ASX Announcement

16th October 2025

High-Grade Drilling Results at Felix Gold's U.S. Antimony Project

Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG) reports drilling results that prove continuity and scale at the NW Array antimony project. Multiple drill holes have now intersected the same mineralised breccia structure over approximately 150 metres of strike, while high-grade veins show excellent continuity across five separate intersections—demonstrating a robust system with both bulk tonnage and selective mining potential.

Join Executive Director of Felix Gold, Joe Webb, for an online investor briefing.
Register here: https://felixgold.investorportal.com.au/investor-briefing

Highlights:

- **Breccia zone continuity**: 17.78 m @ 3.17% Sb (including 6.7 m @ 5.3% Sb) confirms the mineralised "black breccia" can be traced for about 150 m along strike with highly variable thickness up to 14 m and locally very high antimony grades.
- **High-grade vein continuity**: 2.66 m @ 6.11% Sb (including 0.85 m @ 18.11% Sb) confirms locally high grades within east-west vein zones that are 2-3 m true width and extend for up to 100 m along strike.
- **Felix Gold continues to deliver strong drill results:** Previously reported grades up to 3m @ 50 % Sb, multiple rigs active, extensive assays pending.
- **Potential near-term U.S. production*:** Potential production to commence within weeks subject to permit. Site fully mobilised to support bulk sampling and ongoing drilling. ***No feasibility study completed, production scenarios are conceptual only and subject to completion of appropriate technical studies, feasibility work, permitting, and Board approval. Production includes potential sale of material from bulk sampling.***
- **National attention:** U.S. Federal Agencies undertook a site visit to inspect the Treasure Creek Antimony Project (ASX: 8 Sept 2025).

Felix Gold's Executive Director, Joe Webb, commented:

*"This story is much bigger than exceptional drill results—and we've got plenty of those, with extensive assays still pending and multiple rigs operating. We've already proven grades up to **3 metres at 50% antimony from surface**, results that rank among the highest reported globally. But what matters is what those results enable.*

We're operating in the United States with access to first-class infrastructure and are targeting near term production of high-grade antimony concentrate suitable for downstream processing into military grade metal.

> ***No feasibility study completed, production scenarios are conceptual only and subject to completion of appropriate technical studies, feasibility work, permitting, and Board approval. Production includes potential sale of material from bulk sampling.**

*Our Alaska project is being developed to supply the U.S. Government requirements. The timing is significant—**China controls 85% of global antimony processing and has banned exports to America**. We're positioned to become a leading non-Chinese source.*

*The real bottleneck in antimony supply isn't processing technology—smelters are largely modular and available. **The bottleneck is ore supply**. A sustainable source of direct-ship antimony concentrate as run-of-mine feed is exceptionally rare, and that's exactly what we're building. Our own high-grade feedstock for our own planned U.S.-based smelter—**the first fully integrated domestic antimony supply chain in modern history**. This is what the Executive Order (see ASX Announcement dated 7 October 2025) and federal policy have been calling for, and we plan on executing it.*

*The timing couldn't be better. **JPMorgan's $1.5 trillion commitment to rebuild American industrial capacity** https://www.jpmorganchase.com/newsroom/press-releases/2025/jpmc-security-resiliency-initiative has created unprecedented focus on critical minerals, and Felix Gold is a leading example of what's possible. Prime Minister Albanese is meeting President Trump in Washington on October 20, with critical minerals among the key bilateral priorities. Felix Gold shows the potential of allied capital and expertise working with American resources to achieve strategic independence. This isn't a study or a concept. It's a potential new supply chain being built right now.*

*The grades we're seeing allow us to operate at **production scale with minimal environmental footprint**. We've completed the environmental, engineering, and permitting groundwork required to move into production. A bulk sample permit has been lodged (approval pending) seeking permission to extract a 1,600 tonnes of antimony high grade ore. A multi year operational study is being completed, with a target of Q1 2026 for completion of feasibility and submission of permits assessing the viability of a 5,000 tonnes per annum project.*

*The starting operational approach is straightforward: **excavate, hand-sort, bag ultra-high-purity stibnite**, stockpile and ship it to our own U.S. smelter once operational. With **China's export ban in place, antimony at record prices**, and Western supply chains under pressure, Felix Gold is demonstrating what responsible, rapid, strategic critical minerals development looks like in practice."*

High-Grade Surface Antimony at NW Array

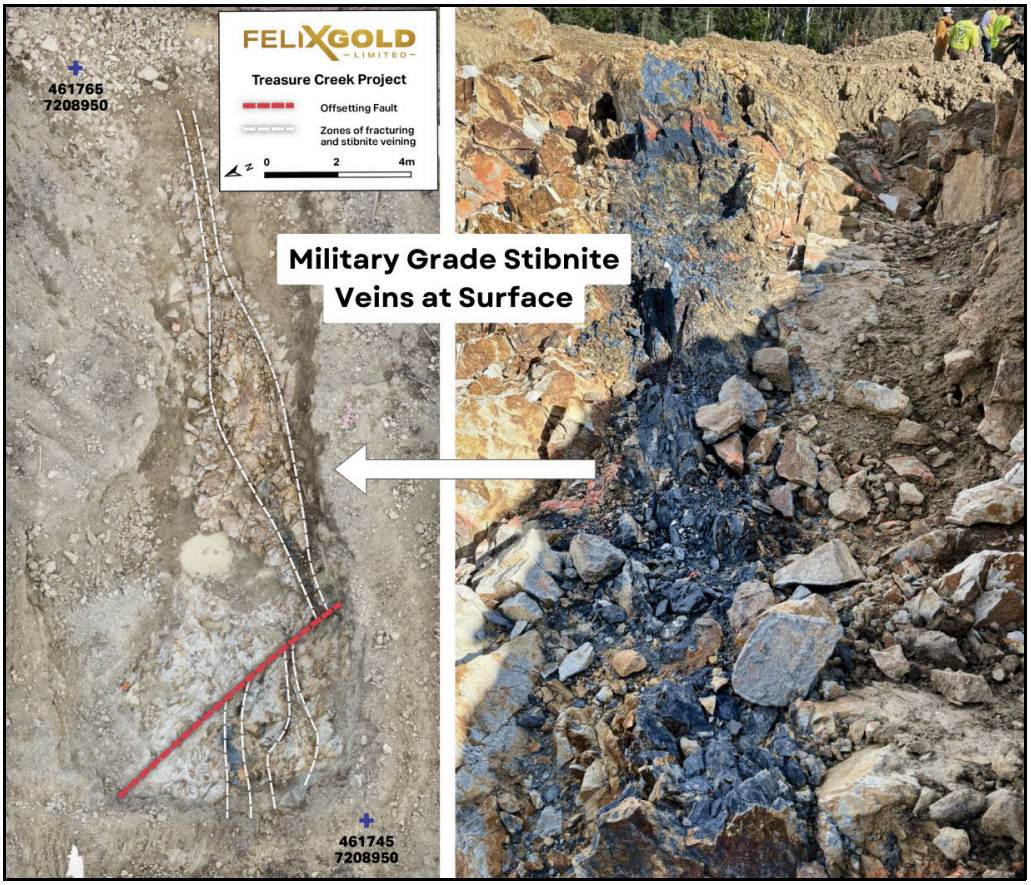


Fig 1: Massive stibnite from surface trenching (top: trench 25NWTR005; bottom: samples from trench 24NWTR004 assaying 3m @ 50.26% Sb and core from 25TCDC004 up to 24.9% Sb). Previously reported results (ASX: 12 Feb, 30 May, 15 Sept, 7 Oct 2025).

Cautionary Statement: 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.

Treasure Creek Antimony Project

The Treasure Creek Project (**Fig. 2**) hosts significant antimony mineralisation across multiple antimony and gold prospects, with NW Array and Scrafford representing the most advanced prospects. Antimony mineralisation occurs primarily as stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and oxidised forms, including stibiconite and some valentinite, hosted within vein and breccia zones in felsic porphyry and quartz-mica schist and associated with gold mineralisation.

The project benefits from excellent infrastructure access, being located within 20 minutes of Fairbanks, with established roads, power, and a skilled workforce. This proximity to infrastructure significantly de-risks any future development scenarios.

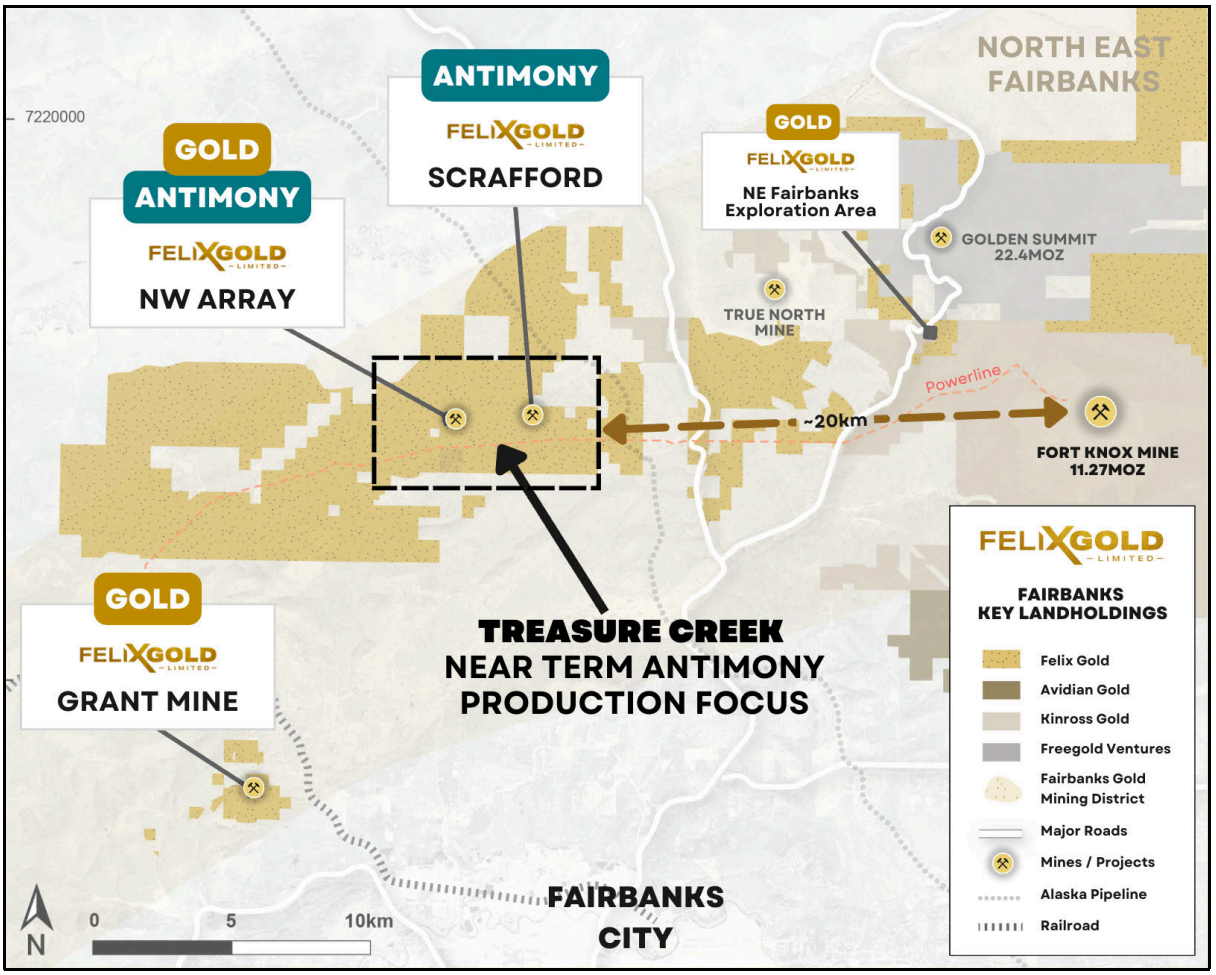


Fig 2. Location of Treasure Creek with near-term antimony production focus

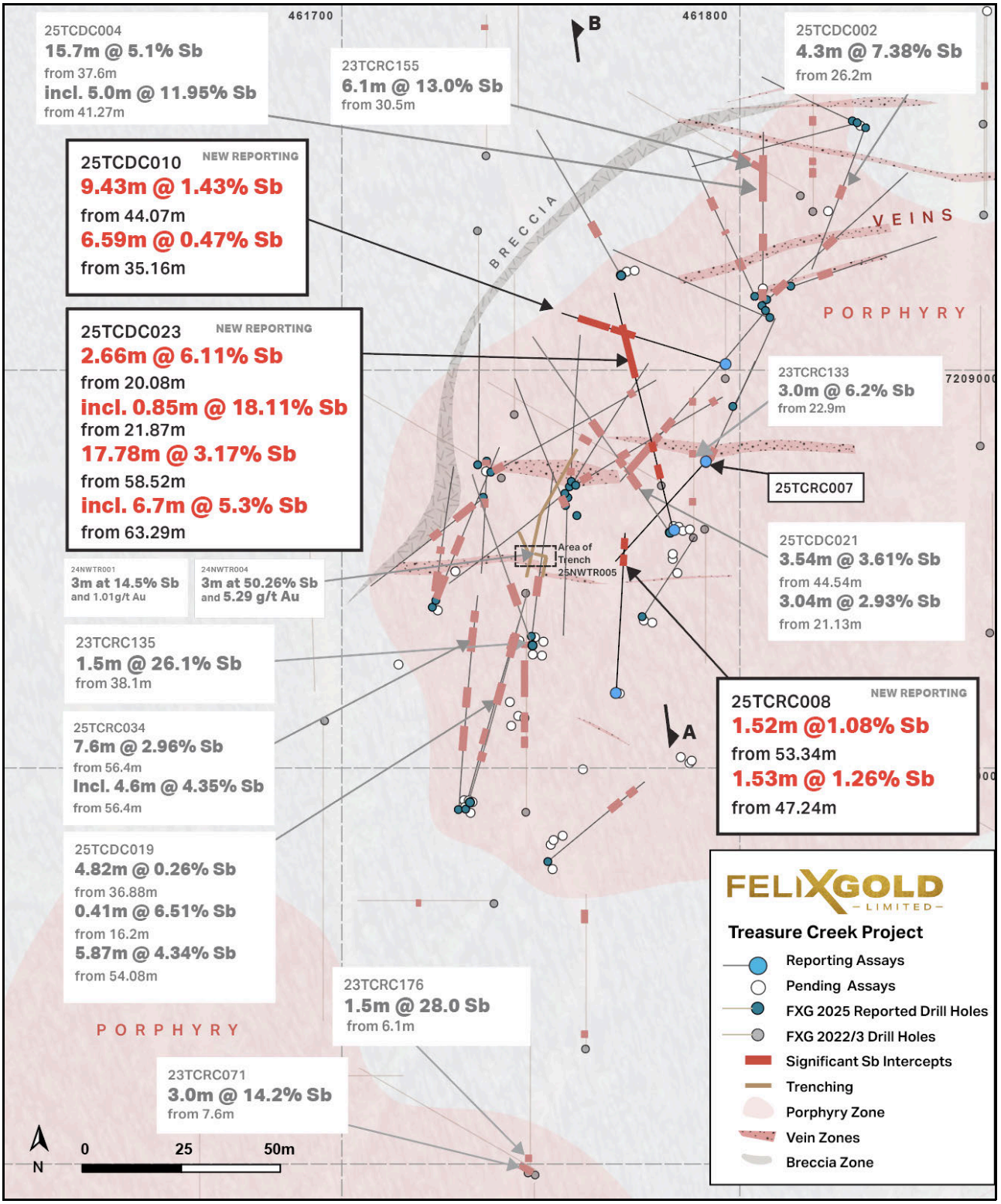


Fig 3. NW Array drilling results showing locations of reported drill holes and selected significant intersections previously reported.

2025 NW Array Drilling Program

Felix Gold is currently conducting an extensive program of drilling and trenching at the NW Array gold-antimony prospect. To date a total of 52 RC holes for 2889.5 m (including 4 water monitoring bores) and 45 diamond holes for 3540.26 m have been completed. Drilling is targeted at better defining the extents and grade of high-grade antimony and gold mineralisation intersected in previous drilling and trenching campaigns.

Samples from the drilling program have been submitted to MSA Laboratories in Vancouver for multi-element analysis with specialised methods for high grade antimony (see below) and PhotonAssay for gold. Due to the current high demand on laboratories, no gold analyses have been received for the 2025 drilling.

Drill Results

Antimony assays were received for another four diamond core holes from the 2025 drilling program. Significant intersections are summarised in Table 1, with drill hole details in Table 2 and full sampling details presented in Appendix 1. Locations of intersections with respect to other drill holes and interpreted structures are presented in plan view in Fig 3 and in cross-section in Fig 5.

The best intersection in 25TCDC023 of 17.78 m @ 3.17% Sb from 58.52 m is from a breccia zone similar in appearance to the “black breccia” first reported in 25TCDC004, some 60 m along strike to the NE.. Stibnite mineralisation occurs as patches of breccia fill and fine-grained disseminations (see photo in Fig 4). True thickness of the breccia unit intersected in this hole is estimated at approximately 9 m, with the updated overall breccia shape attaining a thickness of 14 m locally. The reported intersections in 25TCDC010 are also within the same breccia unit, albeit of lower Sb grade than 25TCDC025 despite being separated by only 15 m. The 2.3 m gap in 25TCDC010 appears to be related to a larger unmineralized clast of silicified schist within the broader breccia zone. Work is ongoing to better understand the controls on grade in this structure.

The other high-grade intersection in 25TCDC023 of 2.66 m @ 6.11% Sb from 20.08 m is from an east-west striking and south-dipping vein zone also intersected in previously reported holes 23TCRC133, 25TCRC006, 25TCRC035 and 25TCDC021. Estimated true thickness of the vein zone is approximately 2 m and the intersection in hole 25TCDC023 is shown in the photo in Fig 4.

The remaining intersection in 25TCDC023 of 1.13 m @ 0.95% Sb from 30.2 m and the two intersections in 25TCRC008 (1.53 m @ 1.26% Sb and 1.52 m @ 1.08% Sb from 47.24 m and 53.34 m) are thought to be related to other narrow east-west trending vein zones or fractures that have not yet been correlated with other drill holes.

No significant intersections greater than 0.2% Sb were produced from hole 25TCRC007. The path of this hole passes through the gap in between two interpreted east-west striking and south-dipping vein zones.

59.91m - 60.75m : 0.84m @ 4.83% Sb

60.75m - 61.38m : 0.63m @ 10.93% Sb

61.38m - 61.99m : 0.61m @ 0.88% Sb

61.99m - 62.52m : 0.53m @ 0.71% Sb

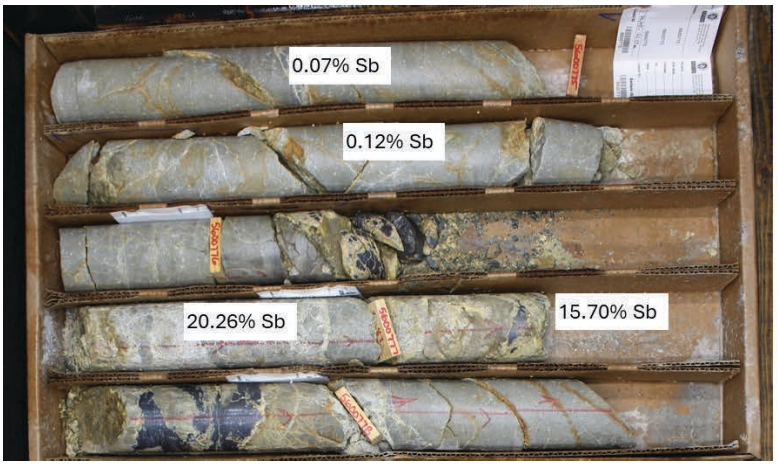
62.52m - 63.29m : 0.77m @ 3.78% Sb

63.29m - 64.20m : 0.91m @ 6.78% Sb

64.20m - 64.83m : 0.63m @ 0.51% Sb

64.83m - 65.23m : 0.40m @ 1.32% Sb

65.23m - 65.64m : 0.41m @ 8.79% Sb



20.45m - 21.29m : 0.84m @ 0.07% Sb

21.29m - 21.87m : 0.58m @ 0.12% Sb

21.87m - 22.33m : 0.46m @ 20.26% Sb

22.33m - 22.74m : 0.41m @ 15.70% Sb

Fig 4. Core photos of high grade antimony mineralisation in hole 25TCDC023. **Top:** interval through part of mineralised breccia zone from 60.35 m to 65.78 m, metallic grey patches are massive stibnite. **Bottom:** interval through vein zone from 20.8 m to 22.74 m within silica-sericite altered porphyritic felsic intrusive.

Antimony Mineralisation

Drilling and trenching at NW Array has revealed two main styles of antimony mineralisation:

1. Individual veins or close spaced zones of veining, fracturing and brecciation with quartz and coarse stibnite fill
2. Breccia zones with dominantly angular clasts of silicified wallrock and quartz veining where stibnite is present as fine-grained disseminations in breccia matrix and coarser, patchy breccia fill. Fine-grained siliceous alteration and disseminated stibnite produces a characteristic black colour and places and these zones are referred to as “black breccia”.

Breccias are interpreted to be related to faulting and are highly variable in width and antimony content. Felix geologists are currently refining the geological model, which includes late northwest-trending faulting offsetting both vein and breccia style mineralisation zones. The current understanding is that breccia zones dip on average 50° towards the southeast to east and veins dip about 60°-70° towards the south to south-southwest.

A simplified interpretation of the distribution of the two different styles of mineralisation is provided in plan view in Fig 3. Widths of east-west trending veins may not be accurate as in many cases they are interpreted from RC assays with a minimum sample length of 1.5 m. Offsetting NW-trending faults, such as the one exposed in recent trench 25NWTR005, are likely responsible for some of the apparent variation in strike of veins. Further work, including surface trenching, is planned to better define the width and strike extent of these zones.

Antimony analysis

Standard analysis by four-acid digest followed by ICP-MS has an upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm (1%) Sb and over-limit samples must be re-analysed by one of two different methods, depending on the expected grade:

1. Sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-MS, with a detection limit of 0.05%-10% Sb
2. Titration using cerium sulphate with a detection limit of 100% Sb

Four-acid ICP does not always record an over-limit result for antimony >1% due to volatile loss and formation of insoluble precipitates in acid digested samples. To correctly analyse higher grades, samples were initially indicated as high grade on sample submission sheets through visual estimates or portable XRF results. After a few sample batches, a 3000 ppm (0.3%) limit on 4A-ICP was also applied as an indicator to analyse by peroxide fusion. From studying all results to date, it is apparent that this limit may need to be reduced further to ensure accurate determination of antimony content.

Further work

The drill program at NW Array is ongoing, targeted at extending and better defining the grade, thickness and geometry of zones of mineralisation. Shallow trenching over the expected surface position of the breccia

zone and east-trending vein zones is currently being planned. More assay results are anticipated in the coming weeks and will be released when they are available.

A low-tonnage bulk sample program has been strategically designed to assist geological understanding of structures controlling mineralisation. Detailed surface mapping and excavation will expose the high-grade structures identified by diamond drilling and previous trenching. This physical exposure is necessary to finalize the 3D structural model required for a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

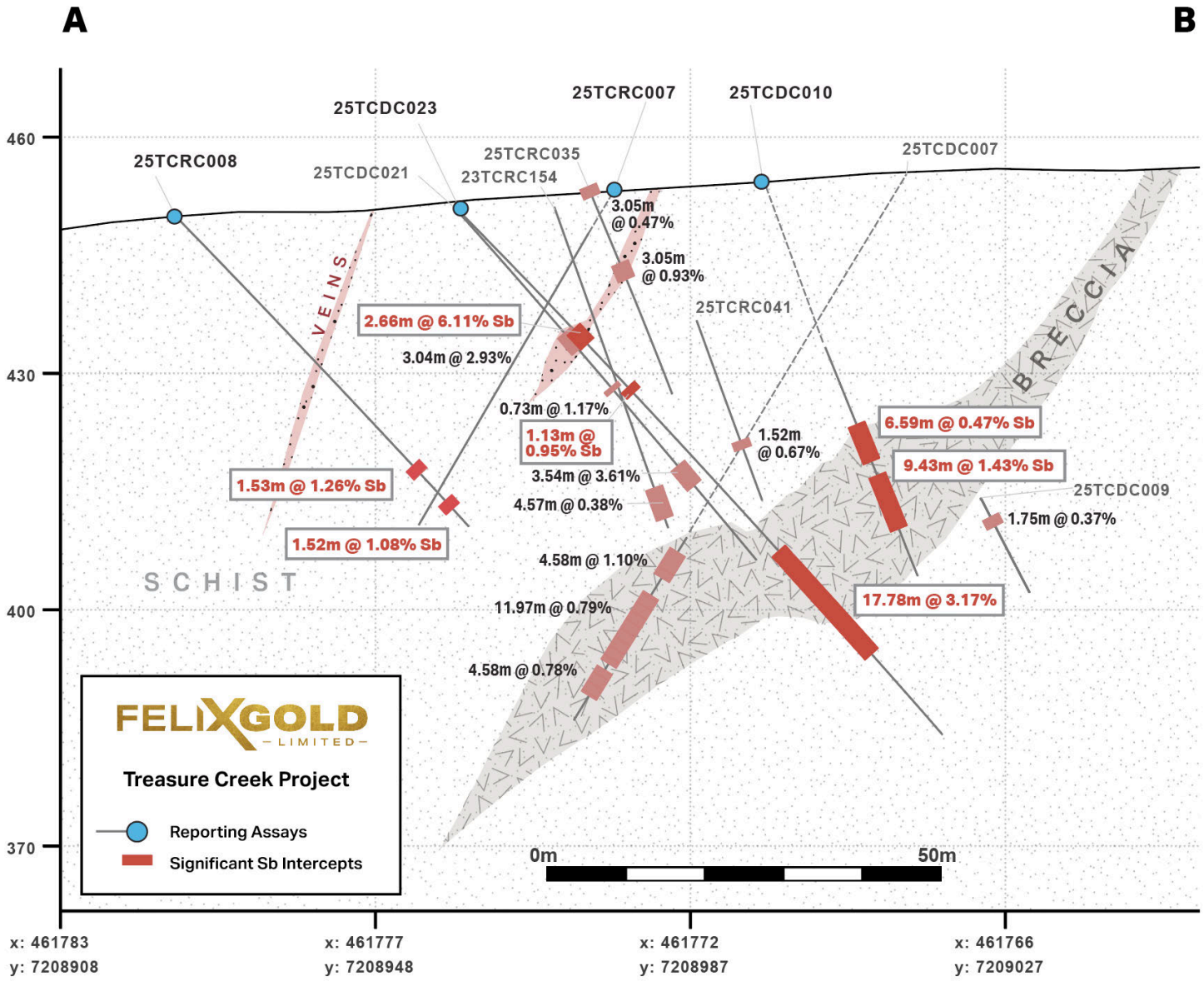


Fig 5. Cross Section A-B showing reported intersections and previously reported results. Section width +-12.5 m, orientated roughly perpendicular to strike of vein zones and almost parallel to the breccia zone. Breccia zone is dipping out of plane of section towards viewer, many holes are drilled at an angle to the strike of the section. Some intersections do not align with zones on section due to distance from section plane and obliquity of zone strike.

Table 1: Significant Antimony Intercepts (>0.2% Sb cut-off):

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width	Sb_pct	As_ppm
25TCDC010		35.16	41.75	6.59		0.47	2986
25TCDC010	and	44.07	53.5	9.43	2.32	1.43	4842
25TCDC023		20.08	22.74	2.66	2	6.11	347
	inc	21.87	22.72	0.85		18.11	338
25TCDC023	and	30.2	31.33	1.13		0.95	592
25TCDC023	and	58.52	76.3	17.78	8	3.17	3541
	inc	63.29	69.99	6.7		5.3	5062
25TCRC007		no significant intersections					
25TCRC008		47.24	48.77	1.53		1.26	889
25TCRC008	and	53.34	54.86	1.52		1.08	712

Table 2: Hole Locations Treasure Creek Tenement, NW Array Target Area

HoleID	Hole Type	UTM_NAD83_Zone 06N			EOH (m)	Azimuth (m)	Dip (m)
		East	North	RL (m)			
25TCDC010	DD	461796.09	7209001.403	446.852	61.57	287	-44.6
25TCDC023	DD	461783.3	7208959.835	448.835	89.92	345.4	-45.5
25TCRC007	RC	461791.4	7208976.783	447.412	50.29	220.9	-48.4
25TCRC008	RC	461769.03	7208918.692	451.435	57.91	2.1	-45.2

Assessing the Viability of Near-Term Production

(Previously announced, repeated for context. See ASX: 15 Sept 2025, 7 Oct 2025)

With very high antimony grades exposed at surface and strong existing infrastructure, Felix is advancing a streamlined development pathway targeting potential production commencement in Q4 2025–Q1 2026. *No feasibility study has been completed, production scenarios are conceptual only and subject to completion of appropriate technical studies, feasibility work, permitting and Board approval.*

Felix's Strategy: Start Small, Start Fast.

- **Direct access to high-grade mineralisation**– up to 3m @ 50.26% Sb at surface, with a 25m outcropping stibnite vein (open along strike and at depth) and multiple additional veins identified from drilling.
- **Low-capex, modular approach** – assessing the viability of simple crushing, screening, and concentration rather than complex large-scale builds.
- **Accelerated pathway** – assessing the viability of small-scale surface mining to reduce geological risk, eliminating underground development, and minimising environmental footprint.

Strategic Significance – Small-Scale Solution to a Big Supply Gap

- **For U.S. supply chain security:** Rapid-response production, aligned with federal priorities, potentially addressing a meaningful portion of U.S. demand.
- **For global markets:** Premium positioning in a tight market, first-mover advantage
- **For Felix and investors:** Potential low capital intensity, rapid payback potential, and multiple funding pathways*

**No feasibility study completed, production scenarios are conceptual only and subject to completion of appropriate technical studies, feasibility work, permitting, and Board approval.*

The Strategic Opportunity: Perfect Timing Meets Perfect Geology

China's Export Ban Creates Supply Crisis

In December 2024, China formally banned antimony exports to the United States, severing America's primary supply chain for a metal essential across multiple critical industries. With China controlling 85% of global antimony processing and the U.S. importing 100% of its antimony needs, this represents an unprecedented threat to American industrial supply chains.

The vulnerability in numbers:

- U.S. antimony import dependence: nearly **100%**
- China + Russia control of global antimony production: +**90%**
- U.S. defense stockpile status: **Critical shortfall** (Department of War assessment)
- Time since last U.S. mining production: **30+ years**

Critical Applications Drive Urgent Demand

Antimony is irreplaceable across America's key industrial sectors:

- **Defense & National Security:** Military munitions and defense systems, night vision systems and infrared sensors, nuclear weapons production, advanced semiconductors (indium antimonide for surveillance and space applications)
- **Clean Energy Transition:** Solar panel glass production — antimony trioxide essential for PV glass manufacturing (fastest-growing antimony market), energy storage systems, power grid infrastructure
- **Industrial & Consumer Applications:** Electronics manufacturing, automotive industry components, building materials, lead-acid batteries
- **Market impact:** Antimony prices have rocketed from US$11,000/tonne to over US$60,000/tonne through 2024 to 2025 (https://www.coreconsultantsgroup.com/antimony-from-niche-metal-to-global-frenzy May 2025, data sourced from Fast Markets), with limited substitution options creating extended deficit conditions.

Washington Mobilizes Funding

The U.S. government response has been swift and unprecedented:

- **Executive Order 14156** (January 20, 2025): "Declaring a National Energy Emergency" — Formal emergency declaration covering energy and critical minerals with streamlined permitting and emergency authorities
- **Executive Order 14241** (March 20, 2025): "Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production" — Invokes Defense Production Act for critical minerals with 10-day deadlines for agencies to identify priority projects for immediate approval

Federal Funding and Offtake Mechanisms, including but not limited to:

- **Defense Production Act Title III:** Direct funding for domestic critical mineral production capabilities
- **CHIPS and Science Act:** US$280 billion program includes funding for antimony semiconductor applications
- **National Energy Dominance Council:** Fast-track permitting for strategic mineral projects
- **National Defense Stockpile:** Defense Logistics Agency manages strategic reserves with antimony identified as critical shortfall requiring replenishment
- **Government Offtake Options:** Multi-year purchase agreements, pre-purchase mechanisms, and stockpile procurement similar to DoD contracts with MP Materials for rare earths

Economic reality: The US Government is investing heavily on emergency antimony stockpiling — an approach the Department of War acknowledges as unsustainable. With nearly 100% import reliance and antimony identified as one of the most critical materials in strategic shortfall, the federal strategy has shifted to supporting the development of domestic supply chains.

This ASX release was approved for release by the Board.

ENDS

Join Executive Director of Felix Gold, Joe Webb, for an online investor briefing.
Register here: https://felixgold.investorportal.com.au/investor-briefing

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About Felix Gold

Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG) is an ASX-listed gold and critical minerals discovery business operating in the highly endowed Tintina Gold Province of Alaska in the United States.

Our flagship asset is a substantial landholding in the world-class Fairbanks Gold District, where historical gold production exceeds 16 Moz and historical antimony production shows grades up to 58% Sb from the Scrafford Mine at Treasure Creek, Alaska's second-largest historical antimony producer. In Fairbanks, our tenements sit within one of the largest gold production centres in the entire Tintina belt and lie in close proximity to both Kinross Gold's Tier 1 gold mine, Fort Knox, and the rapidly growing Freegold Ventures' discovery, Golden Summit.

Felix's key projects are located only 20 minutes from our operational base in the central mining services hub of Fairbanks City, Alaska. This base is a huge advantage for Felix with its existing infrastructure, low-cost power, skilled workforce and long history of gold and antimony production. It allows us to explore year-round and delivers genuine potential development pathways for our assets.

Felix's value proposition is simple: we are striving to be the premier gold and critical minerals exploration business in the Tintina Province through the aggressive pursuit and realisation of Tier 1 gold discoveries.

Visit the Felix Gold website for more information.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr James Lally, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Lally is an independent consultant to Felix Gold Limited and is a shareholder in the Company. Dr Lally has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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.' Dr Lally consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Various statements in this release constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as "forward-looking statements" and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed herein. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Felix cautions shareholders and prospective shareholders not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and references to what events have transpired for other entities, which reflect the view of Felix only as of the date of this release. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Various statements in this release may also be based on the circumstances of other entities. Felix gives no assurance that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those statements will be achieved. This release details some important factors and risks that could cause the actual results to differ from the forward-looking statements and circumstances of other entities in this release.

Previous Disclosure – 2012 JORC Code

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets for Felix's Fairbanks Gold Projects was extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

07 Oct 2025	**FXG: Further High-Grade Antimony Results at NW Array**
15 Sept 2025	**FXG: High Grade Antimony Drill Intersections and Project Update**
11 June 2025	**FXG: Drilling/Studies Underway at High-Grade Antimony Project**
29 May 2025	**FXG: High-Grade Antimony Concentrate Results from Met Test Work**
12 Feb 2025	**FXG: High-Grade Antimony True Width of 3m at 50.26%**
23 Jan 2025	**FXG: High-grade Antimony and Gold Results from Trenching**
28 Aug 2024	**FXG: High Grade Antimony Assay Results up to 15.99% Sb**
20 Jun 2024	**FXG: Maiden NW Array Inferred Mineral Resource**
19 Oct 2023	**FXG: High Grade Antimony Assays up to 28% Sb**
17 Jul 2023	**FXG: High-Grade Critical Mineral Discovery at NW Array**
09 Dec 2022	**FXG: Scrafford Shear Potential Grows and High-Grade Antimony Initiatives Commenced**
28 Jan 2022	**FXG: Felix Gold Prospectus**

A copy of such announcements is available to view on the Felix Gold Limited website felixgold.investorportal.com.au. **These previous reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code.** 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 market announcement.

JORC REPORTING TABLES

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems.* • *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was sampled on 1.52 m (5 feet) intervals from which 2-3kg was split and pulverised / crushed to produce samples for ICP multi-element analysis, high grade Sb analysis and gold analysis by PhotonAssay™ • Diamond drill core was sampled over downhole lengths between 0.3m and 2.5m (average 1m) to produce samples for ICP multi-element analysis, high grade Sb analysis and gold analysis by PhotonAssay™ . Diamond drill-core sample intervals were based on changes in geology.
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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 76mm (3 inch) face-sampling hammer with 73mm (2.875 inch) drill rods and 102mm (4 inch) casing. • Diamond holes were wireline HQ (63.5mm diameter) holes. • The diamond drill program reported here was undertaken by C-n-C Drilling LLC utilizing CS 14 skid mounted drill.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Core was oriented wherever possible for collection of structural data using a Reflex ACTIII • The core was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking before it was laid in the box at the drill.
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.*	• RC samples were visually assessed for recovery and were considered representative of bedrock intersected. • Visual inspection of samples estimated no significant loss of sample from each 1.52m interval. • No relationship between sample recovery and reported analyses has been established. • Diamond core recovery was determined by measuring the total length of core in the barrel over the run length. • Hole depths were checked against the drillers core blocks at the time of processing. Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's depth measurement blocks were investigated. • Diamond core samples are considered dry. The recovery and condition are recorded between every core block. Generally, recovery is 98-100% but on very rare occasions in weathered material or very broken material, recovery was down to 50%. • For Diamond drilling, contractors adjust the rate of drilling and method of recovery issues arise • No significant sample loss or bias has been noticed
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.*	• Qualitative logging of RC chips and diamond core for lithology and alteration with semi-quantitative logs for oxide and sulphide mineralisation. • RC and diamond holes were logged in for their entire lengths. • Logging detail is sufficient to support geological modelling and mineral resource estimation. • Representative RC chip samples from each 1.52m interval were placed in chip trays and photographed. • All drill core was photographed wet using a digital camera and stored on the site server.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Core logging included RQD and geotechnical measurements. Structural measurements of veins, fractures and foliation were taken from core using a strip protractor.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC intervals were sub-sampled using a 3-tier dry sample splitter attached to the drill rig cyclone. Two samples were taken from each 1.52m interval, collecting ~12.5% each of the total sample, ranging in volume from 2-3kg. One sample was retained for archival purposes while the other was sent to the analytical laboratory. • Diamond core sampling intervals were determined by the logging geologist, with sampling breaks at major changes in lithology/alteration or mineralisation. Sub-samples were taken by sawing the HQ core in half along its axis using a Dewalt tile saw on-site. One half of the core was bagged for analysis and the other half retained in the core tray. • Sample sizes for RC and core samples are considered appropriate for both gold and antimony mineralisation. • Quality control procedures for ensuring sample representivity in RC sampling comprised the use of field duplicates and pulp duplicates at a rate of 1 in 20, alternating between the two duplicate types. • Quality control procedures for ensuring sample representivity in core sampling comprised the use of coarse crush duplicate splits from half core samples and pulp duplicates at a rate of 1 in 20, alternating between the two duplicate types. • Duplicate results show that for RC and diamond drilling sampling is representative for antimony, with variability in results linked to assay methods rather than sampling (see below).
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*	• All samples were submitted to MSA Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. • 4 acid digest with ICP-MS finish was used to analyse for a full suite of trace elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. • 4-Acid ICP-MS has an upper detection limit (UDL) of 1% for antimony. Suspected very high-grade (>10% Sb) samples were flagged in sample submission sheets and analysed using a wet titration method. Samples not flagged as high grade, but which returned above UDL assays for ICP were re-analysed using a peroxide fusion with ICP finish. The cut-off ICP Sb assay for re-analysis by peroxide fusion was changed to 3000ppm after results indicated that volatile loss and insoluble precipitate formation was causing some ICP results to severely under-call the Sb grade. • No gold assay results are reported in this announcement, although gold is being analysed using the PhotonAssay™ method due to suspected coarse gold effects noted in earlier drilling programs. 5% of samples are also being cross-checked by screen fire assay. • Quality control procedures include the insertion of certified reference materials, coarse blanks (locally sourced sand) and field and pulp duplicates. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established, notwithstanding the issues with some Sb analyses described above.
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.*	• All significant and anomalous intersections are verified by a senior manager during the drill hole validation process. • All primary data was collected in the field by Felix Gold contract staff and supplied in digital format to Felix Gold. • No twinned holes were drilled for this data set. • All data is stored and validated within a Plexer relational database managed by Gad Solutions in Brisbane, Australia. Data undergoes QA/QC validation prior to being accepted and loaded in the database. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. A senior geologist reviews the dataset checking for the correct merging of results and that all data has been received and entered. Any adjustments to this data are recorded

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		permanently in the database. Digital records of assays are stored electronically. • No adjustments have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory
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.*	• RC and diamond hole collar locations are initially located by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. • After completion of drilling, all drill collars are located with a differential GPS system to an accuracy of 10 cm. • Locations are given in NAD83/UTM Zone 6N projection. • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report. • Topographic control is by detailed airphoto, DTM file, and differential GPD • Downhole surveys were conducted using an Axis Champ north-seeking gyro tool which collected data points approximately every 3 m downhole. • True north azimuths supplied from the gyro were corrected to UTM grid north.
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.*	• Variable drill hole spacings were used to adequately test targets and are determined from geochemical, geophysical and geological data with historical drilling information. • Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to a level appropriate for a future update of the current gold-only mineral resource estimate at NW Array with addition of antimony • Reported intersections have been composited using a cut-off grade of 0.2% Sb.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling*	• Drill holes are oriented at various angles to mineralised structures, in part due to access restrictions for drill pad locations and also due to the interpreted difference in strike and dip of the main mineralised structures. • Although individual holes may not be oriented optimally for sampling some structures, there is no overall sampling bias introduced.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel on site, to the company logging and cutting office and delivered direct to the preparation laboratory via company personnel. A transport contractor takes the prepared samples to Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed at this early stage of the drilling program.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Treasure Creek Project is located in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District in central Alaska. • The Treasure Creek Project area consists of 238 active Alaska State Mining Claims (MCs) and 2 Upland Mining Leases (UMLs) for a total of 11687.31 hectares. There are also 4 pending MCs for a total of 64.75 hectares. • The Treasure Creek Project is a consolidation of mining claims and upland mining leases held by Oro Grande Mining Claims LLC (10 MCs and 1 UML), Goldstone Resources LLC (19 MCs and 1 UML), Wally Trudeau (5 MCs), and Felix Gold Ltd (204 MCs). • Felix has acquired the mining claims or the exclusive rights to explore and an option to purchase the mining claims. • Felix has acquired all requisite operating permits to conduct the current exploration program.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold was first discovered at Fairbanks in 1902, since then the wider area has been the subject of an enormous amount of exploration and placer mining by companies and individual prospectors. • Since 1969, the Treasure Creek area has been explored by companies including Cantu Minerals, Mohawk Oil, Aalenian Resources/Silverado Mines, American Copper and Nickel Company (ACNC), Amax, Goldstone/Our Creek (OCMC), Canex Resources, Tri-Con Mining and BHP-Utah. • Most of the work was focused on Au-Sb mines at and around Scrafford, and in the eastern third of Felix's current tenure. Several diamond holes were completed in the NW Array prospect area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Hard-rock gold mineralisation styles in Felix's Treasure Creek prospect are currently dominated by shear- and fault-vein hosted gold ± antimony deposits, including historic mines at Scrafford (Sb). Broad zones of disseminated and stockwork gold mineralisation are also found within Cretaceous age intrusive rocks, such as at Fort Knox (operated by Kinross) and Golden Summit (Freegold Ventures). • Gold mineralisation is linked to a causative intrusion of Cretaceous- Tertiary felsic to intermediated composition. Proximity to the intrusion, structural setting and host rock all control the specific style of deposit produced. Antimony mineralisation is also associated with these felsic sill-like bodies. • Post-mineralisation cover in the Fairbanks area comprises valley-fill gravels plus locally thick accumulations of wind-blown silt (loess).

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the 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.*	• Refer to the body of the text of the announcement for all drill hole information. • No material information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant Antimony intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation of 3.0m @ >0.20% Sb. Assays were aggregated by length-weighted averaging with no top-cutting applied. • A maximum of 3m of internal waste with 3m consecutive waste intervals was allowed during economic compositing, equivalent to 2 1.5m RC samples. Single high-grade (>1%) were allowed. • No metal equivalents have been reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intercepts quoted are downhole widths. • The geometry of mineralisation with respect to the hole angle varies due to the wide range of drilling azimuths and variable strike and dip of mineralised zones. In general the east-trending vein zones are between 1 and 3 m true width, and the 'black breccia' zone averages about 4-5m true width. • Further drill results should verify the orientations of mineralisation as presented in this announcement.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Antimony assays for all samples in the reported drill holes are included as an appendix to this announcement.
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.*	• Trenching completed earlier this year and in 2024 confirmed the presence of east-striking and south dipping zones of complex stibnite veining that vary in width and tenor over short strike lengths. • A maiden Mineral Resource estimate was reported on 20th June 2024 for gold mineralisation at NW Array (FXG announcement 20 June 2024). Antimony was not included in the estimate due to lack of assay data • Metallurgical testwork on bulk samples was completed earlier in 2025 on bulk samples from trenching (FXG Announcement 29 May 2025). Testwork achieved 85% Sb recovery, producing 69% Sb grade

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		concentrates via gravity and flotation processes. • Bulk density has been determined by the water immersion method on drill core samples, giving a density for porphyry of 2.59 g/cm3 and schist of 2.7 g/cm3. • Additional density measurements on drill core samples are being undertaken. • Four water monitoring bore holes were drilled as part of the 2025 drilling program and data on groundwater levels has been collected over 2 quarters.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The 2025 drill program at NW array is ongoing, mainly targeted at better definition of the known mineralised zones, in particular the high-grade “black breccia” • The mineralised system remains open at depth and along strike to the north and south.

APPENDIX: Drillhole Assay Results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
25TCDC010	0.53	1.71	1.18	0.012	261.3
25TCDC010	1.71	2.94	1.23	0.013	394.6
25TCDC010	2.94	4.17	1.23	0.018	363.2
25TCDC010	4.17	4.99	0.82	0.044	645.5
25TCDC010	4.99	6.3	1.31	0.03	379.1
25TCDC010	6.3	7.43	1.13	0.022	338.2
25TCDC010	7.43	8.69	1.26	0.039	533.8
25TCDC010	8.69	9.91	1.22	0.024	459.1
25TCDC010	9.91	10.85	0.94	0.024	405.5
25TCDC010	10.85	11.85	1	0.04	701.1
25TCDC010	11.85	13.17	1.32	0.015	157
25TCDC010	13.17	14.38	1.21	0.019	162.2
25TCDC010	14.38	15.64	1.26	0.019	174.2
25TCDC010	15.64	16.95	1.31	0.015	135
25TCDC010	16.95	18.12	1.17	0.025	346.9
25TCDC010	18.12	19.35	1.23	0.015	188.7
25TCDC010	19.35	20.57	1.22	0.014	314.1
25TCDC010	20.57	21.85	1.28	0.017	451.6
25TCDC010	21.85	22.8	0.95	0.016	755.9
25TCDC010	22.8	24.08	1.28	0.014	1042.4
25TCDC010	24.08	25.23	1.15	0.036	707.9
25TCDC010	25.23	26.15	0.92	0.029	1190.9
25TCDC010	26.15	27.38	1.23	0.017	2096.6
25TCDC010	27.38	28.56	1.18	0.016	2045.9
25TCDC010	28.56	29.78	1.22	0.057	2397.6
25TCDC010	29.78	31	1.22	0.033	922.1
25TCDC010	31	32.22	1.22	0.008	830.5
25TCDC010	32.22	33.16	0.94	0.016	1651.3
25TCDC010	33.16	34.17	1.01	0.02	2751.2
25TCDC010	34.17	35.16	0.99	0.048	2925.1
25TCDC010	35.16	36.5	1.34	1.06	5868.4
25TCDC010	36.5	37.46	0.96	0.64	4348.5
25TCDC010	37.46	38.6	1.14	0.176	2605.7
25TCDC010	38.6	39.75	1.15	0.3	900.3
25TCDC010	39.75	40.21	0.46	0.14	2804
25TCDC010	40.21	41.14	0.93	0.04	1301.9
25TCDC010	41.14	41.75	0.61	0.71	1853.1
25TCDC010	41.75	42.65	0.9	0.13	1421.9
25TCDC010	42.65	43.35	0.7	0.18	385.9
25TCDC010	43.35	44.07	0.72	0.09	400.6

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
25TCDC010	44.07	45.1	1.03	1.6	883
25TCDC010	45.1	46.19	1.09	1.98	3850.1
25TCDC010	46.19	47.1	0.91	0.22	7580.7
25TCDC010	47.1	48	0.9	1.44	4085.8
25TCDC010	48	49.35	1.35	0.09	7371.5
25TCDC010	49.35	49.96	0.61	2.66	7717.8
25TCDC010	49.96	50.93	0.97	0.65	6766.7
25TCDC010	50.93	51.41	0.48	6.63	2793.1
25TCDC010	51.41	52.03	0.62	2.23	2396.5
25TCDC010	52.03	52.75	0.72	0.76	2819.5
25TCDC010	52.75	53.5	0.75	0.91	5199.3
25TCDC010	53.5	54.09	0.59	0.019	952.7
25TCDC010	54.09	54.88	0.79	0.019	1067.5
25TCDC010	54.88	55.66	0.78	0.009	1178.3
25TCDC010	55.66	57.09	1.43	0.012	1403.2
25TCDC010	57.09	58	0.91	0.014	1062.7
25TCDC010	58	59.18	1.18	0.017	1957.1
25TCDC010	59.18	60.32	1.14	0.006	529.5
25TCDC010	60.32	61.57	1.25	0.004	327.2
25TCDC023	0	1.49	1.49	0.051	675.5
25TCDC023	1.49	2.53	1.04	0.011	1573.5
25TCDC023	2.53	3.62	1.09	0.016	976.4
25TCDC023	3.62	4.56	0.94	0.018	1908.2
25TCDC023	4.56	5.52	0.96	0.022	2470.5
25TCDC023	5.52	6.27	0.75	0.011	1182.6
25TCDC023	6.27	6.7	0.43	0.006	214.8
25TCDC023	6.7	7.62	0.92	0.017	1759.2
25TCDC023	7.62	8.28	0.66	0.011	1224.3
25TCDC023	8.28	8.68	0.4	0.006	639.9
25TCDC023	8.68	9.21	0.53	0.012	581.9
25TCDC023	9.21	9.86	0.65	0.011	506.1
25TCDC023	9.86	10.97	1.11	0.009	1179.1
25TCDC023	10.97	11.79	0.82	0.006	491.1
25TCDC023	11.79	12.75	0.96	0.008	135.9
25TCDC023	12.75	13.58	0.83	0.008	297.3
25TCDC023	13.58	14.37	0.79	0.008	436.6
25TCDC023	14.37	15.35	0.98	0.01	804.8
25TCDC023	15.35	15.91	0.56	0.061	2312.3
25TCDC023	15.91	17.11	1.2	0.012	320.1
25TCDC023	17.11	18.24	1.13	0.063	673
25TCDC023	18.24	19.14	0.9	0.023	455.1
25TCDC023	19.14	20.08	0.94	0.078	882.6
25TCDC023	20.08	20.45	0.37	0.98	211.7
25TCDC023	20.45	21.29	0.84	0.065	533

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
25TCDC023	21.29	21.87	0.58	0.122	179.3
25TCDC023	21.87	22.33	0.46	20.26	287.7
25TCDC023	22.33	22.74	0.41	15.7	394.8
25TCDC023	22.74	23.31	0.57	0.095	900.4
25TCDC023	23.31	24.35	1.04	0.067	428.2
25TCDC023	24.35	25.51	1.16	0.088	1342.9
25TCDC023	25.51	26.75	1.24	0.049	2520
25TCDC023	26.75	27.66	0.91	0.03	2088
25TCDC023	27.66	28.7	1.04	0.057	2246.6
25TCDC023	28.7	29.35	0.65	0.019	1481.5
25TCDC023	29.35	30.2	0.85	0.03	1209.9
25TCDC023	30.2	30.89	0.69	0.27	760.6
25TCDC023	30.89	31.33	0.44	2.02	326.8
25TCDC023	31.33	31.94	0.61	0.096	1100.3
25TCDC023	31.94	32.7	0.76	0.056	1785.9
25TCDC023	32.7	33.48	0.78	0.031	1890.3
25TCDC023	33.48	33.96	0.48	0.04	1327
25TCDC023	33.96	34.88	0.92	0.048	1337.4
25TCDC023	34.88	36.05	1.17	0.031	1488.5
25TCDC023	36.05	36.99	0.94	0.03	1390
25TCDC023	36.99	38.31	1.32	0.014	1096.8
25TCDC023	38.31	39.17	0.86	0.065	801.9
25TCDC023	39.17	40.08	0.91	0.027	1060.8
25TCDC023	40.08	40.98	0.9	0.023	1473.4
25TCDC023	40.98	41.84	0.86	0.024	1459.7
25TCDC023	41.84	42.82	0.98	0.041	2140
25TCDC023	42.82	43.56	0.74	0.029	2014.4
25TCDC023	43.56	44.33	0.77	0.043	1777.1
25TCDC023	44.33	45.42	1.09	0.04	1772.8
25TCDC023	45.42	46.4	0.98	0.019	875.6
25TCDC023	46.4	47.34	0.94	0.021	1348.1
25TCDC023	47.34	48.55	1.21	0.023	1736
25TCDC023	48.55	49.59	1.04	0.021	1949.5
25TCDC023	49.59	50.01	0.42	0.18	1749.5
25TCDC023	50.01	50.78	0.77	0.073	2968.7
25TCDC023	50.78	51.7	0.92	0.038	2214.9
25TCDC023	51.7	52.53	0.83	0.084	2820.1
25TCDC023	52.53	53.35	0.82	0.038	1617.8
25TCDC023	53.35	54.49	1.14	0.03	1384.3
25TCDC023	54.49	55.24	0.75	0.031	1223.6
25TCDC023	55.24	55.63	0.39	0.027	2283.7
25TCDC023	55.63	56.03	0.4	0.022	2036.9
25TCDC023	56.03	57.46	1.43	0.026	5908.3
25TCDC023	57.46	58.52	1.06	0.08	3324.9

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
25TCDC023	58.52	59.53	1.01	0.37	5418.8
25TCDC023	59.53	59.91	0.38	5.2	1850.6
25TCDC023	59.91	60.75	0.84	4.83	1762.4
25TCDC023	60.75	61.38	0.63	10.93	1535.2
25TCDC023	61.38	61.99	0.61	0.88	1018.5
25TCDC023	61.99	62.52	0.53	0.71	2566.1
25TCDC023	62.52	63.29	0.77	3.78	3597.1
25TCDC023	63.29	64.2	0.91	6.78	3435
25TCDC023	64.2	64.83	0.63	0.51	7297.7
25TCDC023	64.83	65.23	0.4	1.32	10000
25TCDC023	65.23	65.64	0.41	8.79	6557.1
25TCDC023	65.64	66.14	0.5	9.4	4377
25TCDC023	66.14	67.19	1.05	0.106	5624
25TCDC023	67.19	67.98	0.79	8.98	4868.1
25TCDC023	67.98	69	1.02	6.52	4153.1
25TCDC023	69	69.99	0.99	6.41	3364.3
25TCDC023	69.99	70.53	0.54	0.42	991.5
25TCDC023	70.53	72.07	1.54	0.76	1031.1
25TCDC023	72.07	72.72	0.65	0.6	1199
25TCDC023	72.72	73.27	0.55	0.122	3789.6
25TCDC023	73.27	73.97	0.7	0.064	4282.8
25TCDC023	73.97	74.79	0.82	0.192	3657.9
25TCDC023	74.79	75.29	0.5	2.57	1597.1
25TCDC023	75.29	75.75	0.46	0.63	4169
25TCDC023	75.75	76.3	0.55	0.39	3580.2
25TCDC023	76.3	76.78	0.48	0.012	1666.4
25TCDC023	76.78	77.41	0.63	0.01	1814.1
25TCDC023	77.41	78.78	1.37	0.006	1679.3
25TCDC023	78.78	79.95	1.17	0.005	1126
25TCDC023	79.95	80.86	0.91	0.003	393.9
25TCDC023	80.86	81.93	1.07	0.01	219.2
25TCDC023	81.93	82.9	0.97	0.012	67.2
25TCDC023	82.9	84.11	1.21	0.007	110.5
25TCDC023	84.11	84.98	0.87	0.007	32.9
25TCDC023	84.98	86.15	1.17	0.007	18.4
25TCDC023	86.15	86.91	0.76	0.005	35.5
25TCDC023	86.91	87.67	0.76	0.005	41.9
25TCDC023	87.67	88.65	0.98	0.004	39.6
25TCDC023	88.65	89.21	0.56	0.007	116.5
25TCDC023	89.21	89.21	0	0.018	13.3
25TCDC023	89.21	89.92	0.71	0.004	28.2
25TCRC007	0	1.52	1.52	0.057	1195.4
25TCRC007	1.52	3.05	1.53	0.096	2990.4
25TCRC007	3.05	4.57	1.52	0.028	774.2

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
25TCRC007	4.57	6.1	1.53	0.023	344.4
25TCRC007	6.1	7.62	1.52	0.032	566.8
25TCRC007	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.022	284.6
25TCRC007	9.14	10.67	1.53	0.014	347.4
25TCRC007	10.67	12.19	1.52	0.006	509
25TCRC007	12.19	13.72	1.53	0.008	352
25TCRC007	13.72	15.24	1.52	0.007	786.2
25TCRC007	15.24	16.76	1.52	0.009	1400.5
25TCRC007	16.76	18.29	1.53	0.044	852.8
25TCRC007	18.29	19.81	1.52	0.038	716.8
25TCRC007	19.81	21.34	1.53	0.083	423.7
25TCRC007	21.34	22.86	1.52	0.077	326.9
25TCRC007	22.86	24.38	1.52	0.035	576.3
25TCRC007	24.38	25.91	1.53	0.044	837.7
25TCRC007	25.91	27.43	1.52	0.05	1153.5
25TCRC007	27.43	28.96	1.53	0.016	130.8
25TCRC007	28.96	30.48	1.52	0.017	123.1
25TCRC007	30.48	32	1.52	0.016	580
25TCRC007	32	33.53	1.53	0.021	624.1
25TCRC007	33.53	35.05	1.52	0.038	504.2
25TCRC008	1.52	3.05	1.53	0.037	521.4
25TCRC008	3.05	4.57	1.52	0.017	335.5
25TCRC008	4.57	6.1	1.53	0.015	683.3
25TCRC008	6.1	7.62	1.52	0.015	729.7
25TCRC008	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.011	249
25TCRC008	9.14	10.67	1.53	0.007	217.8
25TCRC008	10.67	12.19	1.52	0.008	170.7
25TCRC008	12.19	13.72	1.53	0.014	189.1
25TCRC008	13.72	15.24	1.52	0.018	224.5
25TCRC008	15.24	16.76	1.52	0.029	325.7
25TCRC008	16.76	18.29	1.53	0.018	257.3
25TCRC008	18.29	19.81	1.52	0.012	124.5
25TCRC008	19.81	21.34	1.53	0.047	372.6
25TCRC008	21.34	22.86	1.52	0.025	210.4
25TCRC008	22.86	24.38	1.52	0.054	291.2
25TCRC008	24.38	25.91	1.53	0.068	173.3
25TCRC008	25.91	27.43	1.52	0.088	228.7
25TCRC008	27.43	28.96	1.53	0.044	201.6
25TCRC008	28.96	30.48	1.52	0.102	362.8
25TCRC008	30.48	32	1.52	0.015	283.3
25TCRC008	32	33.53	1.53	0.021	329.8
25TCRC008	33.53	35.05	1.52	0.03	437.6
25TCRC008	35.05	36.58	1.53	0.014	394.3
25TCRC008	36.58	38.1	1.52	0.046	270.2

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb %	As ppm
25TCRC008	38.1	39.62	1.52	0.016	187.9
25TCRC008	39.62	41.15	1.53	0.025	276.2
25TCRC008	41.15	42.67	1.52	0.019	441.6
25TCRC008	42.67	44.2	1.53	0.018	607
25TCRC008	44.2	45.72	1.52	0.016	495.8
25TCRC008	45.72	47.24	1.52	0.018	354.4
25TCRC008	47.24	48.77	1.53	1.26	888.6
25TCRC008	48.77	50.29	1.52	0.103	2735.9
25TCRC008	50.29	51.82	1.53	0.019	748
25TCRC008	51.82	53.34	1.52	0.03	1427.4
25TCRC008	53.34	54.86	1.52	1.08	712
25TCRC008	54.86	56.39	1.53	0.028	1103.2
25TCRC008	56.39	57.91	1.52	0.111	693.4