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Exploration Update – Gold Assays for Ironclad Diamond Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received from two diamond drill holes at the Ironclad project;
- Assay results include:
  - 26ICRC005: **22.87m at 2.73g/t Au** from 136.54m, including:
    - **2.82m at 7.54g/t Au** from 136.54m; and
    - **7.23m @ 4.81g/t Au** from 152.18m.

Neometals Ltd (ASX: NMT) (**"Neometals"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to provide an exploration update on the Company's 100% owned Barrambie Gold and Copper Project in Western Australia (**"Barrambie Project"**).

Diamond drilling was undertaken from 24 September to 1 October 2026 at the Barrambie Project with two (2) diamond drill holes completed at the Ironclad gold deposit for a total of 262.60 metres. The objective of this drilling was to extend the interpreted higher-grade mineralisation plunging north below the current Mineral Resource Estimate (**"MRE"**).[1]

A weather event during the drill program flooded the access track to the planned Rinaldi diamond tail of 25RCRC006 preventing drill rig access.

Next Steps

The 2026 drilling at Ironclad extends the total strike length of the deposit out to approximately 450 meters, with significant high grades at the northern end of the deposit. There is an opportunity for future drilling to develop the vertical extent of the high-grade mineralisation, both above and below the 2026 reported high-grade defined mineralisation.

The detailed drone magnetic survey that was completed in late August 2026, and the geochemical soil survey completed over the Rinaldi copper prospect in September 2026 will be used to design a RC drill program to test the copper anomaly and geological target.

[1] *Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 10 March 2026 titled "Updated Ironclad Gold Mineral Resource Estimate".*

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Neometals Managing Director, Chris Reed, says:

"The latest diamond drilling results are another encouraging step in building our understanding of the Ironclad gold deposit. The intersection of 22.87 metres at 2.73g/t gold, including two higher-grade zones, extends the known mineralisation a further 50 metres north and reinforces the continuity of the higher-grade gold system beyond the current Mineral Resource.

Importantly, the diamond core has provided valuable structural information which, together with our recent geophysical work, is helping us better understand the controls on gold mineralisation. While the second hole did not return significant gold grades, the intense shearing and alteration encountered may indicate proximity to the interpreted feeder structure and help define the northern extent of the deposit.

With mineralisation now identified over approximately 450 metres of strike and the higher-grade zones remaining open both up and down dip, we see further opportunity to grow the resource. Our focus remains on advancing Ironclad towards a development decision while systematically evaluating the potential to extend the mine life and improve the value of this emerging gold asset."

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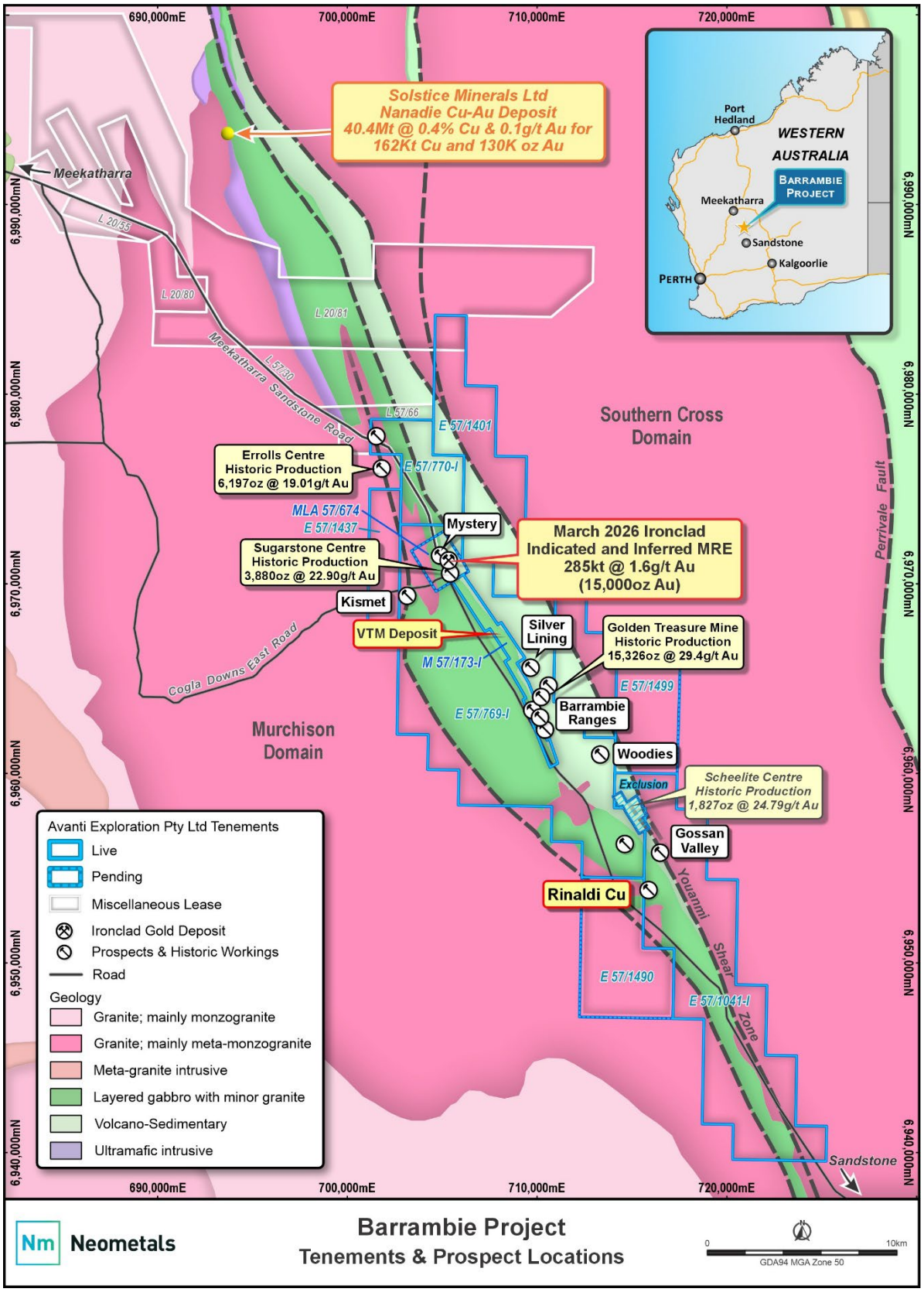


Figure 1: Barrambie Project: plan view showing tenure, simplified geology, historic production and location of Rinaldi copper target and Ironclad Indicated and Inferred MRE

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Discussion

The diamond tail of 26ICRC005 was successfully drilled from 136.50m to 186.57m, and it intersected a 22.87-metre-wide interval of gold mineralisation that lines up directly along strike from the previously drilled mineralised intercepts. This mineralised interval successfully extends the known mineralisation a further 50m to the north from the previously reported drilling intervals.

Diamond drill hole 26ICDD001 was successfully drilled to 212.44m and did not return a significant mineralised interval of gold. The high level of shearing and strong alteration in the diamond core recovered suggests that this drill hole may have passed proximally to the north of the gold feeder structure.

Drill hole 26ICDD001 indicates that the Ironclad mineralisation may terminate at the interpreted potential "feeder" structure. If the mineralisation does terminate at the "feeder" structure the Ironclad deposit has a total strike length of approximately 450 meters. The area above and below the high-grade 2026 drilling remains open to define the vertical extent of this high-grade gold mineralisation.

New and revised historical drill hole assays from the Woodies, Silver Lining and Kismet prospects are tabled in Appendices 3 and 4.

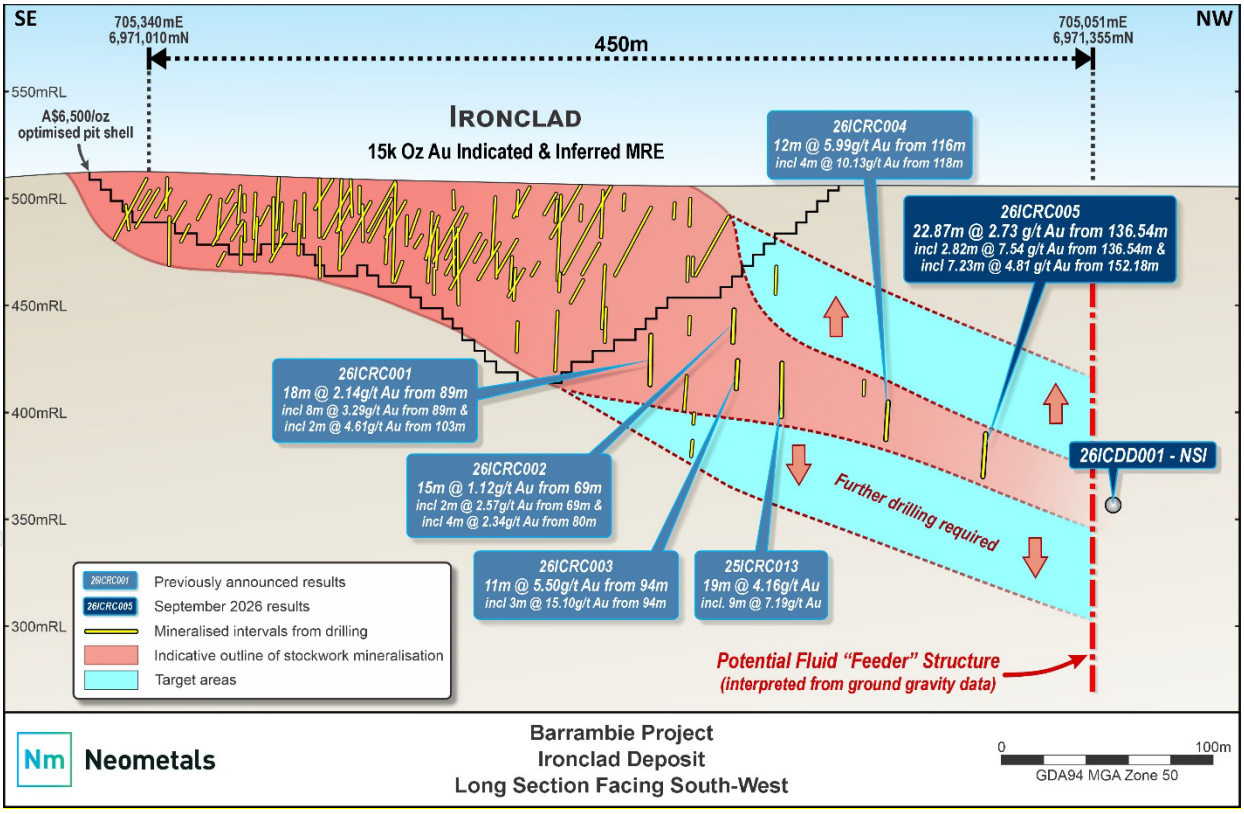


Figure 2: Ironclad long section view showing mineralised interval positions for the Ironclad Deposit. Mineralised intervals for the 2026 drill holes are labelled. Mineralised intervals are defined by a minimum downhole sample intervals of 1m at 0.5g/t Au or above, and maximum internal dilution of 3m

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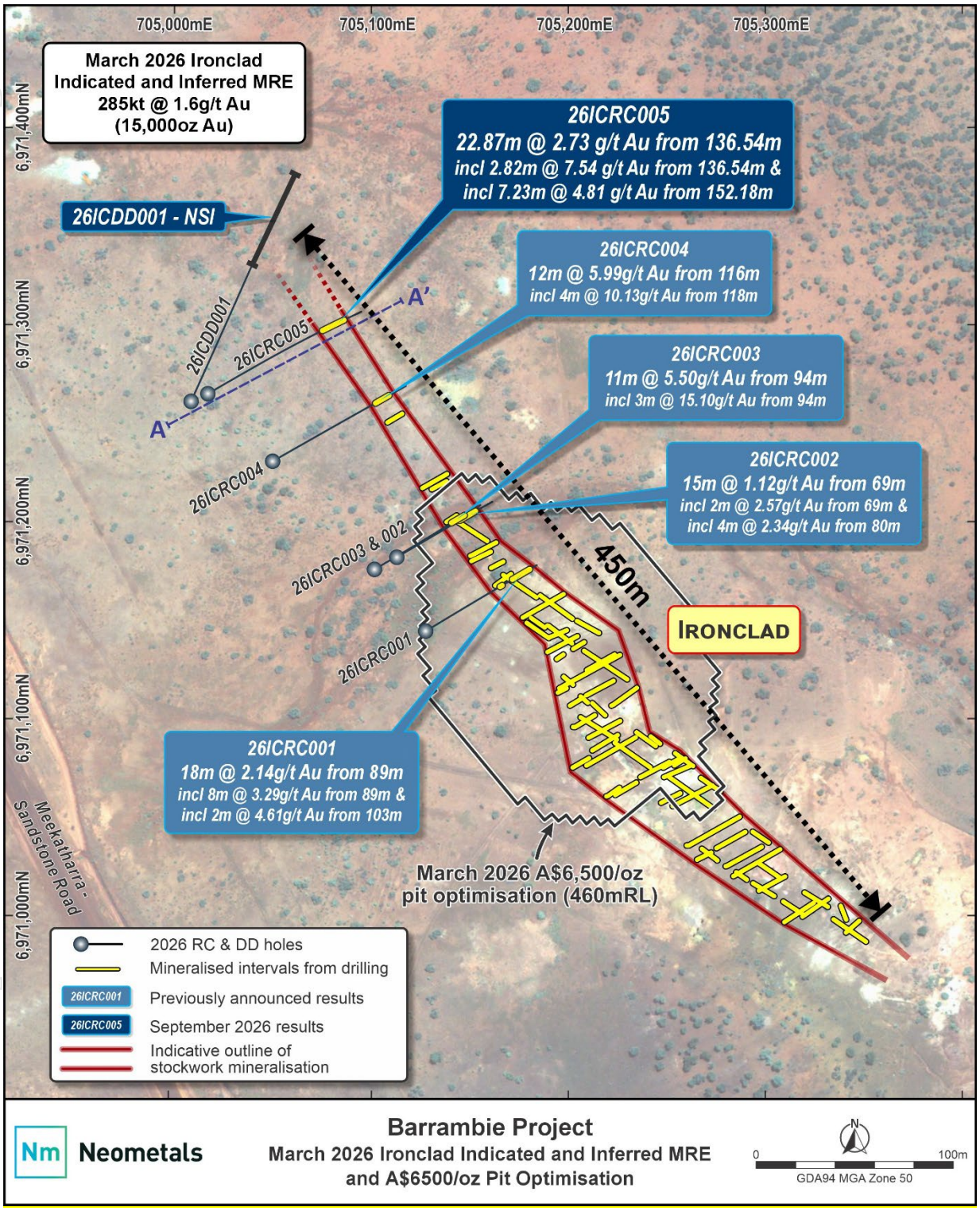


Figure 3: Ironclad plan view showing mineralised interval positions for the Ironclad Deposit. Mineralised intervals for the 2026 drill holes are labelled. Mineralised intervals are defined by a minimum downhole sample intervals of 1m at 0.5g/t Au or above, and maximum internal dilution of 3m. See Appendix 1 for further information regarding the collar locations and drilling details at Ironclad. See also Appendix 2 for further information regarding the significant intercepts at Ironclad

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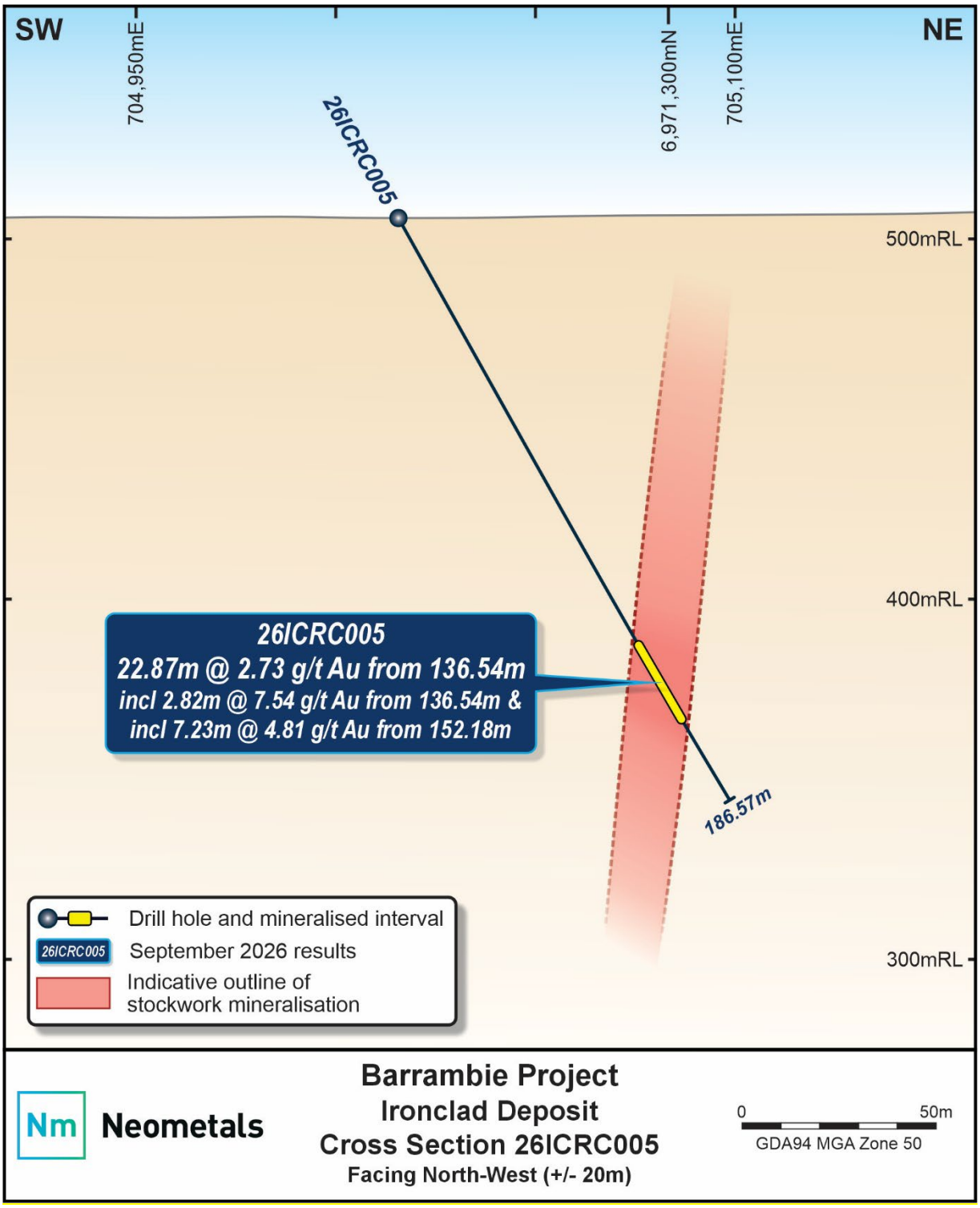


Figure 4: Ironclad Cross Section showing drill hole 26ICRC005 and its reported mineralised interval. The cross section has been provided as an example of the geological context for the drilling results reported in this announcement. See Appendix 1 for further information regarding the collar locations and drilling details at Ironclad. See also Appendix 2 for further information regarding the significant intercepts at Ironclad

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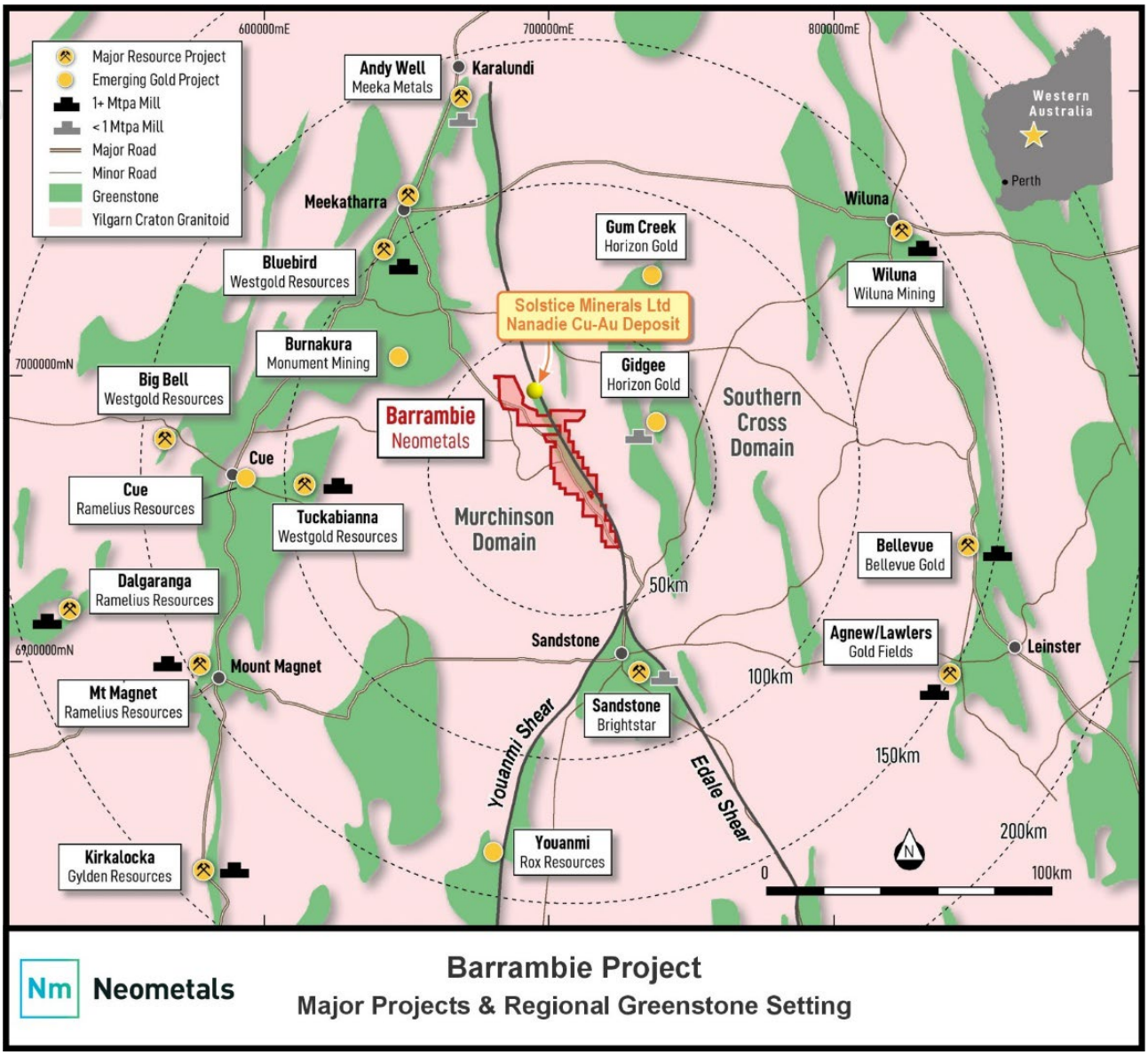


Figure 5: Barrambie Gold Project: Plan view showing Project location relative to proximal gold producers and developers in the Murchison region

Authorised on behalf of Neometals by Christopher Reed, Managing Director.

ENDS

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COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The Competent Person cautions that certain historic Exploration Results contained in this announcement were extracted from historical DEMIRS WAMEX annual reports and internal company reports prepared by previous historical operators. Further exploration and evaluation may affect confidence in these results under JORC 2012 standards.

Nothing has come to the attention of Neometals or its Competent Person that cause them to question the accuracy or reliability of the previously reported drill results and work. The Company has undertaken desktop evaluation of the work completed. However, it has not comprehensively validated the results and therefore these results are to be treated with appropriate caution.

To comply with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 and the associated FAQ 36 (Announcements of material acquisitions – former owners' Exploration Results) details of historic exploration programmes by companies prior to Neometals for the additional historic drill data are reported in Neometals' ASX announcement of 18 February 2026 titled "*Exploration Update – New Copper Assays at Historic Rinaldi Workings*".

WAMEX reports referenced in these announcements can be accessed online at https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/GeoView, using the unique A-number for each report. Each WAMEX report includes a technical explanation of the work completed and results achieved.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results being reported in this announcement is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Travis Craig a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists (AIG) and is currently employed full time by Neometals Ltd as Exploration Manager.

Mr Craig has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the *Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves*.

Data compiled from historical internal reports by the Neometals Exploration Team has been reviewed by Mr Craig, who consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Ironclad gold deposit has been previously reported in Neometals' ASX announcement dated 10 March 2026, titled "Updated Ironclad Gold Mineral Resource Estimate."

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This announcement contains opinions, projections and other forward-looking statements that are subject to significant uncertainties, contingencies and other factors beyond Neometals' control. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding future events, expectations about the performance of Neometals' business and the outcome of strategic or operational initiatives.

Many known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements. Recipients are cautioned that such statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied in them, or from any projections and assumptions on which they are based.

Any opinions, projections, forecasts and other forward-looking statements contained in this announcement do not constitute any commitments, representations or warranties by Neometals and its associated entities, directors, agents and employees, including any undertaking to update any such information. Except as required by law, and only to the extent so required, directors, agents and employees of Neometals shall in no way be liable to any person or body for any loss, claim, demand, damages, costs or expenses of whatever nature arising in any way out of, or in connection with, the information contained in this announcement.

About Neometals Ltd

Neometals' purpose is to deliver stakeholder value by enabling the sustainable production of critical and valuable materials essential for a cleaner future. The Company is advancing a portfolio of high-quality mineral assets and commercialising proprietary lower-cost, sustainable processing technologies. The Company's upstream mineral assets comprise:

- **Barrambie Gold and Copper Project (100% NMT)** – Camp-scale gold project in the Murchison Goldfield with strong brownfields upside. An updated Mineral Resource Estimate, Scoping Study and a JV with a mining contractor provide a potentially funded pathway to near-term development of the Ironclad deposit with 50:50 profit sharing.
- Copper targets being explored within the Rinaldi prospect are located within the same stratigraphic host and similarly positioned to the west of the Youanmi Shear Zone as Solstice Minerals Limited's Nanadie Copper/Gold Project in the Barrambie Greenstone Belt.
- **Barrambie Titanium and Vanadium (100% NMT)** – one of the world's highest grade hard-rock titanium deposits, currently in a divestment process.
- **Utah Brine Project (51% NMT)** – controlling interest in a lithium and potassium brine project in Utah, USA. Exclusive access to and use of inactive gas wells, with existing infrastructure supporting the potential for rapid, capital-efficient exploration and evaluation. Strong alignment with U.S. critical minerals policy and potential for streamlined federal permitting and grant funding.

The Company's processing technology portfolio comprises:

- **Lithium Chemicals (70% NMT)** patented ELi PROCESS®, targeting lowest quartile cost production of battery-grade lithium chemicals utilising electrolysis. Strategic MoU with Rio Tinto for testing support and licensing discussion, in collaboration with electrolyser supplier, De Nora.
- **Vanadium Recovery (86.1% NMT via Novana Oy)** – wholly owned hydrometallurgical processing technology targeting production of low-cost, high-purity vanadium pentoxide from steel by-products. Novana Oy advancing project financing for its first commercial plant in Pori, Finland.

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APPENDIX 1

Collar Locations and Drilling Details

Prospect	Hole Type	Hole ID	Design Coordinates (MGA94_50) Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
Ironclad	RCD	26ICRC005	705013	6971263	506	-60	60	186.57
Ironclad	DD	26ICDD001	705008	6971260	506	-56	23	212.44

APPENDIX 2

Significant Intercepts – Ironclad Project

Resource drilling significant intercepts represent minimum downhole sample intervals of 1m at 0.5g/t Au or above, and maximum internal dilution of 3m. No top assay cut applied. NSI = No significant intersection.

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length(m)	Au grade (g/t) FA50	Grade x width (gm)
Ironclad	26ICRC005	136.54	159.41	22.87	2.73	62.44
	Includes	136.54	139.36	2.82	7.54	21.26
	Includes	152.18	159.41	7.23	4.81	34.78
Ironclad	26ICDD001				NSI	NSI

** Au assays were reported by the laboratory to three decimal places but reported here to two decimal places. GM values may not appear to be the direct multiple of grade and width due to decimal rounding.*

APPENDIX 3

Collar Locations and Drilling Details – Historic Drill Holes Previously Not Reported

Prospect	Hole Type	Hole ID	Design Coordinates (MGA94_50) Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
KISMET	AC	SSTA33	703162	6969282	510	-60	270	42
KISMET	RAB	SSTR37	703146	6969279	509	-60	270	35
SILVER LINING	RAB	BERB084	709632	6965450	533	-60	90	71
SILVER LINING	RAB	BERB085	709663	6965452	533	-60	90	71
SILVER LINING	RAB	BERB087	709746	6965449	533	-60	90	65
SILVER LINING	RAB	SLRB001	709751	6965652	533	-60	90	83
SILVER LINING	RAB	SLRB022	709706	6965602	534	-60	90	63
SILVER LINING	RAB	SLRB026	709661	6965502	535	-60	90	54
SILVER LINING	RAB	SLRB029	709751	6965502	534	-60	90	64
SILVER LINING	RAB	SLRB034	709733	6965402	535	-60	90	65
SILVER LINING	RC	SLRC002	709615	6965450	551	-60	90	66

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Prospect	Hole Type	Hole ID	Design Coordinates (MGA94_50) Easting	Northing	RL	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Deg)	Depth (m)
WOODIES	RAB	WRB016	713196	6961152	550	-60	270	86
WOODIES	RAB	WRB024	713291	6960952	552	-60	270	66
WOODIES	RAB	WRB065	713666	6960352	557	-60	270	98
WOODIES	RC	WRC001	713686	6960350	557	-60	270	118
WOODIES	RC	WRC002	713645	6960351	557	-60	270	111
WOODIES	RC	WRC006	713390	6960748	554	-60	270	104
WOODIES	RC	WRC008	713302	6960947	552	-60	270	124
WOODIES	RC	WRC009	713209	6961147	550	-60	270	116
WOODIES	RC	WRC011	713734	6960253	558	-60	270	114

APPENDIX 4

Significant Intercepts – Historic Drill Holes Previously Not Reported

Exploration significant intercepts represent minimum downhole sample intervals of 1m at 0.2g/t Au or above, and maximum internal dilution of 3m. No top assay cut applied. NSI = No significant intersection.

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length(m)	Au grade (g/t)	Grade x width (gm)
KISMET	SSTA33	33	41	8	6.26	50.06
	Includes	*37*	*39*	*2*	*18.01*	*36.02*
	SSTR37	15	18	3	0.91	2.73
SILVER LINING	BERB084	6	11	5	0.60	3.01
		14	19	5	1.06	5.28
		24	30	6	0.28	1.68
		43	53	10	1.15	11.47
		65	71	6	1.36	8.13
	BERB085	18	35	17	1.61	27.40
	BERB087	43	55	12	0.82	9.84
	SLRB001	50	51	1	0.38	0.38
		58	70	12	1.61	19.33
	SLRB022	48	56	8	1.31	10.48
	SLRB026	16	46	30	0.47	14.04
	SLRB029	53	64	11	1.65	18.19
	SLRB034	4	12	8	0.41	3.29
		34	46	12	0.65	7.82
	SLRC002	46	64	18	1.64	14.79

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Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length(m)	Au grade (g/t)	Grade x width (gm)
	Includes	*50*	*52*	*2*	*12.00*	*24.00*
WOODIES	WRB016	34	46	12	0.96	11.50
	WRB024	53	60	7	0.99	6.90
	WRB065	15	60	45	2.50	112.59
	Includes	*41*	*46*	*5*	*13.28*	*66.40*
	Includes	*57*	*58*	*1*	*12.00*	*12.00*
		64	73	9	0.50	4.46
	WRC001	49	58	9	0.51	4.61
		77	80	3	0.46	1.39
		85	86	1	0.57	0.57
		107	108	1	3.30	3.30
	WRC002	99	100	1	4.50	4.50
	WRC006	0	6	6	0.28	1.68
		34	42	8	0.36	2.90
		48	50	2	0.32	0.64
		88	94	6	1.18	7.10
	WRC008	68	76	8	0.50	3.98
		86	92	6	0.48	2.88
		110	112	2	3.70	7.40
	WRC009	0	2	2	0.24	0.48
		40	44	4	0.60	2.40
		50	52	2	0.36	0.72
		56	60	4	0.34	1.36
		70	78	8	0.49	3.92
		88	90	2	0.79	1.58
		94	102	8	0.44	3.52
		112	114	2	4.90	9.80
	WRC011	40	42	2	0.60	1.20
		60	62	2	0.61	1.22
		72	74	2	1.60	3.20
		88	90	2	6.50	13.00

APPENDIX 5 - JORC Table 1, For 2026 Drilling

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data – For 2026 Drilling

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• NQ2 diamond core was geologically and structurally logged by a Neometals geologist. The core was cut in half and sampled on geological breaks. • The calico bag sample from each sampled interval were submitted to Nagrom laboratory in Perth for gold analysis (Fire Assay 50g). • Logging of drill samples included lithology, weathering, texture, veining and alteration. • Protocols employed to ensure sample representivity expectations are met with the use of industry standard QAQC procedures. • Neometals proposes to undertake further assessment of the appropriateness of the drill-sample size for the style of mineralisation being tested.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling technique was diamond drilling of NQ2 core size using a Westralian Diamond Drillers rig.
Drill sample recovery	• The Competent Person considers that drilling and sampling equipment and techniques to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and consistent with industry standard. • Sample recoveries in the mineralised zones were good, with greater than 95 percent recoveries recorded. • The relationship between recovery and grade is yet to be assessed.
Logging	• Qualitative geological and structural logging was performed by Neometals geologists on all core recovered from all drill holes following Neometals' standard logging system. This includes recording of lithologies, textures and mineralogy. Logs were recorded onto paper in the field and transcribed into a digital format and imported into a relational database, which involved validation processes to ensure the logging was complete and valid. Geological logging was completed to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource work.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Following logging, the core was marked for cutting and with half-core samples submitted to NAGROM laboratory for analysis. Sample interval lengths were dictated largely by geology and vary from minimum of 0.2m to maximum of 1.2m. Sample preparation includes dry (at 105° C), crush (to 2mm) and pulverise (95% passing 75µm) prior to 50g fire assay & ICP analysis. • Note: for future exploration drilling at the Barrambie Project Neometals proposes to further investigate sample size and alternate assay techniques to determine the most appropriate with respect to the gold particle grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Assaying was completed by Nagrom laboratory located in Perth. The analytical technique used for gold is Fire Assay 50g which is considered a technique that provides total gold concentration of the sample analysed. • No geophysical or portable analysis tools were used to determine assay values stored in the database.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data are reported to the Company and analysed in real-time for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant intervals reported in this announcement were compiled by Neometals personnel and reviewed and verified by the Competent Person. • No twinned holes were used. • Primary geological logging data was recorded in the field on a paper, which was later transcribed into a digital format. Collar and down-hole survey and assay data were provided in digital formats for direct import to a project database. • Validation of this data is completed using database filters with further visual validation by Neometals geologists during routine review and interpretation. The project database is managed by an independent DB administrator who oversees validation and updates to the master database. • No adjustments have been made to assay data. • QAQC protocols employed are noted above. Umpire checks of assays at alternate laboratories have not yet been completed.
Location of data points	• Ironclad collar locations were picked up with a DGPS with sub-meter accuracy. • Down hole surveys were completed with a north seeking gyro inside the rods at the end of each hole. This practice is considered appropriate for the current stage of exploration. • The coordinate system used was MGA94/Zone50. • Topographic control is considered adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	• Please refer to the collar locations and drilling details provided in Appendix 1, and the drill holes displayed in Figures 2, 3 and 4 in this announcement. • This data spacing and distribution is sufficient to infer a degree of geological continuity. • Compositing of samples has not been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the broader stratigraphy and interpreted orientation of mineralisation. • Based on the drilling orientation and sampling procedures employed, no sampling bias is believed to have been introduced.
Sample security	• Chain-of-custody was maintained by Neometals personnel and key contractors responsible for secure delivery of samples from the drill site to assay laboratory located in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• Data has been reviewed by Neometals geologists; however no formal audits of data and techniques have been completed to-date.

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Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results - For 2026 Drilling

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Drilling data being reported is located within 100% owned granted Exploration Licences E57/769-I in the Eastern Murchison Goldfields. • All licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to conducting exploration activities within the licence area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic gold exploration and production undertaken prior to Neometals has been discussed and reported in Neometals' ASX announcements of 23 September 2024 titled "Barrambie Gold Exploration Target", 5 February 2025 titled "Barrambie - Maiden Gold Drilling Commences". • Neometals has undertaken a desktop review of the available historical information. However, the Company has not comprehensively validated all historical exploration results, which should therefore be treated with appropriate caution.
Geology	• The Barrambie Gold Project is located within the Archaean Barrambie Greenstone Belt, which is a narrow, NNW-SSE trending greenstone belt in the northern Yilgarn Craton. The linear greenstone belt is about 60 km long and attains a maximum width of about 4 km. It is flanked by banded gneiss and granitoids. The greenstone belt is dominated by the Barrambie Sill, an anorthositic magnetite-bearing gabbro, that intrudes a sequence of metasediments, banded iron formation, metabasalts and metamorphosed felsic volcanics.
Drill hole Information	• A summary table of the drill hole details (Incl. coordinates and orientations) and intersections the subject of this announcement are provided in Appendices 1 and 2.
Data aggregation methods	• Reported intercepts for gold represent minimum downhole sample intervals of 1m at 0.50 g/t gold or above, and maximum internal dilution of 3m. • No top assay cut applied. • All reported assay intervals greater than 1m in length have been weighted by length. • No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drilling was generally conducted perpendicular to the planar structures interpreted to host mineralisation, and which trends to the NNW and with an interpreted sub-vertical dip. • Based on the current geological interpretation, drill holes have a mineralisation width of approximately half to ¾ of the downhole length. These estimates are preliminary and may change as additional drilling and geological interpretation are completed. • Refer to the cross section contained within this announcement for graphical relationship of downhole widths to the interpreted mineralisation envelopes.
Diagrams	• Representative cross-section, and plan are provided in the body of the announcement to which this report is attached.
Balanced reporting	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and widths is practiced.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Details of all gold exploration holes drilled by Neometals are provided in Appendix 1 and shown in additional detail through the examples set out in the Figures in this announcement. • A list of all drill assay significant intersection results is reported in Appendix 2 of this announcement. It can be assumed that holes or portions of holes not reported in Appendix 2 are below the minimum grade criteria of 0.50g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	• A ground gravity survey completed across the project area in July 2026 has informed the interpretation of a potential gold-fluid feeder structure associated with the Ironclad deposit. The survey interpretation is preliminary and requires further drilling to test its relationship to mineralisation. • Other than the historical exploration data and gravity-survey information described in this announcement, Neometals is not aware of other substantive exploration data that are material to the reported Exploration Results.
Further work	• Further work is discussed in in the body of the announcement to which this report is attached.

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APPENDIX 6 - JORC Table 1, For Historical Drilling

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data – For Historical Drilling

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Limited details about historical sampling methods not carried out by NEOMETALS were included in the WAMEX reports. Historical sampling referenced has been carried out by Samson Exploration NL, Regional Resources NL, Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd, Acclaim Exploration NL, Golden West Resources Ltd, Great Australian Resources NL, St Barbara Mines Limited, and Classic Minerals Ltd. Sampling included soil sampling, reverse circulation (RC) drilling, diamond drilling (DD), rotary air blast (RAB) drilling, aircore (AC) drilling, and unknown (UK) drilling. RAB/AC sampling: • Samson Exploration 1987 (A21923, A22002, A22584, A22837, A23205, A23650, A23662, and A24458). Used spear sampling of 2m to 6m composite samples which were submitted to an appropriate lab for gold determination by Aqua Regia, such as Minlab. • Acclaim Exploration NL 1996 (Acclaim, A49171, A52165), One metre sample piles were sampled with a scoop as four metre composites of average weight 2.5kg. Samples were then transported to Perth and assayed; those above 0.2g/t Au were resampled at one metre intervals using the scoop and calico bags. Assayed at Genalysis by Aqua Regia Digest with unknown finish. • Dominion Mining Ltd 1992 (Dominion, A35163), drilled 92 RAB holes for 2,107m taking bottom of hole samples and 18 additional samples at the discretion of the geologist logging the holes. All samples were analysed for Au, As, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ni by Genalysis in Perth. • Samson Exploration NL 1993 (Samson, A40046). Holes were sampled at 1m intervals, and 5m composite samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratory to be assayed using Fire Assay, aqua regia digest, and carbon rod finish with 1ppb lower detection limit. 30g charges of 250g pulps were used for repeat assays. • Samson 1995 (A44301) One metre intervals were sampled and four metre composites collected. Anomalous composite samples (generally greater than 0.25ppm Au) were resampled at one metre and assayed at Minlabs Perth using aqua regia digest and AAS analysis for gold, arsenic and copper. A total of 1531 4m composite samples were collected with a further 119 one metre resamples taken. • Tindals Gold Mines NL 1995 (Tindals, A47011). Samples were laid out in 1m piles, and 4m composite samples were collected. Samples were assayed at Minlabs Perth using aqua regia digest and AAS analysis for Au(ppb), V(ppm) and Cu(ppm). • Newcrest Mining Limited 1996 (Newcrest, A47114). 4m composite samples were taken for all holes and sent to Genalysis Laboratory Services for low level Au B/ETA (1ppb) and As and Cu B/AAS (ppm) analysis. • Great Australian Resources 1985 (GAR, A16272) and 1986 (A17137). Holes were sampled at 2m intervals using an unknown method. Samples were assayed for gold at Pilbara Labs using AAS and Aqua Regia digest. Samples with massive titano-martite were also assayed for Fe, V, Ti, Cr, Ni, Pt and Pd by fire assay. • St Barbara Mines Limited 1997 (St Barbara, A52148), 2000 (A61495), and 2001 (A62800). 6m composite samples were taken by unknown method. Samples were sent to SBML laboratory at Bluebird and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples that assayed >= 0.1ppm Au were re-assayed at 1m intervals.

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Criteria	Commentary
	RC sampling: • Miralga Mining NL 1986 (Miralga, A22658). Samples were collected at 1 metre intervals and riffle split to 2 kg. The samples were sent to ALS Perth for gold determination by Au50 Fire Assay analysis which has a 0.01ppm detection limit. • Samson 1987 - as for Aircore. • Black Swan Gold Mines Ltd 1992 (BSGM, A37144). Samples weighing around 1kg collected every metre from a mechanical splitter attached to the rig. • Acclaim 1996 (A52165) and 1997 (A48813). 1m samples were collected using a cyclone and splitter. • Golden West Resources 2008 (GWR, A78133). Samples were collected in 1m intervals using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone, residues were collected in plastic bags. DD sampling: • Samson 1987 - RC pre-collars submitted at 1m intervals for Au (AAS) and the core was selectively sampled and intervals were cut into quarters. One quarter was sent for Au assay by Fire Assay and the remaining core kept. Samson Exploration drilled several holes of unknown type in 1988 (A26799). No sampling information was available for these holes in the WAMEX report. The Competent Person considers these methods of sampling to be appropriate for this style of exploration and consistent with industry practise at the time.
Drilling techniques	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** RAB/Aircore drilling was carried out for: • Samson 1987 - Cockburn Drilling using a Mole Pioneer PI60. All holes were 20m holes drilled at -60° to grid west, along grid lines 100 metres apart. • Acclaim 1996, Holes were drilled by Orbit drilling using a KL150 rig with 250psi at 650cfm. Holes were drilled to blade refusal. Holes were between 8 and 108m deep. Holes were drilled at -60o to grid west or east. • Dominion 1991, 1992 and 1993 completed by Kennedy Drilling of Kalgoorlie. Holes were between 1 and 39m deep and were all drilled vertically. • Samson 1993 was carried out by Ryanex Pty Ltd using a Deutz-powered self-built rig with a capacity of 400 cfm at 175 psi. Holes were between 5 and 84m deep and were all drilled vertically. • Samson 1995, completed by Challenge Drilling using a Challenger RA150 rig. Holes were between 9 and 75m deep. Holes were either drilled vertically, or at -60° to grid east. • Tindals 1995 was completed by Challenge Drilling using a Challenger RA150 rig. Holes were between 1 and 64m deep. Holes were drilled vertically or at -60° to grid east. • Acclaim 1996 was completed by Orbit Drilling using a KL150 drilling rig with 250psi/650cfm capacity. Holes were between 3 and 98m deep. Holes were drilled at -60° to grid west or east. One hole was a water bore drilled vertically. • Newcrest 1996 was completed by Challenge Drilling. Holes were between 2 and 101m deep and all holes were drilled vertically. • GAR 1985 and 1986. Holes were drilled by Kennedy Drilling using a Mole Pioneer drill rig. Holes were between 22 and 74m deep. Holes were drilled at -60° to grid east. • St Barbara 1997, 2000, and 2001. Holes were drilled by an unknown contractor using a GEMCO drill rig. Holes were 3 to 50m deep. Holes were drilled at -60° to grid west or east.

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Criteria	Commentary
	RC drilling was carried out by: • Miralga 1986 by Civil Drilling Services using an Ingersoll-Rand TH 60 rig having 250psi with 750cfm capacity. Holes were between 38 and 50m deep. Holes were drilled at -60° to grid west or east. • Samson 1987 Holes were completed by Green Drilling using a Schramm 66. Holes were between 15 and 93m. Holes drilled vertically or at -60° with azimuths between 30° and 260° grid. • BSGM 1992 (was completed by Leonora Drilling Pty Ltd using an RC aircore drilling rig. Holes were between 20 and 31m deep. Holes were either vertical or drilled at -60° with azimuths between 60° and 240° grid. • Acclaim 1996 and 1997 was completed by Butchart Drilling using an Ingersoll Rand THIO drill-rig drilling 5.25-inch holes using a face sampling hammer and an RC rod string. Holes were between 104m and 128m deep at -60° with 60° azimuths grid. • GWR 2008 were drilled by contractor Grovebrook Drilling. Vertical holes were between 101 and 200m deep. • Samson 987 diamond drilling by Green Drilling using a Schramm 66 for the RC pre-collars and Collie Drilling completing the NQ coring portions of the holes. Holes were between 45 and 51m deep, drilled at -60° with 223° azimuth grid.
Drill sample recovery	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Limited sample recovery and condition information has been found in the historical reports to date.
Logging	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** In some cases, original coordinates were only provided in unknown local grids. In these cases, MGA coordinates for holes were derived by georeferencing maps contained in the WAMEX reports and digitising the collars and it is expected that the accuracy of hole collar coordinates is within a few metres – roughly equivalent to GPS accuracy. Historic tenement boundaries and landmarks visible on aerial photography were used to georeference the maps. Minor corrections were then made where drill pads were still visible on aerial photography. For reports that only contained handwritten logs, hole dips and azimuths were based on planned hole details, compass readings, or averages of survey tool measurements. These measurements are considered less reliable than modern downhole survey using north-seeking gyro. • Miralga 1986 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, Rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Samson 1987 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, Rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Acclaim 1997, Chip Logging: A representative selection of sample of each metre was logged using a binocular microscope onto a graphical log at 1 :200 scale. Special notes were made of the sample quality and approximate water depth. Original drill logs are consistent with logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, Rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Dominion 1991, 1992 and 1993 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• BSGM 1992 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with RC and AC logging procedures of the time. • Samson 1993 and 1995 consist of handwritten drill and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • Tindals 1995 consist of handwritten drill logs and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • Newcrest 1996 consist of handwritten drill logs included as an appendix and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time with a Hole ID, Co-ordinates, rock description, a summary description, sample number, and logged metre interval with an end of hole depth recorded. • Acclaim 1996 consist of handwritten drill logs are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • GWR 2008 included digital logs and are consistent with logging procedures of the time. Downhole survey data were generated by handheld compass, though the holes are all vertical, so this is not considered problematic. • GAR 1985 and 1986 (consist of handwritten drill logs and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • St Barbara 1997, 2000, and 2001 consist of handwritten drill logs and are consistent with RAB logging procedures of the time. • Samson 1988. No logging information was located for these holes. Hole collar coordinates were derived by georeferencing maps, and other hole details and assays were derived from cross sections in the report.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Limited details about historical sub-sampling were located. • Miralga 1986 samples were collected at 1 metre down hole intervals prior to being riffled on site to an assay sample weight of approximately 2kg. The sample residues for each metre were bagged, numbered, and left in rows at the drill site. Samples were dispatched to Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth for gold assay by 50g fire assay with 0.1ppm detection limit. • Samson 1987 reported samples were collected at one-metre intervals by spearing. Samples were dispatched to Minlab for gold determination by Aqua Regia, with a detection limit of 0.05ppm. Approximately 5% of the coarse rejects were submitted to Resource Development Laboratories of Perth for cross-checking by Fire Assay. • Acclaim 1997 reported that samples were collected at one-metre intervals by cyclone and splitter. Green bags caught the drill spoil passed through the cyclone for each metre. The resulting sample was tipped through the 87.5:12.5 multiple splitter. The sample residues were collected in numbered plastic UV bags and put in rows of 20, the 12.5 split was collected in numbered calico bags and weighed to ensure the sample weight did not exceed 3.3kg. If the weight exceeded this, it was re-split through a single stage splitter. Samples were dispatched to Ultratrace laboratories in Belmont Perth. Samples were dried in the calico bags then pulverised in a LM5 disc Mill. A 50g charge was then assayed for Au, Pt, and Pd by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES finish. A selection of mineralised samples from each hole were submitted to Genalysis for screen Fire Assay. • Dominion 1991 to 1993. End of hole samples were taken and dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd. Samples were analysed for Au by Aqua Regia with AAS finish (B/ETA), and As, Cu, Sb, Bi, Mo, Pb, Zn and Ni by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (B/AAS) • BSGM 1992 holes were sampled every metre. No details on sampling methodology were included in the report. Samples were assayed for gold by Fire Assay at an unknown laboratory. • Samson 1993. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with five-metre composites collected. Samples were sent to Australian Assay Laboratory and assayed using Fire recovery, Aqua Regia Digest, and Carbon Rod finish with a detection limit of 1ppb Au. 30g of 250g pulps were used for repeat assays.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Samson 1995. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with four-metre composites collected. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth and assayed for Au, As, and Cu by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish. Composite results >0.25ppm Au were resampled on a one-metre basis and assayed using the same method. • Tindals 1995. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with four-metre composites collected. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth for Aqua Regia assay with AAS finish for gold (ppb), vanadium (ppm) and copper (ppm). • Newcrest 1996. Cuttings were collected at 1m intervals and laid out in lines with four-metre composites collected. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd and assayed for gold by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (B/ETA – 1ppb detection limit), and As and Cu by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (B/AAS – 5ppm and 1ppm detection limit respectively). • Acclaim 1996 to 1997. Samples were laid out in one-metre piles next to the hole with a pin marker placed in the first metre with the hole number. Samples were collected using an aluminium scoop for four-metre composites for an average 2.5kg sample. Samples were packed in poly-woven bags and taken to Key Transport Meekatharra for transport to Perth. Composite assay results > 0.2g/t Au were resampled at one-metre intervals using scoop and calico bags. Samples were sent to Genalysis Perth for Au analysis by Aqua Regia with a 1ppb detection limit. • GWR 2008. Samples were collected in 1m intervals using a cone splitter attached to the rig cyclone, residues were collected in plastic bags. Samples were dispatched to SGS laboratory for analysis of Au and As. Au was analysed by method FAA505 and As by method AAS21R. • GAR 1985 and 1986. Holes were sampled at 2m intervals using an unknown method. Samples were assayed for gold at Pilbara Labs using AAS and Aqua Regia digest. Samples with massive titano-martite were also assayed for Fe, V, Ti, Cr, Ni, Pt, and Pd by fire assay. • St Barbara 1997, 2000 and 2001. 6m composite samples were taken by unknown method. Samples were sent to SBML laboratory at Bluebird and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples that assayed >= 0.1ppm Au were re-assayed at 1m intervals. • Samson drilled several holes of unknown type in 1988. No sampling information was available for these holes in the WAMEX report. The Competent Person considers these methods of sub-sampling and assay to be appropriate for this style of exploration and consistent with industry practise at the time.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** All historical samples are assumed to have been prepared and assayed by then industry standard techniques and methods. Limited historical QAQC data were available in the WAMEX reports. Industry standard best practice is assumed in regard to QAQC • Miralga 1986 utilised Australian Assay Laboratories Group. Reports indicate the lab carried out repeats of primary samples however there is no indication of standards or blanks being used. • Samson 1987 samples were dispatched to Minlab for gold determination. Approximately 5% of the coarse rejects were submitted to Resource Development Laboratories of Perth for cross-checking by fire assay. • Acclaim 1997. Samples were dispatched to Ultratrace laboratories in Belmont Perth and subjected to a 50g aqua regia digest for Au, Pt and Pd using ICP-OES method. Detection levels are 1ppb, 5ppb and 2ppb respectively. Routine lab checking consisted of a random 6% of samples being analysed in duplicate. No details on any standard or blank samples for these Aqua Regia assays were in the WAMEX report. A selection of mineralised samples from each hole were also submitted to Genalysis for screen Fire Assay as validation of the Aqua Regia assays at Ultratrace. Standards and lab checks were included in the WAMEX report for the Fire assays.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Dominion 1991, 1992 and 1993. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, reported assay results show the use of blanks, standards, and regular Au repeats. • BSGM 1992. Assay by Fire Assay. Unclear which lab was used. Sample result sheets show standards and duplicates were included in the assay methodology. • Samson 1993 and 1995. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth and assayed by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish analysis for gold, arsenic, and copper. 1ppb detection limit for Au. Duplicates were completed for selected samples. No standards or blanks were recorded in the WAMEX reports. • Tindals 1995. Samples were dispatched to Minlabs in Perth for Aqua regia assay with AAS analysis for gold (ppb), vanadium (ppm) and copper (ppm). Reported assay results shows the use of regular Au repeats for QAQC by the lab. No standard or blank samples were recorded. • Newcrest 1996. Samples were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd for low level Au B/ETA (1ppb) and As and Cu B/ASS (ppm) analysis. Assay reports show no evidence of QAQC. • Acclaim 1996 and 1997. Samples were sent to Genalysis Perth for Aqua Regia analysis Au with a 1ppb detection limit. Samples from the Cove prospect were also analysed for Au (1ppb), Cu (1ppm), Zn(1ppm), Ag (0.5ppm), Ni (2ppm) and Co (0.5ppm). Check assays included assaying 4% of a random selection of duplicate assays for all elements and well as up to 6% of selected gold repeats. No blanks were used. Some standards were inserted into batches. • GWR 2008. Samples were dispatched to SGS laboratory for analysis of Au and As. Au was analysed by Fire Assay method FAA505 and As by method AAS21R. Check assays include a selection of lab gold repeats. • GAR 1985 and 1986. Reports show lab duplicates were completed for selected samples. No record of standards or blanks was included in the reports. • Samson 1988 Selected samples were assayed in duplicate. No standards or blanks were reported. • St Barbara 1997, 2000, and 2001. Two standards were inserted into each lab batch and one in six samples were randomly selected for duplicate assay. Samples that assayed >0.5g/t Au were re-assayed in duplicate. The Competent Person considers that the quality of the historical assay data is sufficient to provide an indication of the tenor of mineralisation but absolute measure of the assay data of the reported mineralisation is suitable for geological targeting.
Verification of sampling and assaying	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Historical data was compiled by experienced geologists from existing digital data sets downloaded from WAMEX or digitised from non-digital reports. Digitised datasets were visually validated in both two and three dimensions. Once validated complete datasets were compiled and uploaded to the hosted database. The database hosting software includes automated error checking to flag any incorrect codes or numerical data outside of expected ranges. Outside of any details included in the historical reports any details about data entry, verification, and storage protocols remain unknown for historical operators.
Location of data points	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Historical collars are recorded as being located by DGPS, GPS, compass, hip and chain measurement, or unknown methods. The original coordinates were recorded in local grid, AMG66, AMG84, or MGA94 coordinate systems. Coordinates were converted to MGA94 zone 50 using an automatic transformation in QGIS where possible. Where unknown local grids were used, maps from WAMEX reports were georeferenced and collars were digitised from the maps. In some cases, minor corrections to collar locations were used based on visibility of historic drill pads on aerial photography and satellite images. Little information has been provided in terms of downhole survey methods. Historical reports indicate a mix of compass, north-seeking gyro, Eastman single shot, and multi shot downhole cameras being used.

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Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Based on the stages of exploration advancement for each of the project areas covered within the historical reports data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for their style, stage, and level of understanding at the time. However, by current standards most of the drill data prior to 1990 are considered suboptimal. The Competent Person considers that the spacing of the data is sufficient to provide an indication, but absolute measure of the presence and location of mineralisation sampled and is suitable for geological targeting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Based on drill hole orientations and the regional aeromagnetics it appears that previous explorers attempted to drill holes perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the structures. The presence of historical workings would have aided them in orientating the drilling appropriately. A review of the historic data has determined that the orientation of drill holes was appropriate for the level of understanding at the time.
Sample security	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** Sample security measures are unknown and generally not referenced in the reports.
Audits or reviews	**Historical Drill Data (Prior to Neometals)** No independent audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were conducted.

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Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results - For Historical Drilling

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Drilling data being reported are located within 100% owned and granted exploration licence E57/769-I in the Eastern Murchison Goldfields. No known impediments exist to operate in the area. All licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to conducting exploration activities within the licence area.
Exploration done by other parties	The Company has owned and been exploring Barrambie for approximately 25 years. The information below is based on annual technical reports submitted to DMIRS and available through the online WAMEX portal: Each report is identified by its unique A-number (e.g. Miralga Mining NL 1986 report A22658). The annual technical reports contain detailed context about the work completed and results achieved, including digital data for more recent reports. Gold at Barrambie was discovered in 1905 during the construction of the Rabbit Proof Fence. Subsequent prospecting opened four main gold centres in the Barrambie area, namely: 1. Barrambie Centre (including the Barrambie Gold Mine) 2. Scheelite Centre* (including the Dohertys Gold Mine) 3. Sugarstone Centre (including Sugarstone Gold Mine, Mystery Gold Mine) 4. Errolls Centre* (including the Legacy Gold Mine) The total production from the 4 mining centres mentioned above totalled 27,294 ounces of gold from 34,233 long tons of treated ore at an average grade of 24.8g/t Au. • Miralga 1986 focused exploration around the Legacy mine which was discovered in 1905. Surrounding the Legacy mine is the Three Star mine and the Inheritance mine, with reported combined production of 6,011.84 ounces of gold. Miralga completed 15 RC holes targeting the historic workings looking for strike and down dip extensions of the structures mined. • Samson 1987 completed soil sampling, costeaning, and drilling of 380 RAB holes, 152 RC holes and 2 diamond holes. Rock chips were taken from the old workings. Geological maps were produced at 1:10,000 scale. Samson defined three historic estimates of gold mineralisation: ○ Ironclad: 134,000t @ 3.2g/t Au (Sjerp, 1989) ○ Errolls: 28,000t @ 4.1g/t Au (Sjerp, 1989) ○ Dohertys: 6,500t @ 21.3g/t Au (Tomich, 1989) The Competent Person cautions that these estimates were not estimated or reported in accordance with the JORC Code or any of its precedents and do not comprise Mineral Resource estimates but are indications of the presence of mineralisation. • Acclaim 1996 explored from the Errolls prospect south to the Barrambie Mining Lease, including the Sugarstone/Mystery and Ironclad prospects. Acclaim completed 13 RC holes for 1,421m to test the depth and strike of the Ironclad prospect and also completed geochemistry over the Floodway East prospect, following up on historic RAB drilling. Acclaim drilled 110 RAB holes for 5,928m to test Au anomalies from previous soil samples. They also completed 538 soil samples across the tenement to detect gold anomalism. • Dominion 1991 to 1993: ○ Exploration an area northeast of the Ironclad prospect consisted of 94 vertical RAB holes targeting the greenstone granite contact.

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Criteria	Commentary
	○ At Errolls North exploration consisted of lag sampling and 41 vertical RAB holes targeting Archean bedrock for bottom of hole Au and multielement analysis. • BSGM 1992 explored the Barrambie Range to feed the company's Whistler Gold operation, 50km to the east. Drilling focused on identifying mineralisation in the top 20m of the Ironclad prospect, comprising 125, 20m deep RC holes and further drilling at Errolls and Dohertys, which are off NEOMETALS tenure. • Samson: ○ In 1993, exploration included soil sampling, ground mag and RAB drilling. A total of 83 RAB holes were drilled targeting a shear structure ○ In 1995, work comprised 120 RAB holes testing several targets generated from 1993 ground magnetics and RAB geochemical anomalies. • Tindals 1995 exploration comprised 63 RAB holes drilled on the Barrambie Greenstone Belt assaying for As, As and Cu. • Newcrest 1996 explored the Errolls joint venture project where 63 RAB holes were drilled in the reporting period. • Acclaim 1996 121 RAB holes were drilled following up on Au in soil and rock-chip anomalies and 25 RC holes drilled testing Au mineralisation discovered at the Woodies and Silver Lining Prospects. • GWR 2008 drilled into the Dohertys prospect for 6 holes with the assay results reported later. Drilling intersected the Dohertys quartz vein and associated pyrite mineralisation. • Samson 1996 explored the Dohertys gold mine and Barrambie Ranges and completed aerial photography, gridding, sampling and mapping, stream sediment samplings, RAB drilling, RC drilling, diamond drilling, underground exploration, metallurgical sampling and dump sampling at Dohertys mine. • GAR 1985 and 1986 drilled 114 RAB holes for a total of 5,479m to test for gold potential at the Barrambie and Sugarstone mining centres and to test the gold potential of titano-martite bearing rocks. St Barbara 1997, 2000 and 2001 explored the Kismet, Sugarstone, and Ironstone prospects and drilled 41 AC holes for 1,708m, and 15 RAB holes for 621m at the Kismet prospect to test granitoid contacts and old workings. 25 RAB holes for 868m were drilled to the east of Ironclad to test granitoid contacts.
Geology	The Barrambie gold project occurs within the Archaean Barrambie Greenstone Belt, which is a narrow, NNW-SSE trending greenstone belt in the northern Yilgarn Craton. The linear greenstone belt is about 60 km long and attains a maximum width of about 4 km. It is flanked by banded gneiss and granitoids. The Barrambie Sill is comprised of anorthositic magnetite-bearing gabbros that intrude a sequence of metasediments, banded iron formation, metabasalts and metamorphosed felsic volcanics of the Barrambie Greenstone Belt. The metasediment unit forms the hanging-wall to the layered sill complex. All of the rocks of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane have been subjected to the same post 2720 Ma structural history, comprising the D1 to D6 of Blewett and Czarnota (2010). The layered sequence is folded into an upright isoclinal anticline with attendant minor folds plunging to the northwest at 30 degrees. A Strong schistosity has developed as an axial plane fabric and is parallel or sub-parallel to the bedding. Early shears trend from 345° to 360° with later faults trending 070° to 090°. Later second order faults trend 060°. Fault displacements range from a few metres to 400 metres. Historically gold mineralisation was reported to occur mainly within the preserved eastern limb of the anticline and that the western limb was interpreted to have been consumed by intruding granites. Historically it has been reported that the gold mineralisation occurs mainly within the preserved eastern limb for a strike length of 35km. The mineralisation is structurally controlled. It occurs: • In N-S shear-zones (Barrambie Ranges, Sugarstone-Mystery, Kismet-Errolls). • Shear zones off a N-S strike will have mineralisation associated with a stockwork of quartz veins (Ironclad, Silver Lining, Old Mill). Orientation of the shear will dictate the dips of the shears. Shears that strike 120° tend to dip steeply to the east. Shears that strike 050-060° dip flatly to moderately northwest or southeast. • Infilled quartz vein stockworks within shear zones of the vanadium-titanium Barrambie Sill (White Dingo, Cove, Lost Chance). Infilled quartz-filled ferruginous saddle reef (or drag-fold) structures (Scheelite Gold Mine, Dohertys).
Drill hole Information	All drill summary data material to the understanding of the exploration results has been included in the above announcement to which this table is attached.

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Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	Reported intercepts for gold tabulated in Appendix 4 represent minimum downhole sample intervals of 1m at 0.50 g/t gold or above, and maximum internal dilution of 3m. No top assay cut applied. All reported assay intervals greater than 1m in length have been weighted by length. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of known, mineralised structures. Intercepts reported use down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	Representative geological and drill location plans and cross sections are not included in the above announcement to which this table is attached. Future announcements where these exploration results plan to be discussed will be provided.
Balanced reporting	It is not practical to report all historical exploration results from the Barrambie gold project. Selected historical intercepts have been re-reported by Neometals to highlight the prospectivity of the region. Full drillhole details can be found in the publicly available historical annual reports listed in this table.
Other substantive exploration data	See ASX announcements 17th April 2018, 8th November 2017, 11th September 2017 and 6th December 2013 for further information regarding the Barrambie deposit.
Further work	Further work is discussed in the document.

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