



ASX RELEASE: 22 May 2025

Kookynie Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

## SIGNIFICANT NEW GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT ITHACA PROSPECT – KOOKYNIE PROJECT

Soil geochemistry identifies priority targets adjacent to the Ulysses-Orient Well operation

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- 10 new priority targets identified using ultrafine soil geochemistry at the Ithaca Prospect, situated immediately adjacent to Genesis Minerals' Ulysses Gold Operations (7.9Mt @ 3.4g/t Au<sup>1</sup>).
- Two of the highest priority targets are located directly along strike from the Orient Well, Orient Well East and Blevins Find-Grafters gold-hosting structures, significantly enhancing these structural targets:
  - **Target IGTA 3** – covers an area of ~800m x 150m along the NE flank of the Orient Well East/Blevins Find gold-hosting porphyry. The target is defined by strong gold/gold pathfinder geochemistry and includes a peak gold-in-soil result of **78ppb Au**.
  - **Target IGTA 5** – covers an area of ~2km x 1km along the SE extension to the Orient Well structure at the intersection with an interpreted NNE trending splay fault. The target is defined as a complex gold/gold pathfinder anomaly.
- Significant mineralisation was previously identified in limited wide-spaced, shallow, historical drilling at Ithaca, with several holes reporting strong intercepts including<sup>2</sup>:
  - 13m @ 1.23g/t Au from 32m (KRCP20), including:
    - **1m @ 13g/t Au from 40m**
- Multiple anomalies displaying strong coherent gold and/or gold pathfinder anomalism are associated with major parallel and cross-cutting structures north of the known trends, highlighting the potential for a number of previously unrecognized repetitions of the ore-hosting lodes to occur within the sequence:
  - **Target IGTA 9** – covers an area of ~1.5km x 300m defined by strong gold geochemistry along a N-S trend north of the main Orient Well tectono-stratigraphic corridor in an area that has received limited previous exploration.
- Arika plans to commence drill testing of these priority targets at Kookynie once all regulatory approvals, including heritage surveys and POW's, have been received.
- Initial assays from recently completed soil geochemistry surveys at Wandin and Mulga Plum are anticipated in the coming weeks.
- Drilling at the Yundamindra Gold Project is planned to re-commence in early June. The multi-purpose rig will move between Yundamindra and Kookynie over the coming months as target areas become drill-ready and accessible.

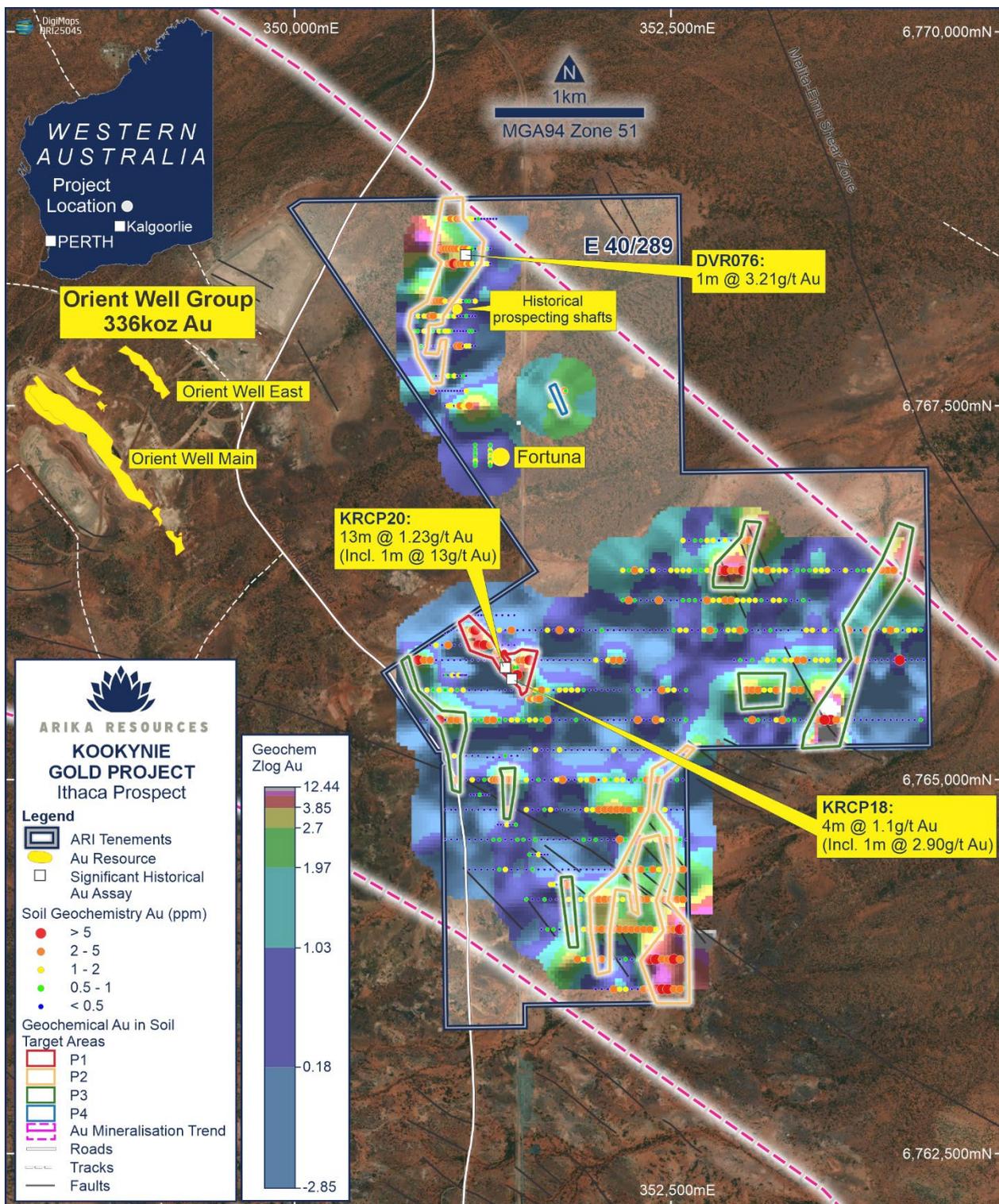
- Refer Cautionary Statement on page 12

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Genesis Minerals Resources & Reserves Statement April 2025, ASX: GMD

<sup>2</sup> WAMEX Report ID\_A22000 – Century Minerals 1987

Arika Resources Limited (ASX: ARI) (“Arika” or “Company”) is pleased to advise that a recent ultrafine surface geochemical survey completed over key structural targets at its Ithaca Gold Prospect in WA, has identified numerous basement-sourced geochemical anomalies indicative of the presence of orogenic gold mineralised systems (Figure 1).

Ithaca forms part of Arika’s 80%-owned **Kookynie Gold Project** (20% Nex Metals (ASX: NME)), located just 50km south of Leonora and 180km north of Kalgoorlie in the world-class North-Eastern Goldfields mining district of Western Australia.



**Figure 1:** Arika’s Ithaca Prospect, Kookynie Gold Project, showing Geochemical Target Areas and significant historical drilling in relation to Genesis’s Ulysses-Orient Well Gold Project over TMI.

- WAMEX Report: ID\_A 62530 – Diamond Ventures 1999 – 2001 (DVR076); ID\_A22000 – Century Minerals 1987 (KRCP18, KRCP20)



**Arika's Managing Director, Justin Barton, said:**

*“The soil geochemistry results from our work at Ithaca are really exciting. Ithaca sits right alongside Genesis's Ulysses Gold Project which now boasts more than 2M oz of gold. The work has highlighted a number of strong anomalies that are coincident with what our team have interpreted as structural extensions to the Ulysses – Orient Well gold hosting structures and these targets remain under-explored. The more work we do at Kookynie, the more evidence we uncover of just how richly endowed the project is. For example, our Kookynie tenements host the historical Cosmopolitan mine, which was one of WA's richest and most profitable gold mines in its day, and yet no one has had a serious look at it from an exploration perspective.*

*“Like Yundamindra, Kookynie is one of the few major historical gold mining centres in the NE Goldfields that doesn't currently have a modern operating mine on it – and we're determined to change that. We are taking a methodical, systematic approach to this new phase of exploration at Kookynie, with every stage designed to refine our final targets ahead of drill testing in order to give ourselves the best chance of early success.*

*“The recent surface geochemical survey at Ithaca has helped to further refine the recently identified geophysical structural targets in areas where the bedrock geology of interest is hidden beneath a veneer of soil and/or transported cover. The success of this survey is an exciting breakthrough as it provides Arika with a cost-effective first-pass method of assessing large areas of the project which have remained largely unexplored due to a lack of outcrop.*

*“Recent exploration success by our neighbour Carnavale Resources has confirmed the prospectivity of the region, particularly in areas where the bedrock sequences of interest are under cover.”*

### **Kookynie Gold Project Overview**

The Kookynie Gold Project is located approximately 180km north of Kalgoorlie and just 50km south of Leonora. The Project hosts some of Arika's key gold assets, including the historical mining centres of Diamantina-Cosmopolitan-Cumberland (known as the “DCC trend”), as well as the Altona, McTavish, Leipold and Champion deposits (see Figures 2).

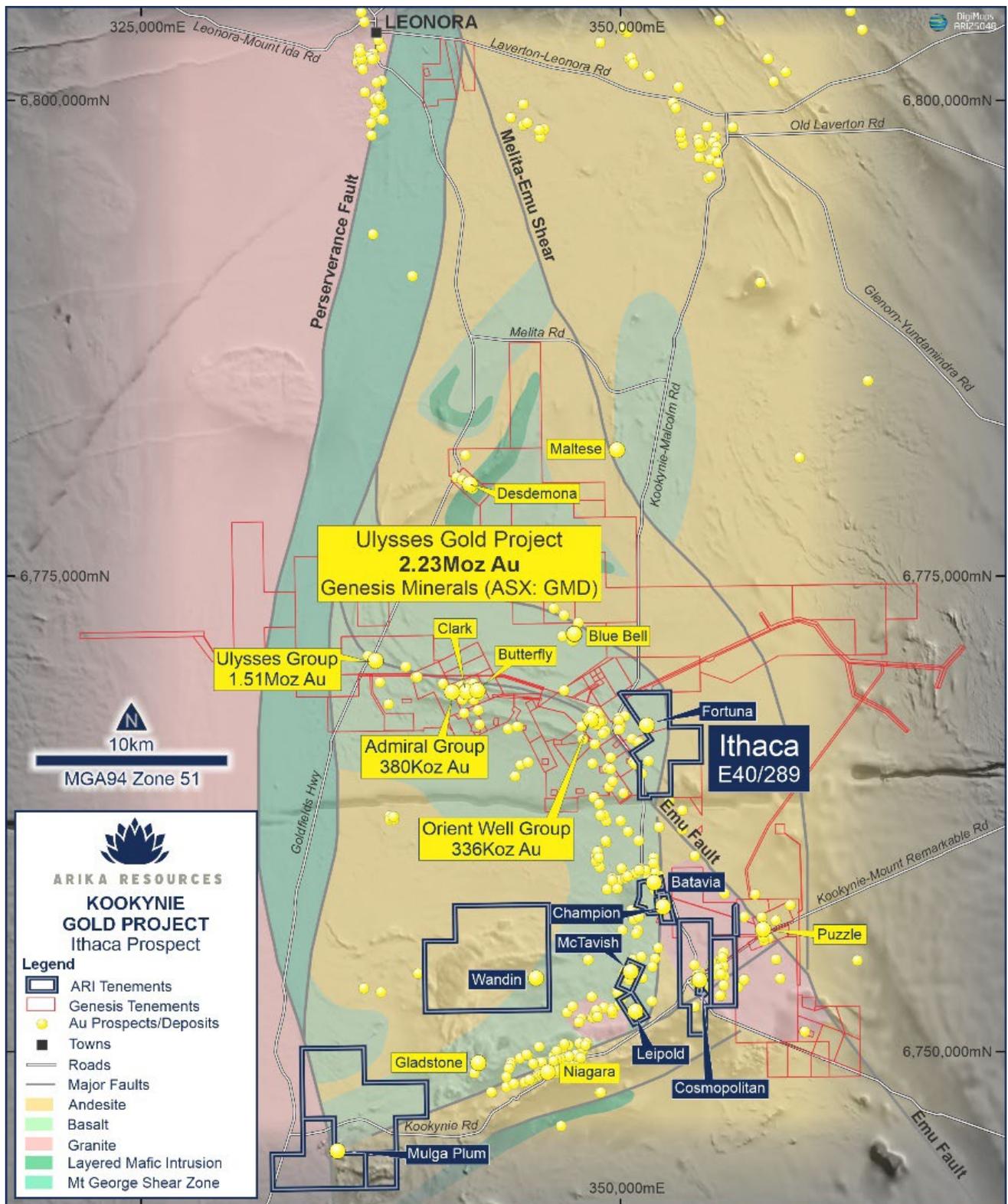
These key prospects all have shallow mineralisation, are all located on granted Mining Leases and are all situated in close proximity to a number of gold processing mills easily accessible by road – providing a unique near-term opportunity for the Company to unlock significant shareholder value.

From a regional perspective, the Kookynie Project occurs within a significant structural flexure which has played an important role in the development of the major deposits in the region (see Figure 2).

Despite a long history of both large and small-scale mining operations, sporadic exploration and prospector-scale activities, most of the previous work has focused on areas of outcrop with little to no assessment having been undertaken in areas of cover.

Arika believes that the potential to rapidly build on the existing resource base at Kookynie by discovering extensions to the known deposits and making new high-grade gold discoveries remains high.





**Figure 2:** Simplified regional geological and structural setting of Arika’s Kookynie Gold Project over TMI showing the proximity to operating mines, major deposits and prospects.

Resource growth opportunities include:

- **Extensions to known mineralisation:** Known high-grade prospects, including McTavish, Leipold and Champion all remain open in all directions and are under-explored;
- **New discoveries undercover:** A review of historical exploration data and interpretation of higher resolution magnetics and geochemistry has identified a multitude of promising structural settings and anomalous soil assays that remain largely untested by systematic shallow drilling; and



- **Historical mines – extensions and repetitions:** The Cosmopolitan and Altona mines, which produced 331,000 ounces at 15g/t Au<sup>1</sup> up to 1922 and 74,000 ounces at 30g/t<sup>2</sup> Au up to 1965 respectively, have had little or no systematic drilling at depth or along strike.

Geophysical surveys have been successful in developing an improved understanding of the regional structural framework and the structural architecture of the basement sequences at Kookynie.

Confirmed ore-hosting structures can be mapped in detailed aeromagnetic data, extending from known deposits beneath cover, and most of them remain untested. Understanding these key elements is critical in guiding effective exploration.

Arika's recent review of the existing geophysical data has identified a large number of targets. Surface geochemical sampling using the ultrafine technique is now providing an additional means of refining and re-ranking the existing targets ahead of drill-testing, as well as identifying new target areas.

### **The Ithaca Prospect**

The Ithaca Prospect is located at the northern end of the Kookynie Project (see Figures 1 and 2), ~1km along strike from Genesis Minerals' Orient Well Project, part of its Ulysses Operations. The Orient Well Project has a reported resource of 336koz Au (Genesis April 2025)<sup>3</sup>.

Ithaca is situated on a major flexure of the NW-SE trending Ulysses-Orient-Puzzle structure at the coalescence with the Blue Bell fault – second order linking structures between the regionally recognisable, N-S trending Mt George Shear Zone/Perseverance Fault to the west and the Emu Fault System to the east.

Together, the two semi-parallel Ulysses and Blue Bell structures define a strongly gold mineralised corridor which can be mapped in geophysical (magnetic) data for at least 20km in the Kookynie area. Refer to Figures 2 and 3.

Ithaca has the potential to host strike extensions to both the Orient Well and Orient Well East gold deposits. The host lithologies as well as the structures have been interpreted to persist into the Ithaca prospect.

Gold mineralisation is associated with shear zone hosted quartz veining plus silica – carbonate, sulphide (pyrite/pyrrhotite), chlorite, biotite, sericite alteration of the generally felsic host rocks. Arika's recent ultrafine geochemical surveys were focused on these structural targets.

### **Surface Geochemical Survey**

The survey totalled 992 samples collected along lines spaced mostly 200m apart with a sample spacing of 40m.

The survey focused on structural target areas identified from previous geophysical surveys (aeromagnetics).

The area is largely covered by soil and/or transported material and minor sub-crop with depths to basement ranging between an estimated 0m to a maximum of 15m which means that conventional surface sampling is at risk of being ineffective.

The survey was designed to target the clay dominant 'ultra-fine' fraction of the soil as this is the component which absorbs gold and the gold pathfinder elements released via the processes of hydromorphic dispersion from weathered, buried, mineralisation.

Interpretation of the analyses was undertaken by Arika's Geochemistry Consultant, Sugden Geoscience, in collaboration with the Company's technical team. The survey has been successful in identifying multiple areas of geochemical anomalism across a number of geophysical targets and has also identified several

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to Genesis Minerals Resources & Reserves Statement April 2025, ASX: GMD

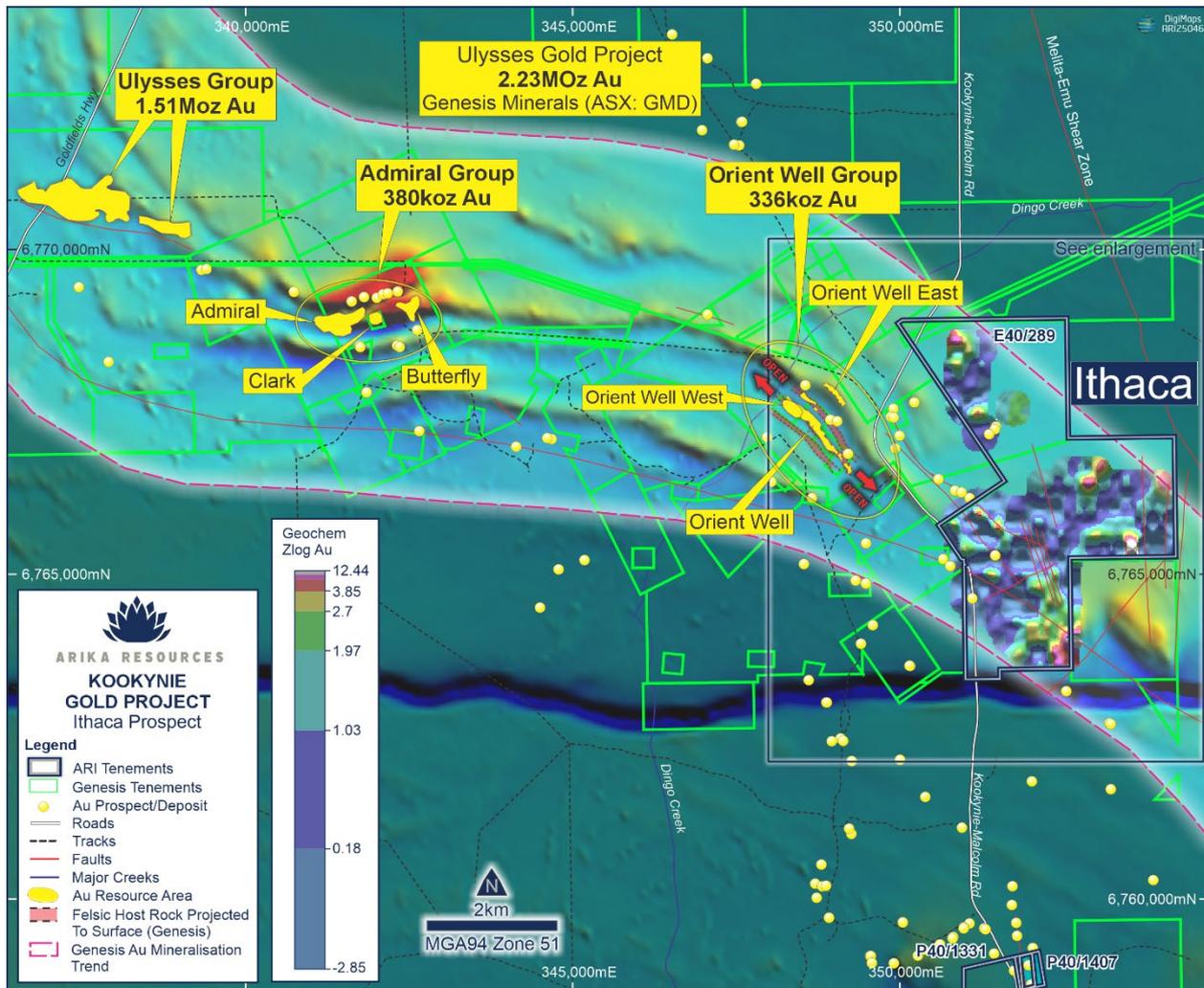


new target areas. No significant geological or regolith controls were seen in the data and therefore levelling of the data was not necessary.

## Targeting

A total of 10 large, robust and coherent Geochemical Target Areas (IGTA1-10) were defined using gold and a gold-weighted sum which emphasised coincident multi-element anomalism consistent with the recognised pathfinder signatures of Orogenic Gold Mineral Systems (see Figures 1 and 2). A description of the weighted sum methodology is presented below:

The weighted sum, comprising Au, and selected pathfinders elements (Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te, W and Zn), was calculated in order to highlight areas of multi-element response which may reflect bedrock mineralisation rather than surficial Au only occurrences. Elements were given weightings and normalised to generate the sum. (Reference: Garrett, R.G. and Grunsky, E.C (2001). Weighted sums – knowledge based empirical indices for use in exploration geochemistry *Geochemistry: Exploration, Environment, Analysis*, May 2001, v. 1, p. 135-141),



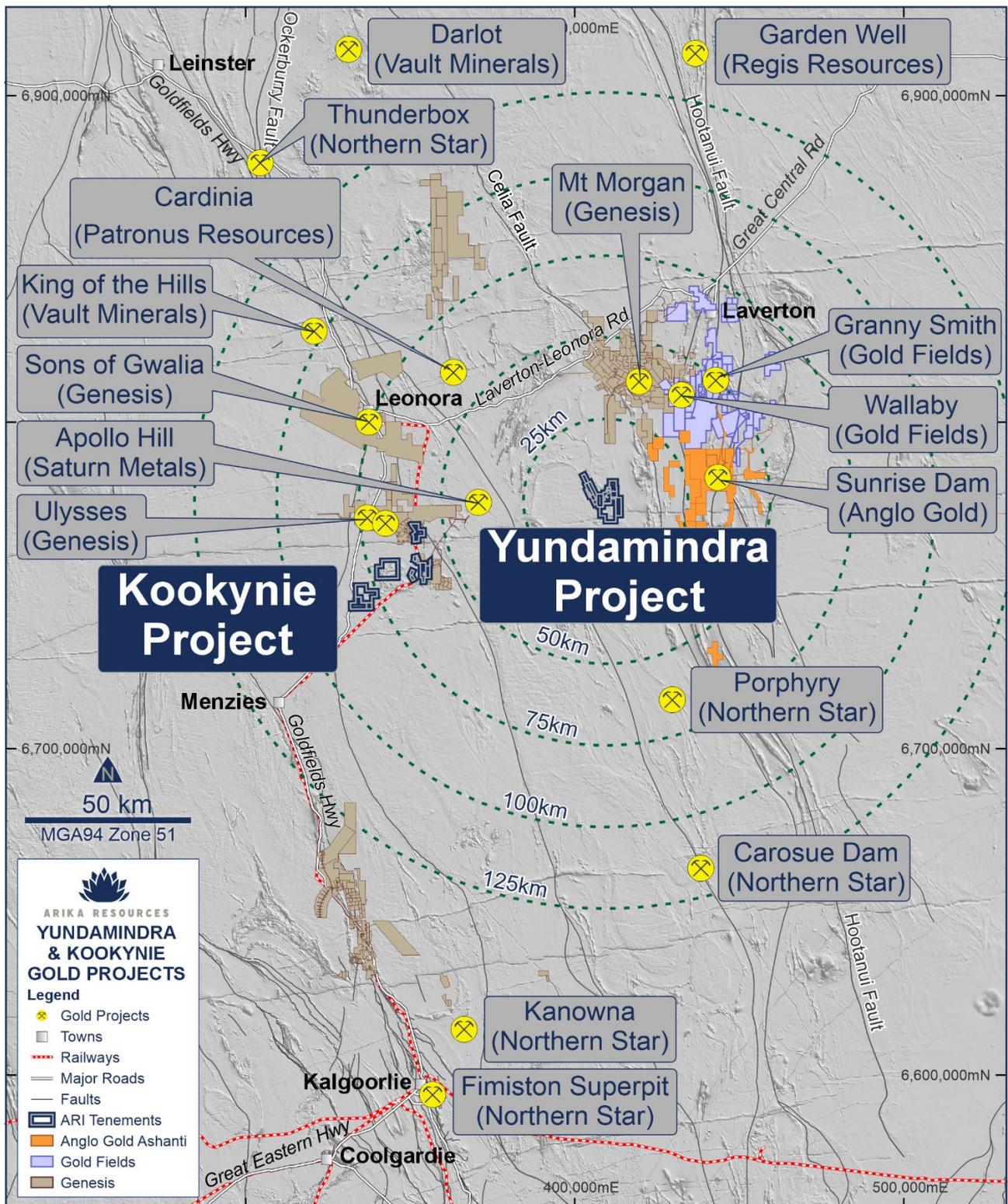
**Figure 3:** Ithaca prospect ultrafine soils program, showing proximity to Genesis Ulysses Gold Project over TMI.

Targets were given a subjective priority ranking from 1-4 with Priority 1 targets considered to be more significant. Final target ranking included:

- 1 Priority 1,
- 2 Priority 2,
- 6 Priority 3, and
- 1 Priority 4.



A summary of each of the targets identified is presented in Appendix Two.



**Figure 4:** Regional Location Plan showing proximity of Yundamindra to Major Deposits, Mines and Processing Facilities.

## Next Steps

### Kookynie

The results of the geochemical survey are now being incorporated with the results from the geophysical targeting exercise completed recently. The results from this work will help further refine the Company's targets ahead of drill testing.

Due to the success of the UFF geochemical survey, additional surveys are now being planned to in-fill and extend the known target areas and to expand the existing coverage.

Drill testing will require a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DDH) Drilling. This phase of work will be ready to commence once all survey results have been received and assessed and all regulatory approvals have been received.

### Current and Upcoming Activities

- Assay results from Mulga Plum and Wandin soil sampling are expected in the coming weeks and will be reported as they are received.
- Interpretation of these results will guide and prioritise targets for drill testing during Q2/3 2025.
- A detailed review of the entire Kookynie Project – including Leipold, McTavish, Champion, Cosmopolitan and Altona – is continuing to inform targeting of extensional AC/RC/diamond drilling.
- The application of appropriate geophysical surveys, combined with surface geochemistry where it is effective, will be critical for ongoing exploration. Additional surveys currently being considered include:
  - Ultra-detailed drone supported aeromagnetics;
  - Gravity – ground and airborne; and
  - Electrical – trial IP over selected areas to highlight chargeable zones that may represent areas of disseminated sulphides associated with gold mineralisation.

This announcement is approved by the Board of Arika Resources Limited.

## ENQUIRIES

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### Competent Person Statement

The information that relates to Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Steve Vallance, who is a consultant to Arika Resources Ltd. Mr Vallance is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Vallance has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Vallance 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 announcement may contain certain “forward-looking statements” which may not have been based solely on historical facts but rather may be based on the Company’s current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements:

(a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies.

(b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, without limitation, resource risk, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which the Company operates or supplies or sells product to, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes; and

(c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.

The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “indicate”, “contemplate”, “target”, “plan”, “intends”, “continue”, “budget”, “estimate”, “may”, “will”, “schedule” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Recipients are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly recipients are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

## **No New Information**

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

## **Cautionary Statement**

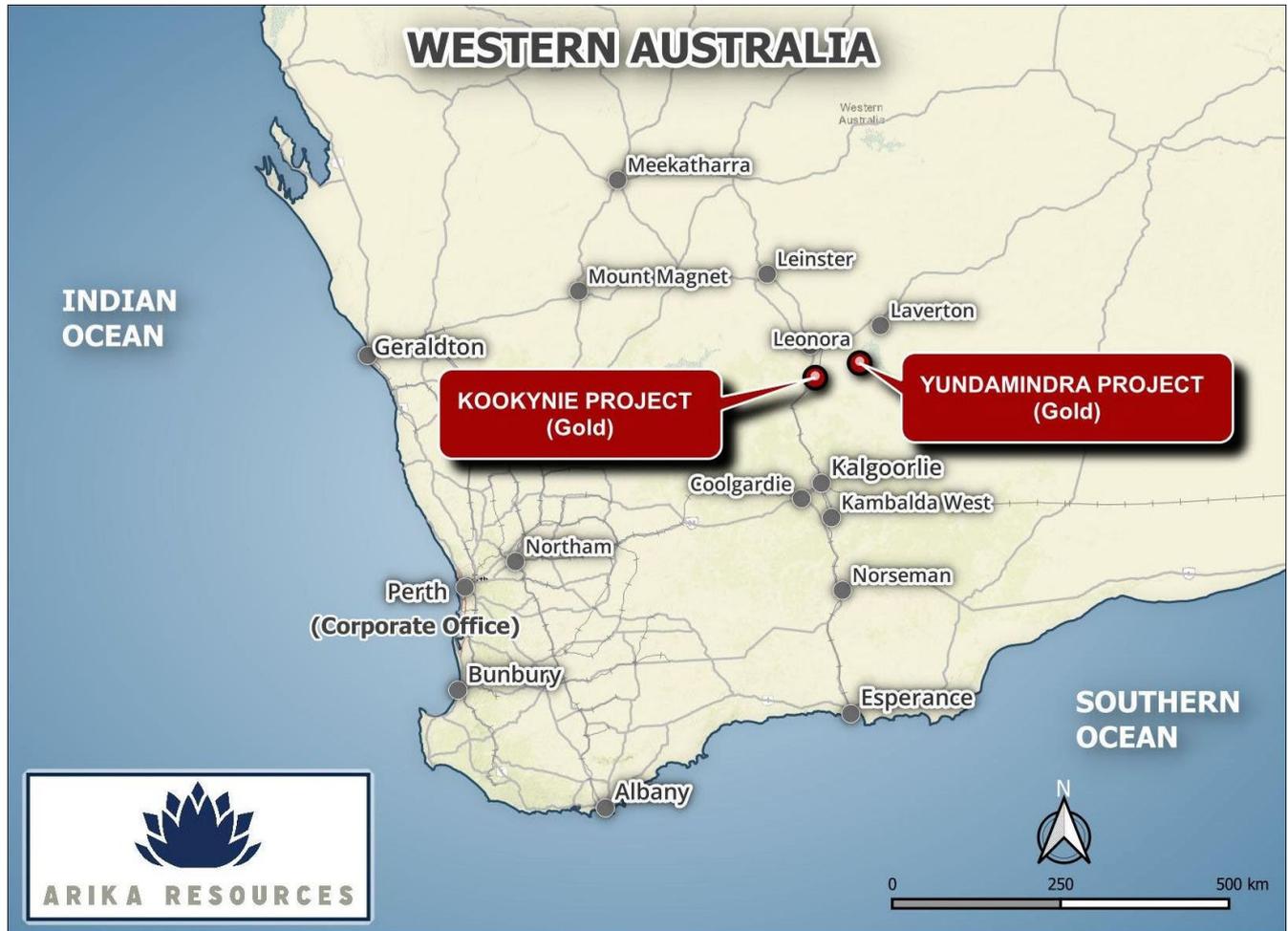
The Production details for the Altona and Cosmopolitan are referenced from publicly available data sources. The source and date of the production data reported has been referenced in the body of this announcement where production data has been reported. The historical production data have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical production data in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported production data may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. Nothing has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical production data, and an assessment of the additional exploration or evaluation work that is required to report the data in accordance with JORC Code 2012 will be undertaken as part of the Company’s development plan.



## About Arika Resources Limited

We are focused on delivering value to shareholders through the discovery and development of high-quality gold assets, including its 80% owned Kookynie and Yundamindra Gold Projects (20% owned by Nex Metals (ASX: NME)), in Western Australia.

Arika Resources Limited is continuing to build on the potential large-scale gold footprints at the Yundamindra and Kookynie Gold Projects by expanding on known mineralisation and targeting new discoveries through a pipeline of high priority brownfield and greenfield targets.



## Appendix One – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results reported in this announcement relate to 992 soil samples collected on E40/289 (formerly Orient Well East) in March 2025.</li> <li>• Samples were collected at various intervals to suit the targets identified from review of historical information and the reconnaissance nature of this phase of exploration.</li> <li>• The results of the sampling confirm some historical areas of scattered gold mineralisation and have also identified other areas with little or no prospecting or exploration.</li> <li>• This sampling technique and analytical method is common use within Australia. Numerous case studies have been undertaken as to validity of technique in various geological environments.</li> </ul>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>



	<p><i>samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sample collected in the field was of approximately same mass of -2mm sieved material. This material was then sub-sampled at LabWest to obtain a 2 micron or less fraction for analysis. Thus, all material for analysis was at the micron level which is the basis of the analytical technique.</li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other data was logged at time of collection.</li> <li>• Any proposed sites that were affected by disturbance or were just too close to watercourses were either omitted and recorded as omitted or were shifted within a few metres from planned coordinates and new coordinates recorded with a note. Only samples with results are discussed in this release.</li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples were obtained by sieving - 2mm fraction with approximately 100g of material collected.</li> <li>• These were placed in packets labelled with Sample ID. The Sample ID were cross-referenced with GPS sample location MGA Zone 51 GDA 94 coordinates recorded in the field. This information was subsequently exported to company's database and matched with sample results from the laboratory.</li> <li>• No field duplicate samples were prepared.</li> <li>• No standards were inserted.</li> </ul>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geochemical analysis was undertaken by LabWest Perth using their proprietary UFF PE technique for 53 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, I, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, and Zr.</li> <li>• This technique is appropriate for the nature of the sample.</li> <li>• Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the inhouse procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The analytical method employed is appropriate for the styles of mineralisation and target commodity present.</li> <li>● No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments were used.</li> <li>● QAQC analysis shows that the lab performed within the specifications of the QAQC protocols.</li> <li>● No external laboratory checks have been completed.</li> </ul>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>● <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>● <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>● <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No umpire analysis has been performed.</li> <li>● Field data is captured digitally.</li> <li>● Field data is delivered electronically to the Company's Database Manager, ERM Technical Mining Services (formerly CSA Global), Perth and stored digitally.</li> </ul>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> <li>● <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>● <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sample locations were based upon dual GPS control.</li> <li>● Grid system datum is GDA94 MGA Zone 51 grid</li> <li>● Sample location points are of sufficient accuracy given the reconnaissance nature of the exploration being undertaken.</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> <li>● <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Soil samples were collected at variable sample spacing mostly on 200m spaced E-W traverses with samples taken at 40m intervals. Some 100m spaced lines with 20m sample spacing to test identified features of interest</li> <li>● Results of soil sampling will not be used in resource estimation. The sampling was aimed to identify geochemical anomalism to develop drill targets.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>● <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The sampling pattern and sample collection methodology is unbiased to interpreted underlying geological strata or structures.</li> <li>● The primary aim is to define any zones of geochemical anomalism and to validate that the sampling technique is grossly reflective of interpreted basement geology.</li> </ul>



<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were collected by AusEx field personnel with specified -2mm sieved portion placed in packets with Sample ID's directly labelled. These were delivered directly to LabWest in Perth in polyweave sacks secured by plastic cable ties.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sugden Geoscience has reviewed the results of the data and concluded that the data quality is very high, and several gold anomalies or geochemical proxies have been defined or partly defined.</li> <li>• Several anomalies generated are worthy of immediate reconnaissance drill testing, however, further follow up soil sampling is also recommended as some anomalies are not closed off.</li> <li>• Sugden recommended future surveys should include internal standards.</li> <li>• QA/QC data has been explicitly reviewed by Arika's Database Manager ERM Technical Mining Service's and by ARI in-house technical staff, and results provide a high-level of confidence in the assay data.</li> </ul>



## Appendix Two – Summary of Geochemical Target Areas

ID	Rank	Primary	Signature	Missing	Area_SqKm	Comments
IGTA 1	4	WTSR_Au	Bi, Te, (Hg, Pb)		0.01	
IGTA 2	3	WTSR_Au	((Bi, Mn, Mo, W)), (Ag, Co, Fe, Hg, Pb, Sb)		0.07	
IGTA 3	1	WTSR_Au, Au	Au, As, W, (Ag), ((Bi, Hg, Mo, Te, Zn))		0.09	
IGTA 4	3	(WTSR_Au)	Ag, (Au, Bi, W, Zn), ((Cu, Pb, Sb, Te))		0.02	
IGTA 5	2	WTSR_Au	(Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Mo, W, Zn), ((AU, Pb, Te)), Sb		0.36	Complex pathfinder anomaly. Bi, W central north. As, Co, Cu, Fe, Hg in south
IGTA 6	3	WTSR_Au	((Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Pb, Te)), (Sb)		0.27	
IGTA 7	3	((WTSR_Au))	(As, Co, Mn, Te), Hg, ((Au, Zn))		0.03	
IGTA 8	3	WTSR_Au	Bi, ((Co, Zn)), (Mn, , MoPb, Sb)		0.07	
IGTA 9	2	Au	Au, ((WTSR_Au, Bi, Mn, Pb, Te))		0.24	
IGTA 10	3	(Au)	(Au, Ag, W), ((Bi, Cu))		0.08	

