

30 April 2025

# Quarterly Activities Report

## March 2025

### Highlights

#### Hawthorn Resources Limited

ABN 44 009 157 439

ASX Code: HAW

Level 23, Rialto Tower South,  
525 Collins Street,  
Melbourne VIC 3000

T: +61 (0) 409 802 975

W: [www.hawthornresources.com](http://www.hawthornresources.com)

E: [info@hawthornresources.com](mailto:info@hawthornresources.com)

#### **Directors:**

Mr Li, Yijie  
(Non-Executive Director/Chairman)

Mr Brian Thornton  
(Managing Director/CEO)

Mr Liu Zhensheng  
(Non-Executive Director)

Mr Joseph D Corrigan  
(Non-Executive Director)

#### **Senior Management:**

Mr Tony Amato  
(CFO & Company Secretary)

#### ANGLO SAXON GOLD PROJECT

- Given the increased A\$ gold price, a revised pit optimisation study has been completed by the Joint Venture partners who are assessing development options for Anglo Saxon.
- The study used various gold price scenarios and cost inputs including mining, haulage and processing, to determine project economics and the feasibility of extending and widening the current Anglo Saxon open pit.
- The optimisation is based on the current MRE of 157,000 ounces at 6.1g/t (see HAW's ASX release of April 2020).
- The optimisation study and outcomes will assist Management in discussions with third parties and is aimed at maximising project returns and value for shareholders.
- Site visits and access to our data room by a number of parties have occurred and discussions with these groups are continuing.
- The JV undertook a small RC program in the quarter to confirm and extend historically defined mineralisation at Harbour Lights and Exile prospects.
- The results of the RC drilling were mixed and included a best intercept of 35m at 1.91g/t from surface in 25TLRC003.

#### Mt. BEVAN MAGNETITE PROJECT

- Hawthorn has converted its 19.6% equity interest in the project to a 1% FOB royalty with Hancock Magnetite Holdings Pty Ltd (Hancock) and Legacy Iron Ore who now hold 63.43% and 36.57% respectively.
- Mt Bevan has a revised Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 1,291Mt of Magnetite confirmed by the PFS released to the ASX on 16 July 2024.
- The JV partners Hancock and Legacy commenced a Forward Works Plan to refine the PFS and key project parameters which will assist with making an investment decision and financial close.

#### CORPORATE

- Hawthorn's cash position at the close of the quarter was \$12.98m

## Anglo Saxon Gold Project – Trouser Legs Joint Venture : Pinjin, Western Australia.

(Trouser Legs JV : Hawthorn Resources Limited - 70% and Manager, Gel Resources Pty Ltd - 30%)

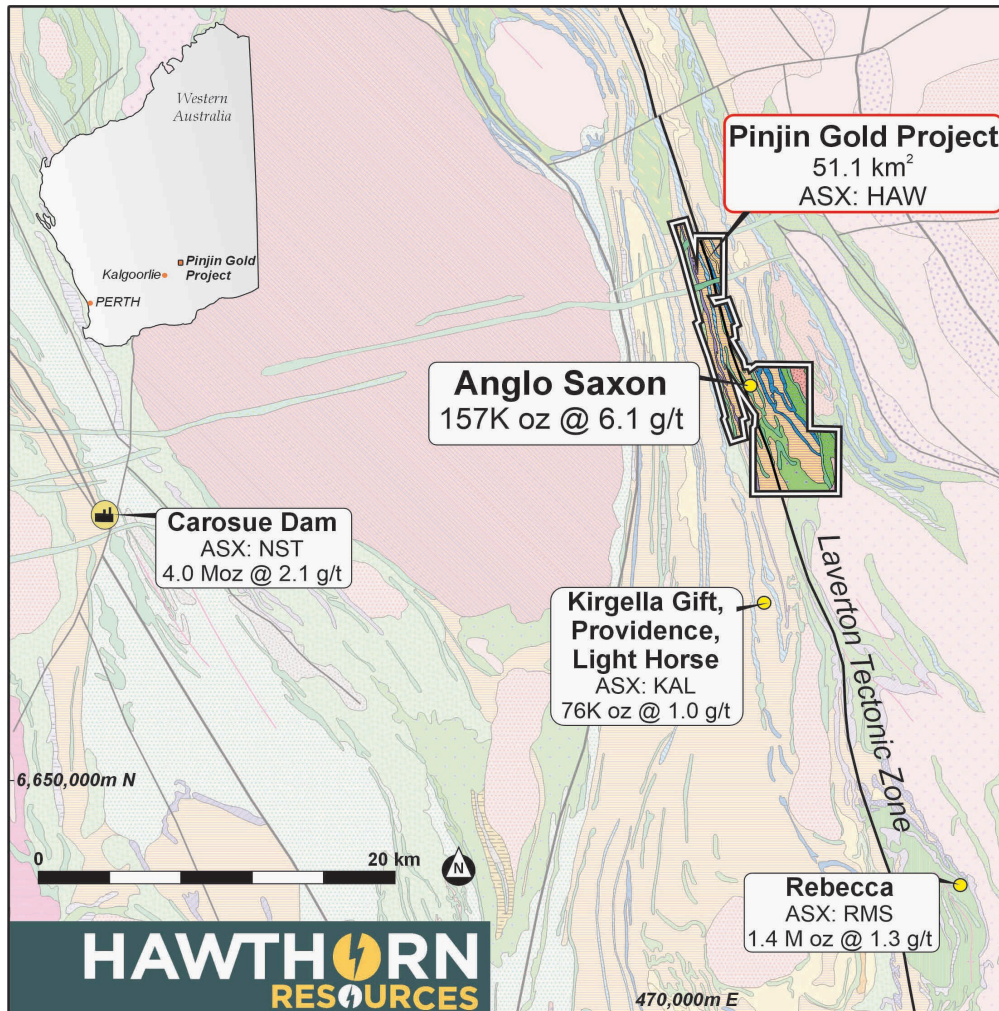


Figure 1. Location of the Hawthorn's Pinjin project.

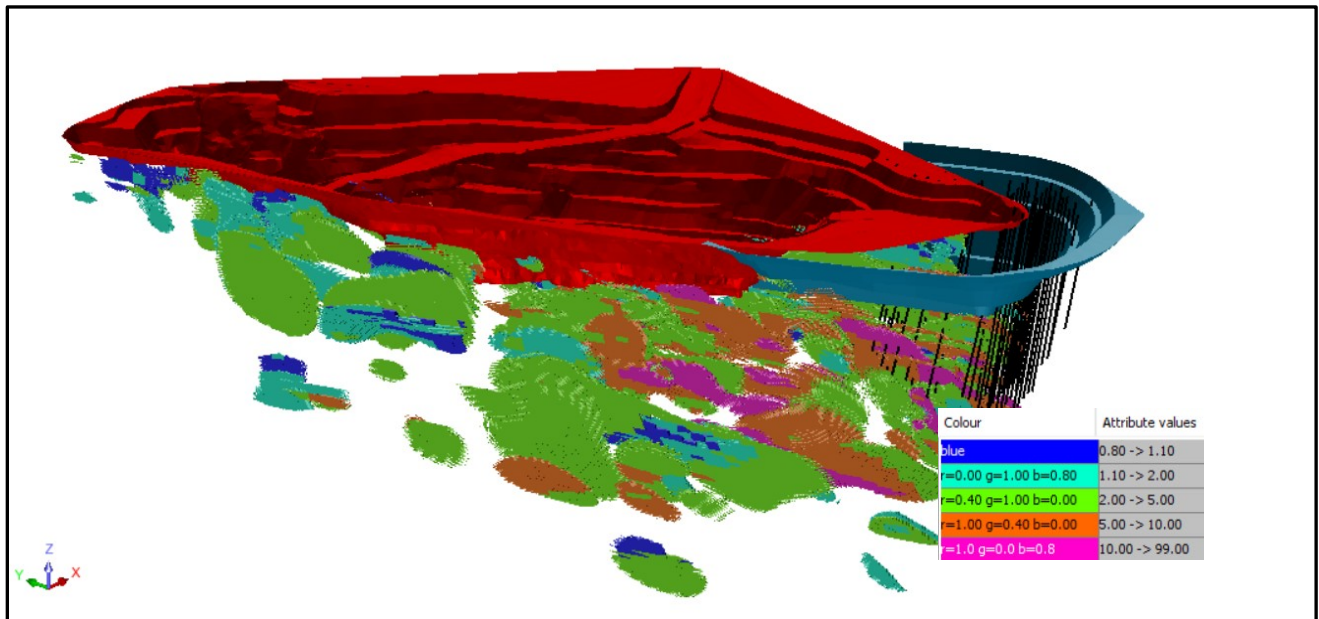
The Anglo Saxon gold project is a Joint Venture between Hawthorn Resources Limited (70%) and Gel Resources Pty Ltd (30%) and is located at Pinjin, 140 kms north east of Kalgoorlie. The Trouser Legs JV controls an extensive tenement package of MLs and contiguous ELs on and around the Pinjin fault, which has been an historic and prolific producer of high grade gold.

During the quarter Hawthorn commissioned an update to its earlier mine optimisation study of the residual high grade gold resource at Anglo Saxon by MineComp of Kalgoorlie, to reflect the prevailing robust A\$ gold prices and further refine development opportunities.

The optimisation will assist Management and the Joint Venture in their discussions with potential partners interested in the next stage of the development of Anglo Saxon; these discussions are aimed at maximising project returns and value for shareholders at a time of robust gold prices.

Given the high grade of the Anglo Saxon ore body, supported by an MRE of 157,000 ounces at 6.1g/t, (See ASX Release of April 2020) confidence in the further development of Anglo Saxon has improved, underpinned by the latest optimisation study by Minecomp.

Towards this end, an 8000m RC drilling programme has been designed to infill the upper levels of the southern extension of the current resource and de-risk the first-stage of any mining of a future cutback at Anglo Saxon. Tendering and a Programme of Works (POW) has been approved with plans to commence the drilling during the third quarter of 2025.



*Figure 2. Planned RC drilling positions (shown in black) designed to further define and derisk a potential first-phase of a proposed cutback at Anglo Saxon (in blue). The PoW for this programme was approved during the quarter.*

## **HARBOUR LIGHTS SOUTH AND EXILE PROJECT UPDATES :**

The aim of these 2 drilling programs was to confirm and further define historical mineralisation and determine their potential to host shallow oxide gold resources, amenable to haulage and treatment at third party regional mills .



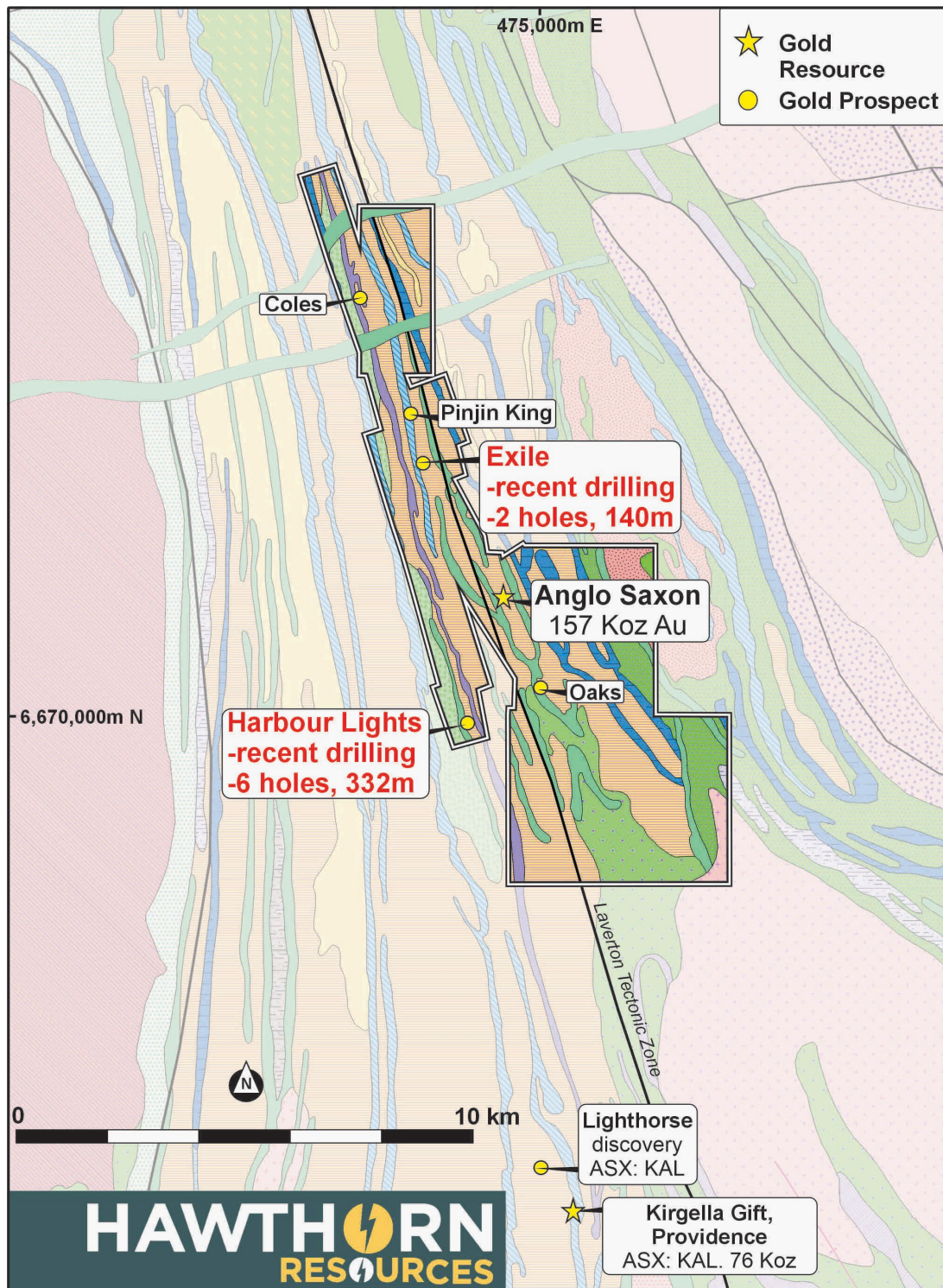


Figure 3: Location of Exile and Harbour Lights South prospects relative to Anglo Saxon

During the quarter an 8 hole, 462 metre RC program was conducted at the Harbour Lights South (HLS) and Exile prospects. Both prospects have modest exploration targets of 2-5Koz which are supported by historical drilling showing shallow, high-grade mineralisation. At current gold prices, small high grade deposits, if delineated, can be profitably mined and contribute financially to the recommencement of a further drill out and the development of the Anglo Saxon orebody.

1 For previous Harbour Lights reporting, see ASX release 'December Quarterly Activities Report', dated Jan 30th, 2024. For previous Exile reporting see pages 6-7 of Hawthorns 2010 ASX Annual Report.

Hole ID	Prospect	Y	X	Z	Dip	Depth m
25TLRC001	HLS	6669808.8	473442.1	361.6	-60	40
25TLRC002	HLS	6669819.7	473436.1	361.8	-60	48
25TLRC003	HLS	6669818.7	473431	361.8	-90	48
25TLRC004	HLS	6669800	473398.1	361.8	-60	76
25TLRC005	HLS	6669776.2	473432.8	361.5	-60	50
25TLRC006	HLS	6669773.6	473420.8	361.5	-60	60
25TLRC007	Exile	6676103.4	471915.8	396.9	-55	75
25TLRC008	Exile	6676005.4	471932.9	397	-55	65
Total						<b>462</b>

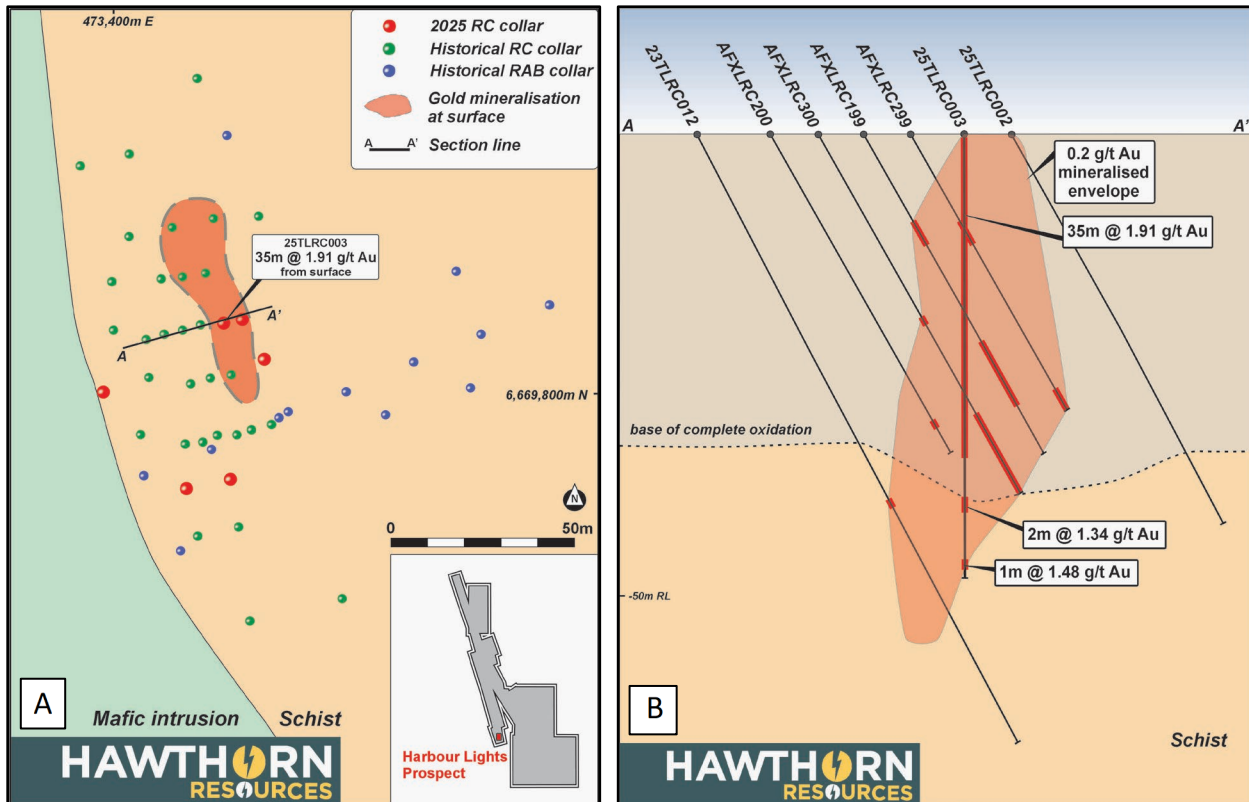
Figure 4: RC drilling completed at Harbour Lights and Exile during the March quarter, 2025

The results of the drilling were mixed; the two holes at Exile failed to extend previously delineated zones of high grade mineralisation and extensional holes at HLS (Figure A) proved to be either barren or display narrow, low grade intervals.

On a positive note however, 25TLRC003, which was drilled downdip through the historically defined mineralised envelope at HLS, intersected better continuity of mineralisation than the historical drill holes had indicated (Figure B). The results of the drilling are being assessed to determine the next steps at these two prospects and if further drilling is warranted.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Metal (g*m)	Comments
25TLRC001	29	30	1	1.33	1.33	
25TLRC002	-	-	-	-	-	No significant intersection.
25TLRC003	0	35	35	1.91	66.85	
25TLRC003	39	41	2	1.35	2.69	
and	46	47	1	1.48	1.48	
25TLRC004	57	58	1	1.66	1.66	
25TLRC006	40	42	2	1.43	2.86	
and	58	60	2	1.75	3.49	Hole ended in mineralisation
25TLRC007	-	-	-	-	-	No significant intersection.
25TLRC007	-	-	-	-	-	No significant intersection.

Figure 5: RC drilling completed during the March quarter. \*Note: Significant Intersections calculated using a minimum average intersection grade of 1.00 g/t gold with a 0.3g/t cut-off and no more than 2m of consecutive internal dilution (of <0.3g/t).



Figures A-B. Collar plan and cross section showing location and results of recent drilling at Harbour Lights South.

The Joint Venture has demonstrated over the past 6 quarters that it can effectively capitalise on its current resource base at Anglo Saxon and monetise existing low grade stockpiles to generate positive cash flow to fund operational costs and exploration. This is part of the JV's strategy and modus operandi to self fund exploration as far as possible and preserve cash. Discussions are currently underway regarding the treatment of approximately 75,000 t of low grade stockpiled ore with a regional mill, which at the current gold price, would be profitable and self-fund a planned 8000m drilling program and further scoping studies at Anglo Saxon as part of a current pit optimisation and potential cut back.

#### **PINJIN EAST PROJECTS UPDATE : E31/1050 and E31/782**

Infill auger sampling continued at Pinjin East during the quarter with the aim of generating targets for potential aircore drilling. A total of 207 locations were completed on E31/1050 and 31/782 during the quarter. The sampling was conducted in areas where gaps existed in the database, or where infill sampling was warranted based on historical results. The results have defined and extended the surface footprint of the gold systems on these exploration licences and generated multiple targets for follow up (Figures 6 & 7). The next steps in the development of these targets are under review.



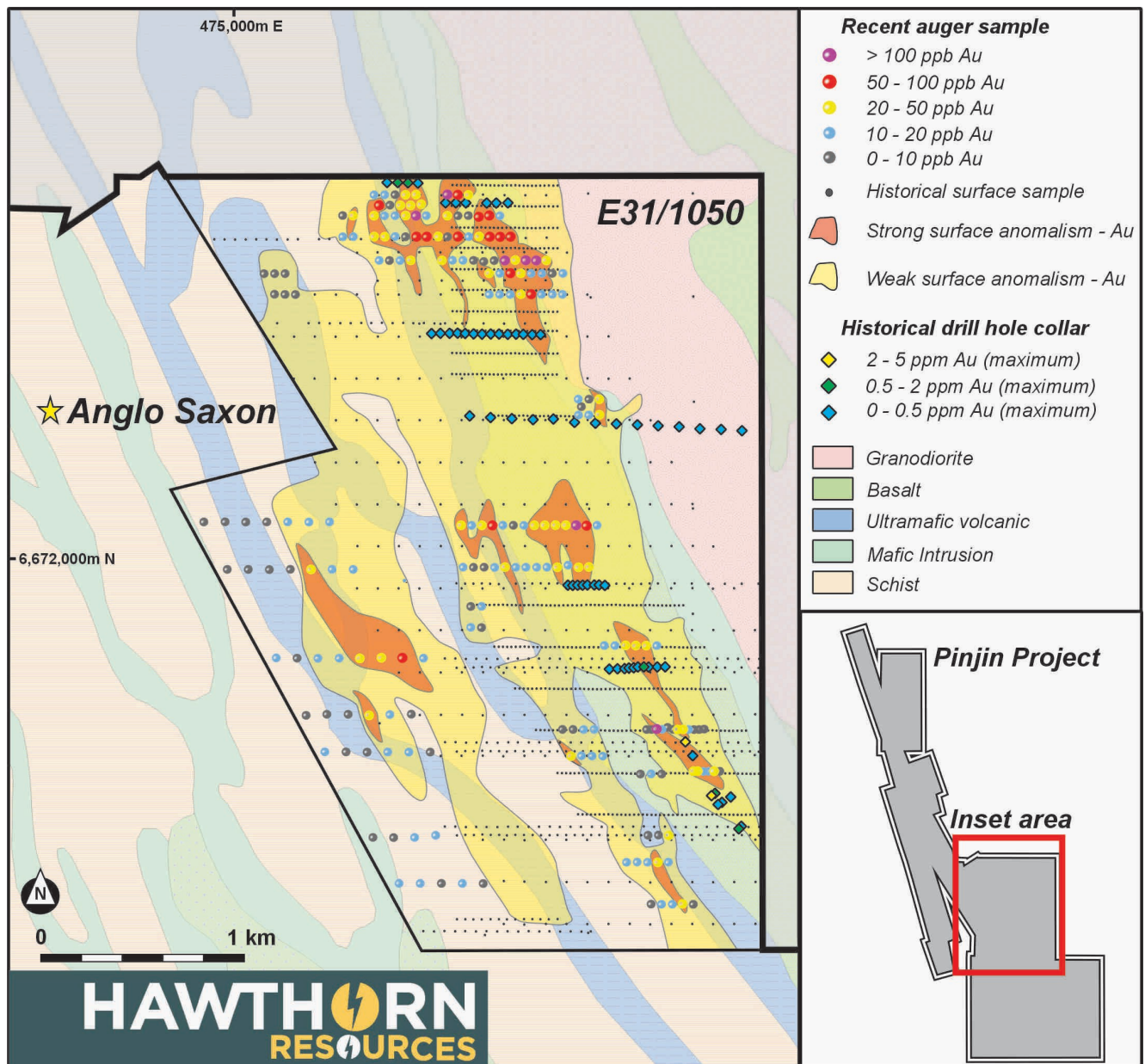


Figure 6. Results of auger sampling conducted during the quarter at E31/1050.

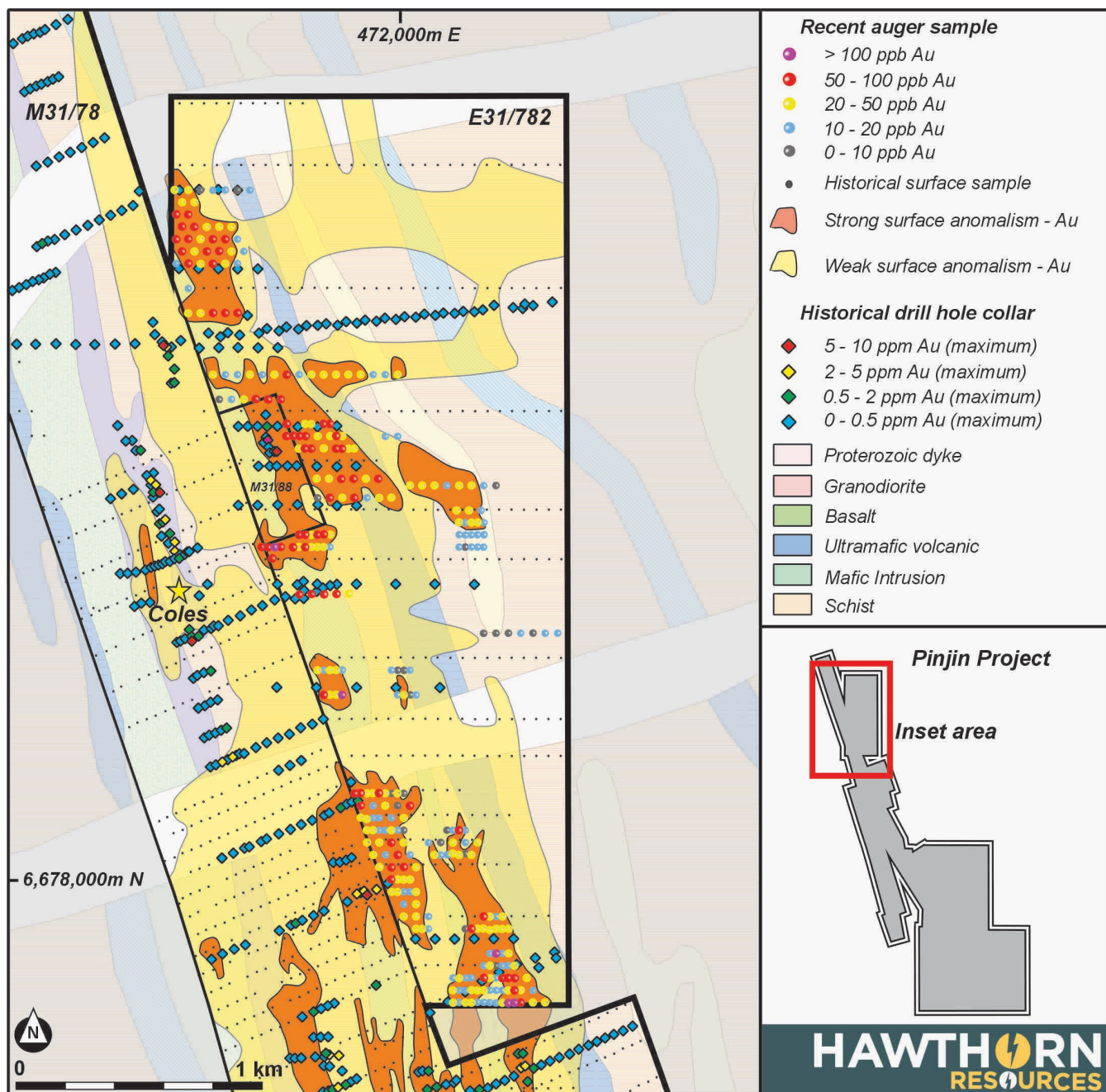


Figure 7. Results of auger sampling conducted during the quarter at E31/782



## **Mt Bevan Magnetite Project : Western Australia**

In consultation with its JV partners, the Directors of Hawthorn elected to convert its 19.6% equity stake in the Mt Bevan JV to a 1% FOB royalty based on production, which was announced to the market on 20 September, 2024.

The company believes that the potential royalty stream from Mt Bevan magnetite production and related exposure to next generation 'greener' DRI steel production, will be of significant value to shareholders once production of premium grade iron ore commences.

The Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) completed by the JV Partner Hancock confirmed exceptional magnetite grade, quantum of resource and positive metallurgical test results of the Mt Bevan magnetite which will produce a beneficiated premium DRI product of >70%Fe.

Full details of the PFS are contained in our release to the ASX of 16 July 2024

### **FORWARD WORKS PLAN UPDATE :**

Following completion of the PFS, Hancock and Legacy Iron Ore (ASX : LCY) committed to undertake a Forward Works Plan to further define, optimise and de-risk the project. Thus the following actions have commenced and are highlighted below :

- Mining Lease application M29/448 submitted with the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS).
- Applications lodged for Miscellaneous Licences for water infrastructure, infrastructure and transport corridors.
- Access agreements with existing underlying tenement holders are progressing.
- Design of drilling programs for water exploration completed and will be executed once the relevant tenements are secured.
- Product logistics studies and optimisations progressed.
- Alternate power supply options being explored, to optimize an energy solution.
- Environmental and heritage related surveys planned to commence in Autumn 2025.

# Mt Bevan Lithium and Other Minerals Joint Venture

(Hawthorn Resources 34%, Legacy Iron 51% and Hancock Magnetite Holdings Pty Ltd 15%)

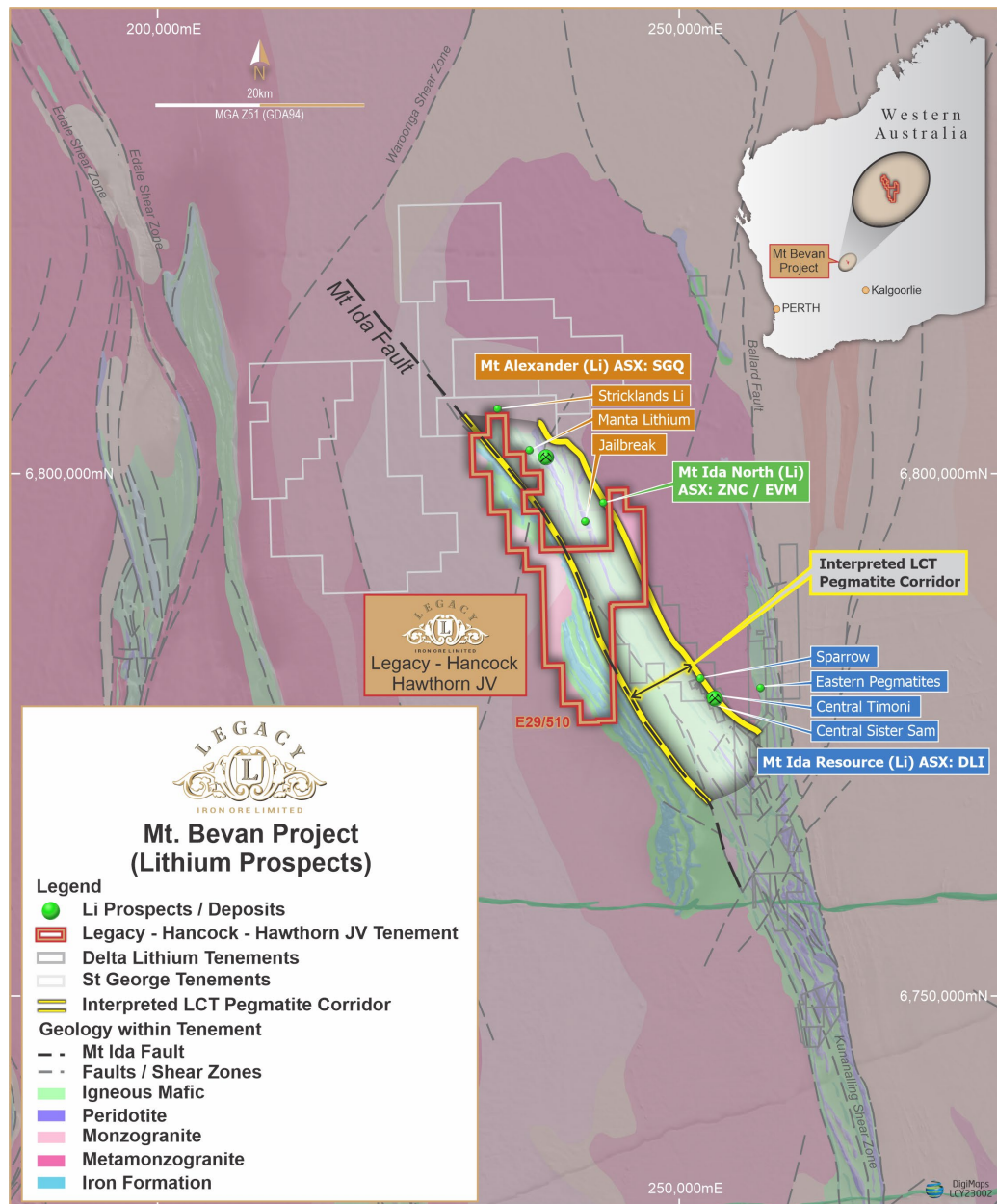


Figure 7 : Mount Bevan Project, LCT pegmatite corridor.

Following field reconnaissance and regional geophysics, drilling for lithium pegmatites has been completed and assays received on the Mt Bevan pegmatite corridor, with inconclusive results. Hancock finalised an 8000m drilling program on areas of identified outcropping pegmatites that could host lithium pegmatites along the Mt Ida fault.

Against a backdrop of continuing weak spodumene pricing and inconclusive results, the JV is reviewing the next stage of spending on the Other Minerals JV on E29/510, which lies to the north of the Mt Bevan magnetite project managed by Hancock.

At the end of the quarter, Hancock has earned a 15% interest in the Other Minerals JV.

## **Corporate Update**

### **Issued Securities – ASX Limited securities code: “HAW”**

The number of ordinary fully paid shares on issue and quoted on the official lists of the ASX at 31 March 2025 was 335,015,613 fully paid ordinary shares (31 December 2024: 335,015,613 shares) as held across 1,591 shareholder accounts (31 December 2024: 1,612).

At 31 March 2025 the Top 20 Shareholdings held 248,088,703 shares (31 December 2024: 247,616,613 shares) being 74.1 per cent of the number of shares on issue (31 December 2024: 73.9 per cent).

### **Funding/Cash Balance/Working Capital**

At 31 March 2025 the Company held funds-on-hand of A\$12.979 million (31 December 2024: A\$12.938 million). For full details of Cashflow movements refer to the Appendix 5B Report accompanying this Quarterly Activities Report.

The reported funds on hand at quarter end relate to the movement in cash during the quarter under review and are not to be confused with the accrual accounting system applicable in the preparation and audit of financial statements.

As at the quarter end the Company and the Trouser Legs Mining Joint Venture (“TLMJV”), as managed by the Company, as required under accounting standards, accrue and account for expenditures and revenues incurred/generated during the quarter but have not, as at quarter end, been paid or received.

Such accrued outflow items include Joint Venture Distributions and Accrued Expenditures, such as Trading Creditors, GST Collections and Credits, Local Government rates/taxes, mining operations closure and rehabilitation of mine site.



## Appendix 5B

### Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

HAWTHORN RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

44 009 157 439

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2025

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
<b>1.</b>	<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
1.1	Receipts from customers *	142	598
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	(134)	(630)
	(b) development, rehab & maintenance	(5)	(33)
	(c) production *	-	(34)
	(d) staff costs	(45)	(165)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(101)	(410)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	197	551
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other- GST refunds/(payments)	(13)	(12)
<b>1.9</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>(135)</b>

\*100% of gross receipts from customers and productions costs included as Manager of the TLMJV project whereby HAW has a 70% working interest

<b>2.</b>	<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal/dilution of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>	-	-

<b>3.</b>	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (Return of Capital)	-	-
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Net cash from / (used in) financing activities</b>	-	-

<b>4.</b>	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period</b>		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,938	13,114
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	41	(135)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

<b>Consolidated statement of cash flows</b>		<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Year to date (9 months) \$A'000</b>
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>12,979</b>

<b>5.</b>	<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b> at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>	<b>Previous quarter \$A'000</b>
5.1	Bank balances	66	222
5.2	Call deposits	11,541	11,366
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (Mine Rehabilitation Fund)	1,372	1,350
5.5	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>12,938</b>

**6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

<b>Current quarter \$A'000</b>
45
-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments

Directors fees & salary \$45,155 (Previous Quarter \$45,155)



7.	<b>Financing facilities</b> <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	<b>Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000</b>	<b>Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000</b>
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	<b>Total financing facilities</b>	-	-
7.5	<b>Unused financing facilities available at quarter end</b>	-	
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	<b>Estimated cash available for future operating activities</b>	<b>\$A'000</b>
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	41
8.2	Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	41
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	12,979
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	12,979
8.7	<b>Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)</b>	N/A

8.8 If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

1. Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:

N/A

2. Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:

N/A

3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

N/A

## Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Signed: .....

Date: 30/04/2025.

Name: Tony Amato – Company Secretary

Authorised by the Board.

## Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.

## **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report that relates to the Trouser Legs Gold Project in Western Australia is based on information compiled by Mr Joseph Clarry, an employee of BM Geological Services. Mr. Clarry is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscience (AIG). Mr Clarry has been engaged as consultant by Hawthorn Resources Limited. Mr Clarry has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clarry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

HAWTHORN RESOURCES LIMITED  
ACN 009 157 439  
CHANGES IN INTERESTS IN MINING TENEMENTS

**10.1 Interests in Mining  
Tenements relinquished,  
reduced or lapsed**

<b>Tenement Reference</b>	<b>Nature of Interest [note (4)]</b>	<b>Interest at beginning of quarter</b>	<b>Interest at end of quarter</b>

**10.2 Interests in Mining  
Tenements acquired  
Or increased**

<b>Tenement Reference</b>	<b>Nature of Interest [note (4)]</b>	<b>Interest at beginning of quarter</b>	<b>Interest at end of quarter</b>



## Interests in Mining Tenements

Disclosure in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3.

Project / Tenement	Location	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter	Joint Venture Partner / Farm-In Partner / Farm Out Partner
<b>Pinjin East</b>	<b>West Australia</b>			
E 31/782		100%	100%	
E 31/1050		100%	100%	
<b>Mt Bevan Iron Ore Joint Venture Royalty *</b>	<b>West Australia</b>			
E 29/510 –I		0%	0%	Legacy Iron Ore Limited Hancock Magnetite Holdings Pty Ltd
	* 1.0% Net Free-On-Board (FOB) Royalty			
<b>Mt Bevan Other Minerals Joint Venture</b>	<b>West Australia</b>			
E 29/510		37%	34%	Legacy Iron Ore Limited Hancock Magnetite Holdings Pty Ltd
<b>Pinjin – Trouser Legs Joint Venture</b>	<b>West Australia</b>			
E 31/1094		70%	70%	GEL Resources
G 31/4		70%	70%	GEL Resources
L 31/32		70%	70%	GEL Resources
L 31/65		70%	70%	GEL Resources
L 31/66		70%	70%	GEL Resources
L 31/68		70%	70%	GEL Resources
L 31/69 (A)		0%	0%	GEL Resources
M 31/78		70%	70%	GEL Resources
M 31/79		70%	70%	GEL Resources
M 31/88		70%	70%	GEL Resources
M 31/113		70%	70%	GEL Resources
M 31/284		70%	70%	GEL Resources
<b>Teutonic Bore Royalty *</b>	<b>West Australia</b>			
E 37/902		0%	0%	Round Oak Jaguar Pty Ltd
	* Royalty up to a maximum of \$1m subject to conditions			

## JORC TABLE 1. RC DRILLING M31/78 and M31/79

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation (RC) sampling is undertaken for each metre. A split of the drill chips are collected from the cone splitter in pre-numbered calico bags with the remainder collected in a bucket and laid out in 20m rows on the ground.</li> <li>Depending on recovery and geological conditions, the samples submitted for analysis generally weigh between 2-4kg and are collected from the rig mounted cone splitter in prenumbered calico bags.</li> <li>QAQC includes certified standards and blanks inserted randomly with a total of 8 in all, with an insertion rate of one per drill hole.</li> <li>The RC metre sample intervals were collected with a 2 – 4 kg representative sample and despatched to the laboratory for gold analysis. All Analysis was by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.</li> </ul>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>RC Drilling was completed by Exploration and Mining Drilling Services, using a T450 Schramm and a 135mm drill bit.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Each metre of RC sample is checked, and an estimate of sample recovery is made. Sample weights reported by the laboratory can also give an indication of recoveries, with 95% exceeding 1kg in weight.</i></li> <li>• <i>The supervising geologist was present during the drilling campaign and worked with the driller to ensure that drill samples were not compromised.</i></li> <li>• <i>RC sample recoveries from the drill hole are generally high although some of the weathered material is lost in drilling. Detailed studies have not been performed, but no significant bias is expected.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Logging</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Each RC drill hole underwent logging by a professional geologist through the entire hole with observations made regarding regolith colour profile, regolith weathering, lithology of basement, quartz vein occurrence, mineralogy and alteration.</i></li> <li>• <i>All logging is qualitative in nature.</i></li> <li>• <i>All holes were logged in full.</i></li> </ul>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	
<b>Sub-sampling techniques</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No core was collected in this campaign</i></li> <li>• <i>RC samples are collected in to a calico bag and plastic bag directly from the cone</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>and sample preparation</b>	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<p><i>splitter mounted below the cyclone on the drilling rig. These are then laid out in lines for inspection by the supervising geologist.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Samples were one-metre intervals and samples analysed via a 50 gram charge fire assay. Sample preparation and analysis was performed by Bureau Veritas. When received, samples are logged in a tracking system, wet samples are dried through ovens, fine crushed, split using a riffle splitter and then a portion is pulverised to 85% sample passing 75µm.</i></li> <li><i>All sampling equipment and samples bags are kept clean at all times. RC drilling is a exploration method that is prone to some degree of bias. HAW inserted blank and certified standards as a check on this.</i></li> <li><i>RC samples are split via a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone, ensuring a uniform and representative sample is taken for each metre.</i></li> <li><i>The sample sizes (0.5 – 4kg) are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered.</i></li> </ul>
	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 representation 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.	
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The samples were prepped and analysed at Bureau Veritas. The samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing -2mm, split and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns before undergoing using Fire Assay / AAS</i></li> <li><i>Hawthorn CRMs have performed within one standard deviation from their expected value. The volume of samples analysed has not been sufficient to determine any bias or drift. Bureau Veritas also use their own internal CRMS. blanks and other QA protocols such as grind size tests, pulp repeats and duplicates. Their internal QA tests are required to pass before the reporting of results to the Client. These QA results are reported with the result of the samples.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Significant results were checked by Hawthorn executives and BMGS.</i></li> <li>• <i>No RC holes were twinned, although some did pass close to other drill holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>No laboratory assay data was adjusted.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sample positions have been set out and recorded with a DGPS by ABIM Solutions.</i></li> <li>• <i>Grid projection is GDA94 UTM Zone 51S.</i></li> <li>• <i>Topographic control was established by referencing an appropriate base station and utilising a DGPS system.</i></li> </ul>
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No mineral resources have been estimated</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Orientation of data in relation to</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In general the orientation of the drill holes were suitable for the style of mineralisation encountered. Drill hole 25TLRC003 was drilled at a different angle to test for structures that may have been sub-parallel to the dominant drill orientation.</i></li> <li>• <i>In drill hole 25TLRC003, drill orientation may have introduced a sample bias as</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>geological structure</b>	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>illustrated visually in the x-section provided. As stated above its primary goal was to establish if mineralisation structures were limited to those tested with the dominant drill orientation.</i>
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Samples are stored on site at Pinjin before being hand delivered by staff to Bureau Veritas.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.</i></li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Pinjin East Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The location of the RC drilling reported are within M31/78 and M31/79 which are 70% owned and operated by Hawthorn Resources and 30% owned by Gel Resources Pty Ltd.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>At least three companies have explored the licence for gold and base metals since the late 1990's including, most notably, Gutnick Resources who completed significant geochemical sampling, RAB and RC drilling.</i></li> <li><i>The historical work has defined evidence of a small mineralised system.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The granite-greenstone geology at Pinjin is most prospective for orogenic gold and related eluvial and placer deposits.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A table of the drill hole collar information is provided with this announcement.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sample intervals are one metre samples submitted for assay. The results expressed in this announcement relate to these one metre samples and no grade cutting has been engaged in.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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’).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>To provide a balance indication of the relevance of the intercept of 25TLRC003, a section illustrating the drill holes path, relative to the mineralisation envelope has been provided. The mineralised system at the Harbour Lights prospect appears to be have a pipe geometry and plunge at -30 degrees to the SSE. 25TLRC003 vertically transects this pipe-mineralisation in addition to gold dispersed by supergene processes.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>. Refer to figures in the body of text for location plans, images and plots of results.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No other exploration data exists to the knowledge of the company.</i></li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Further work</b>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Further work is currently being assessed.</i></li> </ul>

## JORC TABLE 1. AUGER DRILLING E31/782 and E31/1050

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sampling reported for Pinjin East refers to mechanised auger samples from depths of 0.1 – 6m depending on the ability of the auger to penetrate and the depth to calcrete or upper saprolite. The sample interval is based on geology and varies. The minimum sample interval is 10cm for narrow calcrete horizons, and the maximum sample interval is 2m for composite samples of non-target intervals. Sample method is via grabs with a scoop of the cuttings at the collar of the auger hole.</li> <li>• The sampling is of regolith material targeting calcrete enrichment where present. Some holes were drilled below the calcrete to map bedrock lithology.</li> <li>• Analysis of the samples was completed by ALS and Bureau Veritas in Perth using Fire Assay / AAS to 1 ppb detection.</li> <li>• The calcrete horizon is picked initially by colour and confirmed via reaction with HCl acid. Grab samples of the auger cuttings are taken from the calcrete horizon with material above and below removed with the sample scoop where possible/practical. Certified Reference Materials are inserted at one per 50 auger holes.</li> <li>• There are no other aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report which are not disclosed above.</li> </ul>
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	
	<p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Augering was completed using a Toyota landcruiser-mounted machine with continuous flight bit.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Sample recovery was estimated visually, ensuring that a suitable amount of material was obtained from each chosen interval for assay.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The auger results are not suitable for resource estimation.</i></li> <li><i>Logging is qualitative in nature – colour, HCl reaction, lithology interpretation</i></li> <li><i>Sample depths are based on a visual estimate of the advance of the 2m rods. A +/- 10cm accuracy is assumed.</i></li> <li><i>The entire auger hole is logged.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques</b>	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No subsampling techniques were applied.</i></li> <li><i>The calcrete zone is sampled and submitted for assay. In broader-zoned samples</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>and sample preparation</b>	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<p><i>above and below the calcrete were taken for comparative purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The sample type and size is considered appropriate for the weight, grain size and nature of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Certified standards were inserted at a rate of one per 50 auger holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>The auger samples ranged from approximately 0.2-2kg depending on the downhole interval length sampled.</i></li> </ul>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing -2mm, split and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns at ALS and Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie and transported to Perth for analysis.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Care was taken during auger sampling to ensure that contamination is not carried over from one hole to next by cleaning the rod string, bit and sampling apparatus with compressed air after each hole. CRMs are used to monitor analytical performance at the lab.</i></li> <li>• <i>No duplicate samples are taken due to an inability with the sample method to take a representative duplicate sample. The sampling aims to provide results to determine geochemical trends, not determine mineral resources.</i></li> </ul>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for geochemical sampling.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The samples were prepped at ALS Kalgoorlie and analysed at ALS Perth. The samples were dried, crushed to 70% passing -2mm, split and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns before undergoing using Fire Assay / AAS (ALS Method Code: Au AA 23) for gold.</i></li> <li>• <i>Hawthorn CRMs have performed within one standard deviation from their expected value. The volume of samples analysed has not been sufficient to determine any bias or drift. ALS and Bureau Veritas also use their own internal CRMS. blanks and other QA protocols such as grind size tests, pulp repeats and duplicates. Their internal QA tests are required to pass before the reporting of results to the Client. These QA results are reported with the result of the samples.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Significant results were checked by Hawthorn executives and BMGS.</i></li> <li>• <i>No auger holes were twinned.</i></li> <li>• <i>No laboratory assay data was adjusted.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Location of data points</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sample positions have been set out and recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS.</i></li> <li>• <i>Grid projection is GDA94 UTM Zone 51S.</i></li> <li>• <i>No data being reported is for use in resource estimation. As such, topographic control is not relevant for the reporting of rock chip and channel sample assays. Current controls include handheld GPS.</i></li> </ul>
	Specification of the grid system used.	
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No mineral resources have been estimated</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Orientation of data in relation to</b>	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Auger lines have been planned approximately normal to the strike of the regional geochemical anomalism.</i></li> <li>• <i>The data collected is not used or suitable for mineral resource estimation.</i></li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>geological structure</b>	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.	
<b>Sample security</b>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Samples are stored on site at Pinjin before being hand delivered by staff to ALS Kalgoorlie.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.</i></li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Pinjin East Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The location of the auger sampling reported are within E31/782 and E31/1050 which are 100% owned and operated by Hawthorn Resources and comprises one of two licences in the companies Pinjin East licence group (C122-2013). These licences have this month been added to the combined reporting group C10-2000, which includes the Trouser Legs ML's. Tenure is in good standing with DMIRS with no known impediments to operate.</i></li> </ul>
	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.	
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>At least three companies have explored the licence for gold and base metals since the late 1990's including, most notably, Gutnick Resources who completed significant geochemical sampling and RAB drilling.</i></li> <li><i>The historical work has defined broad geochemical trends which have been partially tested with RAB drilling with negligible success to date. Some opportunity exists to tighten the geochemical coverage and develop new geochemical targets for exploration drilling.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The granite-greenstone geology at Pinjin is most prospective for orogenic gold and related eluvial and placer deposits.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>▪ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>▪ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>▪ hole length.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No resource or exploration drilling has been conducted. The augering is considered surface geochemical sampling.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>No mineral resources have been calculated.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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’).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No resource or exploration drilling has been conducted.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No resource or exploration drilling has been conducted. Refer to figures in the body of text for location plans, images and plots of results.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>No other exploration data exists to the knowledge of the company.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Further work</b>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Further work is currently being assessed based on the targets generated from the augering results.</i></li> </ul>