7th November 2024

HIGH GRADE ROCK CHIP ASSAYS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES AT LEINSTER SOUTH

- **Gold assays up to 62 g/t Au returned from first batch of rock chip samples at the Thylacine Prospect, located 1.5km ESE from Siberian Tiger.**
- **Several rock chip samples at Thylacine return high-grade gold from multiple sub-parallel quartz veins over a broad area, including:**
  - **24DR611: 62.3 g/t Au**
  - **24DR617: 30.4 g/t Au**
  - **24DR627: 27.0 g/t Au**
  - **24DR633: 20.2 g/t Au**
  - **24DR715: 27.3g/t Au**
  - **24DR613: 12.1 g/t Au**
  - **24DR627: 10.5 g/t Au**
  - **24DR616: 9.6 g/t Au**
  - **24DR602: 8.0 g/t Au**
- **Follow-up sampling at Tysons prospect returns high-grade gold in numerous samples of quartz veining, including:**
  - **24DR537: 84.0 g/t Au**
  - **24DR535: 21.5 g/t Au**
  - **24DR564: 10.9 g/t Au**
  - **24DR536: 6.2 g/t Au**
- **No historical drilling at Siberian Tiger, Thylacine or Tysons.**
- **Plans for drilling advanced with heritage survey scheduled for early 2025.**
- **Field mapping continues to discover new zones of outcropping gold mineralisation, including the new untested Bengal Tiger prospect.**

Metal Hawk Limited (**ASX: MHK**, "**Metal Hawk**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update relating to its 100% owned Leinster South Project, located 30km south of Leinster, in the world-class Agnew-Lawlers region of the eastern goldfields in Western Australia.

Following the discovery of gold at Siberian Tiger only three months ago [(see ASX announcement 5 August 2024)], Metal Hawk's field activities at Leinster South continue to encounter more significant outcropping high grade gold mineralisation at new prospects. As well as expanding the mineralised footprint of Siberian Tiger, the latest round of assay results successfully followed up the recent high grade rock chip result (22 g/t Au) at Tysons prospect, with several additional sites of quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation recorded (up to 84g/t Au) along the north-south trending granite-greenstone contact. Additionally, spectacular new gold assay results (up to **62 g/t Au**) have confirmed the Thylacine prospect, located 1.5km to the ESE of Siberian Tiger, as another high-grade vein system at Leinster South.

Metal Hawk's Managing Director Will Belbin commented: *"In addition to the high-grade gold rock chips at Siberian Tiger, these outstanding new assay results from Thylacine and Tysons suggest that we are on the verge of multiple significant gold discoveries at Leinster South. It is incredible that there has not been any previous gold exploration, sampling or drilling at any these prospects. This is a huge opportunity for Metal Hawk and I believe there is potential for a new high-grade gold camp at Leinster South."*

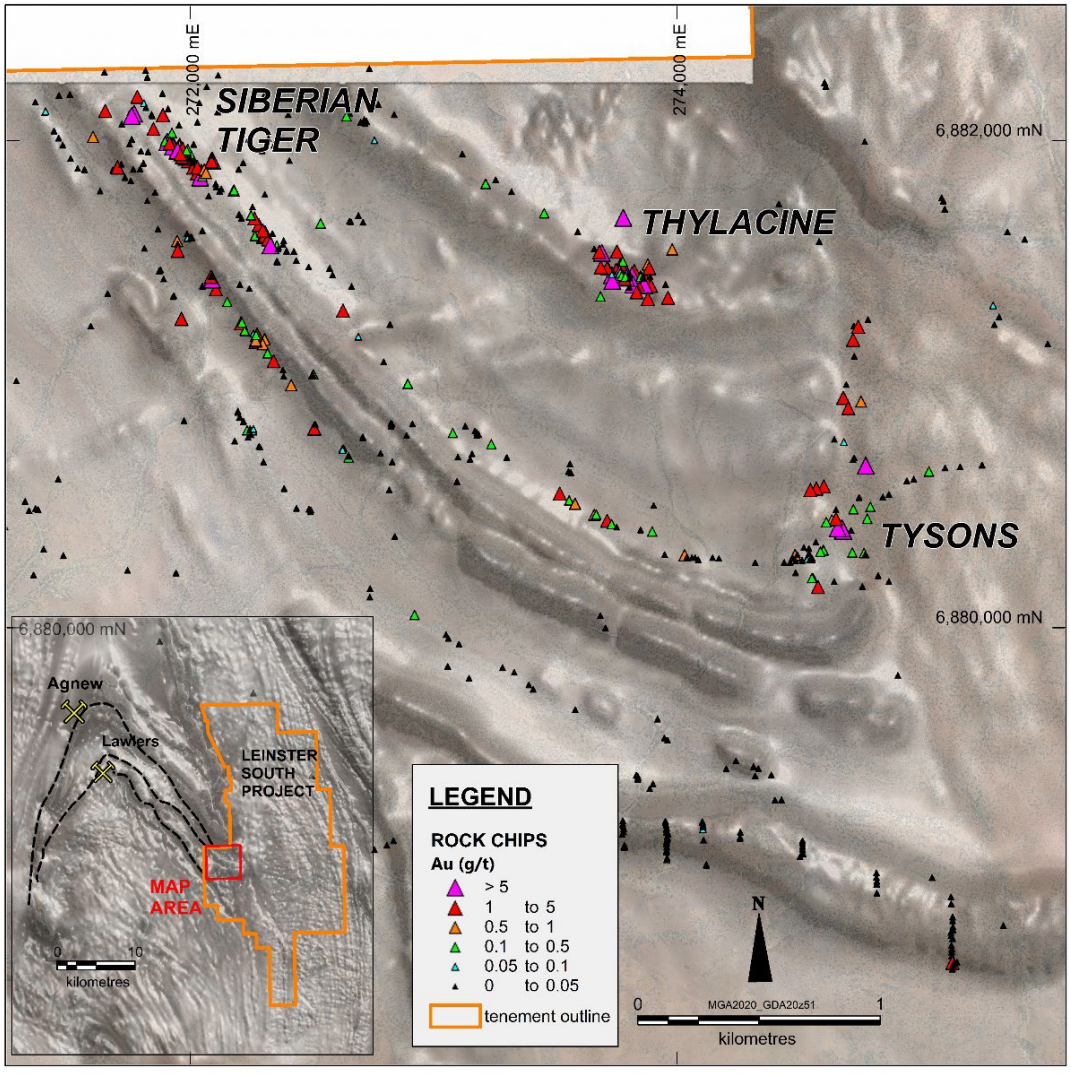

Figure 1. Leinster South project; main prospects, rock chip results, magnetics (TMI)

THYLACINE

The Thylacine prospect is located approximately 1.5km ESE of Siberian Tiger on the parallel northern ESE trending greenstone belt. Initial rock chip samples from Thylacine have returned several high grade gold assays in multiple sub-parallel NW trending quartz veins. A total of 12 mineralised quartz veins have been mapped and broadly sampled, with seven samples grading greater than 10 g/t Au. The average grade of the 38 available quartz vein sample assays is 7 g/t Au. Additionally, ten rock chip assay results are pending that cover the northwestern two veins at the prospect. The mineralisation at Thylacine is very similar to Siberian Tiger, with abundant iron oxides often forming sheets or banding (stripes) and local zones of brecciation. High grade results from initial sampling at Thylacine are shown on Figure 2 below (for a full list of results see Table 1).

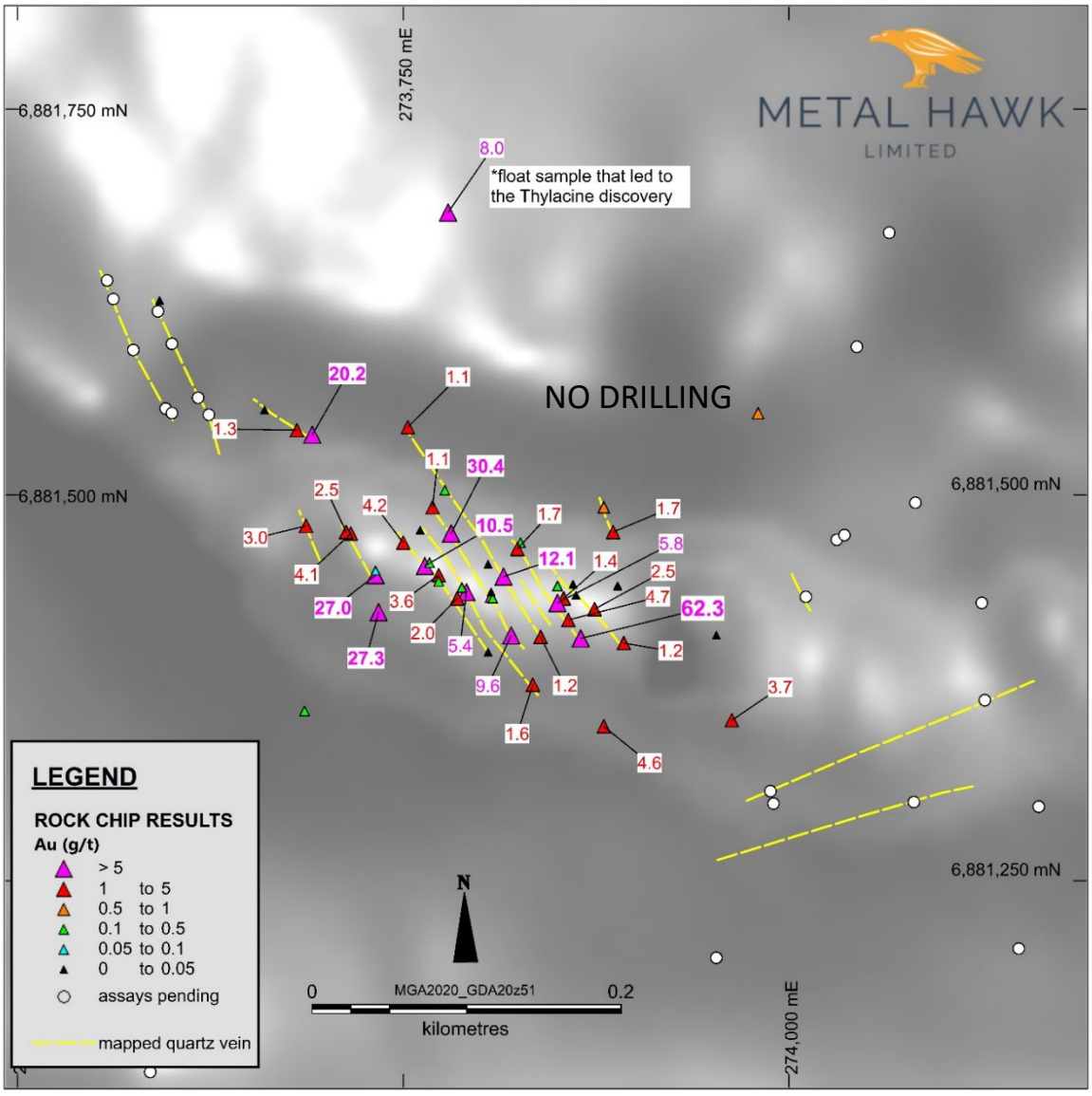

Figure 2. Thylacine Prospect – rock chip results over magnetics. Pending assays shown as white dots.

Figure 3. Thylacine rock chip sample 24DR611 grading **62.3 g/t Au**

Figure 4. Thylacine prospect quartz vein outcrop, looking SE (parallel to the typical 150^0 strike of veins)

TYSONS

Tysons prospect is located along strike and approximately 3 km southeast from Siberian Tiger, at the eastern tip of the greenstone belt (the Lawlers Anticline; see Figure 1). Following-up from the recent 22 g/t Au quartz vein sampled at Tysons (ASX announcement 15 October 2024), fieldwork in early-October 2024 focused on mapping and sampling a series of NW-SE (150^0) striking quartz veins along the north-south trending greenstone-granite contact centred at the prospect (Figure 5). Resampling of the original 22 g/t sample site showed excellent alignment, returning 21.5 g/t Au. Several new high-grade gold results were also returned from the campaign, with assays up to **84 g/t Au** (Figures 5 & 6). Field observations at Tysons and along the greenstone contact to the north show that the rocks are highly deformed, with folding within the granite evident at various scales, and early-stage quartz veins that have been realigned with the prominent late-stage foliation. This has implications for future exploration and potential gold mineralisation at the prospect, proximal to the extensive granite-greenstone contact, and also within similar granite-greenstone contacts in Metal Hawk's extensive tenement package.

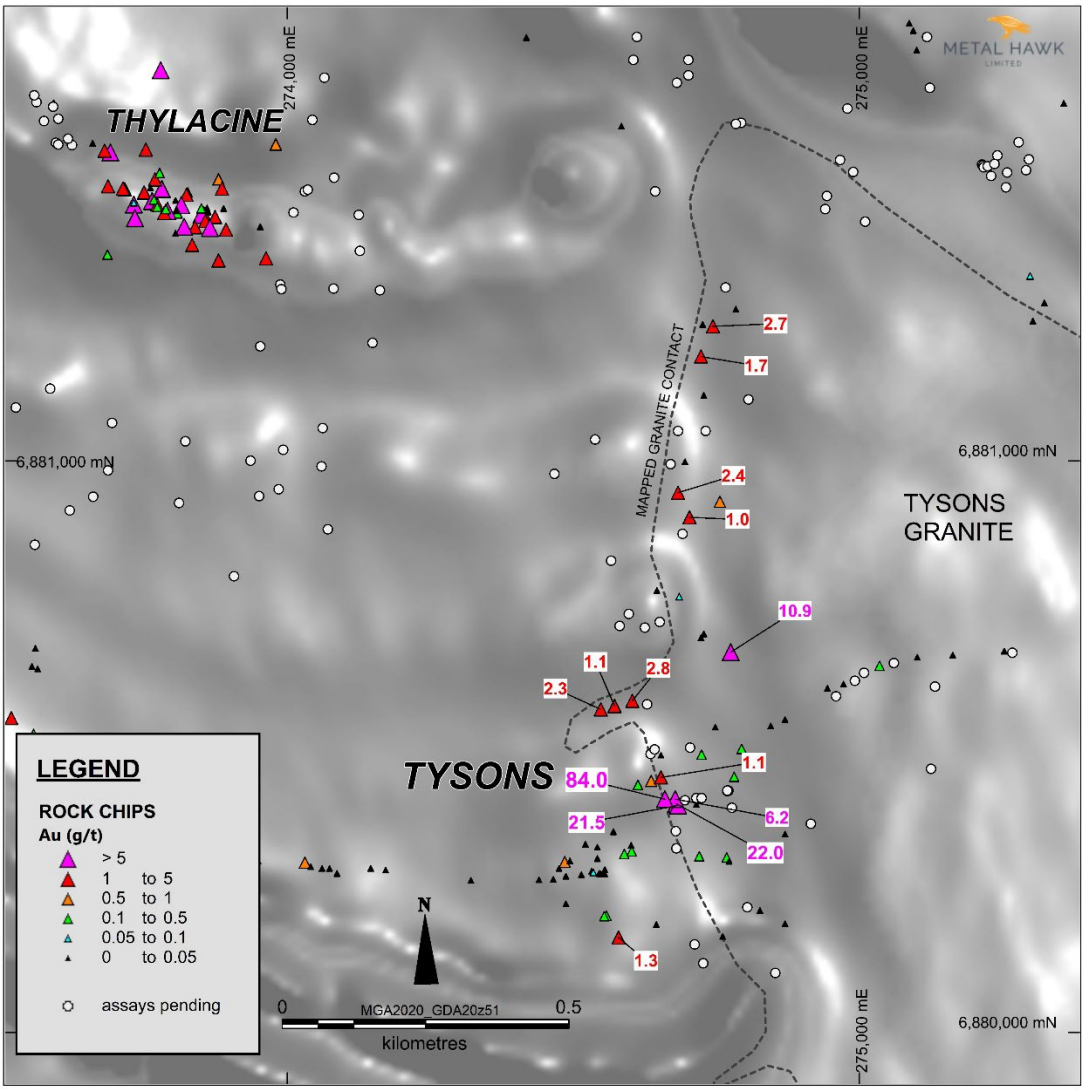

Figure 5. Tysons prospect showing rock chip results over magnetics

Figure 6. Tysons rock chip sample 24DR537 grading **84.0 g/t Au**

Figure 7. Tysons rock chip sample 24DR535 grading **21.5 g/t Au**

SIBERIAN TIGER

Additional rock chip results from Siberian Tiger have returned high grade gold and include new samples of smaller in-situ quartz veins located in proximity to the main trend which extends for more than 800m. Follow up of a previous 8.4 g/t Au rock chip assay in the southern part of the prospect showed that the SE-striking vein is at least 200m long and assaying above 1 g/t along most of its length. Verification sampling of the 8.4 g/t Au site showed there are phases of lower-grade sheeted gold quartz (2-3 g/t Au) and a higher-grade massive quartz assaying 18.5 g/t Au.

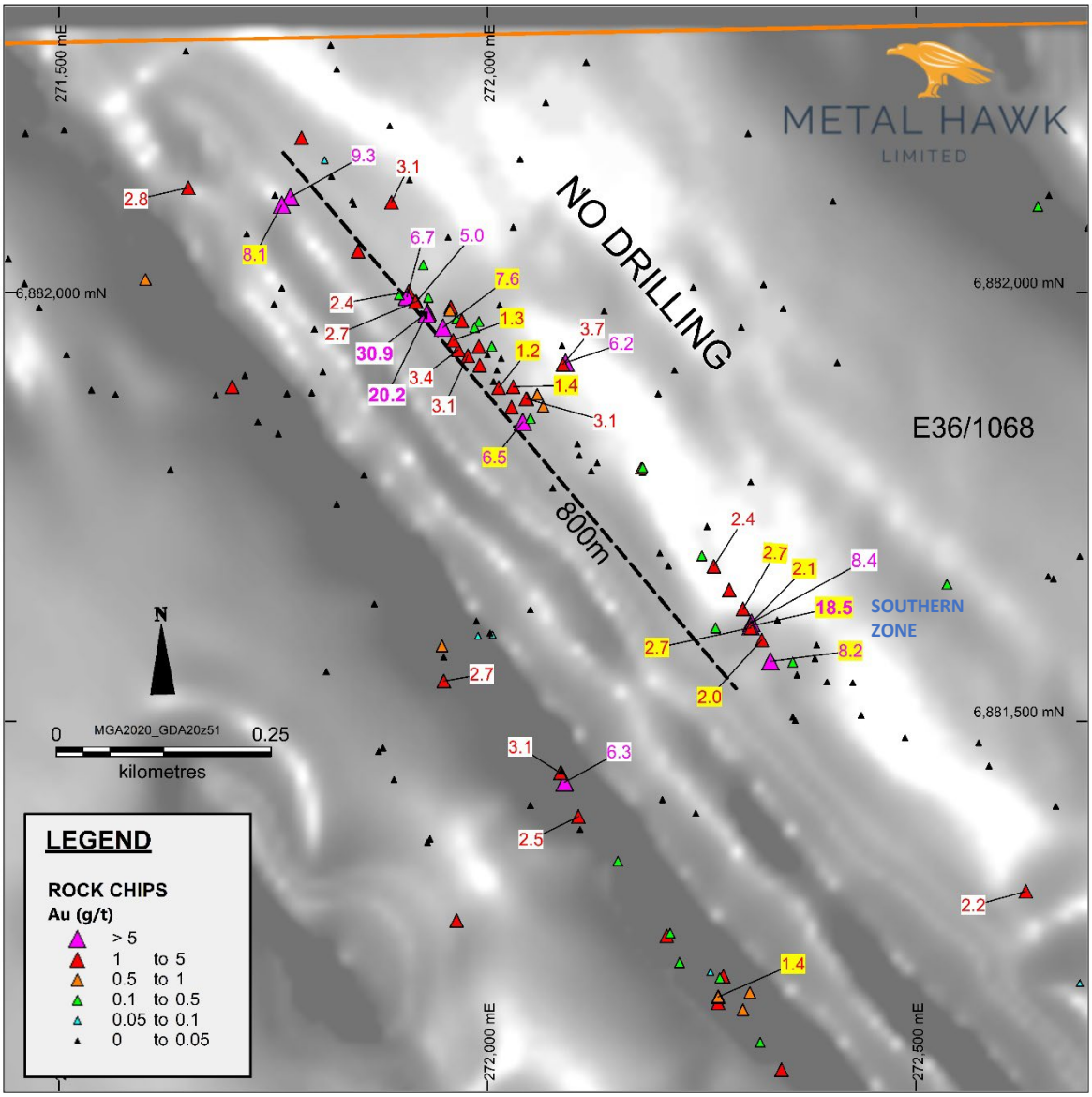

Figure 8. Siberian Tiger; new significant rock chip results (>1 g/t Au) highlighted yellow. Previous significant results labelled (> 2.0 g/t Au).

BENGAL TIGER

Follow-up mapping to the west of Thylacine has identified a significant new untested vein system at the herein named Bengal Tiger prospect (Figure 9). Assays from a previous campaign had identified a quartz blow with a single assay of 0.42 g/t Au that was considered lower priority at the time. However, revisiting the site on the recent program it is clear there are numerous NW-SE striking veins that are poorly exposed due to gravel colluvium. These veins at Bengal Tiger exhibit a similar geological setting, vein features and mineral assemblages to the Siberian Tiger and Thylacine prospects, along with elevated levels of pathfinder elements including Mo, Bi, W, Se and Cu (determined by portable XRF analyser).

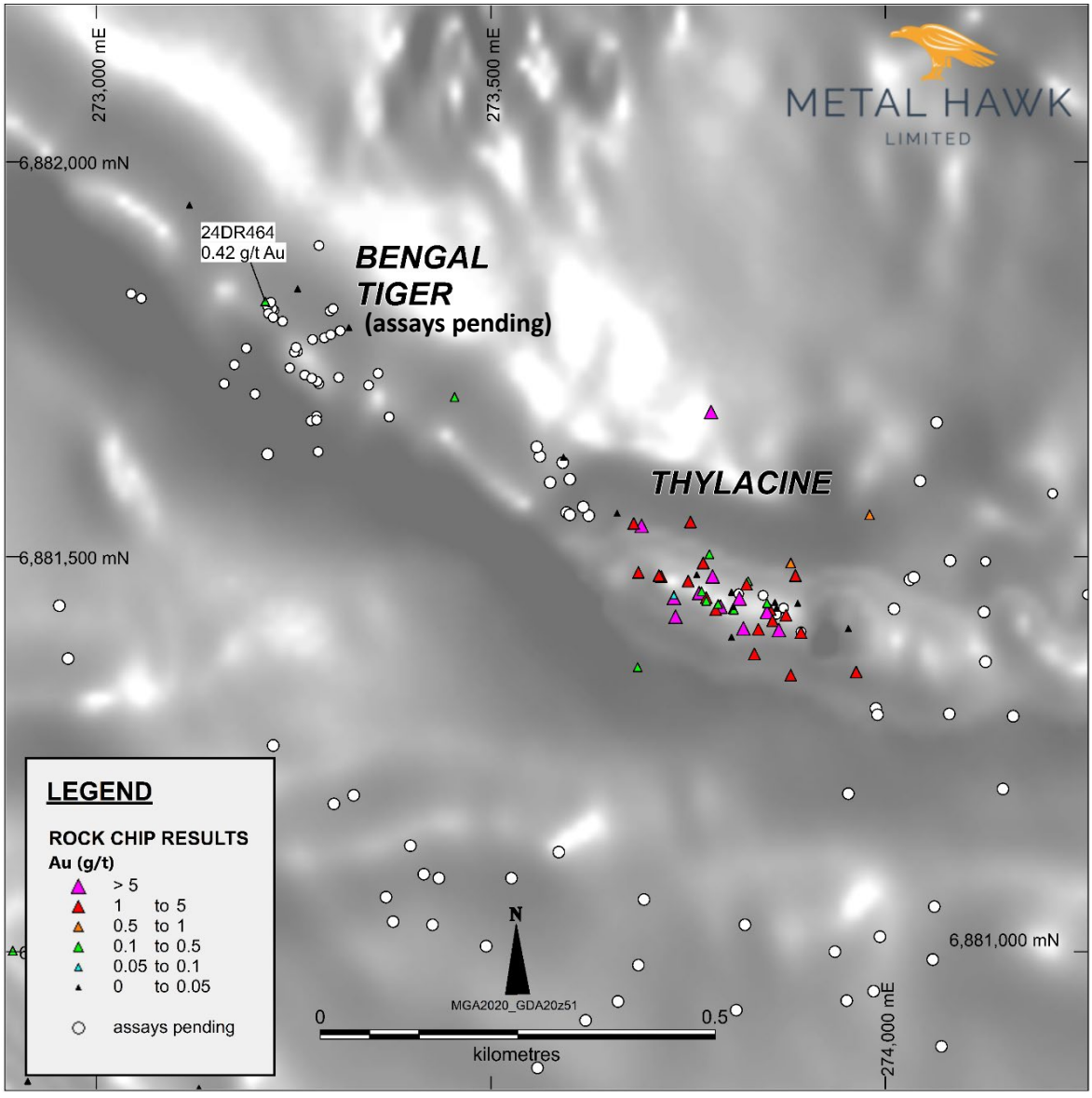

Figure 9. Bengal Tiger prospect location (assays pending shown as white dots)

Figure 10. Vein outcrop at Bengal Tiger (looking southeast along 150^0 strike of main quartz vein)

Figure 11. Vein outcrop at Bengal Tiger (looking northwest)

Figure 12. Quartz(-oxide) vein sample from the Bengal Tiger prospect (assays pending)

FORWARD PLAN

Results from rock chip sampling at Bengal Tiger are expected in 3-4 weeks, along with additional samples from Thylacine, the southern extension of Siberian Tiger, infill at Tysons and other regional locations.

Metal Hawk recently signed a Heritage Agreement with the Watarra Aboriginal Corporation and has scheduled a survey for early 2025. Following completion of the survey the Company is planning an extensive maiden RC drill program at Leinster South.

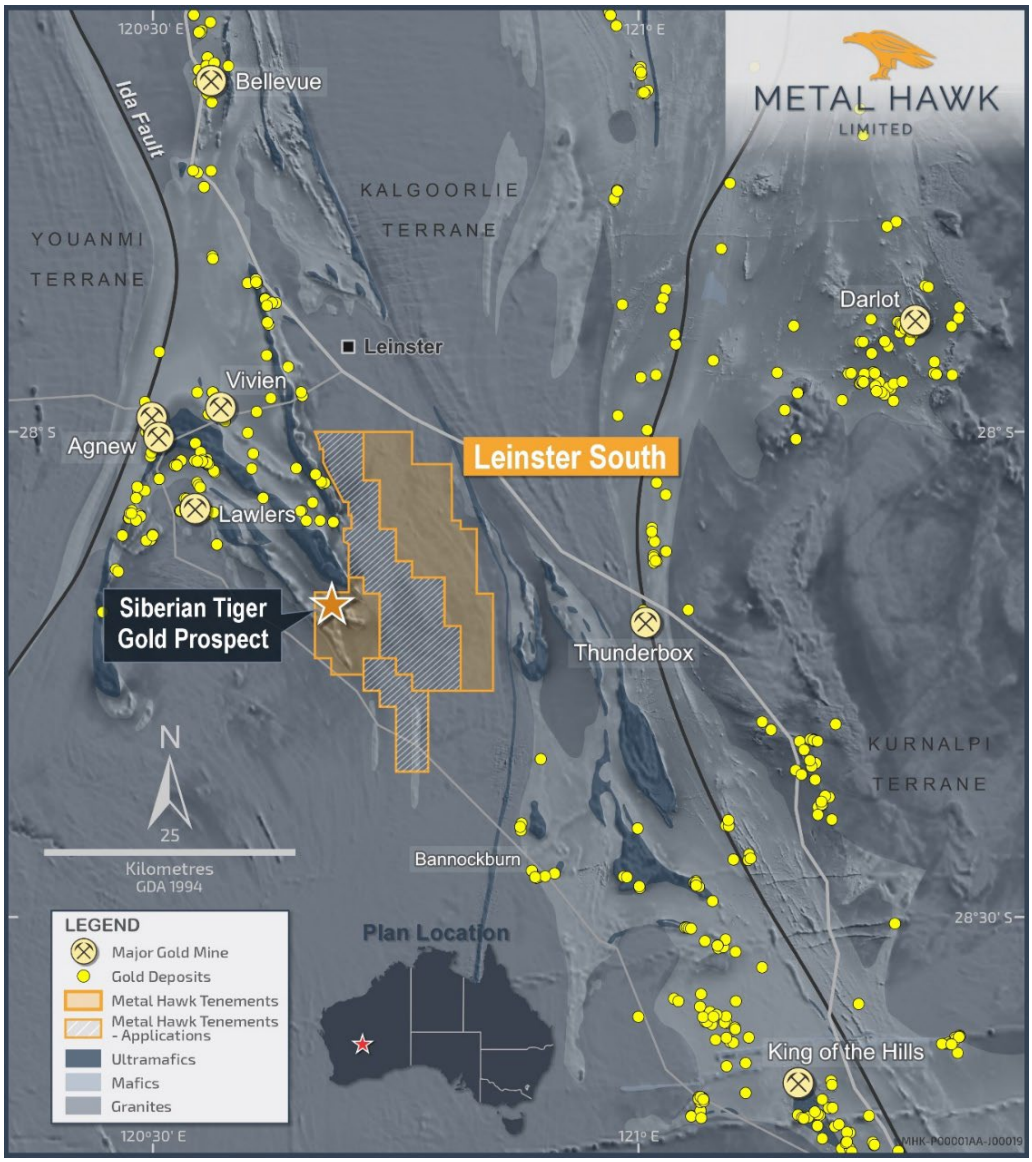

Figure 13. Leinster South Project

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Will Belbin, Managing Director, on behalf of the Board of Metal Hawk Limited.

For further information regarding Metal Hawk Limited please visit our website at www.metalhawk.au or contact:

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Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr William Belbin, a “Competent Person” who is a Member of the Australian Institute Geoscientists (AIG) and is Managing Director at Metal Hawk Limited. Mr Belbin is a full-time employee of the Company and hold shares and options in the Company. Mr Belbin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Belbin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Metal Hawk Limited’s planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may”, "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

Table 1: ROCK CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE ID	PROSPECT	East	North	RL (m)	Au (ppm)
24DR535	Tysons	274683	6880397	493	21.47
24DR536	Tysons	274678	6880408	493	6.19
24DR537	Tysons	274660	6880408	493	83.98
24DR538	Tysons	274636	6880440	496	0.96
24DR539	Tysons	274653	6880446	496	1.06
24DR540	Tysons	274653	6880485	495	0.02
24DR541	Tysons	274613	6880433	494	0.25
24DR543	Tysons	274715	6880399	494	NSR
24DR544	Tysons	274870	6880347	495	NSR
24DR545	Tysons	274870	6880190	499	NSR
24DR546	Tysons	274826	6880213	498	0.02
24DR547	Tysons	274781	6880447	497	0.11
24DR548	Tysons	274794	6880496	497	0.14
24DR549	Tysons	274748	6880534	497	NSR
24DR550	Tysons	274724	6880486	498	0.26
24DR551	Tysons	274845	6880536	498	NSR
24DR552	Tysons	274870	6880547	498	0.04
24DR553	Tysons	274944	6880602	499	NSR
24DR554	Tysons	274972	6880609	500	NSR
24DR555	Tysons	275035	6880641	500	0.11
24DR556	Tysons	275101	6880656	500	NSR
24DR557	Tysons	275163	6880660	500	NSR
24DR558	Tysons	275253	6880667	503	NSR
24DR559	Tysons	274603	6880580	493	2.80
24DR560	Tysons	274572	6880571	492	1.09
24DR561	Tysons	274548	6880565	492	2.31
24DR562	Tysons	274723	6880690	497	NSR
24DR563	Tysons	274728	6880697	497	NSR
24DR564	Tysons	274775	6880665	496	10.93
24DR565	Tysons	274685	6880762	496	0.05
24DR566	Tysons	274683	6880944	495	2.36
24DR567	Tysons	274703	6880901	496	1.02
24DR568	Tysons	274756	6880928	497	0.66
24DR569	Tysons	274728	6881114	499	NSR
24DR570	Tysons	274646	6880773	495	NSR
24DR571	Tysons	274784	6881265	501	NSR
24DR572	Tysons	274723	6881182	501	1.74
24DR573	Tysons	274744	6881235	503	2.68
24DR602	Thylacine	273779	6881683	518	7.97
24DR603	Thylacine	273980	6881553	519	0.50
24DR604	Thylacine	273854	6881433	531	1.41
24DR605	Thylacine	273850	6881430	531	5.80
24DR606	Thylacine	273857	6881419	532	4.70
24DR607	Thylacine	273874	6881426	532	2.46
24DR608	Thylacine	273893	6881404	531	1.16
24DR609	Thylacine	273826	6881469	532	0.15

24DR610	Thylacine	273824	6881465	532	1.66
24DR611	Thylacine	273865	6881407	532	62.29
24DR612	Thylacine	273839	6881408	532	1.17
24DR613	Thylacine	273815	6881447	533	12.15
24DR614	Thylacine	273807	6881434	533	0.76
24DR615	Thylacine	273808	6881433	533	0.31
24DR616	Thylacine	273820	6881409	532	9.60
24DR617	Thylacine	273781	6881475	533	30.35
24DR618	Thylacine	273769	6881492	532	1.06
24DR619	Thylacine	273777	6881503	532	0.18
24DR621	Regional	274418	6881740	507	0.02
24DR622	Thylacine	273880	6881492	527	0.69
24DR623	Thylacine	273886	6881476	529	1.70
24DR624	Thylacine	273791	6881437	533	5.45
24DR625	Thylacine	273761	6881477	533	0.05
24DR626	Thylacine	273750	6881469	534	4.17
24DR627	Thylacine	273764	6881454	535	10.55
24DR628	Thylacine	273773	6881448	535	3.61
24DR629	Thylacine	273732	6881448	536	27.00
24DR630	Thylacine	273716	6881475	536	4.14
24DR631	Thylacine	273713	6881476	536	2.48
24DR632	Thylacine	273687	6881480	536	2.98
24DR633	Thylacine	273691	6881539	533	20.22
24DR634	Thylacine	273681	6881542	533	1.30
24DR635	Thylacine	273753	6881544	527	1.11
24DR636	Thylacine	273660	6881555	530	0.02
24DR688	LN003	275134	6878613	494	NSR
24DR689	LN003	275136	6878619	494	NSR
24DR691	Regional	275785	6880923	505	0.15
24DR692	Regional	275744	6880925	508	NSR
24DR693	Regional	275676	6880968	505	NSR
24DR694	Regional	275812	6880843	507	NSR
24DR695	Regional	275523	6881165	498	NSR
24DR696	Regional	275323	6881276	502	NSR
24DR697	Regional	275303	6881244	502	NSR
24DR698	Regional	275298	6881323	501	0.05
24DR699	Tiger Cub	272243	6880810	496	NSR
24DR700	Tiger Cub	272250	6880792	497	NSR
24DR701	Tiger Cub	272260	6880816	497	0.06
24DR702	Tiger Stripe	272270	6881180	503	0.32
24DR703	Tiger Stripe	272269	6881179	503	1.45
24DR704	Tiger Stripe	272269	6881179	503	0.78
24DR705	Tiger Stripe	272271	6881201	508	0.18
24DR706	Tiger Stripe	272213	6881253	506	0.42
24DR707	Tiger Stripe	272415	6880996	499	0.92
24DR708	Siberian Tiger	271752	6882113	511	NSR
24DR709	Siberian Tiger	271760	6882102	510	8.11
24DR710	LN033	273963	6881354	526	3.73

24DR711	LN033	273686	6881360	528	0.11
24DR712	Thylacine	273834	6881377	528	1.62
24DR713	Thylacine	273805	6881398	531	0.05
24DR714	Thylacine	273785	6881433	535	2.02
24DR715	Thylacine	273734	6881424	534	27.34
24DR716	Thylacine	273732	6881451	536	0.08
24DR717	Thylacine	273767	6881456	535	0.12
24DR718	Thylacine	273773	6881444	535	0.18
24DR719	Thylacine	273788	6881440	535	0.30
24DR720	Thylacine	273807	6881437	533	0.02
24DR721	Thylacine	273805	6881455	533	0.03
24DR722	Thylacine	273850	6881441	531	0.36
24DR723	Thylacine	273860	6881442	531	NSR
24DR724	Thylacine	273862	6881435	531	0.03
24DR725	Thylacine	273889	6881441	530	NSR
24DR726	Thylacine	273953	6881409	531	NSR
24DR727	Thylacine	273592	6881626	529	0.04
24DR729	Siberian Tiger	271945	6881959	509	0.08
24DR730	Siberian Tiger	271948	6881959	509	7.60
24DR731	Siberian Tiger	271960	6881944	510	1.35
24DR732	Siberian Tiger	272007	6881896	509	0.04
24DR733	Siberian Tiger	272013	6881889	509	1.24
24DR734	Siberian Tiger	272041	6881849	509	6.48
24DR735	Siberian Tiger	272076	6881772	505	NSR
24DR736	Siberian Tiger	272105	6881823	503	0.02
24DR737	Siberian Tiger	272000	6881927	509	NSR
24DR738	Siberian Tiger	272011	6881909	509	NSR
24DR739	Siberian Tiger	272030	6881890	508	1.43
24DR740	Siberian Tiger	272050	6881853	506	0.23
24DR741	Siberian Tiger	272058	6881881	505	0.57
24DR742	Siberian Tiger	272065	6881867	505	0.94
24DR743	Siberian Tiger	272306	6881613	501	2.11
24DR744	Siberian Tiger	272307	6881611	501	18.48
24DR745	Siberian Tiger	272307	6881609	501	2.74
24DR746	Siberian Tiger	272320	6881595	505	2.01
24DR747	Siberian Tiger	272330	6881570	506	8.16
24DR748	Siberian Tiger	272356	6881505	504	0.02
24DR749	Siberian Tiger	272359	6881501	504	0.02
24DR750	Siberian Tiger	272250	6881693	499	0.41
24DR751	Siberian Tiger	272298	6881631	501	2.70
24DR752	Siberian Tiger	272338	6881618	503	NSR
24DR753	Siberian Tiger	272396	6881546	501	NSR
24DR754	Siberian Tiger	272361	6881554	505	NSR
24DR755	Siberian Tiger	272384	6881589	503	0.03
24JW114	Thylacine	273880	6881350	524	4.64

Notes to Table 1:

- Grid coordinates GDA2020: zone51, locations determined by handheld GPS.
- Au reported is average where repeat assay available.
- NSR = no significant result (< 0.02 g/t Au)

2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES & DATA (SURFACE GEOCHEMISTRY)

	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Surface rockchip sampling at Leinster South was undertaken as part of reconnaissance mapping and prospecting of gold targets and follow up from recent reconnaissance work carried out in June-September 2024 which identified gold mineralisation in quartz veining. Additional targets were identified from satellite imagery, interpretation of GSWA geological maps and from historic soil geochemical anomalies. • Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices. • The rockchip sampling program was reconnaissance in nature, rockchips were taken at the discretion of a geologist according to visual inspection of suitably mineralised and/or unmineralised rock units. The geologist has attempted to collect a representative sample of the material presented, so there is no hand picking of specific pieces of broken rock or minerals. • Rockchip sampling consisted of outcropping/ subcropping quartz veins and/or ferruginous mafic saprock lithologies. Samples weighed between 1 to 3kg. A total of 139 priority samples were collected in this campaign. • Sample coordinates are in UTM grid (GDA2020 z51) and have been measured with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 4m. • All MHK samples were submitted for gold and multi-element analysis by Intertek Laboratories Perth, WA using 4 acid digest with ICPMS finish, plus fire assay for gold.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable.

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.*	• Logging of rock chips colour and lithology was carried out on a routine basis. Data is in a digital form. A photograph has been collected for each rockchip sample.
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.*	• Rockchip samples are split using a small rock hammer. • In some cases where rock had weathered to gravelly material, multiple pieces of representative rock were required to create a composite sample. No selective hand picking of minerals took place. • Rockchip samples weighed approximately 1-3 kg, which is sufficient for the grain size of the material being analysed and the reconnaissance stage of exploration being carried out. No selective hand picking took place. • In some cases, multiple pieces of representative rock were required to create a composite sample. This approach is used in regional programs to establish the fertility of a range of veins at one locality. This is especially important given the size of the area and number of veins systems being covered in this program. The objective of the follow-up sampling is to collect individual veins wherever possible at any given locality. • Rockchip samples were delivered to Intertek Genalysis prep lab in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation by dry pulverization to 90% passing 80 microns. • Standards were used for this program at an insertion rate of 1:20. The laboratory also inserted standards at regular intervals. • Following gold results reported from reconnaissance sampling in June-July 2024, additional duplicate/replicate samples were collected at four (4) sites of gold mineralisation. The results show good repeatability (see MHK asx announcement dated 18 September 2024). • Once samples arrived in Kalgoorlie, further work including routine laboratory duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. • At the laboratory where the entire sample was dried, crushed, then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better using an LM2 or LM5 mill.
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*	• Rockchip geochemical analysis was undertaken by Intertek Genalysis in Perth, using routine multi-element analysis by 4-acid digest and ICP-MS. • This near-full digest is considered sufficient for this stage of exploration and the weathered nature of the samples. • Gold analysis was undertaken with 25-gram Fire Assay. The detection limit for gold via fire assay is 5ppb (0.005ppm).

	including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No geophysical assay tools were used. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.
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.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office, which is then up-loaded to the Company's access database. • Data is validated at several stages to ensure consistency. • No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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 rock chip and soil samples were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5 m. • Rockchip locations are shown as per Table 1. • Grid MGA2020 Zone 51. • Topography is moderately uneven and GPS has poor vertical controls, so the elevation of samples is derived from a digital terrain model.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rockchips were collected at variable sample spacings at the discretion of the geologist to adequately sample the area of interest.
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.*	• Rockchip sampling was designed to establish the gold fertility of the various veins and textures presented at the site. This is reflected in the range of assays presented herein – barren quartz through to strongly mineralised quartz with abundant ex-sulphide.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits have been commissioned.

SECTION 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 work programs were conducted on the granted exploration licenses 36/1048, 36/1068. • The tenements are registered to Metal Hawk Limited, who is 100% owner.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The project tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been carried out in the area by a number of explorers. The majority of early documented historical work was carried out for nickel sulphide exploration, given the extension of magnetic highs from the northwest (Agnew Greenstone Belt). • No historical drilling data has been recorded at the Siberian Tiger prospect. • Between 1997 to 2001 the tenure was owned by WMC (Western Mining Corporation). Work undertaken included soil and rockchip sampling, but there is no record of any drilling. • Heron Resources Ltd (Heron) held part of the ground from 2004 to 2009. In 2004, Heron completed an extensive wide-spaced (1000m x 100m) soil survey which covered the Siberian Tiger prospect. While they reported an anomaly of 87ppb Au along strike to the southeast of Siberian Tiger, the stronger anomaly that is the central to the prospect (482ppb Au) received no coverage. • More recently the tenement area was owned by Jindalee Resources Ltd Limited (from 2018 to 2023). The ground was subject to a JV with Auroch Minerals Ltd. No reported fieldwork took place at the Siberian Tiger prospect or any of the other reported gold prospects identified by MHK.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leinster South Project lies at the southeastern tip of the Lawlers Anticline on the Agnew Greenstone Belt in central-west WA. • The geological setting is of Archaean age with common host rocks related to komatiite-hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The region is also made up of mafic and felsic volcanics and intrusions, siliciclastic metasediments of upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies and post-orogenic S-type muscovite-bearing granites.

		• The main belt of exposed rocks in EL36/1068 is composed of interlayered dolerite, gabbro, meta-basalt, ortho-amphibolite, pyroxenite, and schistose meta-mafic and meta-sedimentary rocks. There are strong domainal foliations at the interface between brittle and ductile lithologies, and locally the development of quartz veins systems parallel and en echelon to the fabric. Veins range from undeformed sheeted to complex breccia and boudinaged with host rock and iron oxides. Rarely are primary sulphides preserved, but pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite have been recorded during the mapping and sampling program by Metal Hawk. • The package has been intruded by several granites with differing affinities, ranging from leucogranite to granodiorite. Some bodies are highly foliated and locally migmatised, while others are equigranular and essentially undeformed. • The Leinster South Project principally has potential for komatiite-associated nickel and structurally controlled intrusion-related gold. • Significant gold deposits are currently in production at Agnew – Lawlers (15 to 25km to NW) and Thunderbox, 25km to the east of E36/1068. • The closest gold deposit and former mine is Fairyland (148,000 oz pre-mining resource 1997), 10km to north. The Company does not know the historical production figures for Fairyland.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	• Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually 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.*	• Rockchips: Average of original and any repeat gold assays used. • No top-cut applied. • No metal equivalents have been used.

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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• As the geochemical results reported are from surface, any potential depths of mineralisation or orientations can only be inferred from geological observations on the surface and hence are speculative in nature.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in text.
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.*	• All Metal Hawk rock chip sample results are presented in Table 1 and as a thematic map in the report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report.
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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Metal Hawk is continuing follow-up soil sampling program over parts of E36/1068, encompassing the Siberian Tiger prospect and along strike to the southeast. Most is at a spacing of 200x50m, with 100mx25m infill over the immediate area of Siberian Tiger. • The company is continuing follow-up rockchip sampling at several prospects and further reconnaissance rockchip and soil sampling across E36/1068.