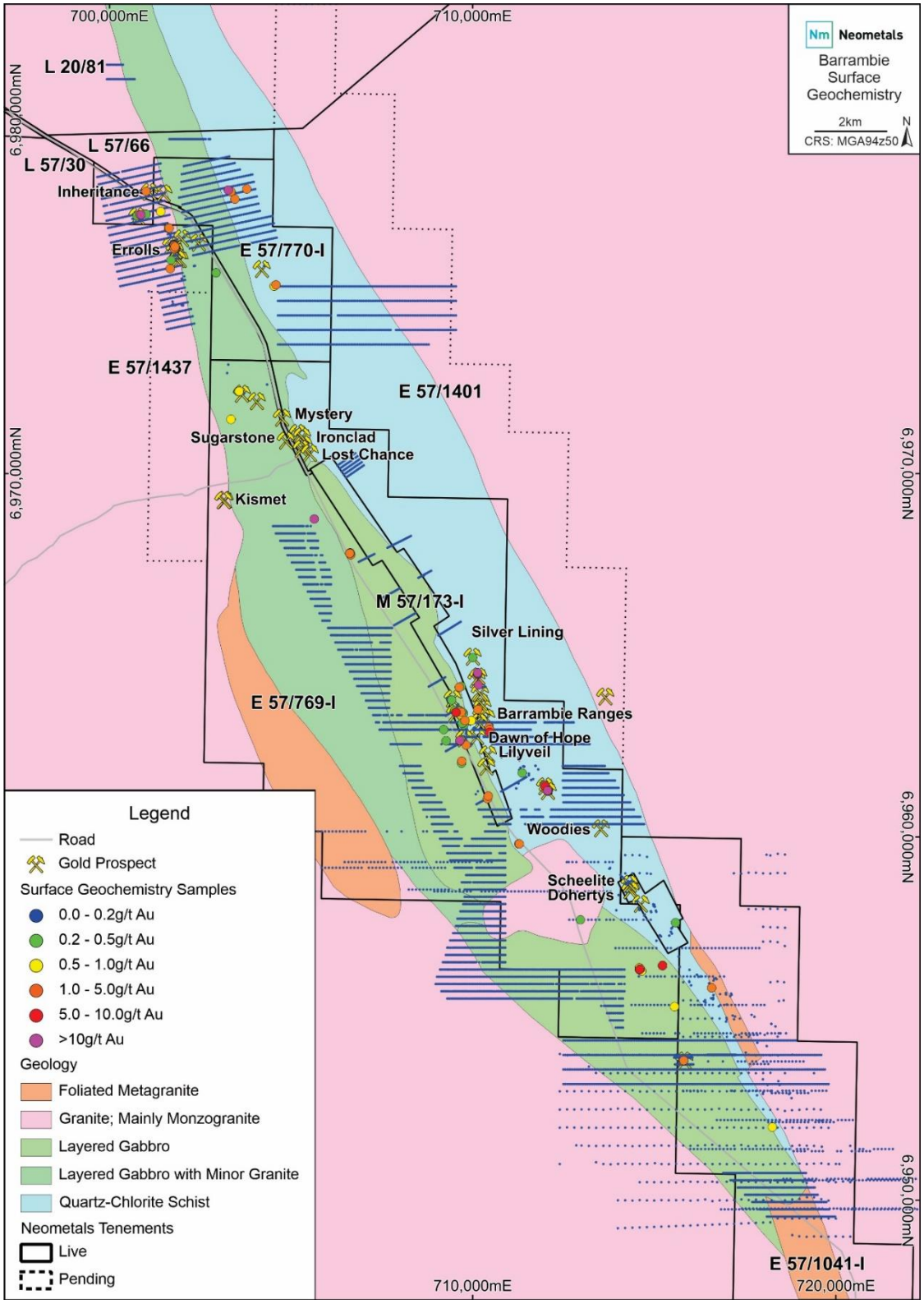

Figure 6 – *Compiled surface geochemical data.*

Examples of Current Gold Prospects

The Mystery and Lupton's East prospects (at the Sugarstone mining center) have a strike length of 180m x 120m wide and is unconstrained along strike and down dip, plus with potential for parallel loads. Mystery was mined from 1908 to 1912 to a depth of 67m. It had five levels and Mines Department records indicate that it produced 4,428t for 3,413oz at an average grade of 23.6g/t au. Best drilling result is SG131 – 11m @ 15.9g/t Au from 69m (WAMEX report: A22584).

The Ironclad prospect (Sugarstone mining center) has a strike length of 600m x 50m wide and is interpreted as a series of stacked pods of mineralisation plunging to the northwest. Ironclad was a shallow underground mine completed in 1910 which Mines Department records indicate produced 22t for 10oz, at an average grade of 14.1g/t Au.

Best drilling result I043 – 8m @ 21.78g/t Au from 8m (WAMEX report: A37144) although it remains under-drilled below depths of 20m. Deeper intercepts requiring follow-up include (WAMEX report: A48813):

- ICRC006 8m @ 5.11g/t Au from 88m;
- ICRC004 9m @ 2.56g/t Au from 76m, and;
- ICRC002 6m @ 2.55g/t Au from 74m.

Sugarstone was mined in 1909 from two separate lodes: one with a 30m long open pit to the west side and a second underground mine that went down 30 metres to the east of the pit.

Lost Chance prospect (Sugarstone mining center) has a strike length of 153m and is open along strike and down dip. Best drilling result BR064 – 6m @ 11.8g/t Au from 18m (WAMEX report: A16272).

Barrambie Ranges prospect (at the Barrambie mining center) is a shear hosted quartz vein in felsic volcanics east of the Barrambie Mining Lease M57/173-I. It remains poorly drilled along strike with best intercept of 4m at 6.06g/t (hole B194) yet to be followed-up.

The extent of historical workings suggest the northern area is less extensively mined underground. Mines Department records indicate production of 15,101oz at an average grade of 29.2g/t Au to a depth 100m from surface over 3 levels. Rock chips taken in April 2024 (see section below) support the grade and tenure of mineralisation reported to have been mined at Barrambie Ranges:

- BGR05 – 44.0 g/t Au grab sample from the mullock dump of the Golden Hill shaft. This is indicative of the high grades mined underground;
- BGR06 – 17.3 g/t Au an important sample as it is taken from in situ outcropping sheared basalt with no obvious quartz veining as would be expected for these grades. This sample shows that mineralisation extends beyond the quartz veining into the broader, host-shear zone.

Geophysics Reprocessing and Interpretation, Neometals 2024

In April 2024 Neometals had the existing geophysical datasets reprocessed. These were of good quality but had originally been processed to highlight the Barrambie VTM style of mineralisation. They were reprocessed to highlight the potential structures associated with the existing historical gold occurrences.

Once reprocessed, a consultant structural geologist completed a reinterpretation of the dataset. Note this interpretation is a first-pass undertaking and requires follow-up investigation and comparison with other datasets to increase the reliability of the location of interpreted features.

While gold mineralisation favours locally north-south oriented contacts/structures, the consultant identified a series of conjugate structural corridors with north, northwest and northeast trends (Figure 7). These features may represent long-lived structures and potential zones of reactivation and fluid flow during orogenesis, and thus are of interest for continued exploration, particularly in locations where the various corridors intersect.

Comparison of the structural interpretation with the surface geochemical data and inground drilling data sets shows how under explored the tenement package remains in terms of gold exploration.

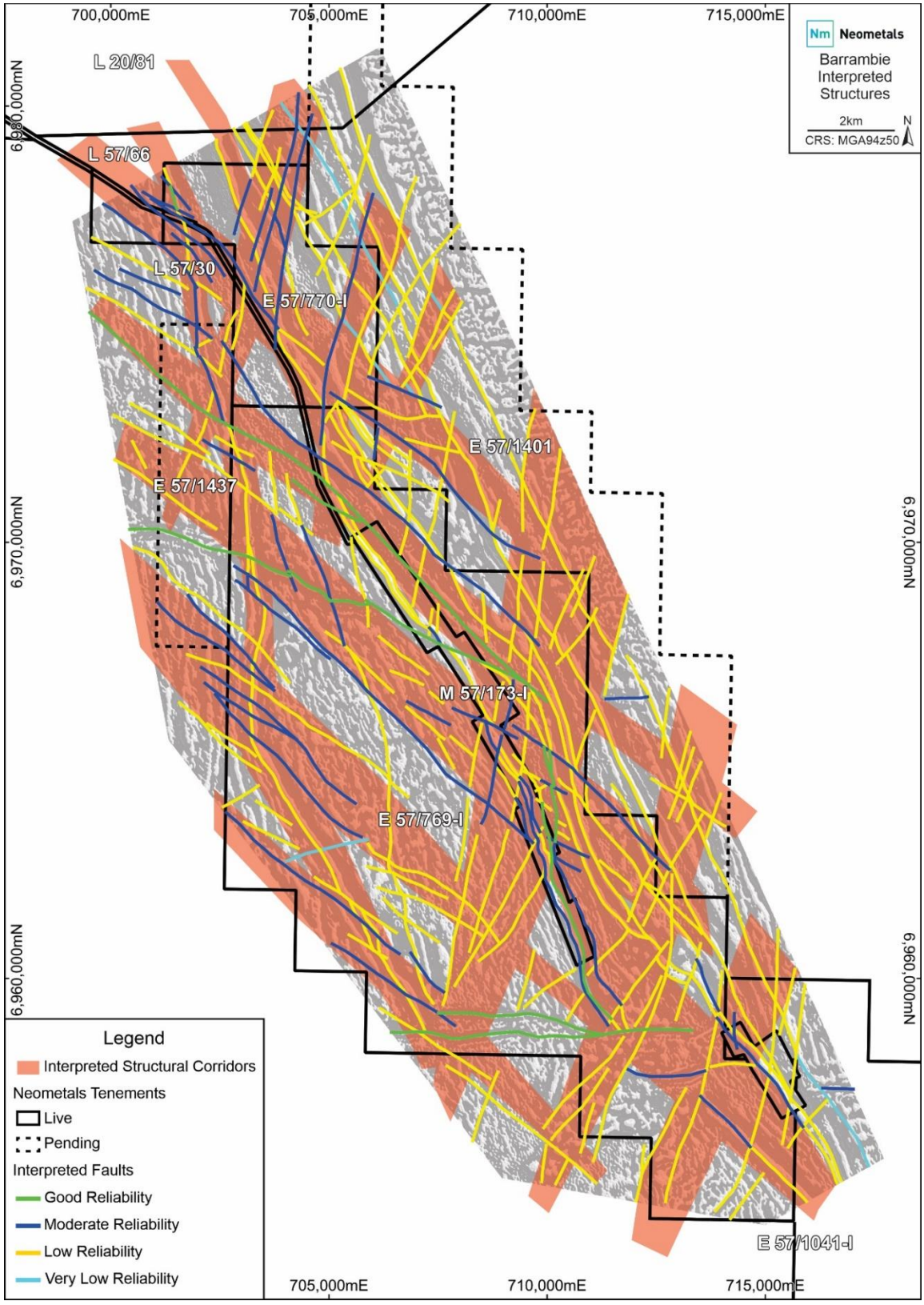

Figure 7 – *Interpretation of structural corridors based on re-processed geophysical datasets.*

Surface Sampling, Neometals 2024

In April 2024, grab and rock chip sampling was completed over several prospects, historical workings and structural targets to verify historic data and test under-explored trends (Figure 8). In total, 43 samples were collected with the descriptions and assay results reported in Appendix 3.

Significant assays include:

- BGR01 – 2.4 g/t Au;
- BGR02 – 3.67 g/t Au;
- BGR03 – 5.1 g/t Au;
- BGR05 – 44.0 g/t Au;
- BGR06 – 17.3 g/t Au;
- BGR15 – 5.9 g/t Au, and;
- BGR43 – 5.5 g/t Au.

These rock chips successfully validate the tenor of gold mineralisation at the Barrambie Ranges and Sugarstone centres. BGR06 which returned 17.3 g/t Au from in situ un-veined, basalt-hosted shear, is of importance as it indicates the exploration potential of the broader shear zone.

Rock chips BGR01 to BGR03 also show the potential of new, parallel, north westerly structures south of the Barrambie Ranges and Sugarstone centres where outcropping quartz veins and a shallow working occur which have never been followed-up with drilling or appropriate surface geochemical sampling.

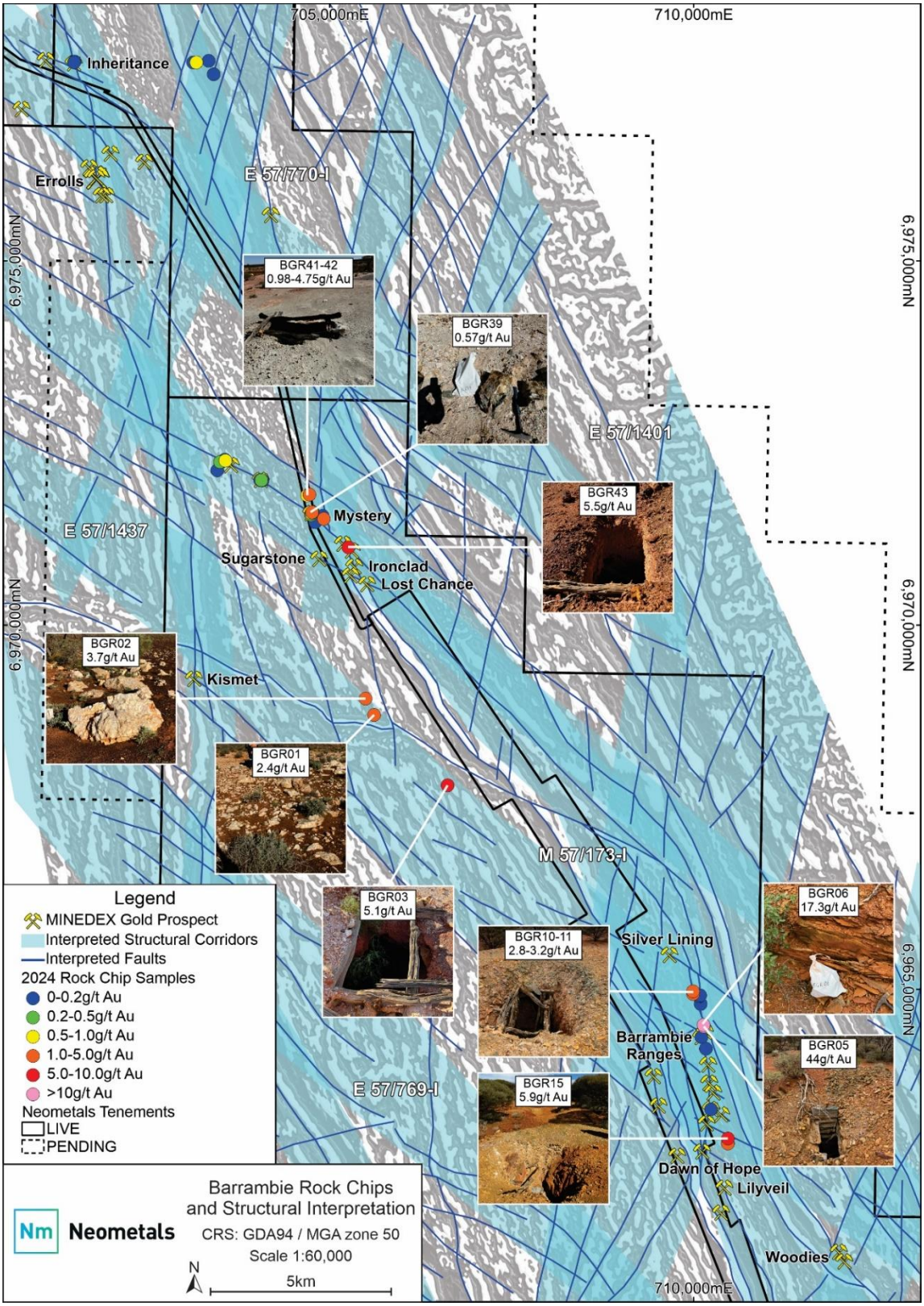

Figure 8 – *Surface sample locations with significant assay grades, Neometals 2024.*

Recommendations

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and will require a systematic exploration effort over number of years to verify and convert to a Mineral Resource. Initial exploration in the next term of the licence will focus on verification and extension of the historic data, including:

- twin-hole drilling to verify the location and tenor of gold mineralisation identified in historic data;
- extension of the surface geochemistry sampling to ensure key structural and lithological positions have appropriate coverage;
- analysis for gold and pathfinder elements associated with large scale, orogenic gold mineralisation; and
- follow-up drill testing of priority targets.

Authorised on behalf of Neometals by Christopher Reed, Managing Director.

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jeremy Peters. Mr Peters is a Director of Burnt Shirt Pty Ltd, a geological and mining engineering consultancy, and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation, and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results". Data compiled from historic WAMEX reports by the Neometals Exploration Team has been reviewed by Mr Peters, who has consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Statement

To comply with Listing Rule 5.7 and the associated FAQ 36 (Announcements of material acquisitions – former owners' Exploration Results) details of historic exploration programs by companies prior to NEOMETALS are summarised in the JORC Table 1, Section 2 below and referenced with the source WAMEX report A-number. These WAMEX reports can be accessed online at https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/GeoView. Each WAMEX report includes a technical explanation of the work completed and results achieved.

About Neometals Ltd

Neometals facilitates sustainable critical material supply chains and reduces the environmental burden of traditional mining in the global transition to a circular economy.

The Company is commercialising a portfolio of sustainable processing solutions that recycle and recover critical materials from high-value waste streams.

- Neometals' core focus is its patented, **Lithium-ion Battery ("LiB") Recycling technology (50% NMT)**, being commercialised in a 50:50 incorporated JV (Primobius GmbH) with 150-year-old German plant builder, SMS group GmbH. Primobius is supplying Mercedes-Benz a 2,500tpa recycling plant and operates its own LiB Disposal Service in Germany. Primobius' first 21,000tpa commercial plant will be offered to Stelco under an existing technology licence for North America.

Neometals is developing two advanced battery materials technologies for commercialisation under low-risk, low-capex technology licensing business models:

- **Lithium Chemicals (70% NMT)** – Patented ELi™ electrolysis process, co-owned 30% by Mineral Resources Ltd, to produce battery quality lithium hydroxide from brine and/or hard-rock feedstocks at lowest quartile operating costs. Pilot scale test work and Engineering Cost Study update planned for completion in DecQ 2024; and
- **Vanadium Recovery (100% NMT)** – Patent pending hydrometallurgical process to produce high-purity vanadium pentoxide from steelmaking by-product ("Slag") at lowest-quartile operating cost and carbon footprint.

Appendix 1

Collar Details of Drill Holes with Significant Gold Intercepts

*Intercepts based on a minimum intercept of 10 gram*meters, 0.6g/t Au lower cut off and a maximum internal dilution of 1m.*

Prospect	WAMEX Report #	Hole Type	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
BARRAMBIE	A44301	RAB	BRB186	703807	6974103	499	-60	90	63
BARRAMBIE SHEAR	A23650	RC	B194	710089	6964890	491	-60	259	30
			B207	710124	6964634	494	-60	259	21
COVE	A16272	RAB	BR001	709730	6963271	535	-60	0	74
INHERITANCE	A22658	RC	NE1	701475	6977706	489	-60	84	38
IRONCLAD	A16272	RAB	BR048	704735	6971532	530	-60	0	52
			BR053	705276	6971034	530	-60	0	40
			BR054	705254	6971022	530	-60	0	40
			BR064	705457	6970562	514	-60	0	49
			BR099	705300	6970991	530	-60	0	50
	A23650	RC	SG164	705288	6971046	511	-60	125	51
			SG165	705267	6971059	511	-60	125	51
			SG166	705246	6971074	511	-60	125	51
			SG167	705225	6971088	510	-60	125	51
			SG168	705204	6971102	509	-60	125	51
	A26799	UK	SG179	705219	6971118	509	-60	125	50
			SG180	705194	6971130	508	-60	125	50
			SG183	705242	6971090	510	-60	125	50

Prospect	WAMEX Report #	Hole Type	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
			SG184	705220	6971104	509	-60	125	50
			SG185	705198	6971117	509	-60	125	50
			SG187	705230	6971101	510	-90	0	50
			SG188	705255	6971067	511	-90	0	50
			SG190	705225	6971087	510	-90	0	47
			SG191	705313	6971016	513	-60	125	50
			SG192	705292	6971030	512	-60	125	50
			SG194	705253	6971056	511	-60	125	50
	A37144	RC	I013	705192	6971135	508	-60	60	20
			I018	705178	6971138	508	-60	60	20
			I039	705244	6971083	510	-60	60	20
			I043	705249	6971074	511	-60	60	20
			I047	705254	6971065	511	-60	60	20
IRONCLAD	A37144	RC	I069	705199	6971133	508	-60	60	20
			I070	705189	6971128	508	-60	60	20
			I081	705259	6971079	511	-60	240	20
			I084	705339	6971010	513	-60	158	20
			I093	705242	6971083	510	-90	0	20
			I094	705245	6971083	510	-90	0	20
			I098	705242	6971077	510	-90	0	20
			I099	705245	6971078	510	-90	0	20
			I100	705247	6971080	511	-90	0	20
			I101	705250	6971081	511	-90	0	20

Prospect	WAMEX Report #	Hole Type	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
			I102	705253	6971083	511	-90	0	20
			I104	705246	6971073	511	-90	0	20
			I105	705251	6971076	511	-90	0	20
			I106	705248	6971075	511	-90	0	20
			I107	705254	6971077	511	-90	0	20
			I108	705256	6971079	511	-90	0	20
			I111	705252	6971071	511	-90	0	20
			I115	705257	6971062	511	-90	0	20
			I118	705260	6971063	511	-90	0	20
			I122	705256	6971067	511	-90	0	20
			I125	705255	6971072	511	-90	0	20
	A48813	RC	ICRC002	705123	6971166	507	-60	60	104
			ICRC004	705154	6971128	507	-60	60	104
			ICRC006	705167	6971099	508	-60	60	104
			ICRC007	705185	6971063	509	-60	60	104
			ICRC008	705160	6971049	508	-60	60	110
KISMET	A52148	AC	SSTA33	703162	6969282	510	-60	0	42
			SSTA35	703162	6969262	510	-60	0	42
		RAB	SSTR38	703151	6969297	509	-60	0	35
LILYVEIL	A16272	RAB	BR037	710409	6962218	530	-60	0	26
MYSTERY	A22584	RC	SG131	704724	6971496	505	-60	75	93
SILVER LINING	A49171	RAB	BERB085	709663	6965452	539	-60	90	71
	A52165	RAB	SLRB029	709751	6965502	534	-60	88	64

Prospect	WAMEX Report #	Hole Type	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
			SLRB034	709733	6965402	535	-60	88	65
		RC	SLRC002	709615	6965450	551	-60	88	66
WOODIES	A52165	RAB	WRB016	713196	6961152	554	-60	270	86
	A52165	RAB	WRB065	713666	6960352	563	-60	270	98
		RC	WRC011	713731	6960252	562	-60	270	114

Appendix 2

Historical Drill Hole Significant Intercepts

*Intercepts based on a minimum intercept of 10 gram*meters, 0.6g/t Au lower cut off and a maximum internal dilution of 1m.*

Prospect	Lease	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Grade Width
MYSTERY	E 57/769-I	SG131	704724	6971496	69	80	11	15.94	175.37
IRONCLAD		I043	705249	6971074	8	16	8	21.78	174.24
WOODIES		WRB065	713666	6960352	41	58	17	5.44	92.42
IRONCLAD		I084	705339	6971010	10	20	10	9.15	91.46
		SG190	705225	6971087	23	35	12	6.89	82.66
		I107	705254	6971077	2	7	5	15.96	79.8
		I122	705256	6971067	9	14	5	14.5	72.5
SILVER LINING		BR064	709916	6965352	18	24	6	11.77	70.62
IRONCLAD		SG168	705204	6971102	35	43	8	8.54	68.33
SILVER LINING		BR053	709916	6965352	18	26	8	6.51	52.06
KISMET		SSTA33	705335	6971002	33	41	8	6.26	50.06
IRONCLAD		I101	705250	6971081	16	20	4	12.5	50
		I108	705256	6971079	12	17	5	9.94	49.7
		SG183	705242	6971090	26	33	7	6.99	48.94
		ICRC006	705167	6971099	88	96	8	5.11	40.87
SILVER LINING		BR099	709916	6965352	28	32	4	10.13	40.52
INHERITANCE	E 57/770-I	NE1	701473	6977699	28	31	3	12.5	37.49
IRONCLAD	E 57/769-I	SG168	705204	6971102	20	30	10	3.34	33.38

Prospect	Lease	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Grade Width
BARRAMBIE	E 57/770-I	BRB186	703807	6974103	32	40	8	4.11	32.84
IRONCLAD	E 57/769-I	I107	705254	6971077	9	12	3	10.63	31.9
		I099	705245	6971078	11	14	3	10.35	31.04
		I094	705245	6971083	7	13	6	5.16	30.94
		I047	705254	6971065	5	8	3	10.29	30.86
		I013	705192	6971135	11	17	6	5.1	30.57
		I118	705260	6971063	0	3	3	9.89	29.68
SILVER LINING		SLRB034	705335	6971002	32	44	12	2.47	29.6
IRONCLAD		I115	705257	6971062	12	16	4	7.16	28.64
SILVER LINING		SLRC002	705335	6971002	50	52	2	14	28
IRONCLAD		I118	705260	6971063	11	14	3	9.16	27.48
		SG185	705199	6971117	34	37	3	8.88	26.64
		I070	705189	6971128	15	16	1	26	26
		I100	705247	6971080	12	19	7	3.57	24.98
		SG191	705314	6971016	17	20	3	8.29	24.88
SILVER LINING	E 57/769-I	BERB085	709663	6965452	22	32	10	2.44	24.38
BARRAMBIE SHEAR		B194	710089	6964890	25	29	4	6.07	24.27
IRONCLAD		I102	705253	6971083	15	20	5	4.66	23.32
		ICRC004	705154	6971128	76	85	9	2.56	23.02
		I106	705249	6971075	4	12	8	2.85	22.81
SILVER LINING		SLRB029	705335	6971002	52	60	8	2.75	22
BARRAMBIE SHEAR		B207	710124	6964634	12	15	3	6.91	20.72

Prospect	Lease	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Grade Width
IRONCLAD		I081	705258.9	6971079	6	15	9	2.28	20.52
		I069	705199	6971133	14	19	5	4.08	20.4
		SG192	705292	6971030	28	32	4	4.98	19.9
		SG164	705288	6971046	18	21	3	6.58	19.74
		I093	705242	6971083	10	16	6	3.09	18.52
		SG167	705225	6971088	24	28	4	4.62	18.46
		I105	705251	6971076	17	18	1	18.25	18.25
		SG165	705267	6971059	2	10	8	2.28	18.23
SILVER LINING		BR001	709916	6965352	40	44	4	4.53	18.12
		BR048	709916	6965352	32	46	14	1.29	18.06
IRONCLAD		I098	705242	6971077	11	17	6	2.87	17.2
		SG190	705225	6971087	41	44	3	5.49	16.48
		SG183	705242	6971090	17	24	7	2.32	16.26
		ICRC002	705123	6971166	74	80	6	2.55	15.28
		SG192	705292	6971030	34	35	1	15.2	15.2
		SG184	705220	6971104	48	50	2	7.58	15.16
		I111	705252	6971071	11	16	5	2.95	14.74
		SG194	705253	6971056	23	28	5	2.71	13.57
		I125	705255	6971072	10	16	6	2.22	13.32
WOODIES		WRC011	713731	6960252	88	90	2	6.5	13
IRONCLAD		SG179	705219	6971118	6	12	6	2.16	12.97
SILVER LINING		BR037	709916	6965352	14	20	6	2.11	12.64
IRONCLAD		I039	705244	6971083	13	14	1	12.6	12.6

Prospect	Lease	Hole ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Grade Width
		SG180	705194	6971130	46	50	4	3.08	12.33
		I013	705192	6971135	2	8	6	2.02	12.12
SILVER LINING		BR054	709916	6965352	30	36	6	1.97	11.82
IRONCLAD		ICRC007	705185	6971063	53	55	2	5.8	11.6
		I018	705178	6971138	16	19	3	3.82	11.46
		SG184	705220	6971104	13	15	2	5.7	11.39
		I104	705246	6971073	11	12	1	11	11
IRONCLAD	E 57/769-I	ICRC008	705160	6971049	99	100	1	11	11
		SG166	705246	6971074	41	48	7	1.57	10.97
KISMET		SSTA35	705335	6971002	35	38	3	3.62	10.87
IRONCLAD		SG188	705256	6971067	10	15	5	2.16	10.81
WOODIES		WRB016	713196	6961152	37	46	9	1.2	10.76
IRONCLAD		ICRC006	705167	6971099	42	44	2	5.33	10.65
IRONCLAD	E 57/769-I	SG187	705230	6971101	43	46	3	3.42	10.27
KISMET		SSTR38	705335	6971002	17	25	8	1.28	10.25
IRONCLAD		SG164	705288	6971046	24	27	3	3.38	10.13

Appendix 3

2024 Grab/Rock Chip Au Assay Results

Sample ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	RL	Au Result (ppm)	Comments
BGR01	705611	6968768	510	**2.401**	Quartz vein with hematite alteration and oxidised pyrite nodules
BGR02	705493	6968991	510	**3.67**	Quartz vein with hematite alteration and oxidised pyrite nodules. Spoil grab.
BGR03	706620	6967801	510	**5.114**	Quartz vein with hematite alteration and large cubic oxidised pyrite
BGR04	710107	6964345	510	0.1	Sericite and silica altered quartz vein with epidote stringers and pyrite in sheared mafic
BGR05	710141	6964491	510	**44.041**	Quartz vein with sulphides from mullock pile
BGR06	710136	6964511	510	**17.268**	Sheared mafic from foot wall side of costean
BGR07	710097	6964799	510	0.14	Grab of mineralised vein from trench
BGR08	710074	6964903	510	0.113	Grab of quartz material from trench
BGR09	710090	6964917	510	0.062	Grab of quartz material from surface with stockwork of quartz veins
BGR10	709992	6964937	510	**3.196**	Grab of spoil material from Magnum Bonum North
BGR11	709992	6964973	510	**2.812**	Quartz float grab sample from surface
BGR12	710169	6964185	510	0.062	Sheared Basalt with 2cm quartz vein and oxidised pyrite
BGR13	710470	6962883	510	**2.482**	Grab of quartz veining around the shaft
BGR14	710471	6962885	510	0.729	Rock chips of in situ veining
BGR15	710471	6962952	510	**5.879**	Weathered gabbro with oxidised sulphides
BGR16	710239	6963354	510	0.029	Weathered gabbro with quartz stringer veins and chlorite alteration
BGR17	703407	6977563	510	0.01	Bucky white smokey quartz float with oxidised sulphides
BGR18	703338	6977748	510	0.002	Bucky with quartz vein, larger pitted pyrite
BGR19	703169	6977725	510	0.609	Quartz vein, iron and goethite staining plus pyrite
BGR20	703125	6977725	510	0.155	Bucky white quartz veining

Sample ID	Easting MGA94 Zone 50	Northing MGA94 Zone 50	RL	Au Result (ppm)	Comments
BGR21	701495	6977738	510	0.028	Sheared quartz vein with flakes of muscovite and goethite staining
BGR22	701489	6977726	510	0.154	Grab sample from the mullock dump around the shaft
BGR23	704044	6971992	510	0.014	Smaller secondary veining within larger bucky vein with mica, pyrite and sericite
BGR24	704062	6971991	510	0.316	Sampled in situ from vein in wall of shallow shaft at Treasure
BGR25	704076	6971985	510	0.071	Sampled in situ from edge of workings at Treasure
BGR26	703559	6972271	510	0.015	Sheared felsic with silica-sericite alteration, goethite and fine pyrite
BGR27	703560	6972271	510	0.031	Sheared quartz vein pitted pyrite with goethite alteration
BGR28	703506	6972237	510	0.033	Flat lying splayed quartz vein from large bucky vein
BGR29	703496	6972240	510	0.034	Horse tail splay of quartz veins in wall of costean
BGR30	703496	6972241	510	0.36	Sample of the large bucky quartz vein as a control
BGR31	703568	6972259	510	0.588	Vertical white quartz vein on edge of trench
BGR32	703456	6972125	510	0.037	Grab of float quartz vein from riverbed west of Hercules
BGR33	704919	6971459	510	**1.255**	Grab samples of weathered basalts from Lupton's East workings
BGR34	704903	6971500	510	0.014	Goethite rich quartz vein
BGR35	704802	6971413	510	0.027	Quartz grab at surface
BGR36	704743	6971515	510	0.411	Basalt with quartz veining with chlorite, goethite and pyrite
BGR37	704745	6971516	510	0.063	Quartz chlorite schist on contact. Grab sample
BGR38	704748	6971533	510	0.558	Quartz vein with Chrysocolla
BGR39	704754	6971542	510	0.568	Large boulder with gabbro contact with quartz pyrite goethite and oxidised pyrite (Mystery type sample)
BGR40	704759	6971551	510	**1.543**	Foliated basalt with oxidised cubic pyrite
BGR41	704693	6971783	510	**0.98**	Basalts with kaolin in weathered fractures
BGR42	704722	6971793	510	**4.753**	Basalts with kaolin in weathered fractures parallel load
BGR43	705258	6971068	510	**5.527**	Grab sample of quartz veining with hematite and goethite alteration

Appendix 4 – JORC Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques, and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Australian Titanium** Sampling activities include 43 grab and rock chip samples collected by Australian Titanium between 16-18 April 2024. Samples consisted of 1-3kg of mullock spoil or in situ outcrop sampled using a handheld geo pick hammer. Samples were collected in numbered calico bags and dispatched to Intertek Genalysis and assayed by fifty-gram fire assay with ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS) for Au, Pd and Pt. **Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Limited details about historical sampling methods not carried out by NEOMETALS were included in the WAMEX reports. Historical sampling referenced has been carried out by Samson Exploration NL, Regional Resources NL, Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd, Acclaim Exploration NL, Golden West Resources Ltd, Great Australian Resources NL, St Barbara Mines Limited, and Classic Minerals Ltd. Sampling included soil sampling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling, diamond drilling (DD), rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, aircore (AC) drilling, and unknown (UK) drilling. RAB/AC sampling: • Samson Exploration 1987 (A21923, A22002, A22584, A22837, A23205, A23650, A23662, and A24458). Used spear sampling of 2m to 6m composite samples which were submitted to an appropriate lab for gold determination by Aqua Regia, such as Minlab. • Acclaim Exploration NL 1996 (Acclaim, A49171, A52165), One metre sample piles were sampled with a scoop as four metre composites of average weight 2.5kg. Samples were then transported to Perth and assayed; those above 0.2g/t Au were resampled at one metre intervals using the scoop and calico bags. Assayed at Genalysis by Aqua Regia Digest with unknown finish. • Dominion Mining Ltd 1992 (Dominion, A35163), drilled 92 RAB holes for 2,107m taking bottom of hole samples and 18 additional samples at the discretion of the geologist logging the holes. All samples were analysed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni by Genalysis in Perth. • Samson Exploration NL 1993 (Samson, A40046). Holes were sampled at 1m intervals and 5m composite samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratory to be assayed using Fire Assay, aqua regia digest, and carbon rod finish with 1ppb lower detection limit. 30g charges of 250g pulps were used for repeat assays. • Samson 1995 (A44301) One metre intervals were sampled and four metre composites collected. Anomalous composite samples (generally greater than 0.25ppm Au) were resampled at one metre and assayed at Minlabs Perth using aqua regia digest and AAS analysis for gold, arsenic and copper. A total of 1531 4m composite samples were collected with a further 119 one metre resamples taken. • Tindals Gold Mines NL 1995 (Tindals, A47011). Samples were laid out in 1m piles and 4m composite samples were collected. Samples were assayed at Minlabs Perth using aqua regia digest and AAS analysis for Au(ppb), V(ppm) and Cu(ppm).

	• Newcrest Mining Limited 1996 (Newcrest, A47114). 4m composite samples were taken for all holes and sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services for low level Au B/ETA (1ppb) and As and Cu B/AAS (ppm) analysis. • Great Australian Resources 1985 (GAR, A16272) and 1986 (A17137). Holes were sampled at 2m intervals using an unknown method. Samples were assayed for gold at Pilbara Labs using AAS and Aqua Regia digest. Samples with massive titano-martite were also assayed for Fe, V, Ti, Cr, Ni, Pt and Pd by fire assay. • St Barbara Mines Limited 1997 (St Barbara, A52148), 2000 (A61495), and 2001 (A62800). 6m composite samples were taken by unknown method. Samples were sent to SBML laboratory at Bluebird and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples that assayed >= 0.1ppm Au were re-assayed at 1m intervals. RC sampling: • Miralga Mining NL 1986 (Miralga, A22658). Samples were collected at 1 metre intervals and riffle split to 2 kg. The samples were sent to ALS Perth for gold determination by Au50 Fire Assay analysis which has a 0.01ppm detection limit. • Samson 1987 - as for Aircore. • Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd 1992 (BSGM, A37144). Samples weighing around 1kg collected every metre from a mechanical splitter attached to the rig. • Acclaim 1996 (A52165) and 1997 (A48813). 1m samples were collected using a cyclone and splitter. • Golden West Resources 2008 (GWR, A78133). Samples were collected in 1m intervals using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone, residues were collected in plastic bags. DD sampling: • Samson 1987 - RC pre-collars submitted at 1m intervals for Au (AAS) and the core was selectively sampled and intervals were cut into quarters. One quarter was sent for Au assay by Fire Assay and the remaining core kept. Samson Exploration drilled several holes of unknown type in 1988 (A26799). No sampling information was available for these holes in the WAMEX report. The Competent Person considers these methods of sampling to be appropriate for this style of exploration and consistent with industry practise at the time.
Drilling techniques	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** RAB/Aircore drilling was carried out for: • Samson 1987 - Cockburn Drilling using a Mole Pioneer Pl60. All holes were 20m holes drilled at -60° to grid west, along grid lines 100 metres apart. • Acclaim 1996, Holes were drilled by Orbit drilling using a KL150 rig with 250psi at 650cfm. Holes were drilled to blade refusal. Holes were between 8 and 108m deep. Holes were drilled at -60º to grid west or east. • Dominion 1991, 1992 and 1993 completed by Kennedy Drilling of Kalgoorlie. Holes were between 1 and 39m deep and were all drilled vertically. • Samson 1993 was carried out by Ryanex Pty Ltd using a Deutz-powered self-built rig with a capacity of 400 cfm at 175 psi. Holes were between 5 and 84m deep and were all drilled vertically. • Samson 1995, completed by Challenge Drilling using a Challenger RA150 rig. Holes were between 9 and 75m deep. Holes were either drilled vertically, or at -60º to grid east.

	• Tindals 1995 was completed by Challenge Drilling using a Challenger RA150 rig. Holes were between 1 and 64m deep. Holes were drilled vertically or at -60º to grid east. • Acclaim 1996 was completed by Orbit Drilling using a KL150 drilling rig with 250psi/650cfm capacity. Holes were between 3 and 98m deep. Holes were drilled at -60º to grid west or east. One hole was a water bore drilled vertically. • Newcrest 1996 was completed by Challenge Drilling. Holes were between 2 and 101m deep and all holes were drilled vertically. • GAR 1985 and 1986. Holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling using a Mole Pioneer drill rig. Holes were between 22 and 74m deep. Holes were drilled at -60º to grid east. • St Barbara 1997, 2000, and 2001. Holes were drilled by an unknown contractor using a GEMCO drill rig. Holes were 3 to 50m deep. Holes were drilled at -60º to grid west or east. RC drilling was carried out by: • Miralga 1986 by Civil Drilling Services using an Ingersoll-Rand TH 60 rig having 250psi with 750cfm capacity. Holes were between 38 and 50m deep. Holes were drilled at -60º to grid west or east. • Samson 1987 Holes were completed by Green Drilling using a Schramm 66. Holes were between 15 and 93m. Holes drilled vertically or at -60º with azimuths between 30º and 260º grid. • BSGM 1992 (was completed by Leonora Drilling Pty Ltd using an RC aircore drilling rig. Holes were between 20 and 31m deep. Holes were either vertical or drilled at -60º with azimuths between 60º and 240º grid. • Acclaim 1996 and 1997 was completed by Butchart Drilling using an Ingersoll Rand THIO drill-rig drilling 5.25-inch holes using a face sampling hammer and an RC rod string. Holes were between 104m and 128m deep at -60º with 60º azimuths grid. • GWR 2008 were drilled by contractor Grovebrook Drilling. Vertical holes were between 101 and 200m deep. • Samson 987 diamond drilling by Green Drilling using a Schramm 66 for the RC pre-collars and Collie Drilling completing the NQ coring portions of the holes. Holes were between 45 and 51m deep, drilled at -60º with 223º azimuth grid.
Drill sample recovery	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Limited sample recovery and condition information has been found in the historical reports to date.
Logging	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** In some cases, original coordinates were only provided in unknown local grids. In these cases, MGA coordinates for holes were derived by georeferencing maps contained in the WAMEX reports and digitising the collars and it is expected that the accuracy of hole collar coordinates is within a few metres – roughly equivalent to GPS accuracy. Historic tenement boundaries and landmarks visible on aerial photography were used to georeference the maps. Minor corrections were then made where drill pads were still visible on aerial photography.

	For reports that only contained handwritten logs, hole dips and azimuths were based on planned hole details, compass readings, or averages of survey tool measurements. These measurements are considered less reliable than modern downhole survey using north-seeking gyro. • Miralga 1986 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, Rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Samson 1987 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, Rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Acclaim 1997, Chip Logging: A representative selection of sample of each metre was logged using a binocular microscope onto a graphical log at 1 :200 scale. Special notes were made of the sample quality and approximate water depth. Original drill logs are consistent with logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, Rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Dominion 1991, 1992 and 1993 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • BSGM 1992 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with RC and AC logging procedures of the time. • Samson 1993 and 1995 consist of handwritten drill and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • Tindals 1995 consist of handwritten drill logs and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • Newcrest 1996 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Acclaim 1996 consist of handwritten drill logs are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • GWR 2008 included digital logs and are consistent with logging procedures of the time. Downhole survey data were generated by handheld compass, though the holes are all vertical, so this is not considered problematic. • GAR 1985 and 1986 (consist of handwritten drill logs and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • St Barbara 1997, 2000, and 2001 consist of handwritten drill logs and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • Samson 1988. No logging information was located for these holes. Hole collar coordinates were derived by georeferencing maps, and other hole details and assays were derived from cross sections in the report.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Australian Titanium** Rock chip samples were collected in numbered calico bags and dispatched to the Intertek Genalysis for fifty-gram fire assay with ICP-MS finish (FA50/MS) for Au, Pd and Pt. **Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Limited details about historical sub-sampling was located. • Miralga 1986 samples were collected at 1 metre down hole intervals prior to being riffled on site to an assay sample weight of approximately 2kg. The sample residues for each metre were bagged, numbered, and left in rows at the drill site. Samples were dispatched to Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth for gold assay by 50g fire assay with 0.1ppm detection limit.

	• Samson 1987 reported samples were collected at one-metre intervals by spearing. Samples were dispatched to Minlab for gold determination by Aqua Regia, with a detection limit of 0.05ppm. Approximately 5% of the coarse rejects were submitted to Resource Development Laboratories of Perth for cross-checking by Fire Assay. • Acclaim 1997 reported that samples were collected at one-metre intervals by cyclone and splitter. Green bags caught the drill spoil passed through the cyclone for each metre. The resulting sample was tipped through the 87.5:12.5 multiple splitter. The sample residues were collected in numbered plastic UV bags and put in rows of 20, the 12.5 split was collected in numbered calico bags and weighed to ensure the sample weight did not exceed 3.3kg. If the weight exceeded this, it was re-split through a single stage splitter. Samples were dispatched to Ultratrace laboratories in Belmont Perth. Samples were dried in the calico bags then pulverised in a LM5 disc Mill. A 50g charge was then assayed for Au, Pt, and Pd by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES finish. A selection of mineralised samples from each hole were submitted to Genalysis for screen Fire Assay. • Dominion 1991 to 1993. End of hole samples were taken and dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd. Samples were analysed for Au by Aqua Regia with AAS finish (B/ETA), and As, Cu, Sb, Bi, Mo, Pb, Zn and Ni by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (B/AAS) • BSGM 1992 holes were sampled every metre. No details on sampling methodology were included in the report. Samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay at an unknown laboratory. • Samson 1993. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with five-metre composites collected. Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratory and assayed using Fire recovery, Aqua Regia Digest, and Carbon Rod finish with a detection limit of 1ppb Au. 30g of 250g pulps were used for repeat assays. • Samson 1995. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with four-metre composites collected. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth and assayed for Au, As, and Cu by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish. Composite results >0.25ppm Au were resampled on a one-metre basis and assayed using the same method. • Tindals 1995. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with four-metre composites collected. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth for Aqua Regia assay with AAS finish for gold (ppb), vanadium (ppm) and copper (ppm). • Newcrest 1996. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with four-metre composites collected. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd and assayed for gold by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (B/ETA – 1ppb detection limit), and As and Cu by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (B/AAS – 5ppm and 1ppm detection limit respectively). • Acclaim 1996 to 1997. Samples were laid out in one-metre piles next to the hole with a pin marker placed in the first metre with the hole number. Samples were collected using an aluminium scoop for four-metre composites for an average 2.5kg sample. Samples were packed in poly-woven bags and taken to Key Transport Meekatharra for transport to Perth. Composite assay results > 0.2g/t Au were resampled at one-metre intervals using scoop and calico bags. Samples were sent to Genalysis Perth for Au analysis by Aqua Regia with a 1ppb detection limit. • GWR 2008. Samples were collected in 1m intervals using a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone, residues were collected in plastic bags. Samples were dispatched to SGS laboratory for analysis of Au and As. Au was analysed by method FAA505 and As by method AAS21R. • GAR 1985 and 1986. Holes were sampled at 2m intervals using an unknown method. Samples were assayed for gold at Pilbara Labs using AAS and Aqua Regia digest. Samples with massive titano-martite were also assayed for Fe, V, Ti, Cr, Ni, Pt, and Pd by fire assay. • St Barbara 1997, 2000 and 2001. 6m composite samples were taken by unknown method. Samples were sent to SBML laboratory at Bluebird and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples that assayed >= 0.1ppm Au were re-assayed at 1m intervals. • Samson drilled several holes of unknown type in 1988. No sampling information was available for these holes in the WAMEX report. The Competent Person considers these methods of sub-sampling and assay to be appropriate for this style of exploration and consistent with industry practise at the time.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	**Australian Titanium** To assure sample quality met the standards required by the Company and the mineralisation being sampled, the commercial lab's procedures and equipment were inspected and assessed for (among other things) maintenance, cleanliness, and appropriateness for the task. Company history and personnel experience were also assessed. One CRM was included in the batch of samples submitted for rock chip analysis to Intertek Genalysis for assay. The lab also performed lab duplicate checks and inserted CRMs into the batch as part of their routine QAQC checks. The company analysed the performance of these duplicates and CRMs as results became available to ensure issues were detected and meaningful corrective actions implemented. **Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** All historical samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by then industry standard techniques and methods. Limited historical QAQC data were available in the WAMEX reports. Industry standard best practice is assumed in regard to QAQC • Miralga 1986 utilised Australian Assay Laboratories Group. Reports indicate the lab carried out repeats of primary samples however there is no indication of standards or blanks being used. • Samson 1987 samples were dispatched to Minlab for gold determination. Approximately 5% of the coarse rejects were submitted to Resource Development Laboratories of Perth for cross-checking by fire assay. • Acclaim 1997. Samples were dispatched to Ultratrace laboratories in Belmont Perth and subjected to a 50g aqua regia digest for Au, Pt and Pd using ICP-OES method. Detection levels are 1ppb, 5ppb and 2ppb respectively. Routine lab checking consisted of a random 6% of samples being analysed in duplicate. No details on any standard or blank samples for these Aqua Regia assays were in the WAMEX report. A selection of mineralised samples from each hole were also submitted to Genalysis for screen Fire Assay as validation of the Aqua Regia assays at Ultratrace. Standards and lab checks were included in the WAMEX report for the Fire assays. • Dominion 1991, 1992 and 1993. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, reported assay results show the use of blanks, standards, and regular Au repeats. • BSGM 1992. Assay by Fire Assay. Unclear which lab was used. Sample result sheets show standards and duplicates were included in the assay methodology. • Samson 1993 and 1995. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth and assayed by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish analysis for gold, arsenic, and copper. 1ppb detection limit for Au. Duplicates were completed for selected samples. No standards or blanks were recorded in the WAMEX reports. • Tindals 1995. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth for Aqua regia assay with AAS analysis for gold (ppb), vanadium (ppm) and copper (ppm). Reported assay results shows the use of regular Au repeats for QAQC by the lab. No standard or blank samples were recorded. • Newcrest 1996. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd for low level Au B/ETA (1ppb) and As and Cu B/ASS (ppm) analysis. Assay reports show no evidence of QAQC. • Acclaim 1996 and 1997. Samples were sent to Genalysis Perth for Aqua Regia analysis Au with a 1ppb detection limit. Samples from the Cove prospect were also analysed for Au (1ppb), Cu (1ppm), Zn(1ppm), Ag (0.5ppm), Ni (2ppm) and Co (0.5ppm). Check assays included assaying 4% of a random selection of duplicate assays for all elements and well as up to 6% of selected gold repeats. No blanks were used. Some standards were inserted into batches. • GWR 2008. Samples were dispatched to SGS laboratory for analysis of Au and As. Au was analysed by Fire Assay method FAA505 and As by method AAS21R. Check assays include a selection of lab gold repeats. • GAR 1985 and 1986. Reports show lab duplicates were completed for selected samples. No record of standards or blanks was included in the reports. • Samson 1988 Selected samples were assayed in duplicate. No standards or blanks were reported.

	• St Barbara 1997, 2000, and 2001. Two standards were inserted into each lab batch and one in six samples were randomly selected for duplicate assay. Samples that assayed >0.5g/t Au were re-assayed in duplicate. The Competent Person considers that the quality of the historical assay data is sufficient to provide an indication but absolute measure of the tenor of mineralisation sampled.
Verification of sampling and assaying	**Australian Titanium** Geological data files were checked by the supervising geologist to ensure integrity of logs and metadata prior to submission to the database manager and upload to the hosted database. Assay files were received from the lab by the data base administrator, reviewed, and uploaded to the hosted database. The database hosting software includes automated error checking to flag any incorrect codes or numerical data outside of expected ranges. After import into the database, an export was created and all data underwent a final check by the Senior Geologist and database manager. Significant results were reviewed by multiple company geologists with reference to geological logs. **Historical data (drill data prior to Australian Titanium)** Historical data was compiled by experienced geologists from existing digital data sets downloaded from WAMEX or digitised from non-digital reports. Digitised datasets were visually validated in both two and three dimensions. Once validated complete datasets were compiled and uploaded to the hosted database. The database hosting software includes automated error checking to flag any incorrect codes or numerical data outside of expected ranges. Outside of any details included in the historical reports any details about data entry, verification, and storage protocols remains unknown for historical operators.
Location of data points	**Australian Titanium** Samples were located in the field using hand- held GPS (accuracy 5m) in the UTM zone 50J coordinate system (Equivalent to MGA94 zone 50 projection). **Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Historical collars are recorded as being located by DGPS, GPS, compass, hip and chain measurement, or unknown methods. The original coordinates were recorded in local grid, AMG66, AMG84, or MGA94 coordinate systems. Coordinates were converted to MGA94 zone 50 using an automatic transformation in QGIS where possible. Where unknown local grids were used, maps from WAMEX reports were georeferenced and collars were digitised from the maps. In some cases, minor corrections to collar locations were used based on visibility of historic drill pads on aerial photography and satellite images. Little information has been provided in terms of downhole survey methods. Historical reports indicate a mix of compass, north-seeking gyro, Eastman single shot, and multi shot downhole cameras being used.
Data spacing and distribution	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Based on the stages of exploration advancement for each of the project areas covered within the historical reports data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for their style, stage, and level of understanding at the time. However, by current standards most of the drill data prior to 1990 are considered suboptimal. The Competent Person considers that the spacing of the data is sufficient to provide an indication but absolute measure of the presence and location of mineralisation sampled and is suitable for geological targeting.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Based on drill hole orientations and the regional aeromagnetics it appears that previous explorers attempted to drill holes perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the structures. The presence of historical workings would have aided them in orientating the drilling appropriately. A review of the historic data has determined that the orientation of drill holes was appropriate for the level of understanding at the time.
Sample security	**Australian Titanium** Chain-of-custody protocols included supervision by Company employees of the samples while on site and transportation of samples to the lab. **Historical Drill Data (Prior to Australian Titanium)** Sample security measures are unknown and generally not referenced in the reports.
Audits or reviews	No independent audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Drilling and Rock chip data being reported are located within 100% owned granted mining lease M57/173-I, and exploration licences E57/769-I and E57/770-I in the Eastern Murchison Goldfields. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	The Company has owned and been exploring Barrambie for approximately 25 years. The information below is based on annual technical reports submitted to DMIRS and available through the online WAMEX portal: Each report is identified by its unique A-number (e.g. Miralga Mining NL 1986 report A22658). The annual technical reports contain detailed context about the work completed and results achieved, including digital data for more recent reports. Gold at Barrambie was discovered in 1905 during the construction of the Rabbit Proof Fence. Subsequent prospecting opened four main gold centres in the Barrambie area, namely: 1. Barrambie Centre (including the Barrambie Gold Mine) 2. Scheelite Centre* (including the Dohertys Gold Mine) 3. Sugarstone Centre (including Sugarstone Gold Mine, Mystery Gold Mine) 4. Errolls Centre* (including the Legacy Gold Mine) The total production from the 4 mining centres mentioned above totalled 27,294 ounces of gold from 34,233 long tons of treated ore at an average grade of 24.8g/t Au.

Location	Years	Tonnes Ore	Au (g/t)	Gold (oz)
Errolls	1906 – 1919	10,141	19.01	6,197
Barrambie	1907 – 1966	16,530	28.96	15,390
Sugarstone	1908 – 1913	5,270	22.90	3,880
Dohertys	1955 – 1985	2,292	24.79	1,827
Total		**34,233**		**27,294**

	• Miralga 1986 focused exploration around the Legacy mine which was discovered in 1905. Surrounding the Legacy mine is the Three Star mine and the Inheritance mine, with reported combined production of 6,011.84 ounces of gold. Miralga completed 15 RC holes targeting the historic workings looking for strike and down dip extensions of the structures mined.
	• Samson 1987 completed soil sampling, costeaning, and drilling of 380 RAB holes, 152 RC holes and 2 diamond holes. Rock chips were taken from the old workings. Geological maps were produced at 1:10,000 scale. Samson defined three historic estimates of gold mineralisation:
	  ○ Ironclad: 134,000t @ 3.2g/t Au (Sjerp, 1989)
	  ○ Errolls: 28,000t @ 4.1g/t Au (Sjerp, 1989)
	  ○ Dohertys: 6,500t @ 21.3g/t Au (Tomich, 1989)
	  The Competent Person cautions that these estimates were not estimated or reported in accordance with the JORC Code or any of its precedents and do not comprise Mineral Resource estimates but are indications of the presence of mineralisation.
	• Acclaim 1996 explored from the Errolls prospect south to the Barrambie Mining Lease, including the Sugarstone/Mystery and Ironclad prospects. Acclaim completed 13 RC holes for 1,421m to test the depth and strike of the Ironclad prospect and also completed geochemistry over the Floodway East prospect, following up on historic RAB drilling. Acclaim drilled 110 RAB holes for 5,928m to test Au anomalies from previous soil samples. They also completed 538 soil samples across the tenement to detect gold anomalism.
	• Dominion 1991 to 1993:
	  ○ Exploration an area northeast of the Ironclad prospect consisted of 94 vertical RAB holes targeting the greenstone granite contact.
	  ○ At Errolls North exploration consisted of lag sampling and 41 vertical RAB holes targeting Archean bedrock for bottom of hole Au and multielement analysis.
	• BSGM 1992 explored the Barrambie Range to feed the company's Whistler Gold operation, 50km to the east. Drilling focused on identifying mineralisation in the top 20m of the Ironclad prospect, comprising 125, 20m deep RC holes and further drilling at Errolls and Dohertys, which are off NEOMETALS tenure.
	• Samson:
	  ○ In 1993, exploration included soil sampling, ground mag and RAB drilling. A total of 83 RAB holes were drilled targeting a shear structure
	  ○ In 1995, work comprised 120 RAB holes testing several targets generated from 1993 ground magnetics and RAB geochemical anomalies.
	• Tindals 1995 exploration comprised 63 RAB holes drilled on the Barrambie Greenstone Belt assaying for As, As and Cu.
	• Newcrest 1996 explored the Errolls joint venture project where 63 RAB holes were drilled in the reporting period.
	• Acclaim 1996 121 RAB holes were drilled following up on Au in soil and rock-chip anomalies and 25 RC holes drilled testing Au mineralisation discovered at the Woodies and Silver Lining Prospects.
	• GWR 2008 drilled into the Dohertys prospect for 6 holes with the assay results reported later. Drilling intersected the Dohertys quartz vein and associated pyrite mineralisation.
	• Samson 1996 explored the Dohertys gold mine and Barrambie Ranges and completed aerial photography, gridding, sampling and mapping, stream sediment samplings, RAB drilling, RC drilling, diamond drilling, underground exploration, metallurgical sampling and dump sampling at Dohertys mine.
	• GAR 1985 and 1986 drilled 114 RAB holes for a total of 5,479m to test for gold potential at the Barrambie and Sugarstone mining centres and to test the gold potential of titano-martite bearing rocks.
	• St Barbara 1997, 2000 and 2001 explored the Kismet, Sugarstone, and Ironstone prospects and drilled 41 AC holes for 1,708m, and 15 RAB holes for 621m at the Kismet prospect to test granitoid contacts and old workings. 25 RAB holes for 868m were drilled to the east of Ironclad to test granitoid contacts.

Geology	The Barrambie gold project occurs within the Archaean Barrambie Greenstone Belt, which is a narrow, NNW-SSE trending greenstone belt in the northern Yilgarn Craton. The linear greenstone belt is about 60 km long and attains a maximum width of about 4 km. It is flanked by banded gneiss and granitoids. The Barrambie Sill is comprised of anorthositic magnetite-bearing gabbros that intrude a sequence of metasediments, banded iron formation, metabasalts and metamorphosed felsic volcanics of the Barrambie Greenstone Belt. The metasediment unit forms the hanging-wall to the layered sill complex. All of the rocks of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane have been subjected to the same post 2720 Ma structural history, comprising the D1 to D6 of Blewett and Czarnota (2010). The layered sequence is folded into an upright isoclinal anticline with attendant minor folds plunging to the northwest at 30 degrees. A Strong schistosity has developed as an axial plane fabric and is parallel or sub-parallel to the bedding. Early shears trend from 345° to 360° with later faults trending 070° to 090°. Later second order faults trend 060°. Fault displacements range from a few metres to 400 metres. Historically gold mineralisation was reported to occur mainly within the preserved eastern limb of the anticline and that the western limb was interpreted to have been consumed by intruding granites. Historically it has been reported that the gold mineralisation occurs mainly within the preserved eastern limb for a strike length of 35km. The mineralisation is structurally controlled. It occurs: • In N-S shear-zones (Barrambie Ranges, Sugarstone-Mystery, Kismet-Errolls). • Shear zones off a N-S strike will have mineralisation associated with a stockwork of quartz veins (Ironclad, Silver Lining, Old Mill). Orientation of the shear will dictate the dips of the shears. Shears that strike 120° tend to dip steeply to the east. Shears that strike 050-060° dip flatly to moderately northwest or southeast. • Infilled quartz vein stockworks within shear zones of the vanadium-titanium Barrambie Sill (White Dingo, Cove, Lost Chance). • Infilled quartz-filled ferruginous saddle reef (or drag-fold) structures (Scheelite Gold Mine, Dohertys).
Drill hole Information	All drill summary data material to the understanding of the exploration results has been included in the above announcement to which this table is attached.
Data aggregation methods	Intercepts tabulated in Appendix 2 are based on a minimum intercept of 10 gram*meters, lower cut off of 0.6g/t Au and a maximum internal dilution of 1m. The historic results reported consist of grade widths greater than 10ppm. No top assay cut was applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of known, mineralised structures. Intercepts reported use down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	Representative geological and drill location plans and cross sections are included in the above announcement to which this table is attached.
Balanced reporting	It is not practical to report all historical exploration results from the Barrambie gold project. Selected historical intercepts have been re-reported by Neometals to highlight the prospectivity of the region. Full drillhole details can be found in the publicly available historical annual reports listed in this table.
Other substantive exploration data	See ASX announcements 17th April 2018, 8th November 2017, 11th September 2017 and 6th December 2013 for further information regarding the Barrambie deposit.
Further work	Further work is discussed in the document.