15 July 2024

Trek Commences High-Impact Exploration Campaign at Christmas Creek - 8,000m Drill Program Imminent

2024 field season begins with soil sampling program underway, drill site preparation due to commence along with heritage surveying, ahead of a large drill program scheduled next month

Highlights

Field work underway at flagship Christmas Creek Gold & REE Project:

- **Soil sampling commenced, targeting both gold & REE.**
- **Heritage survey for untested high-priority gold drill target due to commence this week.**
- **8,000m RC drill program scheduled to commence in the coming weeks.**

Multiple drill targets:

- **Four high-priority gold prospects – Coogan, Martin, Zahn and Willis.**
- **Previous intersections at Martin include 7m @ 4.90g/t Au and 2m @ 9.65g/t Au.**
- **One REE/Niobium target.**

Other field work planned:

- **Follow-up anomalous rock chip results for REE (NdPr oxides to 900ppm).**
- **Sample outcropping pegmatites & base metal mineralisation.**

Trek Metals Limited (**ASX: TKM)** ("**Trek**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that its multi-pronged 2024 exploration field season has commenced at the Christmas Creek Gold and Rare Earth Element (REE) Project in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, with extensive field work programs now underway ahead of a major drilling campaign scheduled to commence next month.

Trek Metals' CEO Derek Marshall said:

"After many months of data review and desktop studies, it is pleasing have boots on the ground at Christmas Creek. Our field camp has been established, station tracks have been graded to facilitate easy access, and the soil sampling crew have already collected several hundred samples. We are well underway!

"Outside of the gold potential that initially attracted Trek to this Project, the emergence of robust REE and critical metals targets is adding some extra excitement. The in-fill soil survey has been designed to strengthen these target areas prior to future drill testing.

"We are due to commence earthmoving this week in preparation for our upcoming drilling program in collaboration with heritage monitors from the Yi-Martuwarra. We also have a

Australia
Suite 5/2 Centro Avenue
Subiaco Western
Australia 6008

Bermuda
Vallis Building, 4th
Floor 58 Par-la-Ville
Road Hamilton HM 11

Postal
P.O Box 8209 Subiaco
East Western
Australia 6008

Phone
08 6383 7844
Email
info@trekmetals.com.au

heritage survey scheduled to commence this week with representatives from the Jaru to assess the proposed drilling areas at high-priority gold target Willis. I look forward to keeping investors informed as work progresses and when results come to hand."

Figure 1: Extensive soil sampling program commences at Christmas Creek. The OZEX Crew collecting an in-fill soil sample.

Soil sampling is being completed to strengthen existing targets and generate additional targets for further exploration. Targets fall into two broad categories – follow-up or in-fill sampling around previously recorded anomalous results; and areas where no previous sampling is recorded but where there are features of interest in the geophysical data.

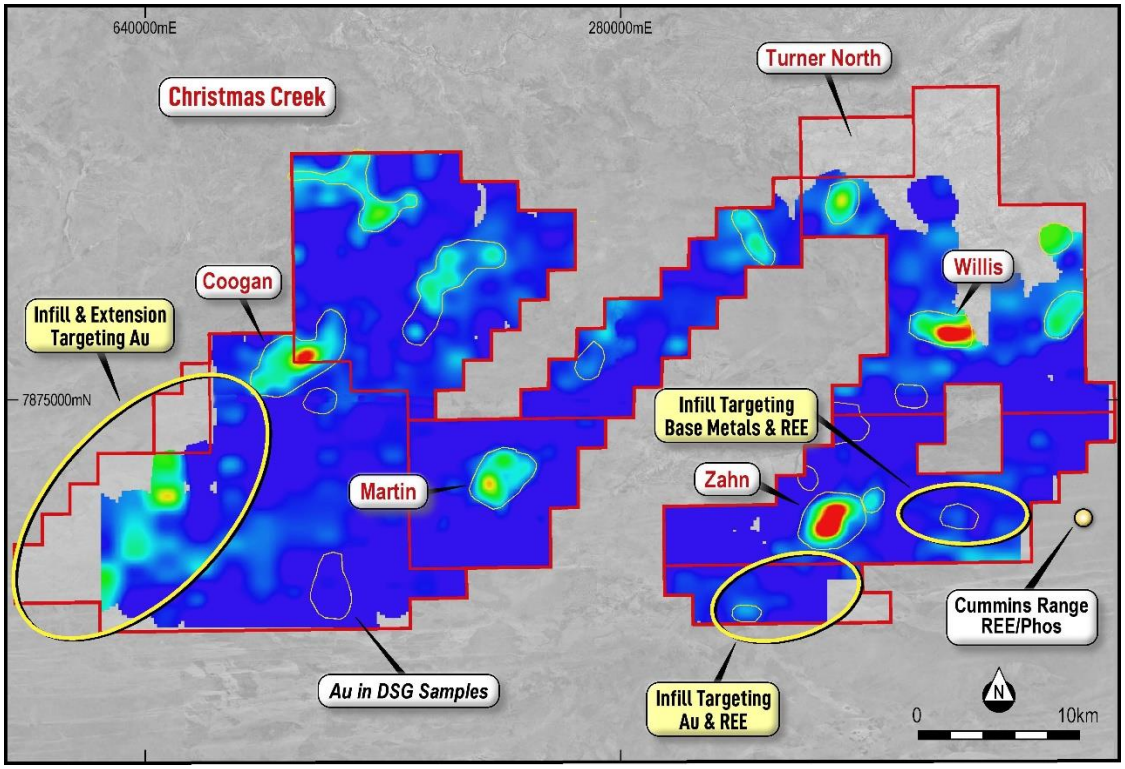

Figure 2: Main soil sampling areas in yellow, with existing prospects over DSG gold targeting hotspots.

Being located adjacent to RareX's (ASX: REE) Cummins Range Critical Metals Project, which has a significant REE and Phosphate Resource, the Christmas Creek Project is also highly prospective for similar carbonatite-hosted mineralisation. In light of this, Trek has been re-evaluating historic exploration data with a view to identifying the potential for critical minerals discoveries as well as gold. While the previous project owners were not targeting critical metals, there are samples and assays that are encouraging and warrant follow-up sampling and mapping.

The Cummins Range REE deposit was discovered by CRA Exploration (CRAE) in 1980 by following up prospective magnetic features in a regional survey. CRAE identified several additional targets surrounding the Cummins Range Deposit, with limited follow-up work completed.

One of the stronger magnetic anomalies sits wholly within Trek's Christmas Creek Project, then known as B153, is illustrated in Figure 3 below. Wide-spaced soil sampling by the previous project operator generated a base metal anomaly co-incident with the CRAE B153 anomaly. With niobium-enriched carbonatites identified in adjacent anomalies and no drilling at the Price/B153 anomaly, this is a high priority for targeted exploration, where an initial in-fill soil sampling program is to commence shortly.

The results of the soil sampling will determine the next steps for this encouraging target.

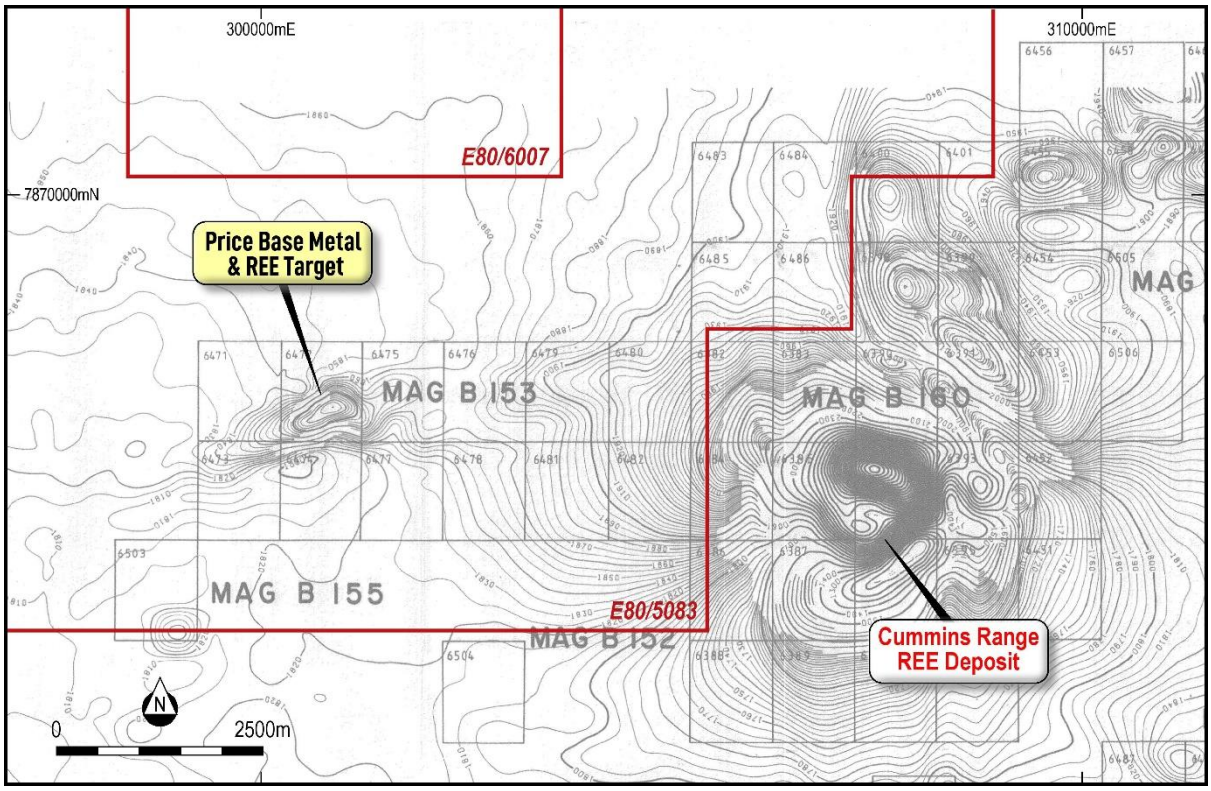

Figure 3: CRA Exploration magnetic contour map of the Cummins Range Project from its 1980 annual exploration report, WAMEX a10497. Note the overlapping Price base metal and B153 REE anomalies and the magnetic trend towards the highly magnetic Cummins Range REE deposit.

Turner North – Rare Earth Elements

The Turner North Prospect (Figure 2) comprises three field samples that returned highly elevated REE results, such as 3,069ppm TREO including 900ppm NdPr oxides and 1,121ppm TREO including 247ppm NdPr. Geologic descriptions of the Turner North samples indicate an iron-rich lithology that appears similar to recorded surface samples associated with the Cummins Range deposit. Covering a strike

length of 150m, the samples provide a target for additional field mapping and sampling, and potentially drilling, pending a thorough assessment of the scale and mineralisation potential.

Table 1: Rare earth element rich rock samples from the Turner North Prospect at the Christmas Creek Project with NdPr results above 100ppm. Note that elements with abundances below 10ppm are not displayed but are included in the TREO number.

SAMPLE	MGA_East	MGA_North	Ce2O3	Dy2O3	Er2O3	Gd2O3	La2O3	Nd2O3	Pr2O3	Sm2O3	Y2O3	Yb2O3	TREO	NdPr
	GDA2020	GDA2020	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
1146481	295905	7888054	161.6	18.9	8.4	22.4	127.8	**112.9**	26.7	22.3	93.7	6.0	613.2	**139.6**
1798475	268062	7880989	350.2	5.0	3.3	5.0	174.7	92.1	30.2	10.6	34.5	3.2	713.3	**122.3**
1798489	299634	7892608	1311.9	39.0	24.4	32.7	121.4	**107.9**	28.0	25.9	303.5	20.7	2041.5	**135.9**
1798490	295065	7890918	542.3	10.9	3.5	17.6	223.4	**191.3**	56.2	34.4	29.5	2.8	1120.8	**247.5**
1798491	295101	7890928	1335.3	44.3	16.0	68.2	369.4	**713.8**	**186.7**	129.9	157.5	12.0	3068.9	**900.5**
1798493	295212	7890919	413.5	7.2	3.2	11.1	179.4	**128.3**	36.9	18.2	34.0	2.5	840.2	**165.2**

About the Christmas Creek Project (Kimberley, Western Australia)

The Christmas Creek Project, located south-west of Halls Creek, represents a largely concealed district-scale gold and rare earths exploration opportunity, associated with a major continental-scale tectonic lineament intersection. The Project covers a total area of 1,183km^2, all of which is covered by Heritage Access Agreements, with total exploration expenditure to date of ~$5.7 million.

The Project previously sat within Newmont's suite of exploration projects, held under a joint venture with Archer X Pty Ltd (Archer X). Under the previous joint venture and earn-in agreement, Newmont successfully earned a 75% interest in the Project. Newmont subsequently relinquished that interest following a rebalancing of its global exploration portfolio, returning the Project to 100% Archer X ownership.

Archer X targeted the area as it believed it may be an extension of the prolific Granites-Tanami Orogen (Figure 4), exposed as a basement high, with metasediments in the area showing a correlation to the Tanami host sequences.

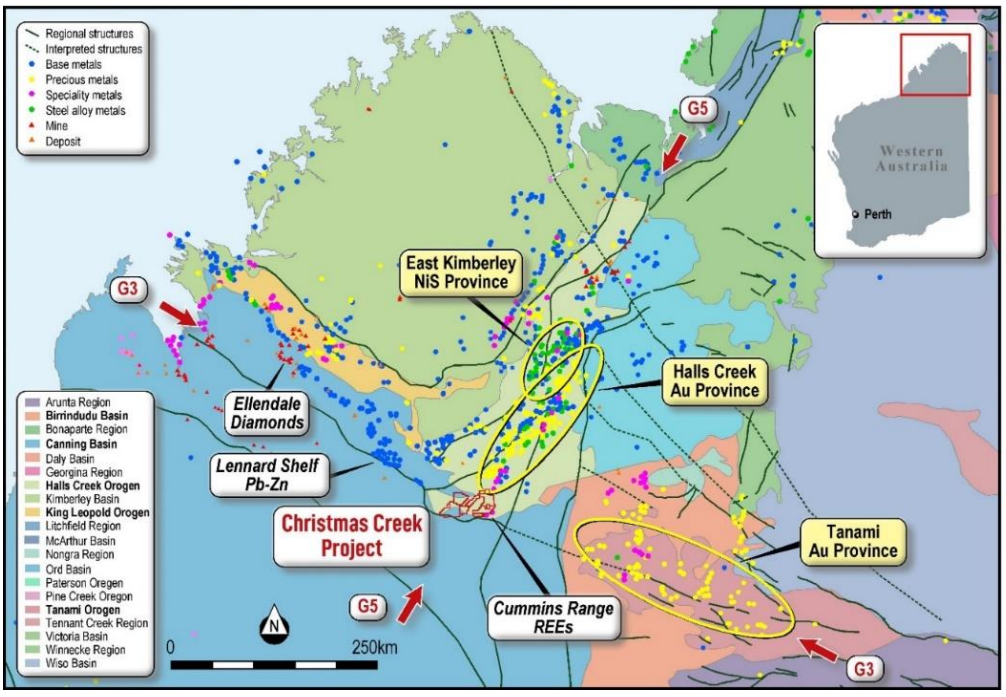

Figure 4: Continental scale context and location map for the Christmas Creek Project, located at the intersection of G3 and G5 metallogenic lineament corridors, potentially representing the intersection of the Granites-Tanami Orogen & the Halls Creek Orogen.

Four major prospects have been identified within the Christmas Creek Project area – Martin, Coogan, Zahn and Willis (Figure 2) utilising Newmont's proprietary Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG) which has been developed to explore for mineralisation concealed under cover.

The presence of bedrock gold mineralization has been confirmed by drilling at Martin and Coogan, although both these prospects remain sparsely drill tested, in particular Coogan with drill lines approximately 1km apart. The strong gold surface anomalism at Zahn remains unexplained in drilling and there has been no drilling to date at the Willis Prospect.

Drill intersections at Martin include **7m @ 4.9g/t Au and 2m @ 9.65g/t Au**, with the mineralisation remaining open (*refer ASX:TKM 11 October 2023).* A broad gold-mineralised structure with intersections such as 34m @ 0.18g/t Au and 38m @ 0.16g/t Au has been defined at **Coogan** by drilling on two sections about 1km apart, with the central core of the anomaly (between these sections) remaining untested (*refer ASX:TKM 11 October 2023).*

Trek completed the acquisition of the Christmas Creek Project in October 2023 (*refer ASX:TKM 11 October 2023*). Having acquired a considerable data package with the Project, the Trek team has been systematically working through this data and building a pipeline of targeted work programs. Standout drill targets are interpreted at the Zahn, Coogan, Martin and Willis Prospects (Figure 5).

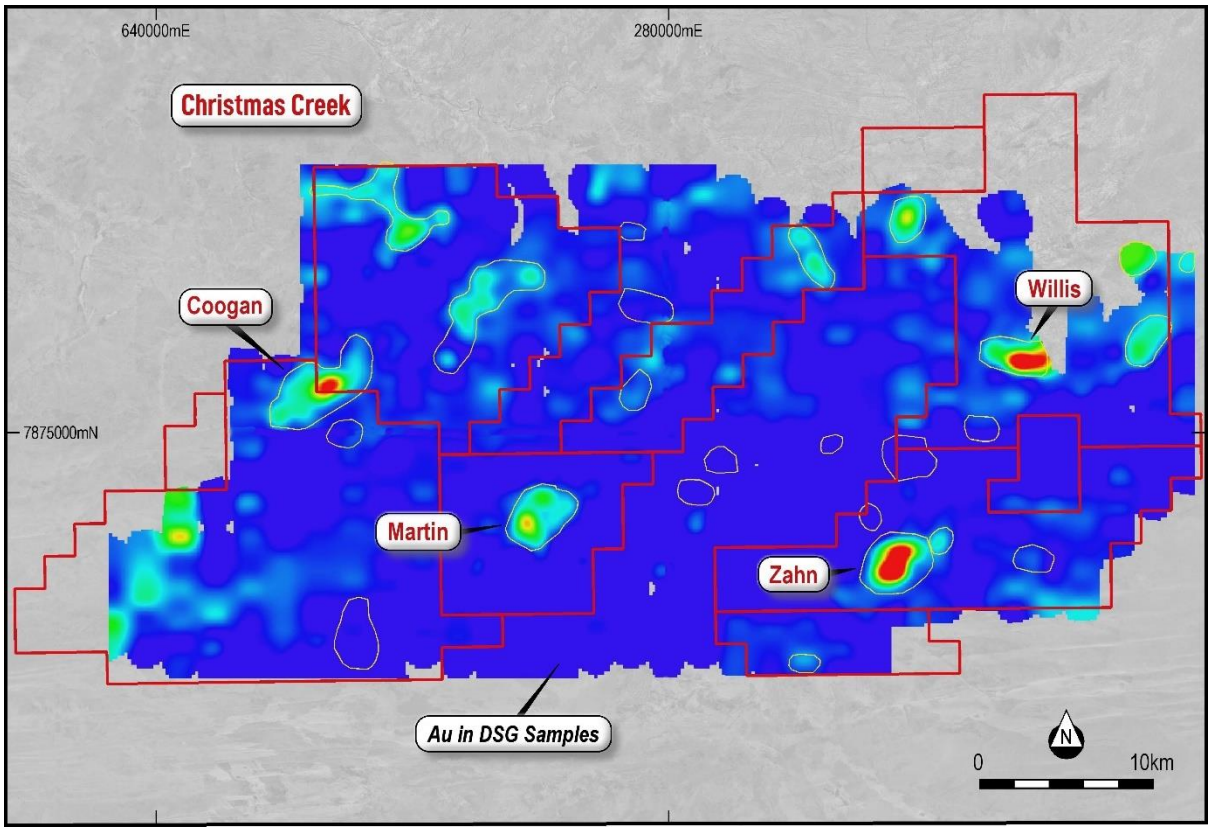

Figure 5: Gold heatmap as defined by Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG) surface geochemistry across the project area, highlighting the four main prospect areas; Coogan, Martin, Zahn & Willis – all with planned drilling this year.

Authorised by the Board of Directors

ENDS
For further information contact:

INVESTORS:		**MEDIA:**
Derek Marshall		Nicholas Read
dmarshall@trekmetals.com.au	info@trekmetals.com.au	0419 929 046

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by the Company's Exploration Manager, Mr Chris Shaw, a Competent Person, and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Shaw has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of activity described 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 Shaw has disclosed that he holds Performance Rights in the Company. Mr Shaw consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

DISCLAIMERS AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified A words such as "seek", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Trek and the industry in which it operates. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. The past performance of Trek is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Trek's directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

JORC Table Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Soil sampling was the primary method for generating drill targets at the Project, with sampling and analysis being undertaken by two main methods: o Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG): DSG is a proprietary geochemical method developed at Newmont and is applied in areas with covered terrain. The method is used to map lithologies, regolith variations, alteration, and mineralisation at depth based on the analysis of materials obtained in the area of interest. Details about the method are proprietary to Newmont and involve nonconventional aspects of field collection, analytical methods, and data analysis. The samples were shipped to Newmont's proprietary facility in Denver, USA for processing. Results from the survey require geochemical interpretation to produce products typically quantified by a "score" that reflects geological information of interest such as lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. Newmont's DSG technique is proprietary, and the data and methodology are commercial in confidence. All figures within the main body of the announcement relating to surface geochemistry are utilising the DSG dataset. o Conventional: A conventional soil sampling program was also undertaken at Martin to confirm the replication of the DSG sampling results. A soil sample was collected from each sample site using a hand shovel, and the soil passed through a sieve. Each soil sample was generally collected over a 30cm x 30cm area, from an average depth of 30cm. Soil samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Malaga, Western Australia for gold and multi-element analysis (ME-MS41L, Aqua Regia & LA-ICP-MS).
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• NA
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• NA
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• NA
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Soil sampling by Newmont' proprietary DSG technology is described above and includes the subsampling of the ultrafine fraction of the collected soil sample. • Quality control included field and laboratory duplicates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Using an ultrafine sediment subsample has been statistically demonstrated to be highly representative subsample technique. • Soil and rock chip sampling is appropriate for the stage of exploration being conducted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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.*	• Publicly available information on Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG) is provided under Sampling techniques of this table. It is considered an appropriate method to analyse transported cover sequences in the search of concealed bedrock mineralisation. • Conventional soils were analysed by Australian Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (ALS) in Malaga, Western Australia for gold and multi-element analysis (ME-MS41L, Aqua Regia & LA-ICP-MS). • Surface rock samples were analysed by screen fire assay for Au, fusion with ICP finish and 4Acid digest for multi-element analysis (ME-MS61L, Au-ICP22) at ALS in Malaga. These techniques are considered full digest for most elements and appropriate for the elements of interest. • Gold standards were inserted at a frequency of one per 50 samples and blanks inserted every 50 samples. Duplicate samples were requested every 50 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Any significant results reported are from surface rock chip samples and may require further field work, including additional rock chip samples to verify the mineralisation, and potentially drilling. • All company data has been verified and included in the company database. • Reporting to rare earth elements as oxides requires the conversion of the elemental REE into REO, the ratios employed for this are standard stoichiometric conversions, in this case sourced from https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversion-factors
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Location of samples were recorded using a handheld GPS which is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration. • Grid projection system is GDA2020 / MGA zone 52 • Surface RL data is collected using GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Wide spaced (2 x 1km) DSG surface geochemistry was initially used as first pass. Anomalies defined were selectively infilled by DSG carried out at a nominal offset grid spacing ranging from 250 m x 250 m to 500 m x 500 m. Some tight spaced infill was done at 25m x 100m to refine drill targets.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• At this early stage of exploration, the exact influence of geological structure is unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples are freighted directly to the laboratory with the appropriate documentation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of all available information regarding the sampling techniques, data and analytical methods has been undertaken by Trek and an external consultant where it is considered that industry best practice methods have been employed at all stages of exploration to date.

JORC Table Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results:

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Project is located ~140 km south-west of Halls Creek in northern Western Australia and comprises granted licences E80/4975, E80/5082, E80/5083, E80/5427, & E80/5914 and four applications, E80/6007, E80/6010, E80/6011, & E80/6012. All tenements are held by Archer X Pty Ltd • Key terms for the 100% acquisition of Archer X Pty Ltd by Trek are outlined in the ASX release dated 11/10/2023. • The Licences are located on Native Title determined land belonging to the Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara in the west, and the Jaru people in the east. There is no Native Title claim over the Zahn prospect in the southeast of the Project. • For the granted tenements, Native title, heritage protection and mineral exploration agreements have been entered into with the Jaru and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara Native Title Holders and Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd and/or Archer X Pty Ltd. Where relevant agreements have been assigned to Archer X Pty Ltd. All fieldwork activities have been undertaken in conjunction with approval from Native Title representatives of the Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara and Jaru people with heritage surveys completed at Martin and Coogan and the cultural monitors present when requested. An archaeological survey was completed prior to drilling activities at Zahn. • The Project area lies within five cattle stations; Larrawa, Lamboo, Carranya, Yougawalla and Bulka.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Project area is relatively under explored with historical activity centred on the Christmas Creek and Burrtina Pool prospects. A rare earth oxide Resource within a carbonatite plug (Cummins Range Project, RareX Limited, ASX:REE) exists just outside to the southeast of the Project area. • Gold nuggets were first discovered in proximity to the Christmas Creek in the 1890's. Barnes (1985) suggests several thousand ounces were produced from the area, mostly in the 1930s and 1950s. No official production records exist. Further prospecting and illegal dozing of the site has occurred. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE) undertook exploration in the area during the late-1970s and early 1980's, undertaking an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, followed with field mapping and limited drilling. CRAEs exploration lead to the discovery of the Cummins Range REE deposit, along with the generation of several targets away from the main deposit, cfx WAMEX A10497 • G.B. Barnes and Associates for M.H. Ynema in the mid-1980s to early 1990s undertook sampling across stockwork veining produced a peak gold value of 21g/t Au. A 20g/t Au result was returned in 1992 after further sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Billiton Australia explored the southwestern portion of the Project between 1991 and 1994 for Pb-Zn mineralisation. Utilising 2D seismic data collected in 1985 for oil exploration, gravity, and magnetic data Billiton targeted an oil-trap style limestone dome with a single 565m deep diamond core hole. No significant assay results were returned however the model they were targeting has been superseded. • Northern Star Resource Ltd completed Air Core (AC) drilling targeting the CRAE gold-bismuth anomaly and geophysical aeromagnetic and radiometric highs undercover. Forty-six AC holes were drilled for 1,636m over three years. No significant assays were returned. • Newmont entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Archer X Pty Ltd in 2017 and explored the Project until withdrawal in September 2023, with most of the on groundwork undertaken in the period 2018 – 2022. Exploration included significant surface geochemistry followed up by limited Air Core and Reverse Circulation drilling. Three prospects (Coogan, Martin and Zahn) have been drill tested and have all returned positive results. Highlights from Martin include 7m at 4.9g/t Au (including 1m at 29.6g/t Au) from 24m in hole NEWXCAC196, 2m @ 9.65g/t Au from 72m in NEWXCRC012 and 3m @ 2.03g/t Au from 137m in NEWXCRC015. At Zahn, weak polymetallic mineralisation with a maximum intercept of 1m at 1% zinc was seen in association with sulphides along the contact between granodiorite and metasedimentary rocks. Drilling at Coogan returned 34m @ 0.18g/t Au from 58m in hole NEWXCRC021, 38m @ 0.16g/t Au from 14m and 30m @ 0.15g/t Au from 144m in hole NEWXCRC029 (refer announcement 11/10/2023). Newmont also undertook numerous geophysical surveys, including passive seismic, ground magnetics, wireline televiewer & airborne EM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project is centred on the southernmost extension of the Halls Creek Orogen, located within the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Proterozoic sediments of the Project area are broadly correlative with Proterozoic sediments of northwestern Australia, host to the world class Callie-Auron deposit in the Tanami Orogen. • It is hypothesised that this area may represent a triple junction with the Granites-Tanami Orogen, Wunaamin Miliwundi Orogen and the Halls Creek Orogen. Paleoproterozoic rocks of the eastern zone of the Lamboo Province are the oldest rocks mapped. Neoproterozoic rocks of the Wolfe and Louisa Basins are also present. In the Project area, these Palaeo- to Neoproterozoic rocks are largely covered by Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks of the Canning Basin. • The exploration undertaken by Newmont has identified gold mineralisation at Coogan and Martin associated with minor sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite) in quartz veins. Mineralisation at Martin has an association with bismuth, tellurium, tungsten and selenium. Mineralisation at Coogan has a strong correlation with bismuth and also an association with tellurium, copper and molybdenum, potentially pointing towards an intrusion-related mineral system. In both cases, the psammitic to pelitic host rocks are interpreted to be part of the Olympio Formation, a correlative of the Killi Killi Formation in the Tanami Region.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation is reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The true width of mineralization is not currently known due to the early-stage nature of the exploration.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Significant results have been reported in Table 1 in the body of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Exploration data for the project continues to be reviewed and assessed and new information will be reported if material.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• There are several high priority targets at the Project generated from wide spaced (2 x 1km) geochemical anomalism that requires infill surface sampling or extension to the regional grid. Several advanced prospects require either initial drill testing, or infill and follow-up of previous positive drill results. • Trek is undertaking a full review of all available datasets and will update the market on planned future works in due course.