

Auger Results Define New Drill-Ready Targets at Ferké Gold Project

Highlights:

- **Auger results successfully identify multiple targets for extension of gold mineralisation at the Ferké gold project.**
 - Multiple undrilled targets defined, including 340m wide and 650m wide gold anomalies, at 1.9km and 3.8km north of Ouarigue respectively, with the latter open to the north
 - Peak assay result of 18.5g/t gold in auger located 3.8km south of Ouarigue target, refines targeting on extensive undrilled gold anomalism at surface
- **Diamond drilling in progress on extensions to high-grade gold intercepts at Ferké project's Ouarigue south gold prospect**
- **Follow-up rock chip sampling and mapping on prioritised auger anomalies already initiated**
- **Air Core and RC drilling on priority auger anomalies planned to commence in March**

Many Peaks Minerals Limited (ASX:MPK) (**Many Peaks** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results for auger drilling completed in the December quarter at the Ferké gold project, comprising 6,756m of auger drilling in 948 drill holes. The results identified several new drill targets along the southern extent of the >16km Leraba gold trend at Ferké.

The Company is also currently advancing a diamond drilling campaign at Ferké focused on better defining the geologic controls to high-grade gold intercepted in previous drilling, which included **45.3m @ 3.16g/t gold** from 45.9m (FNDC001); and **39.7m @ 3.54g/t gold** from 51.4m (FNDC008) (Refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024).

Many Peaks' Executive Chairman, Travis Schwertfeger commented:

"Our Company's initial drill test at the Ferké gold project has highlighted multiple drill-ready targets within the north-south trending mineralised corridor. The tenor and size of the gold anomalism in the auger results is analogous to gold anomalism associated with gold mineralisation already confirmed in drilling at the Ouarigue prospect."

"The diamond drilling already in progress at the Ouarigue prospect is focused on delivering extensions and increasing confidence on the geometry of gold mineralisation. We are now planning extensive drill programs following integration of the auger and diamond drilling data sets which are directed at better outlining the volume potential of this project."



Ferké Project – Auger Results

Auger results at Ferké have successfully delivered on all key objectives of the programme, including the identification of extensions of gold anomalism and additional discrete targets ready for initial air core and RC drilling within the extensive Leraba surface gold anomaly.

The auger results highlight several anomalies, including two large gold anomalies situated 1.9km and 3.8km north of the Ouarigue South prospect (Ouarigue) gold mineralisation (Figure 1). These anomalies are 340m and 650m in width respectively and highlight a larger footprint of gold anomalism than recognised at the Ouarigue South Prospect (Ouarigue). The northernmost anomaly along the sampled north-south trend remains open to the north.

To the south, the auger campaign returned a **peak assay result of 18.5g/t gold** located 3.8km south of the Ouarigue target. This result is unusually high for an auger drilling result and was associated with previously defined gold in soil anomalism of >30ppb gold. The next highest assays results are 0.74g/t gold and 0.3g/t gold, with the former located 1.6km along trend to the south of Ouarigue diamond drilling, and the latter associated with the open, 650m wide anomaly on the northernmost auger line drilled. Peak results in the auger each provides a more discrete target for drilling within the extensive anomalous gold corridor at Ferké.

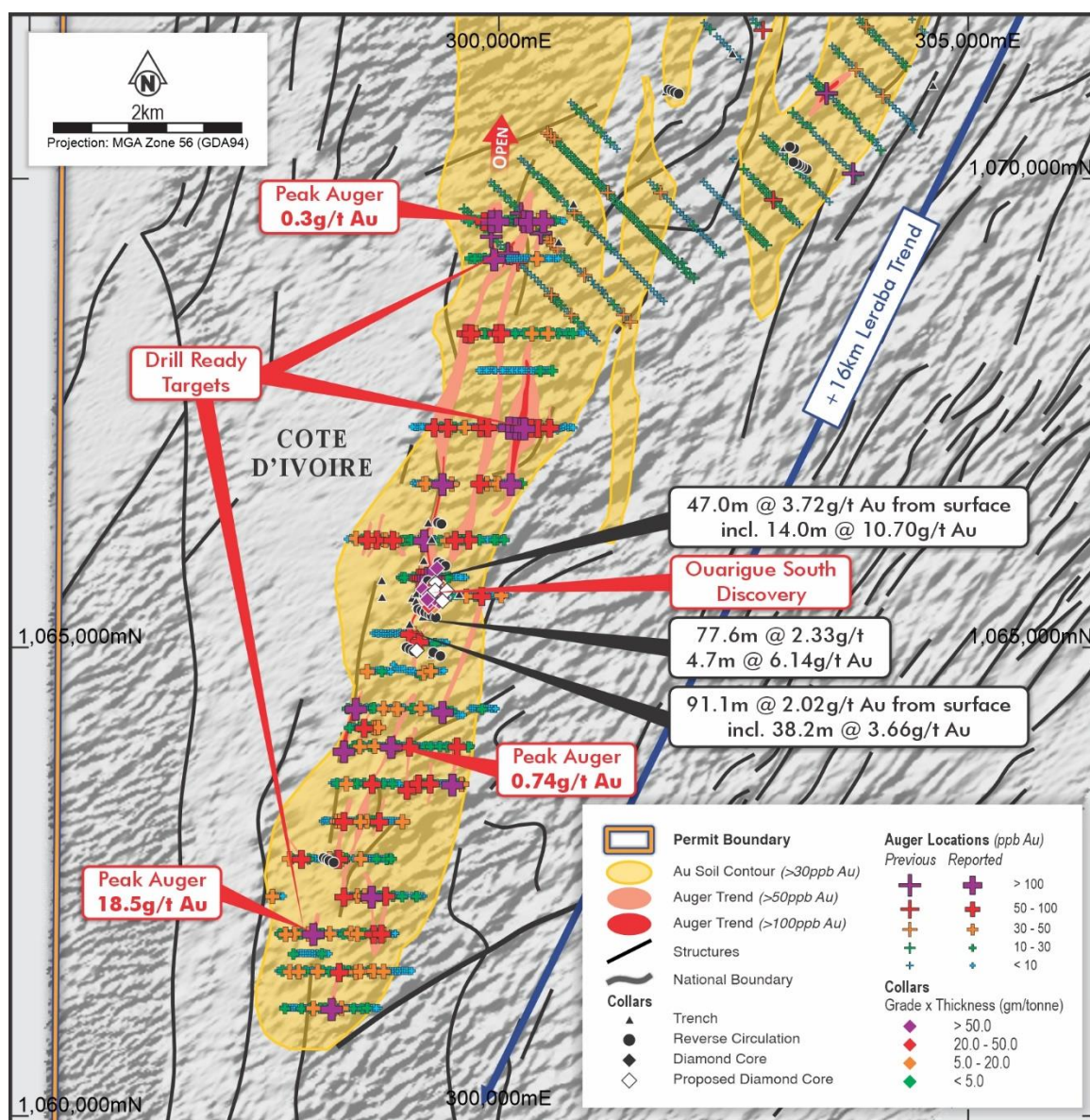


Figure 1 | Auger sample locations with target outlines at 50ppb Au and 100ppb Au cut-offs, overlaying the previously defined gold in soil anomaly outline

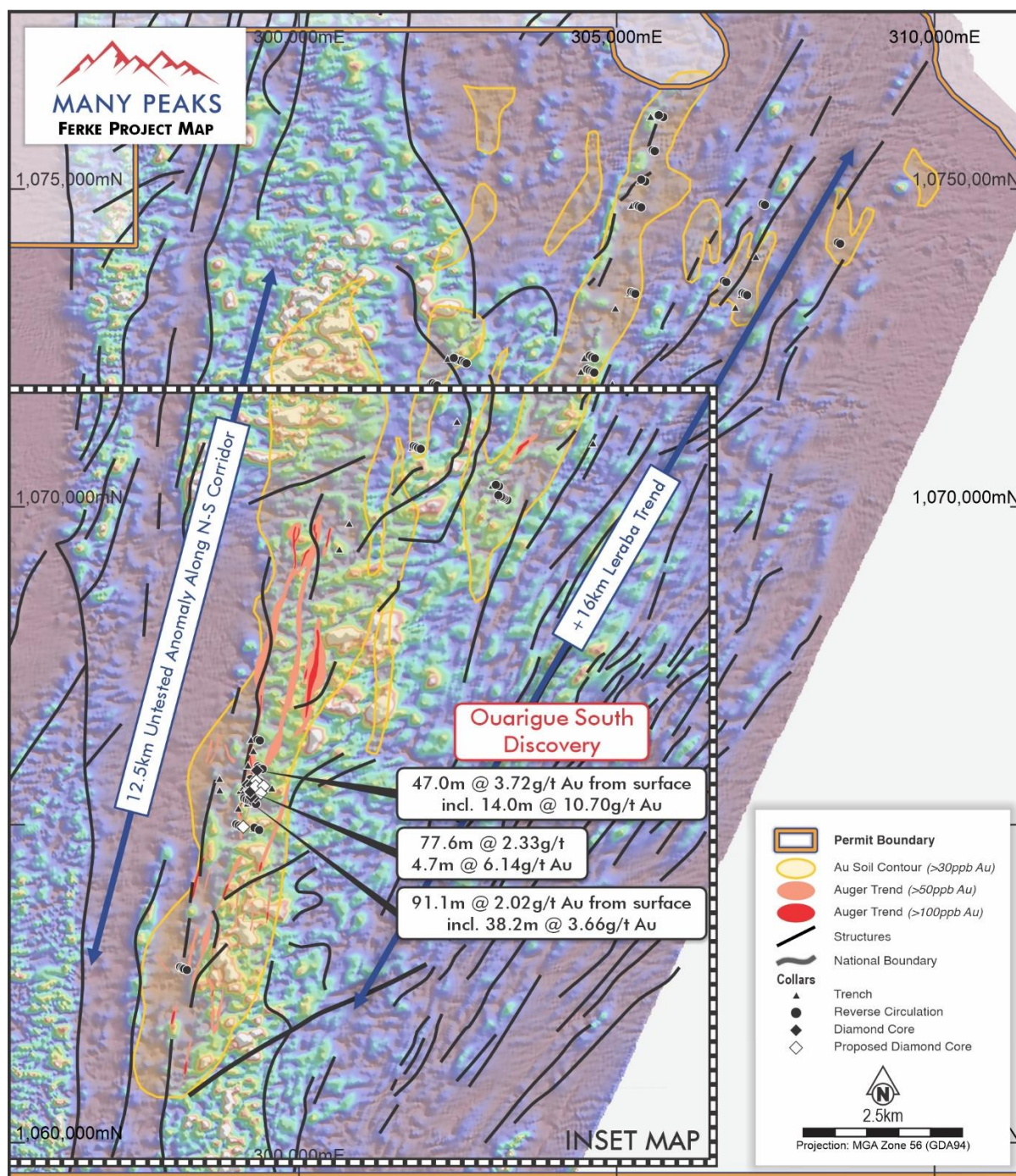


Figure 2 | Ferké Project area with location of previous soil, trench, RC and diamond locations in context of the reported auger target outlines. Refer to Inset Map (Figure 1) for reported auger sample locations.

Auger drilling at Ferké was completed on 400m to 600m spaced lines covering 9km of strike along the southern extent of the Leraba gold trend with nominal 25m drill spacing along each line. Auger drilling depths averaged 7m, ranging from 3m to 15m in depth. The auger programme was designed to collect a point sample of in-situ clay weathered material located beneath a shallow horizon of either transported, and/or in-situ indurated material (referred to as ferricrete or cuirasse).

The ferricrete material, resistant to erosion and found as outcropping plateaus across much of the project area, is interpreted to be depleted (leached) of gold. Soils and shallow trenching can be an ineffective test of the tenor and continuity of mineralisation in the near surface environment and auger offers a cost-effective approach to locating and defining higher tenor and more discrete gold anomaly targets within the extensive footprint of surface gold anomalism at the Ferké project.

Samples in auger holes were collected at targeted horizons, with sampling the base of ferricrete on the 1m interval that intercepts this horizon, then a separate one metre sample is collected several meters deeper at the end of hole (last meter) for a point sample in the clay weathered material. A ferricrete sequence was logged and sampled in 798 of the 948 holes drilled and the samples from that interface were shipped for a gold only assay by photon analysis. All assay results are included in Figure 1.

The end of hole samples were collected in all 948 holes drilled and analysed with a portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analyser. A gold value was obtained from the pXRF utilising the detectORE™ technology invented by CSIRO for the detection of low parts per billion gold in mineral exploration samples to provide in-field gold analysis and exclusively licensed for commercialisation to Portable PPB Pty Ltd (refer to Appendix A). The reported results include 727 of 948 samples finalised to date, with a final 221 samples awaiting repair of the Company’s pXRF analyser.

Assay results from each of the two targeted regolith sampling horizons in the auger holes correlate well, providing sufficient confidence in the results to date to move forward with integrating these auger assays with high-resolution geophysics for drill planning, with follow-up mapping and sampling activity now in progress at the Ferké gold project.

Diamond drilling is currently in progress at Ouarigue South, with a minimum of five holes planned for over 1,000m, with both the auger and diamond programmes focused on identifying extensions to high-grade gold mineralisation at Ouarigue and along the predominantly undrilled Leraba gold trend. The combined diamond and auger programmes are anticipated to provide predictive targeting capability for follow-up air core and RC drill work in the coming months.

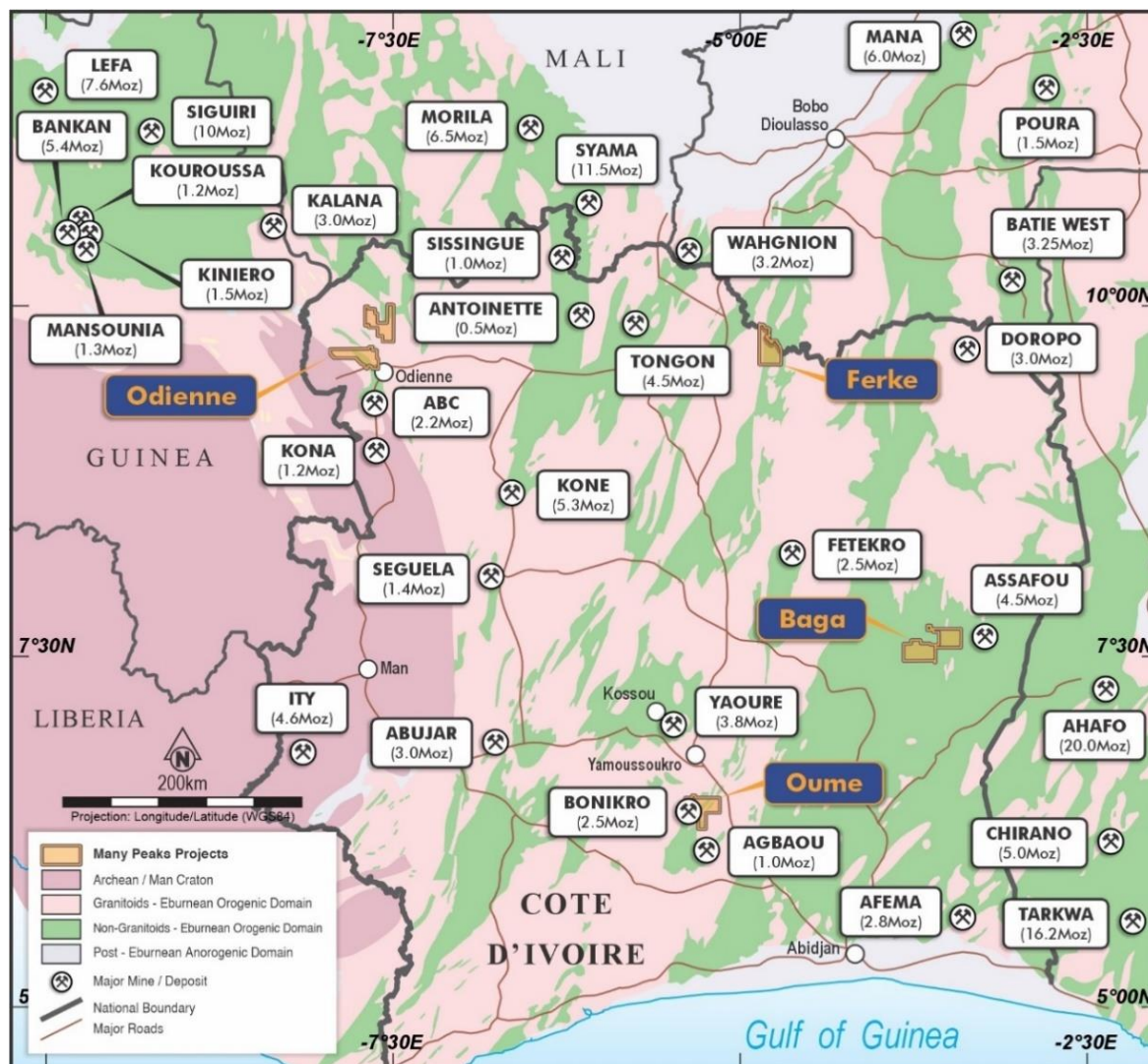


Figure 3: Many Peaks Project Locations - Côte d'Ivoire

About Ferké

Located in northern Cote d'Ivoire, the Ferké Gold Project (Ferké) is a 300km² exploration permit located approximately 40km east of the city of Ferkessédougou, and 90km east of Korhogo, which is serviced by daily flights from Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire's largest city.

Ferké is situated on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones and is host to the >16km Leraba gold trend (Figure 1) identified in previous systematic geochemistry and high-resolution geophysical work completed on the project by previous operators (Refer to ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024). Many Peaks is leveraging data gained from more than US\$4 million of previous successful exploration expenditure, with follow-up activity focused on extending confirmed gold mineralisation at Ferké.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Many Peaks Gold Limited

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For further information please contact:

Travis Schwertfeger

Executive Chairman

T: +61 (8) 9480 0429

E: info@manypeaks.com.au

Alex Cowie

Investor Relations/Media

NWR Communications

E: alexc@nwrcommunications.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schwertfeger is the Executive Chairman for the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schwertfeger consents to their inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

APPENDIX A - 2012 JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Samples are obtained from an Auger drill method with with holes ranging from 3 to 15m in depth targeting two two targeted regolith/weathering horizons. A 1m interval is collected at the 'base of ferricrete/cuirasse' (BOC sample) , and a second 1m interval collected at the end of hole (EOH sample) targeting a point sample in the near surface in-situ weathered material. . ○ BOC Samples were submitted to MSA labs in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation and analysis. Samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 500g split assayed by gamma ray analysis for gold by photon assay instrument to a 15ppb Au detection limit ○ EOH samples are analysed on-site utilising a handheld pXRF analyser (SciAp X555 unit) including analysis for gold following processing utilising the detectORE™ method as commercially available with Portable PPB Pty Ltd (Portable PPB). The detectORE™ utilised approximately 250g of material sieved (to passing 1mm) split from a 2 to 2.5kg field sample. The sieved sample is inserted into a plastic sample pouch along with 500ml of gold lixiviant (GLIX_20™) and a detectORE™ bar coded collector device. The sealed pouch was then tumbled for 12 hours in a detectORE™ sample mixer. Following tumbling, the detectORE™ collector device was removed, rinsed in wate and dried prior to reading with a detectORE Mode enabled pXRF. The entire work flow was managed through Portable PPB's pLIMS™ software and in accordance with the instructions, including QAQC protocols
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., 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).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A wheel mounted, 2 engine hydraulic auger tig with a 6 inch spiral blade was used for auger sampling with sample return collected in a plastic container.at the drill collar, with sampled intervals coned and quarter to collect nominal 2kg field samples for sample preparation.
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auger samples are collected directly into a plastic bucket fitted to the collar to minimise sample contamination. ○ In auger drilling no significant sampling issues were noted to introduce a bias and sample recover and quality is considered adequate for the technique utilised for sampling assessing relative anomalism and results are not intended for use in any mineral resource estimation.
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auger samples are laid out in meter intervals and visual estimate of recoveries is made and all samples recovered are photographed and qualitatively logged for visual characteristics with quartz content quantified by visual estimate in logging where recognised.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auger samples are coned and quartered in the field to achieve an approximate 2 to 2.5kg sample size from the targeted 1m interval(s) sampled. ○ For the base of ferricrete or base of cuirasse (BOC) samples the >2kg sample size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>and 500g sub-sampling at laboratory for the Photon assay method is considered appropriate and in keeping with industry best practices and laboratory recommendations for the analytical method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the end of hole (EOH) samples, the 250g subsample is a large sample size equivalent to that used for bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) methodologies in commercial laboratories and is considered highly appropriate and fit for purpose for the DetecORE™ process utilised. ○ For end o hole sample intervals, a potential sample bias is introduced by sieving samples and extracting only a fine fraction (passing 1mm) sub-sample, but considered effective for assessing relative gold anomalism for targeting purposes, with no results intended to quantify gold content or be utilised in any mineral resource estimation. ○ No size assessment studies completed for the current stage of exploration activity, however sample size is considered typical for similar mineralisation styles and exploration methodologies
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the Base of Cuirasse (BOC) samples, the photon assay techniques used is considered a total recovery technique and the utilisation of a larger sample size appropriate for the exploration method. ○ The detectORE™ and pXRF technique utilised is a partial analysis technique with results impacted by a range of factors including geometallurgy, leach, and recovery properties of the material being analysed. Insufficient study work has been completed to report gold values in quantitative units, and the pXRF results utilised are for the purpose of rapid on-site assessment of relative gold anomalism at very low to high concentrations in the regolith horizons targeted. The detectORE™ results are not suitable or intended for use to estimate mineral resources nor quantify gold content. They are considered fit-for-purpose at this stage, Reference materials, supplied by Portable PPB were run throughout the sample batches as checks that the leach and collech process worked as expected. Calibrated collector devices were run frequently as check on the pXRF. The entire process was managed via pLIMS™ software. ○ No geophysical tools have been used in the reported exploration results. ○ Field quality control procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Laboratory inserted commercial standards and repeat assays are also included with photon analysis method. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples demonstrate that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits for the exploration methodology reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For the early-stage exploration activity undertaken, no verification studies have been undertaken by either independent or alternative company personnel. ○ No drill holes were twinned ○ Data acquisition is completed on a combination of paper log sheets, and entry into a self-validating Microsoft Excel file. Integrated datasets have been uploaded to the Company's cloud based data storage system with physical back-up drives maintained. ○ No adjustment to data is made in the reported results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger results are reported using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 3m in the WGS84 Datum, Zone 30N UTM projection Topographic control is generated from SRTM1 datasets and is considered sufficient for early stage exploration planning and assessment stage of work. Quality of topographic control on the project will be up cycled prior to mineral resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger samples are collected on 25m intervals along 400m to 600m spaced east-west lines. Reported results are reconnaissance in nature and the stage of exploration based on density of data and quantity of drilling is insufficient to support mineral resource estimation. No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger lines reported are oriented perpendicular to the dominant structural fabric in the region and the overall mineralised trend based on geologic interpretation at the time. Reported results are geochemical point samples collected for exploration targeting purposes, as such no assumption of true widths, interpretation of geometry, or estimation of volume of mineralised zones can be made from the reported results.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample are transported from the field to a secure storage / base camp area and chain of custody is passed directly to lab at time of shipment, with laboratory facilitating sample pick-up and transport and no 3rd party transport required.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of reported data are completed

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many Peaks holds a 100% indirect shareholding in Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL (PD-CI), which is a party to a joint venture agreement with Gold Ivoire Minerals SARL ("GIV") in respect to the Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) granted exploration permits in Cote d'Ivoire (Permits) ("GIV Joint Venture") PD-CI have successfully funded in excess of a \$US3.5M expenditure requirement to acquire a 65% interest in the permits held by GIV and retain the exclusive right to acquire an 85% interest by sole funding projects to a definitive feasibility study ("DFS"). Ferké (PR367), Odienné South (PR865), Odienné North (PR866) and Oumé Project (Beriaboukro Permit, PR464) are each currently pending renewal with the Dept of Mines and Geology 'Direction Générale des Mines et de la Géologie' ("DGMG") for an additional three-year term, subject to ministerial approval. At completion of a bankable feasibility study and completing an earn-in to an 85% interest in any one Permit, GIV will be required to fund all or part of their equity ownership

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>in GIV Joint Venture, or GIV may elect to convert all or part of their interest to a net smelter return royalty ("NSR") at the rate of 1% NSR for each 10% of equity held in the JV entity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd (ACN 120 794 603) ("Resolute") holds a 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on Many Peaks' share of future production from permits held in the GIV Joint Venture. ○ The Company is not aware of any legal or material environmental permitting impediments to working in the Permits. ○ Subsequent to grant of mineral rights for the Ferké Project, a classification of forestry area was declared over part of the Ferké permit subsequent to the issue of the exploration permit. Existing mineral rights persist within the newly formed classified forest areas the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire have provided a framework for Companies with existing mineral rights in Classified Forest areas to offset restoration efforts for continuity of mineral rights and provides a mechanism for converting to mining rights in these areas. ○ In accordance with the Ivorian mining code, the State has free carry rights and is automatically entitled to 10%, of the share capital of each Ivorian registered mining company upon issue of an exploitation licence in Cote d'Ivoire. The allocation of a 10% interest is to be applied proportionally across holders in the GIV Joint Venture.
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Ferké Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Previously referred to as Ferkessédougou North project, in the 2016 to 2017 period, the joint venture between Predictive Discovery Ltd (ASX:PDI) completed several phases of surface geochemistry and acquisition of remote sensing datasets. ○ 2017 to 2019 exploration activity included trench and reconnaissance RC drilling completed and reported to a JORC compliant standard ○ 2019 to 2020 two campaigns of diamond drilling were completed by listed company ASX:PDI totalling 2,718m of drilling in 18 holes acquired and analysed in accordance with best practices reported to a JORC compliant standard, with ½ core archive core material retained and held by the Company for audit and inspection. ○ Previous work summarised in further detail in the ASX announcement dated 26 March 2024.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Ferké Project is located on the eastern margin of the Daloa greenstone belt at the intersection of major regional scale shear zones. Geology within the permit consist of granitoid intrusions, metasediments typical of granite -greenstone belt Birimian Terrane in West Africa hosting orogenic lode gold style mineralisation.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Refer to Appendix A for a significant intercepts table for reported results. ○ Auger sampling is a geochemical technique generated for targeting purposes only. And is not considered material for use in any future mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.</p> <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger holes returning a result >0.05g/t (>50ppb) gold lower cut-off have been included in target outlines prioritised for further exploration follow-up. Location of all sample locations is represented in their entirety in graphics provided in the body of the report for the purpose of balanced reporting.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts for reported gold are calculated for samples above a 0.2g/t gold lower cut-off, and inclusive of up to 2m of internal dilution in weight averaged significant intercepts reported. No upper cut-offs are applied to the reported results. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of higher-grade results, such intervals are included in Appendix A No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger sampling reported is an early-stage exploration method providing no underpinning information in regard to geometry or volume of mineralisation targeted, and is not intended for use in a mineral resource estimation. Down hole lengths are not material for reported geochemistry exploration method reported (auger drilling), returning point samples from a targeted regolith/weathering horizon of variable, but shallow depths across the project area. No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<p>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auger results are reported in their entirety and drill locations are presented in diagrams in context of all reported and previous drill collar locations and reported data is provided in context of previous results including contours of previous soil location and collar locations for other sampling and drilling methods. Peak assay values are included in the body of the report. For results from photon analysis, results range from below the analytical detection limit of 15ppb gold up to the peak result of 18,470ppm gold, with 55% of samples assaying below 15ppb Au and 9% of samples reporting 50ppb gold or higher.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public domain geophysical datasets are available for the project and historical reports include various airborne geophysical results and will be included where deemed pertinent by the competent person. The Company is not aware of any historical metallurgical testing, geotechnical or groundwater tests, nor has initiated any tests completed on areas related to the reported exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed work outlined in this report, to be comprised of air core drilling to base of oxidation beneath reported auger results, and potentially include RC drilling to assess fresh rock mineralisation on better ranked targets based on pending data integration and field checking of results. ○ Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person. Defining areas of future drilling anticipated to accompany final results for the auger drilling and at time of reporting remains subject to review of results received in context of integrating with existing geophysical, geochemistry and mapping datasets.