30 SEPTEMBER 2020 **ASX/MEDIA RELEASE**

Initial fieldwork programs confirm outstanding potential within the WA Pilbara Gold Portfolio

Reconnaissance sampling programs at the newly-acquired Pincunah and Jimblebar Projects confirm strong prospectivity for gold mineralisation

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Highlights

- **Jimblebar Gold Project:**
  - Discovery of the Stu's Find prospect area where extensive gold shafts and workings occur over a strike length of at least 300m, with no follow-up drilling.
  - Ore grade assays up to 4.0 g/t Au from rock samples at Stu's Find, with all rock samples from the area of gold workings returning gold assays over 0.3 g/t Au.
  - Host rocks at the Stu's Find and Pilliwinkle prospects show similarities to the nearby Sunny South Prospect, where previous drilling returned high grade gold results up to 24 m at 9.4 g/t Au from 20 m.
  - New interpretation indicates 5.5 km strike of the highly prospective host rocks on Trek's licence.
- **Pincunah Gold and Copper Project:**
  - Rock sampling returned highly elevated gold results from the Valley of Gossans and Carlindi prospect areas.
  - At Valley of Gossans, surface gossans have been observed at surface over a very large area 2.2 km by 0.9 km.
  - New interpretation has identified a series of northwest trending structures that appear to control gold mineralisation at both prospects.
  - Magnetic data suggests that these same structures also control gold distribution at Kairos Minerals' 870,000 oz Au Mt York deposit, located 6 km northwest of Carlindi.
- Results have significantly enhanced the Company's understanding of the structure and geology of mineralisation across both projects, to greatly assist ongoing exploration and preparation for a maiden drill program planned to commence before year-end.

Commenting on the results, Trek Executive Director John Young said:

"This is a highly encouraging start to our exploration programs at both Jimblebar and Pincunah, with results from both of these newly-acquired projects confirming strong potential for gold mineralisation.

"These initial reconnaissance programs have provided important data on the structure and controls over the gold mineralisation across both project areas, which will help us to plan and target our ongoing exploration efforts.

"We are particularly encouraged by the discovery of a significant group of historical workings at Stu's Find, part of the Jimblebar Project, with high-grade results from rock samples in this area. This will be a priority focus for our upcoming programs.

"The Pilbara region has seen very little modern exploration for gold, and we see outstanding potential for similar discoveries to De Grey Mining's Hemi deposit within Trek Metals' tenement area.

"We are looking forward to moving quickly to the next phase of exploration, which will include mapping ground-truthing and IP geophysical targets to refine targets for our initial drill program, which we are planning to commence in the December 2020 Quarter."

Trek Metals Limited (ASX: **TKM**) ("**Trek**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that initial reconnaissance fieldwork programs at the recently-acquired Jimblebar and Pincunah gold projects in the Pilbara region of Western Australia have returned positive results, confirming strong prospectivity for gold mineralisation.

Trek acquired 100% ownership of the Jimblebar and Pincunah Projects in August 2020 after exercising its option to acquire ACME Pilbara Pty Ltd (see ASX Announcement 14 August 2020).

The **Jimblebar Gold Project** is located 50km east of Newman and includes a greenstone-scale exploration opportunity within a historical goldfield. The **Pincunah Gold Project** is located 70km west of Marble Bar and includes tenements located near significant established gold and base metal deposits (Figure 1). Both projects include prospects for gold and base metal mineralisation and numerous drill targets and exploration opportunities, with virtually no exploration in modern times.

The Pilbara region is currently one of the most active districts in Australia for gold exploration following the breakthrough Hemi discovery by De Grey Mining.

The fieldwork program comprised mapping and sampling programs across both project areas and included the reprocessing of geophysical data to assist with geological interpretation. This work delivered a series of maps that combined airborne magnetic and radiometric data, as well as aerial photography, topography and processed satellite imagery. In combination with historical drilling results, these maps were then used to prioritise targets for sampling programs and later interpretation.

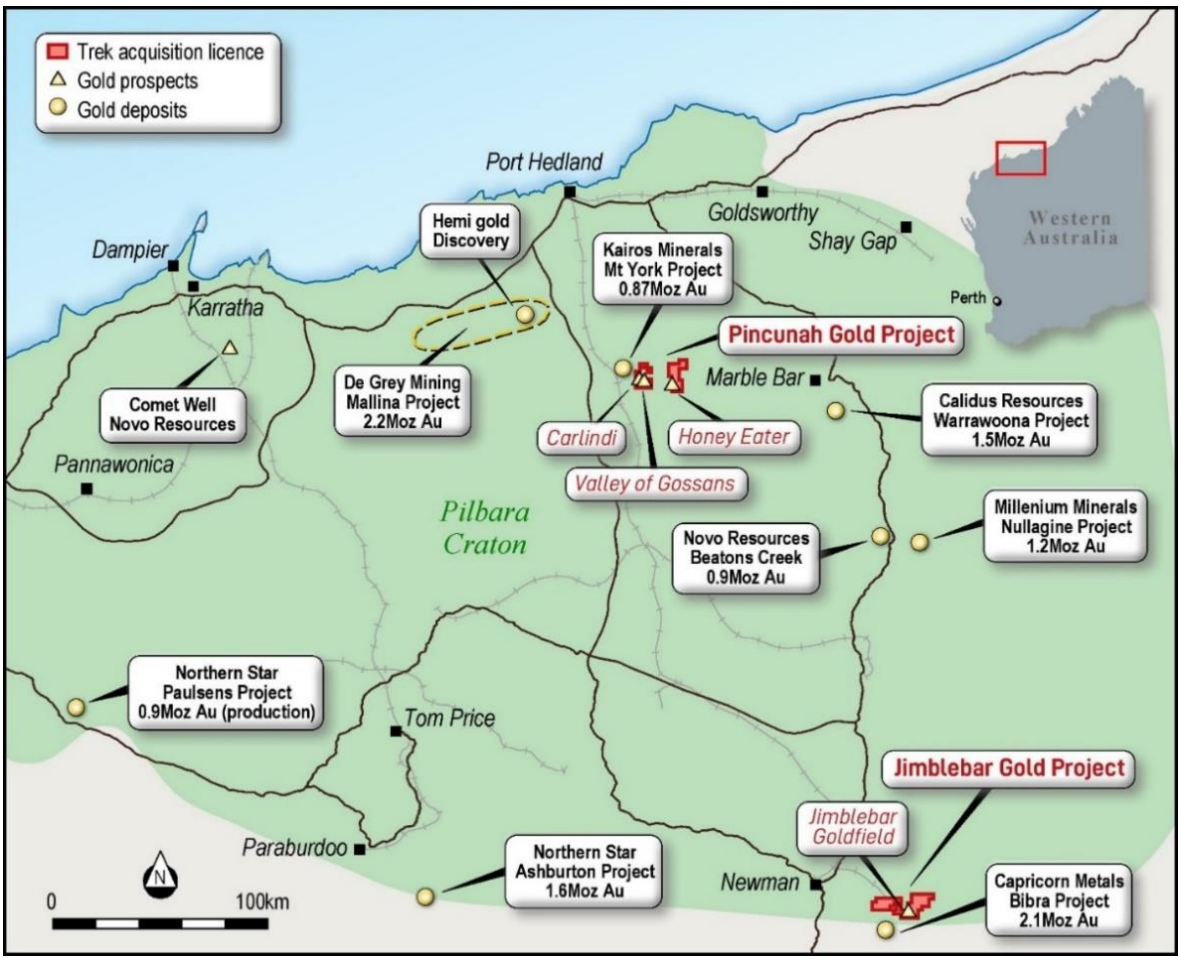

Figure 1: Map of the highly prospective Pilbara Craton showing the location of Trek Metals' Jimblebar and Pincunah Projects in relation to the other significant gold deposits and discoveries in the district. No mineral resources have been defined for the licenses acquired by Trek. All resource estimates in relation to third parties' projects are total combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 estimates

Jimblebar Project

At the Jimblebar Project, an initial site visit by a Trek geologist has led to the identification of an area of extensive gold shafts and workings on an expired mining lease that occurs over a strike length of at least 300 m along an east-west trend (Figure 2). This highly prospective prospect area has been named Stu's Find.

Eleven rock samples were taken from outcrop and mullock at the Stu's Find gold workings with nine of these rock samples returning gold assays above 0.3 g/t (Table 1). High-grade results from separate samples included up to 4.0 g/t gold, 3.9 % copper and 30 g/t silver as well as other pathfinder metals up to 25 g/t molybdenum and 1136 ppm bismuth.

Sampling at the Pilliwinkle prospect also returned anomalous gold results, with the best result from a gossanous and quartz-veined banded iron formation (BIF) sample which returned an assay of 3.2 g/t Au. The Pilliwinkle samples are also highly anomalous in pathfinder metals, returning values of up to 40 ppm molybdenum and 175 ppm bismuth.

These initial results from Jimblebar are highly encouraging, with extensive gold mineralisation and a similar metal association that occur primarily within the intermediate volcanic rocks in close proximity to the contact with chert and BIF at both Stu's Find and Pilliwinkle.

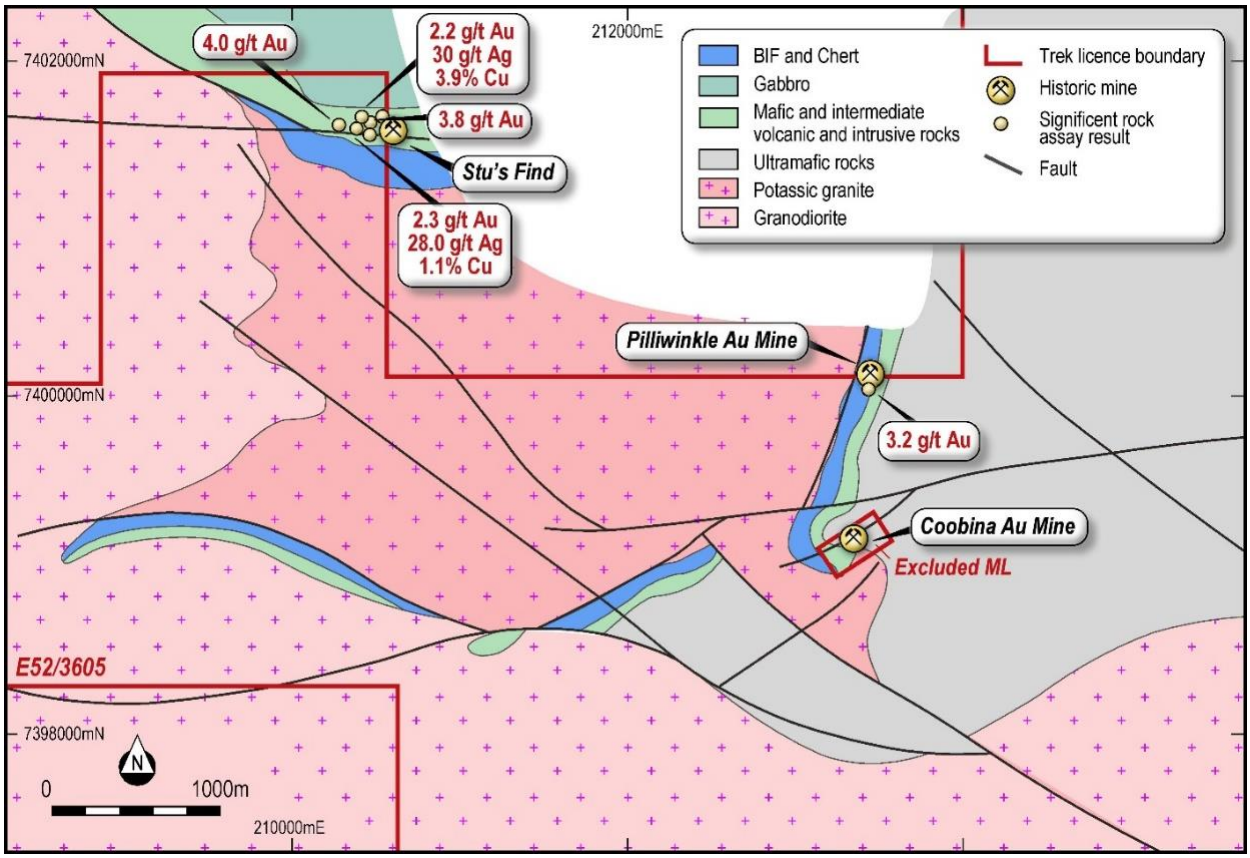

Figure 2: Interpreted simplified bedrock geology map at Jimblebar showing the area of significant assay results from the recent reconnaissance work.

Bonanza gold intersections also occur along strike to the north of Pilliwinkle at the Sunny South prospect (not on Trek's license), where drilling by Warwick Resources returned high grade gold up to 24 m at 9.4 g/t Au from 20m in WRKRC6 including 4m at 53.8 g/t Au. Mineralisation at Sunny South is hosted in dacite (intermediate) intrusive rocks, similar to the host rocks at the Sunrise Dam and Granny Smith deposits in the Yilgarn Craton (see ASX Announcement 5 August 2020).

Based on the results received to date, Trek has completed an updated bedrock geology map which, together with reprocessed airborne magnetic data, indicates there may be 5.5 km strike of the highly prospective rocks on Trek's licence. Further fieldwork will be undertaken to assess this potential.

Detailed soil sampling is planned at Stu's Find to map the mineralised trend under cover to the west, where a number of branching structures have been identified in magnetic data. An Induced Polarisation (IP) survey may also be conducted over selected soil anomalies to define drill targets.

Pincunah Project

At Valley of Gossans, surface gossans have been observed at surface over a very large area of 2.2 km by 0.9 km (Figure 3). Rock samples from gossans returned highly elevated results of up to 0.4 g/t gold, 56.8 g/t silver, 0.2% copper, 0.1% zinc and 0.3% lead, as well as elevated pathfinder metals including up to 541 ppm bismuth, 10,000 ppm arsenic and 2,677 ppm antimony.

Interpretation of the reprocessed magnetic data indicates the gossans occur along several prominent linear demagnetised zones that represent alteration in a dominant northwest trend in the southern area branching into a series of multiple north-northwest trending zones in the northern area (Figure 4).

The recently interpreted bedrock geology map suggests that the majority of workings in the southern area occur mainly associated with felsic and mafic volcanic units in the southern area that are then folded into a local syncline. These rocks are the southeast extension of the rocks that occur stratigraphically below (to the north) of Kairos Minerals' (ASX: KAI) 870,000oz Au Mt York deposit to the northwest (Figure 3).

Rock chip sampling also returned encouraging assay results surrounding the Carlindi prospect, with variably elevated gold over a 2 km strike length with a standout assay of 1.8 g/t gold returned in an area located 300 m south of the area of historical drilling at Carlindi (Figure 3). This standout result was associated with a northwest trending structure that intersects a prominent conglomerate horizon.

A second mineralised sample was returned 200 m to the northeast of historical drilling at Carlindi North, associated with another northwest trending structure where an altered chert sample with boxwork gossans returned 0.5 g/t gold.

The airborne radiometric data and new bedrock geology interpretation map suggests that the prospective contact between the conglomerate-rich sedimentary rocks and the chert and BIF at Carlindi is potentially the same contact that hosts the Mt York gold deposits (Figure 3).

Airborne magnetic data also suggests that the same group of northwest trending structures that control gold distribution at the Mt York group of deposits extend 6 km southeast to Carlindi and then a further 3.5 km southeast to Valley of Gossans (Figure 3 and 4). This group of structures is now called the Carlindi Fault Complex and is now believed to be the main control to gold mineralisation in the district, with mineral deposits and prospects occurring where gold-bearing structures cross-cut preferable or contrasting host rocks. It is not yet known which contacts are important at a local scale at Carlindi and Valley of Gossans.

Results from this initial reconnaissance fieldwork are highly encouraging, significantly enhancing the Company's understanding of the structure and controls of mineralisation within the Pincunah Project area.

Work programs will now focus on identifying intersecting structures with favourable host lithologies and contacts. A detailed soil sampling program is currently being planned at Valley of Gossans and additional ground truthing is also planned to improve understanding of bedrock geology.

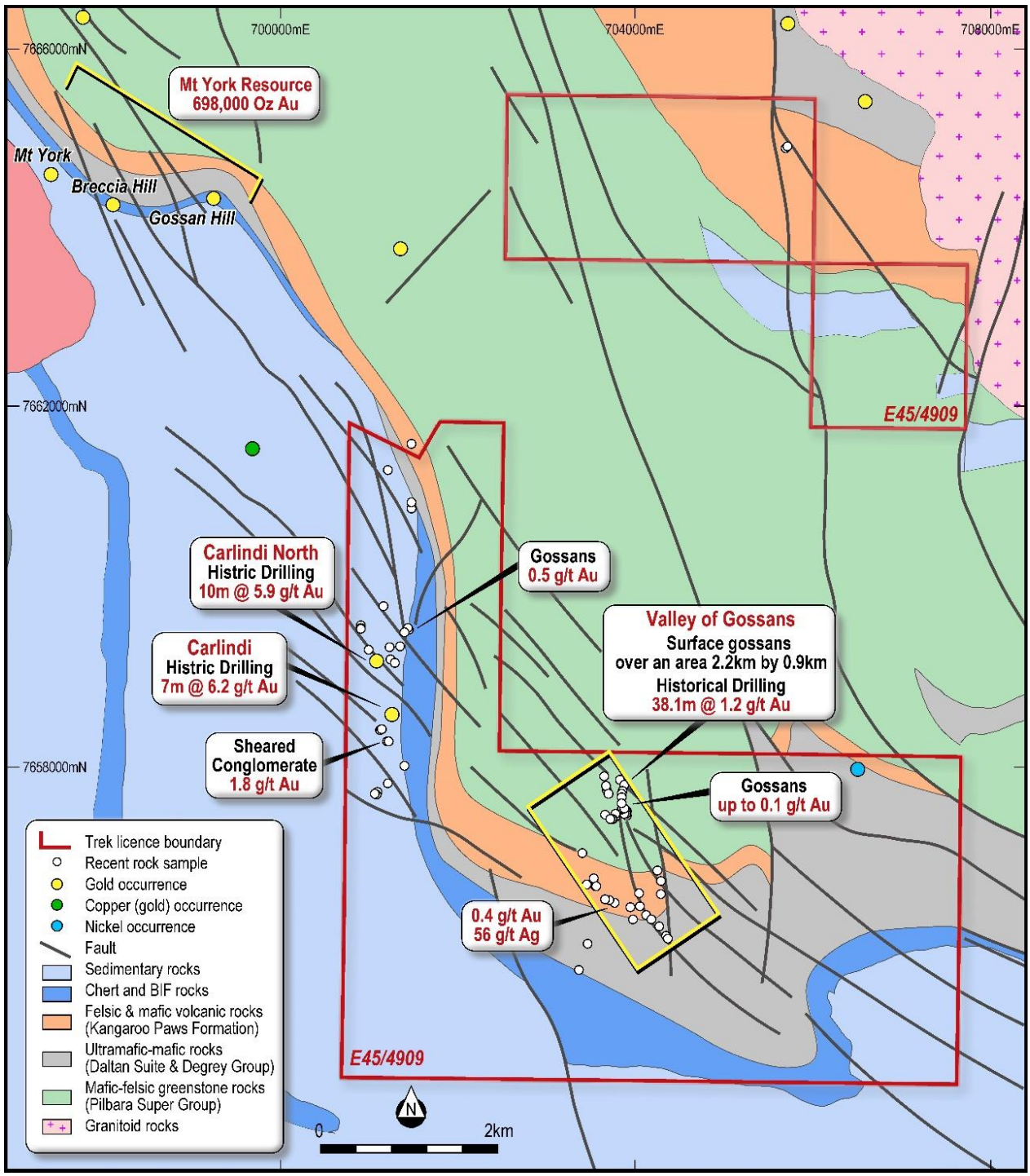

Figure 3: Interpreted simplified bedrock geology map at Pincunah showing the sample locations, new structural interpretation from airborne magnetics and assay highlights from recent reconnaissance work. The location and geological setting of the Mt York Resource area is shown along strike to the northwest.

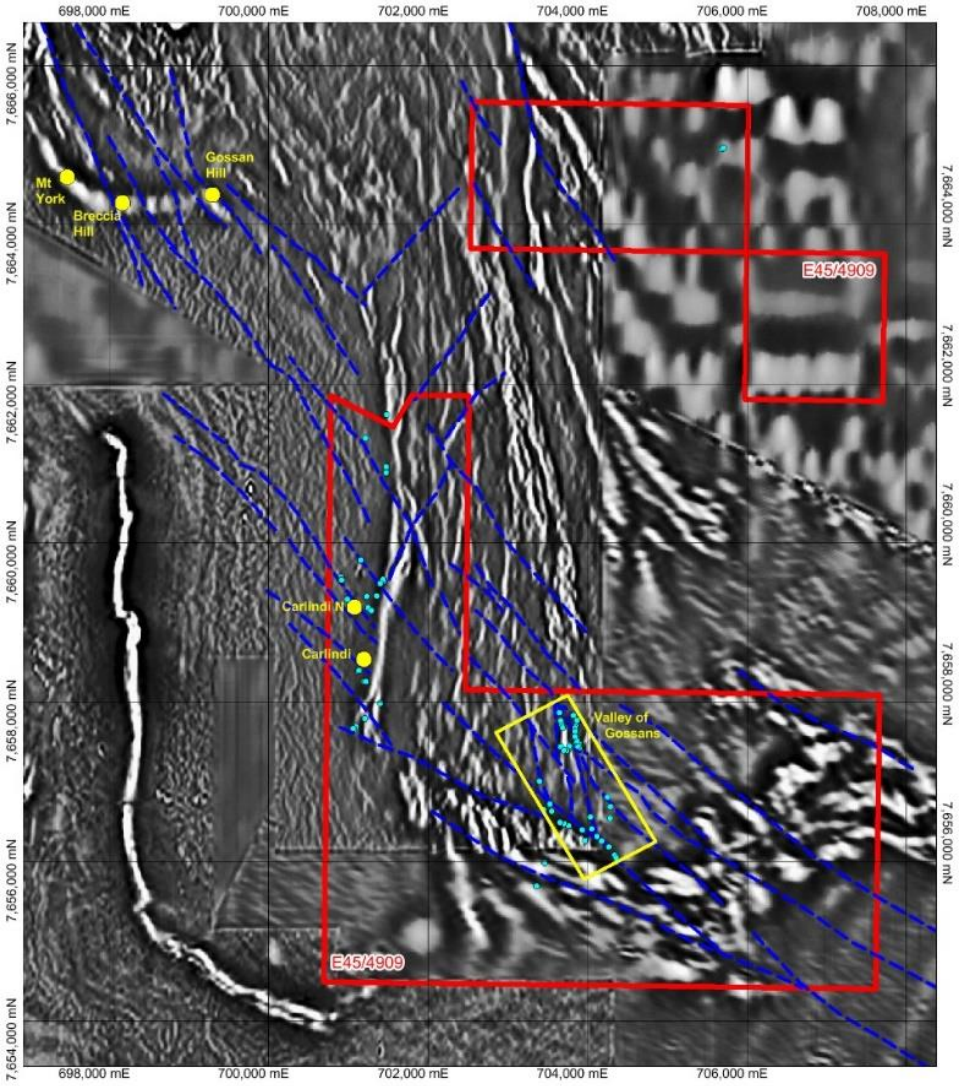

Figure 4: New processed airborne magnetic TMIRTP 2VD image showing the recent Trek rock samples (light blue), new interpreted structures (dark blue) and the main prospect areas on Trek license E45/4909 in relation to the Mt York resource along strike.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information reviewed by Leo Horn, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Trek Metals. Mr. Horn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Horn consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Authorised by the Board.

ENDS

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This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of 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.

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Table 1: Reconnaissance rock sample results from the Jimblebar (GDA94 Zone 51) and Pincunah (GDA94 Zone 50) Projects.

SAMPLE#	N	E	SAMP_TYPE	PROSPECT	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
A117335	7401613	210267	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	QTZ VEINING & GEOTHITE IN CHERT PROSPECTING PIT	3997	0.53	1.8	45.95	564.1	7.9	13	45
A117336	7401308	210252	ALLUVIUM	STU'S FIND	CREEK BANK GRAVELS - END OF ALLUVIAL WORKINGS	15	0.1	2.1	1.29	69.4	4.6	17.3	92
A117337	7401393	210259	ALLUVIUM	STU'S FIND	CREEK BANK GRAVELS - ALLUVIAL WORKINGS	15	0.1	2.2	1.47	72.8	4.3	12.9	74
A117338	7401436	210245	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	PEGMATITE SAMPLE	3	0.1	X	0.51	4.8	3.6	25.4	8
A117339	7401546	210277	ALLUVIUM	STU'S FIND	CREEK BANK GRAVELS - ALLUVIAL WORKINGS	13	0.08	1.9	0.76	42	2.1	9.2	54
A117340	7401417	210538	ALLUVIUM	STU'S FIND	CREEK BANK GRAVELS - ALLUVIAL WORKINGS	5	0.19	2.4	0.83	92.2	9	11.3	152
A117357	7401678	210572	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	THIN SUB VERTICAL FERR QTZ VEIN IN SHEARED BASALT	1614	4.68	6.2	98.24	2462.6	21.3	24.7	4181
A117358	7401654	210530	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	SMALL EXCAVATION ON RIDGE - cf SHAFT SAMPLE A117357	43	0.16	1.9	1.14	77.9	4.9	4.3	56
A117359	7401662	210432	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	FERRUGENOUS SHEARED BASALT & TRACE QTZ VEINING (270/70-90)	407	1.77	2.3	38.02	625	7.3	13.9	264
A117360	7401662	210432	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	FERRUGENOUS SHEARED BASALT SILICIFIED cf A117359	3804	3.89	1.9	1136	781.3	10.7	70.5	527
A117361	7401680	210407	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	FERR QV LODE & SHEARED GABBRO + MALACHITE (270/70)	2257	29.94	0.5	124.71	39445	5.9	86	3162
A117362	7401630	210390	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	BLEACHED FV + GARNET, FUCHSITE - QTZ LODE 270/70 - X CUTTING LODE STRIKES 315 SUB VERT.	326	11.22	X	33.86	13736	1.6	7.8	61
A117363	7401630	210390	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	QTZ LODE MULLOCK cf A117362 MALACHITE & GEOTHITE EX Cpy & pY	2301	28.59	0.8	45.93	11471	3.6	5.3	83
A117364	7401592	210445	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	(MULLOCK) FERR SHEARED BASALT & QTZ STRINGERS (215/70-80)	1767	0.73	3.4	3.94	254.3	25.1	3.8	74
A117365	7401619	210486	ROCK CHIP	STU'S FIND	CUTTING IN FERR CHERT RIDGE - GEOTHITE & BOXWORKS	654	0.38	9.5	3.3	256.1	20.3	29.8	106
A117366	7401677	210288	ALLUVIUM	STU'S FIND	CREEK BANK GRAVELS - ALLUVIAL WORKINGS	30	0.12	1.6	1.37	77	4.7	28.6	52
A117319	7400117	213456	ROCK CHIP	PILLIWINKLE	QTZ VEINING IN MAFIC SCHIST FROM WORKINGS ADJACENT TO BIF RIDGE	61	0.23	3.7	22.08	50.9	40.1	11.2	70
A117320	7400122	213472	ROCK CHIP	PILLIWINKLE	QTZ VEINING & GEOTHITE IN BIF FROM WORKINGS	3214	0.86	2.5	1.11	75	4.4	9.1	30
A117321	7400133	213518	ROCK CHIP	PILLIWINKLE	Gossanous BIF & QV (MULLOCK FROM WORKINGS)	81	0.1	2.3	1.82	50	6.9	6.3	21
A117343	7399768	213460	ROCK CHIP	PILLIWINKLE TREND	QTZ VEINING IN BIF SUBCROP ON FLANK OF RIDGE	17	0.08	3.4	0.25	43.2	1.8	5.7	33
A117347	7400167	213388	ROCK CHIP	PILLIWINKLE WEST	QTZ VEINING ON SUBCROP CONTACT MAFIC SCHIST/BIF RIDGE	16	0.17	1.3	175.57	13.4	2.6	26.3	5
A117350	7400132	213331	ROCK CHIP	PILLIWINKLE WEST	OXIDISED BRECCIATED BIF GEOTHITE BOXWORKS ETC GRANITE CONTACT	11	0.08	53	1.68	21.9	31.7	5	9
A117312	7399338	213590	ROCK CHIP	COOBINA Au MINE AREA	QTZ VEINING SCHIST FROM COSTEAN DUMP	34	0.1	13.8	0.11	21.9	1.3	7.4	73
A117341	7399153	213137	CALCRETE	COOBINA Au MINE AREA	OVER SHEARED BASALT SUBCROP	20	0.06	1.6	0.07	12.7	0.1	2	23
A117322	7402832	202014	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE	CUTTING IN RIDGE - HANGING WALL SILTSTONES & GREYWACKE + GEOTHITE - WEATHERED	20	0.63	14.3	0.98	464.8	1.3	1095.8	2137
A117323	7402836	202012	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE	CUTTING IN RIDGE - LIMONITIC GOSSANOUS MAIN ZONE - FERRUGENOUS CHERTY BANDS	6	2.45	18.8	0.5	1027.4	1.8	1816.1	5722
A117324	7402842	202012	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE	CUTIING IN RIDGE - LIMONITE/GEOTHITE FOOTWALL - SILTSTONES & GREYWACKE -WEATH.	7	0.19	4.6	0.56	327.9	1.3	583.2	2473
A117325	7402834	202019	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE	VMS STYLE FE RICH CHERTY BAND SILTSTONES & GREYWACKE - WEATHERED	7	1.03	3.8	0.52	483.4	2.5	1805.4	6143
A117326	7402889	201968	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE	QTZ VEIN IN TRACK TO CUTTING	3	0.39	0.6	0.02	7.8	1.6	11.2	91
A117327	7402860	201850	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE WEST	QTZ VEINING UP TO 5cm IN FERRUGENOUS BASALTS	5	0.98	4.2	0.04	303.3	3.3	468.6	555
A117328	7402837	201786	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE WEST	GOSSAN & FERR CAP IN CHERTY SUBCROP	21	0.49	33.2	1.63	619.7	2.3	102.7	2315
A117380	7402791	203246	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE	QTZ VEINING IN FERR BRECCIATED BIF SUBCROP	11	0.24	0.6	2.47	95.4	4.7	5.8	23
A117329	7402891	201593	ROCK CHIP	CENTIPEDE WEST	LIMONITE/GOSSAN SUBCROP FOOTWALL TO CHERTY RIDGE	11	0.46	24.1	0.32	146.3	1.6	36.4	1561
A117330	7403432	203273	ROCK CHIP	MILLIPEDE	GABBRO NEAR OLD RC DRILL PAD	2	0.12	X	0.39	135.4	0.3	4.1	53
A117331	7403432	203165	ROCK CHIP	MILLIPEDE	POSSIBLE PYROXENITE LAYER IN GABBRO	0.5	X	X	0.41	16.7	0.3	2.8	96
A117332	7402613	207106	ROCK CHIP	JIMBLEBAR REGIONAL	MG GABBRO SUBCROP NEAR TRACK	0.5	X	X	0.06	30	0.3	7	123
A117333	7403472	206721	ROCK CHIP	JIMBLEBAR REGIONAL	SHEARED WEATHERED BASALT NEAR BORROW PIT	2	X	1.2	0.14	29.6	0.2	2	71

SAMPLE#	N	E	SAMP_TYPE	PROSPECT	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
A117373	7401162	219413	CALCRETE	COOBINA Cr AREA	CALCRETE OVER DEEPLY WEATHERED SAPROLITE	5	0.08	0.9	0.11	7.1	0.3	10.3	10
A117374	7401162	219418	ROCK CHIP	COOBINA Cr AREA	QTZ VEINING IN SAPROLITE/CALCRETE - TRACK CUTTING	5	0.07	3.8	0.37	45.6	1	65.6	3
A117375	7401298	220167	ROCK CHIP	COOBINA Cr AREA	QTZ REEF FLOAT IN CREEK - TRACE MALACHITE & GEOTHITE	49	0.29	1.3	1.32	106.8	1.6	15.1	3
A117376	7402105	219594	ROCK CHIP	COOBINA Cr AREA	BROWN SILICA CAP/GOSSAN OVER GABBRO/ANORTHOSITE	5	X	1	0.1	16.3	1.8	6.7	6
A117381	7657841	703817	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN OVER FV	2.5	0.08	369.8	0.02	767	0.4	3.5	435
A117382	7657779	703863	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	LINEAR GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.06	1688.3	2.22	318.8	0.9	9.9	430
A117383	7657707	703848	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	LINEAR GOSSAN SUBCROP	20	0.09	317.2	5.14	286.3	0.7	21.1	286
A117384	7657683	703839	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN	2.5	0.13	408.4	0.09	370.9	0.7	13.6	259
A117385	7657641	703837	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.06	297.6	0.07	126	0.6	6.9	153
A117386	7657638	703841	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN, LIMONITE & TRACE MALACHITE IN SEDIMENTS	68	0.1	63.4	0.33	119.3	0.2	3	124
A117387	7657486	703899	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	LINEAR GOSSAN SUBCROP	17	0.37	183.5	1.75	204.1	0.5	7.9	233
A117388	7657482	703889	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP - MIDDLE OF 3	11	0.37	164.7	0.6	144.7	0.3	5.5	280
A117389	7657440	703900	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP ON SIDE OF HILL	2.5	0.17	114.8	0.16	258	0.2	14.3	321
A117390	7657456	703890	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	21	0.12	350.4	2.23	571.4	1.6	12.1	300
A117391	7657454	703869	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	MINOR GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.12	478.9	0.03	441.5	0.2	6.2	193
A117392	7657509	703840	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	9	0.18	303.3	1.22	637.5	0.7	10.7	169
A117393	7657515	703847	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP - MIDDLE OF 3	14	0.18	113.1	0.02	247.8	0.1	3	81
A117394	7657518	703865	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	115	0.09	225.3	1.63	132.2	0.3	6.7	89
A117395	7657575	703843	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	45	0.14	69.6	0.88	218.5	0.4	9.5	109
A117396	7657719	703675	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	REMNANT GOSSAN SUBCROP OVER WEATHERED SEDIMENTS	2.5	0.06	283.3	0.65	192.3	0.5	11.5	123
A117397	7657774	703657	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	REMNANT GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.2	209.5	8.7	259.7	1.2	11.4	73
A117398	7657875	703646	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	10	0.47	700.3	2.37	365.7	0.7	13.9	80
A117399	7657686	703687	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN OVER FV	18	0.36	292.8	0.69	24	1.3	2	27
A117400	7657449	703656	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.11	621.1	0.34	364.9	1.1	4.7	47
A117401	7657430	703768	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	8	1.25	846.1	0.63	1146.5	0.9	7	72
A117402	7657454	703770	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.34	512.4	52.89	107.9	0.5	153.3	89
A117403	7657397	703739	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP OVER FV	2.5	0.1	695.4	0.44	22.9	0.6	22.2	367
A117404	7657395	703730	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	16	0.27	587.2	0.64	76.4	0.9	15.8	223
A117405	7657400	703706	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	19	0.61	117	2.61	55.1	1.3	43.7	134
A117406	7656697	704282	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	LINEAR GOSSAN SUBCROP NEXT TO TRACK	53	3.39	2200.8	60.98	608.7	2.4	64.2	233
A117407	7656817	704245	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	NORTH END OF LINEAR GOSSAN SUBCROP	6	0.15	321.1	1.05	284.5	0.6	15.3	271
A117408	7656565	704037	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP ADJACENT TO OLD DRILL SAMPLES	10	2.83	8485	84.11	1979	2.2	350.9	970
A117409	7656318	704113	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP ON SIDE OF HILL	2.5	4.14	1886.6	89.7	947.2	1.8	286.9	256
A117410	7656264	704175	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP ON SIDE OF HILL	21	0.61	4616.5	0.66	1525.8	2.2	96.6	1294
A117411	7656551	704279	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	CHERT SUBCROP + QTZ VEINING, SILICIFIED & BRECCIATED	2.5	0.72	181.4	1.53	76.3	0.7	10.7	29
A117412	7656456	703764	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	364	56.84	10000	541.77	674.9	3.9	2677.8	92
A117413	7656479	703705	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	LINEAR GOSSAN SUBCROP IN GULLY	2.5	0.93	8410.9	7.73	250.4	3.3	28.5	566
A117414	7656497	703651	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP AT BASE OF CHERT RIDGE	45	0.97	10000	238.59	2384.2	6.1	348.9	242
A117415	7656638	703548	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP	7	2.98	4409.3	153.25	1343.3	1	130.2	151
A117416	7656729	703522	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP + MALACHITE?	10	0.95	1155.7	5.1	282.1	1.7	19.1	543
A117417	7656656	703445	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP IN GULLY	2.5	2.67	2641.4	30.69	516.1	0.6	51.1	64
A117418	7656636	703549	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP OVER FV	6	1.45	3316.2	130.72	1008.3	0.8	104.6	117
A117419	7656401	703932	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSAN REMNANTS OVER WEATHERED FV?	14	0.81	745.2	0.98	440	0.9	44.1	46
A117420	7656415	704046	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	34	1.08	1639	15.29	360.6	0.8	37.7	246
A117421	7656191	704265	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	25	1.98	650	10.77	163.9	0.9	60.1	446
A117422	7656082	704338	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	1.3	2601	3.57	193.4	0.5	58.3	728
A117423	7656051	704356	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.79	3158.4	0.79	466.4	0.6	49	1345
A117424	7656267	703965	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	WEATHERED BASALT SUBCROP ON SIDE OF HILL	0.5	0.05	67.9	X	14.7	X	0.7	59
A117425	7655990	703458	CALCRETE	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	CALCRETE OVER WEATHERED BASALT	2.5	0.08	23.6	0.24	10.6	X	1.8	24

SAMPLE#	N	E	SAMP_TYPE	PROSPECT	DESCRIPTION	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
A117426	7655696	703353	ROCK CHIP	VALLEY OF GOSSANS	SHEARED BASALT SUBCROP ON HILLSIDE	0.5	0.07	5.3	X	14.3	X	1.8	32
A117427	7659576	700902	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP IN SLST ADJACENT TO CONG.	2.5	0.1	168.8	0.35	413	2.3	91.4	443
A117428	7659575	700902	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	FERR WEATHERED CONGLOMERATE SUBCROP - SUB VERTICAL	2.5	0.28	66.9	0.3	177.2	1.8	44.9	40
A117429	7659542	700905	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	CONGLOMERATE SUBCROP	2.5	0.07	24.5	0.36	22	1.2	16.6	13
A117430	7659538	700907	CALCRETE	CARLINDI	CALRCETE ADJACENT TO CONGLOMERATE SUBCROP	14	0.07	13.3	0.17	20.2	0.2	17.3	12
A117431	7659297	700987	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	CONGLOMERATE ON TRACK CUTTING	2.5	0.16	11.4	0.19	7.7	0.9	4.5	9
A117432	7659334	701227	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	FERRUGENOUS SHEARED CONGLOMERATE	10	0.05	198.1	0.07	47.4	0.6	5.2	291
A117433	7659341	701349	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	GEOTHITE & BOXWORKS IN CHERTY VEIN	111	0.09	48.5	0.07	51.3	0.4	2.5	47
A117434	7659532	701441	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	GEOTHITE BOXWORKS OVER CHERT SUBCROP	510	0.41	461.3	0.07	37.8	0.4	3.9	67
A117435	7659545	701434	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	GEOTHITE/GOSSAN OVER SILTSTONE/CHERT SUB CROP	13	0.24	333.8	0.06	17.8	0.4	2.5	49
A117436	7659496	701398	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	GEOTHITE BOXWORKS OVER CHERT SUBCROP	7	0.39	136.9	0.06	12.2	0.5	2	43
A117437	7659193	701241	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	GEOTHITE/LIMONITE & FERR QTZ STRINGERS IN SILTSTONE	7	0.14	211.2	0.12	219.4	0.6	4.4	428
A117438	7659153	701286	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI	GEOTHITE/LIMONITE IN CHERT SUBCROP IN SILTSTONE	30	0.08	221.9	0.06	65.3	0.7	4.8	214
A117439	7658396	701116	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	CONGLOMERATE OUTCROP	69	0.36	60.7	0.22	44.7	1	32.7	22
A117440	7658406	701135	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	UPPER CONGLOMERATE, LARGE ROUND-ANG. COBBLES TO 5cm	37	0.24	48.4	0.36	32.1	1.2	22.5	14
A117441	7658266	701200	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	GEOTHITE/LIMONITE GOSSAN OVER SEDS, FW TO CHERT RIDGE	88	0.26	3563.3	0.05	335.7	1.1	158	215
A117442	7658266	701221	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	SHEARED CONG SUBCROP, FW TO CHERT RIDGE	1822	0.34	635.1	0.09	225.7	0.8	79.5	45
A117443	7657991	701397	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	WEATHERED GABBRO SUBCROP - MAGNETIC	0.5	X	1.2	0.01	14.7	X	0.7	67
A117444	7657803	701203	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	V SMALL GOSSAN SUBCROP OVER FV	14	0.26	374	1.7	269.2	0.8	8.5	57
A117445	7657700	701092	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	CHERTY GOSSANOUS HORIZON ON SMALL RIDGE	2.5	0.22	270.2	0.04	147.5	0.7	241.1	374
A117446	7657669	701076	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	LIMONITE/GEOTHITE GOSSAN OVER SILTSTONE SUBCROP	2.5	0.09	361.2	0.03	483.7	0.3	231.7	412
A117447	7657677	701056	ROCK CHIP	CARLINDI SOUTH	CONGLOMERATE OUTCROP NEAR BASE OF UNIT	6	0.42	56.3	0.15	55.2	1	21.3	76
A117448	7659788	701155	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	BLACK CHERT SUBCROP & CONGLOMERATE	57	0.15	12.2	0.07	10.6	1.1	4.1	13
A117449	7660891	701473	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	FUCHSITIC CHERT + FERR & HEMATITE ALTERED FRACTURES	2.5	0.05	25.9	0.02	10	0.4	1.9	18
A117450	7660964	701468	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	GREEN CHERT SUBCROP, FERR FRACTURES & BOXWORKS	2.5	0.2	24.3	0.03	7.6	0.3	4.1	15
A117451	7661320	701210	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	CONG SUBCROP ON CREEK BANK, PEBBLES TO 20mm	65	4.36	246.7	1.06	102.5	1	645.8	26
A117452	7661620	701476	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	GOSSANOUS SILICA FLOODED CHERTY SUBCROP & QTZ VEINING	2.5	0.16	170.1	0.06	5.3	0.2	13.4	47
A117453	7664952	705683	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	RED HEMATITE ALTERED CHERT SUBCROP NEAR GOSSAN	2.5	0.27	7.7	0.07	20.8	4.2	9.1	23
A117454	7664952	705683	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	GOSSAN OVER BRECCIATED FERR CHERT SUBCROP	11	0.58	21.9	0.04	20.2	7.1	9.8	130
A117455	7664969	705703	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.14	79.8	0.05	45.8	4.4	11.1	235
A117456	7657012	703392	ROCK CHIP	PINCUNAH REGIONAL	GOSSAN SUBCROP	2.5	0.07	135.7	0.09	126.5	2.9	22.5	447

Appendix 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Jimblebar and Pincunah Gold Projects

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections. Underline commentary pertains to the new Trek samples)

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.*	• Rock sampling by Trek is mainly outcrop rock samples, however in the absence of outcrop, mullock from old mine shafts were taken in some localities and also surface samples including soil or calcrete. All sample types and descriptions were carefully recorded by the geologist. • Sampling procedures adopted by various previous explorers primarily utilise reverse circulation, aircore or air percussion drill rigs from which a 1-2 kg spear sample was pulverized to produce a 30-50 g charge for fire assay with ICP-OES or atomic absorption spectrometry analysis for gold. Historic spear sampling procedures are considered to be adequate for the style of gold deposit and for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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).*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208): Conducted aircore (AC) drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): Conducted RC drilling using a Schramm T66H rig. • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Conducted air percussion drilling by Drillwell Pty Ltd • Hancock and Wright (1983): Conducted air percussion drilling using an Ingersol Rand T3 drilling rig. Note: Drilling not conducted on Trek license.
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.*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208), Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998), Hancock and Wright (1983) and Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): No recovery issues were reported during the drill programs. Sample representation is considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Geological descriptions were recorded by Trek for each rock sample. • Warwick Resources (2007-208), Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998), Hancock and Wright (1983) and Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Simplified geological logs were recorded by the geologist on the AC, RC and percussion rock chips for the entire length of all holes. The lithological logs are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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.* • *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.*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208): 2kg samples were collected from a riffle split portion of the total sample using a spear and sent to Ultratrace and analysed for gold by 40g fire assay analysis with ICP-OES finish. Significant gold assays were selected for duplicate analysis. Duplicate results are within reasonable tolerance for reporting exploration results. • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): RC samples were initially collected as four metre composites using a poly pipe spear. Any composite samples reporting greater than 0.1 g/t Au gold were resampled as individual metre samples using the spear. Samples were sent to Amdel Laboratory in Meekatharra for gold analysis using either standard 50 g fire assay or were digested in aqua regia with the gold being determined by atomic absorption spectrometry. A detection limit of 0.01 ppm for both methods. • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Sampling methodology is not described in the reports. The assay techniques are not listed on the assay certificate in the report. • Hancock and Wright (1983): Sampling procedures are not described in the report. Percussion samples were sent to Pilbara Laboratories in Balcatta WA. The assay techniques are not listed on the assay certificate in the report. Note: Drilling not conducted on Trek licence. The historic drilling and sampling procedures are considered to be the best practice at the time and are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.
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.*	• Rock samples by Trek were assayed by fire assay for gold (and Pt , Pd for selected samples) and a 48 element package by four acid digest and ICP-MS analysis. Both methods are considered total. The assay techniques are considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. • Warwick Resources (2007-208): Field standard samples were inserted into the sample stream and analysed at Ultratrace to assess the QAQC of assay data. • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): Standards were not inserted into the sample • stream since the drilling was regarded reconnaissance exploration and not resource definition. Duplicate assays were completed randomly every 10-20 samples plus additional duplicates were selected in mineralised intervals. • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Standards and duplicate assays were not completed during the drill program • Hancock and Wright (1983): Standard assays and blanks were not completed during the drill program. Note: Drilling not on Trek licence.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208): A total of 42 field duplicate samples were selected for assay and the results matched the original assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	*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.*	within reasonable tolerance • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): Duplicate assays were completed randomly every 10-20 samples plus additional duplicate samples over highly anomalous intervals. The results matched the original assay within reasonable tolerance • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Duplicate assays were not completed during the drill program • Hancock and Wright (1983): Duplicate assays were completed randomly for gold every 5 to 15 samples. The results matched the original assay within reasonable tolerance. Note: Drilling not on Trek licence.
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.*	• Locations of rock samples by Trek were recorded using a handheld GPS which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance sampling. • Warwick Resources (2007-208): AC collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS and RC collars were surveyed more accurately using a DGPS. • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): RC collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969) and Hancock and Wright (1983): Drill hole locations are illustrated on report maps with grid coordinates which also show the main rivers and creeks in the area. The drill collar plan maps were registered into UTM Zone 50 using the coordinates for creek intersections then the collar coordinates were estimated in Mapinfo. These collars will need to be relocated and verified in the field.
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.*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208): AC drilling was conducted at a nominal 50-100 m grid spacing. RC drilling was designed to follow up anomalous results in the AC drilling at 50 m spacing. Samples were composited to 1 m. • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): drilling was originally conducted at 20 m spacing with lines spaced 50 m apart over drill target areas. Tighter drill spacing down to 10 m was conducted over areas that were highly mineralised. Samples were composited to 4 m intervals then mineralised intervals >0.1 g/t Au were then composited over 1 m intervals and re-assayed. • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Drill spacing was conducted at 50-100 feet spacing with lines spaced 200 feet apart over drill target areas. Samples were composited over 5 feet (1.52 m) intervals. • Hancock and Wright (1983): Three scout drill holes were conducted spaced 100 m apart along the northeast trend of the gossan. Samples were composited over 1 m intervals. Note: Drilling not on Trek licence.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• Reconnaissance rock sampling by Trek was taken where outcrops are available. The orientation of mineralised structures have not yet been properly defined. • Warwick Resources (2007-208): Drill spacing, azimuths and dips were planned to test across the strike of the north-south oriented gold mineralisation. • Warwick Resources (2007-208): Drill spacing, azimuths and dips were planned to test across the strike of the north-northwest trending gold-bearing shear zones. • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): Drill spacing, azimuths and dips were planned to test across the strike of the north-northwest trending gossan zones and associated structures. • Hancock and Wright (1983): Vertical drill holes were conducted along the strike of the highly weathered surface gossan since the dip of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation was difficult to determine in the field. Note: Drilling not on Trek licence.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208), Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998), Hancock and Wright (1983) and Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): No details of sample security were reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208), Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998), Hancock and Wright (1983) and Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969): No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 Jimblebar Project, located 40-50 km east of Newman, comprises one granted licence E52/3605 and one licence application E52/3672 that are held by ACME PILBARA PTY LTD ("APP") which is a 100% subsidiary of Trek Metals Ltd. There are two aboriginal heritage places called Jimblebar Creek and Walardu Pimura that occur covering the application licence E52/3672. Lo L PL N049932 covers the Jimblebar Project licences. • The Pincunah Project, located 50-70 km west of Marble Bar, comprises one granted licence E45/4909 and one licence application E45/4917 that are currently held by ACME PILBARA PTY LTD ("APP") which is a 100% subsidiary of Trek Metals Ltd. The project is covered by a Native Title application by the Nyamal People. L PL N050365 covers E45/4909 and UCL covers E45/4917.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Warwick Resources (2007-208): Carried out historical exploration on the Jimblebar project including AC and RC drilling. • Lynas Gold NL (1997-1998): Carried out historical exploration on the Carlindi prospect including RC drilling. • Picklands Mather & Co. International (1968-1969) and Hancock and Wright (1983): Conducted historical exploration on the Valley of Gossans prospect including percussion drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Jimblebar and Pincunah projects are situated in the Archean Pilbara Craton which hosts several significant gold deposits shown on the regional map in the body of the announcement. • Mineralisation identified at Jimblebar and Valley of Gossans is not well understood but is interpreted to be hydrothermally emplaced within gold-bearing structures and intrusions. Host rock to mineralisation at Jimblebar is a pyrite-altered and quartz veined dacite porphyry intrusive. Mineralisation style is interpreted to be similar to other Western Australian gold deposits in the Yilgarn Craton hosted by felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks including Granny Smith, Gruyere and Sunrise Dam. • At Carlindi, gold-bearing shear zones are hosted in Archean siliclastic rocks and the mineralisation style is interpreted to be similar to the Invincible gold deposit at St Ives,in Kambalda. • Mineralisation identified at Honey Eater and Strelley Pool (not on Trek licence) is unknown at this stage however it is likely to be VMS-style similar to the Sulphur Springs deposit located 8 km to the east.

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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• A summary table of drill hole information is included in the body of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Composite assays for Jimblebar, Valley of Gossans, Carlindi and Honey Eater are reported at various cut-off grades of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0 and 5.0 g/t Au. • Composite assays for Strelley Pool are reported at a cut-off grade of 1.0% copper. Note: prospect not on Trek licence.
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 mineralisation has not yet been verified at Jimblebar, Valley of Gossans, Carlindi, Honey Eater and Strelley Pool (not on Trek licence). Additional drilling will be required to properly assess the true thickness
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.*	• All available data has been presented in figures.
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.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.