New program to target high grade extensions to Happy Valley

Advance Metals Limited ("**Advance**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing exploration program at the Myrtleford Project in the Victorian Goldfields, Australia. Advance recently entered into a binding agreement with Serra Energy Metals Corp. (CSE:SEEM and OTCQB:ESVNF) to acquire an 80% interest via joint venture on the high grade Myrtleford and Beaufort Gold Projects[1].

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Advance's initial exploration program at Myrtleford is now complete with eight holes drilled for a total of 1,665.4 metres
- Results for the first four holes from the Happy Valley prospect were recently released, with high grade intervals including **8.2 metres at 22.4g/t Au** in AMD001[2], **2.9 metres at 6.7g/t Au** in AMD002[3], **7.5 metres at 47.9g/t Au** in AMD003[3] and **1.1 metres at 18.2g/t Au** in AMD004[4]
- Results are currently pending for four holes (AMD005-008) drilled in the Twist Creek region at Myrtleford, with final assays expected in June
- Advance's Board have now approved a significantly expanded, ten-hole follow-up program for the Happy Valley Trend that will comprise:
    - **Six additional diamond holes at the Happy Valley Prospect** targeting extensions to the known high grade gold mineralisation up and down plunge and along strike (**Figure 1**)
    - **Maiden drilling at Sheard's Reef** (two holes) and **Queen of the Hills** (two holes), extending drilling over a six-kilometre portion of the Happy Valley Trend
    - **Drilling is expected recommence in approximately four weeks**, subject to the receipt of requisite approvals
- Additional drilling at regional targets in the Barwidgee and Twist Creek areas is also currently being investigated, with these targets to be finalised upon receipt of the pending drilling results at the latter

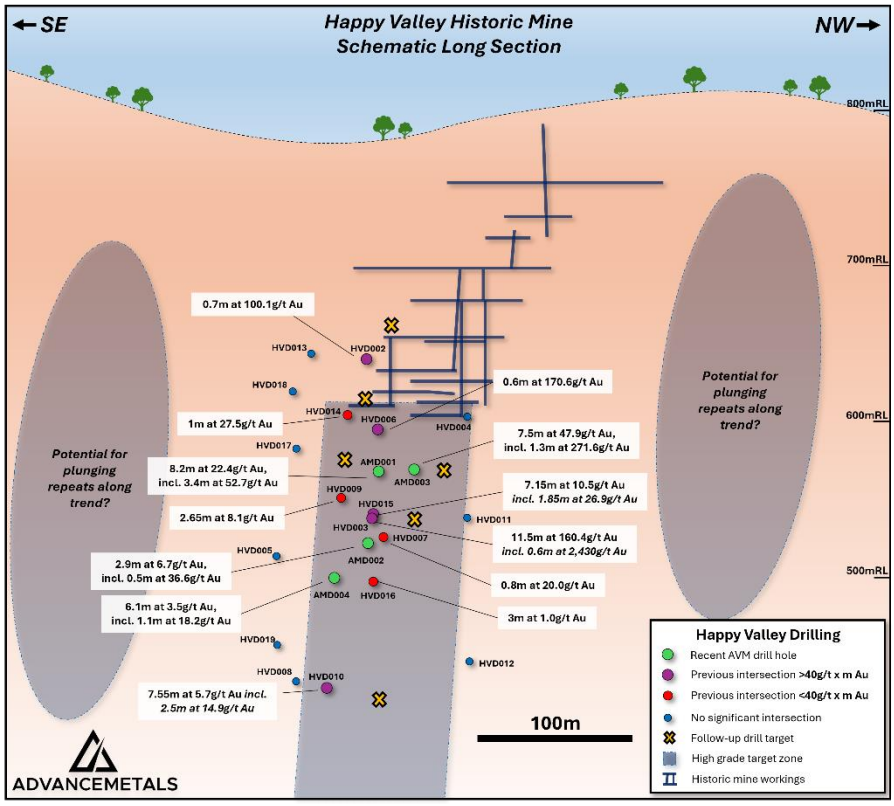

Figure 1. *Schematic long section looking southwest at Happy Valley showing proposed follow-up drilling locations (yellow crosses), targeting extensions to the known high grade gold mineralisation[1-4].*

New drilling program to extend high grade zone at Happy Valley

After commencing its maiden drilling campaign in late February 2025, Advance Metals has now completed an eight hole program at the Myrtleford Project in the northeastern Victorian Goldfields. A total of 1,665.4 metres was drilled in the initial program, with impressive high grade gold results recently released for the first four holes completed at the Happy Valley Prospect (**Figure 1**). This included **8.2 metres** at **22.4g/t Au** incl. **3.2 metres at 54.7g/t Au** in AMD001, **2.9 metres at 6.7g/t Au** in AMD002, **7.5 metres at 47.9g/t Au** incl. **1.3 metres at 271.6g/t Au** in AMD003 and **1.1 metres at 18.2g/t Au** in AMD004[2,3,4].

The intersection of high to very high grade gold mineralisation in all four of the initial holes at Happy Valley has given the Company significant confidence in the ongoing potential of the system. The Company's Board have now approved a significant follow-up drilling program that will target extensions to the known gold mineralisation both up and down plunge and along strike in both directions (**Figure 1**). The program is currently expected to comprise an additional six holes in the immediate Happy Valley Prospect area, with drilling to recommence at the site in approximately four weeks - subject to the receipt of requisite government approvals.

The proposed program will also feature maiden diamond holes at new prospects in both directions along strike of the Happy Valley Mine, extending drilling to a six-kilometre portion of the broader Happy Valley Trend. Two holes are currently planned for existing historic workings at Sheard's Reef, located approximately 1.5km to the west-northwest of the current drilling, targeting beneath high grade rock chips of up to 42.5g/t Au[4]. Two holes are also planned at Queens of the Hills 4.5 kilometres to the east-southeast (**Figure 2**). These holes are currently expected to be completed immediately following the drilling at the Happy Valley Mine.

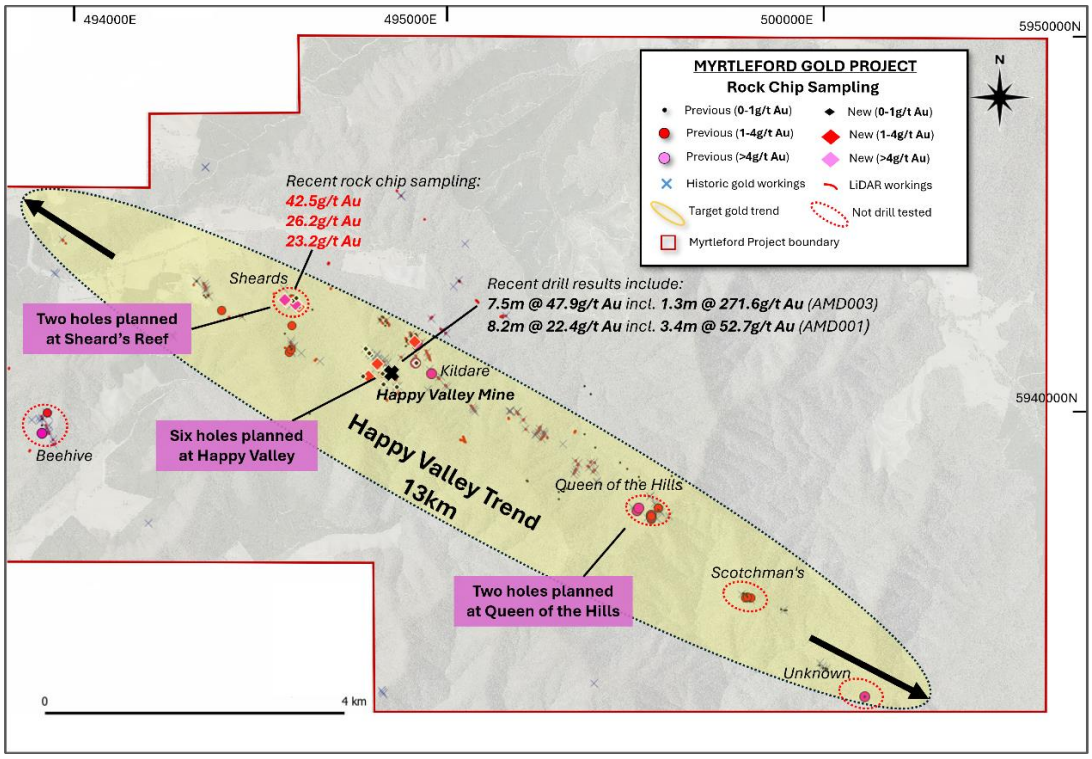

Figure 2. *Plan of the southeastern portion of the Myrtleford Project highlighting previous and new rock chip sampling over the Happy Valley Trend (ASX AVM 17 January & 5 May 2025) along with proposed drilling along a six-kilometre portion of the trend.*

[1]*Advance Metals' ASX release 'Transformational gold and silver acquisitions in Victoria and Mexico' dated 6/1/2025.*

[2]*Details can be found in Advance Metals' ASX release 'Exceptionally high grades up to 93.2g/t gold returned in Advance's maiden diamond hole at Myrtleford' dated 31/3/2025*

[3]*Details can be found in Advance Metals' ASX release 'Myrtleford produces spectacular new results with grades up to 446g/t gold' dated 17/4/2025.*

[4]*Details can be found in Advance Metals' ASX release 'New assay results highlight strong discovery potential at Myrtleford' dated 5/5/2025.*

The remaining four holes from Advance's initial program were drilled in the Twist Creek area, located approximately 45 kilometres to the west-northwest of Happy Valley (**Figures 3 & 4** and **Table 1**). Assays for these holes are currently pending, with potential additional drilling being considered for this area subject to these drilling results and relevant approvals. Further regional drilling is also being considered for the Barwidgee Creek Trend in the central portion of the Myrtleford Project, where recent rock chip sampling returned grades of up to 24.8g/t Au[4] (**Figure 3**).

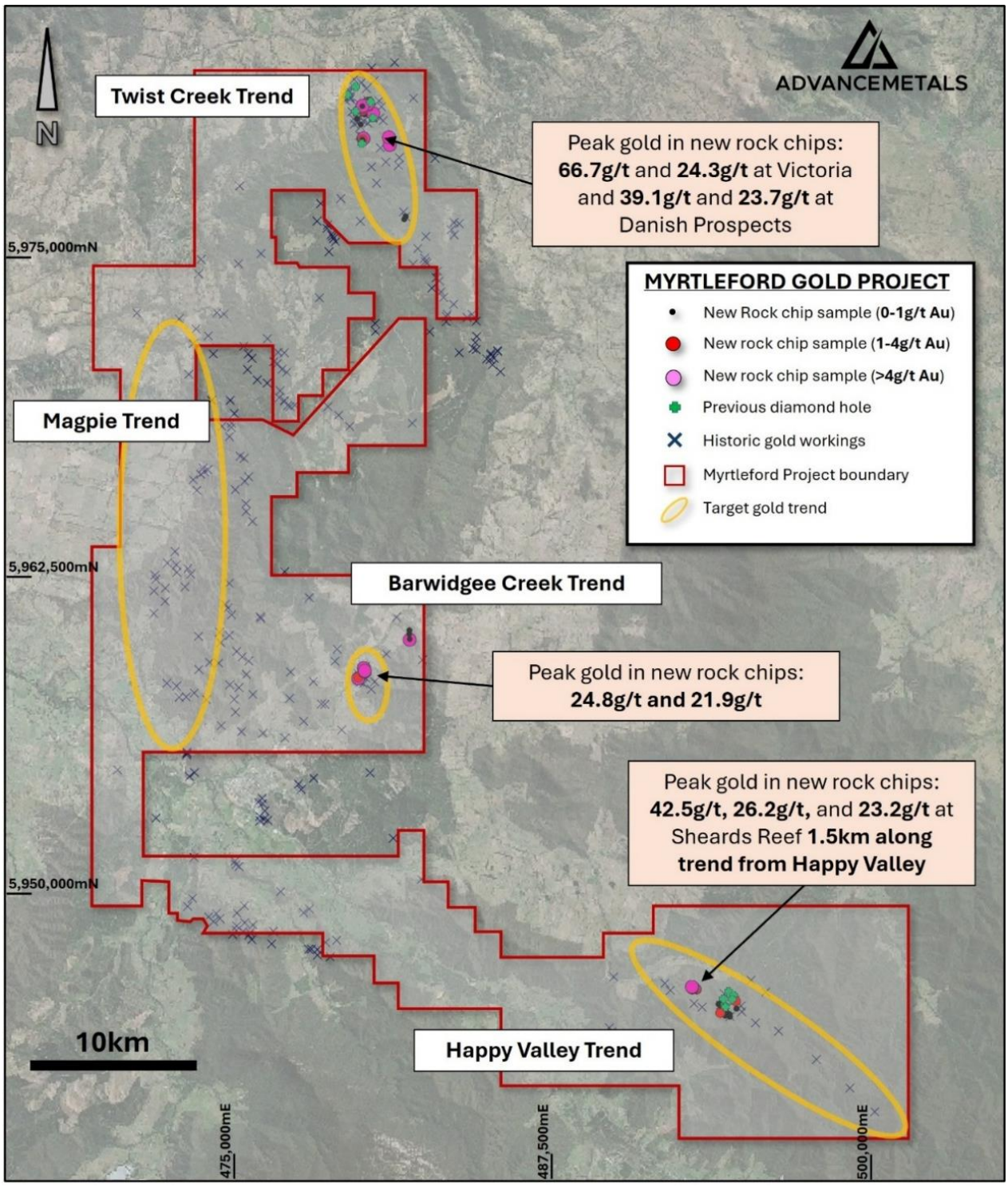

Figure 3. *Regional map of the Myrtleford Project showing the locations and recent rock chip sampling in the Happy Valley, Barwidgee and Twist Creek areas[4].*

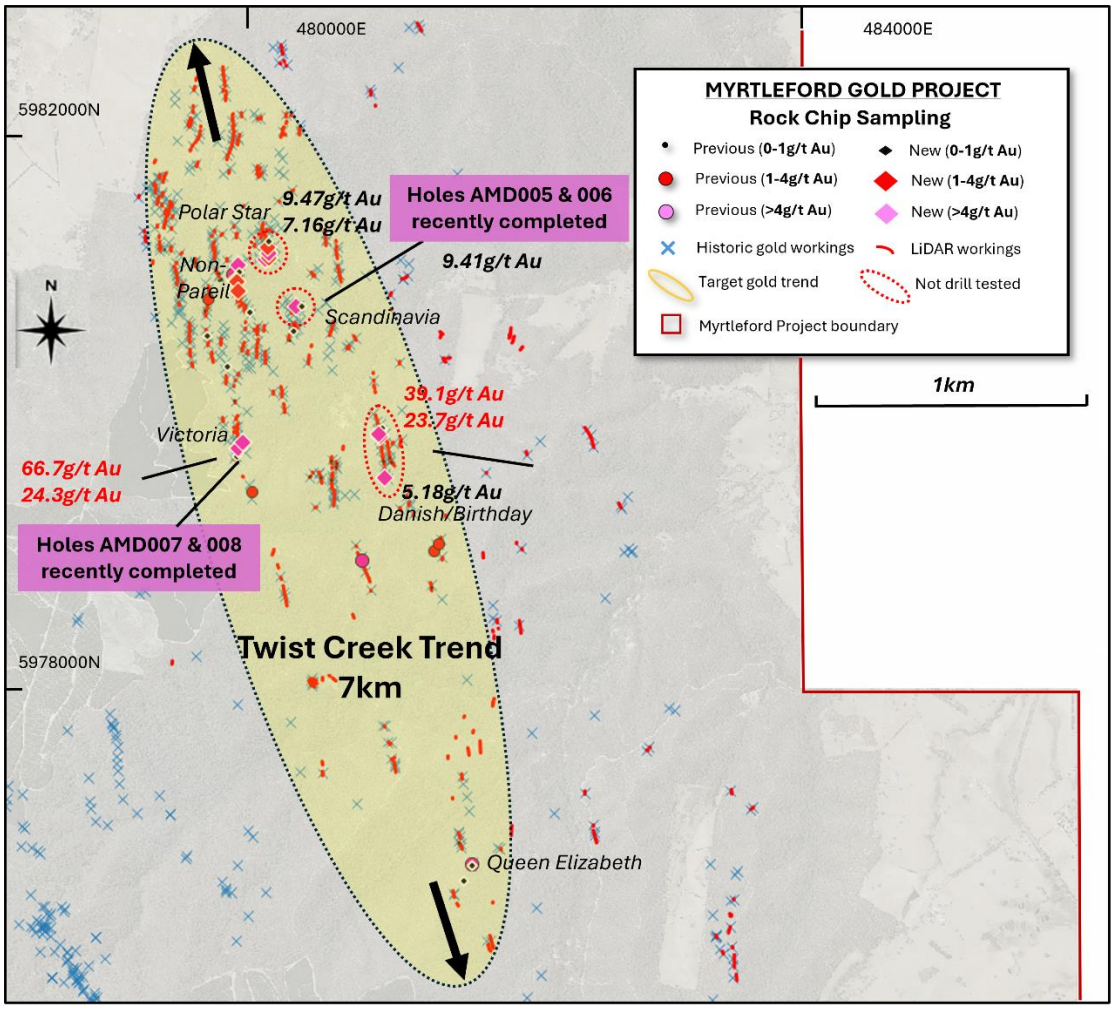

Figure 4. *Plan of the northern portion of the Myrtleford Project highlighting previous and new rock chip sampling in the Twist Creek area[1,4]. Advance has recently completed diamond holes* ***AMD005 & AMD006*** *at the Scandinavia Prospect and* ***AMD007 & AMD008*** *at the Victoria Prospect, with assays pending.*

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Advance Metals Limited.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report concerning data and exploration results has been compiled and reviewed by Dr. Adam McKinnon, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr. McKinnon is the Managing Director of Advance Metals Limited and possesses the relevant expertise in the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under evaluation, and the associated activities, qualifying him as a Competent Person under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Dr. McKinnon has approved the inclusion of this information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Advance Metals Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

Table 1. Details for Advance Metals' recent diamond drill holes reported as a part of this release (coordinates MGA94 Zone 55).

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Type
Happy Valley	AMD001	494227.7	5945658.8	698.7	214.3	-50.0˚	228.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD002	494227.9	5945659.1	698.8	225.2	-56.0˚	228.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD003	494227.4	5945658.9	698.8	224.5	-50.0˚	237.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD004	494227.9	5945658.8	698.7	308.7	-59.0˚	221.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Twist Creek	AMD005	480284.3	5980611.6	517.3	146.1	-40.0˚	120.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Twist Creek	AMD006	480283.4	5980612.0	517.4	198.4	-59.0˚	120.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Twist Creek	AMD007	479855.0	5979634.2	593.5	152.4	-45.0˚	56.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Twist Creek	AMD008	479853.6	5979633.3	593.7	195.8	-70.0˚	56.0˚	HQ2 Diamond

Table 2. Significant assay results for recent diamond drilling at the Myrtleford Project (ASX AVM 31 March, 17 April & 5 May 2025). Significant intervals defined at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au with up to three metres internal dilution. No new assay results are included in this release.

Prospect	Hole ID	Interval (m)*	Au (g/t)	From (m)	Comments
Happy Valley	AMD001	0.9	**19**	157.8	Porpunkah Reef
		2.15	**4.0**	177.8	New Happy Valley Reef
		8.2	**22.4**	186.0	Old Happy Valley Reef
	includes	3.4	**52.7**	186.0	Old Happy Valley Reef
	AMD002	0.55	**2.2**	196.7	Porpunkah Reef
		2.9	**6.7**	208.8	New Happy Valley Reef
	includes	0.5	**36.6**	211.2	New Happy Valley Reef
		1.7	**2.5**	218.0	Old Happy Valley Reef
	AMD003	3.3	**11.0**	156.5	Porpunkah Reef
	includes	0.5	**68.1**	159.3	Porpunkah Reef
		6.1	**5.8**	165.5	New Happy Valley Reef
	includes	1.1	**29.3**	168.7	New Happy Valley Reef
		7.5	**47.9**	178.1	Old Happy Valley Reef
	includes	1.3	**271.6**	179.6	Old Happy Valley Reef
	AMD004	0.65	**1**	231.1	Porpunkah Reef
		6.1	**3.5**	245.0	New Happy Valley Reef
		1.1	**18.2**	250.0	New Happy Valley Reef
Twist Creek	AMD005	*Assays Pending*			
	AMD006	*Assays Pending*			
	AMD007	*Assays Pending*			
	AMD008	*Assays Pending*			

**Down hole interval, true widths ~70-80% of down hole widths for AMD001and AMD003, and ~55-65% for AMD002 and AMD004.*

1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report for the Myrtleford Gold Project

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	***Diamond Drilling*** • *Diamond drilling techniques were used to obtain HQ-sized diamond core (63.5mm)* • *The current program has employed HQ diamond core drilling with a standard tube in the zones of interest. Core recoveries are systematically recorded. All core drilled is oriented to the bottom of hole using an orientation tool* • *Nominal one-metre half core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories. Smaller intervals are occasionally employed to honour veining and geology. Assay standards and blanks are inserted into the batches as a part of the analytical procedures* • *Each sample was assayed by Fire Assay (50g charge) and other accessory elements by ICP-AES* **Rock chip sampling** • *Rock chip samples were collected in situ during reconnaissance mapping with a geological hammer. Between 1-4 kilograms of sample was collected. Details including rock type, alteration, veining, orientation (where applicable) and the presence of any sulphide mineralisation were collected for each sample.* • *Where possible, sampling was conducted across structures.* • *Samples were submitted to the laboratory for assay by Fire Assay (50g charge) and other accessory elements by ICP-AES.*
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).*	• *The current program has employed HQ diamond core drilling with a standard tube in the zones of interest. Core recoveries are systematically recorded and are close to 100% for the current program. All core drilled is oriented to the bottom of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole using an orientation tool • *Not applicable – rock chip sampling*
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.*	• *Diamond drill core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. There was a consistently high competency encountered in the rocks during drilling and no significant drill core lost occurred during drilling* • *Diamond drill core is measured and marked after each drill run using blocks calibrating depth. Adjustment rig operating procedures as necessary drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure is sometimes employed to maintain sample integrity* • *No analysis to determine relationship between sample recovery and grades have been undertaken for this program* • *Not applicable – rock chip sampling*
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.*	**Diamond Drilling** • *Systematic geological logging is being undertaken for this program. Data collected includes nature and extent of lithology, relationship between lithology and mineralisation, identification of nature and extent of alteration and mineralisation, and structural data such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc including alpha & beta angles* • *Core logging is generally qualitative, although some estimates of veining and sulphides contents are semi-quantitative. All diamond core is photographed* • *100% of core drilled in this program has been logged* **Rock Chip sampling** • *Details of each sample including but not limited to lithology, alteration, veining, orientation and presence of sulphide mineralisation were recorded and entered into the database* • *Sample descriptions were qualitative, although some samples have an estimate of veining and sulphides recorded. Samples were generally no photographed.*
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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*	***Diamond Drilling*** • *The diamond core reported in this release was half-core*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	*sampled using a diamond saw* • *No further sub-sampling was conducted in the field* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate for style and type of mineralisation being investigated* • *Core was consistently cut near the orientation line, with the same side sampled in all cases to maintain representivity* **Rock Chip sampling** • *Rock chip samples were generally sampled with a geological hammer to provide a representative sample.* • *No further sub-sampling was conducted in the field* • *Sample sizes were considered appropriate for style and type of mineralisation being investigated*
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.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip samples*** • *Samples were crushed to a nominal 70% <2 mm and pulverized to 85% <75 µm. A 50g charge was taken for gold determination by fire assay. An accessory multielement suite was also determined using aqua regia acid digestion with ICP-AES.* • *Use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs): Multiple standards appropriate to the style of mineralisation were employed from reputable providers such as OREAS and Geostats.* • *No field duplicates were collected for the rock chip sampling program*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip samples*** • *Significant intersections were verified by at least two AVM personnel* • *There are no twinned holes noted in this report* • *Data was collected in the field via written notes. This data was then entered into a digital form by the same person for entry into the database* • *Location data was obtained by handheld GPS* • *No adjustments were made to the data* • *The data was stored electronically in Microsoft Access and*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		linked using unique identifiers for each sample. Data were also verified against hardcopy assay certificates for quality control purposes.
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.*	***Diamond Drilling*** • *Location data was obtained by a qualified surveyor utilising a differential GPS.* • *The mapping and survey data for the project area were plotted using Map Grid of Australia (GDA94), Zone 55* ***Rock Chip sampling*** • *Location data was obtained by handheld GPS* • *The mapping and survey data for the project area were plotted using Map Grid of Australia (GDA94), Zone 55* • *Handheld GPS is considered appropriate for the style of sampling being undertaken*
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.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip sampling*** • *The drilling spacing and sampling distrubution is considered appropriate for early-stage stage exploration* • *The site does not currently have a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimate* • *No sample compositing was applied*
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.*	***Diamond Drilling*** • *Where possible, drill holes are designed at a high angle to the interpreted structures.* • *The sampling orientation is not believed to have introduced a bias* ***Rock Chip sampling*** • *Where possible, sampling was conducted across structures*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip sampling*** • *For drillcore, logging and cutting was conducted at the Company's secure site near Beechworth, Victoria* • *All samples were packaged on pallets and securely wrapped for delivery to the laboratory*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits or review conducted at this stage*

1.2 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 licence to operate in the area.*	• *The Myrtleford Project comprises two exploration licences (EL006724 & EL007670) 100% owned by Serra Energy Metals covering an area of 472km². EL006724 was granted on 3rd July 2020 for an initial period of five years, with an option to seek a renewal for an additional period. EL007670 was granted on 9th May 2023 for an initial period of five years, with an option to seek a renewal for an additional period.* • *In January 2025, Advance Metals Limited executed and agreement to acquire an 80% interest in the Project, and is currently the operator of the tenements* • *There is a 1% NSR on the property with option to buy back 0.5% for C $3.3M* • *The licence requires compliance with the Victorian Minerals Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA)* • *The exploration area contains no significant urban sites and is composed of state forest, softwood plantations, and grazing lands, providing accessible exploration ground* • *The presence of native title in the southwestern part of the licence requires an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) with the Taungurung Land and Water Council Aboriginal Corporation before exploration in this area* • *The licence area contains several historical mine sites with adits and shafts that discharge water. The Victorian Government requires that, if disturbed, water from these sites must meet Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) water quality standard* • *Water access is controlled by the Victorian Government, and exploration activities in water catchment areas must comply with Murray-Darling Basin water management requirements*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*<u>Various Companies 1965 - 1982</u>* • *Minor exploration works by various companies including North Broken Hill Limited, MDF Pty Ltd, Minefields Exploration NL, Dampier Mining and Freeport Australia.* *<u>Dart Mining NL</u>* • *2007-2011* • *Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and modeling, focusing on Reduced Intrusive Related Gold (RIRG) mineralisation* *<u>Golden Deeps Ltd</u>* • *2010-2015 (EL5272) and 2009-2015 (EL5239)* • *Investigated reef, stockwork, and shear-hosted gold mineralisation. Activities included literature research, mapping, and geochemical analysis* *<u>Northern Mine Ventures Pty Ltd</u>* • *2003-2015 (EL4697)* • *Focused on alluvial and reef gold as well as molybdenum mineralisation. Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and geochemical analysis* *<u>Silkfield Holdings Pty Ltd</u>* • *2005-2015 (EL4866)* • *Focused on molybdenum mineralisation, undertaking sampling at areas distant from the lease boundary* *<u>Beechworth Resources Pty Ltd</u>* • *2012-2017 (EL5418)* • *Exploration for disseminated, porphyry-style, or stockwork mineralisation. Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and sampling* *<u>E79 Resources Pty Ltd (current holder)</u>* • *2020-present* • *Jointly held by Dusko Ljubojevic, Martin Pawlitschek, and Mining Projects Accelerator Pty Ltd. E79 Resources Corp. has agreed to acquire 100% of the property through the purchase of E79 Resources Pty Ltd*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project is situated at the boundary of Early and Late Devonian magmatism, surrounded by Devonian-aged granite bodies, and influenced by the Lachlan Orogeny. This tectonic activity caused significant folding, faulting, and the development of an "oroclinal bend" structure, similar to the Bendigo Zone's geological environment.* • *The area is characterized by multiple deformation events, with F1 folds, slaty cleavage, upright anticlinoria, and synclinoria. These features, combined with dextral transpression from the Benambran and Tabberabberan orogenies, played a key role in the emplacement and deformation of mineralised zones.* • *The main lithological unit is the Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone of the Adaminaby Group, a turbiditic sequence that has undergone metamorphism. It is overlain by Pleistocene Shepparton Formation gravels and Holocene alluvial deposits, with scree slopes near the Murmungee Granite metamorphic aureole.* • *Gold is primarily hosted in shear- or fault-controlled quartz veins (fissure, saddle, and spurry reefs) within the Pinnack Sandstone, ranging from less than 1 m to 12 m in width. These veins often contain up to 2% sulphides, including pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite.* • *Mineralisation is structurally controlled, with steeply dipping, northwesterly striking quartz reefs associated with dextral and reverse faulting. Stockwork-style mineralisation, involving interconnected quartz veins, is present but typically has lower gold grades.* • *Gold is also associated with alluvial deposits from weathered reef material. Supergene enrichment further concentrates gold in regolith profiles through weathering and groundwater interaction.*

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*
		Diamond Drilling
		• *Relevant drill hole data is given in Table 1 in the body of the report*
		
		Rock Chip sampling
		• *Not applicable – rock chip sampling*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	***Diamond Drilling*** • *A nominal 0.5g/t gold cut-off was employed to define significant intersections in this release* • *No cutting grade cutting was applied* • *Higher grade zones that are included within the larger intersections are also given in the significant intersection table to illustrate the grade distribution* • *No metal equivalents reported* ***Rock Chip Sampling*** • *No data aggregation methods were employed* • *No metal equivalents reported*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	***Diamond Drilling*** • *Given the orientation of the drilling to the interpreted mineralised structures, the true width of the intersections reported in this release are expected to be between 40-80% of the down hole widths* ***Rock Chip sampling*** • *True width of the mineralisation reported is currently unknown*
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.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip sampling*** • *Refer to main body of 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.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip sampling*** • *All available samples have been reported regardless of grades in Table 2*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip sampling*** • *Main body of the announcement*
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.*	***Diamond Drilling and Rock Chip sampling*** • *Refer to main body of announcement*