28th October 2024
ASX ZNC
ASX Market Release

Dulcie Far North (DFN) Drilling Update

Zenith Minerals Limited ("Zenith" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the current drilling activities at the Dulcie Far North (DFN) Gold Project which commenced on 8th October 2024.

Highlights

- The ongoing drilling program at DFN is progressing on schedule, with significant mineralised intercepts identified in holes **SRRC026**, **SRRC027**, and **SRRC029** including:
  - **SRRC029: 9 metres @ 1.49 g/t Au from 31m (13.41 g*m),**
    including. 1m @ 8.39 g/t Au from 35m (See Figure 1)
  - **SRRC026: 8 metres @ 1.23 g/t Au from 61m (9.84 g*m),**
  - **including 1m @ 7.18 g/t Au from 68m (See Figure 2)**
  - **SRRC026: 5 metres @ 2.61 g/t Au from 78m (13.05g*m) (See Figure 3)**
  - **SRRC027: 3 metres @ 2.18 g/t Au from 134m (6.54 g*m)[1] (See Figure 4)**

- Initial visual interpretation of the lithological zones and assays results received to date aligns closely with our understanding of the geological model, which further confirms the project's potential. Additional analytical assays are expected in the coming weeks[2].
- Remaining drilling at DFN will focus on the **open extensions** of known mineralisation, targeting additional growth in previously untested areas.

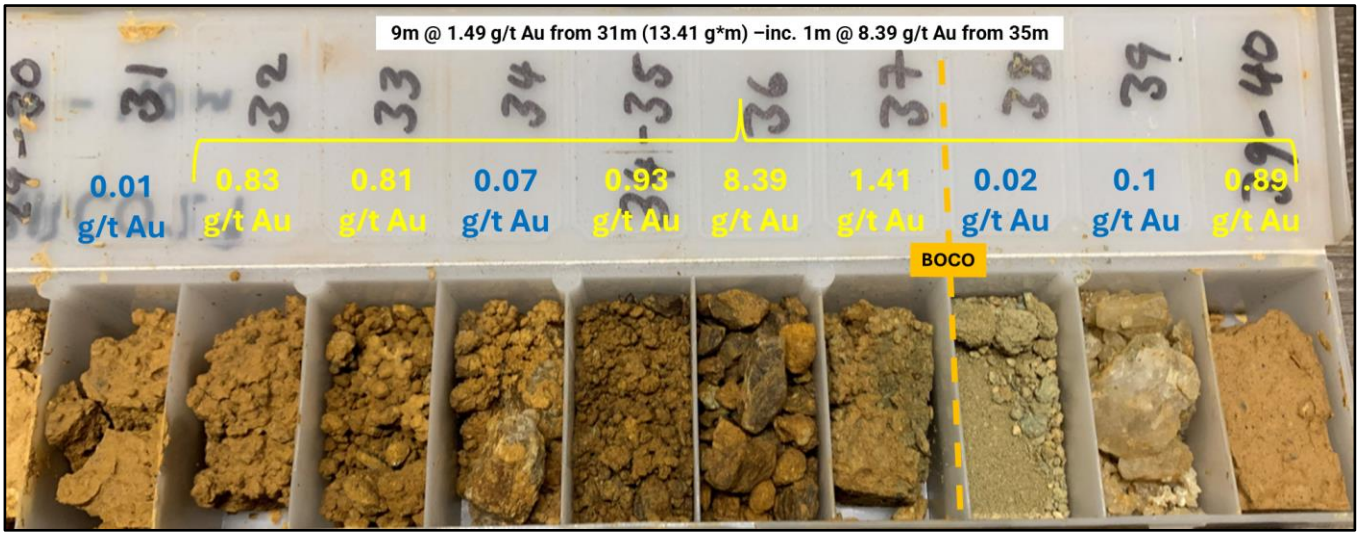

Figure 1: SRRC029 - Mineralised interval from 31m to 40m.

[1] All significant intervals here are reported as values greater than 0.3 g/t Au with no more than 2m internal dilution and are rounded to 2 decimal places.
[2] Refer to Table 2 for a summary of all significant results >0.1g/t Au cutoff, with maximum 4m internal dilution

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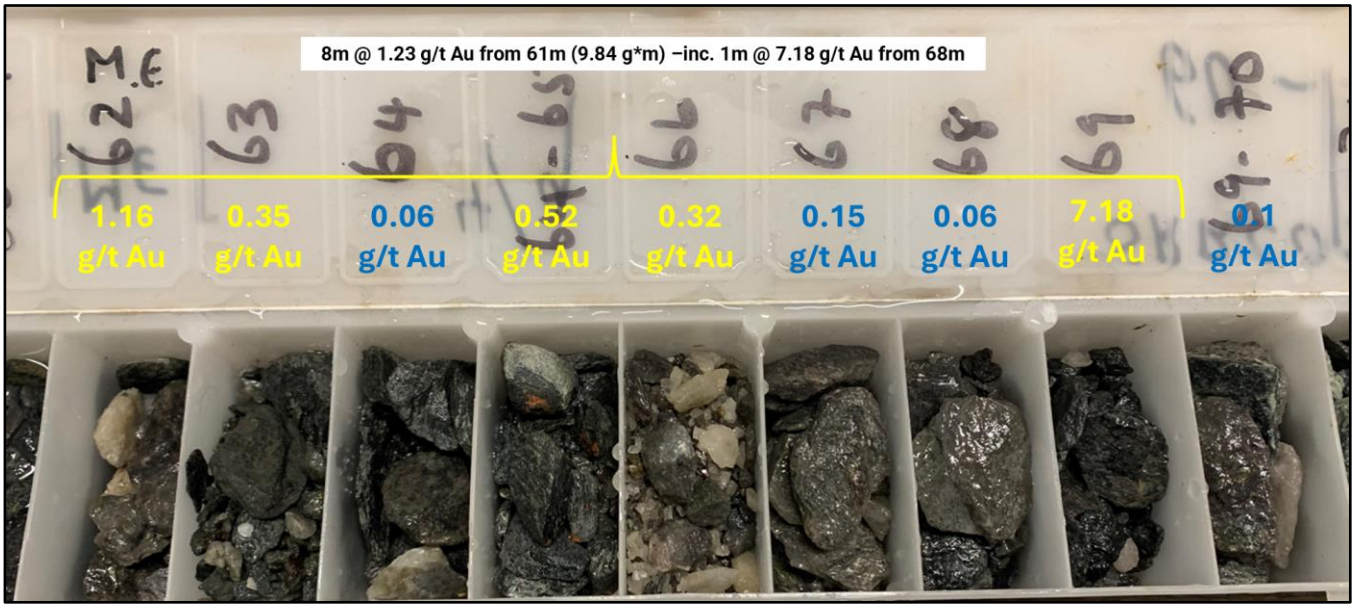

Figure 2: SRRC026 - Mineralised interval from 61m to 69m.

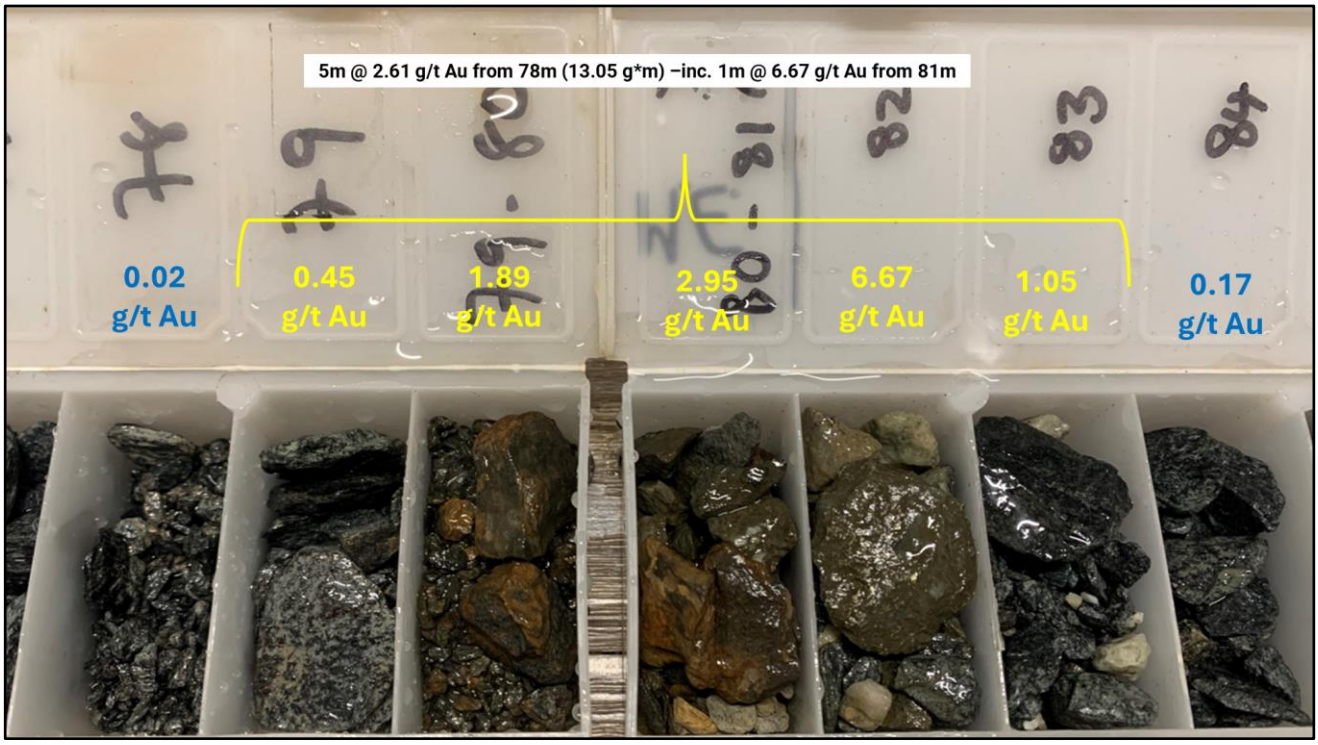

Figure 3: SRRC026 - Mineralised interval from 78m to 83m.

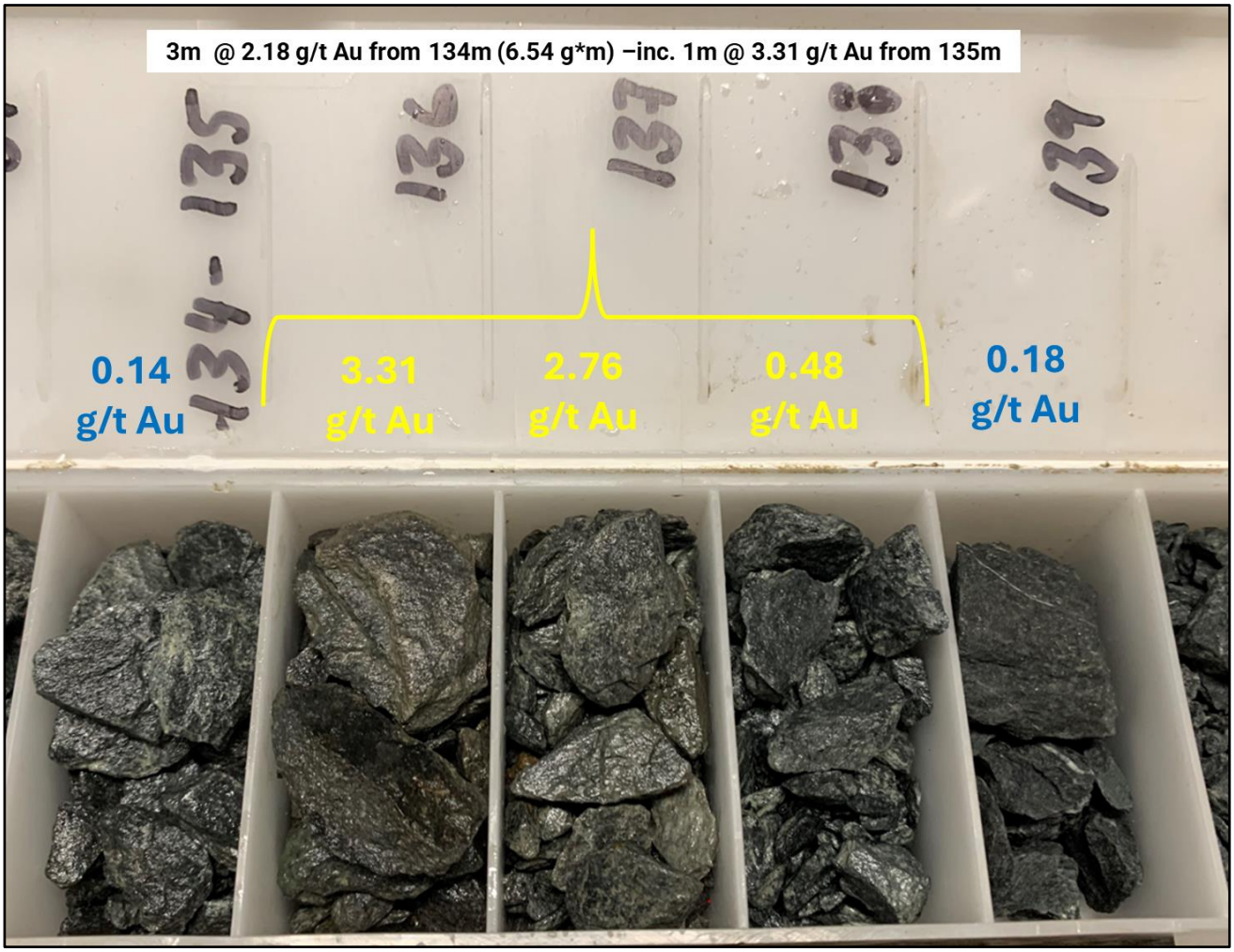

Figure 4: SRRC027 - Mineralised interval from 135m to 138m.

The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at DFN originally included 17 planned holes, each with an approximate depth of 150 metres. During drilling, **hole SRRC028 was abandoned at 38 metres due to swelling clays**; a replacement hole (SRRC040), located approximately 80 metres east-northeast, has been approved and is ready for drilling. **Drilling in this replacement location is anticipated to commence shortly** (see Table 1 for a summary of completed and pending drill holes).

The program includes **infill drilling to support and enhance the current resource estimate** alongside **step-out drilling aimed at extending known mineralised zones along strike** and probing for deeper extensions of existing lodes. These efforts are based on recommendations from the **DFN resource evaluation** (reported in ASX: ZNC 11th July 2023).

For an example of the rig configuration, **see Figure 5, which depicts the RC setup at the program's initial hole (SRRC024)**. Figures 7 and 8 further detail the distribution of drilled and planned holes across the DFN site.

Zenith's exploration strategy at DFN aims to support future developments, including the potential for a standalone processing plant. The project lies within the highly prospective Southern Cross/Forrestania Greenstone Belt, strategically positioned near existing gold processing infrastructure.

This phase represents a significant step towards expanding the current **Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 3.4 million tonnes @ 1.4 g/t Au**[3], equating to **150,000 ounces of gold**.

[3] ASX: ZNC -Maiden Mineral Resource Dulcie Far North – Split Rocks WA; 11 July 2023

Although more assays are pending, the initial results have confirmed promising mineralisation. The visual logs from the chip trays have demonstrated lithological zones with significant mineralisation-related alteration, providing a clearer understanding of the mineralised structures at DFN and supporting further exploration of open extensions.

Chris Shanley, Exploration Manager at Zenith Minerals, commented: *"The results we've received thus far are highly encouraging and align well with our geological model for Dulcie Far North. They not only confirm the presence of gold mineralisation but also provide greater confidence in the continuity of the mineralised structures. These early outcomes from this phase support our strategy to target infill areas, currently unclassified due to insufficient drilling density, between zones of the existing resource and extensions to known mineralisation. There also remains strong potential for as yet unclassified footwall lodes. In addition, we have taken the opportunity to step out significantly NNW along strike of known mineralisation (>400m -see Figure 7), testing an area so far undrilled by either Zenith or previous workers, but which the geological model indicates is prospective for continuity of mineralisation. We are optimistic about the ongoing potential of the project."*

Figure 5: Drill rig set up at Hole SRRC024 showing sample bags. Zenith implements industry best practice QA/QC and remediation after drilling.

Dulcie Far North Gold Project:

Zenith Minerals' 100% owned Dulcie Far North (DFN) Gold Project is situated within the Southern Cross Greenstone/Forrestania Belt, a renowned multi-million-ounce gold district in Western Australia.

The Southern Cross region boasts a rich history of gold mining, with a cumulative estimated gold endowment exceeding 10 million ounces, making it one of the most prolific gold-producing regions in the state (Figure 6). The project, located on Mining Lease M77/1292, benefits from excellent

infrastructure, including nearby processing facilities, established road networks, and proximity to key mining operations, offering significant strategic and operational advantages for Zenith Minerals. The project, which benefits from excellent infrastructure and access (including the ongoing construction of an all-weather sealed road proximal to the deposit[4]),

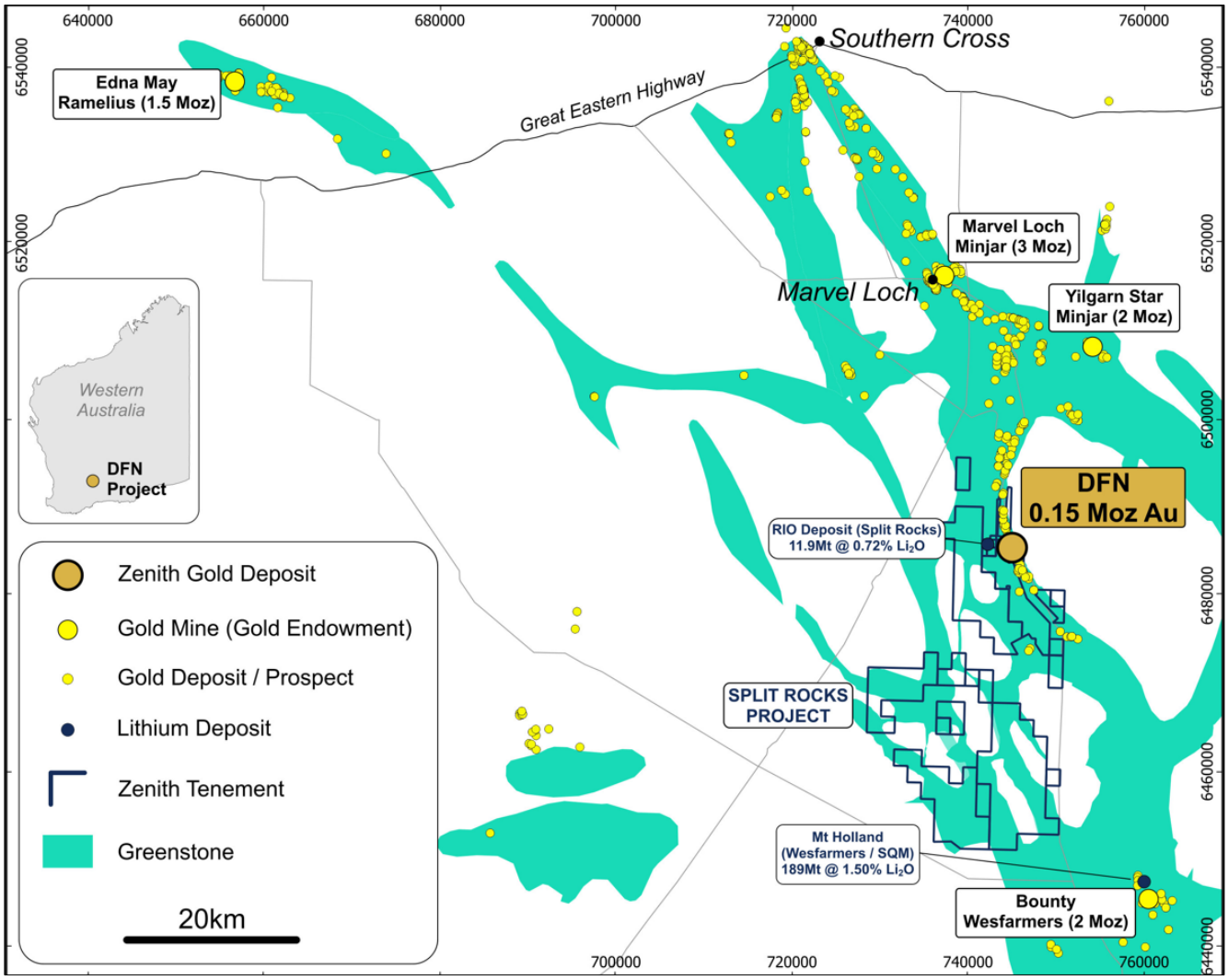

Figure 6: Zenith Minerals' Split Rocks Tenure and proximal gold mines, deposits and prospects.

Previous drilling has confirmed high-grade gold intersections (7), including:

- **12m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 108m in SRRC018 , inc. 5m@ 10.5 g/t Au from 113m**
- **5m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 91m in ZDRC090**
- **5m @ 7.4 g/t Au from 47m in ZDRC095**
- **3m @ 10.7 g/t Au from 103m in ZDRC098**[5]

[4] https://mining.com.au/decmil-awarded-major-covalent-lithium-contract/ date accessed: 26/10/2024
[5] ASX ZNC -Releases on 13th June 2023, 14th June 2022 and 25th Jan 2023

As shown on the DFN long section in Figure 8, there are multiple untested drill targets, with significant upside potential. Key targets include:

- **T1a & T1b**: Mineralised zones not yet classified due to wide-spaced drilling.
- **T2**: Footwall remains untested, with indications of additional lodes beneath existing drilling.
- **T3**: Potential northern strike extension in completely untested area between DFN and the Olga Rocks prospect to the north, most recently drilled by Westar Resources[6].
- **T4**: High-grade plunging shoot potential.

These zones offer compelling opportunities for resource expansion. Zenith's goal is to transform DFN into a standalone gold operation and/or integrate it with other nearby resources. Additionally, the project's proximity to under-utilised gold processing infrastructure, located just 35 km to the north, presents a strategic opportunity for toll treatment of ore.

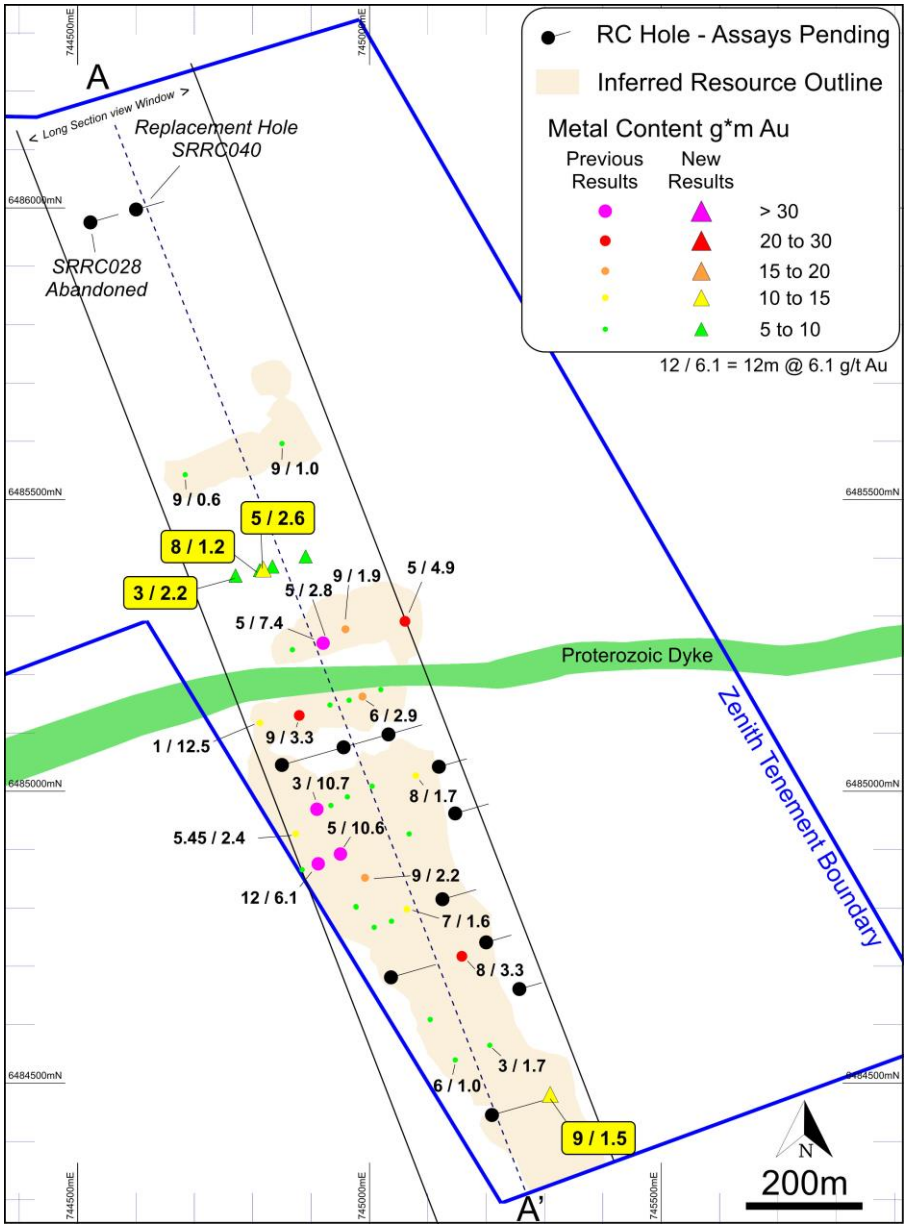

Figure 7: Plan view of Dulcie Far North with proposed holes

[6] ASX: WSR – "Maiden drilling returns high-grade gold at Olga Rocks"; released on 6th July 2023

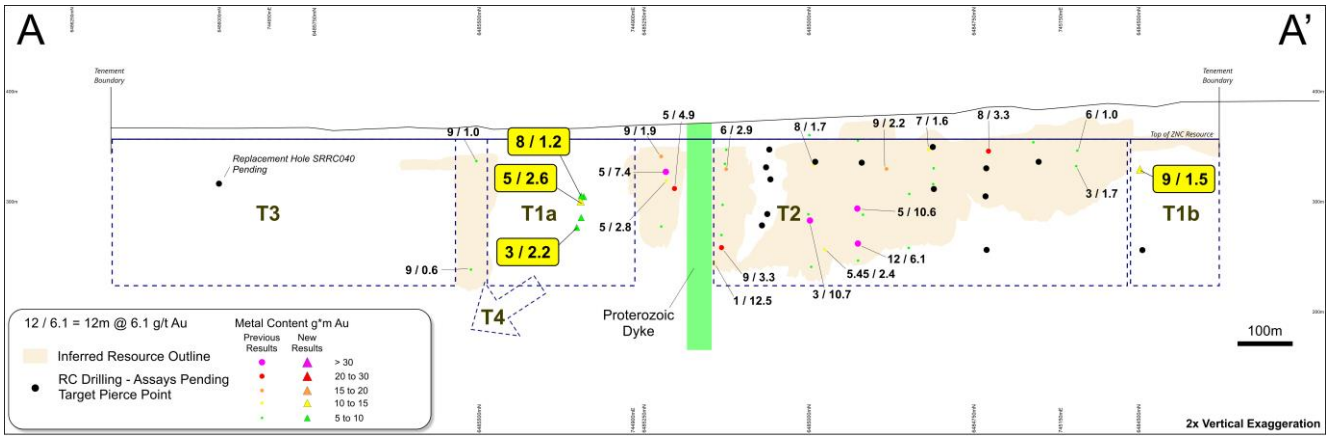

Figure 8: DFN long section orientated North-South; view to the east. See Figure 7 for collar locations

Next Steps:

The drilling campaign at DFN is ongoing, with assay results expected to be received progressively over the coming weeks. **Zenith will keep the market updated as significant milestones are reached, providing regular insights into both drilling progress and resource expansion.**

The Company is dedicated to advancing DFN through a continued focus on infill and step-out drilling, aimed at fully delineating the project's resource potential. This approach aligns with Zenith's broader **multi-project gold strategy**, positioning DFN as a potential major contributor. **Additional drilling could support the development of a standalone processing plant and a centralised gold hub, further enhancing the project's strategic value.**

Table 1: DFN RC Drill Collar Location Details and Status on 25th October 2024

HOLE ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Status
SRRC024	744934	6485413	84	74	-60	Complete
SRRC025	744857	6485390	138	74	-60	Complete
SRRC026	744780	6485368	180	74	-60	Complete
SRRC027	744703	6485346	228	74	-60	Complete
SRRC028	744522	6485975	38	74	-60	Abandoned
SRRC029	745294	6484476	126	74	-60	Complete
SRRC030	745210	6484445	180	74	-60	Complete
SRRC031	745257	6484661	84	74	-60	Complete
SRRC032	745200	6484741	96	74	-60	Complete
SRRC033	745037	6484681	174	74	-60	Complete
SRRC034	745125	6484815	120	74	-60	Complete
SRRC035	745147	6484962	120	74	-60	Complete
SRRC036	745119	6485042	108	74	-60	Complete
SRRC037	745033	6485097	126	74	-60	Complete
SRRC038	744956	6485075	160	74	-60	Complete
SRRC039	744850	6485045	204	74	-60	Complete
SRRC040	744599	6485997	90 (target)	74	-60	Pending

Table 2: DFN Significant (> 0.1g/t Au) Gold Intersections on 25th October 2024

HOLE ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
SRRC024	0	4	4	0.172
and	18	31	13	0.220
and	38	49	11	0.261
and	83	84	1 (eoh)	0.164
SRRC025	0	4	4	0.108
and	30	48	18	0.129
and	55	57	2	0.247
and	62	77	15	0.427
incl	**70**	**71**	**1**	**2.463**
and	115	117	2	0.347
SRRC026	0	4	4	0.106
and	54	70	16	0.657
incl	**61**	**62**	**1**	**1.164**
and incl	**68**	**69**	**1**	**7.180**
and	78	96	18	0.832
incl	**79**	**83**	**4**	**3.146**
and	102	143	41	0.303
incl	**116**	**117**	**1**	**3.474**
and incl	**136**	**137**	**1**	**1.084**
and	149	150	1	0.171
and	165	169	4	0.160
and	175	180	5 (eoh)	0.188
SRRC027	57	58	1	0.417
and	64	65	1	0.104
and	110	122	12	0.227
and	134	189	55	0.315
incl	**135**	**137**	**2**	**3.037**
and incl	**164**	**165**	**1**	**1.175**
and incl	**187**	**188**	**1**	**1.629**
and	204	205	1	0.470
SRRC028				NSR
SRRC029	0	8	8	0.230
and	28	52	24	0.619
incl	**35**	**37**	**2**	**4.898**
and	63	70	7	0.092
and	94	104	10	0.213
and	110	118	8	0.177
and	123	124	1	0.102

0.1g/t Au cutoff with maximum 4m internal dilution; 'Included' are 1g/t Au cutoff with no internal dilution.

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This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Zenith Minerals Limited.

About Zenith Minerals Limited

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX: ZNC) is an Australian exploration company focused on advancing a diverse portfolio of gold and lithium projects in Western Australia and Queensland. The company is strategically positioned to capitalise on the growing demand for both precious metals and battery minerals. Key gold assets include the Red Mountain project in Queensland, which has returned high-grade results, and the Dulcie Far North project in Western Australia, located within the highly prospective Southern Cross/Forrestania Greenstone Belt. On the lithium front, Zenith's Split Rocks project has established a maiden resource, while the Waratah Well project presents further exploration potential. In addition to its core projects, Zenith holds a 25% interest in the Earaheedy Zinc discovery, free carried through to a bankable feasibility study with Rumble Resources Limited.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Activities is based on information compiled by Mr. Christopher Shanley, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr. Shanley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Shanley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Material ASX Releases Previously Released

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for the Company's Projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release and that the material assumptions and technical parameters remain unchanged.

Appendix 1: Dulcie Far North Gold Project - JORC Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	At Split Rocks (including DFN), gold mineralised RC intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals and 4m composites collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes, and/or 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Surface and underground Diamond holes may be sampled along sub 1m geological contacts, otherwise 1m intervals are the default. Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples are collected, and cone split to 2-3kg samples on 1m metre intervals, then 4m composites are speared from the bulk residue bags before despatching to the laboratory. Aircore samples are speared from piles on the ground and are composited into 4m intervals before despatching to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole Aircore samples are also collected for trace element determinations. Diamond core is half cut along downhole orientation lines. Half core is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50g charge with an OES finish for all diamond, RC and Aircore chip samples. Trace element determination when undertaken uses a multi (4) acid digest and ICP- AES or MS finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling is completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes and 3" Aircore bits/RC hammers.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative*	All diamond core is jigsawed to ensure any core loss, if present, is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill hole samples are visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature of the samples. *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	adequate clean sample recoveries are achieved. Note Aircore drilling, while clean, is not preferred in any resource estimation work. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is introduced. Zones of poor sample return both in RC and Aircore are recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results are received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. Zero sample recovery is achieved while navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. The entire length of each drill hole is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Duplicate samples are collected every 33rd, 66th and 99th sample from the RC and Aircore chips as well as quarter core from the diamond holes. Further, with selected drill-outs additional duplicates are to be taken from predicted ore positions when ore zones are projected from adjacent drill holes. Dry RC 1m duplicate samples are riffle split to 1-2kg and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. All core, RC and Aircore chips are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with >85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50g charge on standard fire

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assays. All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a high-grade, low-grade or blank standard is included every 20th sample. Appropriate CRMs are also matrix matched to either logged regolith or fresh rock. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the core, RC and Aircore samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au. Aqua regia digest is considered adequate for surface soil sampling. No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment. Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and CRM standards as discussed above and used by Zenith as well as the laboratory. All Zenith standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Alternative Zenith personnel must inspect the diamond core, RC and Aircore chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation. All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Zenith's Database Administrator (DBA) where it is imported into MX Deposit, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and the corrections (if required) are made in the database immediately. No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All drill hole collars are first picked up using handheld GPS and later picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using north seeking gyros survey tools. All Split Rocks holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 50 grid coordinates. DGPS RL measurements capture the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The core drilling and RC drilling is generally completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s). Aircore drilling is generally completed on systematic MGA E-W or N-S.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security is integral to Zenith's sampling procedures. All bagged samples are delivered directly from the field to the dispatch centre in Southern Cross. The samples are placed in a bulka bag and dispatched overnight to the assay laboratory in Perth or Kalgoorlie whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Zenith's sample submission/dispatch notes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Part 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Split Rocks Dulcie Far North Tenement (ML77/1292) is owned 100% by Zenith (excluding third-party Nickel Sulphide rights and third-party rights to gold mineralisation down to 6m from surface throughout the Tenement). A 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty is payable on all gold or lithium mined below 6m from surface and a 0.125% Net Profit Royalty is payable on any gold mined below 6m from surface. Heritage surveys are completed as required prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Zenith's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. • Currently the Tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Zenith's exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling over parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. In all instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units; brittle fracture and stockwork mineralisation is common within the mafic/ultramafic and BIF host rocks.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the*	• All drill holes reported by Zenith must have the following parameters

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results, and holes still pending assay results but completed by time of writing are reported in this announcement (refer to Table1 and 2). • Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in Table 1. • RL is AHD. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by $<1^0$ in the project area. All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations. • Downhole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. • No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report. Gold grade intersections >0.25 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.3 g/t Au within single metre RC or diamond samples (with up to 2m of internal dilution, where geological continuity is inferred) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks. Diamond core samples are generally cut along geological contacts or up to 1m maximum. • Gold grades greater than 0.3 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher-grade mineralisation is observed. 0.1 g/t Au cut-offs are used for reconnaissance exploration programs.
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*	• The first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Material and should be stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off for RC and diamond or 0.1 g/t Au for Aircore drilling (as described above) and may include up to 3m of internal dilution. • All assay results are reported to 4 significant figures in line with the analytical precision of the laboratory techniques employed (refer to Table 2). • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge of the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Detailed drill hole sections and plans for each prospect must be plotted and interpreted as part of the internal QAQC process. Field sections must be compared with Leapfrog plots to ensure no errors or omissions creep into the database. • The field geologist will interpret/plot their geological observations onto cross sections while logging the hole in the field before validating and transferring the digital data to the DBA. • Errors and/or discrepancies with lithological logs must be rectified and forwarded to Perth before the assay results are received. • Final cross and long sections displaying corrected geology and assays are plotted and interpreted. Depending on the target 3-D

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		wireframes may require construction too. At the very least cross-sectional data must be translated into plan view and the relevant scaled (1:2,500 or 1:25,000) geological interpretation be updated and integrated in Leapfrog/QGIS. The project geologist will draft any changes/modifications required as directed by the relevant project geologist / EM.
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.*	• Significant widths are defined in the body of the report, detailing cut-off values employed, any internal dilution and from/to intervals. • NSR (No Significant Result) refer to all other intersections that don't meet the criteria described.
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.*	• All known exploration data has been reported in this release and/or referenced from previous announcements and/or historical exploration company reports where appropriate.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas.*	• Details of proposed future work programs with appropriate plans and cross/long sections will be released separately, once all assays have been received, interpreted and integrated into the geological model.