



ASX: M2M

High Grade Gold Intercepts Continue at Golden Crown

ASX Announcement

23rd June, 2025

Mt Malcolm Mines NL (ASX: M2M) is pleased to report strong assay results from the recent infill reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign comprising 8 RC holes (for ~800m) at the Golden Crown Prospect, located within the 100% owned Malcolm Project near Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Highlights

- Broad zones of 11–12 m gold mineralisation emphasise prospect's potential.
- Standout results from the program include:
 - **3m @ 11 g/t Au** from 22m, including **1m @ 30.77 g/t Au** from 23m in 25GCRC008.
 - **11m @ 3.13 g/t Au** from 6m, including **2m @ 9.5 g/t Au** from 6m, and **2m @ 4.91g/t Au** from 10m in 24GCRC008.
 - **12m @ 2.15 g/t Au** from 16m, including **1m @ 4.64 g/t Au** from 16m and **1m @ 3.73 g/t Au** from 22m in 25GCRC007.
 - **2m @ 3.45 g/t Au** from 36m, including **1m @ 5.84 g/t Au** from 37m in 25GCRC007.
- Intercepts reaffirm and extend known mineralisation along the Western Lode.
- A follow-up RC drilling campaign is being planned to further test extensions of the Western Lode at Golden Crown.

Golden Crown RC Results

A total of 8 RC holes (for ~800 m) were completed during late May 2025, with assays confirming near-surface mineralisation and supporting the earlier mineralised intercepts. Seven of the eight drillholes intersected gold mineralisation, highlighting the continuity of near-surface gold mineralisation.

The infill drilling was strategically designed as scissor holes to enhance structural interpretation, providing valuable insights into the geometry and continuity of the mineralised zones. The program targeted down-plunge and along-strike extensions of the known high-grade gold system, focusing primarily on the Western Lode.

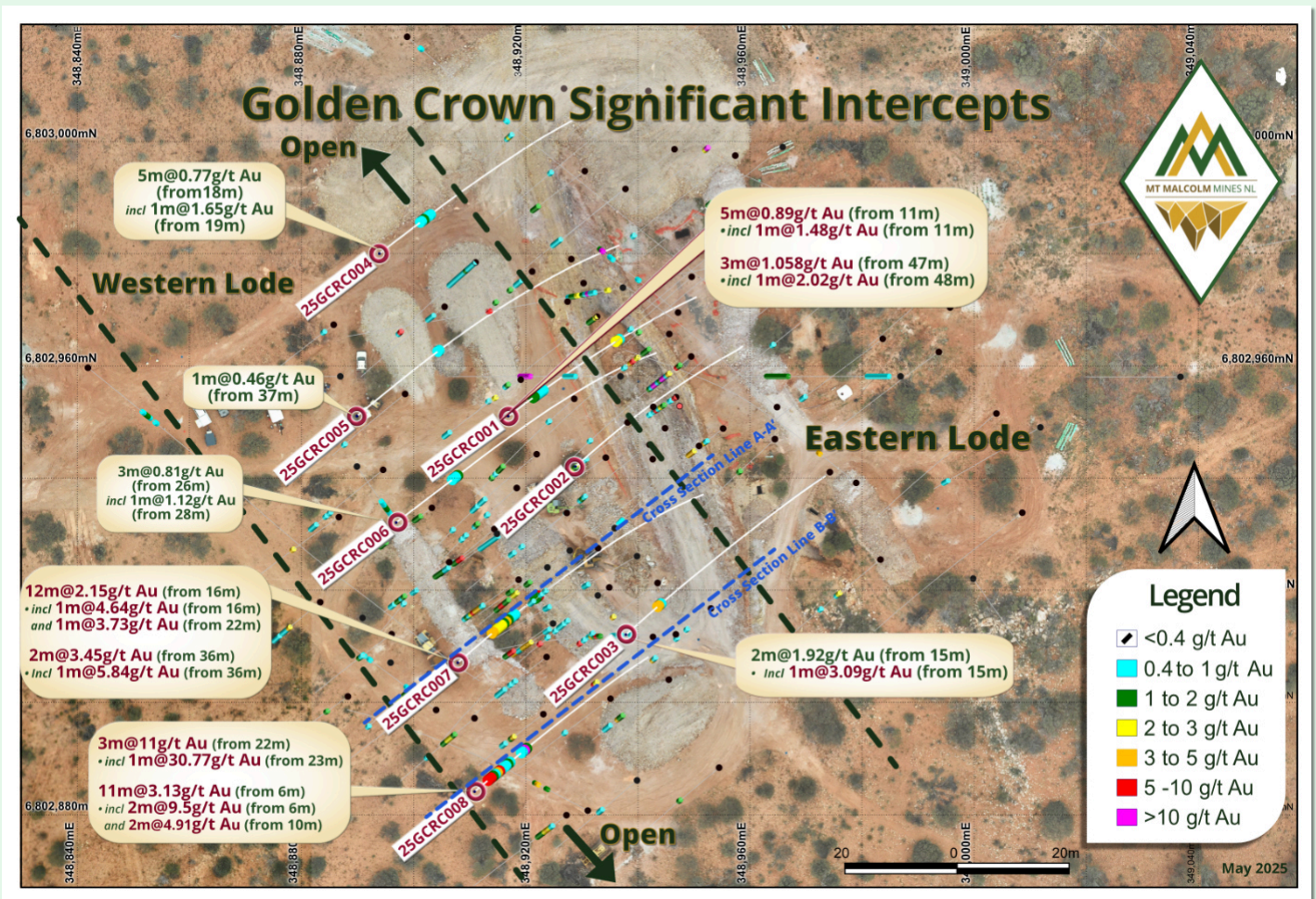


Figure 1: Map showing May 2025 and, Existing Drillhole Collars and traces at Golden Crown Prospect.

These results successfully confirm the predicted mineralisation, marking a key achievement for the program. The standout results from this campaign were returned from drillhole 25GCRC008, which delivered an impressive intercept of **11 metres at 3.13 g/t Au** from a shallow depth of 6 metres, and a high-grade interval of **3 metres at 11.00 g/t Au** from 22 metres, including **1 metre at 30.77 g/t Au** from 23 metres. (See Figure 2 below)

A full listing of intercepts >0.4 g/t Au is provided in Table 1. Figure 1 also shows the mineralised intercepts received from the program.

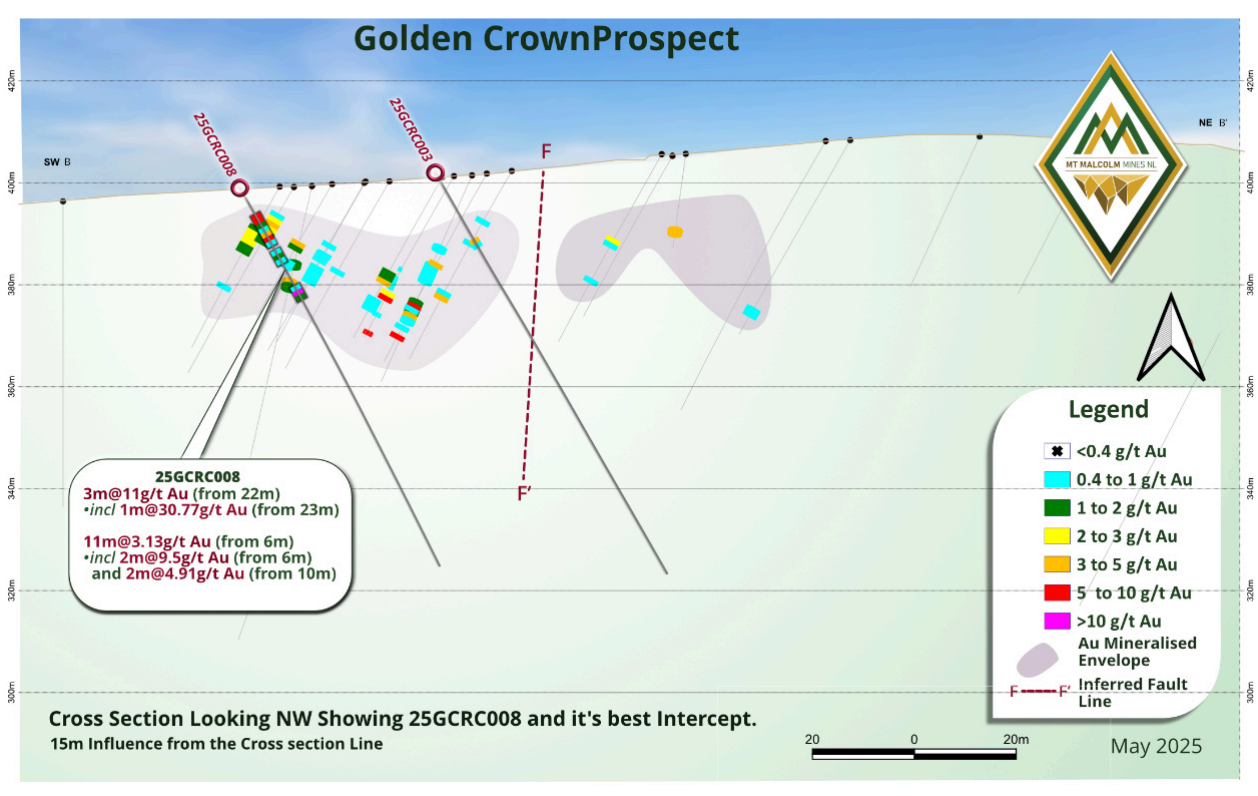


Figure 2: Cross Section Looking NW Showing 25GCRC008 and its best Intercept.

Similarly, drillhole 25GCRC007 recorded broader zones of moderate-grade mineralisation with 12m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 16m. Additionally, a near-surface intercept of 2m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 36m was returned, including 1m @ 5.84 g/t Au. The remaining drillholes (such as 25GCRC001–006) returned generally lower to moderate-grade gold results but are still geologically significant as they help outline the mineralised zone's lateral continuity. (See Figure 3 below)

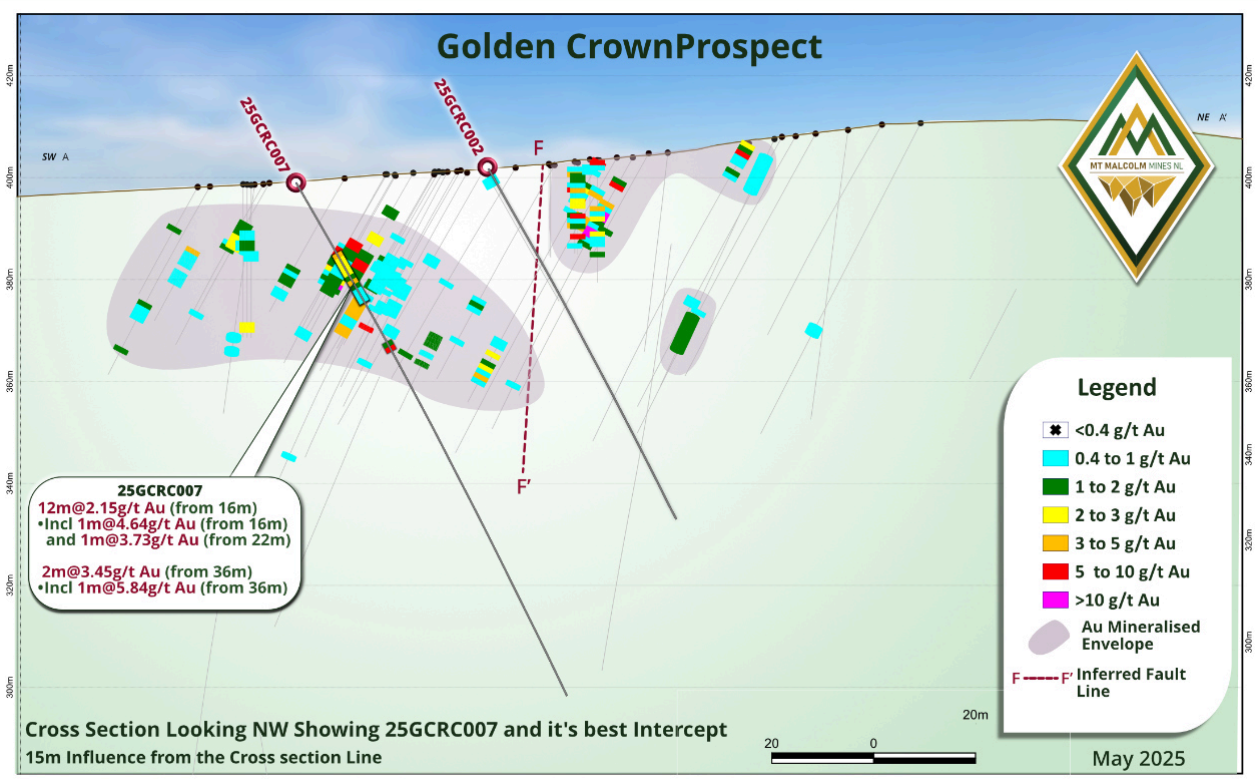


Figure 3: Cross Section Looking NW Showing 25GCRC007 and its best Intercept.

The remaining drillholes (25GCRC001–006 excluding 25GCRC002) returned moderate to lower-grade gold results but are still geologically significant as they outline the mineralised zone's lateral continuity and demonstrate the broader mineralisation within the western lode and depth extensions in some sections.

Additional notable intercepts include:

- 2m @ 1.92 g/t Au from 15m, including 1m @ 3.09 g/t Au from 15m in 25GCRC003.
- 5m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 11m, including 1m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 11m in 25GCRC001.
- 3m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 47m, including 1m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 48m in 25GCRC001.
- 5m @ 0.77 g/t Au from 18m, including 1m @ 1.65 g/t Au from 19m in 25GCRC004.
- 1m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 37m in 25GCRC005.
- 3m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 26m, including 1m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 28m in 25GCRC006.

Drillhole 25GCRC002, although not returning any significant gold mineralisation, provided valuable geo-structural insights by intersecting a zone of intense shearing and potential structural disruption, supporting the interpretation of a fault zone that likely offsets the eastern lode from the western lode. The structural characteristics suggest a sub-vertical fault orientation, with the eastern lode displaced upwards relative to the western block.

A full listing of intercepts >0.4 g/t Au is provided in Table 1 below. Figure 1 shows the mineralised intercepts received from the program.

All samples were analysed using 50g Fire Assay with AES finish at SGS Kalgoorlie. The results not only confirm but, in some cases, improve upon the extension scope of the February 2024 RC drilling program. With the confirmation of the western lode, the prospect is well suited to follow up work, especially given strong gold recoveries observed during bulk sampling, and the successful production of approximately 346 ounces of gold Doré (ASX 29th April 2025).

Table 1: Golden Crown Significant Intercepts May 2025

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
25GCRC001	348917	6802951	402	-60	54	84	11	16	5	0.89
						Including	11	12	1	1.48
25GCRC001	348917	6802951	402	-60	54	84	47	50	3	1.05
						Including	48	49	1	2.02
25GCRC003	348938	6802912	402	-60	49	91	15	17	2	1.92
						Including	15	16	1	3.09
25GCRC004	348894	6802980	402	-60	53	102	18	23	5	0.77
						Including	19	20	1	1.65
25GCRC005	348890	6802951	402	-60	50	120	37	38	1	0.46
25GCRC006	348897	6802932	400	-60	49	120	26	29	3	0.81
						Including	28	29	1	1.12
25GCRC007	348908	6802907	399	-60	50	114	16	27	12	2.15
						Including	16	17	1	4.64
						Including	22	23	1	3.73
25GCRC007	348908	6802907	399	-60	50	114	36	38	2	3.45
						Including	37	38	1	5.84
25GCRC008	348911	6802884	399	-60	50	84	6	17	11	3.13
						Including	6	8	2	9.50
						Including	10	12	2	4.91
25GCRC008	348911	6802884	399	-60	50	84	22	25	3	11.00
						Including	23	24	1	30.77

Notes:

- Includes one 4m composite sample; interval may change upon receipt of 1m individual assay results.
- Easting and Northing coordinates are given in UTM MGA94 Z51.
- Azi is relative to the true North.
- Depth, From, To and intervals are downhole metres.
- Dip is relative to horizontal.
- Low cutoff grade of 0.4 g/t Au applied for reporting purposes.
- No high cut applied to gold grades.
- Maximum of 1m of internal continuous sub-grade (<0.4 g/t Au) material.

The table below details collar information of the current Golden Crown drilling program.

Table 2: Collar May 2025 Infill RC drilling.

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL Elevation	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth
25GCRC001	348917	6802951	402	84	-60	54
25GCRC002	348929	6802942	402	78	-60	48
25GCRC003	348938	6802912	402	91	-60	49
25GCRC004	348894	6802980	402	102	-60	52
25GCRC005	348890	6802951	402	120	-59	48
25GCRC006	348897	6802932	400	120	-60	49
25GCRC007	348908	6802907	399	114	-60	49
25GCRC008	348911	6802884	399	84	-59.	50

In summary, these results confirm shallow mineralisation, with multiple drillholes reporting gold mineralisation, validating the project's potential for low-impact, small-scale mining operations. The Company remains focused on resource estimation and further development activities at Golden Crown, supported by these promising results.

Upcoming drilling and resource model updates of Golden Crown are expected to further define the scale of the deposit.

Next Steps

Following the successful completion of the May 2025 RC drilling campaign and the receipt of encouraging assay results from the Golden Crown Prospect, Mt Malcolm Mines NL is advancing several key initiatives to support near-term development and resource growth across the Malcolm Project.

- **Follow-Up Drilling:** A follow-up RC drilling campaign is being planned to further test extensions of the Western Lode at Golden Crown. The next program will also include step out drilling at Dumbarton to increase depth continuity.
- **Resource Modelling and Pit Design:** Updated geological and structural models to support Maiden Resource Estimates and eventually to inform preliminary pit shell designs and evaluate small-scale, low-capex mining options.
- **Metallurgical Test work and Processing Review:** Building on strong recoveries from prior bulk sampling (~375 oz of gold produced), additional metallurgical test work for cyanide leach will be undertaken to optimise processing pathways and support project economics.

- **Permitting and Approvals:** Preparations are in progress for general purpose lease applications and associated environmental approvals to enable near-term production at Golden Crown.
- **Exploration Expansion:** Broader exploration efforts will continue across the 230+ km² Malcolm Project tenement package, with multiple untested targets along strike and at depth offering further upside potential.

Together, these workstreams are intended to advance Malcolm Project into a near-term production opportunity.

About Golden Crown

The Golden Crown gold prospect, with its rich historical significance and stand out drilling results, has become the Company's focal point for resource estimation and project development. The current and February 2024 RC drilling (ASX 13th March 2024) program has delineated a well-defined mineralized area (150m x 150m) providing a solid foundation for the development.

Historically, Golden Crown* has proven to be a significant producer, yielding 1,720 oz between 1899 and 1904. The Golden Crown gold prospect features three shallow lodes that remain open along the down plunge (Figure 4). This high-grade near-surface deposit is well-suited for low-impact, small-scale mining operations.

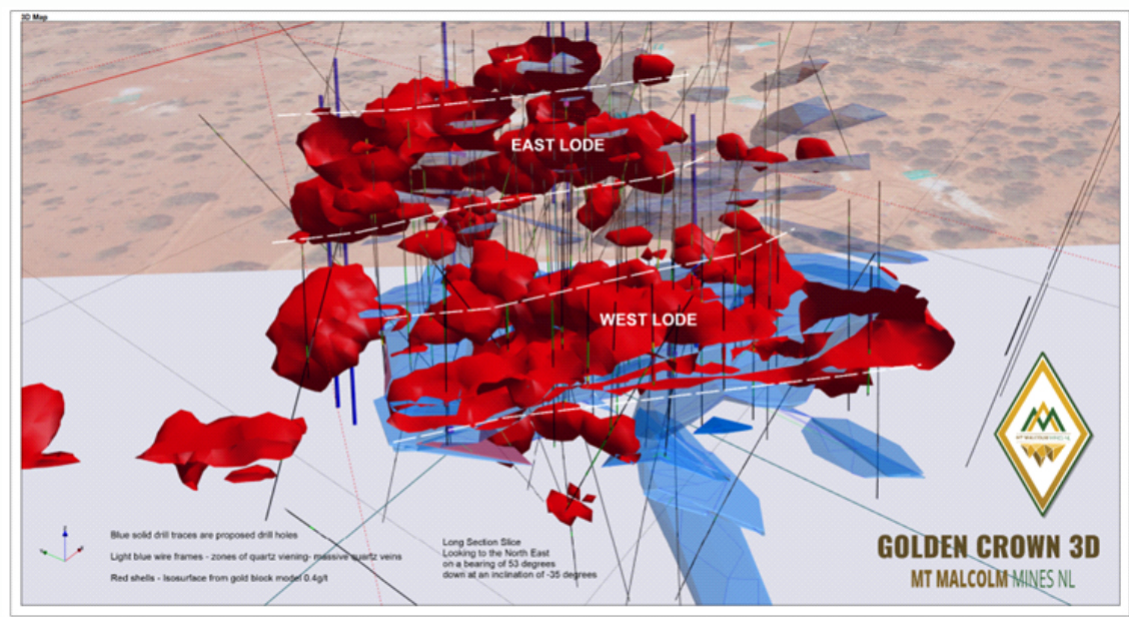


Figure 4: 3D view of Golden Crown gold mineralisation (isosurface 0.4 g/t Au).

The historical production for Golden Crown* of 1,720 ounces of gold, from 1863 tonnes between 1899 and 1904, in combination with the numerous standout drill intercepts and results from the recent bulk sampling program, is providing the Company with a compelling development opportunity

*Kelly L.F (1954) List of Canceled Gold Mining Leases (which have produced gold) Mines Department of WA

The project remains open along strike and with untested targets and deeper extensions. Mt Malcolm Mines remains focused on advancing Golden Crown through the resource definition phase and toward a potential near-term production scenario, supported by a clear, low-capex development strategy and highly encouraging drilling results.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Vivek Sharma, a Competent Person and a full-time employee of the company who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Vivek Sharma has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Vivek Sharma consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Mt Malcolm Mines NL operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside M2M's control. In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Mt Malcolm Mines NL.

For further information please contact: -

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Malcolm Project:

The Malcolm Project covers a highly prospective 230+ km² tenement package in the heart of the Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia, centred ~10 km east of the historic gold mining centre of Leonora. The project lies in close proximity to several world-class gold deposits and operating mines, including Genesis Minerals Gwalia Mine. This region is renowned for its high-grade orogenic gold systems and well-established infrastructure, offering strong potential for near-term development and regional consolidation.

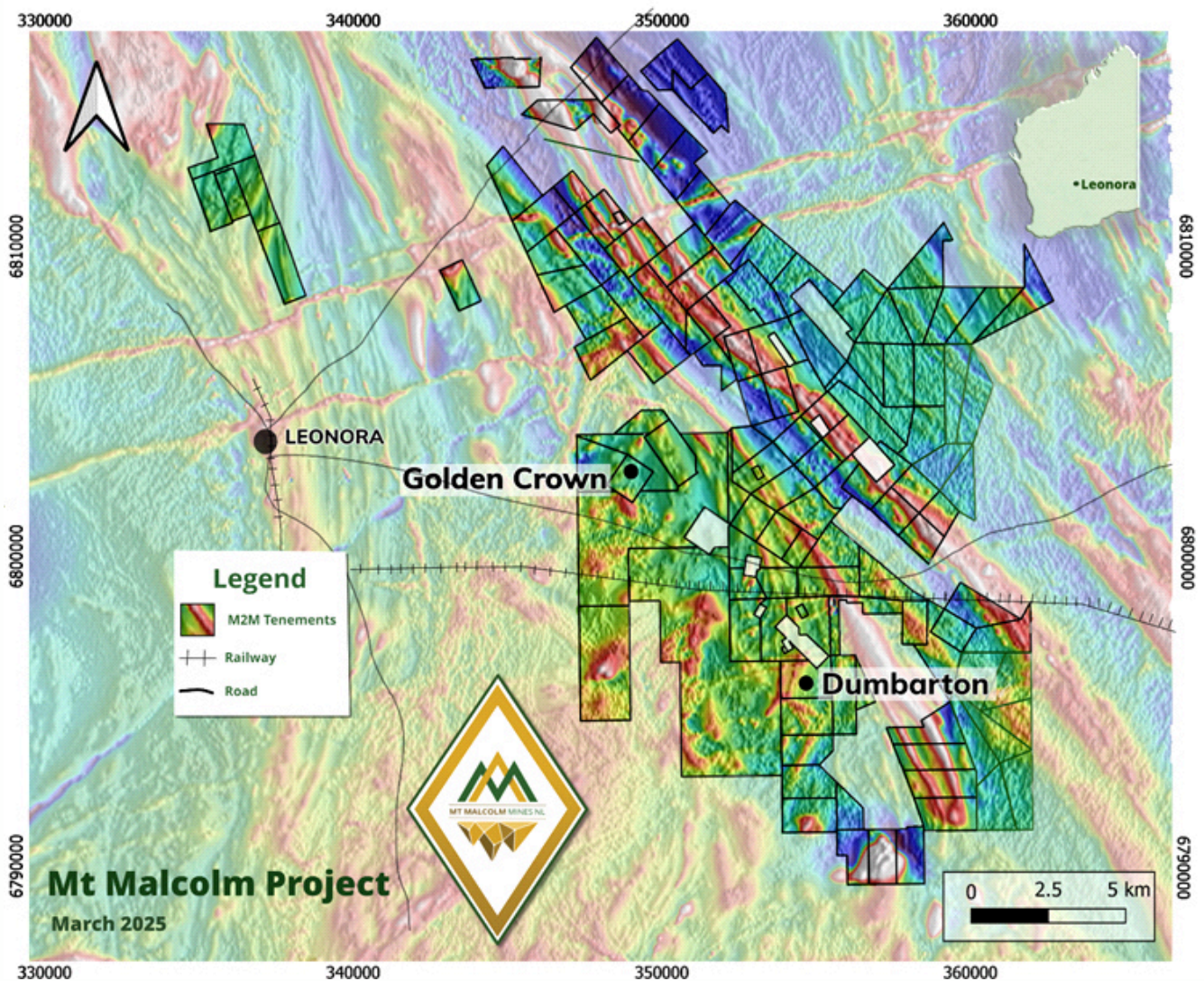


Figure 5. Map Showing Malcolm Project Area.

APPENDIX A

JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT - GOLDEN CROWN PROSPECT

SECTION 1 - Sample techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples from the current campaign collected by M2M over 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone attached to the rig. Typically, 2-3kg sub-samples were obtained via a stationary cone splitter attached to the underside of the cyclone. Sub-samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags for submission to the analytical laboratory. For the sampling a mixed sampling approach was adopted for the analysis, wherein 1-metre subsamples were selected based on logging criteria. Following this selection process, the remaining portions of the drillhole were composite samples, usually 4 metres. Samples were collected from the respective bulk plastic bags using a spear, ensuring an even representation of the entire composition. Where the weight of samples was higher in the range, systematic riffle splitting was carried out to bring the sample weight below 3kg.</p> <p>The sampling techniques and methodologies used are deemed appropriate and industry standard for this style of exploration</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<p>RC drilling was carried out using conventional, industry standard methodologies utilising a face-sampling hammer with bit shrouds. Drill bit diameters were typically 140-145mm. RC drilling was conducted by iDrillings truck-mounted Hydco 350RC 8x8 Atcross drill rig with a 600/700psi 1800cfm air compressor with auxiliary and booster air compressors (when required). All recovered samples were dry and there were no wet samples. The downhole survey was conducted using a True North-seeking gyro instrument (AXIS Champ Gyro), with readings taken at 10m intervals throughout the depth of each drillhole, ensuring high-accuracy azimuth and dip measurements referenced to True North.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>M2M sample collection utilised a stationary splitter attached to the underside of the rig's cyclone. A 2-3kg sub-sample was collected in calico bags for submission to the assay laboratory. The remaining sample is collected in plastic bags and stored on site for future reference. The cyclone and cone splitter were flushed with compressed air at the end of each 6m drill rod. This process was maintained throughout the program. Recovery percentages were recorded and are considered to be good. Remaining part of the drillhole was covered by compositing, usually 4 metres. Samples were composited from the respective green bags using a spear, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the entire composition. Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material. No material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples. No indication of sample bias is evident, nor has it been established. No relationship has been observed to exist between sample recovery and grade.</p>
<i>Logging</i>	<p>All drill holes are geologically logged in their entirety at 1m intervals to the end of the hole. Drill hole data is either digitally or physically captured. Validated and standardisation are required prior to being uploaded to the Mt Malcolm data base. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and is appropriate to support mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. M2M's qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes identification and percentages of mineralogy, sulphides, mineralisation and veining.</p>

APPENDIX A
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT - GOLDEN CROWN PROSPECT
SECTION 1 - Sample techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>M2M samples were collected at 1m down-hole intervals. Typically, a 2-3kg sub-sample split was obtained via a stationary cone splitter attached to the underside of the cyclone. Sampling methodologies are considered industry standard. Sub-samples were collected at the end of each day and transported to a secure location; the remaining residue (stored in plastic bags) are retained at a "bag farm" on site for future reference. Samples were kept dry by the use of auxiliary and booster compressors; no wet samples were encountered.</p> <p>Field duplicates, blanks and Certified Reference Material ("CRM") were periodically inserted into the M2M sample batches at a ratio of 1:25 and 1:26 and 1:28 respectively. Sub sampling and sample preparation techniques are acceptable; results indicate reasonable and acceptable analytical repeatability. The QA/QC procedures implemented during the drill program is appropriate for this style of mineralisation and industry standard practice. Where the weight of samples were higher in the range systematic riffle splitting was carried out to bring the sample weight below 3kg. Sample size and collection methodologies are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.</p>
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Analysis of M2M samples from this campaign was conducted by SGS, Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, crushed and totally pulverised (75um). Samples were assayed for gold only using classical Fire Assay technique with AES finish on a 50 g subsample (0.01ppm Au detection limit). Field duplicates and Certified Reference Material, standards and blanks are regularly inserted into the sample batch. The laboratory also includes standards and blanks as part of their internal QA/QC control. Repeatability and standard results are within acceptable limits. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Historical analysis (Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn) conducted by North was by Genalysis Laboratory services. Gold only analysis by Jubilee was conducted by Leonora-Laverton Assay Laboratory Pty Ltd. Gold only analysis, fire assay, conducted by Melita sourced Australian Assay Laboratories Group.</p>
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<p>There is always a risk with legacy data that sampling, or assay biases may exist between results from different drilling programs due to different sampling protocols, different laboratories, and different analytical techniques. Samples were dispatched to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying, crushing and pulverising. Analysis was via 50gram Fire Assay (AES). Standards, blanks and CRM results are within acceptable limits. No adjustment or calibration have been made to any of the assay data. Sampling and assay techniques are conducted at today's standard. In the past sampling and assaying were conducted to the standards of the day.</p>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<p>All GCRC drill hole collar location points were initially recorded by M2M using a handheld GPS and reported to datum GDA94 and UTM MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system, with horizontal accuracy to $\pm 5m$. January and February 2024 RC drill collars are recorded with a handheld GPS and recorded in the UTM MGA94 zone 51 coordinate system. Later, these collars were picked using DGPS. The collar locations of the grade control drillholes were determined using distance and bearing methods, based on previously established collars measured by DGPS.</p>

APPENDIX A cont.
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT - GOLDEN CROWN PROSPECT

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Location of data points (cont.)</i>	All historical drill collar data has been converted to MGA94 UTM zone 51. Several historical drill hole collars have been visually verified in the field and were used as control points in conjunction with aerial photo confirmation.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	Drill spacing and drill technique is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any mineral resources and ore reserve estimation procedures and classifications applied. The mineralised systems remain open and additional infill or deeper drilling is required to close off and confirm the full extent of identified mineralisation, particularly at depth. Data acquired and processed is only being considered for exploration purposes.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>The sheared Malcolm greenstone sequence displays an NNE to NE lithological orientation with steeply dipping stratigraphy. Stratigraphy is disrupted by the development of NW, NNW, NS, EW and NE trending faulted shear systems which display a variety of fold styles ranging from open to isoclinal, in some cases the greenstone sequence has been overturned.</p> <p>The main outcropping quartz vein at Golden Crown is coincident with the position of the rhyolite-rhyodacite contact. WNW-dipping shear zones (thrusts) crosscut the vein and the external shear zone foliation merged with laminations in the quartz. These sections of laminated quartz were the only mined portions of the reef. There is also a significant change in the orientation of thrust shears as they track across reactivated contacts.</p> <p>It is considered that minimal sample bias has been introduced by sample orientation. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data thus far. Drilling and sampling programs are conducted generally orthogonal to the strike of the mineralisation, to obtain unbiased drill sample data. The grade control drillholes from the recent campaign were drilled vertically.</p> <p>The regional geological structure is considered to be complex.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	M2M samples are collected from the field daily; they were securely stored in a locked yard at Leonora and will be transported to the analytical laboratory by a local contractor. Once received by the laboratory, samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted, and prepared for assay. Samples were then processed and assayed under the supervision of the analytical laboratories. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are assumed to be adopted. No sample security sample details are available for historical drilling and analysis.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	Sampling methodologies, assay techniques and QA/QC protocols used in the various historic drilling programs are not as thoroughly documented when compared to today's current standards. Reviews of the various available historical company reports regarding drilling and sampling techniques indicate that they were conducted to industry standard practice of the day. In some cases, data is not well validated and confidence levels are low with respect to collar coordinates, assay and logging techniques and sampling procedures. Further audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular exploration stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>The Golden Crown tenement (M37/475) is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The tenement is in good standing.</p> <p>M37/475 is held by (96/96) Mt Malcolm Gold Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mt Malcolm Mines NL. The tenements are managed and explored by Mt Malcolm Mines NL.</p> <p>The details of all Company tenements are disclosed in Annexure B "Solicitor's report on tenements" which was released by the Company in its IPO Prospectus dated 2nd August 2021 "Mt Malcolm Mines NL CAN 646 466 435 Prospectus" as supplemented by a supplementary Prospectus dated 19th August 2021 (Prospectus). All gold production is subject to a Western Australian government royalty of 2.5%.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<p>The Golden Crown tenement has been explored and drilled by a number of exploration and mining companies over numerous years dating back to the late 1980s, more active gold exploration companies include Chevron, North Limited, Jubilee Gold Mines and Melita Mining NL. All have contributed to various exploration programs utilising a wide variety of standard exploration techniques.</p> <p>Exploration activities by these companies covered all aspects of mineral exploration with a particular focus on gold. On ground activities included geophysics, geochemistry, geological mapping, drill programs (RAB, Aircore, RC), sampling, structural interpretation and geological assessments.</p> <p>Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assay procedures and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness.</p> <p>The drilling database has been assembled, interrogated and scrutinised to a satisfactory level however, in the majority of cases the data is historical and predates JORC 2012 compliance. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of all portions of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred. Historical exploration was conducted to the industry standards of the day.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<p>The Project area is located 12 km east of Leonora overlying altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequences of the Malcolm Greenstone Belt, including the Golden Crown sequence positioned within the greenstones of the Kurnalpi Terrain. Local lithologies are characterised by linear trending steeply dipping structures and highly sheared stratigraphy.</p> <p>Rock outcrop is evident, and the project area is located on a small hill. Structurally the area is intensely sheared and folded. Regionally gold mineralisation is associated with lithological contacts hosted by NW, NNW & EW trending shear zones often associated with quartz veining. There are several old workings and open stopes evident at the Golden Crown prospect.</p> <p>The sequence from footwall to hanging wall is dacite, rhyolite, rhyodacite, basalt and andesitic andesite. Gold lodes represented by shallowly northwest-plunging shoots are focused along the hanging wall of the rhyolite unit with a repetition within the overlying rhyodacite.</p>

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	The location of drill hole collars is recorded in the company database and presented as part of the significant intersections in the body of this report. All hole depths refer to down hole depth in metres. Hole collars are quoted in the MGA94 Zone51 co-ordinate system. Drill hole depths are measured down-hole from the collar (top) of the hole to the bottom (end) of the hole.
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	No averaging of the raw assay data was applied. Raw data was used to determine the location, width of gold intersections and anomalous gold trends. Geological assessment and interpretation were used to determine the relevance of the plotted intersections with respect to the sampled medium. When drill holes are quoted individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted average grades. Only intersections greater than or close to 1.0g/t Au are regarded as significant and anomalous. Intersections > 0.4g/t Au are regarded as indicative of potential mineralisation; they are viewed as anomalous but not considered to be significant however they are useful as a guide to potential mineralisation trends and relevant to any surrounding mineralisation halo. Significant intersections (>0.4g/t Au) with no more than 1m of internal dilution are in the body of this report. No top cuts were applied to any assay values. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
<i>Relationship between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	In general, the drill hole orientation may not be at an optimal angle to the strike of the greenstone sequence (NW-NNW) and the identified gold mineralisation. The majority of drillholes from previous campaigns were oriented in a south-westerly direction at -60°/230°. However, the recent campaign was drilled towards -60/50 degrees being designed as scissor holes. Since the greenstone sequence is generally steeply dipping north northeast, drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths. As a result, the reported intersections do not necessarily represent true widths. Orientation and geometry of the mineralisation zones has been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and geological modelling. The maximum and minimum sample width within the reported mineralised zones is 1m. Quoted intersections are length weighted averages.
<i>Diagrams</i>	The example diagrams and plans are included in the body of this announcement.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	Only gold results regarded as significant or anomalous are discussed and reported and significant intercepts from the February 2024 campaign were reported through M2M ASX release 13th March 2024 and 6 th May 2024.
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results reviewed, no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. The project area has been explored by several listed companies in the past, only results regarded as substantial, by those companies, have been reported. All meaningful and material information is presented in this document. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported as and when considered material.
<i>Further work</i>	Conduct resource estimation using recent and historical drilling results. Comprehensive metallurgical studies, including cyanide leaching for different grind sizes. Waste rock characterization studies are planned to evaluate potential environmental impacts and implement sustainable waste management practices.