

GOLD ORE PROCESSING TO COMMENCE AT EAST MENZIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Processing to commence via vat leaching with 5,000 tonnes of Ore from Maranoa
- Campaign targeting 51,000 Ozs Au
- Pipeline of projects to sustain production
- Income to be used to sustain nickel and gold exploration

Resources & Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) (**REZ** or the **Company**), is pleased to provide an update on its activities at East Menzies Gold Field.

Maranoa has been identified as the ideal shallow, higher-grade ore to support a vat leach gold production campaign at the East Menzies Project. The campaign will initially treat 5000 tonnes of ore with a diluted grade of ~4.6gt/ Au. On establishing economics of the process, REZ will develop a larger-scale vat leach campaign to treat additional shallow resources which have been identified at the Maranoa (8,000 Oz) and Goodenough (43,000 Oz) gold deposits¹.

These deposits have been thoroughly drilled out to identify near term mining opportunities within the cluster of high-grade, near-surface deposits on the western side of the East Menzies project area. This campaign will provide income stream to fund exploration development of the company's 100km² tenement package within which two major prospects – one gold and one nickel – are being resolved.

BUILDING ON THE GRANNY VENN SUCCESS

In the Company's FY2021/22 Granny Venn mining campaign, 8,700 Oz of gold was produced from 130,000 tonnes of ore grading around 2.4g/t which was trucked to the Lakewood Mill and Gwalia mills for processing ([ASX Release 29th June 2022](#)). The campaign generated ~\$23m in revenue and \$7.5m in gross profit. The result was impaired by haulage costs and delayed throughput due to mill availability. Considering these factors the Company investigated the potential for onsite vat leaching and will now apply the vat leaching technique in partnership with skilled private contractors.

The vat leach method is a low cost, alternative to toll processing and is considered ideal for our Menzies deposits particularly as it is applied on-site, avoiding the transport cost, as the vat will be constructed with close proximity of the shallow oxide resources.

Modelling and geo-referencing of historic underground workings and contemporary drilling results has proven the northern part of the deposit is amenable to open cut mineable. Drilling results include the following intervals of gold mineralisation ([ASX Release 28 April 2022](#)).

¹ Refer to ASX releases made on 11 June 2020, 3 November 2020, 14 January 2021, 22 March 2021 and 4 May 2021.



Figure 1: An Eastern Goldfields example of a vat leach pad under construction (source: Vat Leach Consultant)

Table 1: M29/427 Maranoa March 2022 Drilling Significant Results

Principal Mineralised Interval at COG 0.3gt/au								Including			
Hole ID	TD	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t au)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t au)
MR05	20	-60	280	7	10	3	2.10	8	9	1	4.93
				13	14	1	1.17				
MR06	18	-60	280	3	7	4	1.84				
MR08	24	-60	280	12	16	4	1.47	21	22	1	5.57
				20	22	2	4.08				
MR09	24	-60	280	11	14	3	2.55	11	12	1	4.43
MR12	20	-60	280	16	18	2	2.03				
MR21	40	-60	280	32	35	3	2.75	34	35	1	6.5
MR22	40	-60	280	26	31	5	0.91				
MR23	40	-60	280	22	25	3	5.06	22	23	1	14.65
MR24	20	-60	280	3	8	5	7.95	6	7	1	32.1
				12	13	1	5.73	12	13	1	5.73
MR25	20	-60	280	9	12	3	1.71				
MR26	20	-60	280	7	13	6	1.59				
MR27	30	-60	280	10	13	3	1.65				
				19	26	7	3.20	19	20	1	9.15

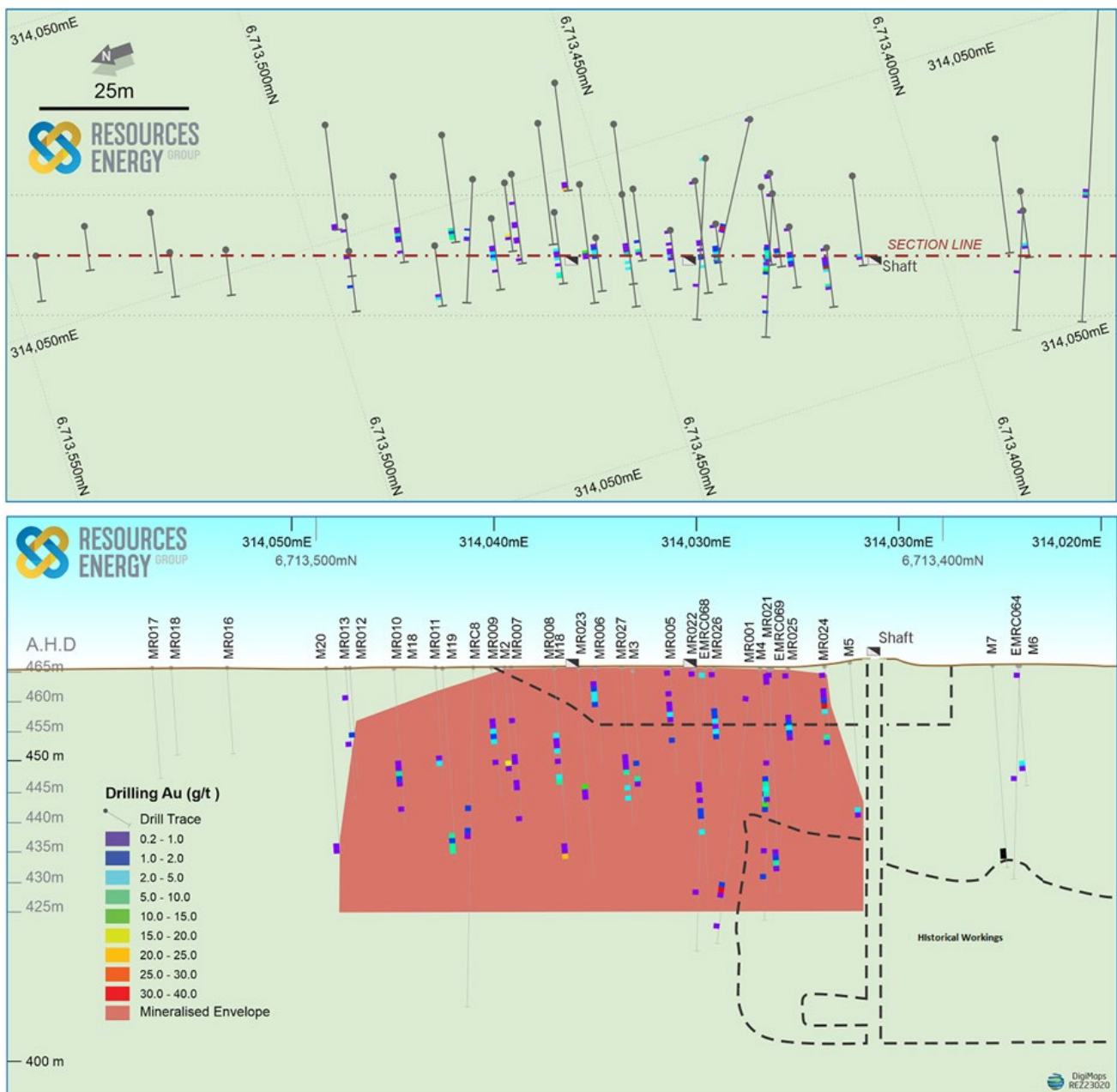


Figure 2: Maranoa Longitudinal Section and Plan, showing drill hole Pierce points.

Similar investigations at the nearby Goodenough deposit also intersected zones of shallow oxidised gold mineralisation which occurs along the northern or outcrop side of the Goodenough deposit ([ASX Release 5 April 2023](#)). A selection of oxidised, transitional, and fresh samples from the Goodenough and Maranoa drill programs was submitted for bottle roll testing. A total of 14 RC samples across a broad range of oxidation states were tested. All of the samples responded well with recoveries ranging from 88% to 97% (refer table 2 Goodenough and Maranoa Bottle roll (BLEG) results and accompanying Appendix 1 JORC table 2 checklist for further details).

Table 2: Goodenough, and Maranoa BLEG results

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	SAMPLE Ref	Au residual (g/t au)	Au Leach (g/t au)	Calc Head Grade (g/t/au)	Recovery (au %)
Goodenough	GERC001	14	15	MGF00015	0.27	2.5	2.77	90%
	GERC001	15	16	MGF00016	0.28	3.31	3.59	92%
	GERC001	16	17	MGF00017	0.08	1.2	1.28	94%
	GERC002	27	28	MGF00077	0.09	3.32	3.41	97%
	GERC002	28	29	MGF00078	0.12	2.59	2.71	96%
	GERC003	24	25	MGF00125	0.18	4.64	4.82	96%
	GERC003	25	26	MGF00126	0.01	0.17	0.18	94%
	GERC003	26	27	MGF00127	0.04	1.08	1.12	96%
	GERC003	43	44	MGF00144	0.15	1.72	1.87	92%
	GERC003	44	45	MGF00145	0.15	1.93	2.08	93%
Maranoa	MRC038	54	55	MGF00205	0.04	2.92	2.96	99%
	MRC038	55	56	MGF00206	0.01	0.14	0.15	93%
	MRC038	56	57	MGF00207	0.09	1.34	1.43	94%
	MRC038	57	58	MGF00208	0.02	0.15	0.17	88%

Earlier this month REZ RC drilled close-spaced confirmatory holes at Goodenough and Maranoa to confirm gold ore within the upper 5-20m zone. A program of works application has since been lodged for several costeans at Maranoa to recover a bulk sample for metallurgical evaluation, including leach kinetics, column leach tests, optimum crushing size for treatment and requirements if any for agglomeration in support of the vat leach campaign.

As part of the program Mining Plus Pty Ltd has been engaged to prepare a pit optimisation study at Goodenough. A successful campaign with the Maranoa campaign will lead onto the mining of oxide ore at Goodenough on a larger scale.

Maranoa, and Goodenough are located within granted mining leases M29/427 and M29/0141. These mining leases are contiguous with M29/189-Granny Venn, refer figure 1. The proximity of these authorities to Granny Venn, provides ideal logistics for the vat leach which will be constructed at M29/189, with facilities including stockpile pads, water, and haul road access to the Goldfields Highway.

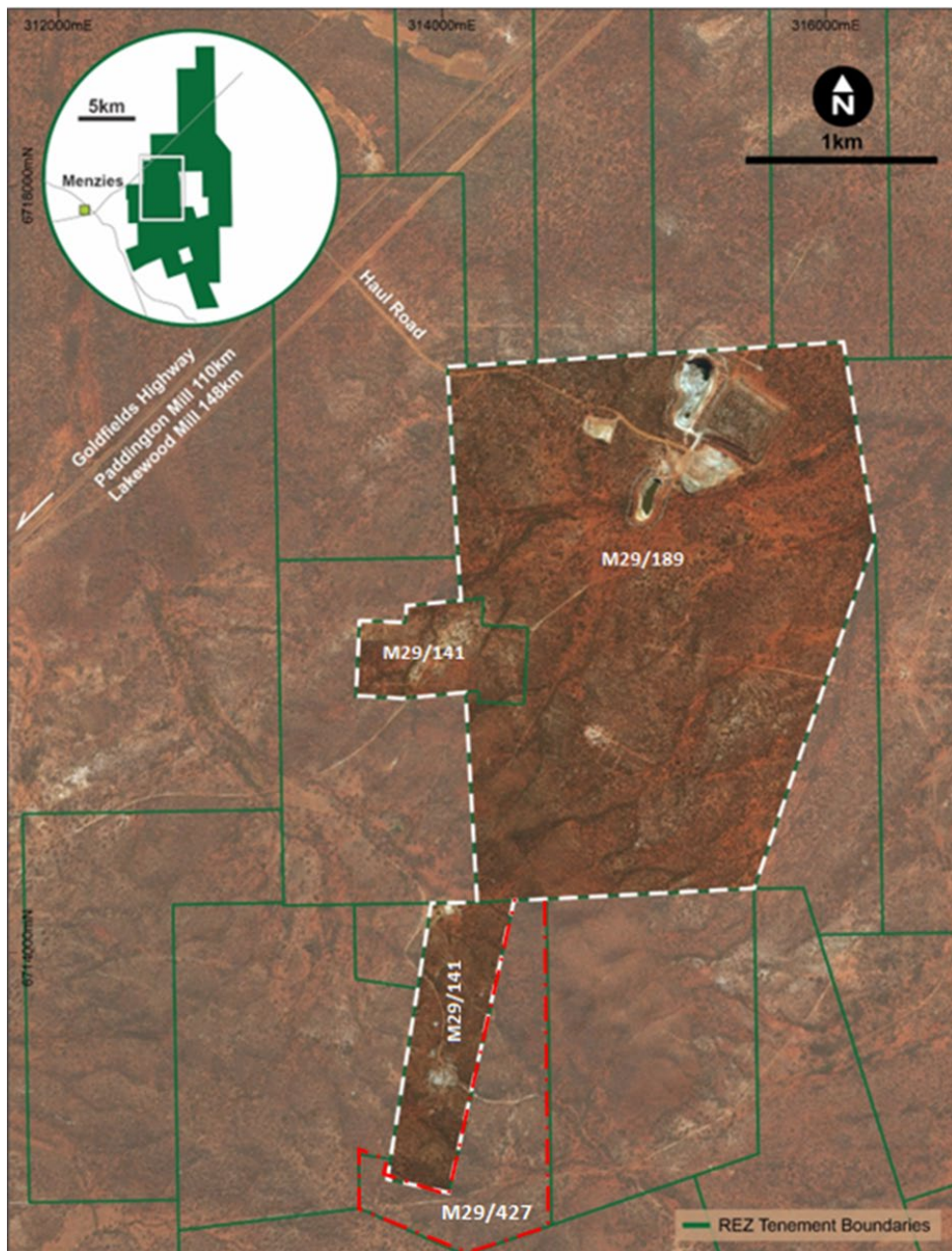


Figure 3: M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa

The overriding factor in favour of a vat leach campaign success is the upfront low cost and fast turnaround time to gold production. The Company's consultant has indicated the Maranoa vat campaign will produce gold in 3 months and will then ideally transition to a 50,000 tpa production program, with feed coming from a combination of Resources from Maranoa and Goodenough as detailed above. .

-Ends-

Released with the authority of the board.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: www.rezgroup.com.au

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Michael Johnstone Principal Consultant for Minerva Geological Services (MGS). Mr Johnstone is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the reporting of Exploration Results to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Johnstone consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on their information in the form and context it appears.

ABOUT RESOURCES ENERGY GROUP



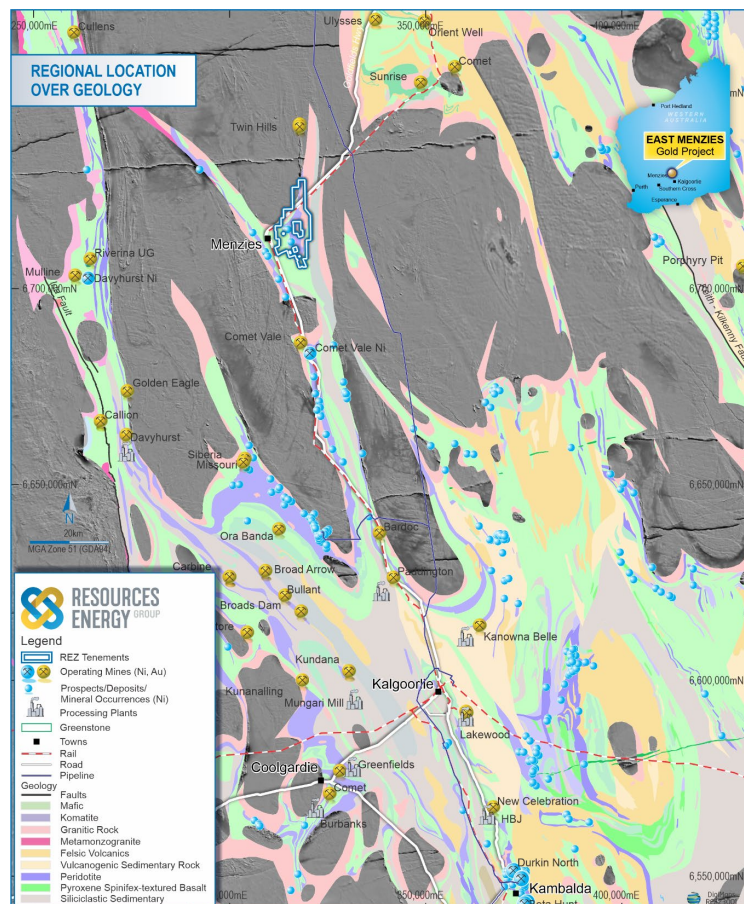
Resources and Energy Group Limited (ASX: REZ) is an ASX-listed mineral resources explorer and miner, with projects located in premier mining jurisdictions in Western Australia and Queensland. As of April 2023, the Company has gold and silver resources of 183k oz/au and 862k oz/au ag; refer to Table below.

Deposit	Material	Cut-off (gt/Au)	Indicated					Inferred					Indicated and Inferred				
			Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Mount Mackenzie ⁽¹⁾	Oxide	0.35	500	1.09	8	18	136	700	0.96	4	21	87	1200	1.02	6	39	223
	Primary	0.55	1200	1.25	13	48	482	1030	1.28	5	42	157	2220	1.27	9	90	639
Goodenough ⁽²⁾	Primary	1	634	1.84		38		82	1.99		5.2		716	2.07		43	
Granny Venn ⁽³⁾	Primary	1	134	2.03		9		41	2.14		2.9		175	2.1		3	
Maranoa ⁽⁴⁾	Primary	1						46			8	8.05	46	5.7		8	
Total			2468			113	618	1899			79	252	4357			183	862

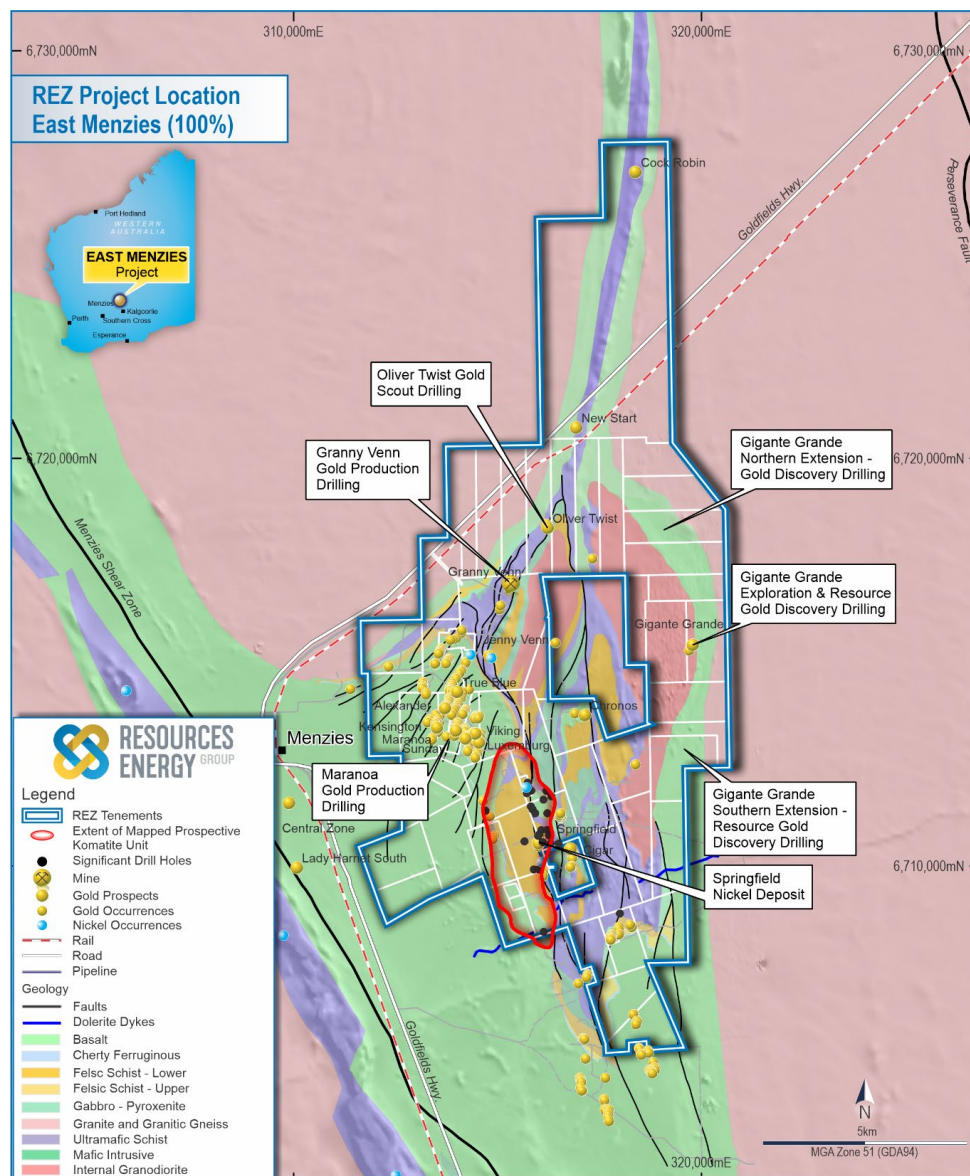
Resources and Energy Group Resources (1) Depleted for Mining Activity at GVCB

(1), (2) (4) Refer to ASX releases made on 26 February 2016, 21 June 2016 and 19 May 2020 concerning the Mt Mackenzie Resource and 11 June 2020, 3 November 2020, 14 January 2021, 22 March 2021 and 4 May 2021 concerning Menzies. (3) Depleted for Mining Activity at GVCB

In Western Australia, the Company's flagship is the East Menzies project (EMP), situated 130km north of Kalgoorlie.



The EMP represents a 108km² package of contiguous mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses which are prospective for precious metals, nickel, and other technology metals. The tenements are located within a significant orogenic lode gold province.



The EMP currently encompasses seven operational areas, including the Gigante Grande Gold prospect on the east side project area, which has been subdivided into three geographical domains (North, Central and South). In the southwest, drilling investigations at Springfield have intersected magmatic Ni sulphides. This is a significant and material exploration result that has opened a large tract of prospective ground for nickel, cobalt, copper, and platinum group elements. In the central west, the Company is investigating opportunities for mining operations in M29/189 Granny Venn, M29/141 Goodenough, and M29/427 Maranoa. In the north exploration planning is underway to investigate the Venn Springfield corridor, from the northern end of the Granny Venn Open Pit to the Cock Robin prospect located in E29/929.

In Queensland, the Company has a 12km² Mineral Development Licence over the Mount Mackenzie Mineral Resource and retains a further 15km² as an Exploration Permit. These tenements are prospective for high, intermediate, and low sulphidation gold and base metals mineralisation. The current MRE for Mount Mackenzie has been estimated at 3.42Mt @ 1.18g/t gold and 9g/t silver for a total of 129,000 oz gold and 862k oz silver: refer to the Resource Summary. The Company is carrying out mining, groundwater, ecological, and metallurgical studies, to inform a PFS study and an application for an Environmental Authority to develop the project.

Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The results are based on samples recovered from RC Drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The RC samples were collected for every 1 meter drilled using a cone splitter. A 1m primary sample was collected from the splitter, with a second field duplicate sample generally collected every 20th metre. Samples were reported dry and free flowing. Drilling operations are typically terminated if excess water is encountered.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The report only includes RC drilling results from recent drilling activities completed at the Companies Maranoa and Goodenough Prospects.
	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	Industry standard RC drilling was used to obtain one metre samples from which 3kg for each sample and pulverised and sub-divided in the laboratory to produce 50gm charge for fire assay and Bulk Leach Extractable Gold Cyanide extraction followed by fire assay for residual gold content. The sampling and testing methods are industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Drilling techniques	• <i>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).</i>	• The exploration results are based on Reverse Circulation drilling using a 141mm face sampling percussion hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	• Recoveries for RC samples were visually assessed in the field and weighed and recorded at the laboratory. Results are uploaded into the database and sample weights were analysed as part of QAQC protocols.
	• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	• Field procedures included checking the splitter every sample to ensure no residue remained from the previously drilled interval. The cyclone and housing are also checked regularly and cleaned with compressed air. Checks on splitter level are made using a spirit level. Each calico sample collected weighed on average 3kg.
	• <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential</i>	• No relationship has been identified at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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.	RC samples have been geologically logged with alteration, colour, weathering, texture, mineralisation, and lithology reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and descriptive using look up tables. Chip trays for recent drilling are labelled and photographed and have been retained and stored for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the drilling has been logged and has lithological information present.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For RC samples, a cone splitter was used to obtain 1m sub samples with a weight of approximately 3kg. In the majority cases the sample has been classified dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The field procedures for RC drilling are industry standard, adequate and appropriate. After initial collection in the field all subsequent sample preparation is carried out in a laboratory, under controlled conditions and specified by the relevant standards.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The programme QAQC involved inserting Certified Reference Materials, blanks and collecting field duplicate samples per 30 metres drilled. CRMs were also typically inserted in zones of interest.
	Measures taken to ensure that the	Pre-numbered continuous Primary and Duplicate calico samples were collected every metre drilled. Blanks and CRMs were inserted every 30 metres, with multiple grade ranges of appropriate matrix

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	material selected for the CRMs. Laboratory procedures also include the use of certified reference samples and blanks for internal QA/QC assurance.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes for the RC sampling were typically 3kg which is considered appropriate given nature of the material being sampled.
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.	The primary assay technique used was Fire Assay (Au-AA26R) and (ME-CN15) offered by ALS Pty Ltd. This method utilizes a larger 50gm sample and is suited to coarser gold occurrences such as Maranoa.
	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.	Not applicable, the results are not based on these instruments.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	RC sample results have been analysed with respect to field duplicates, blanks and CRM's with no issues related to bias to date.
	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	All drilling intersections are verified by the supervising Geologist, who has been present on site during the complete drilling process. The sampled intersections are also checked by REZ by reference to hole number, drilling depths, sample numbers, blanks, and standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	•	•
	• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	• No twin holes have been carried out.
	• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	• The primary data was collected at the drill site as drilling progressed by the Supervising Geologist and Field Technician. The Supervising Geologist recorded all lithological logging data directly into digital format via a rugged computer. The sample data, including allocation of sample number to interval, sample quality/recovery data, and insertion of QA/QC samples was recorded on a field sheet by the Field Technician and reviewed by the Supervising Geologist in the field. This data was later validated against assay files and checked by the Supervising Geologist, and REZ. For recent drilling field sheets are kept on file and digital data backed up. The project data is stored in a MS access database on a cloud server.
	• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i>	• All drill collars were initially located in the field by hand-held GPS, a final relocation survey will be carried out using a dGPS. Down-the hole surveys were completed using a north seeking Gyro with surveys every 5m during drilling operations to monitor deviation.
	• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	• The grid system used is MGA94_51s.
	• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Topographic controls are based on surveyed benchmarks.
	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• The RC holes at Maranoa and Goodenough are typically in the range of 100-20m apart.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	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	This is not applicable as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is not being determined.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied	Drill holes have not been composited.
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.	Based on present understanding, the drill holes have been orientated reasonably perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation at Maranoa and Goodenough.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The selected orientation has minimized potential for introducing sampling bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	A chain of custody procedure was put in place. Samples were checked against the sample record sheet in the field prior to collection into sequentially numbered plastic bags. The plastic bags were sealed with cable ties before being secured along with sample submission sheets. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory. Sample security measures for earlier drilling are not known. The sample batches were loaded by the field team and transported directly to the Laboratory by a 3rd party contractor. The receiving laboratory verified sample numbers against the sample submission sheet/manifest and confirmed receipt. After receipt, the samples were bar coded and tracked through the entire analytical process.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or re-views	<i>The results of any audits or re-views of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The results have been obtained from prospecting licenses M29/427 and M29/141. These tenements are wholly owned by Resources and Energy Group through a purchase agreement completed in December 2018. The land, from which the Exploration Results have been obtained does not encompass Strategic cropping lands, wilderness, or protected landscapes.
	<i>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.</i>	At the time of writing, the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments which would prohibit operations in accordance with the license conditions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Exploration at Maranoa has been completed over a few campaigns and years with significant contributions by the Callion Joint Venture under an agreement with Queen Margaret Mines. In 1985 the company completed 42 RC holes which broadly defined the general structure and dimensions of the Maranoa Lode system. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the area on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. In 2014 Stratum Metals commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2015-2016 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd completed data compilation and a small program of RC drilling. This work was the basis of a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate. - Exploration at the Goodenough Project has been completed in five main phases using mainly diamond drilling and Reverse Circulation methods on the main lode horizon with some minor RAB drilling. In 1969 New Consolidated Goldfields completed 9 diamond drillholes (Holes G01- G09) for 755m. In 1980 Jones Mining completed 5 RC pre-collars with diamond tails (GE1-GE05) for 369m of drilling. During the period 1983-1985 Aberfoyle Exploration completed 29 holes (PGE01-PGE29) for 963m of drilling. Aberfoyle also carried out an IP chargeability survey and inversion modelling west of the main Goodenough workings. In 1987, Jones Mining drilled 17 RC holes (GRC01-GRC17) for 400m. During the period 2002-2004 Yilgarn Pty Ltd implemented an extensive program of surface drilling comprising 120 RC holes (GEN1-GEN120) for 8166m of work. The results of these investigations were modelled for Yilgarn by Ravensgate Consultants. In 2012 Dr D Gee completed a review and data compilation of the project on behalf of Resource Assets Pty Ltd. This was followed up by 764m of RC work in an 8-hole RC program (EMRC13-EMRC20) drilled by Stratum Metals Pty Ltd. This work tested the high-grade plunging lode model for Goodenough. In 2014 Stratum Metals also commissioned a HeliTem survey by Fugro Pty Ltd over the greater East Menzies Goldfield and an interpretation of results by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd. In 2016-2017 Menzies Goldfield Pty Ltd further advanced the exploration at the prospect with the completion of 13 RC holes (EMRC70-EMRC92) for 734m of drilling.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	In general, the Maranoa lode or reef system is represented by tabular quartz veins mostly 0.1 – 2.0 meters thick and exceptionally achieving up to 4.0m in width. The extent of existing workings, surface outcrop and drilling investigations indicates that the Maranoa lode system has a strike length on surface of between 300 and 500m. In the main, the lode system dips 70°-80° southeast, and plunges 30-45° south. The host rocks are metavolcanic and are described as hard and weakly foliated close-grained greenstone (amphibolite). There is only minimal wall rock alteration, and the country rock is typically,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		but not uniformly barren. The Goodenough gold deposit occurs within an Archaean Terrane, which is part of the Wiluna-Norseman Greenstone Belt—a significant Orogenic lode gold province. At prospect scale the project lies in a synclinal setting, which plunges to the south at about 35 degrees. High grade shoots are present along north–south structures, which provided pathways for fluid movement. These structures align with the axial plane of the Goodenough Syncline. Four lodes with azimuths of about 196 degrees and plunge of between 23 and 45 degrees are currently recognized. The Lode horizon sequence is represented by Quartz-Pyrite-Pyrrhotite mineralisation within a ferruginous interflow chert and altered carbonaceous shale. The interflow sequence is on contact with felsic schist below, and high- Magnesium basalt above. Mineralisation is also present as a lower grade halo within the overlying basalts immediately above the contact zone
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i>	Co-ordinate locations, elevation, depth, dip, and azimuth of all recent drillholes is provided in the accompanying documentation. Downhole length, interception depths and assay results have been furnished the accompanying documentation.
	<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not</i>	All significant RC drilling results with COG >0.3gt/au have been included in the accompanying documentation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No grades have been changed or truncated. Holes with NSR indicate No Significant Results encountered.
	<i>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.</i>	All intervals with gold grades are reported at 1m in lengths. Aggregate or principal intervals of mineralisation, where the cut off grades exceeds 0.3gt/au have also been reported. Intervals of higher grade withing a principal interval of mineralisation have also been reported separately.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Metal equivalents have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The drillholes are believed to be reasonably perpendicular to mineralisation.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported,</i>	All sample intervals have been reported as down hole lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• The accompanying documentation includes plans showing specific areas of interest within the project area. The release includes references to previously reported results and date of release.
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• Comprehensive reporting of all material data has been adopted.
Other substantive exploration data	• <i>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.</i>	• Exploration has not yet generated any other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Recommendations for future work are contained within the announcement and accompanying maps.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Maps that show possible extensions to mineralisation, or zones of specific exploration interest have been included in previous company releases, most notably (1) ASX Release 29th June 2022 (2) ASX Release 27th April 2022 (3) ASX Release 5th April 2023.