10 December 2024

Up to 4% Copper (Cu) and 6,874g/t Silver (Ag) in historic drilling at Independence Project

Identification of porphyry-related mineralisation provides additional priority drill targets at the Independence Project

Highlights:

- **Intrusion-related mineralisation up to 4% Copper (20 intercepts >0.3% Cu) in historic drilling.**
- **Silver mineralisation up to 6,874g/t Silver in historic drilling.**
- **Historical drill hole AGEI-29 intersected 15.2m at 1.2% Cu and 0.7g/t Au from 140.2m.**
- **Historical drill hole GM-52 intersected 7.6m at 1,429g/t Ag and 2.9g/t Au from 22.9m.**
- **38 drill-holes have intercepts equal to or exceeding 100g/t Ag, with some values capped at 100g/t due to the samples not being submitted for silver analysis beyond the detection limit.**
- **Detailed mapping has revealed multiple cross-cutting mineralised events spanning the entire Project area, providing scope for additional shallow gold oxide, skarn and porphyry discoveries.**

James Bay Minerals (ASX: **JBY**) ("**James Bay Minerals**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that it has identified high-grade copper and silver porphyry and epithermal style mineralisation across the Independence Gold Project ("**Project**"), located in Lander County, Nevada. The recognition of multi-commodity mineralisation provides additional priority targets for drill testing in the coming months.

James Bay Executive Director, Andrew Dornan, commented:

"We are pleasantly surprised by the historical data at the Independence Project, which highlights impressive results including grades of up to 4% copper and 6,874g/t silver. Historically, the project had little focus on metals outside of gold, but these results reveal significant potential for copper and higher-grade silver. Notably, a portion of the silver results were capped at 100g/t Ag due to assay limits. These easy-to-target zones, combined with additional opportunities for shallow gold, skarn and porphyry discoveries, position the Independence Project for significant growth moving forward."

Multi-commodity Potential

Although the district is known for historic copper, silver and gold mining, the Independence Project has focused mainly on the gold and silver mineralisation in all historic drilling and resource work. Since entering a binding term sheet to acquire a majority interest and earn in up to 100% in the Project, James Bay Minerals has conducted a review of all datasets to investigate the potential for multi-commodity mineralisation.

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The results of this work show that, in addition to gold and silver, there is considerable base metal potential across the Project, with copper assays up to 4% Cu (Figure 1). The drill database also reveals the presence of silver, which has typically been thought of as being of secondary importance to the gold mineralisation, including high-grade zones of up to 6,874g/t Ag (Figure 1). This warrants further targeting and exploration.

Analysis of multi-element data confirms the Company's theory that the Project hosts multiple overprinting mineralisation events. Copper is associated with intrusion-related pathfinder elements Pb-Mo-S-U. Gold mineralisation is associated with epithermal pathfinder elements Bi-Te-Sb-As-Ag. Where these two systems intersect, exceptional grades of gold, silver and copper are present.

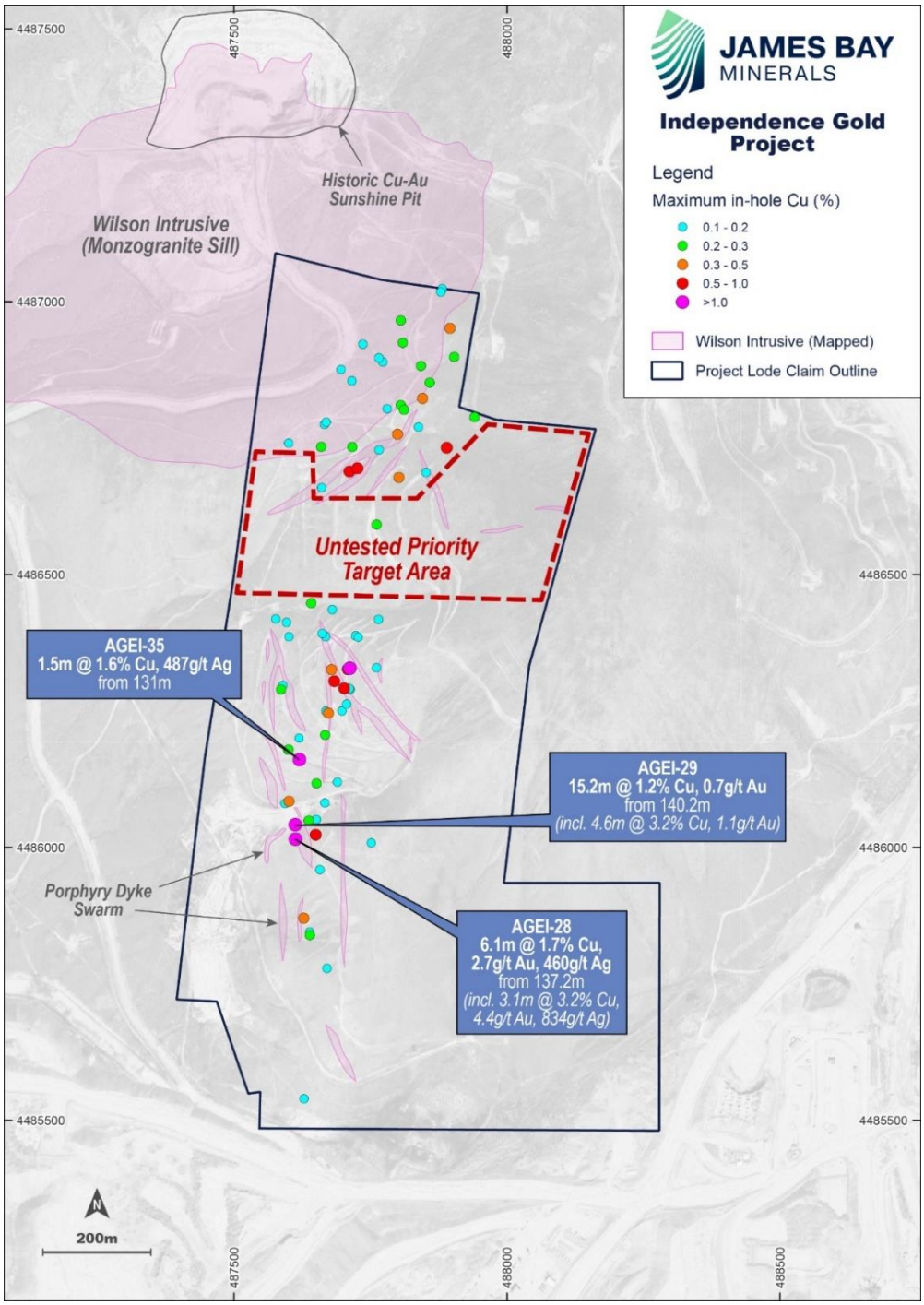

Figure 1: Maximum in-hole results coded by Cu % underlain by the mapped Wilson Monzogranite Sill and porphyry dykes.

Wilson Intrusive Target

Across the Battle Mountain region, mining has been undertaken targeting copper-gold mineralisation related to Cretaceous and Tertiary intrusions. A notable example is the Sunshine Pit, located 250m north of the Project, where both exo- and endo-skarn mineralisation is present related to the Tertiary-age Wilson Monzogranite Sill (Figure 1).

A review of data at the Independence Project shows that copper mineralisation is present within the margin of the Wilson Intrusive and the surrounding wall rock, analogous to the mineralisation within the Sunshine Pit.

The area directly surrounding the Wilson Intrusive is poorly tested by wide-spaced drilling at inconsistent orientations. Critically, copper mineralisation increases in grade southward but is yet to be drill tested, representing a priority target for the Company (Figure 1).

Porphyry Dykes

A suite of intensely argillic-altered porphyritic felsic dykes are present in the southern half of the tenure and are related to the highest copper grades at the Project (Figure 1).

A review of historic drill chips show that copper mineralisation is present within the alteration halo surrounding the porphyry dykes (Figure 2). Copper-bearing minerals within the hosting chert include disseminated chalcocite, chalcopyrite and bornite, as well as secondary malachite and azurite.

Figure 2: AGEI-28 drill chips from 137.2 - 152.4m, showing per sample copper-gold-silver mineralisation in chert.

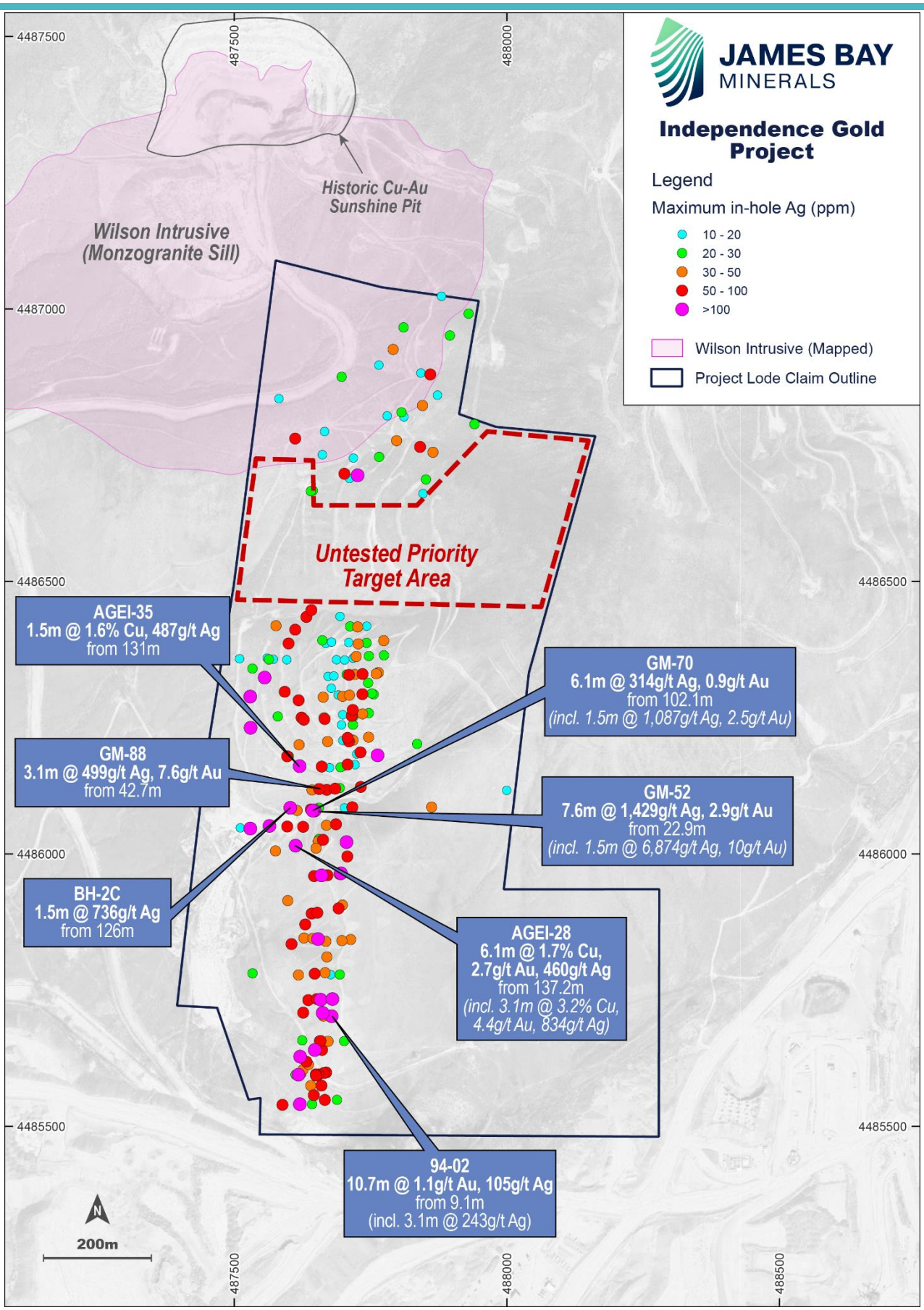

Figure 3: Maximum in-hole results coded by Ag ppm.

Epithermal Mineralisation

From-surface high-level epithermal gold-silver mineralisation is hosted within the south-striking chert package. The Company recently undertook mapping and rock chip sampling across the Project, resulting in the identification of bedding-parallel breccia zones within the chert. These breccias are host to exceptional high-grade gold mineralisation, with rock chip assay results of up to 31.7g/t Au (I-196).[1]

A subsequent review of historic drill chips and assay results shows that the breccia zones are also host to outstanding silver grades:

- GM-52: 7.6m @ 1,429g/t Ag & 2.9g/t Au from 22.9m, including 1.5m @ 6,874g/t Ag

38 drill holes have intercepts above 100g/t Ag, though some of these holes are capped at 100g/t as they were not submitted for over-range ore-grade Ag analysis.

Gold-silver mineralisation within the chert, though typically lower grade than the breccia-hosted mineralisation at the Project, is amenable to heap-leach extraction. Heap-leach is a widely utilised method across Nevada's epithermal deposits, including at Nevada Gold Mine's Phoenix Mine Complex, located directly adjacent to the Independence Project.

Next Steps

Mapping and rock chip sampling across the Project is complete, with assays outstanding for the second batch of samples. This phase of sampling focused on the northern-half of the Project, aiming to delineate further epithermal gold-silver and intrusion-related mineralisation.

Results are expected before the end of December 2024.

Initial drilling for approximately 2,000m is underway, with an initial focus on expanding near-surface oxide mineralisation across the poorly tested Yukon Hill, before moving to test high-grade mineralisation related to the northwest-trending faults.

Historic RC chips and drill core logging is ongoing to better understand the relationship between the overprinting mineralisation events.

[1] *ASX Announcement Dated 27 November 2024 for full details on rock chip results.*

Background on James Bay Minerals

Independence Gold Project – Nevada.

The Independence Project is owned by Independence Mining LLC ("**IML**"), an incorporated joint venture between Battle Mountain Resources Pty Ltd ("**BMR**") (51.54%, the "**BMR Interest**") and Americas Gold Exploration Inc ("**AGEI**") (48.46%, the "**AGEI Interest**"). The Company has executed a definitive term sheet to acquire 100% of the issued capital of BMR and, in turn, has acquired the BMR Interest and the right to earn the AGEI Interest over a period of two years. If the Company completes the earn-in, it will hold a 100% interest in IML and the Independence Project.

The transformational acquisition ensures that the Company is now underpinned by an advanced exploration asset, with significant resource growth potential and future low-cost development opportunities in a Tier-1 global mining jurisdiction.

Project Overview

The Independence Project consists of 14 unpatented mining claims and 84 unpatented mill sites, situated in Lander County, Nevada, and spans approximately 627 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands. It is adjacent to the Nevada Gold Mine's Phoenix Project and about 16km south of Battle Mountain. In addition, the Project encompasses Section 17, 470 acres of private fee surface land in the Battle Mountain Mining District where the company holds the exclusive water rights and where it will locate any future production water wells.

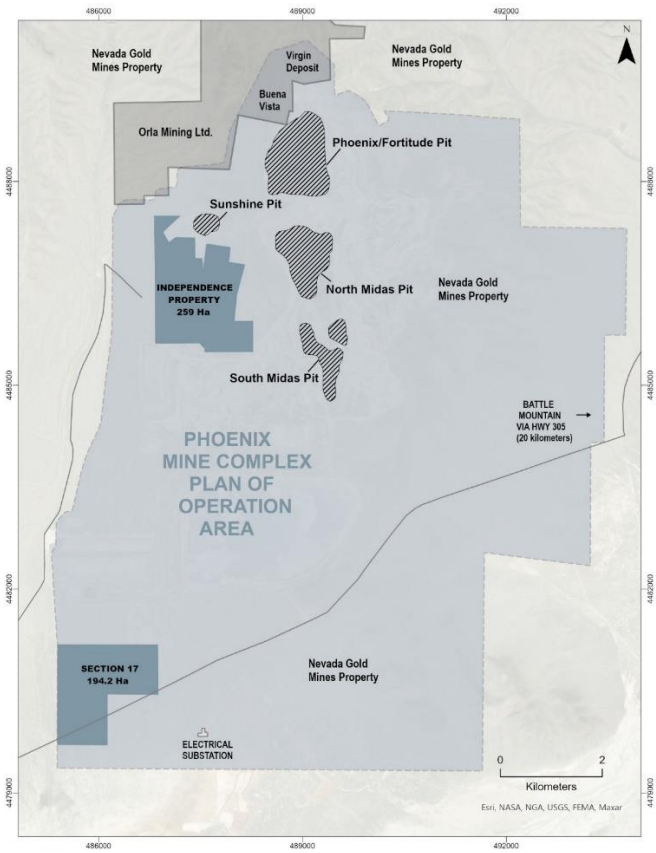

Figure 4: Independence Property overlayed with active Nevada Gold Mines (Newmont Barrick JV) Phoenix Mine Complex, Plan of Operations.

Nevada – Tier 1 Jurisdiction

Nevada is widely regarded as one of the premier mining jurisdictions in the world, known for its rich mineral resources and supportive regulatory environment. Nevada consistently ranks within the top countries of the Fraser Institutes best mining jurisdictions. Key features include:

1. **Rich Mineral Deposits**: Nevada is a leading producer of gold and silver, with numerous active mines and significant exploration potential.

2. **Stable Regulatory Framework**: The state offers a predictable and transparent regulatory process, which fosters investor confidence and encourages mining activities.

3. **Infrastructure**: Well-developed infrastructure, including roads, power, and water supply, supports mining operations and logistics.

4. **Skilled Workforce**: A robust labour market with experienced professionals in the mining sector enhances operational efficiency.

5. **Proximity to Markets**: Its location in the western United States provides easy access to major markets and transportation networks.

6. **Pro-mining Policies**: State policies generally favour mining development, with efforts to streamline permitting and reduce bureaucratic hurdles.

These factors collectively make Nevada a highly attractive destination for mining investment and exploration.

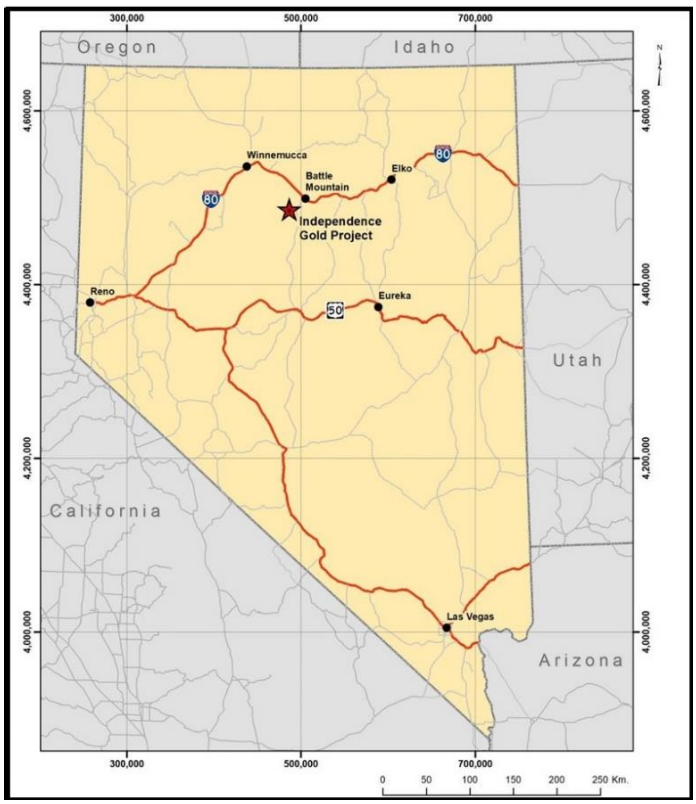

Figure 5: Independence Gold Project, located in Nevada, United States of America.

Geology & Mineralisation

The Independence Project lies in the Battle Mountain Mining District, located on the west side of Pumpernickel Ridge in north-central Nevada. The regional geology of north-central Nevada is defined by episodic tensional deformation, rifting, sedimentation and erosion, followed by widespread thrusting resulting from compressional deformation. Episodic tensional events followed by compressional events include the Robert Mountains Allochthon emplaced during the Antler orogeny. The Antler sequence hosts the Golconda Allochthon which was emplaced during the Sonoma orogeny and contains the Havallah Sequence of Mississippian to Permian age rocks, including the Pumpernickel Formation, host for near-surface mineralisation at the Independence property. Rocks of the Roberts Mountain Allochthon hosted the adjacent Fortitude deposit and are the principal host for the Phoenix deposit and the Independence Skarn Target. These rocks are structurally overlain by the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian Havallah sequence of the Golconda allochthon.

The near-surface mineralisation at Independence is best characterised as a high-level epithermal system formed as a leakage halo above the Independence gold skarn, both related to emplacement of Eocene age granodiorite porphyries. The Independence gold skarn target is a high-grade, gold-rich skarn system developed in the carbonate rich portions of the Battle Mountain, Antler Peak and Edna Mountain formations of Roberts Antler Sequence in the lower portion of the Roberts Mountain Allochthon.

The Project contains an NI 43-101 Mineral Resource as outlined below:

Table 1: NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate[2]

Description	Tonnes	Gold (Au) g/t	Gold (Au) g/t Equivalent	Gold (Au) Oz	Gold (Au) Equivalent Oz[3]
Skarn – Mineral Resource					
Inferred	3,794,000	6.53	6.53	796,200	796,200
Near-Surface – Mineral Resource					
Measured	8,713,000	0.39	0.45	109,800	125,900
Indicated	19,284,000	0.36	0.40	224,500	249,600
Inferred	5,218,000	0.30	0.33	50,800	55,100

The Mineral Resource Estimate at the Independence Gold Project is a foreign estimate prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the foreign estimate as a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code 2012, and it is uncertain whether further evaluation and exploration will result in an estimate reportable under the JORC Code 2012.

[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 14 October 2024.

[3] Gold Equivalent of the near-surface estimate has been calculated per block in resource estimation and is a function of metal prices, based on a Gold Price of US$1,800/oz and Silver Price of US$24/oz, and metal recoveries for both gold and silver. The recovery of gold is stated as 79% in the oxide, 50% in transitional and 22% in fresh (**AU Recovery**). Silver averages 27% across all material. Resultantly, the AuEq calculation is = g Au/t + (g Ag/t / ((1,800 x Au Recovery) / (24 x 0.27). The Company believes that all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Quebec Lithium Assets

James Bay has 100% interest in one of the largest lithium exploration portfolios in the James Bay region, covering an area of 41,572Ha or 416km^2. The Joule, Aero, Aqua and La Grande East Properties are located in the La Grande sub-province along-trend from the Shaakichiuwaanaan deposit, where Patriot Battery Metals (ASX: PMT) recently reported an updated Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate[4] and completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment outlining the potential for a competitive and globally significant high-grade lithium project targeting production of up to ~800ktpa spodumene concentrate[5].

The Troilus Project is located further to the south sitting only 5km to the north of Sayona's Moblan Lithium Project and in close proximity to Winsome Resources' Sirmac-Clappier Project.

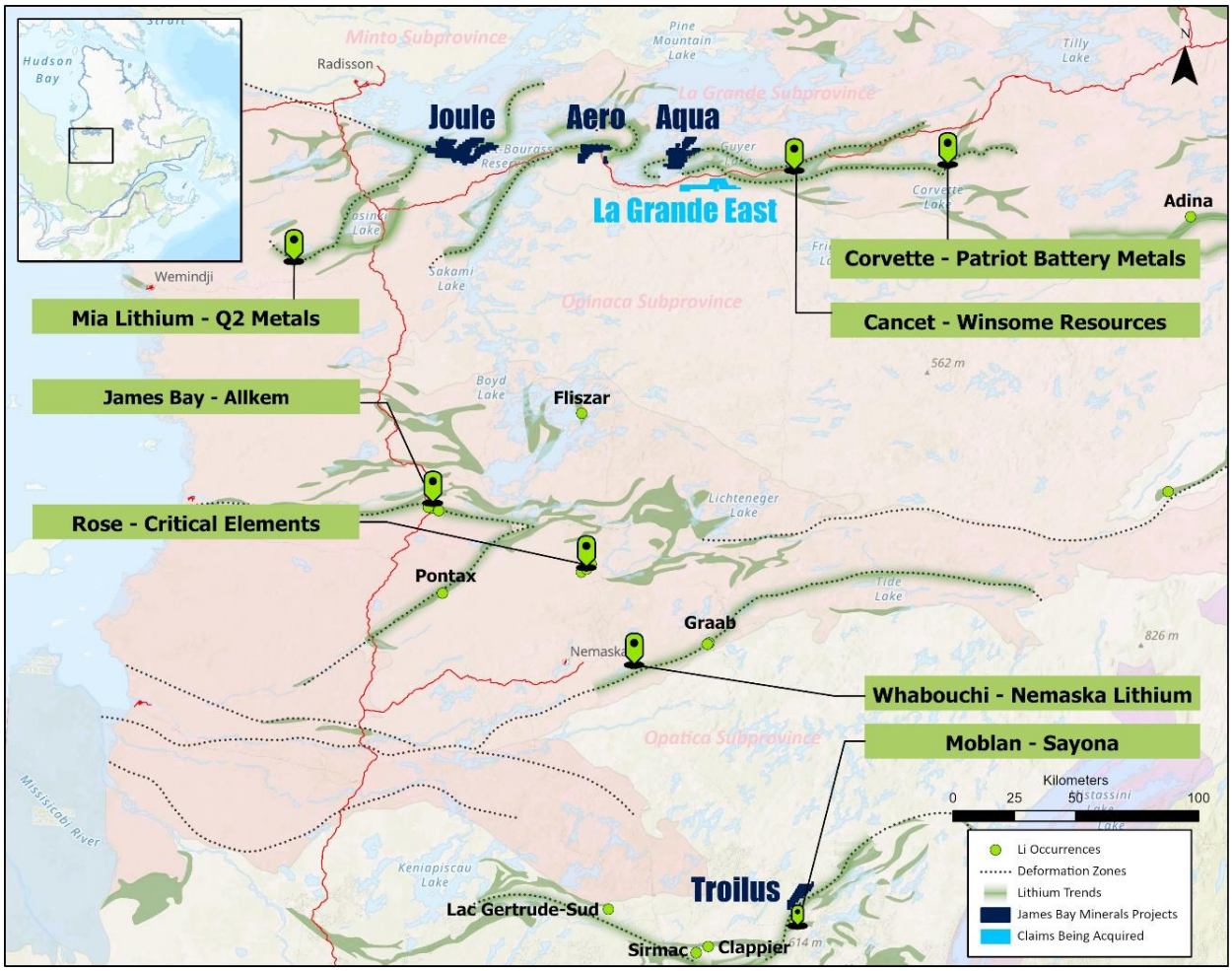

Figure 6: James Bay Minerals' key lithium project locations in Quebec, Canada.

The flagship Joule Property encompasses a ~24km long prospective deformation zone along a regional fault which has been subject to minimal historical exploration[6]. The eastern segment of the deformation zone extends for 14km and fan tails to reach a width up to 1.5km.

4 See PMT ASX Announcement dated 8 August 2024
5 See PMT ASX Announcement dated 22 August 2024
6 See JBY Prospectus dated 19 July 2023

The Aero Property contains approximately 12km of deformation zones which are considered highly prospective for LCT pegmatites[4]. Of note, the nearby Cancet (Winsome Resources Ltd) and Corvette (Patriot Battery Metals) properties both exhibit deformation zones upon which significant exploration success has occurred.

The Aqua Property contains a deformation zone running east to west through the property of approximately 6km, this zone is considered prospective for LCT Pegmatites[7]. Of note, FIN Resources has uncovered a significant lithium showing approximately 200m from the north-western border of the Property[8].

The La Grande East Project was acquired in Q1 2024 due to several key attributes – namely, two magnetic lows which are interpreted to trend into Patriot Battery Metals' Project, multiple large white dyke-like features identified from satellite imagery and the fact that the Project sits less than 1km from the Transtaiga Highway, allowing all year walk-up access[9].

All the properties have the three key ingredients required to host massive lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites, namely:

- Neo Archaean rocks;
- Placement along major regional faults; and
- Located on greenstone belts in proximity to granites.

The Company has conducted a comprehensive summer exploration program across its La Grande Projects. Exploration activities for 2025 will be guided by data from the recently completed field program.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Directors of James Bay Minerals Ltd.

ENDS

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Forward-looking statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates or projections in relation to future matters (Forward Statements) that involve risks and uncertainties, and which are provided as a general guide only. Forward Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and include, but are not limited to, indications of, or guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance of the Company. The Company can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. None of the Company, its directors, employees, agents or advisers represent or warrant that such Forward Statements will be achieved or prove to be correct or gives any warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any Forward Statement contained in this announcement. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to many important factors, risks and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward- looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as may be required under applicable laws.

7 See JBY Prospectus dated 19 July 2023
[8] See FIN ASX Announcement dated 9 October 2023
[9] See JBY ASX Announcement dated 28 March 2024

Competent Person Statement

The Exploration Results reported in this announcement are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation reviewed, and approved by Mr Brodie Box, MAIG. Mr Box is a consultant geologist at Cadre Geology and Mining and has adequate professional experience with the exploration and geology of the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Box consents to the form and context in which the Exploration Results are presented in this announcement.

*The information in this announcement that relates to previously reported Exploration Results at the La Grande, La Grande East and Troilus Projects is extracted from the Company's Prospectus dated 19 July 2023 (**Prospectus**) and the ASX announcements dated 4 December 2023 and 28 March 2024 (Original Announcements), as referenced. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the Prospectus and Original Announcements.*

The Company first announced the foreign estimate of mineralisation for the Independence Gold Project on 14 October 2024. The Company confirms that the supporting information included in the announcement of 14 October 2024 continues to apply and has not materially changed. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially impacts the reliability of the estimates or the Company's ability to verify the foreign estimates as mineral resources under the JORC Code. Further, the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Gold equivalent values are a function of metal price and metal recoveries. Gold Equivalent of the near-surface estimate has been calculated per block in resource estimation and is a function of metal prices, based on a Gold Price of US$1,800/oz and Silver Price of US$24/oz, and metal recoveries for both gold and silver. The recovery of gold is stated as 79% in the oxide, 50% in transitional and 22% in fresh (AU Recovery). Silver averages 27% across all material. Resultantly, the AuEq calculation is = g Au/t + (g Ag/t / ((1,800 x Au Recovery) / (24 x 0.27). The Company believes that all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Appendix 1 Significant Historic Drill Hole Intercepts (Copper)

Collar Details (NAD83 UTM Zone 11)								Intercept Details					
Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
AGEI-17	RC	204.2	487696	4486700	1696	098	-64	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.6	20	0.32
and								77.7	80.8	3.1	1.2	86	0.47
AGEI-24	RC	274.3	487797	4486759	1716	104	-46	166.1	169.2	3.0	0.6	18	0.40
AGEI-28	RC	182.9	487536	4486019	1619	091	-50	137.2	143.3	6.1	2.7	460	1.75
including								137.2	140.3	3.1	4.4	834	3.20
AGEI-29	RC	182.9	487528	4486047	1623	091	-48	102.1	105.2	3.1	1.6	30	0.39
and								117.4	128.0	10.7	0.3	3	0.31
and								140.2	155.4	15.2	0.7	14	1.20
including								141.7	146.3	4.6	1.1	17	3.17
including								141.7	143.3	1.6	0.6	16	4.02
and								153.9	155.5	1.5	0.3	6	0.42
AGEI-31	RC	275.9	487628	4486298	1687	086	-56	105.2	111.3	6.1	0.3	4	0.36
AGEI-35	RC	184.4	487564	4486154	1647	079	-61	131.1	137.2	6.1	2.0	185	0.59
AGEI-38	RC	288	487797	4486759	1716	123	-88	105.2	106.7	1.5	8.8	54	0.44
AGEI-39	RC	221	487806	4486817	1719	083	-61	97.5	99.1	1.5	3.5	40	0.36
AGEI-41	RC	184.4	487835	4486935	1724	075	-60	160.0	161.5	1.5	0.4	23	0.36
AGEI-43	RC	182.9	487641	4486691	1679	093	-43	102.1	103.6	1.5	0.8	11	0.58
AGEI-45	RC	289.6	487785	4486684	1729	108	-57	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.1	5	0.31
AGEI-58	RC	189	487655	4486330	1697	092	-50	97.5	106.7	9.1	1.2	12	0.50
BH-2C	RC	164.9	487522	4486082	1627	090	-51	124.0	124.5	0.5	0.3	7	0.34
BH-5C	RC	152.4	487549	4485866	1606	087	-49	120.3	120.9	0.5	0.1	26	0.47
GM-50	RC	144.8	487552	4486023	1621	090	-45	135.6	141.7	6.1	1.1	12	0.47
GM-55	RC	176.8	487627	4486327	1688	090	-45	114.3	115.8	1.5	0.1	15	0.53
GM-113	RC	114.3	487625	4486292	1687	090	-45	106.7	108.2	1.5	0.0	10	0.82
GM-123	RC	138.7	487594	4486326	1678	090	-45	118.9	120.4	1.5	0.3	13	0.31
GM-128	RC	160	487560	4486246	1660	090	-45	158.5	160.0	1.5	0.2	12	0.36

Significant Intercepts greater than 0.3% Cu

Appendix 2 Significant Historic Drill Hole Intercepts (Silver)

Collar Details (NAD83 UTM Zone 11)								Intercept Details					
Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (%)
94-01	RC	190.5	487686	4485700	1632	290	-65	56.4	65.5	9.1	1.0	112	No Assay
94-02	RC	129.5	487686	4485700	1632	290	-45	9.1	19.8	10.7	1.1	105	No Assay
including								10.6	13.7	3.1	1.5	243	No Assay
AGEI-2	RC	213.4	487507	4486289	1645	90	-54	36.6	39.6	3.0	3.1	151	0.09
and								135.6	137.2	1.5	10.0	116	0.02
and								195.1	199.6	4.6	4.8	109	0.04
AGEI-4	RC	213.4	487506	4486231	1640	89	-54	39.6	42.7	3.1	7.8	104	0.08
AGEI-12	RC	231.7	487505	4486229	1640	118	-45	166.1	167.6	1.5	4.5	100*	0.07
AGEI-17	RC	204.2	487696	4486700	1696	98	-64	77.7	79.3	1.5	1.2	137	0.04
AGEI-28	RC	182.9	487536	4486019	1619	91	-50	137.2	157.0	19.8	1.4	166	0.06
including								137.2	140.3	3.1	4.4	834	0.22
AGEI-29	RC	182.9	487528	4486047	1623	91	-48	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	108	0.13
AGEI-34	RC	221.0	487726	4486186	1684	80	-61	9.1	10.7	1.5	1.7	100*	0.07
AGEI-35	RC	184.4	487564	4486154	1647	79	-61	129.5	140.2	10.7	1.5	140	0.02
including								131.1	132.6	1.5	1.1	487	0.03
BH-2C	RC	164.9	487522	4486082	1627	90	-51	126.0	127.6	1.5	0.0	736	0.01
GM-01	RC	91.4	487651	4485598	1607	90	-45	16.8	18.3	1.5	1.7	100*	0.97
GM-07	RC	91.4	487611	4485543	1589	68	-45	53.4	54.9	1.5	1.7	100*	1.00*
GM-08	RC	121.9	487550	4485540	1582	90	-45	53.4	54.9	1.5	3.4	100*	0.04
GM-09	RC	91.4	487632	4485630	1605	70	-45	42.7	44.2	1.5	0.9	100*	1.00*
GM-10	RC	71.6	487618	4485627	1601	70	-45	3.1	4.6	1.5	3.4	134	0.00
and								35.1	36.6	1.5	0.5	129	0.26
and								50.3	51.8	1.5	1.2	105	1.00*
GM-11	RC	91.4	487603	4485632	1597	80	-45	62.5	65.5	3.1	0.2	104	0.48*
GM-16	RC	91.4	487602	4485961	1636	90	-45	80.8	82.3	1.5	0.2	123	0.01
GM-17	RC	106.7	487621	4485965	1642	90	-45	100.6	105.2	4.6	0.5	153	0.04
GM-27	RC	91.4	487682	4486022	1662	90	-45	32.0	33.5	1.5	1.1	230	0.31
GM-30	RC	76.2	487673	4485734	1634	90	-45	9.1	10.7	1.5	3.7	123	0.80
GM-31	RC	112.8	487562	4485595	1588	90	-45	71.6	74.7	3.1	3.6	109	0.23
and								79.3	85.3	6.1	2.0	109	0.46*
GM-35	RC	91.4	487620	4485541	1591	0	-90	67.1	68.6	1.5	1.1	102	0.57
GM-46	RC	91.4	487627	4485732	1620	90	-45	41.2	44.2	3.1	1.8	111	1.27
and								62.5	65.5	3.1	0.5	106	0.38
GM-48	RC	112.8	487592	4485844	1611	90	-45	83.8	86.9	3.1	2.0	127	0.03

Collar Details (NAD83 UTM Zone 11)								Intercept Details					
Hole ID	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (%)
GM-52	RC	128	487623	4486079	1636	90	-45	22.9	30.5	7.6	2.9	1429	0.03
including								27.4	28.9	1.5	10.0	6874	0.05
GM-59	RC	167.6	487546	4486324	1661	90	-45	12.2	13.7	1.5	1.9	107	0.01
GM-62	RC	114.3	487599	4485961	1636	90	-45	100.6	102.1	1.5	1.7	112	0.16
GM-63	RC	134.1	487569	4485960	1629	90	-45	125.0	126.5	1.5	0.7	170	0.13
GM-67	RC	91.4	487668	4485963	1655	90	-45	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.1	118	0.10
GM-68	RC	99.1	487593	4486081	1635	90	-45	68.6	76.2	7.6	1.6	118	0.03
including								68.6	71.7	3.1	2.8	206	0.04
GM-70	RC	137.2	487563	4486080	1632	90	-45	102.1	108.2	6.1	0.9	314	0.05
including								105.2	106.7	1.5	2.5	1087	0.15
and								115.8	118.9	3.1	2.9	101	0.03
GM-88	RC	108.2	487623	4486119	1648	90	-45	42.7	50.3	7.6	3.7	229	0.05
including								42.7	45.8	3.1	7.6	499	0.11
GM-99	RC	68.6	487707	4486330	1713	90	-45	38.1	39.6	1.5	3.8	123	0.05
GM-109	RC	111.3	487596	4486050	1633	90	-45	0.0	1.5	1.5	3.2	131	0.14
GM-111	RC	129.5	487564	4486051	1624	90	-45	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	102	0.06
GM-126	RC	152.4	487559	4486386	1665	90	-45	56.4	57.9	1.5	5.9	118	0.04
IND-02	RC	935.7	487759	4486179	1684	60	-88	97.5	105.2	7.6	5.9	111	No Assay

Significant Intercepts greater than 100g/t Ag

**Contains an over-range result (>100ppm Ag, >1% Pb)*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Independence Gold Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	**Historic Drilling** • Reverse Circulation and Core drilling has been carried out since the 1980's and are stated to have followed industry standards and be of sufficient quality for mineral resource estimation. • RC is sampled to 5ft (1.52m) intervals. Recent drilling records (prefix AGEI, BH) state samples passed through a cyclone and riffle split, while historic records are not supplied. • Core has been drilled at HQ diameter, often from RC pre-collars. • Pre-2021 Core was sawn or cut in half and sampled at geological boundaries. • 2021 HQ core was quarter split leaving ¾ of the core. • Core sample length are between 0.12m to 1.64m, with an average of 5ft (1.52m) • Majority of drill samples sent for assay at either AAL or ALS independent laboratories in Nevada. Records are not available for all historic assays, but recent work (prefix AGEI, BH) underwent standard drying, crushing, pulverising for 30g fusion and fire assay with AA finish. Mutli-element (including silver and copper) were analysed by Aqua Regia with an ICP finish. • No samples from underground workings have been used in the resource estimate but historic underground data has been utilised. **Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling** • Rock chipping was not undertaken on a grid, instead being completed at the geologist's discretion and whether outcrop was present. For all rock types, whole rock samples were collected. Samples were placed in pre-numbered calico bags. • All JBY rock chips were submitted to AAL, Reno for IO-FAAu50 Fire Assay (gold) and IM-4AB52 (multi-element) analysis. • Historic Rock chips were submitted to ALS Chemex Elko (sample preparation) before being sent to either ALS Reno or ALS Vancouver for Au-AA23 or Au-AA30 Fire Assay (gold). 35AR-OES or ME-ICP41 (multi-element) analysis methods were conducted at ALS Vancouver.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Handheld portable XRF instruments (SciAps) were utilised on site for mineral identification at the geologist's discretion, as well as systematically for all samples collected. • Prior to use, and at regular intervals throughout each day, the handheld pXRF instrument was calibrated, and a Certified Reference Material (MEG Au.19.10) analysed to ensure the instrument window was not contaminated with dust and the instrument was analysing correctly. • Handheld XRF data was used as an aid only, gold, light elements, and most rare-earth elements cannot be analysed with the instrument in use.
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).	• RC drilling since 2007 records use of track-mounted Foremost RC rig, MPD 1000 track mounted RC rig, track-mounted Boart Longyear LF-90 core rig, and Morooka MST-1500 core rig. • Drilling RC wet was not uncommon. • All core was drilled as HQ. • Deep core drilling was undertaken with RC precollars up to 421m and diamond tails to EOH. • 2021 core drilling for geotechnical purposes utilised split tube. • No core orientation was utilised.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Pre 2007 drilling has limited data available in this regard. • Post 2007 drilling was carried out under supervision of consultant geologists. Recovery is not systematically recorded but voids (natural or mine shafts) were recorded. • Drill sample recovery from core is systematically logged and was generally 'good', with 'acceptable' recovery noted in fractured ground • The effect of core recovery on sample bias was not investigated. • There is no evidence of significant sample contamination in any of the RC drill holes.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**<u>Historic Drilling</u>** • All holes were sampled, qualitatively logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards and pre-2007 historic drilling is of sufficient quality. **<u>Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling</u>** • Outcrop descriptions were noted in hardcopy format during field work and digitised daily. All descriptions of lithology, sulphides, alteration and mineralogy are qualitative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Structural measurements from outcrop were collected using a handheld clinometer and used to assist with geological interpretation. • Scaled, georeferenced and orientated photographs of outcrops, sample locations and whole-rock samples were taken for each sample submitted to the laboratory using the mobile Solocator App.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Historic Drilling** • Majority of core was sawn or cut in half, with only 2021 drilling recorded as submitting ¼ core for analysis. • RC (Post 2007) is recorded as riffle split through a cyclone. • Post 2007 drilling utilised CRMs, blanks and field duplicates for quality control. • Pre 2007 data lacks details on QAQC but assays have been compared to surrounding holes and show good agreement. • Sample size is considered appropriate. **Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling** **James Bay Minerals – Americas Gold Exploration** • OREAS Certified Reference Material (CRM) was inserted into the sample sequence at a 1:50 ratio with rock chip samples. • Rock chip samples are deemed representative of in-situ material. **Previous Exploration** • Historic rock chip sample locations are marked by metal tags at sample locations. • Historic sample locations were visited to verify that collection of each rock sample was from in-situ outcrop. • Discussions were held with Americas Gold regarding sample collection in the field. • Samples that could not be verified or were deemed not representative of in-situ material are not included in this release.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	**Historic Drilling** • Analysis for gold by fire assay and copper-silver by aqua regia by independent laboratories is considered appropriate. • QAQC analysis shows some CRMs failed during drill campaigns. • CRMs submitted to the laboratory included uncertified and certified reference material. 2021 standards showed a bias to the low side.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	Blanks and duplicates generally performed well from provided records. • There is no significant evidence of sample bias or "nugget effect", with assays displaying reasonable accuracy and are deemed appropriate for use in resource estimation. **<u>Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling</u>** **James Bay Minerals – Americas Gold Exploration** • OREAS CRM material was inserted into the sample sequence at a 1:50 ratio with rock chip samples. • Handheld portable XRF instruments (SciAps) were utilised on site for mineral identification at the geologist's discretion, as well as systematically for all samples collected. • Prior to use, and at regular intervals throughout each day, the handheld pXRF instrument was calibrated, and a Certified Reference Material (MEG Au.19.10) analysed to ensure the instrument window was not contaminated with dust and the instrument was analysing correctly. • Handheld XRF data was used as an aid only, gold, light elements, and most rare-earth elements cannot be analysed with the instrument in use. • JBY Rock Chip Samples were sent to AAL, Reno for IO-FAAu50 50g Fire Assay (gold) and IM-4AB52 multi-element analysis by ICP with an OES and MS finish. AAL is a certified accredited laboratory and undertake preparation and analysis under industry standards. • For every 60 samples submitted to the laboratory, AAL inserted 12 QC samples (CRMs, DUPs, Blanks) and further conduct laboratory check analysis of samples. • Rock chip samples were dried at 90°C, crushed to 2mm, pulverised and riffle split to obtain a 50g pulp for fire assay and 5g pulp for multi-element analysis. **Previous Exploration** • Historic Rock chips were submitted to ALS Chemex Elko (sample preparation) before being sent to either ALS Reno or ALS Vancouver for Au-AA23 or Au-AA30 Fire Assay (gold). 35AR-OES or ME-ICP41 (multi-element) analysis methods were conducted at ALS Vancouver. • . ALS is a certified accredited laboratory and undertake preparation and analysis under industry standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Rock chips samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to obtain a 30g pulp for fire assay. • No CRMs were inserted into the sample sequence in the field, instead relying on the laboratory-inserted CRMs, blanks and Duplicates for QAQC
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Historic Drilling** • Various personnel including independent consultants have reviewed the drilling and assay data. • 240 pulps from the deep skarn deposit were re-submitted in 2009 and showed good correlation with original drill data. • Drilling data includes 7 sets of twin holes from the 2007-2008 and 2011 drilling campaigns, including RC-RC and RC-core comparisons. The results show some variation in grade although general distribution is similar. • No adjustments to assay data are known beyond converting between parts per million and ounce per tonne. **Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling** • All sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 64sx and recorded in digital and hardcopy format. Digital data was downloaded daily and validated. • Data is exported to daily and validated by a senior Company geologist.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**Historic Drilling** • Down hole surveys and collar pickups are irregular in data records. • All of GMC's 131 drill hole collars plus 35 historic collars were surveyed by DGPS. The remaining drill hole collar locations were obtained from drill logs or drill maps and have been validated in the field. • Collar pickups are in or have been transformed to NAD 83 Zone 11 • Approximately ~70-80 holes have downhole surveys. **Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling** • All sample and mapping location data was collected using GARMIN GPSMAP 64sx and recorded in digital and hardcopy format with an expected accuracy of +/- 3m. • Coordinate grid system is NAD 83 UTM Zone 11.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historic Drilling** • Data spacing is often on 25x50m grid or 50x100m with local variations. • Data spacing is sufficient to establish continuity for mineral resources. • Samples are produced generally at 5ft intervals from drilling. No compositing is known to have occurred besides in resource estimation. **Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling** • Rock chip samples were collected at each outcrop as deemed necessary by the geologist. No nominal sample spacing was used for rock chipping. • No compositing has been conducted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**Historic Drilling** • Holes appear to have generally been drilled across structures as to limit bias of sampling. • Angled holes have been drilled to intersect perpendicular to mineralisation but local variations have affected this and therefore drill intercepts do not always represent true width. • It is not yet known if any bias exists.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Historic Drilling** • Unknown for pre-AGEI drilling • AGEI and BH holes were hand-delivered by field personnel to the laboratory. **Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling** • Rock chip samples were collected in pre-numbered calico bags and stored in polywoven bags labelled with Sample IDs, Company name and Sample Submission ID. • Samples were taken directly to the laboratory by JBY staff. • Hardcopy submission forms were sent to the laboratory with the samples. • Historic samples were hand-delivered by field personnel to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Historic rock chip sample locations were visited and verified that collection of each rock sample was from in-situ outcrop. • Discussions were held with Americas Gold regarding sample collection in the field. • Locations of all drill holes have been visited and coordinates confirmed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Independence Gold Project

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Independence Gold Project is located wholly within third party mining claims held by Independence Mining LLC, a Delaware limited liability company that owns 100% of all claims, rights, title and interest in the Independence Gold Project. James Bay Minerals has entered into an agreement to acquire and earn-in 100% of Independence Gold Project via the acquisition of Battle Mountain Resources Pty Ltd. (See acquisition terms pages 9 & 10 of the ASX announcement dated 14 October 2024 for details on the earn in agreement and associated entities.) • The Independence Gold Project has a total of 14 unpatented lode mining claims and 84 Unpatented Mill Sites, situated in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, T.31 N., R. 43 E., MDM, in Lander County, Nevada. Independence project spans approximately 627 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands. All lode claim and mineral claim locations are detailed in the NI 43-101 report. • The Unpatented load claims and Mill site claims are in good standing and the pertinent annual Federal BLM fees are paid until September 01, 2025. • James Bay Minerals through its acquisition of Battle Mountain Resources has an agreement to own and earn in 100% of all Independence Gold Projects Water rights. Permit #90547 & #90548, currently held 100% by the Golden Independence Nevada Corp, an entity being acquired by James Bay Minerals via its third party fully owned entities. The water rights were fully permitted by the State of Nevada on the 29th March 2024 and valid until the 29th of March 2027. • If BMR acquires the Stage 1 Interest and the Stage 2 Interest (such that it holds 100% of the Interest in the Company), BMR agrees to grant AGEI a 2.0% net smelter return royalty (**Royalty**), with the right to buy-back 50% of the Royalty (i.e., 1% of the 2% Royalty) at any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		time by paying US$4,000,000 to AGEI, which may be satisfied in cash and JBY Shares based on the 30-day VWAP. • All the land the claims are contained within the Federal Bureau of Land Management Land (BLM). • Independence Gold mine directly neighbours the NGM operating Phoenix Open Pit Gold Mine, and is contained within the boundary of the NGM Phoenix Gold Mine Plan Of Operations (PoO). As such, The Independence Gold Project is subject to all rights and permits associated with the PoO. As such the site is fully permitted to commence exploration drilling and geophysical surveys. • The project contains liabilities associated with the historic Independence Underground Mine including a mill, tailings, waste rock dump, and some buildings.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Activity in the area dates back to mining and silver discoveries in the late 1800's and early 1900s. The Independence Underground Mine on the property was mined intermittently between 1938 and 1987 with several miles of underground workings developed. Mine production totals ~750,000oz silver and 11,000oz gold by operators including Wilson & Broyles, Bonner Cole, Agricola, APCO, Silver King, United Mining and Harrison Mining. • Post-mining, various companies held the ground for exploration, defining the deep skarn gold mineralisation and later the shallow oxide potential. Various owners during this period include Union Pacific Minerals, APCO Oil Corp, United Mining, Noranda, Battle Mountain Gold, Landsdowne Minerals, Teck Corporation, Great Basin Gold, and General Metals Corp (GMC). GMC carried out the most significant drilling to define mineralisation and conduct resource estimations (outdated and or non-compliant). • To date, over 240 holes have been drilled for over 28,000m.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Independence project lies in the Battle Mountain Mining District located on the west side of Pumpernickel Ridge in north central Nevada. The regional geology of north central Nevada is defined by episodic tensional deformation, rifting, sedimentation and erosion,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		followed by widespread thrusting resulting from compressional deformation. • Episodic tensional events followed by compressional events include the Robert Mountains Allochthon emplaced during the Antler orogeny. • The Antler sequence hosts the Golconda Allochthon that was emplaced during the Sonoma orogeny and contains the Havallah Sequence of Mississippian to Permian age rocks, including the Pumpernickel Formation, host to near surface mineralisation at the Independence Project. • Rocks of the Roberts Mountain Allochthon hosted the adjacent Fortitude deposit and are the principal host for the Phoenix deposit and the Independence Project Skarn Target. These rocks are structurally overlain by the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian Havallah sequence of the Golconda allochthon. • The near surface mineralisation at Independence is best characterised as a high-level epithermal system formed as a leakage halo above the Independence gold skarn, both related to emplacement of Eocene age granodiorite porphyry's and related faults. The shallow oxide chert-hosted gold-silver mineralisation consists of iron oxides and clays derived from primary sulphide stockworks and replacements, deeply weathered and oxidised. • The Independence gold skarn target is a high-grade, gold-rich skarn system developed in the carbonate rich portions of the Battle Mountain, Antler Peak and Edna Mountain Formations in the lower portion of the Roberts Mountain Allochthon.
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.	• Data utilised in the foreign estimate is stated in the NI 43-101 report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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	
Data aggregation methods	• 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. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	• All previously reported drill intercept results are downhole interval length-weighted with a lower cut-off of 0.2g/t Au. • Gold Equivalent of the near surface estimate has been calculated per block in resource estimation and is a function of metal prices, based on a Gold Price of USD$1800/oz and Silver Price of USD$24/oz, and metal recoveries for both gold and silver. The recovery of gold is stated as 79% in the oxide, 50% in transitional and 22% in Fresh. Silver averages 27% across all material. Resultantly, the AuEq calculation is = g Au/t + (g Ag/t / ((1,800 x Au Recovery) / (24 x 0.27))).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Vertical and angled holes transect mineralisation at different angles. • Mineralisation in near-surface oxide dips west approximately 45-55 degrees. The majority of drill holes have been drilled perpendicular (azimuth to the East) in order to maximise the representivity of reported downhole intercept lengths. • The Ni 43-101 Mineral Report states angled holes are ~95% true thickness while vertical holes are 65-85% true thickness. Deep skarn is ~95%-100% true thickness.
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.	• Adequate maps and diagrams are provided in the announcement above.
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	• Data is provided in the NI 43-101 report. The document can be found at: https://nexusuranium.com/independence-project-nevada/
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	• Metallurgical tests undertaken by GMC in 2012 included bottle roll and column leach testing on bulk sample, and 2021 tests by GIMC involved bottle roll tests on drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The recovery of gold is stated as 79% in the oxide, 50% in transitional and 22% in Fresh. Silver averages 27% across all material. • Geotechnical logging has historically been undertaken. • Hydrological drilling has historically been conducted. • No deleterious or contaminating substances are known. Copper-gold mineralisation exists immediately northwest of the property in the neighbouring Sunshine Pit.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Additional rock chipping at Yukon Hill, Rebel Peak and the northern Porphyry targets to delineate mineralised trends outside of the mineral resource. • Multi-element analysis of rock chips and historic drill core for base metal and silver potential. • RC drilling following up on rock chip results for assessing the potential for additional near-surface gold-silver mineralisation discoveries. • Diamond coring to collect structural data, test below the current near-surface oxide mineralisation, and explore along strike of the skarn mineralisation.