

Mulwarrie Project extended another 200m down plunge

- Further results from growth drilling by Gorilla has grown **high grade gold mineralisation** at the **Mulwarrie Project**
- Intercepts from this wide spaced framework drilling include:
 - **5m @ 14.9 g/t Au from 248m** in MWEX016, 200m down plunge of MWEX013a (7m @ 8.5 g/t Au) and 300m down plunge of 17MWRC108 (9m @ 13.3 g/t Au), which was the deepest hole in the project when GG8 acquired it
- Mulwarrie is a high grade gold system composed of multiple lodes over at least 1km of strike and is open along strike and at depth
- In this drilling Gorilla has **extended mineralisation by a further 200m at depth, and demonstrated the potential for continuity of the high grade system at depth and along strike to the North with MWEX007**
- GG8 has accelerated drilling at the Mulwarrie Project with 1 RC rig and 2 DD rigs at site with 15000m of drilling planned, with a MRE update scheduled for Q3 2025
- Drilling has accelerated at Lakeview with an additional RC rig mobilising to Lakeview by the end of the week and a DD rig in 2 weeks for 10,000m current planned
- A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Vivien is to be announced in the coming weeks

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce further drilling results from Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling at the Mulwarrie Project located 10km from the Davyhurst mill in the Eastern Goldfields.

Charles Hughes, Chief Executive Officer commented:

"This is a great result from our initial framework growth drilling at Mulwarrie. Extending a high-grade gold system down plunge by 200m with a 75 gram-metre intercept is a significant step.

We have accelerated the Mulwarrie Project now, we have 2 diamond rigs and an RC rig at site driving growth, with lots of results on the horizon. It's great to see some core coming out of Mulwarrie with some good looking intercepts from initial drilling.

We are accelerating drilling at Lakeview with another RC arriving at site by the end of the week and a Diamond rig to site in a couple of weeks.

Go Gorilla!"



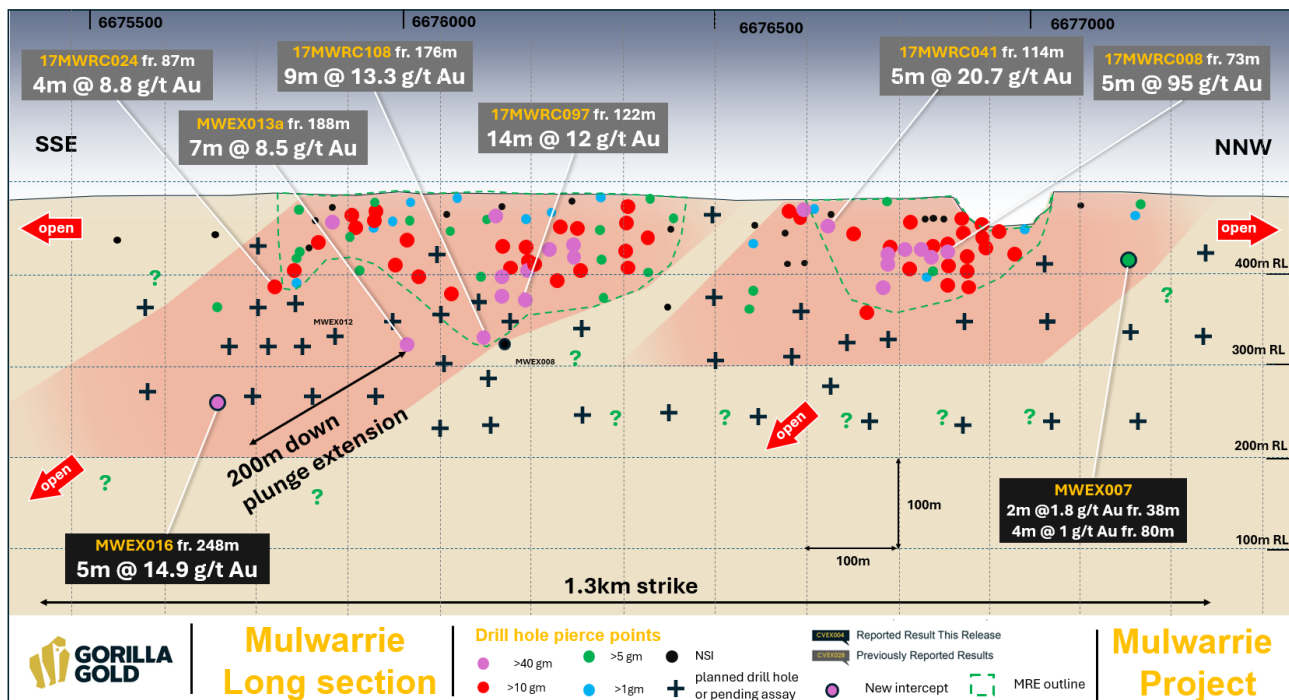


Figure 1 Long section, Mulwarrie Project

Growth and Exploration activities at Mulwarrie

The main mineralisation at Mulwarrie was discovered in 2017, with modest open pit production occurring before then. Prior to this 2017 discovery the project had fractured ownership and after the discovery the project was tenure constrained and caught up in M&A activity. When Gorilla acquired this project in November 2024, it further consolidated tenure in the area to unlock growth opportunities for the project. A Mineral Resources Estimate ('MRE') of 78koz @ 2.8 g/t Au (Reporting on Genesis Minerals Mulwarrie Project, 18 Nov 2024), exists at the project which Gorilla is aiming to increase in both the tonnes and grade.

Mulwarrie lies within granted mining leases, is adjacent to the Riverina-Davyhurst haul road, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

At Mulwarrie, a major North-West fault system is developed in mafic and intermediate lithologies with mineralisation associated with this structural system and the development of quartz veining, pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphides and biotite alteration, often at the margins of intermediate porphyries.



Figure 2 Location of Mulwarrie

Drilling activities reported in this release are an update on the framework drilling from Gorilla's rapid resource growth campaign at Mulwarrie.

Significant gold intercepts (Table 1, Figure 1), have been received from this round of drilling extending mineralisation down plunge by a further 200m in MWEX016, and mineralisation in the northern part of the Mulwarrie system intercepted in MWEX007 some 50m down dip of previous drilling, which bodes well for extending mineralisation in this part of the system and potentially finding some higher grades up there.

With the addition of the diamond rigs onsite, the geologists are able to get a better understanding of what the host rocks, alteration and mineralisation looks like at Mulwarrie (Figure 3), which will be invaluable moving forward.



MWEX012, 220 – 223m Massive QTZ vein. Diss sulphides



MWEX012, 223.5 – 225m Massive sulphides. Into major carbonate/ QTZ veining.

Figure 3 Photo of quartz veining with associated sulphide in MWEX012 (note: Assay results for the diamond portion of MWEX012 are not yet received, GG8 provides no guidance on estimated gold grade, there is no 1:1 correlation between gold grade and sulphide percentage, the interval 220-224 averaged 85% quartz-carbonate vein by volume, 5% biotite alteration, 5% pyrrhotite 5% altered country rock)

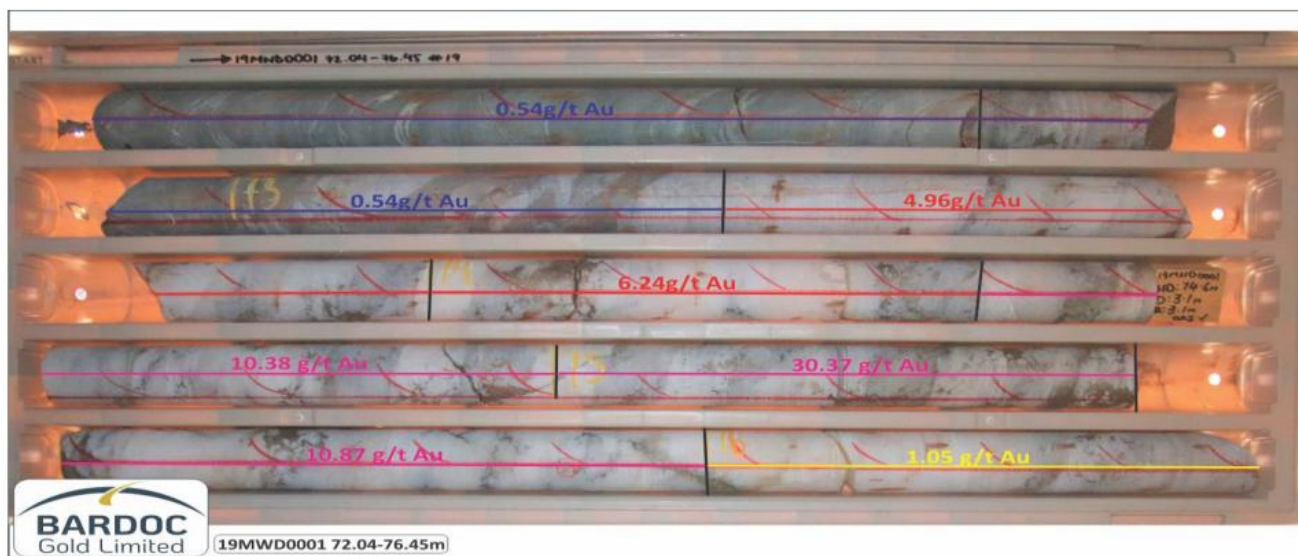


Figure 4 Photo of core from Mulwarrie drill hole 19MWD0001 at the GG8 Mulwarrie project, taken from a ASX release by Bardoc Gold on 18 March 2019

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t
MWEX007	38	40	2	1.8
	80	84	4	1.0
MWEX008	108	112	4	0.8
MWEX016	92	96	4	1.3
	248	253	5	14.9
	285	286	1	3.9
	300	304	4	1.2

Table 1 New drilling results from Mulwarrie, this release

Next steps at Mulwarrie

Gorilla has accelerated the initial framework drilling as the first phase of the rapid resource growth campaign utilising 1 RC rig and 2 Diamond drill rigs.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

Investor Enquiries
Charles Hughes
Chief Executive Officer
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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Mulwarrie Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Maiden Drilling Results at Mulwarrie	24 March 2025
Reporting on Genesis Minerals Mulwarrie Project	18 November 2024
Acquisition of Mulwarrie Project from Genesis Minerals	18 November 2024
Bardon Gold Limited: High grade diamond drilling results at Mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade	18 March 2019

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

The current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Inferred	0.88	2.8	78,700
Total	0.88	2.8	78,700

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 18 November 2024 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW DRILLING INTERCEPTS ABOVE A 0.5 G/T AU CUT OFF (NSR DENOTES NO SIGNIFICANT RESULTS) MULWARRIE

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t
MWEX007	38	40	2	1.8
	80	84	4	1.0
MWEX008	108	112	4	0.8
MWEX016	92	96	4	1.3
	248	253	5	14.9
	285	286	1	3.9
	300	304	4	1.2

APPENDIX 2 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION MULWARRIE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	Grid	East	North	RL	dip	azi
Mulwarrie	MWEX007	150	RC	GDA94Z51	264675	6678733	493	-60	235
Mulwarrie	MWEX009	180	RC	GDA94Z51	265292	6678293	498	-65	242
Mulwarrie	MWEX016	315	RC	GDA94Z51	265514	6678183	504	-61	241
Mulwarrie	MWEX012	250	RCDD	GDA94Z51	265394	6678224	482	-60	235

APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GG8 conducted a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program with samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are crushed to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes reported in this release by Gorilla Gold are RC, drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. OREAS241 shows strong precision in analysis values however is not accurate with the certified value and therefore is being switched.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes at this stage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography based on publicly available data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is varied

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut off grade and 3m of dilution material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The Mulwarrie project is in the Davyhurst region of the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia. M30/119, M30/145, E30/511, E30/512, E30/513, P30/1141, P30/1142 and P30/1143. A 2.5% NSR is payable on the first 50koz of combined gold production from M30/119 and M30/145.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See previous announcements. Review the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, HIGH-GRADE DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS AT MULWARRIE CONFIRM LODGE STRUCTURES AND PAVE WAY FOR RESOURCE UPGRADE A summary of previous exploration at Mulwarrie Gold Project is included below. The Mulwarrie District, including the Mulwarrie Project area has a recorded production of 26,344 ounces of gold from 19,728 tonnes for an average grade of 41.53 g/t Au (1903-1910). 1983 -1988 – Pancontinental Mining Limited completed gridding, geological mapping, aeromagnetic and ground surveys, IP surveys, regional soil sampling, costeaning, RAB and RC drilling. Callion, a subsidiary of the German based corporation, Thyssen Schachtbau GMBH (TSG) commenced mining at Mulwarrie Central West in November 1989, with New Holland Mining N.L. (20% interest) and H.F.

		<p>Reif (6.25% interest). A total of 24,344 tonnes @ 3.88 g/t for 94.5 kg (3,037 ounces) of gold was recovered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In 1995 Consolidated Minerals had secured the tenements and in 1996 completed 34 RC holes (MWRC 601-634) for a total of 2,977 metres and to a maximum depth of 126 metres. ■ Post 1997 and up to the date that Ethan Minerals Ltd signed option agreements with Reif and Hoppmann the latter parties conducted their own exploration programs within the Mulwarrie tenements. This work consisted of RC drilling, reconnaissance prospecting and loam sampling. ■ In 1998 Reif and Hoppmann conducted an RC drilling program of 8 drill holes. MWRC 635 – MWRC 642 which was focused directly south of the Central Pit between 9590 North and 9620 North. The individual assay results from this program cannot be located in available reports. ■ In 2017 Spitfire Minerals conducted drilling programs and after Bardoc took ownership conducted a resource estimation and investigated internally mining and economic studies. A pit cutback design was created.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Mulwarrie Gold Project lies within a 10km wide greenstone belt which forms the northwest extension of the Coolgardie Line. The structurally dominant north trending Mt. Ida fault lies approximately 4km east of the Mulwarrie Mining Centre. Most of the lithologies within this greenstone belt are steeply dipping and well foliated along an NNW/SSE trend. ■ Gold mineralisation has been found in two distinct settings at Mulwarrie. Firstly, in narrow shear zones with only minor or no quartz veining, with limited calcsilicate alteration haloes and with variable, but occasionally high gold values. The zones of mineralisation may be up to 2 metres wide but are generally less than 50 cm. They are conformable to the stratigraphy and foliation. The second and most important type of gold mineralisation is associated with quite flat dipping often massive quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes where gold is also found and contributes to the overall wide mineralised intervals. ■ Gold mineralisation at Mulwarrie is associated with flat to steep dipping quartz reefs with strong diopside, biotite, epidote and carbonate alteration haloes. Pyrrhotite and pyrite development is also strong within and adjacent to the quartz reefs. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite are also associated with gold mineralisation. Gold is found within quartz reefs, within biotite selvages to the quartz veins and in sheared & altered country rocks. ■ The main modelled mineralised domains have a total dimension of 1,000m (north-south), ranging between less than a metre to multiple metres over up to 150m (east-west) in multiple veins and ranging between 300m and 500m RL (AMSL). ■ Benson (1996) interpreted the mineralised zones as being lens shaped pods and as being structurally and stratigraphically controlled with the zones commonly occurring at felsic/mafic contacts, within shear zones and at metabasalt -metadolerite contacts.

Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables reported in the announcement all in MGA GDA 94 zone 51.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralized drill intersections will be reported as down hole intervals and were not converted to true widths. True widths may be up to 50% less than drill intersections pending confirmation of lode geometry. Where gold intersections are amalgamated, a weighted average is calculated & repeats were recorded, the average of all the samples was used. Metal equivalent values have not been reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples reported are either 1m samples or 4m composites as these are the ones that have contributed to the evaluation and estimation of mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples reported are downhole width
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown at this stage, assumed to be roughly orthogonal to drilling
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercepts are downhole intercepts

Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plan and diagrams are included in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting is representative
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other relevant data has been included within this report. Though GG8 acknowledges that often, with time and the announcement of acquisition, further insight and data is obtained from previous geologists/companies that have explored the ground.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be conducted to investigate the extension of mineralisation at depth and along strike.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams highlight areas of possible extensions