

21st October 2024

ASX Announcement

Inaugural Gold Doré Bar Poured from Golden Crown Bulk Sampling Program

M2M (the Company) is very pleased to advise the successful production of the inaugural gold doré bar from the bulk sampling program at the Golden Crown Prospect.

Highlights

- **458.39 g/t Au** is the highest assay result among 30 rock chip samples, analysed from mineralised zones within the bulk sampling area. 11 rock chip samples returned assays of over 5 g/t Au.
- Gold doré bars, weighing **13.85 ounces (431g)**, have been produced successfully.
- Processing of the first parcel, consisting of 167 tonnes of mineralised material, has been successfully completed at a nearby gravity processing facility for Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG).
- Visible gold has been observed in rock chip samples from the zones of mineralisation.
- Bulk sampling is continuing at the Golden Crown Prospect to assess and optimise metallurgy and mining parameters.

Managing Director, Trevor Dixon, said: *"The inaugural gold doré bar represents a significant achievement in the gravity processing at Golden Crown, and we are thrilled to have reached this key milestone. These promising results strengthen our confidence in the prospect's economic potential, and we are excited to proceed with further work to unlock its full value."*



Bulk Sampling Initial Results:

Golden Crown bulk sampling has produced the Company's first gold via gravity processing. Two gold doré bars (Picture 1), with a combined weight of 13.85 ounces (431g), mark a significant milestone.



Picture 1. Picture of Gold Dore bars produced from Batch-B1 and Batch-B2.

The first parcel of high-grade material ($>5\text{g/t Au}$), totalling approx. 167 tonnes, have been processed at a nearby gravity processing facility of Blockchain Resources Pty Ltd for Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG).

Remaining mineralised material is being stockpiled into categories of low grade (0.5 to 2 g/t Au) and medium grade (2 to 5 g/t Au). Options are being explored to monetise the stockpiled material.

The head grade and tailings samples, for the processed material, have been submitted to Intertek for fire assay analysis and the analytical results are expected within a month. The head grade assays will aid in determining gravity gold recovery percentage, while the tailings (the material remaining after initial gravity processing) assays are expected to indicate its inherent potential economic value.

The bulk sampling program forms an integral part of the Company's strategy to evaluate the potential of the Golden Crown Prospect. So far, excavation has reached a depth of approximately nine metres (from 404mRL to 395mRL), with efforts ongoing to excavate and extract deeper mineralised material which is relatively of higher grade as per grade control drilling (see Figure 1).

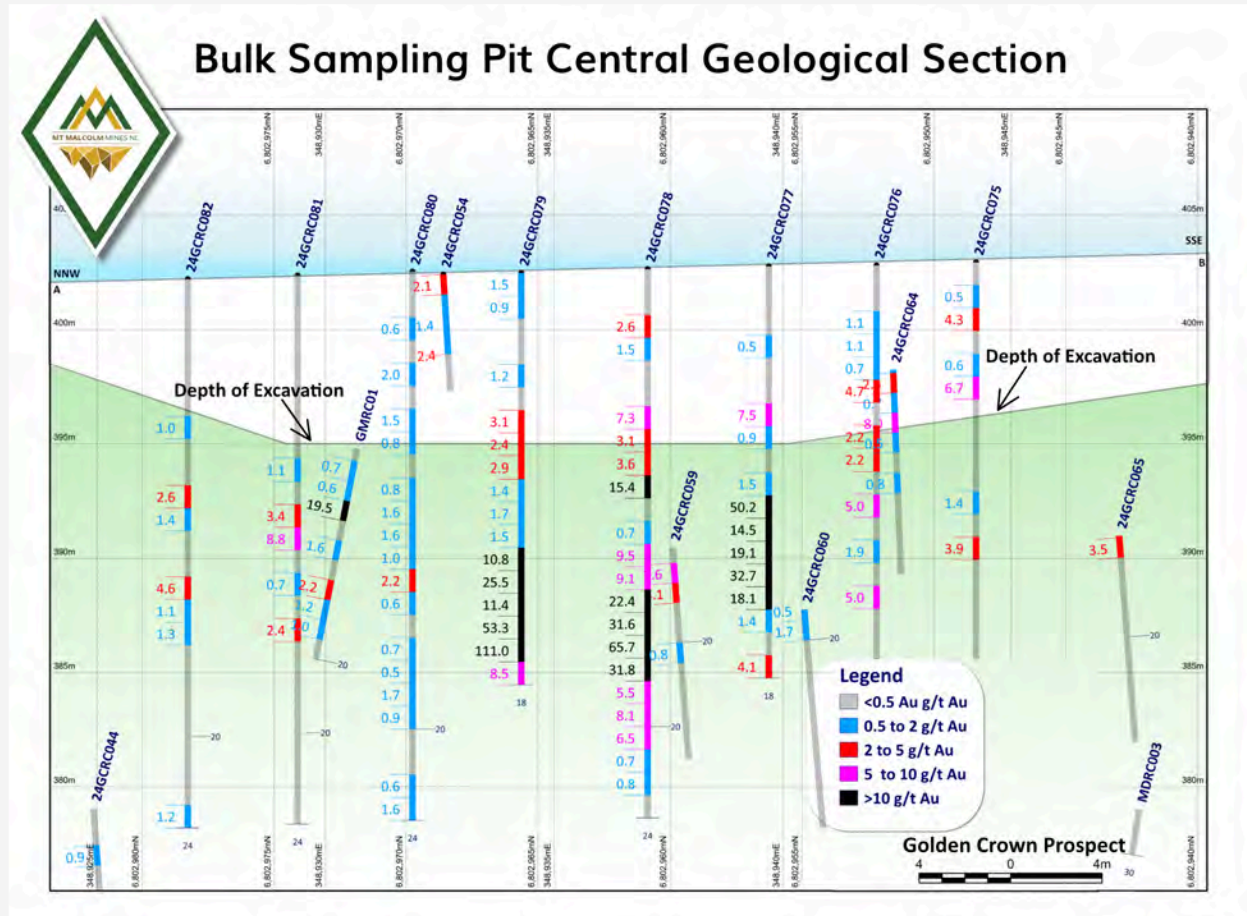


Figure 1: Geological section along the central grade control line, illustrating current excavation depth.

The bulk sampling area is located within a well-defined, 50m long and 15m wide mineralised corridor (Figure 2), characterised by extensive quartz veining in felsic/intermediate volcanics.

Ongoing sampling continues to visually confirm gold mineralisation, with visible gold observed in multiple rock chips samples, particularly within iron oxide (gossanous mineralisation)/hematitic alteration zones and quartz veins.

In the recent past, the Golden Crown mineralisation's GRG processing at a nearby facility had already demonstrated high gold recovery (63.4%). The testwork was carried out on RC drill samples collected from the RC drilling campaign in February 2024 (as released on ASX on 28th June 2024).

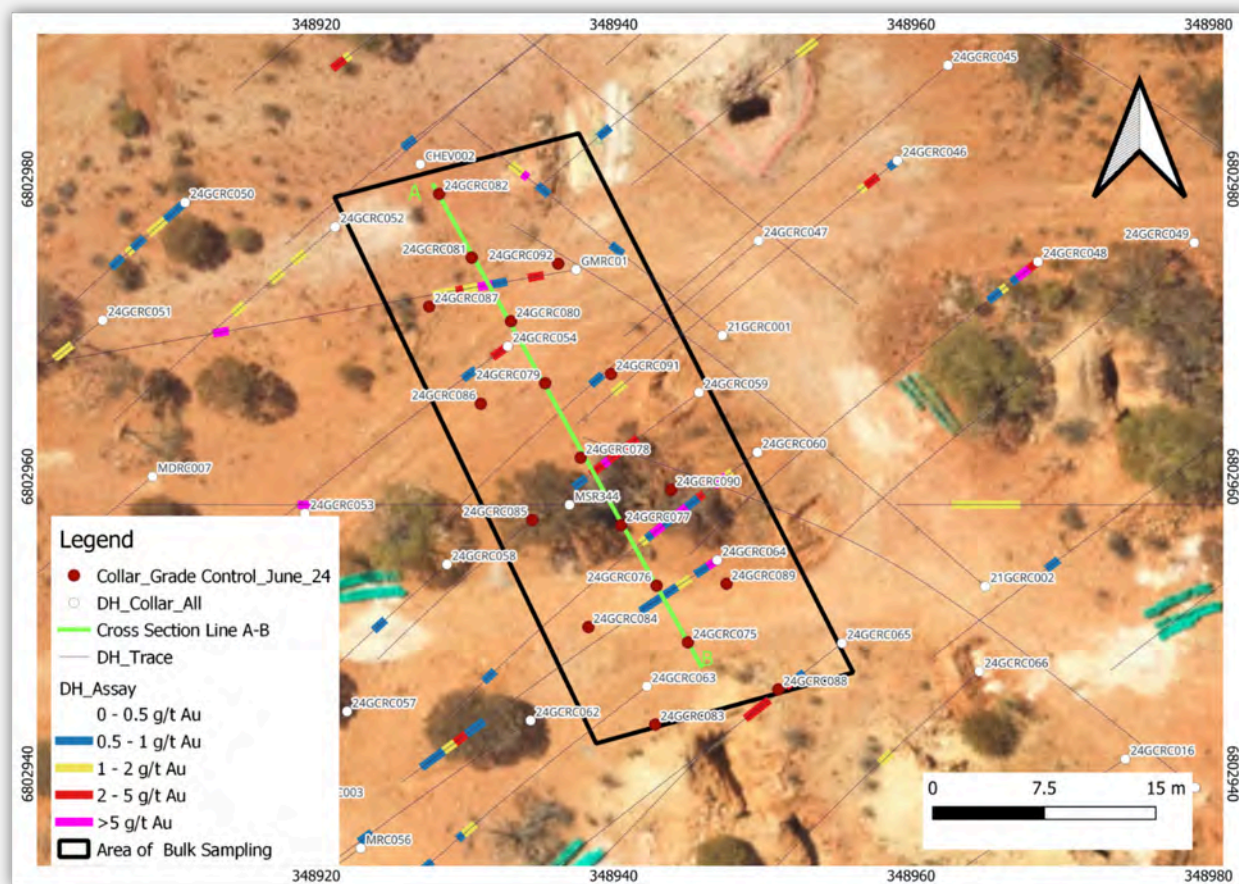


Figure 2. Map showing Golden Crown grade control drillholes collar and section Line.



Picture 2. Ongoing bulk sampling works at Golden Crown prospect.

Two batches of mineralised material (Table 1) totalling 167 tonnes were processed and two batches totalling 78 tonnes are under processing.

For processing, each batch is divided into smaller parcels of 5 tonnes and loaded into a surge bin. From there, the material is fed through a controlled feeder into a hammer crusher, where it is crushed into particles 4 mm or smaller, effectively liberating the gold from the surrounding matrix.

Table 1: Bulk Sampling Gravity Recoverable Gold Processing details of the Batches Processed So Far.

Batch	Total Weight (Tonnes)	Batch Description	Recovered Gold Doré Bar Weight (grams)
B1	29	B1 batch (Quartz-1), represents quartz vein located in the central southeastern part of the bulk sampling area, extending from the vertical shaft to the open stope. This vein varies in thickness from 20 cm to 2 m. It strikes at 330° and appears to dip sub-vertically. It is outside the drill area and adds quantity as located beyond the known mineralization.	88
B2	138	B2 batch (Quartz-2), the quartz veins, ranging from 397 to 395 mRL, transect drillholes 24GCRC075 to 24GCRC080 (central grade control line). These veins are generally 1 to 2 metre thick, sub-vertical, and constitute the main part of the bulk sampling area's mineralization.	343
B3	44	B3 batch (Crumble Pile) represents mineralised Under processing material from the central section of the bulk sampling pit, from 397 to 395 mRL, consisting of the remaining mineralised material after the quartz vein was removed. This includes felsic volcanics and various lithotypes, notably the high-grade red-purple sheared andesitic material found near the rock chip sample XRBS029, which has 458.39 g/ t Au.	Under processing
B4	34	B4 batch (Surface Quartz Vein), both exposed and subsurface, situated near drillholes 24GCRC060 and 24GCRC064 in the southeastern corner of the bulk sampling area.	Under processing

Note: The reported weight of gold doré bars is preliminary and may vary due to further processing, impurities, or weighing discrepancies. Final verification is underway, and any material changes will be reported.

The crushed material is subjected to coarse gold recovery using a sluice system, where water flow and gravity separate gold from other materials based on density differences. After the sluicing process, the material is passed through a wet screen to filter out particles larger than 0.5 mm. The material coming out from the dewatering screen ranged in size from 0.5 mm to 200 mesh. Any slurry finer than 200 mesh settles in water pods, contributing to the recovery of process water.

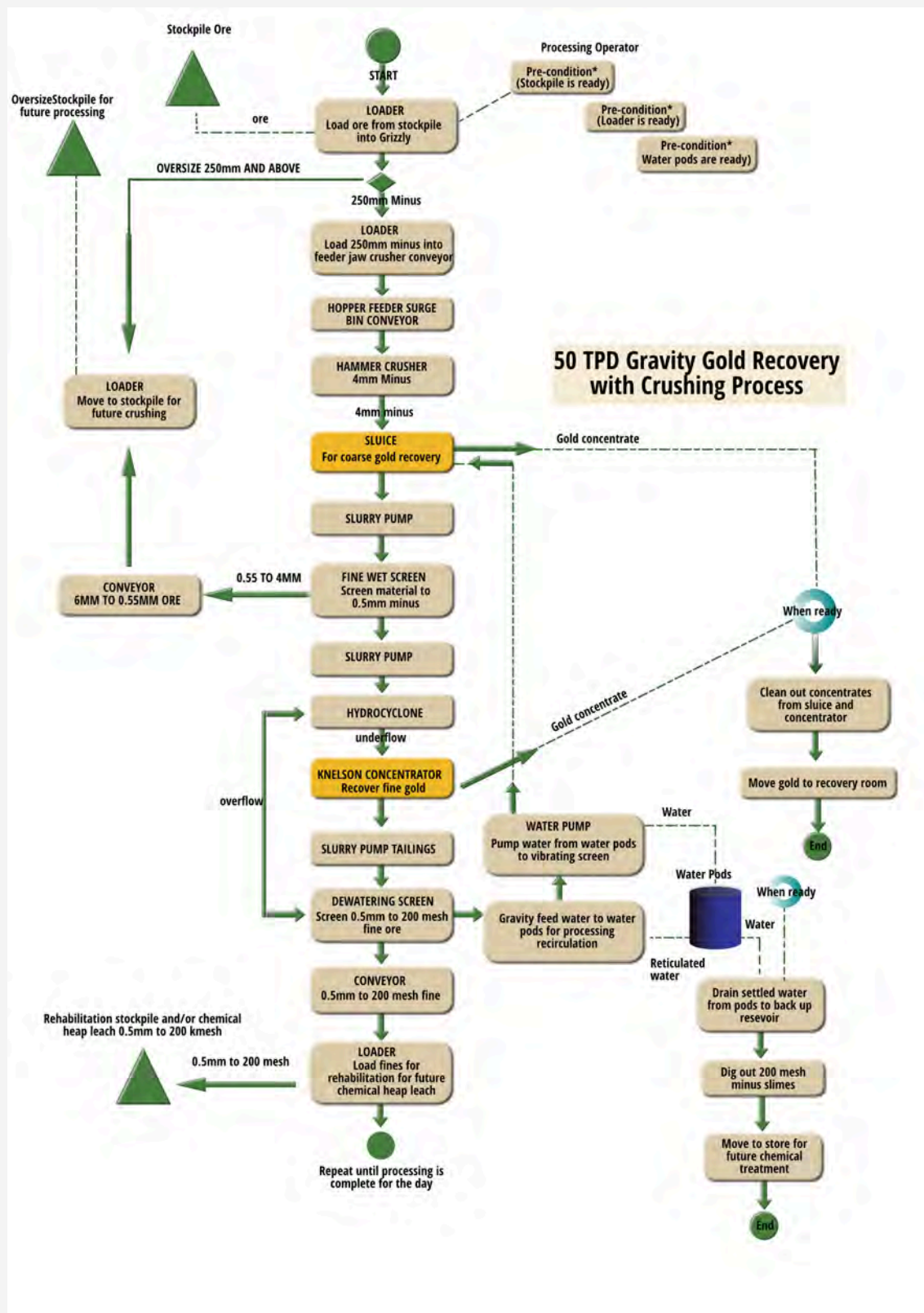


Diagram 1. The water-based gravity separation plant Flow Sheet.

The screened material is then sent to a hydro-cyclone for further separation. Inside the hydro-cyclone, the heavier underflow is directed to a Knelson concentrator to collect fine gold particles, while the lighter overflow moves to a dewatering screen. This methodology (Diagram 1) was used to ensure effective separation and recovery of gold from the bulk samples.

The gold concentrate from the wet gravity processing facility is initially screened using a 1 mm coarse mesh. Following this, the material is processed through finer sieves, specifically 50 mesh and 30 mesh (Picture 3), utilising a micro sluice or a gold cube. This series of steps produces a refined gold concentrate, which is then smelted and weighed at the recovery room by the Company personnel. The gold doré bars produced will undergo analysis for their gold content and subsequently be sold at the Perth Mint.



Picture 3. Pictures showing recovered gold at micro sluice*.

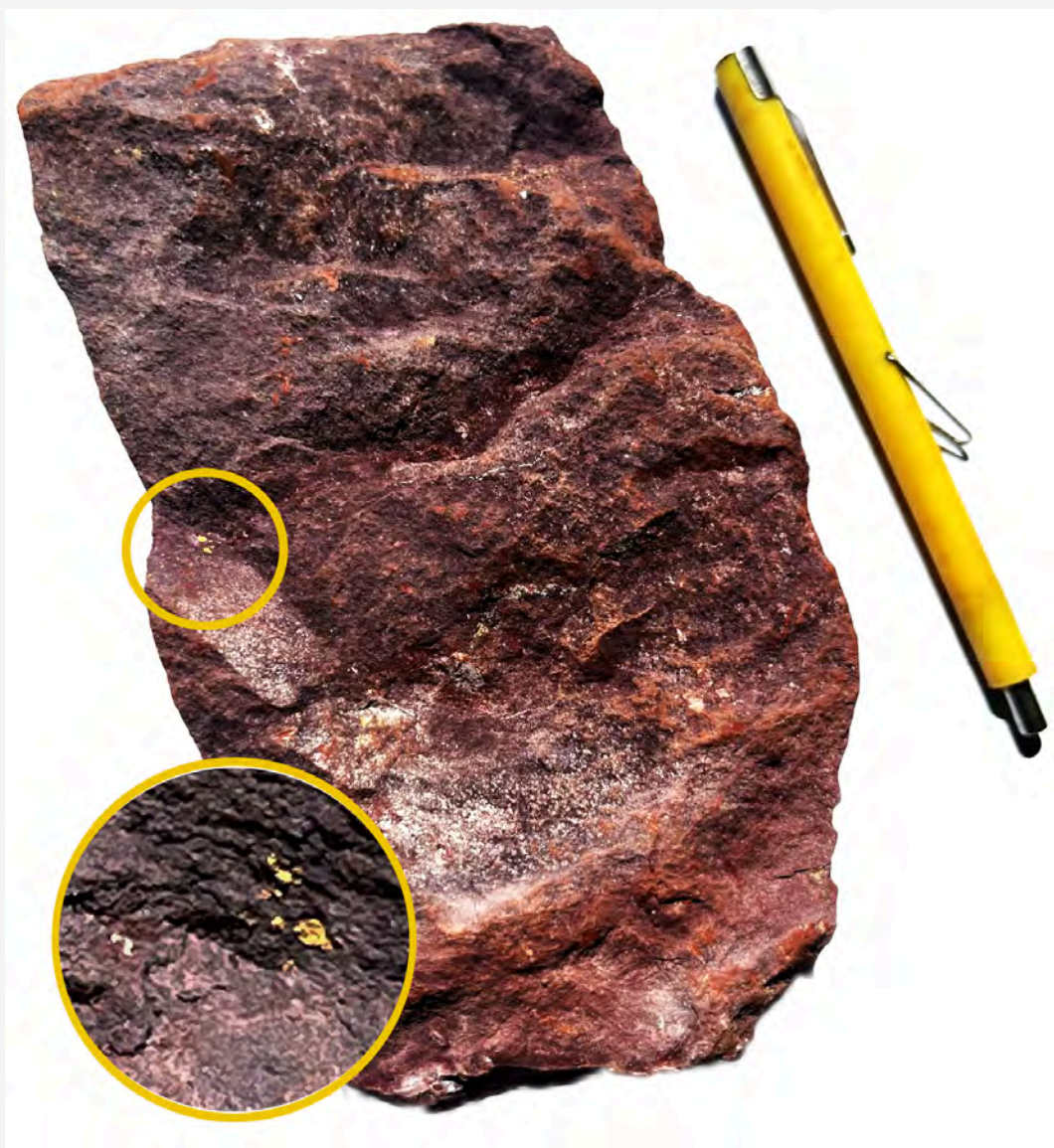
**Note: The image provided is for reference only and should not be used to infer or estimate mineral quantities or concentrations. Visual assessments are inherently subjective and cannot reliably determine the grade or abundance of economic minerals.*

Bulk sampling activities are ongoing at the Golden Crown Prospect, focusing on evaluating the mineralised zones and refining processing strategies to optimise gold recovery.

High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Recorded Through Rock Chip Sampling

30 rock chip samples collected from the mineralised zone of bulk sampling area (404mRL to 395mRL) have been analysed at Intertek Maddington for fire assay and multi-element analysis (lab method codes FA50/OE and 4A/OE). The interpretation of results is ongoing to deepen the understanding on the mineralisation. These samples were collected from different types of geological formations anticipated as mineralised zones such as quartz veins, hematitic rhyolite, white felsic and intermediate volcanics, iron oxide rich quartz veins (some showing gossanous characteristics) and metasediments.

An exceptionally high assay result of **458.39 g/t Au** from sample XRBS029 was recorded among the 30 rock chip samples analysed. Additionally, 10 samples returned assays over 5 g/t Au (Table 3). These assay results further confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation at the Golden Crown Prospect. Several rock chip samples also displayed visible gold (Picture 4 and table 2).



**Picture 4. Pictures showing visible gold on a rock chip sample.*

**Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

Table 2: Rock chip sample description and visual gold estimate

Sample	Lithology	Gold %	Geological Description
Sample B	Intermediate Volcanics	0.001% (approx.)	Sheared intermediate volcanics

Table 3: Assay Results of rock chip samples (>5 g/t Au only)

Sample id	Easting	Northing	mRL	Au g/t Au	Lithology / Comments
XRBS002	348951	6802945	402	6.23	Rhyolite with hematitic alteration
XRBS003	348947	6802954	402	19.52	Felsic volcanics
XRBS005	348947	6802944	402	28.92	Ferruginous quartz vein
XRBS008	348931	6802961	402	29.59	Ferruginous quartz vein
XRBS009	348952	6802946	402	12.96	Felsic volcanics
XRBS013	348953	6802946	401.5	42.56	Hematitic alteration/ purple colour/ Intermediate composition
XRBS016	348945	6802957	399.2	9.39	Quartz vein, light brown colour
XRBS018	348945	6802953	399.2	22.12	Quartz vein
XRBS021	348948	6802957	399.2	7.16	Quartz vein (approx. 0.5m width)
XRBS028	348943	6802959	399	10.27	Ferruginous quartz vein
XRBS029	348943	6802959v	398.2	458.39	Intermediate volcanics with very thin (<1mm) veining, carbonate filling material, purple coloured

Note*

1. Easting and Northing coordinates are given in GDA 94/ MGA Z51.
2. mRLs are elevations measured by a laser scanner, referenced to the datum i.e., dGPS Collar pickups.
3. The rock chip samples (1 to 2 kg weight) collected from the in situ mineralised zones within the bulk sampling area at the selected spots are useful for understanding localized grade variations. However, as they only represent small area coverage, they don't reflect an average or overall grade distribution in the area.

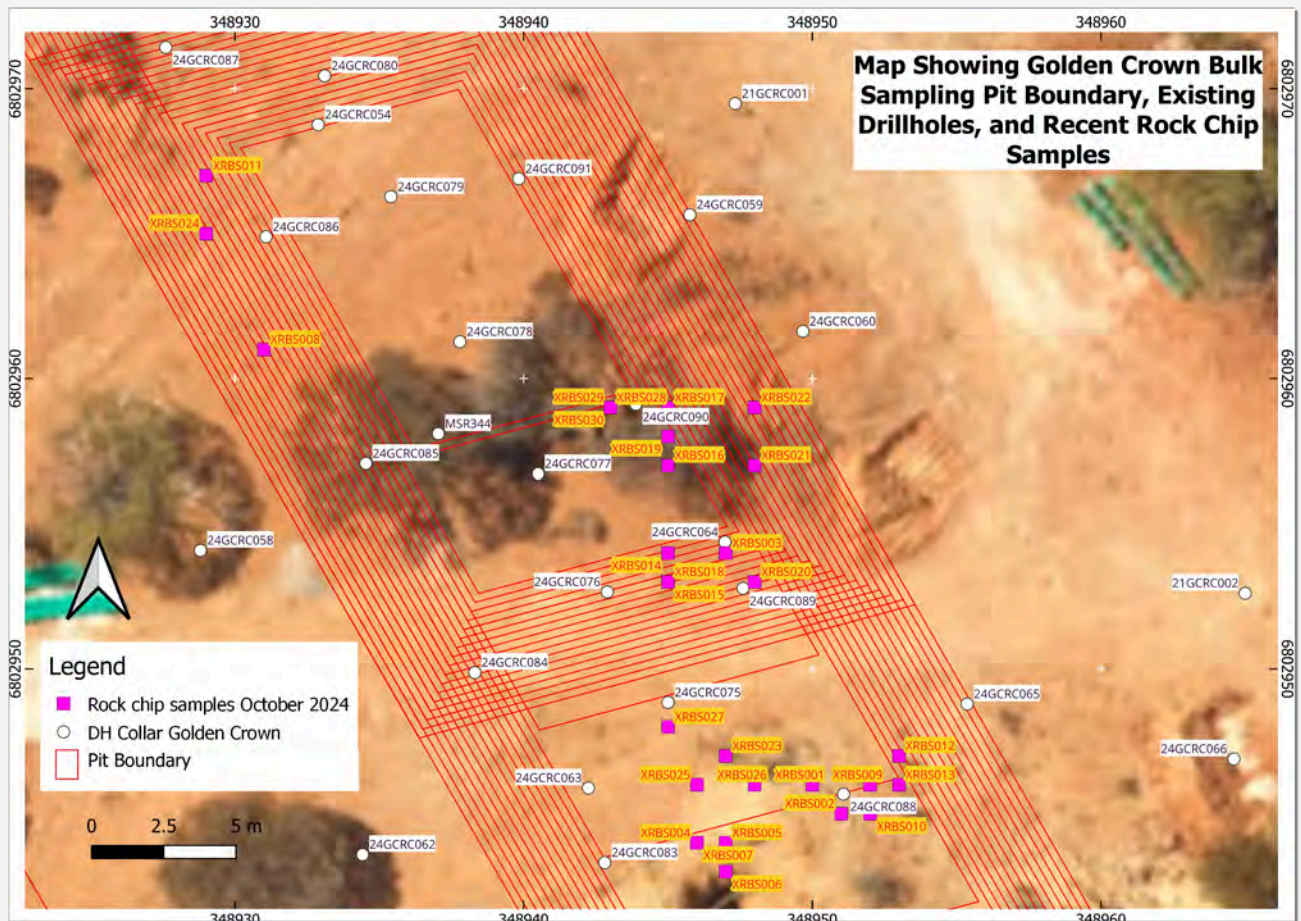


Figure 3. Map showing rock chip sample locations, drillholes collar and bulk sampling pit boundary at Golden Crown prospect.

Gold Mineralisation at the Golden Crown Prospect

The Golden Crown Prospect is located within the Archean Yilgarn Craton, one of the world's oldest and most mineral-rich regions. Gold mineralisation at the prospect predominantly occurs within shear-related structures, forming narrow, elongated gold shoots, rich in high-grade gold, and hosted in felsic volcanics which are part of the regional greenstone belt. Gold is commonly associated with quartz veining, particularly with breccias and an iron oxide matrix. These mineralised shoots often strike in the N-S or NNW-SSE direction (Picture 5 and 6).



Picture 5. The orientation of mineralised quartz veins are indicated by orange lines drawn over the bulk sampling pit floor.



Picture 6. Mineralised quartz veins exposed on the pit walls, showing range of thickness and boudinage development.



The key structural features controlling mineralisation are minor faults and shear zones. These features provide conduits for hydrothermal fluids carrying gold, allowing for its deposition along quartz veins or breccia traps. The gold mineralisation appears related to NE to E dipping cleavages (dip 67 degrees). In the bulk sampling area, the mineralised veins/ shears are generally of 10-20 cm thickness with high grade patches of coarse visible gold. The mineralisation exhibits a distinct nuggety characteristic, with coarse gold visibly concentrated in certain patches. In some places the thickness of mineralisation increases up to 2 m.

On a local scale the area exhibits "brittle-ductile" deformation style, characterised by discrete shears, vein fractures, and a schistose shear-zone fabric, developed under greenschist facies metamorphic conditions. The pinching and swelling are often seen on the thicker quartz veins due to the boudinage effect.

The combination of these geological features indicates the presence of epigenetic gold mineralisation, where gold is mobilised and deposited by mesothermal fluids under moderate temperature and pressure conditions and the continuity of potential deeper mineralisation can be anticipated.

Overview Golden Crown Prospect

The Golden Crown Prospect is part of the Company's Malcolm Project, covering a large semi-contiguous area of approximately 200 km². This prospect is located between 10 km and 25 km to the east and northeast of Leonora in Western Australia (see Figure 4).

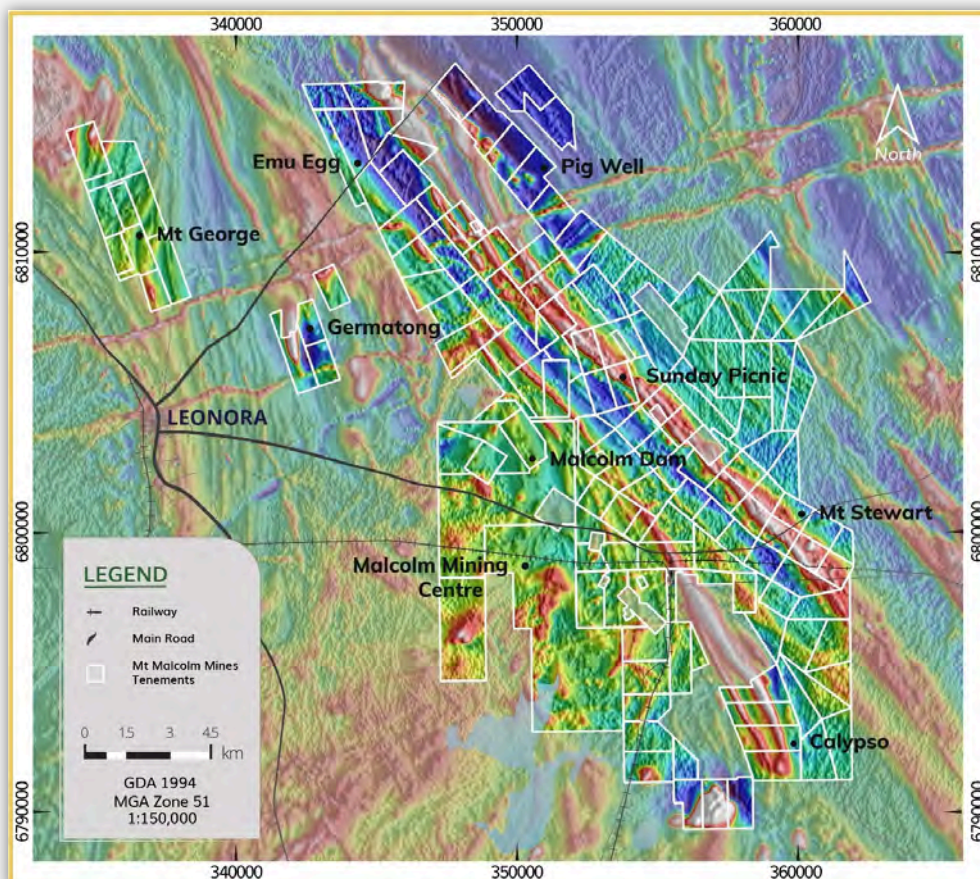


Figure 4. Malcolm Project boundaries displayed on the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image.

The Company's 2024 exploration drilling efforts have yielded significant gold intercepts (as reported in ASX announcements dated 13th March 2024, 6th May 2024, and 5th July 2024). These results highlight the potential of the prospect and reinforce the importance of continued exploration and development activities. A few previous key high grade drilling results are listed below:

- 4m @ 5.23 g/t Au (22-26m) including 1m @ 15.61 g/t Au (24-25m) in 24GCRC033.
- 3m @ 6.88 g/t Au (0-3m) including 1m @ 17.04 g/t Au (2-3m) with a peak repeat of 35.24 g/t Au (2-3m) in 24GCRC048.
- 4m @ 4.43 g/t Au (14-18m) including 1m @ 10.54 g/t Au (16-17m) repeating at 13.53 g/t Au in 24GCRC059.
- **6m @ 36.75 g/t Au (12-18m)** within a broader mineralised high-grade zone of **14m @ 16.78 g/t Au (4-18m)**, including **2m @ 82.14 g/t Au (15-17m)** and **1m @ 111 g/t Au (16-17m)** in 24GCRC079.
- **4m @ 37.87 g/t Au (14-18m)** including **1m @ 65.66 g/t Au (16-17m)** in 24GCRC078.

These high-grade intercepts highlighted the potential for further exploration and development of the Golden Crown prospect.

The ongoing bulk sampling program is confirming the drilling results on a larger scale, and helping to assess the grade continuity, as well as the mining and metallurgical characteristics of the mineralisation.

Conclusion

The Golden Crown Prospect (near Leonora) holds significant potential due to its favourable geological setting. The combination of historical high-grade production and recent exploration results highlights the significance of the prospect, positioning it as a key site for the Company to advance further exploration and development work, continuing its exploration efforts to further delineate the mineralised zones. Additional drilling to refine the understanding of the deposit's geology and assist with ongoing resource estimation is planned.

The data collected during bulk sampling will provide further confirmations of the geological understanding aiding the solid foundation for the resource model.

Funding via loans

The Company has entered into two short term loan agreements with two professional investor clients of Novus Capital pursuant to which the Company has been advanced \$250,000 in loan funds (**Loans**).

Pursuant to the terms of the Loans interest of 7% is payable on the Loans and the Loans are repayable three months from the date of advance, being 4 January 2025.

The Company also wishes to advise that it has entered into an agreement with Managing Director, Mr Trevor Dixon, to extend the repayment date of the loan facility provided, as initially announced to the ASX on 31 October 2023, by 6 months from 31 October 2024 to 30 April 2025. All other terms of his loan remain unchanged.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Vivek Sharma, a Competent Person and a full-time employee of the Company who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Vivek Sharma has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Vivek Sharma consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Mt Malcolm Mines NL operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by a number of factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside M2M's control. In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Mt Malcolm Mines NL.

For further information please contact: -

Trevor Dixon

Managing Director trevor@mtmalcolm.com.au

APPENDIX A
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 MT MALCOLM MINES NL
(GOLDEN CROWN)
Section 1 - Sample Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	A total of 245 tonnes of high-grade mineralised material, identified through previous grade control drilling, was selected for gravity processing from the bulk sampling area between 404 mRL and 395 mRL. The excavation was performed using a Caterpillar 336D2 digger with a bucket capacity of 1.88 cm, along with a Caterpillar D8T dozer. The selected mineralised material was divided into four batches, B1 to B4, weighing 29, 138, 44, and 34 tonnes (the latter two still under processing). These batches were dispatched to a nearby gravity processing facility operated by Blockchain Resources Pty Ltd., which employs water-based gravity separation methods for gold recovery. A total of 30 random rock chip grab samples, each weighing between 1 kg and 2 kg, were collected from various points across the bulk sampling area. All relevant sample information, including lithological descriptions and GPS coordinates, were recorded during the sampling process. The rock chip samples were sent to the Intertek laboratory Maddington for fire assay and multi-element analysis. The sampling techniques and methodologies employed are considered appropriate and in line with industry standards for this type of exploration.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Not applicable. Drilling is not being reported.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	Not applicable. Drilling is not being reported.
<i>Logging</i>	Qualitative field logging and photos of the rock-chip grab samples were taken and entered into M2M's database.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	The processing method for the bulk sample involves several steps designed to maximise recovery. Initially, the ore is sized to less than 250mm, followed by crushing to approximately 30mm. The material is then separated using sluice systems, hydrocyclones, and centrifugal force separators such as the Knelson concentrator. For final processing, the material is reduced to 200 mesh and subjected to water-based gravity separation techniques. The gold concentrate from the wet gravity processing facility was collected by the Company Personnel initially screened using a 1 mm coarse mesh. Following this, the material was processed through finer sieves, specifically 50 mesh and 30 mesh, utilising a micro sluice or a gold cube. This series of steps produced a refined gold concentrate, which was then smelted and weighed at the recovery room by the Company personnel. The smelted gold doré bars represent semi pure products, the actual gold content will be analysed by Perth mint, and will be reported. The results from the gravity recovery method in the past indicated that the employed approach is effective and suitable for coarse high-grade material, with recovery rates aligning with expectations. 30 rock chip samples of mineralised material from the bulk sampling pit area were collected and analysed at Intertek Maddington for fire Assay and multi- element analysis. Assaying can be affected by the high nugget effect. The bulk sample size is deemed appropriate for this type of gold mineralization and aligns with industry-accepted methods for evaluating gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The rock chip samples are collected from specific spots within a bulk sampling area and are useful for understanding localised variations in mineral grade. However, because they only represent small, isolated portions of the area, they don't reflect an average or overall grade distribution.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The results from gravity processing are preliminary, but the technique is effective and well-suited for high-grade, coarse gold mineralized material. However, the efficiency of Blockchain Resource's wet gravity recovery facility, where the material is being processed, requires additional industry-standard certification for both the flow sheet and the plant. The smelted gold doré bars (semi pure) will be analysed by Perth mint, at this stage the purity of the bar can't be assessed. Analysis of rock chip samples was conducted at Intertek, maddington. Samples were dried, crushed and totally pulverised (75um). Samples were assayed for gold using classical Fire Assay technique with OES finish on a 50 g subsample (0.01ppm Au detection limit). The samples were also analysed for 33 elements by 4 Acid Digest and OE techniques. Intertek included standards and blanks as part of their internal QA/QC control. Repeatability and standard results are within acceptable limits. No company-provided standards or duplicates were submitted to the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Field notebook was used to record primary data in the field. Primary data was then entered digitally and is stored in M2M's database. Data is visually checked and validated prior to import and additional validation is carried out upon entry to the database. Rock chip sampling was undertaken by a suitably qualified geologist. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	GDA94 datum and MGA zone 51 projection system is used. Hand-held GPS with accuracy of +/- 3 metres was used.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for rock chip samples are varied and there is no regularity to the sample pattern. Samples were taken from various points across the pit. No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported Data acquired and processed is only being considered for exploration purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Not applicable – samples were collected from bulk sampling area having no preferred orientation.
Sample security	The excavated mineralised material was transported to the nearby processing facility by the Company personnel. Rock chip samples are collected from the field daily; they were securely stored in a locked yard at Leonora and were transported to the analytical laboratory by a local contractor. Once received by the laboratory, samples are checked against the field manifest, sorted, and prepared for assay. Samples were then processed and assayed under the supervision of the analytical laboratories. Once in the laboratories possession adequate sample security measures are assumed to be adopted
Audits or reviews	Further audits or reviews are not considered necessary at this particular exploration stage.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	The Golden Crown tenement (M37/475) is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margret Mineral Field in the centre of the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The tenement is in good standing. M37/475 is held by (96/96) Mt Malcolm Gold Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mt Malcolm Mines NL. The tenements are managed and explored by Mt Malcolm Mines NL. The details of all Company tenements are disclosed in Annexure B "Solicitor's report on tenements" which was released by the company in its IPO Prospectus dated 2nd August 2021 "Mt Malcolm Mines NL CAN 646 466 435 Prospectus" as supplemented by a supplementary Prospectus dated 19th August 2021 (Prospectus). All gold production is subject to a Western Australian government royalty of 2.5%.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	The Golden Crown tenement has been explored and drilled by a number of exploration and mining companies over numerous years dating back to the late 1980s, more active gold exploration companies include Chevron, North Limited, Jubilee Gold Mines and Melita Mining NL. All have contributed to various exploration programs utilising a wide variety of standard exploration techniques. Exploration activities by these companies covered all aspects of mineral exploration with a particular focus on gold. On ground activities included geophysics, geochemistry, geological mapping, drill programs (RAB, Aircore, RC), sampling, structural interpretation and geological assessments. Historical reporting and descriptions of laboratory sample preparation, assay procedures and quality control protocols for the samples from the various drilling programs are variable in their descriptions and completeness. The drilling database has been assembled, interrogated and scrutinised to a satisfactory level however, in the majority of cases the data is historical and predates JORC 2012 compliance. It has not been possible to fully verify the reliability and accuracy of all portions of the data however it appears that no serious problems have occurred. Historical exploration techniques and reported mineralisation was conducted to the industry standards of the day.
<i>Geology</i>	The Project area is located 12 km east of Leonora overlying altered mafic basalt/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequences of the Malcolm Greenstone Belt, including the Golden Crown sequence positioned within the greenstones of the Kurnalpi Terrain. Local lithologies are characterised by linear trending steeply dipping structures and highly sheared stratigraphy. Rock outcrop is evident, and the project area is located on a small hill. Structurally the area is intensely sheared and folded. Regionally gold mineralization is associated with lithological contacts hosted by NW, NNW & EW trending shear zones often associated with quartz veining. There are several old workings and open stopes evident at the Golden Crown prospect. The sequence from footwall to hanging wall is dacite, rhyolite, rhyodacite, basalt and andesitic andesite. Gold lodes represented by shallowly northeast -plunging shoots are focused along the hanging wall of the rhyolite unit with a repetition within the overlying rhyodacite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	Not applicable. Drilling is not being reported.
<i>Data Aggregation methods</i>	No aggregation has been applied. No top cutting of data or grades was undertaken in the reporting of these results. No metal equivalent used.
<i>Relationship between Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	No drill hole results are reported in this announcement. During the bulk sampling program, actual geometry of mineralisation zones will be established.
<i>Diagrams</i>	The example diagrams and plans are included in the body of this announcement. All assay results are provided in this report. The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
<i>Balanced Reporting</i>	The processed mineralised material and rock chip samples were collected from the mineralised zones of the bulk sampling area and all relevant information reported.
<i>Other Substantive exploration data</i>	Regarding the results reviewed, no other substantive data is currently considered necessary. The project area has been explored by several listed companies in the past, only results regarded as substantial, by those companies, have been reported. M2M drilling results were reported from time to time. All meaningful and material information is presented in this document. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported as and when considered material.
<i>Further work</i>	Complete the bulk sampling program. Conduct resource estimation using recent, historical drilling results and bulk sampling information. Comprehensive metallurgical studies, including gravity test work and cyanide leaching for different grind sizes. Waste rock characterization studies to evaluate potential environmental impacts and implement sustainable waste management practices. Further exploratory drilling to extend the known mineralisation.