Maiden 42,000oz JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate at Zelica

With 68% classified as Indicated, strengthening the foundation for resource growth and pathway to development on granted mining lease

Highlights

- **Maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 814,000 tonnes @ 1.61g/t Au for 42,000 ounces of gold** at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade established at the 100% owned Zelica Gold Project in Western Australia, located on granted mining lease (M39/1101), comprising:
  - **28,500oz @ 1.69g/t Au Indicated (68%)**
  - **13,500oz @ 1.46g/t Au Inferred (32%)**
- **68% of the resource is classified as Indicated,** providing increased confidence in the defined mineralisation and strong platform for further growth, development studies and mine planning.
- Resource is constrained within an optimised pit shell using a gold price of AUD$5,500/oz, with **high-grade mineralisation present at the base of the pit shell and remaining open down dip and along strike**.
- The defined maiden MRE establishes an **initial base within the broader ~9.5km Zelica gold corridor**, which remains largely underexplored and offers potential for further new discoveries, with exploration programs ongoing to unlock the broader opportunity.
- **Strata is advancing Zelica towards potential development and mining**, supported by its BML Ventures Mining Services and Profit Share Agreement, under which BML Ventures is responsible for funding pre-development, development and mining activities

Strata Minerals Limited (ASX: **SMX** or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce the completion of its maiden JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 814,000 tonnes @ 1.61g/t Au for 42,000 ounces of contained gold at its 100% owned **Zelica Gold Project** ("**Zelica**") in Western Australia.

The maiden MRE supersedes the Mineral Resource estimate previously reported by Exterra Resources Ltd under the JORC Code (2004 Edition)[1], following two successful drilling campaigns completed by Strata in November 2025 and March 2026. Importantly, 68% of the new resource is classified as Indicated, providing increased confidence in the defined mineralisation and a stronger foundation for ongoing mine planning and development studies.

The resource milestone represents an important step in Strata's strategy to advance Zelica towards potential gold production. Located on a granted Mining Lease and supported by the Company's Mining Services and Profit Share Agreement with BML Ventures, Zelica has an established potential development pathway, while significant resource growth opportunities remain at depth, along strike and across the broader, largely underexplored 9.5km gold corridor.

[1] *Exterra Resources Limited (ASX:EXC) ASX announcement dated 30 July 2012, "Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report". See also the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 September 2025, "Option to Acquire the Zelica Gold Project, WA".*

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Managing Director Peter Woods commented:

"The establishment of our compliant maiden resource is an important milestone for Strata and a significant step forward in advancing Zelica towards potential development.

What is particularly encouraging is that we have defined a resource with more than two-thirds of the ounces now classified as Indicated, strengthening our confidence as we progress mine planning and development studies.

Importantly, this is just the beginning as mineralisation at Zelica remains open at depth and along strike, with much of our broader 9.5km gold corridor yet to be systematically explored.

With our BML Ventures Mining Services and Profit Share Agreement *in place, we have a pathway to rapidly advance potential mining options while continuing to grow the resource."*

Zelica Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (October 2026)

The Maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate ("**MRE**") incorporates historical drilling data together with Strata's two RC drilling campaigns completed in November 2025 and March 2026, which successfully validated and extended known gold mineralisation at Zelica.

The updated geological interpretation and resource estimation have defined 814,000 tonnes at 1.61g/t Au for 42,000 ounces of contained gold, with 28,500 ounces (68%) classified as Indicated and 13,500 ounces (32%) classified as Inferred (Table 1).

The Mineral Resource is reported above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and constrained within an optimised open-pit shell using a gold price assumption of A$5,500/oz. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, with higher-grade zones extending towards the base of the current pit shell providing priority targets for future resource extension drilling (Figures 1-3).

Table 1: Zelica Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification

JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes	Au(g/t)	Au (oz)
Indicated	525,000	1.69	28,500
Inferred	289,000	1.46	13,500
TOTAL	**814,000**	**1.61**	**42,000**

Table 2: Zelica Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Material Type

Material Type	Tonnes	Au(g/t)	Au (oz)
Oxide	362,000	1.56	18,000
Transitional	293,000	1.53	14,500
Fresh	159,000	1.88	9,500
TOTAL	**814,000**	**1.61**	**42,000**

Table Notes:

- Mineral Resources are based on JORC Code Definitions as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.
- All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.
- The Resource has been estimated using appropriate high-grade cuts.
- Tonnes rounded to the nearest 1,000t, ounces rounded to the nearest 500oz.
- Resource is reported at a 0.5g/t cut off
- Resource is constrained within a A$5,500/oz optimised pit shell, using a mining cost = $4.80, Processing cost = $82.25, Haulage=$0.18t/km, processing recovery 90%

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This announcement includes full details regarding the Zelica Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate.

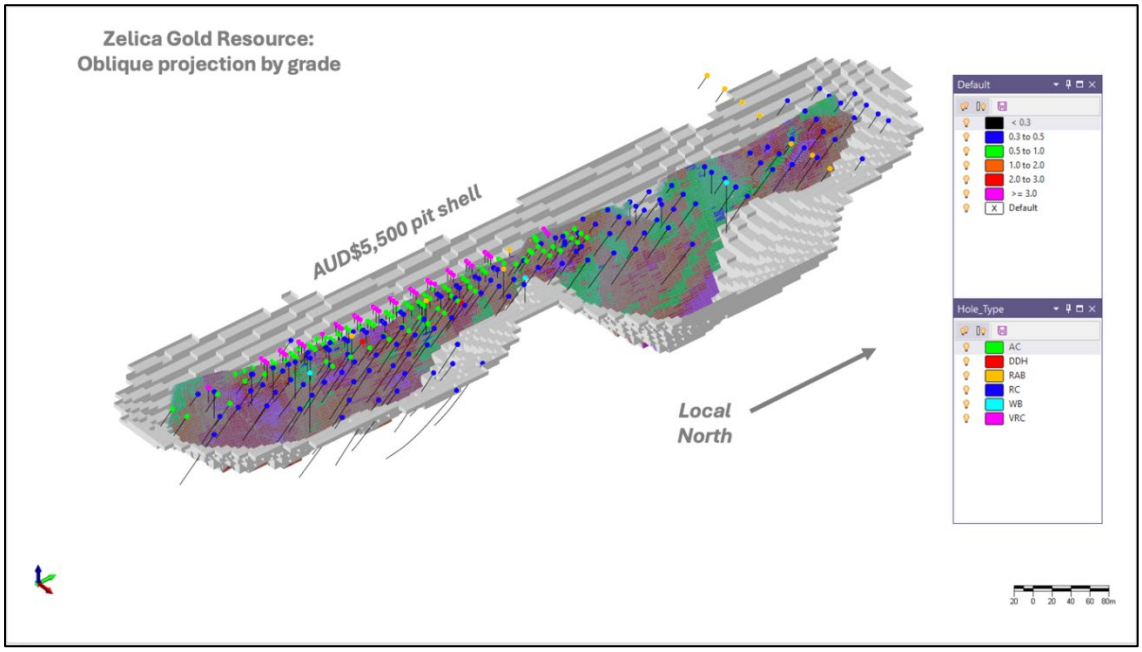

Figure 1: Zelica Gold Resource – Oblique Projection of resource defined by grade. Drill collars are represented by drill type

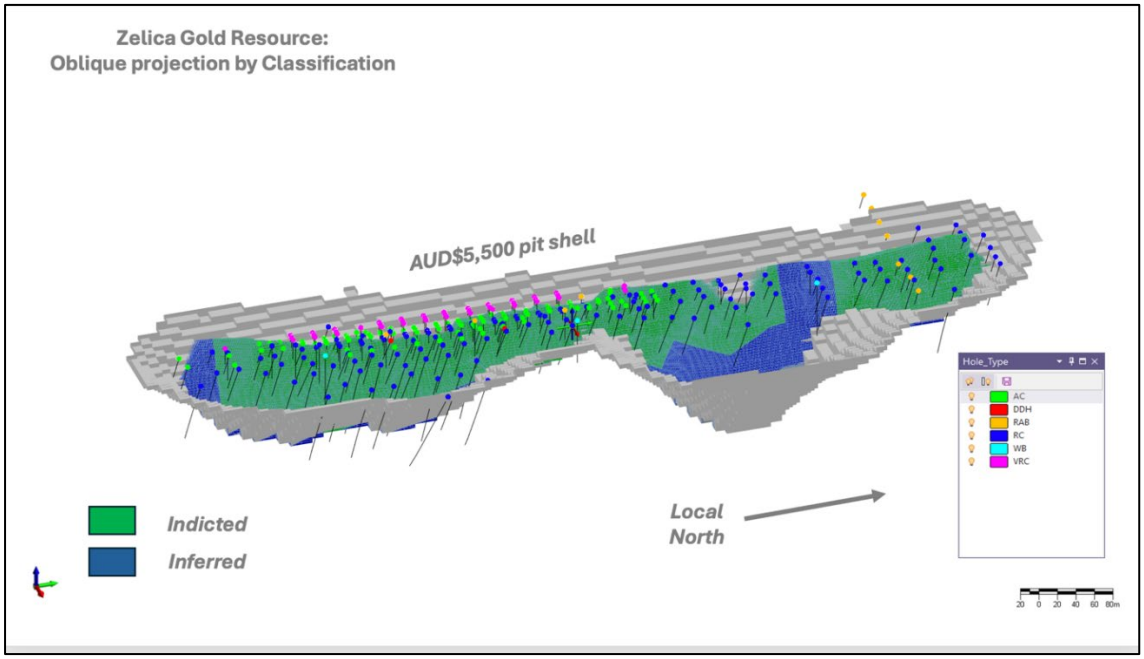

Figure 2: Zelica Gold Resource – Oblique Projection of resource defined by classification Drill collars are represented by drill type

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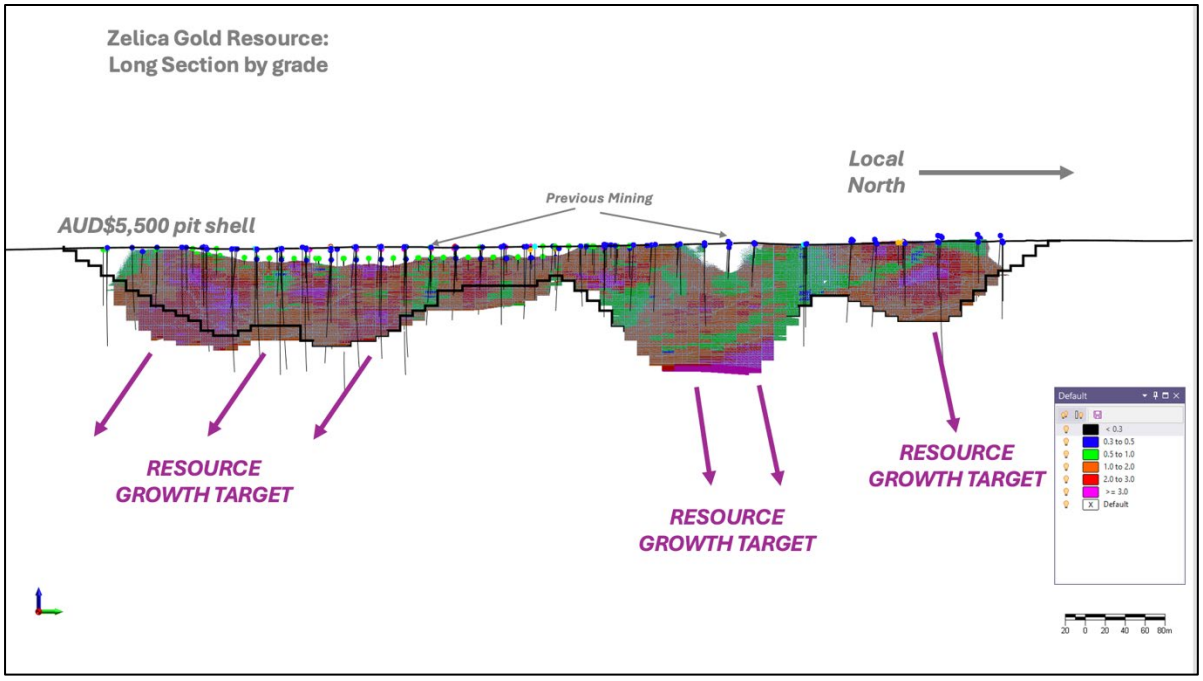

Figure 3: Zelica Gold Resource – Longitudinal Projection of resource defined by grade Showing resource growth targets

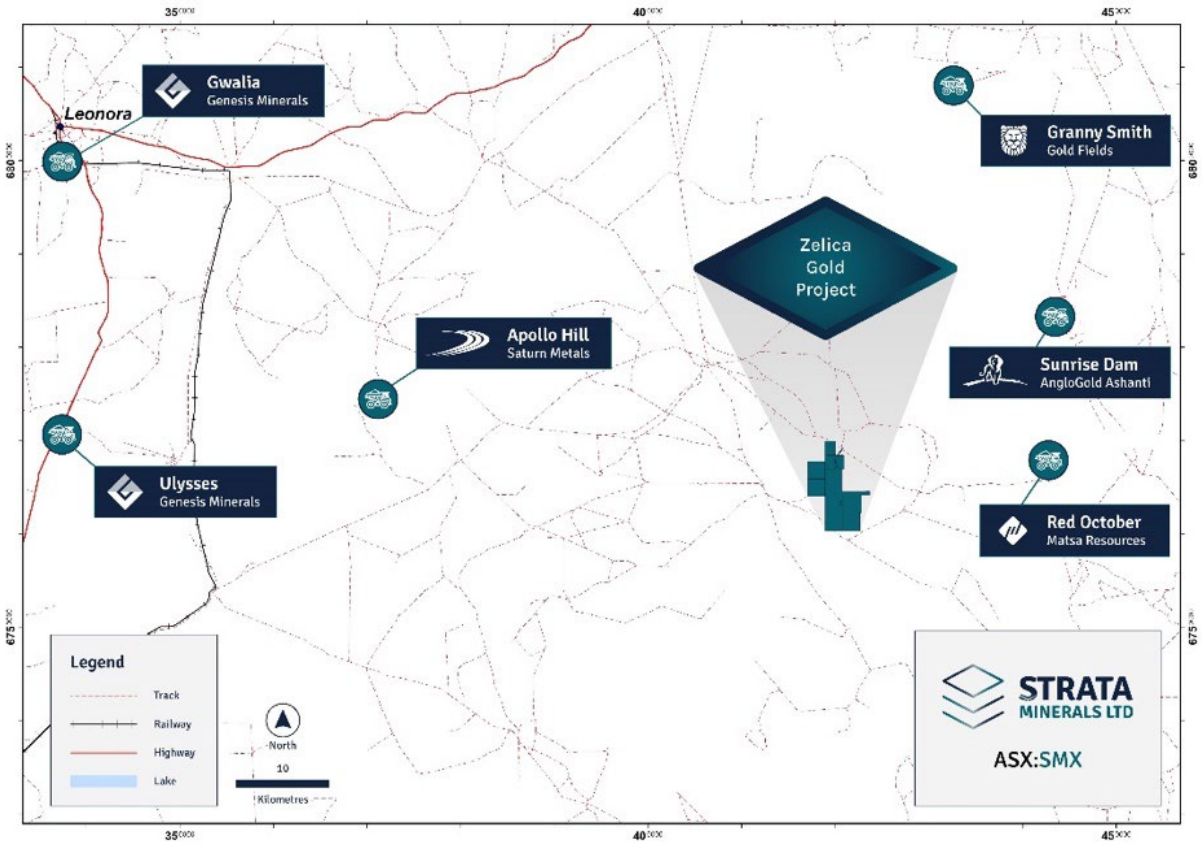

Figure 4: Project Location Plan

Zelica Gold Project – Resource Growth and Expansion Potential

The Zelica Gold Project is located in the highly prospective Yundamindra District of Western Australia, between the major gold mining centres of Leonora and Laverton (Figure 4). The project benefits from excellent infrastructure access and is located within ~50 km of multiple +1Moz gold deposits and several processing mills.

Strata's two RC drilling programs, completed in November 2025 and March 2026[2], focused on validating known mineralisation, extending transitional and fresh-rock mineralisation beyond the previous resource estimate and improving the geological understanding of the plunging high-grade zones. The majority of additional ounces incorporated into the maiden JORC 2012 MRE were down-dip of the previous resource, demonstrating the contribution of recent drilling to resource growth.

Drilling has delineated shallow oxide gold mineralisation over approximately 1km strike and to a vertical depth of approximately 150m, with mineralisation remaining open along strike. Importantly, higher-grade mineralisation occurs at the base of the current optimised pit shells, providing priority targets for further drilling and potential resource expansion.

Future drilling will focus on southern, central and northern zones, where the current resource is constrained by drilling depth and the extent of the existing drill coverage. These areas provide opportunities to extend known mineralisation, improve understanding of the scale and continuity of the mineralised system and potentially add further ounces to the resource.

9.5km Zelica Gold Corridor – Significant Exploration Upside

The maiden JORC 2012 MRE established an initial resource base within Strata's broader 9.5km prospective gold corridor, which remains largely untested by systematic modern exploration.

The Zelica Gold Project lies within the richly mineralised Laverton Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province. Gold mineralisation is controlled by a shear zone interpreted as part of the regionally significant Celia Fault system. The gold mineralisation is hosted in highly deformed quartz-sericite-carbonate schists (ex-interflow sediments) enclosed by basalt. The near-surface oxide gold mineralisation occurs in 2–13m-thick quartz vein arrays[3], delineated over the ~1km strike and to a vertical depth of approximately ~150m, remaining open along strike and at depth. Previous exploration across the Zelica Gold Project has been undertaken by previous owners and operators, including Regal Resources Ltd, Exterra Resources Ltd and Anova Metals Ltd. More recently, Strata, through its subsidiary ATOZ Gold Pty Ltd, has undertaken drilling, geological mapping and surface geochemical programs to advance understanding of the broader mineralised system.

Historical and recent drilling indicates that the mineralised structure extends beyond the currently defined resource area, providing significant potential for additional discoveries and extensions.

Strata's exploration strategy is focused on progressively testing the broader corridor through a combination of geological mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and targeted drilling, with the objective of generating a pipeline of new targets capable of supporting further resource growth beyond the current 42,000oz MRE.

[2] *Refer to Strata Minerals ASX announcement dated 29 January 2026, "High-Grade Gold From Maiden Drilling at Zelica".*
[3] *Refer to Strata Minerals ASX announcement dated 3 June 2026, "Expanding Wide High-Grade Gold System Confirmed at Zelica".*

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Development Strategy

The establishment of a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource provides an important foundation for Strata's progression towards potential development and mining at Zelica, supported by its Mining Services and Profit Share Agreement with BML Ventures.

The agreement provides a clear pathway to advance Zelica through the pre-development, development and mining stages, with BML bringing mining capability, regional operating experience and funding support to the Project. Under the agreement, BML is responsible for funding the costs associated with advancing Zelica through pre-development, development and mining activities on a non-recourse basis, with the parties to share equally in the profits generated from mining operations (after recovery of costs from revenue) in accordance with the agreement. The provision of mining services under the agreement is conditional on Strata and BML agreeing a mine plan and budget and entering into an ore tolling agreement on terms satisfactory to both parties.

Strata's immediate development and exploration priorities include:

1. **Resource growth** – target depth and down-plunge extensions of the existing resource, particularly higher-grade mineralisation below the current pit shell
2. **Metallurgical test work** – further assess the processing characteristics and potential gold recoveries of the Zelica mineralisation.
3. **Mining and development studies** – progress mine planning, pit optimisation, production scenarios, mining methods, and other technical work required to advance Zelica towards potential mining.
4. **Permitting and environmental approvals** – continue progressing the environmental, regulatory and permitting requirements required to support future development and mining activities.
5. **Regional exploration** – systematically test the broader ~9.5km Zelica corridor and prioritise additional resource growth and discovery targets.

The maiden resource has been constrained within an optimised open-pit shell using a gold price assumption of A$5,500/oz, providing an initial framework for assessing potential open-pit mining opportunities at Zelica.

Importantly, the current resource represents only a portion of the broader Zelica mineralised system, with mineralisation remaining open at depth and along strike. This provides an opportunity to grow the resource base while simultaneously progressing the technical and development work required to assess a potential mining operation.

The combination of a defined Mineral Resource, a granted Mining Lease, proximity to established processing infrastructure and the BML Mining Services and Profit Share Agreement provides Strata with a platform to advance Zelica towards potential mining, subject to the necessary technical, economic and regulatory requirements.

Next Steps

Following completion of the maiden MRE, Strata will progress the next phase of exploration and development activities aimed at expanding the resource base and advancing Zelica towards potential development.

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Future drilling will focus on depth extensions across the southern, central and northern zones, where pit optimisation was restricted by the depth and extent of existing drilling. Importantly, high-grade mineralisation is present at the base of the current optimised pit shell and remains open at depth and down-plunge.

These activities will focus on building upon the initial 42,000oz resource and testing the exploration potential across the broader project area, while progressing the technical work and studies necessary to evaluate potential development and mining opportunities at Zelica.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – Other Material Information Summary

(See Appendix B JORC Table 1 for additional detail)

A summary of other material information pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 is provided below for the Maiden JORC 2012 Zelica Project Mineral Resource Estimate. The Assessment and Reporting Criteria in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and Guidelines are presented in Appendix B (JORC Table 1, Sections 1 to 3) to this announcement. Significant intercepts for Zelica drilling are listed in Appendix A.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Zelica Gold Project lies within the richly mineralised Laverton Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province. The project area lies within the Kurnalpi Terrane, a region comprising predominantly mafic to felsic volcanic sequences, associated sedimentary units, intrusive rocks and major fault systems that host numerous gold deposits throughout the Eastern Goldfields.

The Zelica Gold Deposit extends for approximately 1.1 kilometres along strike and dips steeply eastward at approximately 60° to 70°. Geological interpretation indicates that the mineralised system remains open at depth and along strike. Mineralisation is distributed across three principal lodes comprising the Hanging Wall Lode, Main Lode and Footwall Lode. The Main Lode contains the majority of the defined mineral resource and extends throughout the deposit, while the Hanging Wall and Footwall lodes comprise multiple thinner parallel mineralised zones.

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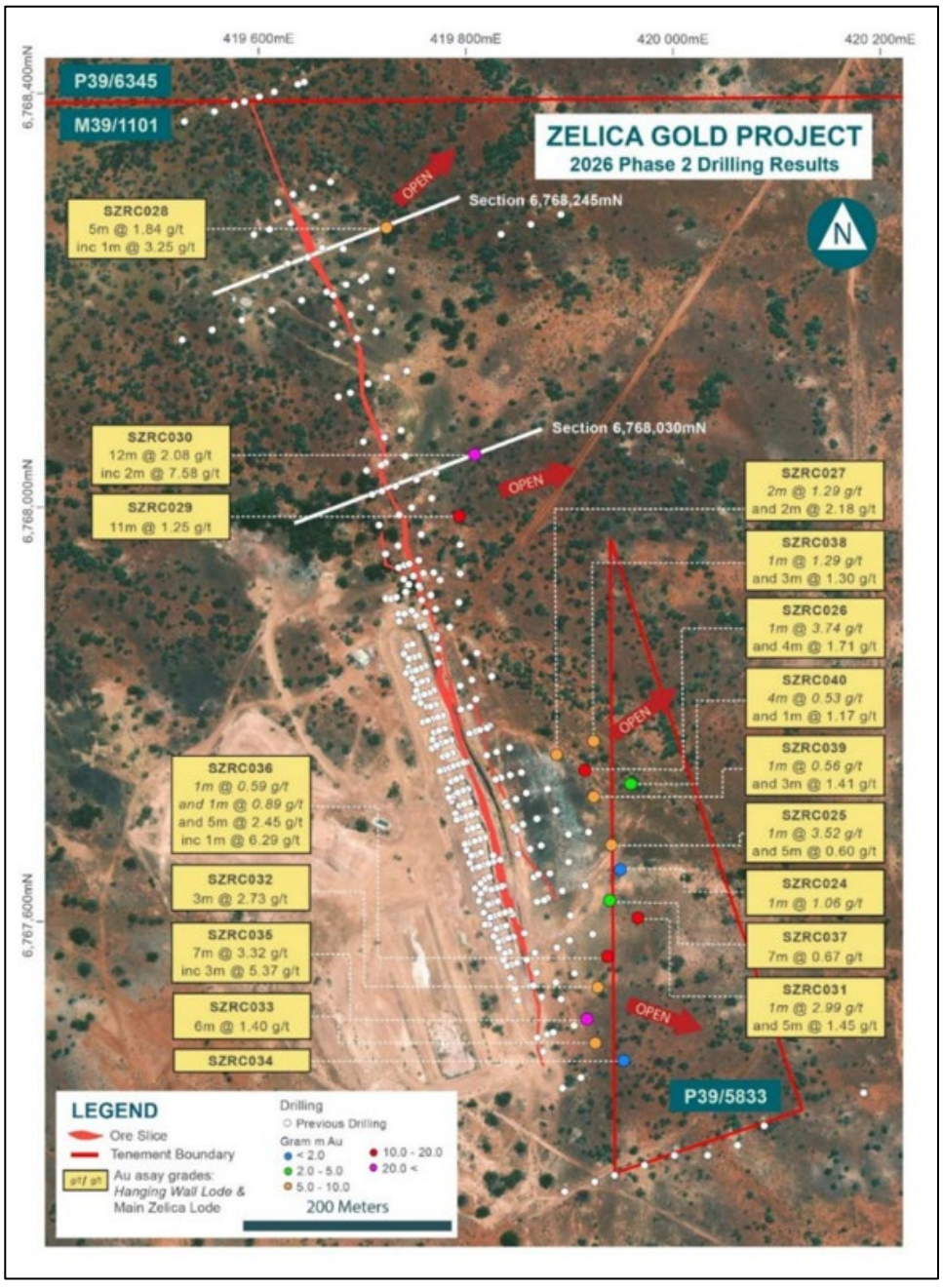

Figure 5: Aerial photo of Zelica with projection of gold mineralisation and Phase 2 RC drill hole locations/results across the Hanging Wall lode and Main Lode at Zelica (M39/1101 and P39/5833)

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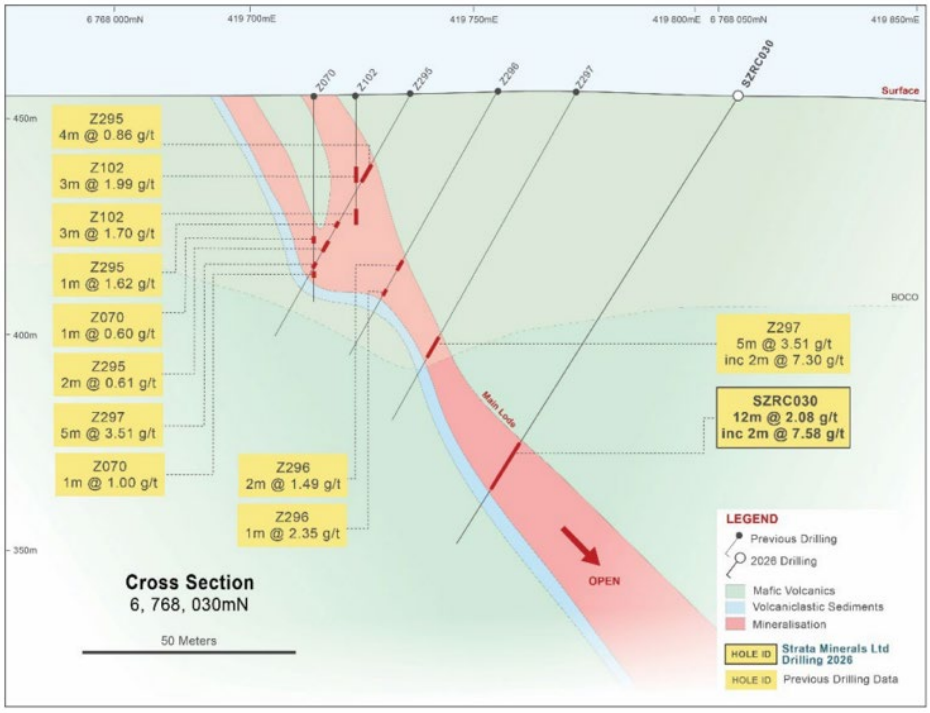

Figure 6: Simplified Cross Section 6,768,030mN (location in Figure 5). SZRC030 returned the widest and highest-grade intercept from depth with mineralisation remaining open.

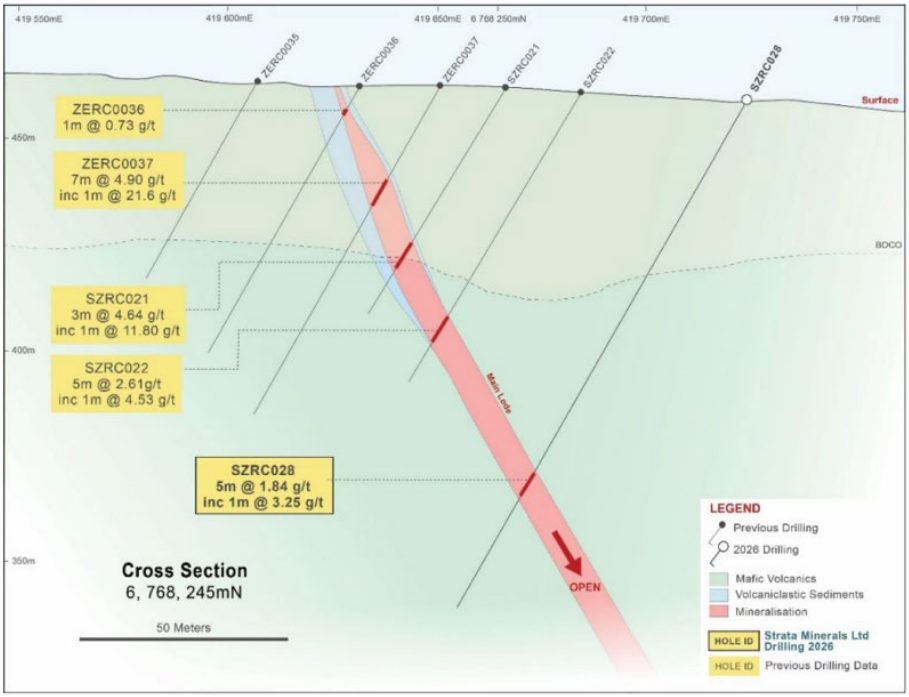

Figure 7 : Simplified Cross Section 6,767,245mN (location in Figure 5)

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The Main Lode is hosted in a quartz-sericite-carbonate-pyrite schist that formed along a sheared sedimentary horizon between two tholeiitic basalt flows. The lode is approximately 1 to 13 metres thick, and gold mineralisation appears reasonably consistent, with little variation.
Gold mineralisation is closely associated with dilational quartz infill veins and sulphide-bearing alteration, surrounded by an outer halo of chlorite-carbonate alteration. It appears to occur within the quartz or immediately along its margins. Quartz veins range from a few centimetres to several metres thick.

The deposit exhibits a well-developed weathering profile comprising a thin veneer of transported cover overlying an oxidation profile extending to depths of up to approximately 70 metres below surface. Gold enrichment occurs within the oxidised zone and along a sub-horizontal horizon developed near the oxidation-reduction boundary. Mineralisation extends from near-surface to depth within the Zelica shear zone and remains open below the limits of current drilling.

Geological logging, sectional interpretation, and three-dimensional visualisation have been used to define the 20 individual lodes. The main Zelica ore zone accounts for 90% of the ounces in the current resource. The remaining 10% of mineralisation lies in the hanging wall and footwall as parallel lodes formed in interflow sediment, and in the footwall within converging shears off the main Zelica lode.

Interpretation of historical drilling and more recent drilling completed by Strata Minerals indicates that the mineralised structure extends beyond the currently defined Zelica Gold Deposit and continues into the area covered by Prospecting Licence P39/5833 (Strata has applied for a mining lease over this area).

Drilling Techniques and Hole Spacing

Previous owners and operators have completed numerous exploration programmes across the Zelica Gold Project since 1981, including the Keogh/Jarrahmond Joint Venture, Regal Resources Ltd, Exterra Resources Ltd and Anova Metals Ltd. More recently, Strata Minerals Ltd, through its subsidiary ATOZ Gold Pty Ltd, has consolidated the project and is undertaking systematic exploration programs.

Drilling data has been sourced from past explorers' databases and historic reports, both open files and internal. Table 3 summarises the information below.

Table 3: Zelica Gold Project Drillhole type, holes drilled and Metres drilled by Company

Company	Year	Drillhole Type	No. of Holes	Metres	Min	Max	Ave. Depth
Keogh/ Jarrahmond JV	1981-2000	RAB	14	460	10	63	32.86
		RC	40	1,469	21	62	36.73
		VRC	41	820	8	38	20.00
		WB	3	242	53	102	80.67
Regal Resources	2003-2009	AC	95	2,622	10	65	27.60
		DDH	2	129.5	64.5	65	64.75
		RC	24	1,771.5	36	96	73.81
Exterra		RC	41	3,024	42	132	73.76
Strata Minerals	2025-Current	RC	40	4,161	46	180	104.03
Total			**300**	**14,699**			

A total of 14,699 metres of drilling has been completed across the deposit, providing sufficient confidence in the continuity and geometry of the mineralised system.

Multiple drilling types have been completed at the Zelica gold deposit, including RAB, vacuum, aircore, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. These holes have been in a combination of vertical and angled holes inclined at 60°, approximately perpendicular to the strike of the known mineralisation. The estimate uses aircore, reverse circulation, and diamond drilling, while RAB and Vacuum drilling were used to assist in interpreting the ore domains but were excluded from the estimate. Regal Resources drilled aircore to a maximum depth of 30 metres for open-pit grade control. This drilling, along with RC and diamond drilling, was used to estimate the 10 metres below the pit, which was mined to 20 m. To assess whether aircore drilling could be included in the estimate, the review compared aircore and RC drilling by intercept grade and thickness in areas where both methods were used. The review found a 10% difference in mean grade and a 3% difference in mean ore thickness, with aircore drilling recording lower grades and thinner intercepts than RC drilling. Based on this review, aircore drilling was considered suitable for estimating the area below the pit.

As part of Strata Minerals validation of previous explorer drilling, five twin holes were drilled. The results of this work, by comparing the metal accumulation (interval x grade), showed that out of the five holes, three of the twin holes returned a positive metal accumulation and two holes returned a negative metal accumulation compared to the previous companies drilling. Overall, the cumulative metal accumulation in the twin holes is positive.

Drilling through successive exploration programmes has established a substantial drilling database across the deposit. Keogh/Jarrahmond Joint Venture, Regal Resources, Exterra Resources, and Strata Minerals have completed drilling. The main drilling grid has been completed on a 25 x 25m grid, with extensional holes extending to 40m x 40m to test the down-dip continuation of mineralisation. Numerous grade control programs have been completed in the open pit area, including AC, RAB, and Vacuum drilling on a 5m x 25m grid, with vacuum and AC drilling in alternate lines, creating a 5m x 12.5m drill grid.

The Zelica Gold Deposit mineralisation features a main lode, with smaller subsidiary lodes in the footwall and hanging wall. These lodes dip roughly -60 to 70 degrees east. Drilling consists of both vertical and angled holes at -60 degrees west. Vertical holes (141 holes – 3,612m) tend to increase the true thickness of their intercepts by 25% and are restricted to the top 50m of the deposit, while the angled holes (159 holes – 11,087m) intersect the ore body close to perpendicular and therefore represent the actual thickness of the orebody. The intercept width, drill angle, and drill density provide sufficient information to confidently interpret the continuity of grade, geology and geometry to the appropriate JORC 2012 classification level.

The locations of drillhole collars have been determined using various methods. In earlier drilling by Keogh/Jarrahmond and Regal Resources, the drillholes were surveyed in a local grid system using a theodolite and stations. In later drilling programs by Exterra and Strata Minerals, the drillholes were initially located using handheld GPS devices and then picked up by a surveyor using an RTK GPS instrument.

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Prior to 2025, minimal downhole surveying was conducted on RC holes at Zelica. The only downhole surveys were single-shot surveys in diamond holes ZD001 and ZD002. During the Strata drilling program, all holes were gyro-surveyed at 10 m intervals. Because historic holes were not surveyed downhole, Strata Minerals assessed the current drilling to estimate potential deviations in historic holes. The assessment considered azimuth and inclination deviation rates, as well as the difference between planned and actual EOH locations. Most historic programs, including Jarrahmond JV, Regal Resource, and Exterra, drilled to depths of less than 70 m. A review of recent drilling deviations, applied to historical drilling, suggests an average maximum deviation of approximately 1.5 m (up-dip or along strike) at 70 m. Shorter holes are expected to deviate less, with deviations of less than 1.5 m expected. Based on this analysis, the locations of unsurveyed drillholes are considered to be within tolerance for indicated and inferred resource classification. The drilling locations were further validated during geological and grade interpretation, with the orebody and geological interpretation continuous and showing no apparent deviations attributable to hole generation or hole types.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

The sample information used in resource estimation was derived from aircore, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. RAB and Vacuum holes were drilled through the upper oxide section of the resources; these were used to assist in the interpretation but were excluded from the estimation. After analysing the mean grade and intercept thickness, the aircore drilling was used to determine there was no material bias in the drilling.

The Zelica gold deposit has been subject to many different drill programs, each using slightly different drilling, assay laboratory, sampling, and QA/QC protocols. Generally, for RC drilling, samples were collected at 1m intervals using a riffle splitter or a cone splitter. The early drill programs completed by Keogh/Jarrahmond JV and Regal Resources were completed to industry standards at the time. In the most recent drill programs, samples were collected at the rig using a cone splitter and collection box setup. After drilling each 1 m interval, the shutters on the collection box were opened, allowing the sample to fall evenly over the cone splitter. The chute on the driller's side was used to collect samples in 'A' calico bags with printed sample IDs. Duplicate samples were collected through the opposing chute in 'B' calicos, labelled with the corresponding depth. The remaining sample material was directed into a green bag, also labelled with the corresponding depth, or alternatively into a 20 L bucket, which was placed neatly onto the drill pad in organized rows of 20–30 samples.

For diamond holes, the core was cut in half. Half was sent for assay, and the other half was retained for future use. Diamond drilling is sampled at geological intervals.

All RC holes were sampled, logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling. The RC chips were logged geologically for lithology, mineralisation, veining, alteration and/or weathering, where inconsistency in logging was identified, the holes have been relogged to the current understanding of the Project.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were assayed in five different laboratories: Australian Assay Laboratory Group, Regal Resources Mine Lab, Genalysis, SGS Laboratories, and Intertek Laboratories. The methods of analysis consisted of 50gram fire assay and 1kg bottle roll leach.

Table (4): Sample Analysis Methods at the Zelica Gold Project

Company	Date Drilled	Hole ID	No. of Holes	Drill Type	Laboratory	Technique	QC Program
Keogh/ Jarrahmond JV	1986	Z001-Z004	4	RC	Australian Assay Laboratories (Perth)	50 g Fire Assay	Regular repeats
	1987	Z005, Z007-Z045, Z050-Z057	94	RC	Australian Assay Laboratories (Balcatta and Leonora) and SGS	50 g Fire Assay	Regular repeats
Regal Resources	2005	Z070-Z103	34	RC	Eucalyptus gold mine	1 kg Bottle Roll	Internal QAQC + field duplicates every 25m
	2005	Z277-Z303	27	RC	Genalysis Pty Ltd	50 g Fire Assay	Internal QAQC + field duplicates every 25m
	2005	Z304-Z317	14	AC	Genalysis Pty Ltd	50 g Fire Assay	Internal QAQC + field duplicates every 25m
	2006	ZAC318-ZAC404	87	AC	Genalysis Pty Ltd	50 g Fire Assay	Internal QAQC
	2006	ZD001-ZD002	2	DD	Genalysis Pty Ltd	50 g Fire Assay	Regular Repeats
Exterra	2011	ZERC0001-0041	41	RC	SGS	50 g Fire Assay	Internal QAQC + field duplicates submitted.
Strata Minerals	2025	SZRC001-040	40	RC	Intertek	50 g Fire Assay	Internal QAQC consisting of certified reference material (CRM), blanks and Field Duplicates.

Keogh/Jarrahmond JV and Regal Resources completed quality assurance procedures and quality control samples during historic drilling between 1986 and 2005 to industry standards of the time, including regular repeats. From 2005 onwards, further Quality assurance samples were implemented in field duplicates and internal QAQC. In the latest drilling by Strata Minerals, quality assurance procedures were implemented, and quality control samples, which included certified reference material, blanks, and field duplicates, were incorporated.

The QC samples available from the previous company were analysed, and the results showed they were within tolerance, with the difference between the original and repeat samples less than 10%. The most recent QC results from Strata Minerals show that, for the standard, the difference between the certified value and the assay result was less than 3%, and the difference in the field duplicates between the original and duplicate samples was -3%.

Cut-off Grades

The sample composites in the mineralised domains and unmineralised waste have been reviewed on a domain-by-domain basis. In domains with a coefficient of variation (CV) approaching or greater than 2.0, histograms and log-probability plots were used to identify the influence of extreme values and determine the impact of top-cutting and the values at which top-cuts should be applied. Top-cutting has been applied to sample composites of 12 g/t.

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Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using assumed mining, processing, and transport costs, and recoveries of similar open-pit gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields being treated at a toll treatment plant. The costs used in the optimisation are: mining = A$4.80/t, processing cost at toll treatment plant= $82.25t, processing recovery = 90%, haulage = $0.18t/km, mining dilution of 10%. The in-pit resources have been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au within an optimised $5,500/oz Au pit. The 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade has been selected on the basis that it is consistent with cut-off grades commonly applied to similar open-pit gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields at current gold prices and mining and processing costs.

Estimation methodology

Three-dimensional wireframes were created to constrain the mineralisation to the block model. Micromine software was used to wireframe ore and weathering profiles. The mineralisation wireframe models for the Zelica gold deposit were constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade, based on sectional interpretation and 3D visualisation, using a combination of sectional mineralisation strings and 3D wireframes generated with the Micromine software implicit vein modeller module. Geological logging from drillholes has been used to guide mineralisation interpretation and subsequent mineralisation wireframe modelling. In total, 20 individual domain wireframes were created.

Gold grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging in Micromine. The block models were created for the Zelica Gold Mine in local grid to reflect the orientation of the orebodies. This was a 20º rotation. The parent block size used for estimation was 5mX, 12.5mY, and 5mZ. A sub-block size of 0.5mX, 0.75mY, and 0.5mZ was used to reflect the geometry of the wireframes.

Original assay intervals were composited to one metre to provide consistent data for statistical and geostatistical analysis.

Variography was undertaken in Micromine and used to perform Kriging neighbourhood analysis to optimise block size, search distances, and minimum/maximum sample numbers. The block model grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) grade interpolation techniques constrained within the mineralisation wireframes. All work was completed in the local grid coordinate system. Search ellipses were developed from variography.

The resource model was generated using an Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with a multi-pass search approach with the following parameters:

Pass 1: Search dimensions were based upon variogram limit with a minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 16 samples, and a minimum of 3 drillholes with a minimum of 2 samples and maximum of 8 samples per drillhole.

Pass 2: Search ellipse expanded by 50% with a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 16 samples, and a minimum of 2 drillholes with a minimum of 1 sample per drillhole and maximum of 8 samples per drillhole.

Pass 3: Search ellipse expanded by 50% with a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 20 samples, and a minimum of 1 drillhole with a minimum of 1 sample per drillhole.

All estimation was completed at the parent cell scale.

The block model was validated using various techniques, including visual checking, domain assay versus block model grade, Swathe plots, and quantitative kriging measures.

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Bulk Density

Bulk density readings were collected from two diamond core holes at the Zelica Gold Deposit. Bulk density data for the Zelica deposit originate from Bulk Density analyses of two PQ drill holes by Regal Resources in 2006, during a metallurgical testing program. Bulk densities were determined through the water displacement method on samples from diamond drill holes. A bulk density of 1.95t/m^3 was assigned to the oxide zone mineralisation, based on 56 measurements. Because no density data are available for the deeper transitional or fresh material, an assumed SG of 2.3t/m^3 for the transitional zone and 2.6t/m^3 for the fresh material was used, reflecting common values for Eastern Goldfields deposits.

Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC,2012). This classification reflects the relative confidence in the estimate and considers the confidence in the geological interpretation, grade continuity, drilling spacing (approximate classification drill spacing, indicated = 25m x 25m, inferred = 40m x 40m), historical data, quality assurance and quality control information, estimation passes, and other estimation parameters.

The Zelica Mineral Resource estimation was constrained to a AUD $5,500/oz Au optimised pit shell to reflect the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("**RPEEE**").

Mining & Metallurgical:

Methods, Parameters and other modifying factors considered to date

The Keogh/Jarrahmond JV mined a pit 400 metres long and 10 metres deep in 1999, stockpiling 35,000 tonnes at a grade of 0.70 g/t. Further mining took place in 2023 by SGMB Resources, consisting of three slots ranging from 200m to 25m long taking the pit depth to 20m. This material has been depleted from the resource model.

Open-pit extraction was considered the most effective method for economic extraction of the Zelica Gold Resource. Therefore, an open-pit optimisation was run on the Zelica resource to constrain the resource. The optimisation was run at a gold price of AUD $5,500/oz, reflecting both the current gold price and the expected timeframe for mining the resource.

A number of metallurgical test work programs have been completed since 1988, with most focusing on VAT leaching.

In 1988, samples of oxidised ore from the Zelica Deposit were analysed at Micron Laboratories in Perth to assess its metallurgical properties and develop an effective gold recovery method using bottle roll, column leach, and bulk static vat leach tests.

The tests measured cyanide-extractable gold through bottle roll, column leaching, and vat leaching of pulp samples. Vat leaching of a 3.5-tonne ore sample (-100 mm size), as delivered from the sample pits, recovered 44% of the gold in 90 days, while another sample of 316.4 kg, crushed to -25 mm, extracted 54% of the gold in 59 days. Results from bottle roll and column leach tests indicate that up to 70% of the gold in the deposit should be available to cyanide leach.

Permeability of the samples at the end of the test was 145 litres per square metre per hour for the -100 mm material and 218 litres per square metre per hour for the -25 mm sample.

To increase gold recovery, a bulk sample was taken from the 10-metre level in the Zelica Pit and tested by Micron Laboratories in Perth. The sample was crushed to -12.0 mm and split. One split of 17.65 kg was agglomerated with builders' lime at 3.76 kg/tonne, another split of 19.85 kg was agglomerated with builders' cement at 4.00 kg/tonne, and the remainder was used for control purposes. In contrast to earlier tests, the ore was shown to be highly amenable to agglomeration heap leaching. Column leaching of the cement-agglomerated pellets recovered 92.4% of the gold in 592 hours (24.6 days), and column leaching of the lime-agglomerated pellets recovered 95.0% of the gold in 336 hours (14 days). Control bottle rolls confirmed that gold recovery of over 90% could be anticipated from the crushed sample.

In 2006, Regal Resources conducted metallurgical testwork with Belminco Pty Ltd on 8 samples from ore zones in two PQ diamond holes and RC drilling. Direct cyanidation leach tests achieved an average gold extraction of 96% at a grind size of p80 75 microns. Gravity-cyanidation tests indicated moderate coarse gold content (5.5-26.0%) and overall recoveries of >94% at a grind size of p80 75 microns. Column leach tests showed rapid gold extraction within the first 10 days of percolation, with gold recoveries >90% and moderate cyanide and lime consumption.

In 2021, SGMB Resources completed a metallurgical testwork program on 23 samples taken from the low-grade stockpile and sample trenches on the pit floor for agglomeration and percolation tests. Two 3kg homogenised samples from the low-grade stockpile were subjected to fire assay and bottle roll leach tests. The samples from the low-grade stockpile returned gold recoveries of 85% and 93%. However, agglomeration and column tests assessing percolation kinetics of the LGSP indicated that a high amount of cement is required for stable agglomerates.

An average metallurgical recovery of 90% was used in the optimisation of the resource to determine the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

Authorised for ASX release by the Board of the Company.

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ABOUT STRATA MINERALS LIMITED

Strata Minerals Limited is an Australian, ASX listed, exploration company with a strategic focus on acquiring, exploring and developing mineral projects in world class jurisdictions. The Company is advancing a portfolio of high-potential gold assets in Western Australia, led by the Zelica, Penny South and Biranup Gold Projects. Strata has entered into a Mining Services and Profit Share Agreement with BML Ventures to advance Zelica's development, providing a capital-light pathway to potential production.

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Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company’s mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company’s tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Peter Langworthy, Principal Consultant OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd and is a current Member of the AUSIMM. Mr Peter Langworthy has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Michael Martin, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Martin is a full-time employee of OMNI GeoX Pty Ltd. Mr Martin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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’. Mr Martin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements announced to the ASX on 17 September 2025, 30 October 2025, 20 November 2025, 12 December 2025, 29 January 2026, 12 February 2026, 27 February 2026, 10 March 2026, 24 March 2026, 8 April 2026 , 20 May 2026, 3 June 2026, and 9 June 2026.

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APPENDIX (A): Significant Intersection Table

TABLE A1: Summary of All Strata Drilling and Significant Results

HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	AZI	DIP	DEPTH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE
SZRC001	419892	6767526	251	-60	72	51	57	6	1.87
SZRC002	419888	6767576	251	-60	76	54	58	4	4.2
SZRC003	419922	6767589	251	-60	106	49	50	1	0.7
						85	88	3	2.9
SZRC004	419901	6767607	251	-60	100	74	82	8	1.45
						92	93	1	0.78
SZRC005	419893	6767631	251	-60	94	70	75	5	0.84
SZRC006	419915	6767636	251	-60	140	88	93	5	5
						104	105	1	0.58
SZRC007	419866	6767644	251	-60	88	51	58	7	3.0
SZRC008	419899	6767659	251	-60	106	53	56	3	1.24
						83	85	2	1.5
						89	90	1	0.56
SZRC009	419899	6767686	251	-60	118	60	62	2	2.32
						87	91	4	1.88
SZRC010	419869	6767701	251	-60	82	40	41	1	1.22
						65	70	5	1.6
SZRC011	419887	6767709	251	-60	106	55	56	1	1.47
						84	87	3	1.78
SZRC012	419859	6767726	251	-60	82	38	39	1	0.64
						42	43	1	1.44
						64	71	7	1.16
SZRC013	419879	6767730	251	-60	106	55	61	6	2.26
						81	83	2	6.61
SZRC014	419811	6767786	251	-60	64	19	21	2	0.83
						40	41	1	3.02
SZRC015	419796	6767830	251	-60	58	17	19	2	3.42
						37	47	10	3.18
SZRC016	419801	6767853	251	-60	70	23	24	1	0.61
						44	59	15	0.75

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HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	AZI	DIP	DEPTH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE
SZRC018	419758	6767925	251	-60	46	11	12	1	0.56
						29	32	3	4.11
SZRC019	419771	6767940	251	-60	64	44	53	9	2.07
SZRC020	419769	6768012	251	-60	112	60	61	1	0.75
						64	66	2	3.23
SZRC021	419665	6768255	251	-60	64	45	48	3	4.64
SZRC022	419685	6768254	251	-60	82	64	69	5	2.61
SZRC023	419659	6768286	251	-60	64	48	49	1	0.75
						53	54	2	3.23
SZRC024	419950	6767650	250	-60	144	89	90	1	1.06
SZRC025	419942	6767674	250	-60	144	92	93	1	3.52
						120	125	5	0.60
SZRC026	419917	6767745	250	-60	132	84	85	1	3.74
						109	113	4	1.71
SZRC027	419886	6767761	250	-60	126	72	74	2	1.29
						95	97	2	2.18
SZRC028	419724	6768271	250	-60	138	102	107	5	1.84
SZRC029	419794	676799	250	-60	120	78	89	11	1.25
						102	103	1	0.62
SZRC030	419808	6768051	250	-60	126	99	111	12	2.08
SZRC031	419967	6767603	250	-60	144	92	92	1	2.99
						125	130	5	1.45
SZRC032	419924	6767465	250	-60	102	82	85	3	2.73
SZRC033	419924	6767481	250	-60	96	76	82	6	1.40
SZRC035	419916	6767505	250	-60	90	71	78	7	3.32
SZRC036	419938	6767566	250	-60	120	64	65	1	0.59
						76	77	1	0.89
						99	104	5	2.45
SZRC037	419940	6767621	250	-60	127	107	114	7	0.67
SZRC038	419927	6767775	250	-60	150	100	101	1	1.29
						126	130	3	1.30
SZRC039	419925	6767720	250	-60	138	85	86	1	0.56

HOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	AZI	DIP	DEPTH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE
						112	115	3	1.41
						136	137	1	0.71
SZRC040	419962	6767733	250	-60	180	112	116	4	0.53
						139	140	1	1.17

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TABLE A2: Summary of Historical drilling intercepts

Drill intercepts reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off and include consecutive internal waste up to 3m unless stated otherwise.

Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
ZD001	419851	6767667	419	DDH	270	-60	65	39.5	40	1	2.46	1m @ 2.46g/t Au from 39.5m
								41	45.5	5	0.68	5m @ 0.68g/t Au from 41m
ZD002	419822	6767789	405	DDH	270	-60	64.5	54	54.5	1	3.82	1m @ 3.82g/t Au from 54m
								55	59	4	0.81	4m @ 0.81g/t Au from 55m
								63	64.5	2	2.57	2m @ 2.57g/t Au from 63m
Z006	419765	6767796	445	RC	360	-90	11	5	10	5	1.87	5m @ 1.87g/t Au from 5m
Z007	419762	6767822	435	RC	360	-90	19	15	19	4	1.14	4m @ 1.14g/t Au from 15m
Z008	419749	6767844	443	RC	360	-90	18	5	15	10	1.94	10m @ 1.94g/t Au from 5m
Z010	419797	6767702	445	RC	360	-90	17	2	8	6	0.86	6m @ 0.86g/t Au from 2m
Z012	419837	6767583	440	RC	360	-90	18	9	11	2	3.64	2m @ 3.64g/t Au from 9m
Z013	419829	6767607	439	RC	360	-90	18	9	13	4	1.16	4m @ 1.16g/t Au from 9m
Z014	419820	6767633	435	RC	360	-90	21	8	21	13	1.52	13m @ 1.52g/t Au from 8m
Z015	419813	6767654	439	RC	360	-90	18	6	16	10	2.46	10m @ 2.46g/t Au from 6m
Z016	419805	6767678	442	RC	360	-90	15	6	10	4	0.67	4m @ 0.67g/t Au from 6m
Z017	419790	6767723	440	RC	360	-90	14	9	12	3	0.94	3m @ 0.94g/t Au from 9m
Z018	419781	6767749	446	RC	360	-90	15	2	8	6	2.66	6m @ 2.66g/t Au from 2m
Z019	419845	6767560	435	RC	360	-90	20	13	18	5	0.7	5m @ 0.7g/t Au from 13m
Z020	419842	6767585	427	RC	360	-90	35	22	23	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26g/t Au from 22m
								30	31	1	0.57	1m @ 0.57g/t Au from 30m
Z021	419834	6767609	431	RC	360	-90	30	18	20	2	1.14	2m @ 1.14g/t Au from 18m
								26	29	3	1.37	3m @ 1.37g/t Au from 26m
Z022	419818	6767656	431	RC	360	-90	26	14	25	11	3.12	11m @ 3.12g/t Au from 14m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
Z023	419810	6767680	442	RC	360	-90	24	7	10	3	1.04	3m @ 1.04g/t Au from 7m
								15	21	6	1.37	6m @ 1.37g/t Au from 15m
Z024	419802	6767703	440	RC	360	-90	18	5	16	11	1.77	11m @ 1.77g/t Au from 5m
Z025	419795	6767725	440	RC	360	-90	20	6	14	8	0.82	8m @ 0.82g/t Au from 6m
								15	16	1	0.5	1m @ 0.5g/t Au from 15m
								18	19	1	0.91	1m @ 0.91g/t Au from 18m
Z026	419786	6767751	441	RC	360	-90	22	7	13	6	0.75	6m @ 0.75g/t Au from 7m
								14	16	2	1.16	2m @ 1.16g/t Au from 14m
Z027	419778	6767774	438	RC	360	-90	23	8	18	10	1.97	10m @ 1.97g/t Au from 8m
Z028	419770	6767798	438	RC	360	-90	38	11	16	5	2.43	5m @ 2.43g/t Au from 11m
Z030	419769	6767769	450	RC	360	-90	9	1	2	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t Au from 1m
Z035	419809	6767653	443	RC	360	-90	10	6	9	3	0.98	3m @ 0.98g/t Au from 6m
Z036	419825	6767605	447	RC	360	-90	6	2	4	2	0.58	2m @ 0.58g/t Au from 2m
Z037	419833	6767582	447	RC	360	-90	6	0	6	6	3.28	6m @ 3.28g/t Au from 0m
Z040	419754	6767845	439	RC	360	-90	24	10	18	8	4.63	8m @ 4.63g/t Au from 10m
Z041	419757	6767820	447	RC	360	-90	23	1	10	9	2.59	9m @ 2.59g/t Au from 1m
Z042	419753	6767818	451	RC	360	-90	8	1	2	1	0.71	1m @ 0.71g/t Au from 1m
Z044	419735	6767916	436	RC	360	-90	17	16	17	1	1	1m @ 1g/t Au from 16m
Z050	419834	6767661	405	RC	360	-90	56	43	47	4	2.11	4m @ 2.11g/t Au from 43m
								48	54	6	1.17	6m @ 1.17g/t Au from 48m
Z051	419802	6767756	439	RC	360	-90	52	11	12	1	2.54	1m @ 2.54g/t Au from 11m
Z052	419775	6767852	409	RC	360	-90	47	37	46	9	2.3	9m @ 2.3g/t Au from 37m
Z055	419765	6767796	443	RC	360	-90	11	5	10	5	1.87	5m @ 1.87g/t Au from 5m
Z056	419743	6767947	419	RC	360	-90	55	31	34	3	2.03	3m @ 2.03g/t Au from 31m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
								41	45	4	2.25	4m @ 2.25g/t Au from 41m
Z070	419712	6768016	421	RC	360	-90	47	32	33	1	0.6	1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 32m
								40	41	1	1	1m @ 1g/t Au from 40m
Z071	419680	6768111	437	RC	360	-90	45	15	19	4	0.56	4m @ 0.56g/t Au from 15m
Z072	419744	6767921	424	RC	360	-90	47	22	35	13	3.2	13m @ 3.2g/t Au from 22m
Z074	419863	6767539	410	RC	360	-90	41	39	40	1	0.74	1m @ 0.74g/t Au from 39m
Z075	419857	6767590	397	RC	360	-90	62	49	57	8	1.56	8m @ 1.56g/t Au from 49m
Z076	419860	6767564	405	RC	360	-90	47	42	47	5	3.53	5m @ 3.53g/t Au from 42m
Z077	419844	6767612	404	RC	360	-90	41	31	40	9	1.16	9m @ 1.16g/t Au from 31m
Z078	419836	6767635	415	RC	360	-90	40	23	25	2	3.71	2m @ 3.71g/t Au from 23m
								29	38	9	2.39	9m @ 2.39g/t Au from 29m
Z079	419828	6767659	415	RC	360	-90	35	21	28	7	2.03	7m @ 2.03g/t Au from 21m
								31	34	3	1.05	3m @ 1.05g/t Au from 31m
Z080	419820	6767683	420	RC	360	-90	29	16	23	7	1.3	7m @ 1.3g/t Au from 16m
								24	27	3	2.85	3m @ 2.85g/t Au from 24m
Z081	419812	6767706	424	RC	360	-90	29	14	18	4	0.98	4m @ 0.98g/t Au from 14m
								23	26	3	1.72	3m @ 1.72g/t Au from 23m
Z082	419804	6767730	426	RC	360	-90	31	13	16	3	1.81	3m @ 1.81g/t Au from 13m
								20	23	3	1.29	3m @ 1.29g/t Au from 20m
								25	28	3	0.84	3m @ 0.84g/t Au from 25m
Z083	419796	6767754	422	RC	360	-90	47	17	20	3	1.02	3m @ 1.02g/t Au from 17m
								23	26	3	4.56	3m @ 4.56g/t Au from 23m
								30	33	3	1.79	3m @ 1.79g/t Au from 30m
Z084	419788	6767777	422	RC	360	-90	49	17	21	4	2.1	4m @ 2.1g/t Au from 17m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
								25	32	7	2.25	7m @ 2.25g/t Au from 25m
								38	39	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 38m
Z085	419780	6767801	430	RC	360	-90	41	10	11	1	0.76	1m @ 0.76g/t Au from 10m
								16	18	2	4.91	2m @ 4.91g/t Au from 16m
								19	24	5	0.75	5m @ 0.75g/t Au from 19m
								27	29	2	1.56	2m @ 1.56g/t Au from 27m
Z086	419771	6767826	433	RC	360	-90	30	5	12	7	0.63	7m @ 0.63g/t Au from 5m
								13	24	11	2.14	11m @ 2.14g/t Au from 13m
Z087	419763	6767849	436	RC	360	-90	29	5	6	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 5m
								12	17	5	1	5m @ 1g/t Au from 12m
								22	23	1	1.38	1m @ 1.38g/t Au from 22m
Z088	419751	6767871	440	RC	360	-90	30	0	4	4	3.11	4m @ 3.11g/t Au from 0m
Z089	419759	6767847	432	RC	360	-90	41	7	12	5	2.92	5m @ 2.92g/t Au from 7m
								16	18	2	1.55	2m @ 1.55g/t Au from 16m
Z090	419767	6767823	428	RC	360	-90	34	6	19	13	1.76	13m @ 1.76g/t Au from 6m
Z091	419775	6767800	437	RC	360	-90	28	2	5	3	0.73	3m @ 0.73g/t Au from 2m
								9	15	6	2.96	6m @ 2.96g/t Au from 9m
Z092	419783	6767776	428	RC	360	-90	28	10	16	6	3.17	6m @ 3.17g/t Au from 10m
Z093	419791	6767752	428	RC	360	-90	25	10	16	6	1.47	6m @ 1.47g/t Au from 10m
Z094	419799	6767728	432	RC	360	-90	28	4	12	8	1.8	8m @ 1.8g/t Au from 4m
								25	26	1	0.68	1m @ 0.68g/t Au from 25m
Z095	419807	6767705	434	RC	360	-90	20	5	8	3	7.24	3m @ 7.24g/t Au from 5m
								12	15	3	3.26	3m @ 3.26g/t Au from 12m
Z096	419815	6767681	429	RC	360	-90	23	5	16	11	2.74	11m @ 2.74g/t Au from 5m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
Z097	419823	6767657	428	RC	360	-90	26	11	12	1	0.54	1m @ 0.54g/t Au from 11m
								13	22	9	2.34	9m @ 2.34g/t Au from 13m
								24	25	1	0.7	1m @ 0.7g/t Au from 24m
Z098	419839	6767610	414	RC	360	-90	32	22	29	7	0.77	7m @ 0.77g/t Au from 22m
Z099	419831	6767634	429	RC	360	-90	31	10	11	1	0.58	1m @ 0.58g/t Au from 10m
								14	18	4	0.65	4m @ 0.65g/t Au from 14m
								19	23	4	1.79	4m @ 1.79g/t Au from 19m
								25	29	4	0.85	4m @ 0.85g/t Au from 25m
Z100	419847	6767586	420	RC	360	-90	33	20	21	1	1.07	1m @ 1.07g/t Au from 20m
								29	32	3	2.17	3m @ 2.17g/t Au from 29m
Z102	419722	6768019	437	RC	360	-90	29	16	19	3	1.99	3m @ 1.99g/t Au from 16m
								26	29	3	1.7	3m @ 1.7g/t Au from 26m
Z218	419675	6768209	432	RAB	251	-60	30	27	30	3	1.09	3m @ 1.09g/t Au from 27m
Z277	419669	6768212	436	RC	251	-60	80	21	29	8	0.64	8m @ 0.64g/t Au from 21m
Z278	419688	6768219	411	RC	251	-60	80	51	57	6	2.86	6m @ 2.86g/t Au from 51m
Z279	419637	6768307	425	RC	251	-60	68	36	37	1	3.12	1m @ 3.12g/t Au from 36m
Z280	419656	6768313	415	RC	251	-60	67.5	48	49	1	1.51	1m @ 1.51g/t Au from 48m
								54	55	1	0.92	1m @ 0.92g/t Au from 54m
Z282	419605	6768402	423	RC	251	-60	62	41	42	1	0.52	1m @ 0.52g/t Au from 41m
Z283	419887	6767542	408	RC	251	-60	66	50	54	4	3.58	4m @ 3.58g/t Au from 50m
Z284	419905	6767551	391	RC	251	-60	84	69	72	3	1.76	3m @ 1.76g/t Au from 69m
Z285	419866	6767539	429	RC	251	-60	54	26	28	2	2.22	2m @ 2.22g/t Au from 26m
Z286	419881	6767648	427	RC	251	-60	78	28	30	2	1.13	2m @ 1.13g/t Au from 28m
								65	72	7	2.21	7m @ 2.21g/t Au from 65m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
Z287	419835	6767741	428	RC	251	-60	72	29	30	1	2.95	1m @ 2.95g/t Au from 29m
								49	57	8	1.78	8m @ 1.78g/t Au from 49m
Z288	419854	6767746	412	RC	251	-60	96	44	52	8	0.65	8m @ 0.65g/t Au from 44m
								69	71	2	1.65	2m @ 1.65g/t Au from 69m
Z289	419807	6767836	408	RC	251	-60	72	51	54	3	0.64	3m @ 0.64g/t Au from 51m
								60	62	2	2.26	2m @ 2.26g/t Au from 60m
Z290	419826	6767839	394	RC	251	-60	90	68	70	2	1.36	2m @ 1.36g/t Au from 68m
								76	77	1	0.55	1m @ 0.55g/t Au from 76m
Z291	419747	6767928	445	RC	251	-60	36	11	12	1	1.02	1m @ 1.02g/t Au from 11m
								17	19	2	1.15	2m @ 1.15g/t Au from 17m
Z292	419757	6767927	445	RC	251	-60	48	11	12	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 11m
								27	36	9	8.8	9m @ 8.8g/t Au from 27m
Z293	419777	6767933	419	RC	251	-60	66	41	42	1	0.72	1m @ 0.72g/t Au from 41m
Z294	419796	6767939	392	RC	251	-60	84	72	73	1	1	1m @ 1g/t Au from 72m
Z295	419735	6768024	437	RC	251	-60	66	20	24	4	0.86	4m @ 0.86g/t Au from 20m
								36	37	1	1.62	1m @ 1.62g/t Au from 36m
								41	43	2	0.6	2m @ 0.6g/t Au from 41m
								46	47	1	0.67	1m @ 0.67g/t Au from 46m
Z296	419755	6768030	415	RC	251	-60	72	47	49	2	1.49	2m @ 1.49g/t Au from 47m
								55	56	1	2.35	1m @ 2.35g/t Au from 55m
Z297	419773	6768037	396	RC	251	-60	90	68	73	5	3.51	5m @ 3.51g/t Au from 68m
Z298	419709	6768123	423	RC	251	-60	54	36	39	3	0.87	3m @ 0.87g/t Au from 36m
Z300	419745	6768135	386	RC	251	-60	96	79	80	1	1.17	1m @ 1.17g/t Au from 79m
Z301	419706	6768227	390	RC	251	-60	90	74	81	7	1	7m @ 1g/t Au from 74m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
Z302	419673	6768319	392	RC	251	-60	90	75	77	2	2.18	2m @ 2.18g/t Au from 75m
Z304	419884	6767494	412	AC	251	-60	59	43	45	2	1.52	2m @ 1.52g/t Au from 43m
Z307	419911	6767450	402	AC	251	-60	58	53	57	4	0.53	4m @ 0.53g/t Au from 53m
Z314	419812	6767654	438	AC	360	-90	11	0	4	4	1.61	4m @ 1.61g/t Au from 0m
Z315	419814	6767655	436	AC	360	-90	11	0	9	9	1.31	9m @ 1.31g/t Au from 0m
Z316	419751	6767844	438	AC	360	-90	14	2	3	1	3.39	1m @ 3.39g/t Au from 2m
								9	10	1	0.51	1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 9m
								12	13	1	0.89	1m @ 0.89g/t Au from 12m
Z317	419754	6767845	436	AC	360	-90	14	2	7	5	2.77	5m @ 2.77g/t Au from 2m
ZAC318	419755	6767832	442	AC	0	-90	20	0	1	1	0.79	1m @ 0.79g/t Au from 0m
ZAC319	419764	6767810	442	AC	0	-90	10	0	1	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 0m
ZAC320	419771	6767785	440	AC	0	-90	10	0	3	3	2.04	3m @ 2.04g/t Au from 0m
								8	9	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 8m
ZAC321	419774	6767772	439	AC	0	-90	15	0	6	6	0.88	6m @ 0.88g/t Au from 0m
ZAC322	419780	6767761	440	AC	0	-90	15	0	4	4	2.62	4m @ 2.62g/t Au from 0m
								8	9	1	0.95	1m @ 0.95g/t Au from 8m
ZAC323	419788	6767737	440	AC	0	-90	15	0	4	4	1.19	4m @ 1.19g/t Au from 0m
ZAC324	419793	6767726	439	AC	0	-90	25	1	4	3	1.89	3m @ 1.89g/t Au from 1m
ZAC326	419803	6767690	440	AC	0	-90	10	0	3	3	2.85	3m @ 2.85g/t Au from 0m
ZAC327	419812	6767666	437	AC	0	-90	18	2	7	5	2.46	5m @ 2.46g/t Au from 2m
								10	11	1	1.35	1m @ 1.35g/t Au from 10m
ZAC328	419820	6767642	434	AC	0	-90	18	1	13	12	2.64	12m @ 2.64g/t Au from 1m
ZAC329	419827	6767619	437	AC	0	-90	20	1	7	6	1.82	6m @ 1.82g/t Au from 1m
								14	18	4	0.71	4m @ 0.71g/t Au from 14m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
ZAC330	419835	6767596	438	AC	0	-90	25	0	7	7	1.41	7m @ 1.41g/t Au from 0m
								14	17	3	2.43	3m @ 2.43g/t Au from 14m
ZAC331	419843	6767572	440	AC	0	-90	25	1	2	1	0.66	1m @ 0.66g/t Au from 1m
								8	12	4	2.18	4m @ 2.18g/t Au from 8m
ZAC333	419848	6767536	444	AC	0	-90	15	0	2	2	1.26	2m @ 1.26g/t Au from 0m
								6	8	2	0.72	2m @ 0.72g/t Au from 6m
ZAC334	419851	6767525	443	AC	0	-90	15	2	3	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53g/t Au from 2m
ZAC335	419839	6767571	441	AC	0	-90	20	0	3	3	2.5	3m @ 2.5g/t Au from 0m
ZAC338	419823	6767618	440	AC	0	-90	12	1	2	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 1m
								6	7	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t Au from 6m
ZAC340	419815	6767638	439	AC	0	-90	10	1	4	3	1.31	3m @ 1.31g/t Au from 1m
ZAC342	419813	6767694	429	AC	0	-90	18	10	15	5	5.87	5m @ 5.87g/t Au from 10m
ZAC343	419805	6767717	431	AC	0	-90	18	9	12	3	1.98	3m @ 1.98g/t Au from 9m
								13	18	5	0.6	5m @ 0.6g/t Au from 13m
ZAC344	419797	6767741	431	AC	0	-90	20	10	11	1	1.64	1m @ 1.64g/t Au from 10m
								15	19	4	2.41	4m @ 2.41g/t Au from 15m
ZAC345	419790	6767752	432	AC	0	-90	25	5	15	10	0.82	10m @ 0.82g/t Au from 5m
ZAC346	419789	6767765	426	AC	0	-90	20	13	18	5	1.14	5m @ 1.14g/t Au from 13m
ZAC347	419781	6767789	426	AC	0	-90	20	13	20	7	2.39	7m @ 2.39g/t Au from 13m
ZAC348	419773	6767812	438	AC	0	-90	20	4	5	1	0.85	1m @ 0.85g/t Au from 4m
								12	20	8	2.77	8m @ 2.77g/t Au from 12m
ZAC349	419765	6767836	442	AC	0	-90	20	0	1	1	2.03	1m @ 2.03g/t Au from 0m
ZAC349	419765	6767836	437					5	6	1	0.64	1m @ 0.64g/t Au from 5m
								14	19	5	1.18	5m @ 1.18g/t Au from 14m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
ZAC350	419757	6767859	434	AC	0	-90	25	6	12	6	1.17	6m @ 1.17g/t Au from 6m
ZAC351	419752	6767858	440	AC	0	-90	20	0	5	5	3.32	5m @ 3.32g/t Au from 0m
ZAC352	419760	6767834	432	AC	0	-90	20	7	14	7	0.79	7m @ 0.79g/t Au from 7m
ZAC353	419768	6767810	433	AC	0	-90	20	5	13	8	1.47	8m @ 1.47g/t Au from 5m
ZAC354	419776	6767787	434	AC	0	-90	20	4	12	8	0.96	8m @ 0.96g/t Au from 4m
ZAC355	419784	6767763	435	AC	0	-90	20	2	12	10	1.12	10m @ 1.12g/t Au from 2m
ZAC356	419792	6767739	437	AC	0	-90	20	0	9	9	1.33	9m @ 1.33g/t Au from 0m
ZAC357	419800	6767715	436	AC	0	-90	18	0	11	11	3.12	11m @ 3.12g/t Au from 0m
ZAC358	419808	6767692	435	AC	0	-90	18	2	10	8	2.25	8m @ 2.25g/t Au from 2m
ZAC359	419810	6767679	436	AC	0	-90	15	1	10	9	0.9	9m @ 0.9g/t Au from 1m
								11	12	1	0.55	1m @ 0.55g/t Au from 11m
ZAC360	419816	6767668	431	AC	0	-90	18	5	15	10	1.98	10m @ 1.98g/t Au from 5m
ZAC361	419824	6767645	433	AC	0	-90	18	7	8	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 7m
								10	18	8	2.91	8m @ 2.91g/t Au from 10m
ZAC362	419826	6767632	427	AC	0	-90	30	8	21	13	3.67	13m @ 3.67g/t Au from 8m
ZAC363	419832	6767621	427	AC	0	-90	18	10	18	8	3.19	8m @ 3.19g/t Au from 10m
ZAC364	419840	6767597	436	AC	0	-90	30	5	6	1	0.89	1m @ 0.89g/t Au from 5m
								9	16	7	2.15	7m @ 2.15g/t Au from 9m
								17	25	8	1.47	8m @ 1.47g/t Au from 17m
ZAC365	419842	6767585	440	AC	0	-90	25	1	2	1	0.91	1m @ 0.91g/t Au from 1m
								10	20	10	1.6	10m @ 1.6g/t Au from 10m
								24	25	1	3.22	1m @ 3.22g/t Au from 24m
ZAC366	419795	6767754	426	AC	0	-90	40	15	17	2	0.55	2m @ 0.55g/t Au from 15m
								20	25	5	1.17	5m @ 1.17g/t Au from 20m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
ZAC367	419799	6767756	417	AC	0	-90	50	24	25	1	1.33	1m @ 1.33g/t Au from 24m
								32	34	2	1.48	2m @ 1.48g/t Au from 32m
ZAC368	419873	6767528	424	AC	251	-60	40	29	32	3	5.05	3m @ 5.05g/t Au from 29m
ZAC369	419869	6767552	423	AC	251	-60	40	31	33	2	2.09	2m @ 2.09g/t Au from 31m
ZAC373	419863	6767672	427	AC	251	-60	40	28	29	1	0.54	1m @ 0.54g/t Au from 28m
								33	34	1	0.55	1m @ 0.55g/t Au from 33m
ZAC375	419856	6767696	423	AC	251	-60	35	34	35	1	2.41	1m @ 2.41g/t Au from 34m
ZAC376	419839	6767717	432	AC	251	-60	30	23	24	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53g/t Au from 23m
ZAC377	419849	6767720	426	AC	251	-60	46	29	33	4	0.95	4m @ 0.95g/t Au from 29m
								36	37	1	1.21	1m @ 1.21g/t Au from 36m
ZAC378	419830	6767739	431	AC	251	-60	35	24	26	2	1.07	2m @ 1.07g/t Au from 24m
ZAC379	419844	6767743	418	AC	251	-60	45	39	40	1	0.52	1m @ 0.52g/t Au from 39m
ZAC380	419821	6767763	429	AC	251	-60	35	26	27	1	0.54	1m @ 0.54g/t Au from 26m
ZAC381	419831	6767766	423	AC	251	-60	45	33	34	1	0.82	1m @ 0.82g/t Au from 33m
ZAC382	419805	6767784	439	AC	251	-60	30	14	17	3	0.76	3m @ 0.76g/t Au from 14m
ZAC383	419815	6767787	431	AC	251	-60	35	24	25	1	1.69	1m @ 1.69g/t Au from 24m
ZAC384	419797	6767807	440	AC	251	-60	25	14	15	1	1.18	1m @ 1.18g/t Au from 14m
ZAC385	419805	6767810	435	AC	251	-60	35	18	22	4	1.39	4m @ 1.39g/t Au from 18m
ZAC386	419775	6767866	429	AC	251	-60	45	24	32	8	1.08	8m @ 1.08g/t Au from 24m
ZAC387	419769	6767877	431	AC	251	-60	40	23	28	5	0.81	5m @ 0.81g/t Au from 23m
ZAC388	419774	6767879	434	AC	251	-60	45	20	23	3	0.61	3m @ 0.61g/t Au from 20m
								27	31	4	1.88	4m @ 1.88g/t Au from 27m
ZAC389	419758	6767887	440	AC	251	-60	30	13	17	4	1.91	4m @ 1.91g/t Au from 13m
ZAC390	419762	6767889	437	AC	251	-60	35	18	20	2	0.94	2m @ 0.94g/t Au from 18m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
								32	33	1	0.63	1m @ 0.63g/t Au from 32m
ZAC391	419754	6767898	441	AC	251	-60	25	14	15	1	0.8	1m @ 0.8g/t Au from 14m
ZAC392	419763	6767901	433	AC	251	-60	45	22	24	2	0.63	2m @ 0.63g/t Au from 22m
ZAC393	419773	6767905	422	AC	251	-60	50	34	37	3	2.97	3m @ 2.97g/t Au from 34m
ZAC394	419759	6767913	432	AC	251	-60	42	23	25	2	2.17	2m @ 2.17g/t Au from 23m
ZAC395	419768	6767918	440	AC	251	-60	50	15	16	1	0.64	1m @ 0.64g/t Au from 15m
								33	37	4	2.49	4m @ 2.49g/t Au from 33m
ZAC396	419742	6767934	441	AC	251	-60	30	14	15	1	1.82	1m @ 1.82g/t Au from 14m
ZAC397	419752	6767937	432	AC	251	-60	40	23	27	4	1.44	4m @ 1.44g/t Au from 23m
ZAC398	419761	6767940	437	AC	251	-60	50	19	20	1	1.46	1m @ 1.46g/t Au from 19m
								34	47	13	2.38	13m @ 2.38g/t Au from 34m
ZAC399	419737	6767945	443	AC	251	-60	35	11	13	2	1.93	2m @ 1.93g/t Au from 11m
								24	26	2	1.46	2m @ 1.46g/t Au from 24m
ZAC400	419748	6767948	433	AC	251	-60	45	23	26	3	4.21	3m @ 4.21g/t Au from 23m
ZAC401	419757	6767952	421	AC	251	-60	50	32	45	13	1.43	13m @ 1.43g/t Au from 32m
ZAC403	419743	6767900	446	AC	251	-60	30	7	10	3	0.66	3m @ 0.66g/t Au from 7m
ZERC0002	419796	6767967	413	RC	246	-60	108	47	48	1	0.5	1m @ 0.5g/t Au from 47m
								69	71	2	0.85	2m @ 0.85g/t Au from 69m
								78	82	4	1.17	4m @ 1.17g/t Au from 78m
ZERC0003	419750	6767903	442	RC	240	-60	54	11	15	4	1.33	4m @ 1.33g/t Au from 11m
ZERC0004	419773	6767876	415	RC	244	-60	54	43	44	1	0.58	1m @ 0.58g/t Au from 43m
								46	47	1	1.09	1m @ 1.09g/t Au from 46m
								53	54	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 53m
ZERC0005	419786	6767887	410	RC	246	-60	72	47	48	1	0.72	1m @ 0.72g/t Au from 47m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
								56	58	2	1.67	2m @ 1.67g/t Au from 56m
ZERC0006	419812	6767862	417	RC	247	-60	84	41	42	1	1.39	1m @ 1.39g/t Au from 41m
								45	46	1	0.51	1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 45m
								61	64	3	0.99	3m @ 0.99g/t Au from 61m
								76	77	1	1.74	1m @ 1.74g/t Au from 76m
ZERC0007	419811	6767817	405	RC	245	-60	78	50	56	6	1.99	6m @ 1.99g/t Au from 50m
								61	62	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22g/t Au from 61m
ZERC0008	419824	6767791	401	RC	246	-60	84	57	58	1	2.15	1m @ 2.15g/t Au from 57m
								66	71	5	0.74	5m @ 0.74g/t Au from 66m
ZERC0009	419843	6767770	413	RC	245	-60	90	44	45	1	1.43	1m @ 1.43g/t Au from 44m
								64	66	2	0.76	2m @ 0.76g/t Au from 64m
								72	73	1	1.54	1m @ 1.54g/t Au from 72m
ZERC0010	419841	6767713	426	RC	245	-60	78	29	30	1	1.23	1m @ 1.23g/t Au from 29m
								47	56	9	1.91	9m @ 1.91g/t Au from 47m
ZERC0011	419850	6767690	427	RC	243	-60	72	28	29	1	0.6	1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 28m
								47	54	7	1.94	7m @ 1.94g/t Au from 47m
ZERC0012	419873	6767675	419	RC	245	-60	108	34	35	1	0.6	1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 34m
								65	69	4	1.92	4m @ 1.92g/t Au from 65m
ZERC0013	419876	6767622	398	RC	245	-60	90	56	64	8	1.01	8m @ 1.01g/t Au from 56m
ZERC0014	419867	6767571	416	RC	245	-60	54	37	42	5	2.95	5m @ 2.95g/t Au from 37m
ZERC0015	419900	6767583	419	RC	240	-60	90	34	37	3	1.4	3m @ 1.4g/t Au from 34m
								69	74	5	2.84	5m @ 2.84g/t Au from 69m
ZERC0016	419875	6767475	437	RC	245	-60	48	12	13	1	0.64	1m @ 0.64g/t Au from 12m
								26	28	2	1.55	2m @ 1.55g/t Au from 26m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
ZERC0017	419725	6767958	451	RC	245	-60	54	2	4	2	0.61	2m @ 0.61g/t Au from 2m
								19	20	1	1.27	1m @ 1.27g/t Au from 19m
								26	32	6	0.6	6m @ 0.6g/t Au from 26m
ZERC0018	419737	6767966	436	RC	243	-60	66	20	24	4	0.87	4m @ 0.87g/t Au from 20m
								40	44	4	0.53	4m @ 0.53g/t Au from 40m
ZERC0019	419759	6767977	410	RC	244	-60	90	49	54	5	0.84	5m @ 0.84g/t Au from 49m
								63	65	2	1.46	2m @ 1.46g/t Au from 63m
ZERC0020	419719	6767986	449	RC	245	-60	54	6	8	2	1.22	2m @ 1.22g/t Au from 6m
								28	29	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 28m
ZERC0021	419738	6767996	433	RC	245	-60	66	24	29	5	1.02	5m @ 1.02g/t Au from 24m
								47	48	1	3.51	1m @ 3.51g/t Au from 47m
								52	53	1	0.69	1m @ 0.69g/t Au from 52m
ZERC0022	419750	6768003	420	RC	245	-60	90	40	46	6	1.97	6m @ 1.97g/t Au from 40m
								63	64	1	0.82	1m @ 0.82g/t Au from 63m
ZERC0023	419707	6768039	438	RC	245	-60	60	21	26	5	0.68	5m @ 0.68g/t Au from 21m
								31	32	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t Au from 31m
ZERC0024	419721	6768044	429	RC	245	-60	66	33	34	1	3.74	1m @ 3.74g/t Au from 33m
								43	44	1	0.55	1m @ 0.55g/t Au from 43m
ZERC0025	419744	6768053	434	RC	245	-60	90	26	27	1	0.68	1m @ 0.68g/t Au from 26m
								44	45	1	1.18	1m @ 1.18g/t Au from 44m
ZERC0027	419724	6768071	429	RC	244	-60	66	34	36	2	2.32	2m @ 2.32g/t Au from 34m
								54	55	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 54m
ZERC0028	419740	6768078	437	RC	245	-60	90	25	26	1	0.63	1m @ 0.63g/t Au from 25m
								35	36	1	0.75	1m @ 0.75g/t Au from 35m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
								51	52	1	1.75	1m @ 1.75g/t Au from 51m
ZERC0029	419679	6768162	449	RC	245	-60	54	11	13	2	2.74	2m @ 2.74g/t Au from 11m
								18	19	1	0.89	1m @ 0.89g/t Au from 18m
ZERC0030	419698	6768167	430	RC	245	-60	66	30	34	4	1.33	4m @ 1.33g/t Au from 30m
								45	46	1	0.97	1m @ 0.97g/t Au from 45m
ZERC0032	419675	6768181	451	RC	245	-60	60	11	15	4	5.34	4m @ 5.34g/t Au from 11m
ZERC0033	419692	6768190	424	RC	240	-60	66	41	42	1	3.59	1m @ 3.59g/t Au from 41m
ZERC0034	419711	6768197	405	RC	245	-60	96	58	61	3	2.6	3m @ 2.6g/t Au from 58m
								66	67	1	0.65	1m @ 0.65g/t Au from 66m
ZERC0036	419632	6768240	457	RC	245	-60	72	5	6	1	0.73	1m @ 0.73g/t Au from 5m
ZERC0037	419651	6768246	437	RC	245	-60	90	26	33	7	4.9	7m @ 4.9g/t Au from 26m
ZERC0040	419635	6768279	443	RC	245	-60	60	20	30	10	0.99	10m @ 0.99g/t Au from 20m
								32	33	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 32m
ZERC0041	419918	6767688	379	RC	245	-60	132	79	80	1	1.1	1m @ 1.1g/t Au from 79m
								103	107	4	2.21	4m @ 2.21g/t Au from 103m
Z001	419837	6767636	427	RAB	251	-60	42	23	30	7	0.92	7m @ 0.92g/t Au from 23m
Z003	419846	6767608	427	RAB	251	-60	45	23	29	6	1.19	6m @ 1.19g/t Au from 23m
Z004	419827	6767665	431	RAB	251	-60	48	19	25	6	2.77	6m @ 2.77g/t Au from 19m
T-02	419743	6767861	441	Trench	70.0	0	12.0	7.00	12.00	5.00	4.07	5m @4.07g/t from 7m
T-03	419747	6767847	441	Trench	70.0	0	9.0	0.00	9.00	9.00	1.20	9m @ 1.20g/t from 0m
T-04	419751	6767837	441	Trench	70.0	0	10.0	0.00	6.00	6.00	1.20	6m @ 1.20g/t from 0m
T-05	419755	6767825	441	Trench	70.0	0	8.0	2.00	8.00	6.00	0.82	6m @ 0.82g/t from 2m
T-06	419758	6767813	441	Trench	70.0	0	9.0	3.00	4.00	1.00	0.88	1m @ 0.88g/t from 3m
T-09	419770	6767778	441	Trench	70.0	0	11.0	1.00	9.00	8.00	8.13	8m @ 8.13g/t from 1m

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Hole_ID	Coordinates (MGA Zone 51)			Hole Details				Intercept Details				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Azi (deg)	Dip (Deg)	Total Depth	Depth from (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Grade (g/t)	Grade Summary/Comments
T-13	419784	6767730	441	Trench	70.0	0	13.0	3.00	10.00	7.00	2.88	7m @ 2.88g/t from 3m
T-14	419788	6767718	441	Trench	70.0	0	12.0	6.00	12.00	6.00	2.39	6m @ 2.39g/t from 6m
T-15	419792	6767706	441	Trench	70.0	0	16.0	5.00	8.00	3.00	1.20	3m @ 1.20g/t from 5m
T-18	419802	6767670	441	Trench	70.0	0	16.0	4.00	6.00	2.00	2.55	2m @ 2.55g/t from 4m
T-19	419805	6767658	441	Trench	70.0	0	18.0	7.00	9.00	2.00	3.01	2m @ 3.01g/t from 7m
T-21	419810	6767633	441	Trench	70.0	0	15.0	4.00	10.00	6.00	2.43	6m @ 2.43g/t from 4m
T-22	419814	6767621	441	Trench	70.0	0	13.0	1.00	11.00	10.00	1.14	10m @ 1.14g/t from 1m
T-23	419818	6767610	441	Trench	70.0	0	12.0	7.00	10.00	3.00	0.86	3m @ 0.86g/t from 7m
T-24	419823	6767598	441	Trench	70.0	0	11.0	6.00	7.00	1.00	0.68	1m @ 0.68g/t from 6m
T-25	419828	6767587	441	Trench	70.0	0	11.0	4.00	10.00	6.00	1.22	6m @ 1.22g/t from 4m
T-26	419833	6767575	441	Trench	70.0	0	10.0	1.00	7.00	6.00	2.15	6m @ 2.15g/t from 1m
T-27	419837	6767564	441	Trench	70	0	7	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.42	2m @ 2.42g/t from 2m

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Appendix B- JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.* • *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.*	The drilling database for Zelica gold deposit contains 426 RAB, RC and diamond holes. Of this,103 are RAB holes, 133 are AC holes, 166 are RC holes, 2 are diamond holes, 4 are waterbores and 18 are trenches. From this database, 300 RAB & WB (18 holes), VC (41 holes, AC (95 holes), RC (145 holes) and DDH (2 holes) holes were subset for use in the resource. The RC, DDH and AC (used for the area 10m below the current pit) were used in the estimate. **Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • Keogh/Jarrahmond JV operated in the Zelica Gold Project between 1986 and 1989. • Keogh/Jarrahmond JV completed 48 RAB holes for 2374m and 83 reverse circulation holes for 2175m and 4 water bores for 396m. • The drillholes were sampled mainly as 1m samples, which accounts for 66% of the samples collected. Other sample intervals were collected, including 2, 3 and 4 m composites, mainly in the waste intervals of the drillhole. • Samples were assayed by 50 g fire assay at Kal Assay. It is unknown whether certified reference material samples and field duplicates were submitted, but the laboratory completed regular laboratory repeats.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Regal Resources • Regal Resources operated the Zelica Gold Project from 2005 to 2010 and completed 23 RAB holes for 869m, 133 aircore holes for 2966m, 27 reverse circulation drill holes for 1997.50m and 2 PQ diamond holes for 129.50m. The drilling was mainly completed in 2005 and 2006. • Generally, samples were collected at 1-metre intervals across all drilling periods for RC drilling. This interval accounted for 83% of the drilling, with 4m composite samples comprising a further 12%, and other subsidiary sample lengths, ranging from 5 metres, making up the remainder. There are only minimal samples within these composites which are greater than 0.1g/t. Diamond drilling was sampled at intervals between 0.5 metres and 1 metre. • Samples were mainly assayed at Genalysis/Intertek by 50 g fire assay, with some samples analysed at Regal Resources Mine Laboratory by 1kg bottle roll. QC samples consisted of regular laboratory repeats, duplicates every 25m, and internal QC samples. **Exterra Resources** • Exterra Resources operated the Zelica Gold Project from 2011 to 2017 and completed 56 reverse circulation holes for 3147m targeting extensions to the Zelica mineralisation as well as drill programs to evaluate the low-grade stockpiles

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Exterra's programs were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay methods with AAS finish at SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Blind QAQC samples were routinely submitted with assays including Certified Standards, blanks and field duplicates **<u>Anova Metals</u>** • Completed the excavation and sampling of 18 trenches for 213m on the pit floor. • 18 trenches were excavated for 213 metres of trenching to provide composite samples for metallurgical test work, for geological mapping and to provide samples for assay to determine the ore zone boundaries and grade. • Each trench was geologically logged along its entire length, with a focus on visually identifying the ore zone and other relevant information, e.g. colour changes and alteration patterns in the strongly weathered host rock. Once the ore zone was identified, 1 m samples were collected within the ore zone and 1-2 m on either side and subsequently assayed for Au using fire assay. **Strata Minerals** • Completed 40 RC drillholes for 4161m • 16 RC holes drilled by K-Drill. Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratories, Perth, Western Australia. Intertek analysis consisted of sample preparation completed in Kalgoorlie, dried at 105 degrees and pulverised until 85% of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the total mass passed through a 75 µm (200 mesh) screen. The sample was analysed for gold using 50g fire assay methods, with ICP finish. Sample preparation was completed in Kalgoorlie. Blind QAQC samples were routinely submitted with assays, including Certified Standards, blanks and field duplicates. • 24 RC drillholes were drilled by PXD Drilling. Intertek Laboratories, Perth, Western Australia, analysed samples for gold using 50g fire assay methods with ICP finish. Sample preparation was completed in Kalgoorlie. Blind QAQC samples were routinely submitted with assays, including Certified Standards, blanks and field duplicates.
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).*	**Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • The drilling completed by Keogh/Jarrahmond JV included RAB, and reverse circulation drilling. Drill Corp of Perth completed RC using a Schramm 64 drilling rig. Vacuum drilling was completed by Resource Drilling Pty Ltd using an Edson 2000 Vacuum. Peter Byford completed RAB drilling using an Edson 3000 RAB drill. Gearhart Australia Ltd completed the production water bores. • All holes were drilled, sampled, logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling. • No downhole surveys were completed since the average depth of holes in the resource is 40 metres. Given the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		average hole depth of 40 metres, hole deviation is expected to be minimal. **Regal Resources** • The drilling completed by Regal Resources included air core, vacuum drilling, reverse circulation drilling and diamond drilling • Vacuum drilling was completed by Resource Drilling Pty Ltd using an Edson 2000 Vacuum drill rig. Aircore and RAB drilling was completed by Drill Power • The bit size, bit type and rig type are unknown. All holes were drilled, sampled, logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling • The diamond drilling was completed at a PQ size **Exterra Resources** • Exterra completed 56 RC drillholes. The drill company, rig type and bit size is unknown. All holes were logged to industry standard. **Strata Minerals** • Two drilling companies have been used, including K-Drill and PXD Drilling. • K-Drill of Kalgoorlie, using a truck-mounted Schramm T685 (Rig 3) with an air truck housing Atlas and Hurricane boosters (2,500 cfm at 1000 psi)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• PXD of Perth, using a 8x8 MAN truck-mounted CAT C27 ACERT (Rig 10) with a Sullair Compressor 900/350psi and Hurricane Booster producing 2,400 cfm at 1,000 psi on an 8x8 Tatra truck • Bit size of Drilling was completed a 5 ¼ inch • All holes have been gyro surveyed at 10m. • Rig was lined up using an Azi aligner
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.*	**Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • No sample recovery information is available. **Regal Resources** • No sample recovery information is available. **Exterra Resources** • No sample recovery information is available. **Strata Minerals** • Sample recovery checks were initially undertaken to test for split ratio and recovery. This showed that sample weights and recovery were within tolerance.
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.*	**Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • No geology logging available.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Regal Resources** • All holes were logged in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling. **Exterra Resources** • Holes were geologically logged capturing lithology, texture, structure, veining, minerals and alteration. The veining log was quantitative, and the other geological logs were qualitative. **Anova Metals** • 18 Trenches were dug at the base of the pit. Holes were geologically logged electronically, capturing lithology, structure, alteration, and veining. **Strata Minerals** • Holes were logged using electronic logging system. Logging collected lithology, structure, veining minerals and alteration. The veining log was quantitative in nature, and the other geological logs were qualitative in nature.
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.*	The Zelica gold deposit has been subject to numerous drill programs since 1986, each employing slightly different variations in drilling, assay laboratory, sampling, and QA/QC protocols. Historical drilling information from the 2000s and earlier regarding sampling and subsampling methods is sparse. Historical drilling was reviewed from WAMEX files and historical ASX releases, and any information regarding drilling method, sample collection and sampling was added to the drilling database. All RC holes were drilled, surveyed,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	sampled, logged and assayed in accordance with industry standards at the time of drilling. Generally, samples were collected at 1-metre intervals across all drilling periods for RC drilling. This interval accounted for 87% of the drilling, with 4m composite samples comprising a further 10%, and other subsidiary sample lengths, ranging up to 5 metres, making up the remainder. Diamond drilling was sampled at intervals between 0.5 metres and 1 metre. **Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • The majority of RAB and RC samples collected by Keogh/Jarrahmond JV were sampled at 1m intervals with some composite samples collected in the waste zones. • The collection method of the sample is unknown. • Samples assayed by 50gm fire assay at Kal Assay. It is unknown whether certified reference material samples and field duplicates were submitted, but regular laboratory repeats were completed by the laboratory. **Regal Resources** • The majority of AC and RAB drilling were samples at 1m intervals. Other 4 composite samples were collected. • The collection method of the sample is unknown. • Samples were mainly assayed at Genalysis/Intertek by 50 g fire assay, with some samples analysed at Regal Resources Mine Laboratory by 1kg bottle roll. QC samples consisted of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		regular laboratory repeats, duplicates every 25m, and internal QC samples. • Samples were mainly assayed at Genalysis/Intertek by 50 g fire assay, with some samples analysed at Regal Resources Mine Laboratory by 1kg bottle roll. QC samples consisted of regular laboratory repeats, duplicates every 25m, and internal QC samples. **Exterra Resources** • Exterra's programs were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay methods with AAS finish at SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Blind QAQC samples were routinely submitted with assays including Certified Standards, blanks and field duplicates. **Anova Metals** • Anova drilling samples were collected as 1m split samples on the RC rig. • The trench samples were collected as 1m grab samples along the trench. **Strata Minerals** • Sample preparation was completed in Kalgoorlie, dried at 105 degrees and pulverised until 85% of the total mass passed through a 75 µm (200 mesh) screen.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Pulp samples were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay methods with ICP finish at Intertek Laboratories, Perth, Western Australia. • Blind QAQC samples were routinely submitted with assays including Certified Standards, blanks and field duplicates.
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.* • *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.*	**Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • The majority of samples were analysed using 50 g fire assay, which is a total analysis and is used as an industry standard. • QC samples consisted of laboratory repeats **Regal Resources** • Regal Resources submitted samples to Analabs, where the samples were analysed for gold using Aqua Regia acid digest (40gm) with fire assay repeats. Aqua Regia method is a partial analysis and Fire assay is a total analysis. • QC samples consisted of laboratory repeats and duplicates every 25m **Exterra Resources** • Exterra's programs were analysed for gold by 50g fire assay methods with AAS finish at SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Blind QAQC samples were routinely submitted with assays including Certified Standards, blanks and field duplicates.

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		• 50g fire assay method is a total analysis **<u>Anova Metals</u>** • Anova samples were analysed by ALS in Kalgoorlie using an AA26 fire assay with a AAS finish. • Unknown if any QC samples were submitted with the assay jobs. **<u>Strata Minerals</u>** • Strata Minerals programs were analysed using 50-gram fire assay at Intertek Laboratories with ICP finish. QC samples consisted of standards with 5 different certified values reflecting the potential cut-off grade, average grade of the deposit, and grade populations. Field duplicates were collected at EOH and selected from the ore zone to reflect low, medium, and high-grade samples. The results of the QC samples are the analysis of the standards showed that bias is 2% less, no standards fell outside 2 standard deviations and only 11 samples fell outside 1 standard deviation. The results from the duplicates were within tolerance with the means of the original assay and the field duplicate differ by less than 3%.
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.*	**<u>Keogh/Jarrahmond JV</u>** • The Keogh /Jarrahmond JV completed their program in 1985 to 1986. The method of data capture is unknown. • No twinned holes were drilled during the program • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data.

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	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Visual checks of data were completed **Regal Resources** • The method of data capture is unknown. Two PQ diamond holes were drilled to collect material for metallurgical testwork. The holes were not twins of specific drillholes but ZD001 was drilled in close proximity to RC hole Z079. The intercepts from each hole were 12m@0.72 g/t (ZD001) and 11m@1.49g/t (Z079). **Exterra Resources** • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • Logging data was collected electronically. • Visual checks of data were completed • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. **Anova Metals** • No twinned holes were drilled during the program. • Logging data was collected electronically. • Visual checks of data were completed • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data. **Strata Minerals** • 5 twin drillholes were completed to verify drillholes completed by other companies. The results of this work, by

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		comparing the metal accumulation (interval x grade), showed that out of the five holes, three of the twin hole returned a positive metal accumulation and two holes returned a negative metal accumulation compared to the previous companies drilling. Overall, the cumulative metal accumulation in the twin holes is positive. • To determine whether aircore drilling could be used in the estimate, a comparison of aircore and RC drilling using grade and ore thickness was completed. The review compared the mean grades of both drill types within the area where both types were used. This review shows a 10% difference in grade between AC and RC drilling, with AC drilling having a lower mean, suggesting that any estimate undertaken will be conservative in the area 10 metres below the current pit where AC drilling occurs. To check whether drilling contamination created wider intercepts, intercept thickness was reviewed. From this review, the RC intercepts are just slightly wider than the aircore drilling by approximately 3%. This review determined that there is no significant bias and that aircore drilling can be used in the estimate. • The current database was checked to sections in historic WAMEX reports A23237, A25363, A39061 • Individual drillholes were checked to make sure the location of ore intercepts was consistent, section to section and drill generation • Interrogate key WAMEX reports and previous company's internal reports for critical drilling metadata

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		• Interpret drillhole sections to gain understanding of assay grade continuity and mineralisation geometry • Logging data was collected electronically. • No adjustments were made to any of the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Keogh/Jarrahmond JV** • Drillholes completed by the Keogh/Jarrahmond JV were drilled in local grid. This information was digitised from hard-copy plans and sections. • The drillhole collars were transformed from the local grid to MGA94 zone 51 **Regal Resources** • Regal Resources holes (Z277 to Z317, ZAC318-ZAC404) were surveyed in June 2009 by a surveyor with an accuracy of +/- 0.5m. These holes were picked up in the local grid and transformed into MGA94 zone 51. Diamond drill holes ZD001 and ZD002 were picked up by GPS • Single-shot DH surveys were completed for diamond holes ZD001 and ZD002 **Exterra Resources** • Exterra Resources was surveyed with a handheld GPS, which has an accuracy of 2m horizontally and 5m vertically. • Data was captured in MGA94 zone 51 grid

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		• The surface topography of the deposit was based upon a site survey completed by Regal Resources in 2009. This survey was transformed into MGA94 zone 51. **<u>Anova Metals</u>** • Anova Metals holes and trenches were surveyed with a handheld GPS in MGA94 zone 51, which has an accuracy of 2m horizontally and 5m vertically **<u>Strata Minerals</u>** • Drillholes were initially located using handheld GPS devices and then picked up by a surveyor using an RTK GPS instrument in MGA94 zone 51 • All holes were gyro surveyed at 10m intervals. • Because the previous company's drilling was not downhole surveyed, Strata Minerals drilling was assessed to estimate potential deviations from the current trace. This evaluation considered azimuth and inclination deviation rates, as well as the difference between planned and actual EOH locations. Most historic programs, including Jarrahmond JV, Regal Resource, and Exterra, involved drilling to depths under 70m. Given that most historic holes are less than 70m deep, the data suggests a maximum deviation of approximately 1.5m (up-dip or along-strike) on average, with shorter holes exhibiting even less deviation, which is within tolerance.

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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.*	• Drilling was carried out using local grid east-west oriented fences. These have been translated to MGA94 zone 51. The main drilling grid has been completed on a 25 x 25m grid, with extensional holes extending to 40m x 40m to test the down-dip continuation of mineralisation. Numerous grade control programs have been completed in the open pit area, including AC, RAB, and Vacuum drilling on a 5m x 25m grid, with vacuum and AC drilling in alternate lines, creating a 5m x 12.5m drill grid • Sample composites were taken on the rig in waste zones. • Sample compositing to 1m has been applied post-analysis for estimation
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 bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Based on the drilling completed to date, the orientation (both dip and plunge) of mineralisation is based on numerical Au assay values. • The Zelica Deposit strikes at a 340° and dips to the NWW at -60° • Drilling has been completed with both vertical holes and angled holes. The vertical holes have been drilled at the top of the deposit to approximately 40m below surface. These holes increase the drill intercept by approximately 25%. The angled holes below this are angled holes drilled at an azimuth of 251° at a dip of -60. The angled holes intersect the ore body close to perpendicular and therefore represent the actual thickness of the orebody. • Drilling intercepts are reported as down-hole width.

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Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security of previous owners is unknown; however, the samples were assayed at reputable laboratories, including SGS, ALS, Genalysis, where strict sample security measures are undertaken.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All drilling has been plotted, checked in section and three dimensions to ensure that historic drilling, and drill intercepts, and hole locations are consistent.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1, 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 Zelica Gold Project consists of 3 tenements, M39/1101, P39/5833 and L39/261 • Tenements within the broader Zelica Gold Project area include E39/2188, P39/6345, P39/6576, P39/6171, E39/2598, E39/2606, E39/2491 • Strata has entered into a deed of assumption in respect to an existing $20 per ounce royalty over the tenement M39/1101. No other known royalties or encumbrances exist. • Native title claim group is Nyalpa Piniku NNTT5628 • There is one registered aboriginal heritage site in the northern extremity of E39/2188 – "Eucalyptus Well 01", ID15788 consists of artefacts/scatter and a quarry • There are no material issues with tenure status
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**1981 - Abrolhos Oil** • Rock chip sampling in the Zelica area identified elevated gold in laterite. **1985 to 2000** - Keogh/Jarrahmond JV • Drilling of RAB (18) and RC (83) holes

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling confirmed gold mineralisation over a strike length of 850 m and to a depth of 90 m. • Metallurgical testwork: • Indicated gold recoveries >90% by vat leaching ore that has been crushed to -12 mm and agglomerated with cement. • Indicated gold recoveries of 44% by vat leaching of low-grade ore without any secondary processing • A mining license was granted in 1988. • Mining and processing facilities were constructed, overburden was stripped and a small pit excavated over a strike length of 400 m and to a vertical depth of 10 m. • Approximately 35,000 t of low-grade (0.70 g/t Au) ore were stockpiled. **2005 to 2009 - Regal Resources** • Completion of DD holes (2), RC holes (27) and AC (95) holes • Holes were drilled within and around the Zelica open pit, designed to test for extensions to and confirm the continuity of the mineralisation as well as obtain sample material for metallurgical testwork

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Metallurgical testwork: • Direct cyanidation leach tests showed an average gold extraction level of 96% at a grind size of p80 75 micron. • Gravity/cyanidation tests indicated moderate concentration of coarse gold containment (5.5-26.0%) and overall recoveries of >94% for a grind size of p80 75 micron. Medium-to-high reagent consumptions were noted. • Column leach tests showed rapid gold extraction rates within the first 10 days of percolation with gold recoveries >90% and moderate cyanide and lime consumption. • Results were taken to indicate that even a small 600,000 tpa vat leach operation would be economically viable. Stockpile and dump sampling: • Grades and tonnages were found to be uneconomic with regards to trucking the material to Kalgoorlie for toll treatment. **2011 to 2012 - Exterra Resources** Drilling: • Completion of RC (41) holes. • Holes were designed to infill and test along much of the strike of the Zelica shear zone.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resource estimation: • A 2012 mineral resource estimation (MRE) by Ravensgate, completed in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2004), estimated that the Zelica deposit and associated stockpiles contain Indicated and Inferred Resources of 576,833 t @ 1.63 g/t Au for 30,173 oz Au (0.50 g/t Au cut-off). Scoping study: • A scoping study, including a more conservative review of the Zelica MRE, indicated economic potential but concluded that the project was not economically viable at the time. • The study was based on a vat leach operation and 2006 metallurgical testwork. **Anova Metals 2012-2017** Pit floor trenching: • Excavation of 18 trenches for 213 m to provide composite samples for metallurgical test work and assay data for determining ore zone boundaries and grades. Stockpile drilling: • Completion of 15 RC holes for 123 m targeting the historic ore stockpile. The drilling results confirmed the presence of low-grade gold (0.81 g/t Au).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Data review: • A review of the 2012 MRE and pit optimization studies confirmed their validity and the potential for open pit mine development. **2018 to 2019 Matsa Resources** Mining studies: • Proposed deepening of the existing pit by mining 25,000 t of ore. • Ore was proposed to be hauled to the Carosue Dam processing plant. • Commencement of preliminary investigations into the potential of a larger scale operation. Submission of a small mining proposal to DMIRS: • Approved in 2018. **2019 to 2025 - SGMB Resources** Mining studies: • Investigated a much smaller trial mining scenario scoping studies, agglomeration tests and historical data review of the Low Grade Stockpile • Geotechnical works was completed

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stockpile sampling • Stockpile sampling program, 70 samples collected. Grade over the stockpiles varied but some consistent gold mineralisation is present.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Zelica gold deposit is an Archean orogenic shear-hosted gold deposit, hosted by the Zelica Shear. • The rocks of the Zelica area are predominantly medium-grained extrusive rocks of andesitic to basaltic composition intruded by ultramafic rocks. Metasedimentary rocks principally include banded iron formation and fine to medium-grained metasediments, which are a minor component. Mineralisation is associated with stockwork veining in metabasalt and is related to shear movement on a metamorphosed thin interflow sedimentary rock between metamorphosed tholeiitic basalt flows. The Zelica shear dips east at 60° to 70°.

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*
		• Historic gold intercepts have been compiled, with a summary of all information documented in Table 1.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • A cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied for all significant gold assay results.
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').*	• The Zelica Deposit strikes at a 340° and dips to the NWW at -60° • Drilling has been completed with both vertical holes and angled holes. The vertical holes have been drilled at the top of the deposit to approximately 40m below the surface. The angle of these holes to the orebody increases the drill intercept by approximately 25%. The angled holes below this are angled holes drilled at an azimuth of 251° at a dip of -60.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The angled holes intersect the ore body close to perpendicular and therefore represent the actual thickness of the orebody. • Drilling intercepts are reported as down-hole width. Up to 3m of internal dilution has been included where present.
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.*	• Please refer to the main body of 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.*	• All Au assays are presented in the appendix to this announcement for clarity, including drill holes that returned no significant mineralisation above 0.5g/t Au. • Representative higher-grade intervals have been presented in the text and section.
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.*	• Bulk density data for the Zelica deposit was collected from PQ3 drill holes completed by Regal in 2006 which were drilled as part of a metallurgical testwork program. Bulk densities were calculated using the water displacement method on samples from the diamond drill holes. A Bulk Density of 1.95 was used for the oxide zone mineralisation (based on 56 measurements). There is no density data available for the deeper transitional or fresh material. Because no density data are available for the deeper transitional or fresh material, an assumed SG of 2.3t/m^3 for the transitional zone and 2.6t/m^3

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for the fresh material was used, reflecting common values for Eastern Goldfields deposits. • Metallurgical testwork by Keogh/Jarramond JV indicate that gold recoveries in excess of 90% can be achieved by vat leaching ore which has been crushed to -12mm and agglomerated with cement. Gold recoveries of 44% can be achieved by vat leaching low grade ore, generally regarded as waste, without secondary processing. Leach vats with a capacity of 80,000 cubic metres, water production bores, have been completed at the Zelica Mine site • Metallurgical testwork by Regal Resources based on ore zones from two PQ diamond holes shows that direct cyanidation leach tests showed an average gold extraction level of 96% at a grind size of p80 75 micron Gravity/cyanidation tests indicated moderate concentration of coarse gold containment (5.5-26.0%) and overall recoveries of >94% for a grind size of p80 75 micron. Medium-to-high reagent consumptions were noted. Column leach tests showed rapid gold extraction rates within the first 10 days of percolation with gold recoveries >90% and moderate cyanide and lime consumption. Results were taken to indicate that even a small 600,000 tpa vat leach operation would be economically viable. • In 2021, SGMB Resources (report A126428) completed a metallurgical testwork program on 23 samples, taken from the low-grade stockpile and sample trenches on the pit floor, for agglomeration and percolation tests. Two 3kg homogenised samples from the low-grade stockpile were

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		subjected to fire assay and bottle roll leach tests. The samples from the low-grade stockpile returned gold recoveries of 85% and 93%. However, from the agglomeration and column tests to assess percolation kinetics of the LGSP, results indicated that a high amount of cement is required for stable agglomerates
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.*	• Continued RC and diamond drilling along strike and down plunge to determine the overall economic potential of each target area. • Exploration Drilling along strike from mineralised trends to the north and northwest testing for continuation of mineralisation under transported cover.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used*	• The database for the Zelica Gold project has been built on data from previous explorers from 1986 to present, transcribed from hard copies and digital files and imported into an Access database. Checks of hard copies of selected intervals in the drilling database were done to check for errors

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• As part of calculating the 2012 JORC estimate, a data review was completed. This involved locating, plotting, and validating the data. The review found that the drilling correlated well with the data, and that some data was initially missing but was rectified. • For the JORC 2012 Zelica estimate, all the data acquired, transcribed and digital data were imported into a Datashed database by Exterra Resources. Strata Minerals received data as an Access database export. The data received was loaded and built and validated into a Micromine database, and the new Strata Minerals drilling was appended to this database. • The database used for the JORC2012 database was checked against sections in historic WAMEX reports A23237, A25363, A39061 to make sure the assay data in the database matched the grades and location shown on sections. • Key WAMEX reports were interrogated, along with the previous company's internal reports for critical drilling metadata • The database structure currently follows the industry standard, comprising collar file, assay file, survey file and lithology tables including lithology, structure, veins, alteration and mineralogy.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All drilling, logging and assay results are viewed in three-dimensional software to validate hole location, assay intercepts and logging consistency. • For verification of the data, a five-twin drillhole program was completed to verify drillholes completed by other companies. The results of this work, by comparing the metal accumulation (interval x grade), showed that out of the five holes, three of the twin holes returned a positive metal accumulation and two holes returned a negative metal accumulation compared to the previous companies' drilling. Overall, the cumulative metal accumulation in the twin holes is positive
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person visited the site on multiple occasions to review drilling and to examine the open cut working and along strike mineralisation.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit,Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Confidence in geological interpretation is good. Stratigraphy is consistent and can be correlated between holes and along strike. • Sections were interpreted, drillhole intercepts were coded into the interval file, and a 3D wireframe model was constructed using the implicit vein function. Geological continuity has been assumed along strike and down-dip. • Geological continuity has been assumed along strike and down-dip based on drilling data. In general, geological and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grade continuity within a 0.30ppm Au interpretation is good. Grades and thickness are consistent down-plunge. • Three main areas of mineralisation have been interpreted, including Hanging wall, Main lode and Footwall mineralisation. The Main Lode contains of 90% of the ore tonnes.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• A total of 20 ore domains were built in the JORC 2012 Zelica estimate. The primary domain is the Main lode which is the Zelica shear zone containing 90% of the resource's ounces. The shear zone is relatively continuous and was modelled for approximately 900m along strike and up to 150 m down-dip. The shear zone typically measures several metres in width, ranging from 1m to 17m in thickness, with an average thickness of 5m. Geological logging guided mineralisation interpretation and subsequent 0.30g/t gold cut-off mineralisation wireframe modelling. The other domains were located in the hanging wall and footwall of the main lode • The oxide to transitional boundary is about 40 to 60m below surface. And the fresh rock boundary is approximately 100m below surface
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was*	• Gold grades were estimated by using Ordinary Kriging in Micromine 2026.5 Grade Estimator • Variography was completed in Micromine 2026.5 • The same variogram was used for all domains. Each variogram was rotated to match the domain's orientation

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available*	• The block dimensions were 5mX, 12.5mY and 5mZ, sub - blocked to 0.5mXx0.75mYx0.5mZ. The ore domains, weathering and topography were assigned to the blocks using surface DTM's. • The block size was determined by considering the drilling mineralisation geometry and sample densities present. The block size was also considered appropriate for the potential selective mining unit. • All estimation was completed at the parent cell scale. • Grade estimation was constrained to blocks within each of the mineralisation wireframes. • Hard boundaries were used for grade estimation, with each mineralised zone estimated separately. • Search ellipsoid dimensions ranged from 35m x 35m by 17.50m for the first pass, 52.50 m x 52.50 m x 26.75 m for the second pass, and 70m x 70m x 35 for the third pass. The search ellipses were aligned parallel to the dominant strike and dip of each domain. • For the first pass, interpolation runs used a minimum of 4 composites and up to a maximum of 16 composites to estimate each block, and for the second pass, a minimum of 2 composites were required and a maximum of 16 samples. The third pass required a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 20 samples

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• For the first pass, a minimum of three holes were required, with 2 minimum and 8 maximum samples per drillhole. For the second pass, a minimum of two holes were required, with1 minimum and 8 maximum samples. For the third pass, a minimum of 1 hole was required, with 1 minimum and 8 maximum samples. • Top-cuts were established after a study of statistics, histograms, and log-probability plots for the main domains. All domains were cut to 12g/t, to limit the influence of the higher grades. Both uncut and cut grades were estimated to determine the overall influence of higher grades. • The block model is visually checked in Micromine in plan and section. No assumptions have been made regarding by-products. Swath plots are generated to compare block grades with sample composite grades on a sectional and plan slice basis. Mean and average grades by domain were checked. Uncut and cut ordinary kriging models, IDW2, and NN models were run and compared to ensure no significant difference. • No deleterious elements are known or expected. Only Au has been modelled.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The 2012 JORC estimate for the Zelica gold deposit is reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off. The estimate has been constrained to an AUD$5,500 optimised shell. This cut-off is a commonly used cut-off for similar deposits at the current gold price, mining and processing costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The 2012 JORC estimate for the Zelica gold deposit is reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off and reported within a AUD$5,500 pit shell. This cut-off is a commonly used cut-off for similar deposits at the current gold price, mining and processing costs. This material is considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual extraction by open-pit methods, based on the current gold price and mining and processing costs. The costs used in the optimisation are: mining = A$4.80/t, processing cost at toll treatment plant= $82.25t, processing recovery = 90%, haulage = $0.18t/km, mining dilution of 10%. • Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation assuming open-pit mining, with mining, processing, and transport costs, and recoveries. The in-pit resources have been reported using a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au within an optimised AUD $5,500/oz Au pit. The costs used in the optimisation are: mining = A$4.80/t, processing cost at toll treatment plant= $82.25t, processing recovery = 90%, haulage = $0.18t/km, mining dilution of 10%.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, it should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• From recent metallurgical testwork. In 2021, SGMB Resources completed a metallurgical testwork program on 23 samples taken from the low-grade stockpile and sample trenches on the pit floor for agglomeration and percolation tests. Two 3kg homogenised samples from the low-grade stockpile were subjected to fire assay and bottle roll leach tests. The samples from the low-grade stockpile returned gold recoveries of 85% and 93%. However, agglomeration and column tests assessing percolation kinetics of the LGSP indicated that a high amount of cement is required for stable agglomerates • An average metallurgical recovery of 90% was used in the optimisation of the resource to determine the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The deposit is in an area of Western Australia with nearby mining operations, both underground and open-cut, and any proposed mine would comply with the well-established environmental laws and protocols in the Goldfields area of WA. • Waste rock from open pit operations would be placed in a waste rock landform adjacent to open pit operations, progressively contoured and revegetated throughout the life of mine. • It is expected that the material will be processed at an off-site facility on a toll-treatment basis.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density data for the Zelica deposit was based upon SG work from two PQ drill holes completed by Regal in 2006 which were drilled as part of a metallurgical testwork program. Bulk densities were calculated using the water displacement method on samples from the diamond drill holes. • A Bulk Density of 1.95 was used for the oxide zone mineralisation (based on 56 measurements). There is no density data available for the deeper transitional or fresh material. Because no density data are available for the deeper transitional or fresh material, an assumed SG of 2.3t/m^3 for the transitional zone and 2.6t/m^3 for the fresh material was used, reflecting common values for Eastern Goldfields deposits.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).Whether the results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The JORC2012 classifications of Indicated and Inferred for the Project reflect the relative confidence in the estimate. It considers the confidence in the geological interpretation, grade continuity, drilling spacing (approximate classification drill spacing, indicated = 25m x 25m, inferred = 40m x 40m), historical data, quality assurance and quality control information, estimation passes, and other estimation parameters. • The input data has been checked and is considered to be reliable. • The results reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• When the Zelica resource was estimated, it was reviewed internally. The internal review was completed, and no material issues were identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Confidence in the estimate is reflected in the Mineral Resource Classification. The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates.

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