AGC
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
28 April 2025
Australian Gold and Copper Ltd
ACN 633 936 526

Initial Aircore Results Extend Achilles Footprint By At Least 1.2km

South Cobar Project, NSW

- Assay results received for the first 81 aircore (AC) holes drilled as a part of a planned ~310 hole program
- Strong, coherent geochemical anomalism in the new AC holes suggest the footprint associated with the Achilles deposit continues for at least 1.2 kilometres south of the known mineralisation
- The large scale of this geochemical anomalism strongly suggests that the mineralised system associated with the deposit could grow significantly
- Two trends indicating potential large-scale extensions to the mineralisation have emerged:
    1. Achilles Trend: silver-gold-lead-zinc-copper-antimony-arsenic-bismuth pathfinders extend Achilles footprint 1.2km southward
    2. Western Trend: anomalous copper-bismuth coincident with a large magnetic high
- Further results are expected shortly with 199 holes pending and 280 completed to date for ~10,000m of drilling
- The AC program is expected to be finalised shortly and will be closely followed by a follow-up RC program targeting deeper extensions to the main Achilles deposit

AGC Managing Director, Glen Diemar said *"Our growth plans are well underway with the first assays results received from the Achilles aircore program indicating the mineralisation footprint extends for at least another 1.2km southward. This is a great result as it demonstrates the potential for real scale for near term growth. Infill drilling is underway on this trend and we certainly look forward to further results to assist with targeting leading into the next round of RC drilling."*

"This large scale aircore drilling program is targeting extensions and additions along the Achilles Shear Zone. We are compelled by the additional quality drill targets this program is already highlighting and will hopefully continue in the near future."

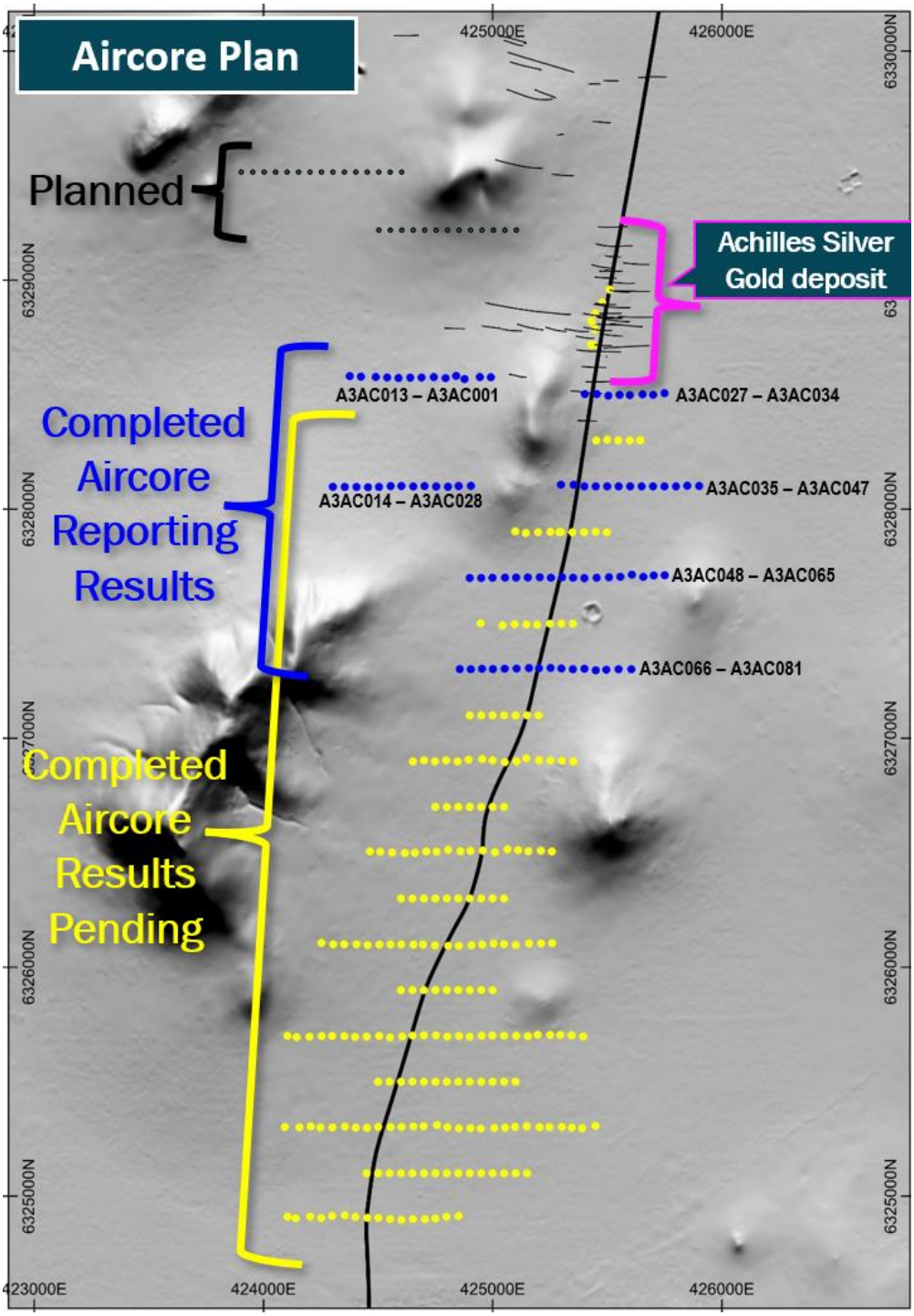

Figure 1: *Achilles Shear Zone showing the locations of the Achilles deposit relative to the 81 aircore holes being reported as blue dots. The other 199 completed holes with results pending are shown as yellow dots and planned holes as black dots.*

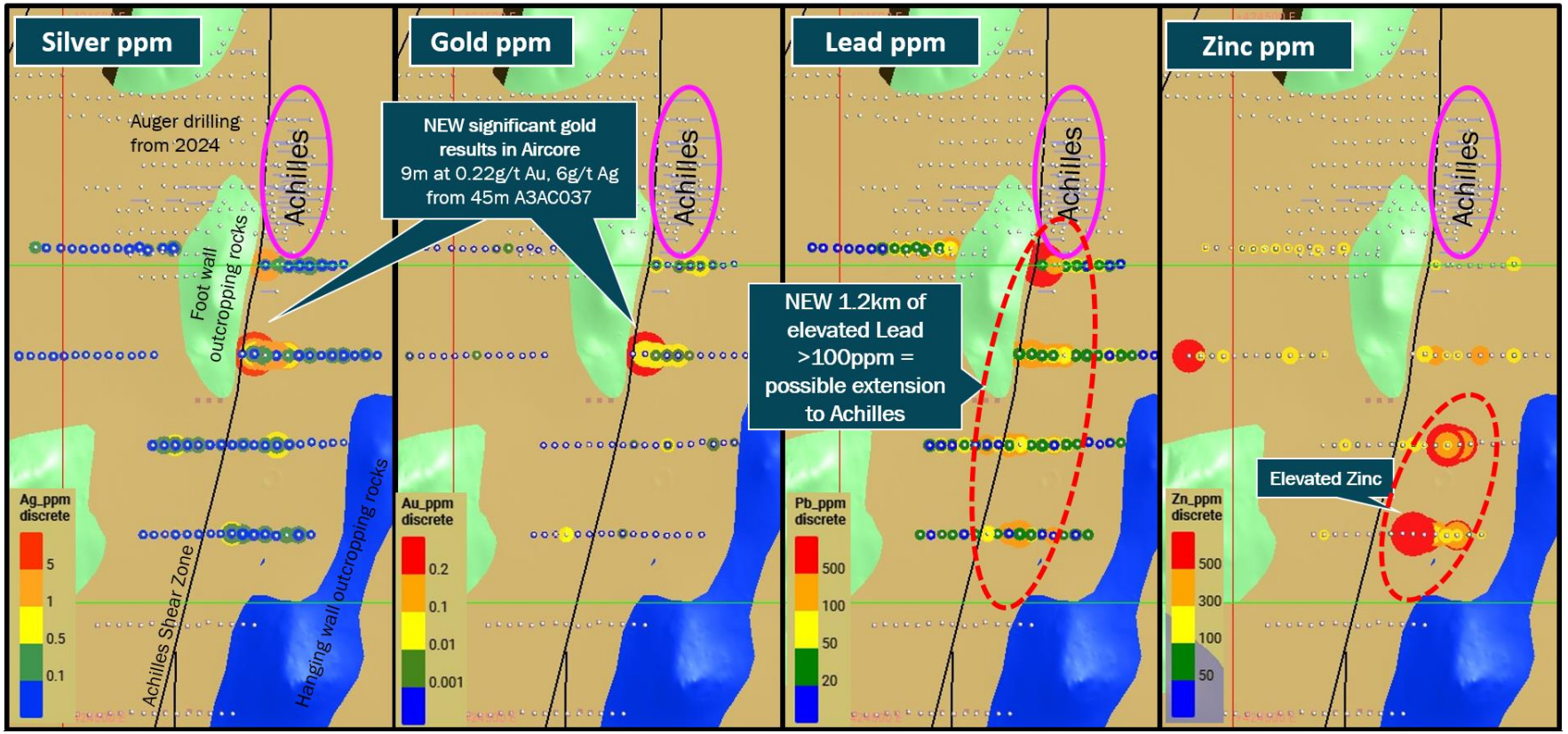

Figure 2: Achilles downhole aircore results for selected elements. The strongest silver and gold anomalism extends for at least 400m south of Achilles, while lead and zinc demonstrate potential anomalism of up to 1.2km to the south. These targets will be followed up with future RC drilling. Drill traces shown from previous drilling.

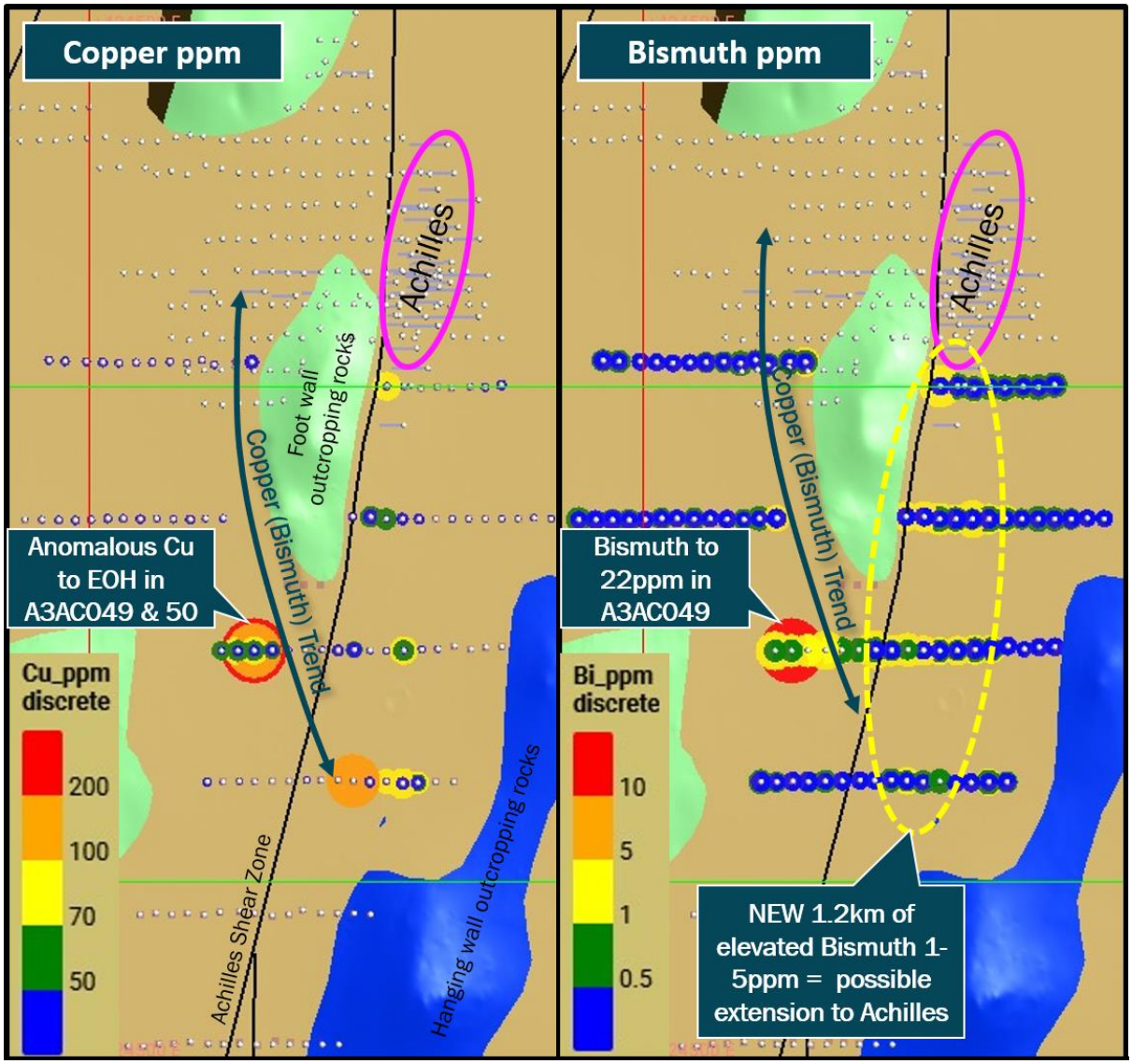

Figure 3: *Achilles downhole aircore geochemistry results with elevated copper and bismuth on the western margin of the Achilles shear zone. This geochemical anomaly coincident with a magnetic high potentially indicating sulphide alteration associated with copper mineralisation.*

Australian Gold and Copper Ltd (ASX: AGC) ("AGC" or the "Company") is pleased to provide initial positive results for the first 81 aircore holes drilled of a large regional program, testing for extensions to the Achilles discovery located in the southern portion of the Cobar Basin in central NSW.

The aircore drilling technique uses vertical holes to penetrate through transported cover to test the underlying in-situ weathered material above hard bedrock. The depth of the holes is determined by the depth of weathering and hardness of the rock.

This program is targeting geochemical pathfinder elements in the in-situ weathered material that can provide vectors towards additional mineralisation. Results of this program will guide deeper RC drilling planned for the coming months.

280 holes have been drilled for ~10,000 metres to date, with the total designed program expected to be 310 holes, see Figure 1. Drilling was originally conducted on 400m spaced east-west lines with holes every 50m along those lines, for a total of 6,000m. However, the positive early results provided confidence for the Board to approve 200m infill lines to be completed within this program. The infill drilling is now underway.

Two trends of anomalous pathfinder geochemistry have emerged from these initial results

Achilles Au-Ag Trend: A silver-gold-lead-zinc-copper-antimony-arsenic-bismuth trend has emerged to the south from known mineralisation at Achilles, refer Figure 2. This footprint is open for 1.2km with the strongest results being 400m south of Achilles. Hole A3AC036 retuned 9m at 0.22g/t Au and 6g/t Ag from 45m, refer *Table 2 significant intersections*. Compared to shallow drilling at Achilles, this result is encouraging and infill aircore has already been completed to the north and south of this line, with future RC drilling to be prioritised around this anomaly.

The large scale of this pathfinder geochemical halo south of Achilles strongly suggests that the mineralised system associated with the deposit could grow significantly.

Western Cu-Bi Trend: A zone of anomalous copper and bismuth has emerged in the aircore results in holes A3AC049 and A3AC050, see Figure 3, supporting copper bismuth in drill core from diamond hole A3DD006, refer ASX AGC 4 January 2025, *Emerging Copper Search Space*. This copper bismuth is not a significant intersection as per Table 2, however is elevated as a geochemical pathfinder. The copper and bismuth anomalism now spans over 2km and will be followed up with further aircore drilling to the north. Holes A3AC049 and A3AC050 are located above a large magnetic high, which is a high priority future drill target as it may indicate sulphide alteration associated with copper mineralisation.

Results pending for over 200 drill holes

The drilling program currently has results pending for 200 holes spread across fifteen lines, (see yellow collared holes in Figure 1). These pending results will add significant weight to future drill programs.

The program is expected to be finalised in May and closely followed by RC drilling at Achilles targeting extensions to mineralisation and new targets derived by this current AC program.

Figure 4: *Achilles drone photo, looking south, along the aircore drill lines at 200m spacing. Rehabilitation has been completed immediately after drilling for minimal impact.*

Figure 5: *Arial photo of the aircore drill rig on site near Achilles.*

References relating to this release

AGC ASX Prospectus lodged 18th November 2020 and appendixes within

AGC ASX 3 May 2021 Strong base-metal sulphide zone above large EM conductor at Achilles

AGC ASX 23 April 2024, New discoveries at Achilles and Hilltop

AGC ASX 15 May 2024, Achilles delivers outstanding gold and silver results

AGC ASX 16 May 2024, Achilles additional gold result from hole A3RC031

AGC ASX 4 June 2024, Achilles final silver result from hole A3RC030

AGC ASX 17 June 2024, Achilles returns widest high-grade zone to date

AGC ASX 10 July 2024, Extensive exploration campaign underway at Achilles

AGC ASX 5 August 202,4 Achilles interim exploration update

ASX AGC 17 October 2024, High grade silver gold base-metal mineralisation at Achilles

ASX AGC 13 November 2024, First core drilling confirms high-grade at Achilles

ASX AGC 18 December 2024, Achilles Returns up to 2.9 kilograms per tonne Silver

ASX AGC 23 December 2024, High resolution drone geophysics survey highlights significant new exploration potential

ASX AGC 29 January 2025, Strong silver results extend Achilles strike length

ASX AGC 4 February 2025, Emerging Copper Search Space

ASX AGC 19 March 2025, Achilles Exploration Progress Update

ASX AGC 7 April 2025, Drilling Highlights Near-Surface Gold Potential at Achilles

https://www.austgoldcopper.com.au/asx-announcements/

Table 1: *Details for AC drill holes at Achilles reported in this release (GDA94).*

Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Az
A3AC001	AC	26	424992	6328576	180	-90	0
A3AC002	AC	21	424944	6328577	175	-90	0
A3AC003	AC	24	424878	6328569	187	-90	0
A3AC004	AC	18	424841	6328583	174	-90	0
A3AC005	AC	21	424795	6328573	162	-90	0
A3AC006	AC	18	424743	6328577	165	-90	0
A3AC007	AC	21	424690	6328575	173	-90	0
A3AC008	AC	18	424641	6328575	164	-90	0
A3AC009	AC	18	424589	6328573	161	-90	0
A3AC010	AC	20	424540	6328576	161	-90	0
A3AC011	AC	20	424490	6328578	179	-90	0
A3AC012	AC	23	424425	6328579	175	-90	0
A3AC013	AC	23	424376	6328581	171	-90	0
A3AC014	AC	13	424303	6328098	170	-90	0
A3AC015	AC	12	424355	6328098	170	-90	0

Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Az
A3AC016	AC	12	424406	6328097	165	-90	0
A3AC017	AC	14	424456	6328096	162	-90	0
A3AC018	AC	12	424504	6328098	168	-90	0
A3AC019	AC	16	424555	6328101	168	-90	0
A3AC020	AC	15	424602	6328101	164	-90	0
A3AC021	AC	14	424654	6328100	168	-90	0
A3AC022	AC	11	424703	6328101	173	-90	0
A3AC023	AC	13	424754	6328099	181	-90	0
A3AC024	AC	10	424805	6328098	177	-90	0
A3AC025	AC	8	424852	6328101	180	-90	0
A3AC026	AC	5	424905	6328102	176	-90	0
A3AC027	AC	24	425402	6328503	163	-90	0
A3AC028	AC	12	425454	6328503	157	-90	0
A3AC029	AC	12	425505	6328496	160	-90	0
A3AC030	AC	15	425554	6328500	154	-90	0
A3AC031	AC	18	425599	6328498	153	-90	0
A3AC032	AC	20	425654	6328502	154	-90	0
A3AC033	AC	18	425701	6328500	161	-90	0
A3AC034	AC	19	425750	6328507	159	-90	0
A3AC035	AC	9	425298	6328107	179	-90	0
A3AC036	AC	60	425353	6328107	167	-90	0
A3AC037	AC	39	425400	6328100	165	-90	0
A3AC038	AC	39	425450	6328100	163	-90	0
A3AC039	AC	18	425500	6328100	162	-90	0
A3AC040	AC	15	425550	6328100	161	-90	0
A3AC041	AC	18	425600	6328100	161	-90	0
A3AC042	AC	18	425650	6328100	160	-90	0
A3AC043	AC	18	425700	6328100	160	-90	0
A3AC044	AC	31	425750	6328100	159	-90	0
A3AC045	AC	33	425800	6328100	159	-90	0
A3AC046	AC	6	425849	6328103	159	-90	0
A3AC047	AC	4	425901	6328101	159	-90	0
A3AC048	AC	11	424900	6327700	170	-90	0
A3AC049	AC	23	424950	6327700	169	-90	0
A3AC050	AC	39	425000	6327701	177	-90	0

Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Az
A3AC051	AC	6	425054	6327702	170	-90	0
A3AC052	AC	6	425102	6327702	168	-90	0
A3AC053	AC	8	425154	6327702	165	-90	0
A3AC054	AC	40	425206	6327703	166	-90	0
A3AC055	AC	27	425254	6327701	164	-90	0
A3AC056	AC	27	425303	6327703	164	-90	0
A3AC057	AC	18	425351	6327701	164	-90	0
A3AC058	AC	36	425401	6327699	176	-90	0
A3AC059	AC	44	425454	6327701	168	-90	0
A3AC060	AC	37	425508	6327703	161	-90	0
A3AC061	AC	15	425557	6327705	163	-90	0
A3AC062	AC	9	425608	6327714	164	-90	0
A3AC063	AC	5	425658	6327705	160	-90	0
A3AC064	AC	7	425703	6327711	161	-90	0
A3AC065	AC	6	425751	6327712	161	-90	0
A3AC066	AC	4	424857	6327302	179	-90	0
A3AC067	AC	6	424905	6327301	177	-90	0
A3AC068	AC	3	424954	6327303	173	-90	0
A3AC069	AC	3	425001	6327302	169	-90	0
A3AC070	AC	2	425053	6327304	167	-90	0
A3AC071	AC	2	425105	6327304	165	-90	0
A3AC072	AC	3	425158	6327307	167	-90	0
A3AC073	AC	3	425202	6327306	170	-90	0
A3AC074	AC	32	425253	6327307	165	-90	0
A3AC075	AC	60	425300	6327305	169	-90	0
A3AC076	AC	36	425350	6327301	163	-90	0
A3AC077	AC	59	425401	6327304	176	-90	0
A3AC078	AC	36	425450	6327297	167	-90	0
A3AC079	AC	29	425496	6327299	173	-90	0
A3AC080	AC	30	425549	6327301	172	-90	0
A3AC081	AC	7	425605	6327301	167	-90	0

Table 2: *Significant intersections for new Achilles holes reported in this release. Intervals represent down hole widths. Minimum cut off of 0.1g/t Au or 3g/t Ag with internal dilution up to 4m.*

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	From
A3AC036	9	0.22	6	45

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of AGC.

ENDS

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Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements." All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward-looking statements. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and based upon information currently available to the company and believed to have a reasonable basis. Although the company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct as actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold, and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. The forward-looking statements contain in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and except as may otherwise be required pursuant to applicable laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement".

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Glen Diemar who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Diemar is a full-time employee of Australian Gold and Copper Limited, and is a shareholder, however Mr Diemar believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest, and Mr Diemar has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Diemar consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX IPO Prospectus released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The ASX IPO Prospectus is available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original

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Appendix I – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: **South Cobar** Project**, Achilles AC hammer drilling**

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.*	Aircore (AC) drilling and sampling was undertaken by Durock Drilling Pty Ltd. AC drilling is considered the correct method of sampling for early stage, near surface, generating exploration targets. 3m sample composites were collected. Samples were mostly dry however below about 60m water was sometimes intercepted and has the potential to affect sample quality.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling and QAQC procedures were developed and carried out by AGC staff. Standards and duplicates were inserted every 50 meters Drilling is vertical.
	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.*	Mineralisation in AC drill chips were geologically logged, magnetic susceptibility and pXRF reading taken on site. Drilling was used to obtain 3m samples from which 1-5kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay AA-24/AA-26 and four acid ICP analysis, ME-MS61 by ALS Perth Laboratory.
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 (AC) drilling, using a track mounted Rotormax drill rig. 100mm drill bits.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample weights were recorded on site using digital scales for each calico sample. Recoveries were generally good. The sample weights were recorded more for sample security rather than recoveries. If weighing for recoveries, the full sample in the main bulk bag would have to be weighed then compared to the calico weight however AGC did not have the man power to do this task on this program.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	AC Sample sizes were monitored and the cyclone was regularly agitated to reduce the potential for sample contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	The relationship between sample grade and recovery has not been assessed with this AC program. It is possible that drilling technical issues did lead to minor bias however this can not be determined at this stage.
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.*	AC chip samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, veining and alteration. Structure could not be logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was generally qualitative except for % sulphides. Photographs taken of chip trays and stored for future reference. Logs were later compared to pXRF readings.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable as AC do not produce core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples were collected as 3m composite samples, made from spear sampling into bulk bags and making the composite in a calico. Weights approximated 2kg of sample. This was considered the most accurate way of sampling as clay was creating difficulties with splitters.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Compositing to 3m is considered most appropriate method as sampling to 1m would have been excessive on cost and sample density. Mag sus and pXRF was recorded on site directly into the calico sample bag as this was the most homogenous sample. The calico bag 1-5kg was sent to lab for pulverizing and 4-acid ICP analysis which is the most appropriate low detection method.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicates and certified standard reference materials by OREAS were sampled approximately every 50m. Also blanks are inserted by AGC staff. ALS also conduct internal checks every 20m.
	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.	Duplicates were sampled approximately every 50m and this is considered appropriate for greenfields drilling. Vanta VMW pXRF on the bottom of hole metre as a first pass test and these results are compared with lab results.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes average 2kg per meter and are considered appropriate for the fine grain nature of the volcanic and sedimentary material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Four acid digest is considered a near total digest for most minerals. Induced coupled plasma ICP produces ultra low detection analysis and is considered the most appropriate method for exploration sampling.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. Vanta VMW pXRF also used as a first pass test and these results are compared with lab results.
	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.	Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken in isolation away from any other material. Acceptable levels of accuracy for the magsus readings were established and readings were consistent or repeated if not.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The significant intersections were calculated by numerous company personal as a secondary check and compiled by the competent person.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes were not completed in these programs as this practice is not widely thought to be required for AC drilling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded onto a handheld device and downloaded into a field laptop. Logging and weights data was completed directly into a field computer on the rig. Visual validation as well as numerical validation was completed by two or more geologists. QAQC checks completed by database geologist on all aspects of the data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments made to the data.
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.*	A handheld Garmin GPS map was used to pick up collars with an averaged waypoint accuracy of 1m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates picked up using WGS84 and transformed into Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data, also DEM collected in 2021.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Grids were planned of 400m x 50m spaced lines. Then infill completed to 200m. See map sin body of report.
	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.	AC drilling was variable spacing to best test the targets. Step outs were between 60 m to 110m to enhance drill coverage and best model geology and grade. Further drilling and metallurgy would be warranted to be sufficient for a resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No, 3m composites were sampled by spear sampling into the green bulk bags.
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.*	The orientation of sampling was designed perpendicular to strike and dip as much as possible to achieve relatively unbiased sampling.
	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.	Drilling was vertical at 90^{o} and the targeted horizon dips between 30 to 60^{o} to the east. Holes were designed to intercept geochemical dispersion of basement mineralisation in the weathered zone.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calicos were weighed on site during the logging and sampling process. These weights are compared with the laboratory weights as a method to check sample security and integrity. No issues arose that were not resolved. Samples are picked up and delivered by a courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or review are warranted at this stage

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.*	EL8968 Cargelligo licence is located 20km north of Lake Cargelligo NSW. The tenement is held by Australian Gold and Copper Ltd. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the NSW State government via the Mining Act 1992. Land access was granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The AC drilling was planned by Australian Gold and Copper exploration staff and drilling by contractor Durock Drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Previous to AGC, private explorer New South Resources developed the more recent concepts of the targets and ground truthed by compiling the quality work completed by previous explorers Thomson Resources and WPG Resources, Santa Fe Mining and EZ. WPG/Santa Fe deserve a special mention as the quality of their work, in particular Gary Jones, had significantly expedited the Achilles targets.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	See body of report.
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.*	See table 1 in the body of the article
	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.	All info was included as well as the average swing and lift of the surveys. True width of mineralisation was not estimated due to insufficient data to calculate.
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.*	Intervals represent down hole widths; true widths are currently unknown. Minimum cut off of 0.1g/t Au or 3g/t Ag with internal dilution up to 4m. Any higher grade intercepts are reported with higher cut off grades only to demonstrate the effect of the high grade zones across the lower grade intervals.
	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.	High grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents were reported although the addition of reporting a gold equivalent would make for easier reading and understanding, but this is not allowed at such an early stage of exploration confidence.
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological mapping suggests a dip of 60 degrees to the east. Drilling dipped at 90° and the targeted horizon dips at around 60° to the east. Holes were designed to intercept mineralisation in the weathered environment and do not represent true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths		
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	As above
	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').	Table 2 in body of report states down hole widths, true widths not calculated.
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.*	See figures in body of report
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	See body of report and previous releases on Achilles
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.*	The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures and text in body of report.