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19 February 2024

NEW PRIMARY MINERALISED STRUCTURE IDENTIFIED AT DUSK TIL DAWN

POTENTIAL TO ADD SIGNIFICANT OUNCES TO THE EXISTING MINERAL RESOURCE BASE

Key Points:

- **Coherent bottom of hole (BOH) aircore gold intercepts highlight a consistent 750 metre newly defined primary mineralised structure, due west of the existing Dusk til Dawn mineral resource (Figure 1).**
- **Dusk til Dawn is located approximately 20km NNW from the Horse Well area**
- **Both Dusk til Dawn and the newly defined shear zone remain open down dip and down plunge, offering depth extensions and potentially thicker gold intercepts where shear zones coalesce.**
- **This target area has the potential for multiple stacked and parallel mineralised lodes**
- **Follow-up RC drilling will form part of the larger drill program across the Horse Well project area, with final plans to be released to the market in due course.**

Introduction

Strickland Metals Limited (ASX:STK) (**Strickland** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its 100% owned Yandal Gold Project.

Andrew Bray, Chief Executive Officer, said: "As announced to the market on 30 November 2023, Strickland expanded the aircore program last year to take in a number of other areas away from Horse well, where the bulk of the drilling had already occurred.

One of these areas was the ground to the west of the existing 109,000 ozs Dusk til Dawn mineral resource, located about 50km NNW of Horse Well. This area had historically been poorly understood, with drilling intersecting significant gold anomalism, however, there was little understanding of geometry or potential controls on mineralisation.

These aircore results have now successfully defined a coherent 750m target corridor. No drilling was able to penetrate into fresh rock, with all anomalous gold results (except for HWAC1982 which was entirely oxide) being observed in the last metre/s of each hole.

Given the interpreted orientation of mineralisation, the position of the primary structure is yet to be tested in fresh rock. The gold mineralisation remains entirely open down dip and down plunge. A particular area of high priority for future drilling is the interpreted area where the two sub-parallel shear zones are predicted to intersect. The target area also offers potential for multiple stacked lodes.

These results are a good reminder of the tremendous potential our Yandal gold project offers. While most of the drilling last year occurred at Horse Well (where significant new mineralisation was discovered and requires follow up drilling), the mineralisation referred to in this announcement is over 20km away. The greenstone belt remains virtually unexplored for entirety of the ground between these prospect areas, with only very patchy historic programs having occurred.

Separately, RC drilling has recommenced on site at Rabbit Well after significant rain throughout the project area. As previously announced, drilling is focused on mapping the overall geological, alteration and pathfinder geochemical model to vector in on the primary source of the previously intersected oxide base metal mineralisation.

Further assays are expected to be received and released in the coming fortnight. Further updates will be provided as they become available."

Dusk til Dawn

The aircore results at Dusk til Dawn have successfully highlighted a significant 750 metre primary parallel mineralised structure, immediately due west from the existing Dusk til Dawn mineral resource (Figure 1). The mineralisation is open at depth and along strike.

Previous RC drilling at Dusk til Dawn (please refer to ASX announcement 19 January 2022), found that the gold mineralisation is closely associated with intense potassic (biotite) and sulphide (pyrite) alteration that changes to chlorite (+ magnetite) alteration away from the main gold bearing lode (producing a subtle gravity high anomaly). This same alteration style (potassic core and chlorite halo) was intersected across this recently identified parallel western shear zone, with many of the holes ending in gold mineralisation (Appendix A – Table 1).

The discovery of this new primary mineralised trend demonstrates the potential for multiple stacked and parallel mineralised lodes, which would significantly increase the existing resource base. Both Dusk til Dawn and this newly defined mineralised structure remain open down dip and plunge, offering both depth extensions and potentially thicker gold intercepts where these shear zones coalesce.

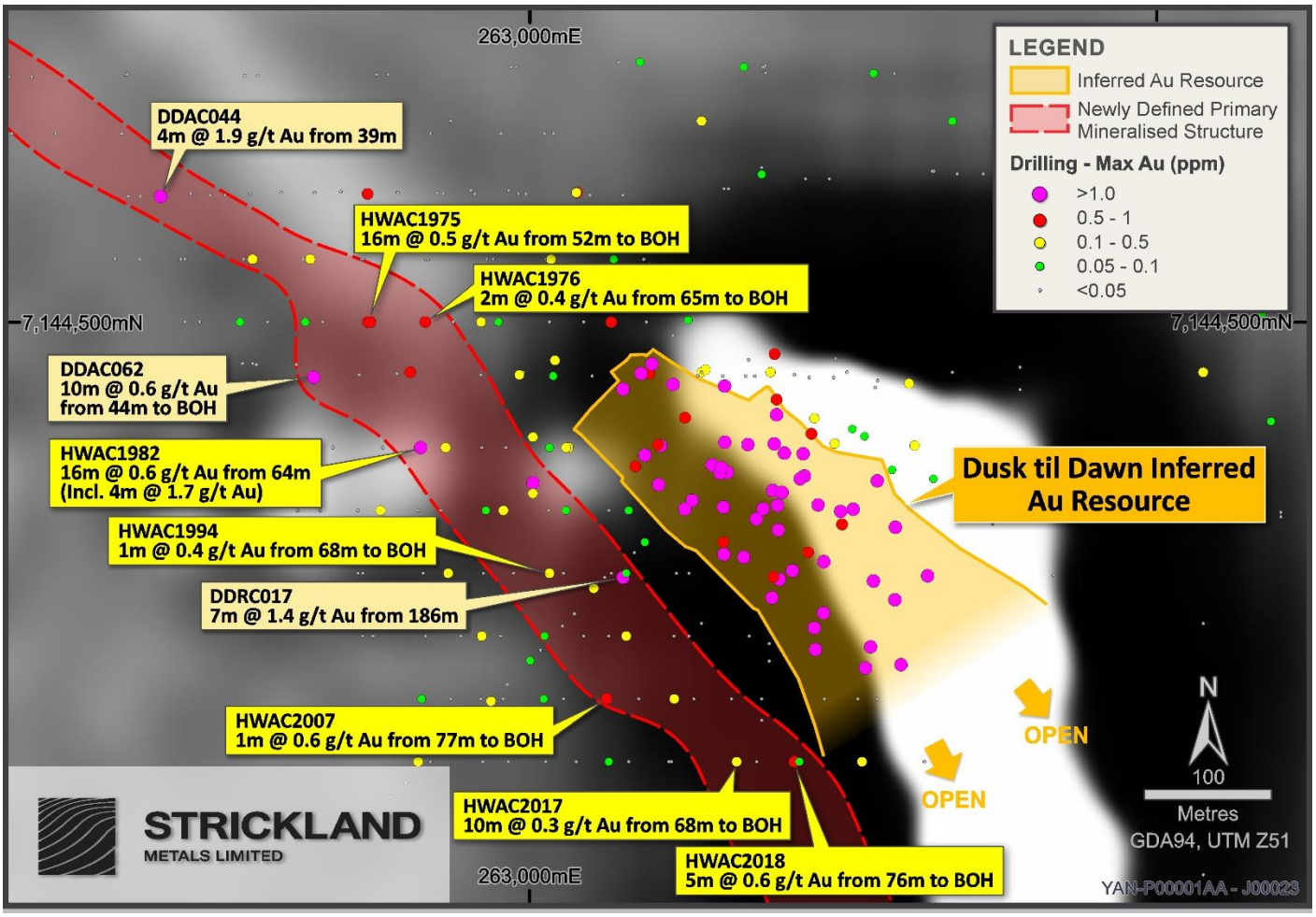

Figure 1: Dusk til Dawn: Topographic map highlighting the recent aircore intercepts (bright yellow callouts) in relation to the newly defined primary mineralised structure and the existing Dusk til Dawn inferred resource. Magnetic TMI image underlay

Mineralisation in this region occurs at flexures/jogs in the shear zones, where dilation has allowed for increased mineralisation. Strickland can utilise the extensive geophysical datasets (both magnetics and gravity) to identify look-a-like flexures. Target areas would be proximal to subtle gravity high features along strike within the shear zones, where it is expected additional Dusk til Dawn analogous style gold could be intersected.

The aircore rig struggled to penetrate into fresh rock throughout the holes drilled in this area. Follow up drilling is required to test below holes that ended in mineralisation. Additional drilling is expected to enhance understanding of the thickness and grade distribution throughout the new structure. This drilling will form part of the larger drill program across the Horse Well project area, with final plans to be released to the market in due course.

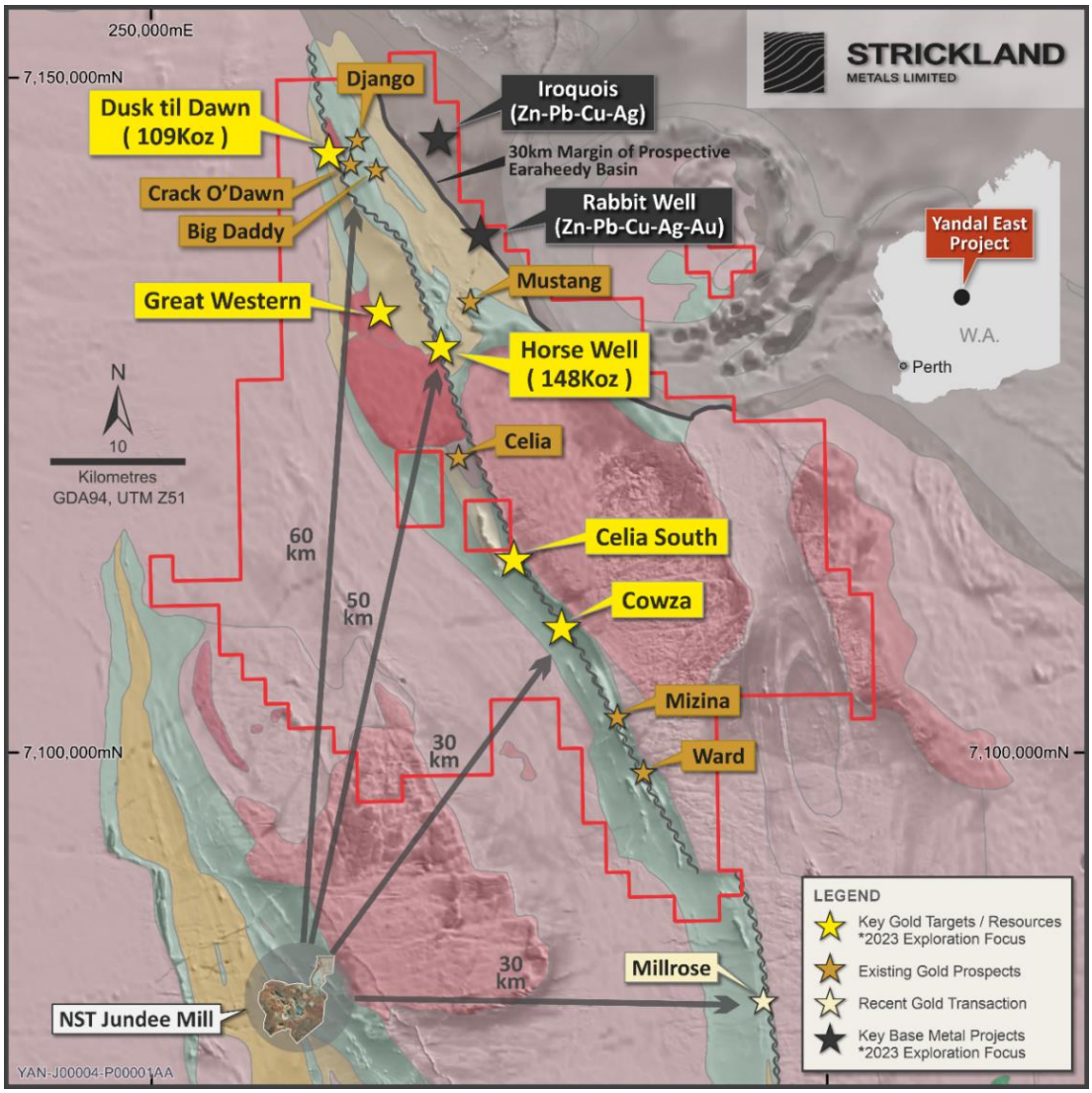

Figure 2: Strickland's Yandal Project, highlighting the key project areas in relation to the key gold and base metal prospects

This release has been authorised by the Chief Executive Officer.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement 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 this announcement of the of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX A – DRILLING RESULTS

Table 1: Dusk til Dawn Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA94 Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Total Depth (m)	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/ Comments
HWAC1965	262800	7144550	543	AC	270	-60	57	40	44	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 40m
HWAC1966	262850	7144550	543	AC	270	-60	62	48	52	4	0.3	4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 48m
HWAC1970	263050	7144550	543	AC	270	-60	74	64	68	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 64m
HWAC1971	263100	7144550	543	AC	270	-60	82	64	68	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 64m
HWAC1973	262800	7144500	543	AC	270	-60	72	60	64	4	0.1	4m @ 0.1g/t Au from 60
HWAC1974	262850	7144500	543	AC	270	-60	60	56	60	4	0.1	**4m @ 0.1g/t Au from 56m to BOH**
HWAC1975	262900	7144500	543	AC	270	-60	68	52	68	16	0.5	**16m @ 0.5g/t Au from 52m to BOH**
HWAC1976	262950	7144500	543	AC	270	-60	67	65	67	2	0.4	**2m @ 0.4g/t Au from 65m to BOH**
HWAC1977	263000	7144500	543	AC	270	-60	78	48	52	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 48m
								77	78	1	0.4	**1m @ 0.4g/t Au from 77m to BOH**
HWAC1979	263100	7144500	543	AC	270	-60	72	68	72	4	0.5	**4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 68m to BOH**
HWAC1982	262950	7144400	543	AC	270	-60	88	28	36	8	0.3	8m @ 0.3g/t Au from 28m
								64	80	16	0.6	16m @ 0.6g/t Au from 64m (incl. 4m @ 1.7g/t Au from 64m)
HWAC1984	263050	7144400	543	AC	270	-60	71	28	36	8	0.2	8m @ 0.2g/t Au from 28m
								44	48	4	0.3	4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 44m
HWAC1986	262900	7144350	543	AC	270	-60	80	12	24	12	0.3	12m @ 0.3g/t Au from 12m
HWAC1988	263000	7144350	543	AC	270	-60	79	24	28	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 24m
								52	68	16	0.1	16m @ 0.1g/t Au from 52m
HWAC1989	263050	7144350	543	AC	270	-60	76	12	24	12	0.1	12m @ 0.1g/t Au from 12m
HWAC1990	263100	7144350	543	AC	270	-60	78	24	28	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g.t Au from 24m
HWAC1992	262950	7144300	543	AC	270	-60	83	24	28	4	0.3	4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 24m
HWAC1994	263050	7144300	543	AC	270	-60	69	68	69	1	0.4	**1m @ 0.4g/t Au from 68m to BOH**
HWAC1995	263100	7144300	543	AC	270	-60	72	40	44	4	0.1	4m @ 0.1g/t Au from 40m
HWAC1999	263000	7144250	543	AC	270	-60	77	66	67	1	0.2	**1m @ 0.2g/t Au from 66m to BOH**
HWAC2000	263050	7144250	543	AC	270	-60	78	76	78	2	0.2	**2m @ 0.2g/t Au from 76m to BOH**
HWAC2001	263100	7144250	543	AC	270	-60	76	44	48	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 44m
HWAC2004	262950	7144200	543	AC	270	-60	73	72	73	1	0.1	**1m @ 0.1g/t Au from 72m to BOH**
HWAC2006	263050	7144200	543	AC	270	-60	78	77	78	1	0.1	**1m @ 0.1g/t Au from 77m to BOH**
HWAC2007	263100	7144200	543	AC	270	-60	78	64	78	14	0.1	**14m @ 0.1g/t Au from 64m to BOH (incl. 1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 77m to BOH)**
HWAC2008	263150	7144200	543	AC	270	-60	71	69	71	2	0.2	**2m @ 0.2 g/t Au from 69m to BOH**

Hole ID	Coordinates (MGA94 Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Total Depth (m)	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/ Comments
HWAC2012	262950	7144150	543	AC	270	-60	84	76	84	8	0.2	**8m @ 0.2g/t Au from 76m to BOH**
HWAC2015	263100	7144150	543	AC	270	-60	84	72	76	4	0.1	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 72m
HWAC2017	263200	7144150	543	AC	270	-60	78	68	78	10	0.3	**10m @ 0.3g/t Au from 68m to BOH**
HWAC2018	263250	7144150	543	AC	270	-60	81	68	81	13	0.3	**13m @ 0.3g/t Au from 68m to BOH (incl. 5m @ 0.6g/t Au from 76m to BOH)**
HWAC2019	263300	7144150	543	AC	270	-60	76	68	82	4	0.2	4m @ 0.2g/t Au from 68m
HWAC2020	263350	7144150	543	AC	270	-60	71	44	48	4	0.3	4m @ 0.3g/t Au from 44m
DDAC044*	262686	7144600	543	AC	90	-60	52	39	52	13	0.6	**13m @ 0.6g/t Au from 39m to BOH (incl. 4m @ 1.9g/t Au from 39m)**
DDAC062*	262805	7144456	543	AC	90	-60	54	44	54	10	0.6	**10m @ 0.6g/t Au from 44m to BOH (incl. 2m @ 2.2g/t Au)**
DDRC017*	263140	7144368	543	RC	220	-60	203	186	193	7	1.4	7m @ 1.4g/t Au from 186m

Note:
*previously reported intercept
Significant intercepts were based on 4 metre composites grading greater than 0.1g/t Au. However, where samples were taken at or near bottom of hole, significant intercepts were based on sample intervals less than 4 metres (either single metres BOH splits of 2 or 3 metre composite samples), depending on the final depth. These intercepts were still deemed significant if they graded greater than 0.1g/t Au.

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APPENDIX B – JORC Tables

JORC Table 1 – Dusk til Dawn

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**<u>Strickland Aircore Drilling</u>** • All drilling (prefix HWAC) and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner. • AC hole samples were collected on a 1 metre basis from a gravity-fed rotary splitter below the drill rig cyclone. • For each metre drilled, 'A-bag' splits (roughly 10% of the total sample) was collected directly from the splitter chute in pre-numbered calico bags, with the remaining bulk sample being collected in a bucket below the splitter and ground dumped in rows of 20 metres. • Each ground-dumped metre was scoop sampled using and placed in a pre-numbered SKA***** prefixed calico bag in 4 metre composites. Four metre composite samples ranged in weight from 2.5-3kg. • The 1m A-bag splits were tied and stored in water-proof green bags at the drill pad for use in the case of re-splitting, additional QAQC analysis, or if the at-rig geologist determined 1m samples are to be preferentially sent to the lab instead of SKA***** 4m composites. When 1m A-bag splits were submitted to the laboratory, an SKR***** prefix calico bag was used. • Certified reference material was inserted into the sample sequence at a 1:50 ratio (i.e., every SKA/SKR***00 and SKA/SKR***50 calico bag). Duplicate samples were collected at a 1:50 ratio (i.e., every SKA/SKR***25 and SKA/SKR***75) to give an overall QAQC ratio of 1:25 for all sampling. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Aircore drilling utilising the Bostech Aircore Core System (85- 87mm). • Rotary polycrystalline diamond composite (PDC) drill bits were utilized at the top of fresh rock, or where ground was too hard for the standard aircore bit to penetrate. • Rotary hammer drill bits were used sparingly where veining prevented both the PDC and standard AC drill bits from penetrating.
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.*	• AC samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples were considered representative with generally good recovery. Sample recovery was recorded per metre drilled. • Samples were dry. Sample condition is recorded per metre drilled. • No sample bias is observed.
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.*	• Aircore holes were logged qualitatively and quantitatively on a 1m basis. • Qualitative: lithology, alteration, structure. • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide) percentage. • All holes were logged for the entire length of hole. • All drilled metres for each AC hole were chipped, archived and photographed.
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*	• AC chips were rotary split, sampled dry and recorded at the time of logging. • OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50 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. • Field Duplicates and CRMs were submitted to the lab using unique Sample IDs at a ratio of 1:50 throughout sampling. • The entire 2.5-3kg AC 4m composite or 2.5-3kg 1m split was sent to Intertek Laboratory, Maddington WA. All samples were sorted and dried at 105 C, crushed to ~3 mm and linearly split, ensuring jars are filled to 85% full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	Samples were then analysed by Photon-Assay (PAAU002) method with detection limits of 0.02-350 ppm. • Intertek separately analysed 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. • The sample size was appropriate for the grain size of sampled material.
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.*	• Photon Assay is an appropriate technique adopted for gold analysis. • QA samples were inserted at a combined ratio of 1:25 throughout. Field duplicates were collected at a 1:50 ratio. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. 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. • 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. • Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were collected at one metre intervals utilizing a KT-10 instrument. At the start of each hole, the KT-10 instrument was calibrated/checked against a reference material before collecting 1m interval data from sample piles. • A handheld Olympus Vanta XRF instrument was utilised to aid the at-rig geologist determining downhole lithologies. The instrument was calibrated at the start of each analysis session, with a QC reading taken on alternating Certified Reference Materials (Blank and OREAS45d) at a ratio of 1:20 samples. Handheld XRF readings were taken on pulverized material from dry bottom of hole samples systematically, and from dry samples throughout a hole where the geologist determined geochemical data was necessary to determine lithology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Logging and sampling were recorded directly into LogChief, utilising lookup tables and in-file validations, on a Toughbook by a geologist at the rig. • Logs, handheld XRF geochemical data, Magnetic Susceptibility data 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. • All sampling was routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections were inspected by senior geological staff and STK corporate staff. • Data was validated daily by the STK Database Administrator, with import validation protocols in place. Data was exported daily to Mitchell River Group and externally validated and imported to the SQL database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. • Data is managed and hosted by Mitchell River Group.
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.*	• Drill collars were surveyed using a GARMIN GPSMap64 with expected relative accuracy of approximately 3m. • Holes are located in MGA Zone 51. • RLs were assigned a nominal value of 570m during drilling and corrected during data import by draping on the DGPS-generated surface DTM. Data points for creation of the surface topography were collected by DownUnder Surveys in 2022 on a 50m grid spacing across the entire Horse Well Region. • Collar locations are to be updated at a later date by DGPS.
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.*	• Aircore holes were completed on a 50 metre (East-West) by 50 metre (North-South) grid spacing. • Each drill hole was positioned to an Azimuth of 270 degrees at a dip of -60 degrees and drilled to blade refusal. • 1 metre split samples were collected from the rotary splitter located directly below the drill rig cyclone and stored at the drill pad.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 4 metre composite samples were collected throughout each hole. • Significant intercepts were based on 4 metre composites grading greater than 0.1g/t Au. However, where samples were taken at or near bottom of hole, significant intercepts were based on sample intervals less than 4 metres (either single metres BOH splits or 2 or 3 metre composite samples), depending on the final depth. These intercepts were still deemed significant if they graded greater than 0.1g/t Au
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.*	• Further drilling is required to fully evaluate the initial aircore drilling results. • Drilling has been conducted perpendicular to interpreted regional structures. • Drilling has been spaced at 50 metres (East-West) to ensure adequate coverage across regional structures. • The orientation of drilling is not considered to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Strickland Drilling:** • Sampling was recorded in both hardcopy and digital format. These were collected by company personnel and delivered directly to the laboratory via STK personnel. **Pre-Strickland Drilling:** • The data was originally maintained by Doray Minerals Ltd.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling procedures throughout the drilling process were monitored and supervised by senior geological staff. • Historic data has been validated by the Mitchell River Group and is deemed accurate and precise. • All results reported by the Laboratory and data exported by Strickland Metals is externally validated by the Mitchell River Group prior to importing into the database. • Monthly QAQC reports and recommendations are generated for all drilling, geochemical and assay data by Mitchell River Group.

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.*	• Dusk til Dawn is located on 100% owned STK tenure (tenement ID) E69/2492. • L11 Capital Pty Ltd holds a 1% gross revenue royalty over the above tenure. • Wayne Jones holds a Net Smelter Royalty over the above tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration prior to Alloy Resources in the region was minimal and limited to shallow RAB and air-core drilling completed in the mid – 1990s, all of which had been sampled, assayed, and logged and records held by the Company. This early work, including aeromagnetic data interpretation, was focused on gold and provided anomalous samples which was the focus of this period of exploration. • The majority of exploration work completed at Dusk til Dawn was carried out by Alloy Resources and Doray Minerals Ltd between 2013 and 2018.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Dusk til Dawn is an Archean aged gold project with common host rocks and structures related to mesothermal orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

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*
		• Refer to tabulations in the body of this announcement.
		• Both historic and STK drillhole details with assays >0.1g/t Au over 4 metre composite and 1 metre split samples are summarised in Appendix A Table 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • The primary gold determination is reported where any secondary assaying does not differ significantly from the primary. • The AC intervals are taken as values >0.1g/t Au with maximum internal dilution of 4 metres. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results. • No diamond drilling results are reported in this announcement.
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').*	• Further drilling is required to fully evaluate these initial AC drill intercepts. • AC drilling has been conducted perpendicular to regional structures. • AC drilling has been spaced at 50 metres (East-West) to ensure adequate coverage across regional structures. • Downhole AC intercept lengths are reported.
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.*	• Please refer to the main body of text.
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.*	• A summary of exploration results are contained within Appendix A, Table 1.

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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further RC and diamond drilling to test this newly defined primary Au structure and ultimately expand on the current inferred Dusk til Dawn resource.