

## Drilling resumes at Yalgoo Gold Project with second phase of 10,000m RC program underway

**Next stage of 4,000m includes follow-up on possible extensions to the very-high grade “structural” mineralisation seen in initial drilling, which returned grades up to 6m @ 244.91g/t from 50m and 2m @ 21.98g/t from 107m**

### Key Points:

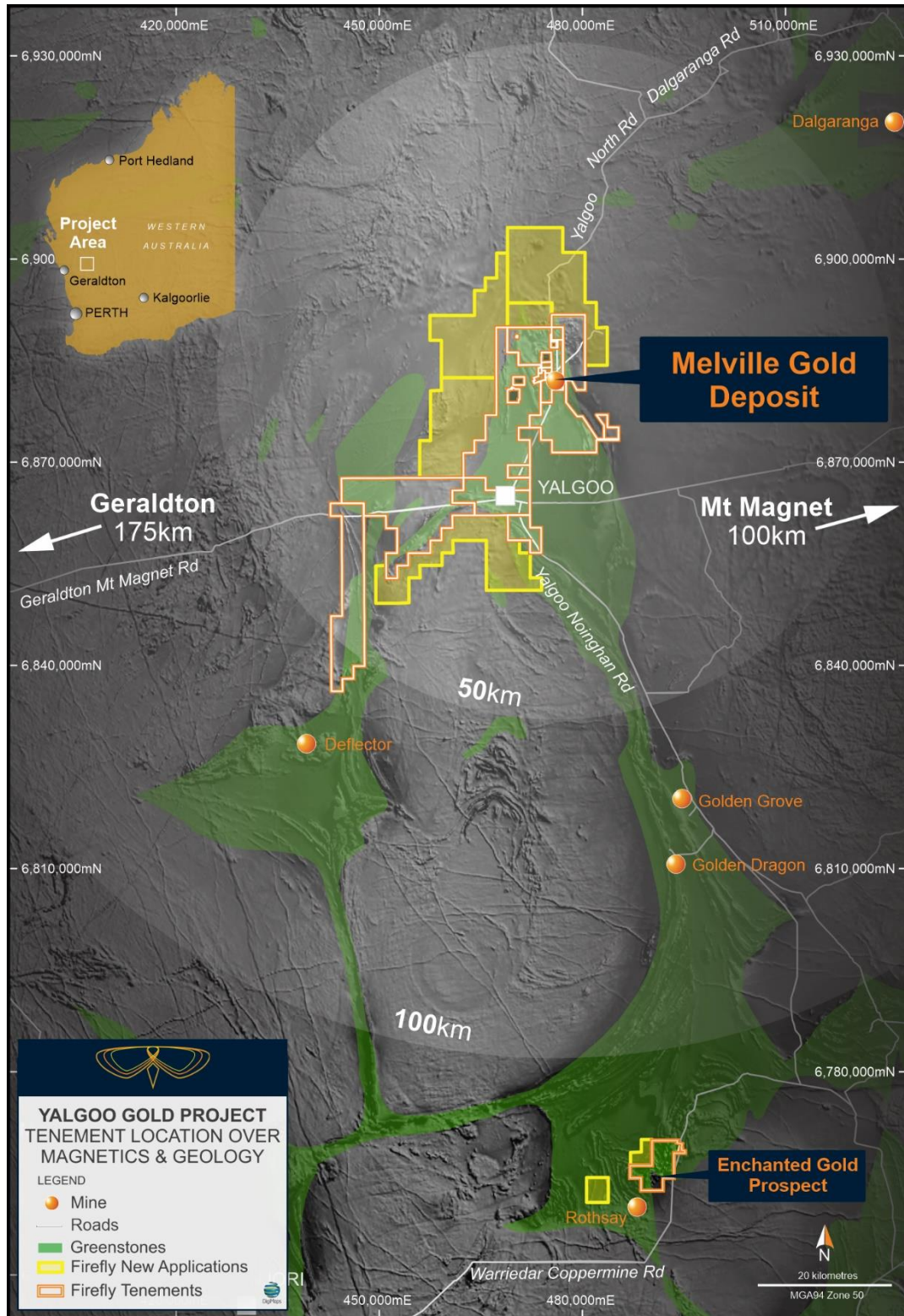
- Firefly has identified at least three styles of gold mineralisation at the Melville Gold Deposit:
  - Very high-grade “structural” gold mineralisation hosted by quartz/quartz porphyry veins;
  - Banded-Iron-Formation (BIF)-hosted gold mineralisation; and
  - Porphyry gold mineralisation
- Recognition of these three gold mineralisation styles in the first drill program at Melville confirms the Company’s geological model and gives it significant confidence in the potential to grow the resource base, potentially increase the grade and make new discoveries.
- Further testing of the geological model will rapidly “open-up” the Yalgoo Gold Project as a significant regional-scale opportunity, with Firefly having a dominant land-holding now in excess of 800km<sup>2</sup> of this prospective yet under-explored belt.
- The next phase of the multi-pronged 10,000m drill program now underway will initially target the newly discovered structural high-grade vein system and associated wider mineralisation envelope to the east of Melville seen in the initial program.
- Drilling will then progress to further validate sections of the historical Melville resource and systematically test the prospective corridor located to the north of the main historical resource towards an interpreted shallow mineralised porphyry seen in historical RAB and RC drilling. If successful, this has the potential to substantially increase the footprint of the resource.

Firefly Resources Ltd (**ASX: FFR; Firefly or the Company**) is pleased to advise that it has commenced the second phase of the planned 10,000m maiden drill program at its Yalgoo Gold Project in Western Australia.

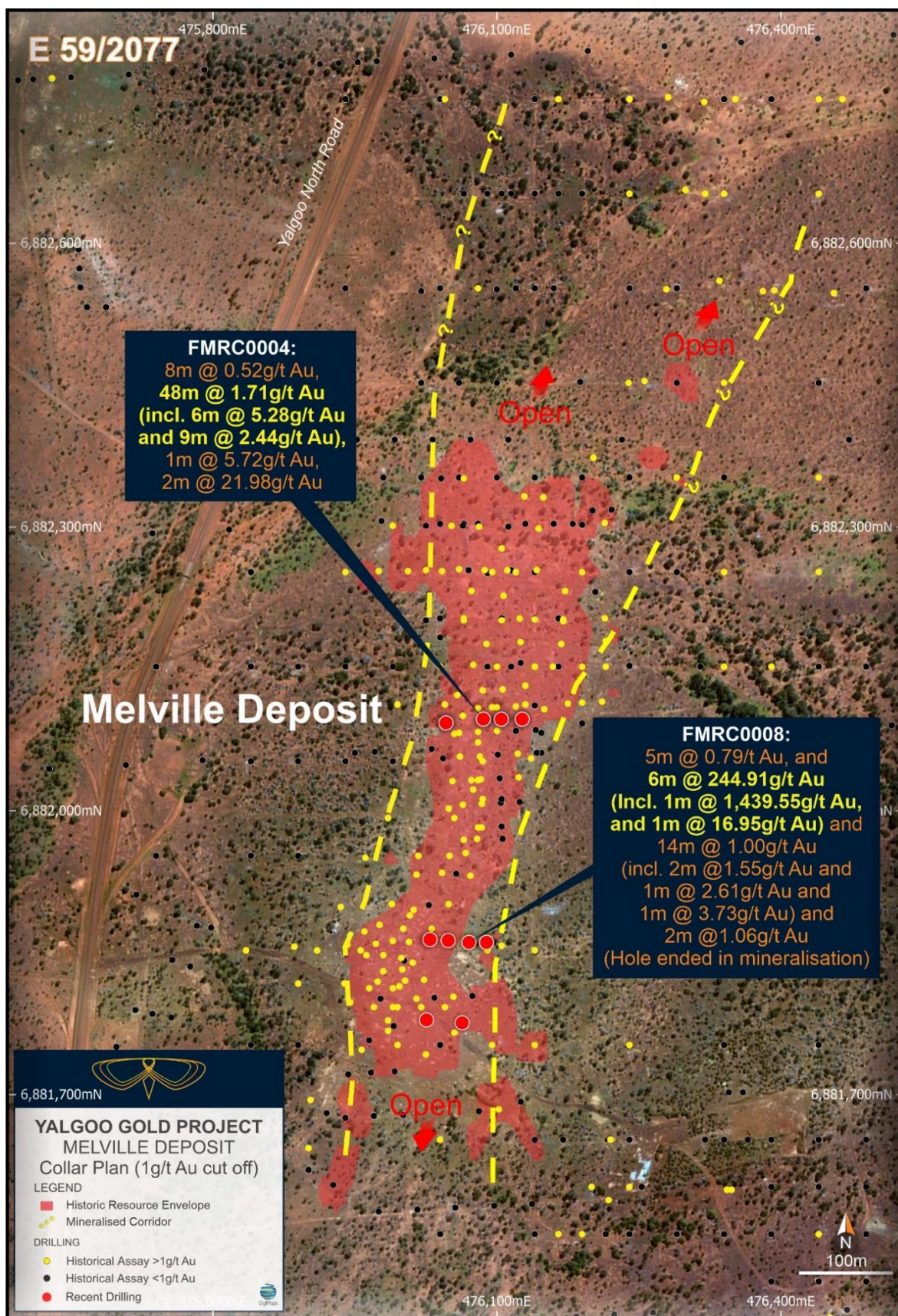
This second phase will comprise ~4,000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling initially targeting the new mineralised position identified on the eastern margin of the current historical resource, including possible strike extensions of the very high-grade intercepts seen in the first phase of drilling.

The current phase will also include holes designed to further validate sections of the historical resource in preparation for a maiden resource update for the Melville Gold Deposit to JORC 2012 compliance.

Importantly, exploration drilling is also planned test the “Melville Corridor” northward toward a shallow and potentially broad mineralised porphyry seen in historical RAB drilling 200m-400m north of the Melville Gold Deposit (see Figure 2).



**Figure 1.** Firefly’s Yalgoo Gold Project illustrating regional-scale tenure and new applications across the under-explored Yalgoo-Singleton greenstone belt as well as proximity to multiple gold-specific and gold-capable process plants.



**Figure 2.** Plan view of the Melville Gold Deposit with historic drilling, recent Firefly RC drill-hole locations and the wider mineralised Melville corridor that the current phase of drilling is targeting.

Drilling commenced over the weekend with the first drill-hole well underway. Samples will be driven to Mt Magnet daily and freighted to Perth ALS laboratories to ensure as efficient a lab turn-around as possible.

Current lab turn-arounds have increased with the massive surge in exploration activities in Western Australia. Based on current anticipated timings, the Company expects to receive assays approximately four weeks from delivery of samples to the laboratory.

### **Management Comment**

Firefly Managing Director, Simon Lawson, said: *"We're really pleased to have the rig back on site and already well into the second phase of drilling, which will be an order of magnitude larger than our first program. The first phase has really put Firefly on the map with investors and I am really excited that we were able to demonstrate the huge growth potential for the Melville Gold Deposit, and the wider Yalgoo Gold Project, in the first 10 drill-holes.*

*"We have clearly shown the high-grade structural gold potential at Melville – a very well-understood style of gold mineralisation that occurs throughout the greenstone belt goldfields of WA. It is a style of mineralisation that I am very familiar with as it underpinned the success of the Paulsens Gold Mine during my six years with Northern Star Resources, and helped transform that company from a junior into a successful mid-tier.*

*"This style of mineralisation is where we could find considerable grade upside to the Melville resource and further afield as we continue to define the belt-scale opportunity in front of us at Yalgoo.*

*"Importantly, we have also demonstrated the potential for large-volume moderate to low-grade BIF-hosted as well as porphyry-hosted gold, from near-surface. We saw the wide moderate grade intersection through Melville in BIF in our initial drilling, as well as several holes intersecting both high-grade and moderate-grade mineralised porphyry at shallow depths and at the end-of-hole in one case.*

*"Looking forward we know through interrogation of the historical sample database that there is a significant number of shallow reconnaissance RAB holes that have defined a broad, shallow swarm of sheared porphyry rocks to the north of Melville with consistent mineralisation in bottom-of-hole sampling.*

*"With no historical open-pit over Melville, an existing resource that we expect to be able to upgrade quickly to JORC 2012 compliance and grow with the newly-discovered mineralised position to the east, plus the potential for along-strike continuity of the high-grade structural gold seen in the first few holes and literally hundreds of untested high-grade historic gold workings across our belt-scale footprint, we are very well positioned to create some serious value for our shareholders."*

### **Authorised by Simon Lawson, Managing Director – Firefly Resources Ltd**

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### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information reviewed, collated and compiled by Mr Simon Lawson, a full-time employee and the Managing Director of Firefly Resources Ltd. Mr Lawson is a professional geoscientist and Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has 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 Lawson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.



**Figure 3.** Strike Drilling truck-mounted RC rig drilling at the Melville Gold Project targeting down-dip and along-strike continuity of newly discovered mineralised position east of the main historic resource.

## Annexure A

### Collar Table

Drill Hole ID	Drill Type	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Assays
FMRC0004	RC	Melville	476085.7	6882097	90	-60	378	120	Assays Reported
FMRC0008	RC	Melville	476070.4	6881861	90	-60	383	108	Assays Reported

## Annexure B

### Assay Table

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
FMRC0004	0	1	1	1.19
FMRC0004	1	2	1	0.56
FMRC0004	2	3	1	1.03
FMRC0004	3	4	1	0.48
FMRC0004	4	5	1	0.36
FMRC0004	5	6	1	0.2
FMRC0004	6	7	1	0.16
FMRC0004	7	8	1	0.55
FMRC0004	8	9	1	0.16
FMRC0004	9	10	1	0.05
FMRC0004	10	11	1	0.08
FMRC0004	11	12	1	0.06
FMRC0004	12	13	1	0.03
FMRC0004	13	14	1	0.03
FMRC0004	14	15	1	0.04
FMRC0004	15	16	1	0.1
FMRC0004	16	17	1	0.04
FMRC0004	17	18	1	0.02
FMRC0004	18	19	1	0.01
FMRC0004	19	20	1	0.04
FMRC0004	20	21	1	0
FMRC0004	21	22	1	0
FMRC0004	22	23	1	0
FMRC0004	23	24	1	0.44
FMRC0004	24	25	1	0.2
FMRC0004	25	26	1	0.06
FMRC0004	26	27	1	0.05
FMRC0004	27	28	1	0.26
FMRC0004	28	29	1	0.06
FMRC0004	29	30	1	0
FMRC0004	30	31	1	0.04
FMRC0004	31	32	1	0.11
FMRC0004	32	33	1	0.36
FMRC0004	33	34	1	0.52
FMRC0004	34	35	1	0.04
FMRC0004	35	36	1	0.9
FMRC0004	36	37	1	23
FMRC0004	37	38	1	2.9
FMRC0004	38	39	1	1.02
FMRC0004	39	40	1	3.04
FMRC0004	40	41	1	0.82

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
FMRC0004	41	42	1	0.35
FMRC0004	42	43	1	0.36
FMRC0004	43	44	1	0.15
FMRC0004	44	45	1	0.21
FMRC0004	45	46	1	0.15
FMRC0004	46	47	1	0.17
FMRC0004	47	48	1	0.4
FMRC0004	48	49	1	0.65
FMRC0004	49	50	1	0.65
FMRC0004	50	51	1	0.59
FMRC0004	51	52	1	0.53
FMRC0004	52	53	1	0.75
FMRC0004	53	54	1	0.52
FMRC0004	54	55	1	0.42
FMRC0004	55	56	1	0.66
FMRC0004	56	57	1	1.77
FMRC0004	57	58	1	2.05
FMRC0004	58	59	1	1.62
FMRC0004	59	60	1	1.18
FMRC0004	60	61	1	1.9
FMRC0004	61	62	1	1.47
FMRC0004	62	63	1	4.6
FMRC0004	63	64	1	1.54
FMRC0004	64	65	1	1.34
FMRC0004	65	66	1	0.52
FMRC0004	66	67	1	1.66
FMRC0004	67	68	1	0.46
FMRC0004	68	69	1	0.27
FMRC0004	69	70	1	0.24
FMRC0004	70	71	1	4.55
FMRC0004	71	72	1	2.55
FMRC0004	72	73	1	0.71
FMRC0004	73	74	1	0.1
FMRC0004	74	75	1	3.49
FMRC0004	75	76	1	4.42
FMRC0004	76	77	1	1.4
FMRC0004	77	78	1	3.96
FMRC0004	78	79	1	0.78
FMRC0004	79	80	1	0.29
FMRC0004	80	81	1	0.54
FMRC0004	81	82	1	0.17

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
FMRC0004	82	83	1	0.1
FMRC0004	83	84	1	0.04
FMRC0004	84	85	1	0
FMRC0004	84	85	1	0
FMRC0004	85	86	1	0
FMRC0004	86	87	1	0.06
FMRC0004	87	88	1	0.01
FMRC0004	88	89	1	0.03
FMRC0004	89	90	1	0
FMRC0004	90	91	1	0
FMRC0004	91	92	1	0
FMRC0004	92	93	1	0
FMRC0004	93	94	1	5.72
FMRC0004	94	95	1	0.03
FMRC0004	95	96	1	0
FMRC0004	96	97	1	0
FMRC0004	97	98	1	0
FMRC0004	98	99	1	0
FMRC0004	99	100	1	0
FMRC0004	100	101	1	0
FMRC0004	101	102	1	0
FMRC0004	102	103	1	0.05
FMRC0004	103	104	1	0.06
FMRC0004	104	105	1	0.05
FMRC0004	105	106	1	0.04
FMRC0004	106	107	1	0.29
FMRC0004	107	108	1	39.5
FMRC0004	108	109	1	4.47
FMRC0004	109	110	1	0.15
FMRC0004	110	111	1	0.17
FMRC0004	111	112	1	0.37
FMRC0004	112	113	1	0.27
FMRC0004	112	113	1	0.03
FMRC0004	113	114	1	0.06
FMRC0004	114	115	1	0.03
FMRC0004	115	116	1	0.07
FMRC0004	116	117	1	0.06
FMRC0004	117	118	1	0.11
FMRC0004	118	119	1	0.09
FMRC0004	119	120	1	0.06
FMRC0008	0	1	1	0.06
FMRC0008	1	2	1	0.29
FMRC0008	2	3	1	0.32
FMRC0008	3	4	1	1.07
FMRC0008	4	5	1	1.52

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
FMRC0008	5	6	1	0.73
FMRC0008	6	7	1	0.18
FMRC0008	7	8	1	0.07
FMRC0008	8	9	1	0.08
FMRC0008	9	10	1	0.1
FMRC0008	10	11	1	0.28
FMRC0008	11	12	1	0.43
FMRC0008	12	13	1	0.14
FMRC0008	13	14	1	0.09
FMRC0008	14	15	1	0.08
FMRC0008	15	16	1	0
FMRC0008	16	17	1	0
FMRC0008	17	18	1	0
FMRC0008	18	19	1	0.03
FMRC0008	19	20	1	0.03
FMRC0008	20	21	1	0
FMRC0008	21	22	1	0.08
FMRC0008	22	23	1	0.01
FMRC0008	23	24	1	0.01
FMRC0008	24	25	1	0.04
FMRC0008	25	26	1	0.02
FMRC0008	26	27	1	0
FMRC0008	27	28	1	0
FMRC0008	28	29	1	0.01
FMRC0008	29	30	1	0
FMRC0008	30	31	1	0
FMRC0008	31	32	1	0
FMRC0008	32	33	1	0.04
FMRC0008	33	34	1	0.06
FMRC0008	34	35	1	0.08
FMRC0008	35	36	1	0.03
FMRC0008	36	37	1	0
FMRC0008	37	38	1	0
FMRC0008	38	39	1	0.01
FMRC0008	39	40	1	0
FMRC0008	40	41	1	0.05
FMRC0008	41	42	1	0.05
FMRC0008	42	43	1	0.03
FMRC0008	43	44	1	0.05
FMRC0008	44	45	1	0.04
FMRC0008	45	46	1	0.06
FMRC0008	46	47	1	0.04
FMRC0008	47	48	1	0.08
FMRC0008	48	49	1	0.02
FMRC0008	49	50	1	0.4



Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
FMRC0008	50	51	1	5.48
FMRC0008	51	52	1	1439.55
FMRC0008	52	53	1	5.23
FMRC0008	53	54	1	1.94
FMRC0008	54	55	1	0.34
FMRC0008	55	56	1	16.95
FMRC0008	56	57	1	0.12
FMRC0008	57	58	1	0.2
FMRC0008	58	59	1	0.75
FMRC0008	59	60	1	1.41
FMRC0008	60	61	1	1.68
FMRC0008	61	62	1	0.76
FMRC0008	62	63	1	0.56
FMRC0008	63	64	1	2.61
FMRC0008	64	65	1	0.14
FMRC0008	65	66	1	3.73
FMRC0008	66	67	1	0.15
FMRC0008	67	68	1	0.07
FMRC0008	68	69	1	0.14
FMRC0008	69	70	1	0.53
FMRC0008	70	71	1	1.12
FMRC0008	71	72	1	0.21
FMRC0008	72	73	1	0.9
FMRC0008	73	74	1	0.16
FMRC0008	74	75	1	0.18
FMRC0008	75	76	1	0.46
FMRC0008	76	77	1	0.38
FMRC0008	77	78	1	0.13
FMRC0008	78	79	1	0.07

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
FMRC0008	79	80	1	0.09
FMRC0008	80	81	1	0.06
FMRC0008	81	82	1	0.15
FMRC0008	82	83	1	0.3
FMRC0008	83	84	1	0.32
FMRC0008	84	85	1	0.03
FMRC0008	85	86	1	0.09
FMRC0008	86	87	1	0.16
FMRC0008	87	88	1	0.11
FMRC0008	88	89	1	0.05
FMRC0008	89	90	1	0.08
FMRC0008	90	91	1	0.07
FMRC0008	91	92	1	0
FMRC0008	92	93	1	0.03
FMRC0008	93	94	1	0.04
FMRC0008	94	95	1	0.01
FMRC0008	95	96	1	0.93
FMRC0008	96	97	1	0.2
FMRC0008	97	98	1	AA*
FMRC0008	98	99	1	0.34
FMRC0008	99	100	1	0.21
FMRC0008	100	101	1	0.12
FMRC0008	101	102	1	0.29
FMRC0008	102	103	1	0.53
FMRC0008	103	104	1	0.35
FMRC0008	104	105	1	0.79
FMRC0008	105	106	1	0.36
FMRC0008	106	107	1	0.86
FMRC0008	107	108	1	1.27

Annexure C

**JORC TABLE 1**  
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	<p><u>Current RC drill program</u></p> <p>All Reverse Circulation ('RC') samples consist of 1m primary sample calico bags taken directly off the cyclone splitter. Due to the nature of the Melville mineralisation being comprised of shallow oxide, transition, and fresh primary mineralisation it was decided that this sampling methodology was an efficient and low risk approach.</p> <p>Historical sampling criteria is unclear for pre 2008 drilling.</p> <p>FFR sampling is undertaken using standard industry practices including the use of duplicates, standards and blanks at regular intervals. All RC samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through the cyclone splitter on the drill rig for 1m drill intervals. A Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser is available on site to aid geological interpretation. No pXRF results are reported.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	All co-ordinates are in UTM grid (GDA Zone 50). All drill hole collars are to be surveyed professionally on a campaign basis to an accuracy of 0.5 m. Initially all holes are picked up by the geologist with an accuracy of $\pm 2m$ .
	<i>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</i>	<p><u>Current RC drill program</u></p> <p>No compositing was conducted. The ~2-3kg primary samples were pulverised to produce a 500g charge for ore grade Au by accelerated cyanide leach using Assay Tabs/LeachWELL™ 60x reagent and AAS for a total of 4-hour leach (Au-AA15). All results equal to or greater than 0.5g/t are determined by AAS from a 50g fire assay performed on a cyanide leach residue (Au-AA26R) These protocols were used to deliver a preliminary understanding of total gold content and CIL plant recovery. Screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA) and</p>

	<i>nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>gravimetric (Au-GRA22) protocols are undertaken on select high grade gold samples.</p> <p>All 1m samples are split to 1-3kg in weight through a cyclone splitter which is air blasted clean at the end of each rod. Individual samples weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the laboratory pulverisation stage. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Samples are sent to ALS Laboratories in Wangara where they are prepared and analysed using Au-AA15 (Lower limit of 0.01g/t Au and upper limit of 300g/t Au). Where high grade gold is noted, a blank quartz wash is inserted between and after bottle rolls to prevent contamination.</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>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).</i>	<p>RC drilling was used in this FFR program. Strike Drilling Pty Ltd utilised a slimline RC Schram SDR04 Track Mounted Rig with a SAT04 Auxiliary and Booster and a 5.5" face sampling hammer.</p> <p>Down hole surveys were undertaken at a maximum of 30m intervals using a north seeking gyroscopic tool not subject to magnetic interference.</p> <p>A total of 10 RC holes has been drilled by FFR at Melville.</p> <p>Historical RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling has been undertaken by several companies over a period of 30 years.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<p><u>Current RC drill program</u></p> <p>RC 1m primary samples are collected and assayed. Any high grade or bonanza grades are isolated, and duplicate sampled for reliability. Sample weights, dryness and recoveries are observed and noted in a field Toughbook computer by FFR field staff.</p>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<p>FFR contracted drillers use industry appropriate methods to maximise sample recovery and minimise downhole contamination including using compressed air to maintain a dry sample in RC drilling. A cyclone splitter was utilised to split 1-3kg of sample by weight. The splitter was air blasted clean at the end of each rod.</p> <p>Historical sampling recovery is unclear for pre 2008 drilling.</p>

	<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>	No significant sample loss or bias has been noted in current drilling or has been found in historical exploration reports.
Logging	<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>	All geological, structural and alteration related observations are stored in the database.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and any other important features of RC drill chips have been logged on a 1 m basis or in specific composite intervals.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes were logged in full on completion.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable to this announcement.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Every 1 m RC interval was sampled dry as a bulk calico primary bag taken off the cyclone.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Drill sample preparation and precious metal analysis if undertaken by a registered laboratory (ALS). Sample preparation is by dry pulverisation to 85% passing 75 micron.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	FFR field QAQC procedures involve the use of certified standards (1:40), blanks (1:40) and duplicates at appropriate intervals for early stage exploration programs. High, medium and low gold standards are used. Historical QAQC procedures are unclear for pre 2008 drilling.
	<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>	Sampling is carried out using standard protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry practice.  Duplicate samples are taken (~1:40) and more frequently when in prospective zones of mineralisation. They are routinely checked against the originals at the end of each program.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for grain size of sample material to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	On 1m cyclone split samples, analysis is undertaken by ALS laboratories (a registered laboratory), with Assay Tabs/LeachWELL™ 60x reagent and AAS for a total of 4-hour leach (Au-AA15). A screen fire assay is undertaken on select high-grade gold samples.  Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. This methodology is considered appropriate for gold mineralisation at the exploration stage.
	<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>	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages. Firefly uses a Thermo Scientific Niton GoldD XL3+ 950 Analyser to aid geological interpretation.
	<i>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.</i>	FFR field QAQC procedures involve the use of certified reference standards (1:40), duplicates (~1:30) and blanks (1:40) at appropriate intervals for early stage exploration programs. Historical QA/QC procedures are unclear for pre 2008 drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	FFR samples are verified by the geologist before importing into the main FFR database (Microsoft Access). High-grade coarse gold related samples were managed and validated by laboratory staff in conjunction with company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes were drilled during this program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected using a standard set of templates. Geological sample logging is undertaken on one metre intervals for all RC drilling with colour, structure, alteration, and lithology recorded for each interval. Data is verified before loading to the database. Geological logging of all samples is undertaken.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	For 3D modelling purposes any intersects reported by the lab as <0.01 g/t Au are normalised to 0.00 g/t Au.
Location of data points	<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>	All maps and location data are in UTM grid (GDA 94 Zone 50) and historical drill hole collars have been surveyed or measured by hand-held GPS with an accuracy of ± 2m. Down hole surveys are

		undertaken using the axis digital clinometer and gyroscope down hole tool at regular 30m intervals.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All historical drill hole and sample co-ordinates have been normalised in the database to UTM grid (GDA94 Zone 50). Transformations were conducted from local grids where necessary for historical data sets.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All current and historical drill hole collars and RL's are surveyed by qualified surveyors in most instances in the resource areas post drilling. Drill hole collars are planned and set up using standard GPS with an accuracy of $\pm 2\text{m}$ .
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Variable drill hole spacings are used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data together with historical drilling information. At the centre of the Melville ore body, a general grid of 20m drill spacings on 10-25m spaced lines was completed over multiple drill campaigns. Current drilling is planned at variable spacing to both infill (20m spacing) and extend the current resource (50-75 m spaced fence lines at 100-150 m depths).
	<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>	There is a JORC 1999 Mineral Resource at Melville defined by Prosperity Resources and reported to the ASX in 2004 above a cut-off grade of 1.0g/t Au. The indicated category contains 1,251,400 tonnes at a grade of 1.83g/t for a total of 75,377 oz Au. The inferred category contains 692,900 tonnes at a grade of 1.87g/t for a total of 41,740 oz Au. The relevant document is publicly available via the WAMEX database as report A74013. For further details refer to FFR ASX announcement 24 <sup>th</sup> June 2020, "Transformational Acquisition of Yalgoo Gold Project, WA".
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	All current exploration drilling at Melville is being conducted on a 100% non-composite basis to facilitate assay data efficiency (eliminate field re-sampling), reliable mineralisation control interpretations and high confidence in resource estimations.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Most historical drill holes at the Melville deposit were drilled at a dip of -60 degrees and an azimuth of 090. The mineralisation is interpreted to dip between 45-60 degrees and striking NNE. The true width of historical intercepts is interpreted to be >75% of the drill intersection width. All current drilling is being undertaken at the same orientation for consistency and validation purposes.
	<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>	No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by FFR internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported by a licenced reputable transport company to a registered laboratory in Perth (ALS Laboratories in Wangara). When at the laboratory samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis (Webtrieve system).
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	The JORC 1999 Melville resource has been externally reviewed by Entech Mining Consultants as a part of the Firefly Resources acquisition due diligence. Entech outlined that independent validation of the block model and review of volume delineation and grade estimation identified no fatal flaws with respect to the Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') at the Melville Deposit.

## JORC TABLE 1

### Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Melville gold deposit is located on E59/2077.</p> <p>The Yalgoo project tenements consist of 16 licences. The tenements are partially subject to standard Native Title heritage agreements and state royalties. Third party royalties are present on some individual tenements.</p> <p>The Lady Lydia/Brilliant, Don Bradman and Prince George prospects are located on tenements E59/2077 and E59/2140. The Enchanted prospect is located on E59/2230. The Holland acquisition includes several gold prospects that cover P59/2134 (Continental), P59/2087, M59/0384, P59/2086 and M59/0358 (St Michaels, Xmas Box and Grey Cat). The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Historical drilling, surface sampling, soil sampling and geophysical surveys have been undertaken in different areas within the tenements intermittently by multiple third parties over a period of ~30 years.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Geology comprises typical Archaean greenstone belt lithologies and granitic intrusions. The main style of mineralisation present is Yilgarn Archaean lode gold. Currently identified rock type hosts include: Channel Iron Deposit/Clay, Banded Iron Formation, Quartz Feldspar Porphyry, Amphibolite/Basalt & Mafic Schist.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole or down hole length and interception depth hole length.	RC drill hole collars with assays received and collated for the current drill program at Melville are reported in this announcement. All relevant historical drill hole information has previously been reported by Chevron Exploration, Johnson's Well Mining NL, Roebuck Resources NL, Acacia Resources, Prosperity Resources, and various other companies over the years. It is publicly available in the Department of Mines and Petroleum's WAMEX open file database.



Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.5/t Au. No cut-off has been applied to any sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	No cut-off has been applied to any sampling. Reported intervals are aggregated using individual assays above 1g/t Au with no more than 2m of internal dilution <0.5g/t Au for any interval.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable to this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	True widths are not confirmed however drilling is planned perpendicular to interpreted targets.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Drill collar locations are in Annexure A of this release and a relevant geological section with grade to represent the Melville high-grade parallel lode discovery has been provided in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	A complete down hole assay suite of the drill holes referenced in this announcement has been included, see Annexure B. All down hole grades have been shown.

<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All material results from geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling, related to these prospects has been reported or disclosed previously.</p>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step out drilling).</i></p>	<p>Further exploration is being planned by Firefly Resources using the acquisition database. The priority is to convert the Melville gold deposit into a maiden JORC 2012 compliant resource and to further grow the resource base across the entire Yalgoo project.</p>
	<p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Refer to figures in the body of this announcement.</p>