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BONANZA OXIDE GOLD AT WANAMAKER – 7m @ 22.2g/t Au from 72m

NEW WANAMAKER DISCOVERY DELIVERS FURTHER OUTSTANDING RESULTS

Key Points:

- **Drilling intersects bonanza oxide gold result in ongoing drilling at Wanamaker, 50m further north of previous drilling:**
  - **MRRC329: 7m @ 22.2g/t Au from 72m (oxide)**
- **Further significant oxide result to the south of MRRC329:**
  - **MRRC335: 2m @ 11.3g/t Au from 86m (oxide)**
- **MRRC329 is 50m north of the initial Wanamaker discovery holes, MRRC130: 8m @ 4.0g/t Au from 108m, and MRRC226D: 7.9m @ 7.0g/t Au from 138.9m**
- **Potential for mineralisation to open-up further to the north, with assays pending (due end Nov 22)**
- **Results provide additional confirmation of Wanamaker as a new, high-grade lode commencing approximately 250m north of the historic Millrose Resource of 346k ozs Au (6.0mt @ 1.8 g/t Au[1])**
- **The oxide mineralisation footprint now successfully links Millrose and Wanamaker, for an overall strike length of 3.2km with further extensions to the north expected from future drilling**
- **Drilling continues to demonstrate the large scale of the broader Millrose gold system**
- **Results will feed into an updated Mineral Resource planned for Q1 2023**

Introduction

Strickland Metals Limited (ASX:STK) (**Strickland** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its flagship Millrose gold project located on the world renowned Yandal Greenstone Belt in Western Australia. The Millrose gold project lies approximately 30km due east of Northern Star Ltd's (ASX:NST) Jundee gold operation.

Management Comment

Andrew Bray, Chief Executive Officer, said: "The assay result in MRRC329 is one of the most impressive assays returned to date from our flagship Millrose gold project. The oxide mineralisation we are seeing at Wanamaker is arguably more impressive than what has been historically intersected at Millrose, particularly if it continues opening up to the north. The high-grade gold is consistent across the 7m intersection.

We are now seeing a very impressive and continuous zone of oxide mineralisation, which currently extends from Wanamaker in the north to the southern portion of Millrose. The footprint of the oxide mineralisation is now over 3.2km long.

The Wanamaker lode was discovered by Strickland during July 2022 (see announcement 7 July 2022) and subsequently confirmed by further diamond drilling (see announcement 21 September 2022). Subsequent follow-up RC drilling intersected significant oxide mineralisation (see Figure 2), which now links the Millrose Mineral Resource with the new Wanamaker lode. A number of additional assays are pending from Wanamaker, targeting both oxide and primary mineralisation.

The results from the Wanamaker drilling will feed into an updated Mineral Resource, which the Company plans to release to the market in Q1 2023."

[1] 6,000,000 tonnes @1.8g/t Au for 346,000 ounces. Refer to ASX announcement dated 23 June 2022 for full details on Millrose Mineral Resource.

Outstanding Oxide Gold Results from Wanamaker Discovery

RC drilling successfully intersected continuation of the high-grade oxide gold mineralisation:

- MRRC329: **7m @ 22.2g/t Au** from 72m (oxide); and
- MRRC335: **2m @ 11.3g/t Au** from 86m (oxide).

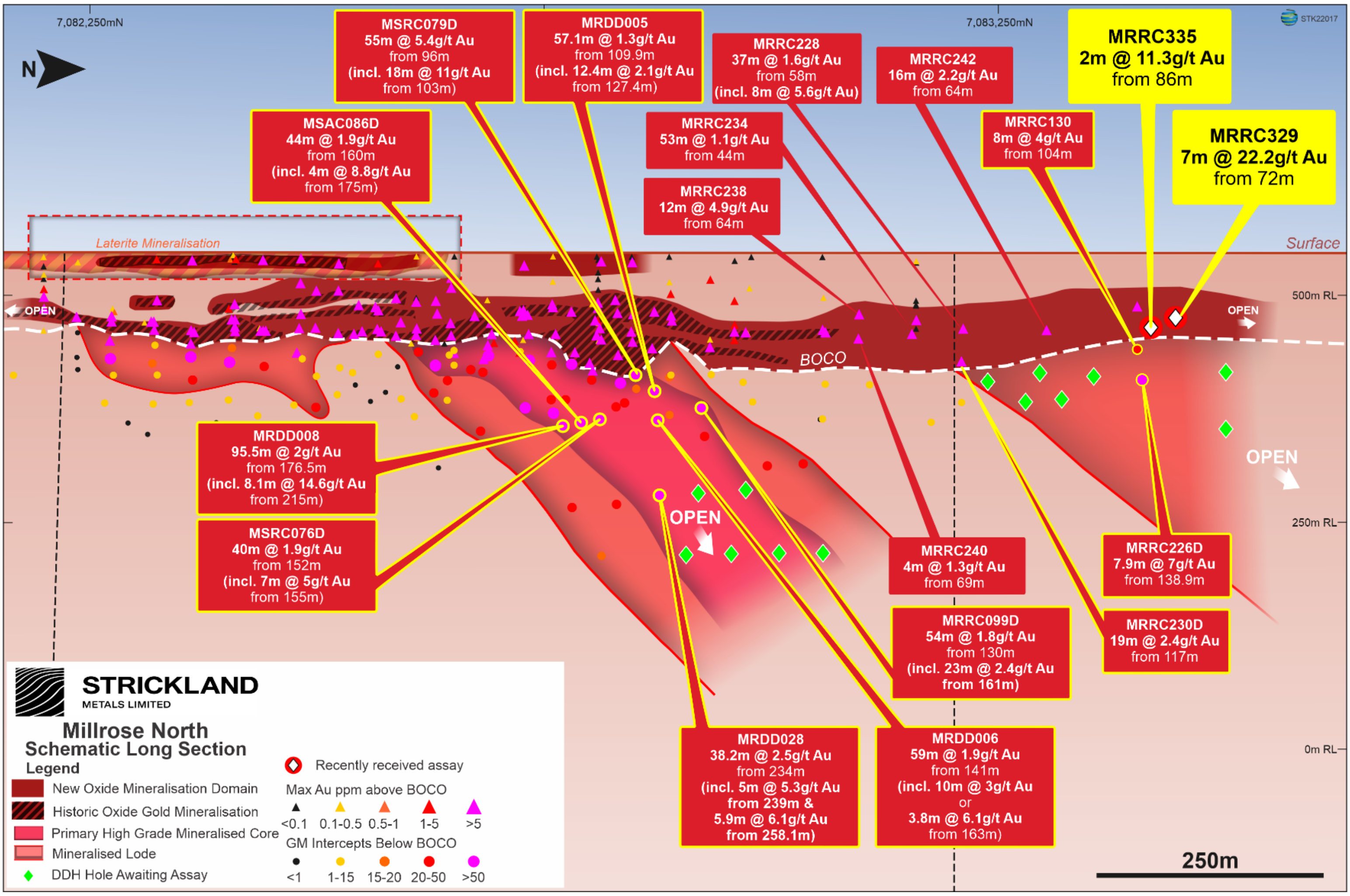


Figure 1: Long section of Millrose and Wanamaker

These assays continue the excellent results returned from previous proximal oxide intersections (Figure 2), as announced to the market on 29 August 2022, 7 September 2022 and 21 September 2022:

- MRRC230D: **19m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 117m;
- MRRC228: **37m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 58m, including **9m @ 5.6 g/t** from 86m;
- MRRC242: **24m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 64m;
- MRRC234: **53m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 44m (incl. **13m @ 3.3 g/t Au** from 84m);
- MRRC238: **12m @ 4.9 g/t Au** from 64m (incl. **4m @ 13.6 g/t Au** from 68m);
- MRRC224: **4m @ 2.3 g/t Au** from 40m; and
- MRRC240: **4m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 69m.

These results collectively extend the oxide gold mineralisation 400m north of the current Millrose Mineral Resource (Figure 2), with a further seven diamond holes testing below this horizon, targeting the primary Wanamaker Lode (Figure 1). These holes have been designed to follow up and extend the intercept in MRRC226D: 7.9 metres @ 7g/t Au from 138.9. All holes successfully tested the primary structure, with assays due by the end of November 2022.

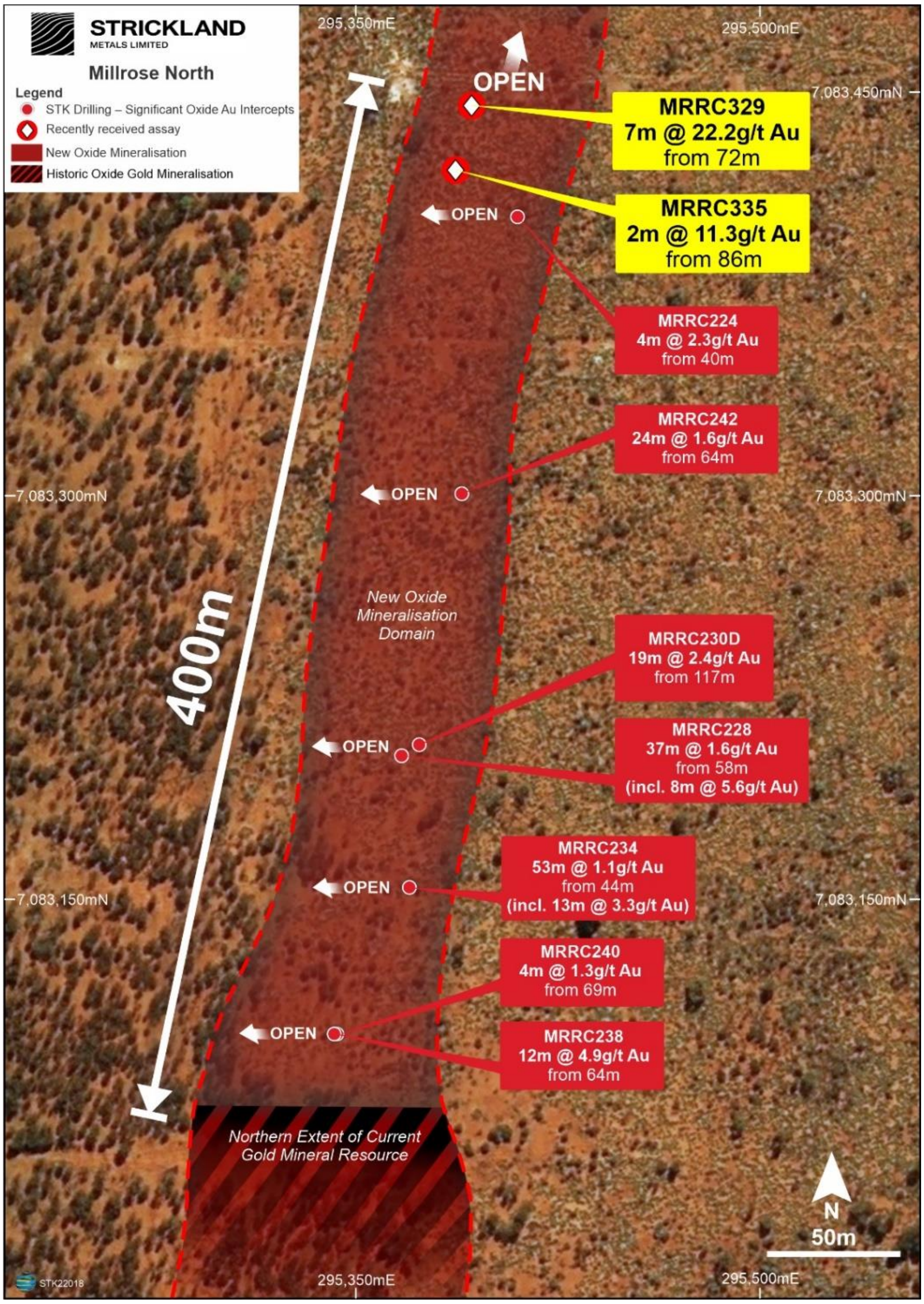


Figure 2: Long section showing additional Wanamaker high-grade lode

The drilling completed by Strickland over the last 9 months has successfully expanded the oxide gold mineralisation at Millrose, which is now defined over 3.2km in length (and remains open to the north).

In addition to this oxide mineralisation, Strickland has also been successful in defining three high grade primary lodes, in the form of Millrose Central, Millrose North and Wanamaker (south to north). Each zone displays varying alteration and mineralisation styles that can be grouped accordingly:

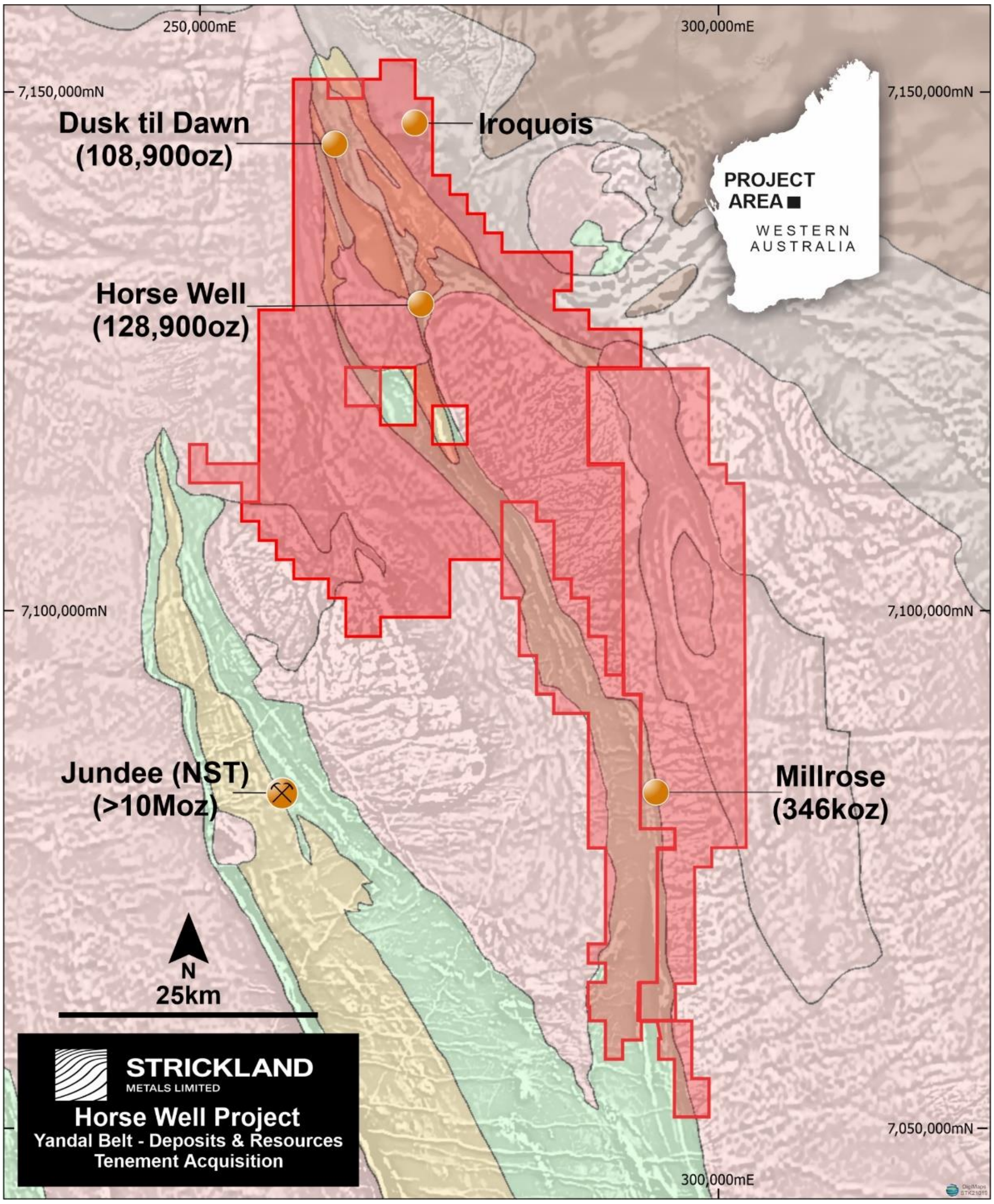
- **Millrose Central**: Hematite – Carbonate – Silica
- **Millrose North**: Silica – Carbonate
- **Wanamaker**: Silica-Chlorite

At Wanamaker the presence of lamprophyre intrusives, associated with the high-grade gold mineralisation, is a unique geological attribute associated with this part of the deposit and could be the reason for highest grade gold intercepts intersected to date. Both the newly defined primary and extensive oxide mineralisation will feed into an updated Mineral Resource, which the Company plans to release to the market in Q1 2023.

About Strickland Metals Ltd

Strickland controls over 100km of strike along the prodigious Yandal Greenstone Belt, the vast majority of which has not been explored. The tenements contain a total gold Mineral Resource of 603,000 ozs Au (11.7mt @ 1.6g/t Au[2]). The Company's flagship Millrose gold project lies approximately 30km due east of Northern Star Ltd's (ASX:NST) world class Jundee gold operation. Strickland is targeting a resource upgrade in Q1 2023, with substantial ongoing programs planned for 2023 designed to continue growing the project's global gold Mineral Resource.

The most northern part of Strickland's tenements cover part the Earaheedy Basin contact margin, where Strickland made the Iroquois Zn-Pb discovery (IQRC001: 23m @ 5.5% Zn + Pb[3]) along strike from Rumble Resources Limited's (ASX:RTR) world class Zn-Pb Earaheedy project. Strickland has continued to steadily advance the Iroquois discovery throughout 2022 while maintaining primary focus on its flagship Millrose gold project.



[2] 11,772,400 tonnes @ 1.60 g/t Au for 603,000 ounces. See ASX announcement dated 23 June 2022 for full further details.
[3] See announcement dated 14 October 2021.

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised for release by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Richard Pugh who is the Strickland Metals Limited Geology Manager and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Richard Pugh has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Pugh consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix A – Table of Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA94 Zone 51)			Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Total Depth (m)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)									
MRRC329	295430	7083440	544	RC	270	-60	124	72	79	7	22.2	7 metres @ 22.2g/t Au from 72 metres
MRRC335	295430	7083420	544	RC	270	-60	124	86	88	2	11.3	2 metres @ 11.3g/t Au from 86 metres
MRRC230D*	295430	7083200	544	DDH	270	-60	228.2	117	132	19	2.4	19 metres @ 2.4g/t Au from 117 metres
MRRC226D*	295470	7083400	544	DDH	270	-60	222.2	138.9	146.8	7.9	7	7.9 metres @ 7g/t Au from 138.9 metres
MRRC130*	295450	7083400	544	RC	270	-60	154	104	112	8	4	8 metres @ 4g/t Au from 104 metres
MRDD028*	295450	7082880	544	DDH	270	-60	336.2	234	272.2	38.2	2.5	38.2 metres @ 2.5g/t Au from 234 metres (incl. 5m @ 5.3g/t Au from 239 metres and 5.9 metres @ 6.1g/t Au from 258.1 metres
MSRC079D**	295343	7082440	544	DDH	270	-60	211.5	96	151	55	5.4	55 metres @ 5.4g/t Au from 103 metres (incl. 18m @ 11g/t Au from 103m)
MSAC086D**	295215	7082806	544	DDH	90	-60	221.1	160	204	44	1.9	44 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 160 metres (incl 4 metres @ 8.8g/t Au from 175 metres)
MSRC076D**	295390	7082806	544	DDH	270	-60	240	152	192	40	1.9	40 metres @ 1.9g/t Au from 152 metres (incl. 7 metres @ 5g/t Au from 155 metres)

* *STK drilling intercept, previously reported*

** *Historic DDH Drill Intercept Result*

Appendix B – JORC Table 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.*	**Historic Drilling** • Drilling across the Millrose Gold Mines (MGM) E53/1304 tenement, consists of 24 RAB holes for 1,361 metres, 857 aircore holes for 71,585 metres, 158 RC holes for 24,671 metres and 46 diamond tail holes for 4,835 metres. • Historic (pre-STK) RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and the material riffle split at time of drilling to produce a representative sample weighing approximately 2-3kg. Historic (pre-STK) Diamond core (NQ2) was cut in half and sampled every 1m to provide a representative sample of approximately 2kg. • RC and core sample material were dispatched to the laboratories of either ALS or Genalysis or both for gold analysis. The whole sample was pulverised to produce a representative charge for gold assay by either aqua regia with carbon rod AAS finish (0.01 g/t detection limit), or fire assay (0.01 g/t detection limit). In some instances a greater charge was produced to undertake a cyanide leach bottle roll analysis for gold. No visible gold was seen in the core, and the general tenor of the gold results indicated that coarse gold is not typically present. **STK Drilling** **RC** • 2-3 kg samples were split from dry 1 m bulk samples. The sample was initially collected from the cyclone in an inline collection box, with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the full metre was drilled to completion, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, creating a gap between samples; ensuring the entirety of the 1 m sample was collected, and over-drilling did not occur. When the gap of air entered the collection box, the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, dropping the sample under gravity over a cone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Two even 2 – 3 kg duplicate sample splits, from the A- and B-chutes of the splitter, were collected at the same time for each metre, with the remaining reject bulk sample being collected in labelled green bags directly below the cyclone, minimising external contamination. • Original sample bags were consistently collected from the A-chute, whilst duplicate sample splits were collected from the B-chute. During the sample collection process, the original and duplicate calico sample splits, and green bag of bulk reject sample were weighed to test for sample splitting bias and sample recovery. • Green bags were then placed in neat lines on the ground, with tops folded over to avoid contamination. Duplicate B-chute sample bags are retained and stored on site for follow up analysis and test work. • In mineralised zones, the original A-chute sample split was sent to the laboratory for analysis. In non-mineralised 'waste' zones, a 4 m composite scoop sample was collected from the green bags and the A-chute bag retained on site for follow up analysis test work. All composite intervals over 0.1 g/t Au were resampled at 1 m intervals using the original A-chute bag from the cyclone splitter. • QA samples were inserted at a combined ratio of 1:20 throughout. Field duplicates were collected at a 1:40 ratio from the B-chute of the cone splitter at the same time as the original sample was collected from the A-chute. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:40. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. • The cyclone was cleaned after each rod, at the base of oxidation, and when deemed necessary by the geologist to minimise contamination of samples. Sample condition was recorded for bias analysis. The cyclone was balanced at the start of each rod and checked after each sample to avoid split bias. Dual air-vibrators on the cyclone transfer box were utilised, when necessary, to aid sample throughput. Vibrators were placed on opposite sides of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		cyclone and perpendicular to the chutes to avoid vibration-induced splitting bias. **Diamond Drilling** • Diamond core samples were collected at geologically defined intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.3 m and maximum of 1.2 m. Samples were cut using an automated variable-speed diamond saw, with half-core submitted for analysis. • OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 throughout sampling. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. • Density measurements were collected as per Water Displacement Method 3 (Lipton, 2001) with paraffin wax coatings used for oxide and porous samples. Selected core samples were 0.1 – 0.2 m in size. Aluminium cylinders of 0.1 and 0.2 m in length, with known mass and density were measured at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:20, as a reference material. Duplicate sample weights were measured in fresh rock at a ratio of 1:20. Handheld instruments, such as an Olympus Vanta pXRF, Terraplus KT-10 meter, and ASD TerraSpec 4 were used to aid geological interpretation. CRMs were tested at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:20.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		To assist with understanding the main controls on gold mineralisation, Strickland undertook micro-XRF scanning of core samples (courtesy of Portable Spectral Services) across Millrose to map the relationship between gold, alteration, structure, and geochemistry (Figure 2). This technique scanned a 4cm by 2cm wide piece of core to map the various elements present. Several samples from diamond holes MRDD002 and MRDD008 (Millrose North) and several samples from MRDD011 (Millrose Central) were analysed as part of this process. Micro X-ray Fluorescence spectroscopy (µXRF) is a rapid and non-destructive technique used to quickly acquire qualitative and quantitative geochemical data at high spatial resolution (i.e. µm scale). Micro-XRF is an ideal method for **element mapping** large samples (19 x 16cm) with little to no sample preparation. Elements ranging from sodium (Na) to uranium (U) can be measured with quantification limits down to parts per million. These qualitative element maps show the spatial variation and abundance of major, minor and trace elements and enable small-scale textural and compositional features to be identified, including those that are not visibly discernible.
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).*	**Historic Drilling** • RC drilling utilised a nominal 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer whilst all diamond drilling was NQ2 having a nominal 2inch diameter. All diamond drilling was as tails from 45 RC and 1 AC holes. Selected diamond holes had core orientated using a spear method every 3m. **STK Drilling** • RC drilling was undertaken by Ranger Drilling, using a truck-mounted Hydco 350RC Rig with a 1350 cfm @ 500 psi on-board compressor, a 1150 cfm on-board Booster, and a truck-mounted Sullair 900 cfm @ 350 psi Auxiliary Compressor. • RC holes were drilled with a 5 ½” hammer. Maximum RC hole depth was 250m. • Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling using a truck-mounted KWL1600 drill rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond coring was undertaken predominantly as NQ sizing, with PQ and HQ utilised to maximise recoveries where necessary. Triple-tubing was utilised to maximise recovery. • REFLEX Sprint IQ North-Seeking Gyro was used for downhole dip and azimuth calculation. • REFLEX ACT Orientation tools were used for core orientation.
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.*	**<u>Historic Drilling</u>** • 1m intervals of RC drill chip material were weighed to estimate a weight recovery whilst diamond core recovery was measured. RC and diamond recoveries were recorded in the database. No significant RC chip or core loss issue exists, and most sampled intervals record better than 90% recovery. • RC drilling used auxiliary booster(s) to ensure that sample return was not unduly affected by the ingress of water however, some wet samples were recorded. • There appears to be no potential sample bias as diamond drilling returned similar grades and similar widths compared to the RC drilling. **<u>STK Drilling</u>** **RC** • During the RC sample collection process, the original and duplicate cone split samples, and green bag reject bulk samples were weighed to test for bias and sample recoveries. The majority of this work was undertaken in ore zones. • Once drilling reached fresh rock, a fine mist of water was used to suppress dust and limit loss of fines through the cyclone chimney. • At the end of each metre, the bit was lifted off the bottom of hole to separate each metre drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The majority of samples were of good quality, with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. • From the collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists. **Diamond Drilling** • Diamond core samples are considered dry. • Appropriate tube diameter was used (NQ, HQ or PQ) depending on ground competency. Triple-tubing was utilised to maximise recoveries. • Sample Recovery is recorded every run and is generally above 98 %, except for very broken ground. • Core was cut in half, with the same half of core submitted for assay. • From collection of recovery data, no identifiable bias exists.
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.*	**Historic Drilling** • Geological core logging to a resolution of 5cm and RC chip logging every 1m were undertaken with a record kept of, inter alia, colour, lithology, weathering, grain size, mineralisation, alteration, etc. Diamond core is stored at the Millrose homestead. The data is believed to be of an appropriate level of detail to support a resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative. Diamond core was photographed. • All drilled intervals were logged and recorded. **STK Drilling** Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, veining, mineralization, oxidation state, weathering, mineralogy, colour, magnetic susceptibility and pXRF geochemistry were recorded. Select samples were analysed by ASD SWIR/NIR using a TerraSpec 4. Logging was both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC • RC chips were washed, logged and a representative sub-sample of the 1 m drill sample retained in reference chip trays for the entire length of a hole. • Reference chip trays were photographed wet and dry. **Diamond Drilling** • Diamond core was geotechnically logged at 1 cm scale; recording recovery, RQD, orientation confidence, joint density, joint sets, joint asperity and fill mineralogy. • Core trays were photographed wet and dry.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**<u>Historic Drilling</u>** • Diamond core was machine sawn and half core taken for analytical analysis purposes. • All non-core when resampled at 1m was riffle split at the time of drilling. Split samples comprised approximately 8-10% of the original sample material. • Collection of RC chips by riffle split techniques and the collection of half core ensured the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation method. • The methodology of collecting RC and drill core samples was consistent throughout the entirety of the drilling programmes and undertaken by qualified geoscientists. Each sub-sample is representative of the interval. • Field duplicates were routinely collected at a rate of approximately 1 in every 20 samples and submitted with the sample batch. Additional samples were sent to umpire laboratories for assaying. All QA/QC and umpire laboratory samples returned satisfactory results. • Sample sizes collected were appropriate to reasonably represent the material being tested. **<u>STK Drilling</u>** • RC samples were split from dry, 1 m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		from the cyclone. • Diamond core samples were collected at geologically defined intervals, with a minimum sample length of 0.3 m and maximum of 1.2 m. Samples were cut using an automated variable-speed diamond saw, with half-core submitted for analysis. • The quality control procedures adopted throughout the process include: o Weighing of calico and reject green samples to determine sample recovery compared to theoretical sample recovery, and check sample bias through the splitter. o Field duplicates collected from the B-chute of the splitter at a 1:40 ratio through the entire hole at the same time as the original sample collection from the A-chute. o OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:20 throughout sampling. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. o Field Duplicates and CRMs were submitted to the lab using unique Sample IDs for both core and chip samples o A 2-3 kg sample was submitted for RC and diamond core to Intertek Laboratory, Maddington WA. o All samples were sorted and dried at 105 C, crushed to ~3 mm and linearly split, ensuring jars are filled to 85 % full. Samples were then analysed by Photon-Assay (PAAU002) method with detection limits of 0.02-350 ppm. o Intertek separately analyse 1 CRM in every 50 samples as well as 1 duplicate assay in every 50 samples as part of standard QAQC protocol for Photon analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Historic Drilling** • The sample preparation follows industry best practice and was undertaken at the accredited laboratories of either ALS (Kalgoorlie or Perth) and/or Genalysis (Perth). Both laboratories have full certification. Sample preparation was appropriate and involved drying, crushing and grinding of the whole sample followed by splitting and then pulverisation to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. Samples were considered a partial digestion when using an aqua regia digest and total when using fire assay. A program of checking aqua regia (partial) vs. fire assay (total) vs. gold cyanide leach (Partial) to compare digest methods confirmed no bias between the assay techniques. • Standard chemical analyses were used for grade determination. There was no reliance on determination of analysis by geophysical tools. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates at regular intervals within every sample batch. External laboratory checks were performed on samples from all phases of drilling. Check sampling using partial and full digest methods were employed. Results were satisfactory and demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. **STK Drilling** • QA samples were inserted at a combined ratio of 1:20 throughout. Field duplicates were collected at a 1:40 ratio from the B-chute of the cone splitter at the same time as the original sample was collected from the A-chute. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:40. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. The reference material type was selected based on the geology, weathering, and analysis method of the sample. • All samples were sorted and dried at 105 C, crushed to ~3 mm and linearly split, ensuring jars are filled to 85 % full. Samples were then analysed by Photon-Assay (PAAU002) method with detection limits of 0.02-350 ppm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Intertek separately analyse 1 CRM in every 50 samples as well as 1 duplicate assay in every 50 samples as part of standard QAQC protocol for Photon analysis.
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.*	**<u>Historic Drilling</u>** • Several Geoscientists both internal and external to MGM have verified the intersections. • There were no twin holes although a number of scissor holes were drilled and on occasion, at better than 20 x 20m drill density. • Field data was uploaded at point of collection using Toughbook or similar hardware and verified at point of entry. Data is stored at various locations in Perth where it is backed-up. **<u>STK Drilling</u>** • Logging and sampling were recorded directly into LogChief, utilizing lookup tables and in-file validations, on a Toughbook by a geologist at the rig. • Logs and sampling were imported daily into Micromine for further validation and geological confirmation. • When received, assay results were plotted on section and verified against neighbouring drill holes. • From time to time, assays will be repeated if they fail company QAQC protocols. • Historic holes have been twinned by STK to validate assay data. • Further infill drilling has been completed by STK to validate historic resource models.
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.*	**<u>Historic Drilling</u>** • Drill hole collars were surveyed by registered surveyors using theodolite and EDM equipment. Drill holes were down hole surveyed using an Eastman camera arrangement. For confirmation, some holes were surveyed using a Gyro arrangement provided by Surtron. There was no difference between the methodologies. There are no magnetic lithologies in the gold mineralisation zone which would affect an Eastman camera.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The grid system used was AMG 84 Zone 51. This data has since been transformed into the MGA 94 Zone 51 grid system and validated in the field (full collar details are listed in Appendix A). • The topographic surface of the deposit was generated from the coordinates of the drill hole collars. **STK Drilling** • The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 51 and drillhole collar positions surveyed using a Garmin GPSMAP 64.
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.*	**Historic Drilling** • Drill hole density across the deposit (including all drilling) is approximately 40x40m closing in to better than 20 x 20m in places. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the classification of the Mineral Resources reported. • RC samples were first submitted as 4m composites. Samples returning greater than 0.2g/t Au were resampled at 1m using the riffle split sample collected at the time of drilling. The majority of collected and assayed samples within the interpreted mineralised envelopes had a sample length of one metre with an average length of 1.08 m. No composited sample was used in the resource estimate. **STK Drilling** • Drill hole density across the deposit (including all drilling) is approximately 40x40m closing in to better than 20 x 20m in places. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the classification of the Mineral Resources reported. • 1 m cone-split sampling has been used throughout ore zones and exploration drilling, with 4 m compositing used in waste zones. Where

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		composite assays are returned with greater than 0.1 g/t Au, the original 1 m A-chute split was sent for assay.
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.*	• The orientation of the drilling /sampling (mostly 60deg to the west) is considered normal to the overall trend (north-south) and dip of the gold mineralisation which lies within a sub-vertical shear zone. • Diamond drilling confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of the mineralised horizons.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody of digital data was managed by the Company. Physical material was stored on site and, when necessary, delivered to the assay laboratory. Thereafter laboratory samples were controlled by the nominated laboratory which to date has been ALS and Genalysis. All sample collection was controlled by digital sample control files and hard-copy ticket books.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historic Drilling** • A quality control (QC) analysis was conducted on the assay data in November 1999. The report indicated that the assay data was accurate and precise and could be reliably included in the Millrose resource estimate of 1999.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Millrose gold deposit is located within STK's 100% owned Exploration Licence E53/1304, located 10km east of the Jundee gold operations. It is located within the Wiluna Native Title Group (WAD6164/98) claimant area. A Mining Lease application (M53/1110) is currently in place. • The existing Exploration Licence is in good standing with the governing authority and there is no known impediment to the future grant of this Mining Licence, subject to meeting all necessary Government requirements. • L11 Capital Pty Ltd holes a 1% gross revenue royalty over the above tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration started with Mining and Resources Australia (MRA)'s exploration activities in the reporting period 1996-1997 where it acquired airborne magnetic and radiometric data, and undertook RAB (21 holes for 1,287m) and aircore (85 holes for 8,091m) drilling which resulted in the definition of a significant interface geochemical anomaly at old Camp Bore (now named Millrose). To 1998 MRA completed further air core (429 holes for 37,194m), RC (36 holes for 5,914m) and Diamond (7 tails for 890.95m) drilling and defined a gold anomaly with strike length of 3.7km at > 1g/t Au including significant mineralisation over 480m to a vertical depth of 260m. To 1999 MRA completed regional aircore (188 holes for 11,987m), and RC (116 holes for 17,745m) and Diamond (39 tails for 3,504.43m) drilling at the Millrose gold deposit to better delineate the gold mineralisation. In late 1999 MRA reported a Mineral Resource estimate for the Millrose (North) gold deposit. In 2004 Audax drilled RAB (3 holes for 75m) and air core (99 holes for 8,980m) at Millrose and submitted lateritic gold bearing material for cyanide leach testing. Various economic studies were undertaken which confirmed economic viability of toll treatment option as best development option. In 2005 Audax completed RC (96 holes for 1,007m) peripheral to the Millrose gold deposit. In 2009 Northwind completed an economic study which confirmed economic viability of toll treatment option as best development option. In December 2012 six diamond drill core samples (1/4 core from historic drilling) were collected for metallurgical testing by standard bottle roll cyanidation test work. Gold recoveries were circa 90% with rapid leaching times.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Millrose gold deposit is a typical Archaean aged, shear related gold deposit. The shear (Celia Shear) strikes north-south and is sub-vertical. Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation is associated with the shearing and alteration of a volcaniclastic succession. There is an extensive lateritic profile with a pronounced depletion zone. Mineralisation is sub horizontal in the lateritic profile and subvertical when fresh.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Please refer to Table 1.
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.*	**Historic Drilling** • A nominal 0.5g/t Au cut off was used to delineate significant gold intercepts associated with the resource estimation. • No metal equivalents were used. **STK Drilling** • A nominal cutoff of 0.5g/t Au was used to delineate significant gold intercepts from this recent phase of drilling • Several discrete zones of core loss were encountered in the weathered portion of the MRDD005 diamond drill hole. To calculate the grade average for this hole, a value of 0.02g/t Au (Photon Assay detection limit), was assigned to the core loss zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• All drilling is at a declination of 60deg generally to grid west (270°) although some holes were drilled to grid east (90°). The shear hosted gold mineralisation is sub vertical to steeply east dipping. Down hole intercepts are not true thickness. • Down hole intercept lengths are not true widths and are marked as such.
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.*	• Refer to main ASX announcement report.
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.*	• Exploration results have been previously released into the public domain.
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.*	• Six diamond drill core samples (1/4 core from historic drilling) were submitted for in Bottle Roll Cyanidation Tests to assess potential gold recovery. The metallurgical test results confirmed positive recovery results (approx. 90%) with rapid leach kinetics. • Several samples from diamond holes MRDD002 and MRDD008 (Millrose North) and several samples from MRDD011 (Millrose Central) were analysed with micro XRF to quickly acquire qualitative and quantitative geochemical data in relation to the gold mineralisation at high spatial resolution.
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.*	• Additional micro XRF analysis at a higher resolution, to determine the main controls on gold mineralisation. • Drone magnetic survey data processing to accurately model the BIF-shear contact, to further assist with drill target testing. • RC and diamond drilling to further increase the known gold resource inventory as outlined in the main body of text.