

High-grade gold assay results of Phase 2 Resource definition drilling - Tumblegum South

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results from Phase 2 Resource definition drilling confirm continuation and extension of geology and grade
- Phase 2 Resource definition assays include:
 - 4m @ 16.8 g/t Au
 - 3m @ 14.74 g/t Au
 - 4m @ 8.23 g/t Au
 - 6m @ 3.03 g/t Au
 - 5m @ 2.12 g/t Au
- Phase 2 assays confirms Star's interpretation of geology and grade
- Mineral resource estimate update underway
- Existing Inferred Resource project estimate totals 600kt, at a grade of 2.2 g/t Au.¹

Star Minerals Limited (ASX: SMS, "the Company" or "Star Minerals") is pleased to advise that it has received the assay results from its Phase 2 definition drilling campaign that was undertaken in anticipation of fast-tracking its knowledge of the geology and grade characteristics of its Tumblegum South gold project.

Once again leveraging from its commercial relationships, Star Minerals was able to execute the planned drilling programme during May and submit its samples in a timely manner building on the results of its inaugural drill program completed in December 2021 (see Figure 1).

¹ See Star Minerals Limited (ASX: SMS) ASX announcement dated 1 November 2021 'Star Minerals Limited commences drilling at Tumblegum South Gold Project'



Figure 1 - Drilling and Sampling during Phase 2 drilling at Tumblegum South

Star Minerals' CEO, Greg Almond comments:

"We are very satisfied to have completed this Phase 2 Resource definition programme. The assays confirm our initial assessment of Tumblegum South, and further support our decision to progress with our efforts to define and develop this gold deposit.

These assays and geological logging provide further information to support the existing Resource, and give us further untested potential targets.

The results confirm the tonnage and grade information that we have for Tumblegum South, and will provide more information for an updated Resource model as we progress our strategy to develop, mine and monetise this asset."

25 holes were completed for a total of 2,669m. Original plans were for 2,448m, with a number of holes extended during the course of drilling based on field geological logging. Sample results are shown in Table 1 below. Results of significance include:

- **2m @ 12.2 g/t Au from 97m depth on hole TGRC027, including 1m @ 22.7 g/t Au.**
- **2m @ 10g/t Au from 101m depth also on hole TGRC027, including 1m @ 18.5 g/t Au.**
- **4m @ 8.23 g/t Au from 73m depth on hole TGRC028, including 1m @ 23.8 g/t Au.**
- **4m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 139m depth also on hole TGRC028**
- **3m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 167m depth also on hole TGRC028**
- **3m @ 2.77 g/t Au from 47m depth on hole TGRC029**
- **2m @ 1.39g/t Au from 85m depth also on hole TGRC029**
- **6m @ 3.03 g/t Au from 98m depth on hole TGRC031**
- **5m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 57m depth on hole TGRC032**
- **4m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 151m depth on hole TGRC039**
- **4m @ 16.8 g/t Au from 155m depth on hole TGRC042, including 1m @ 58 g/t Au.**

Figure 2 below shows a plan of the drill collars, the collar location, drill trace, and significant intercepts. The plan also shows a section line from A' – AA' – this is shown in further below in Figure 3, which shows a cross section from drill holes TGRC015 to TGRC031 highlighting significant intercepts within a 0.1g/t mineralised envelope.

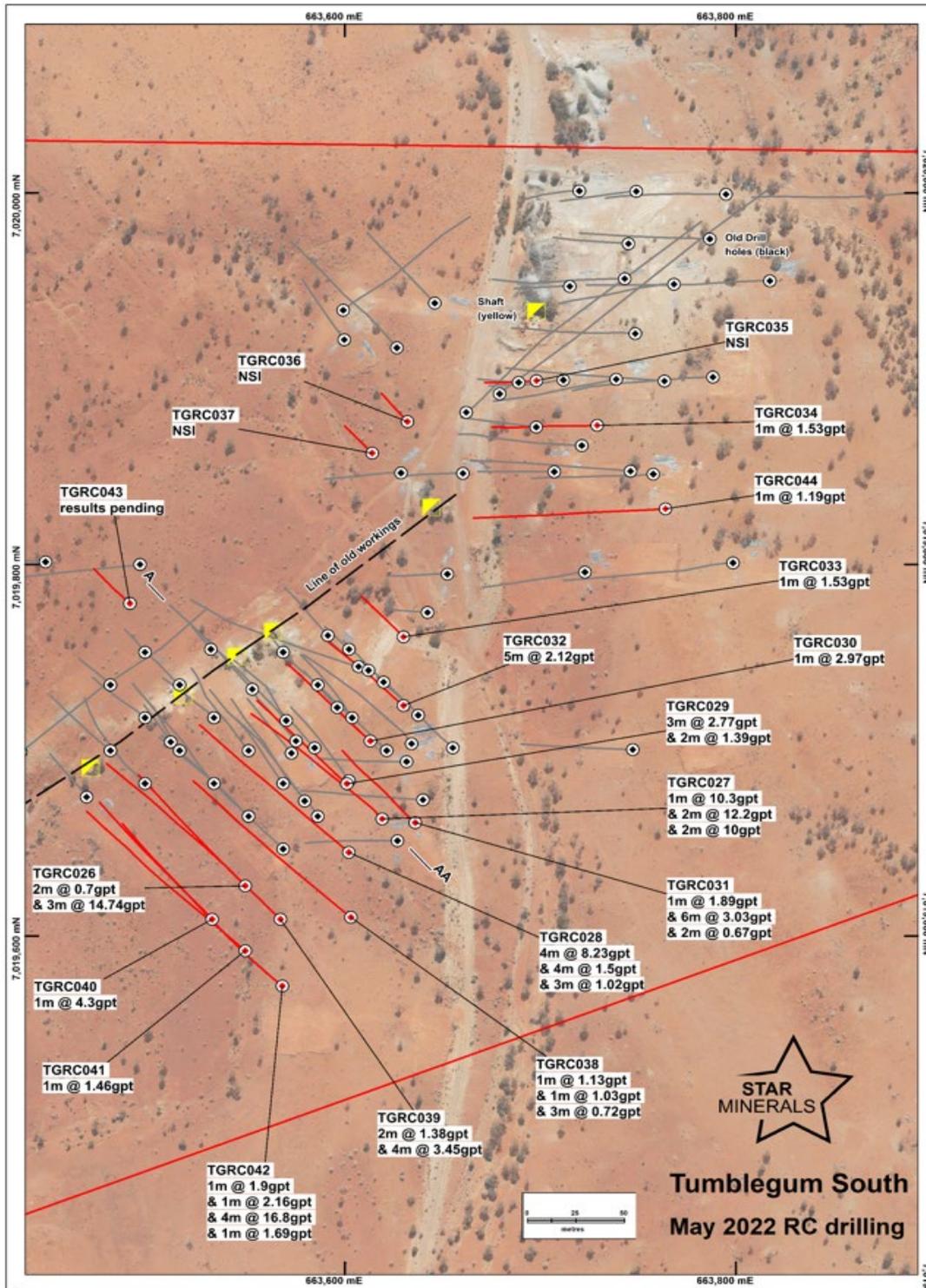


Figure 2 - Drill collars and traces with significant intercepts

Figure 3 shows a cross section along the line connecting the collars TGRC015 to TGRC031, showing higher grade significant intercepts within the mineralised envelope defined with a 0.1g/t Au cut-off.

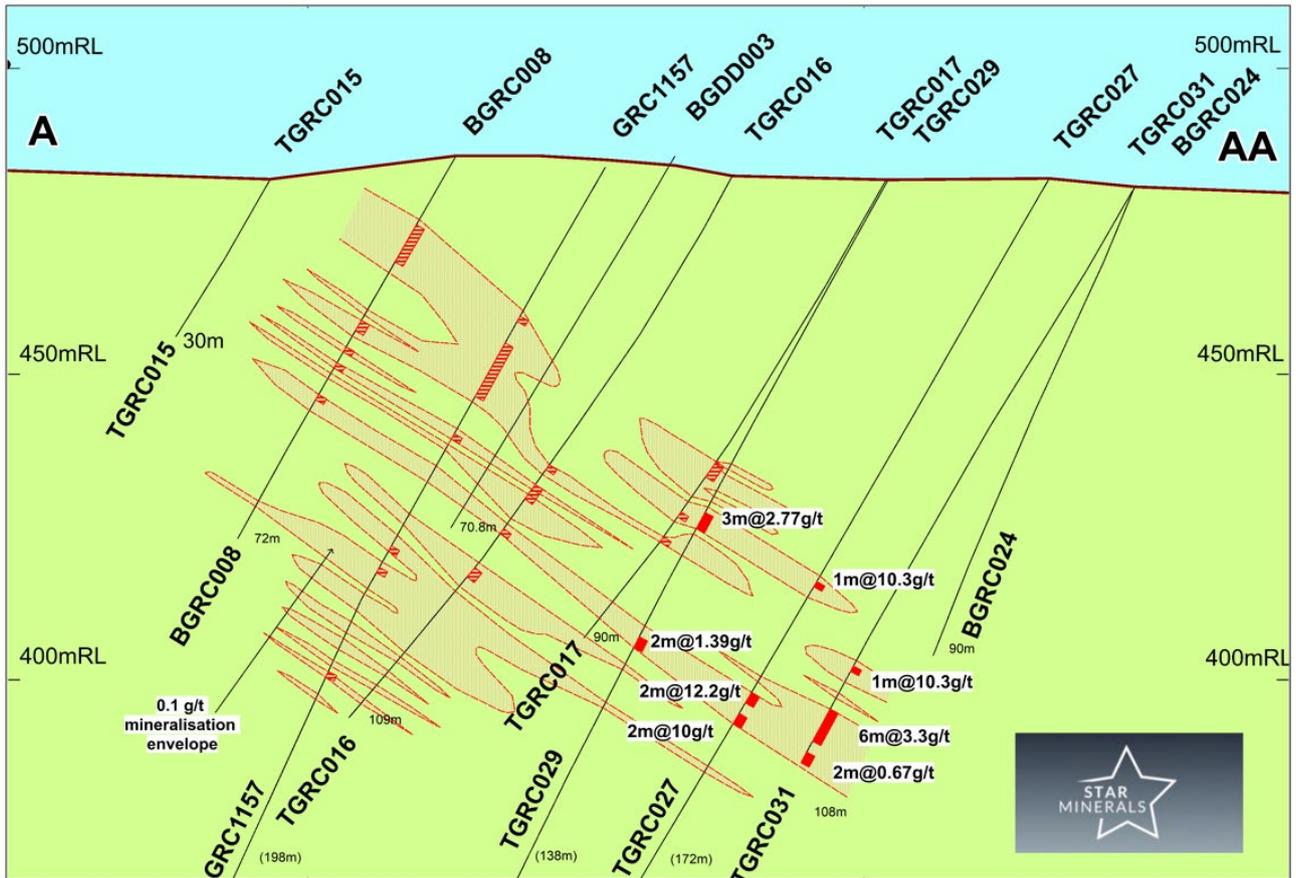


Figure 3 - Cross section TGRC015 to TGRC031 with significant intercepts within 0.1g/t mineralised envelope

Figure 4 below shows the location of Tumblegum South gold project area, incorporating both Tumblegum South and the recently optioned Star of the East project² together with some of the surrounding mines and projects.

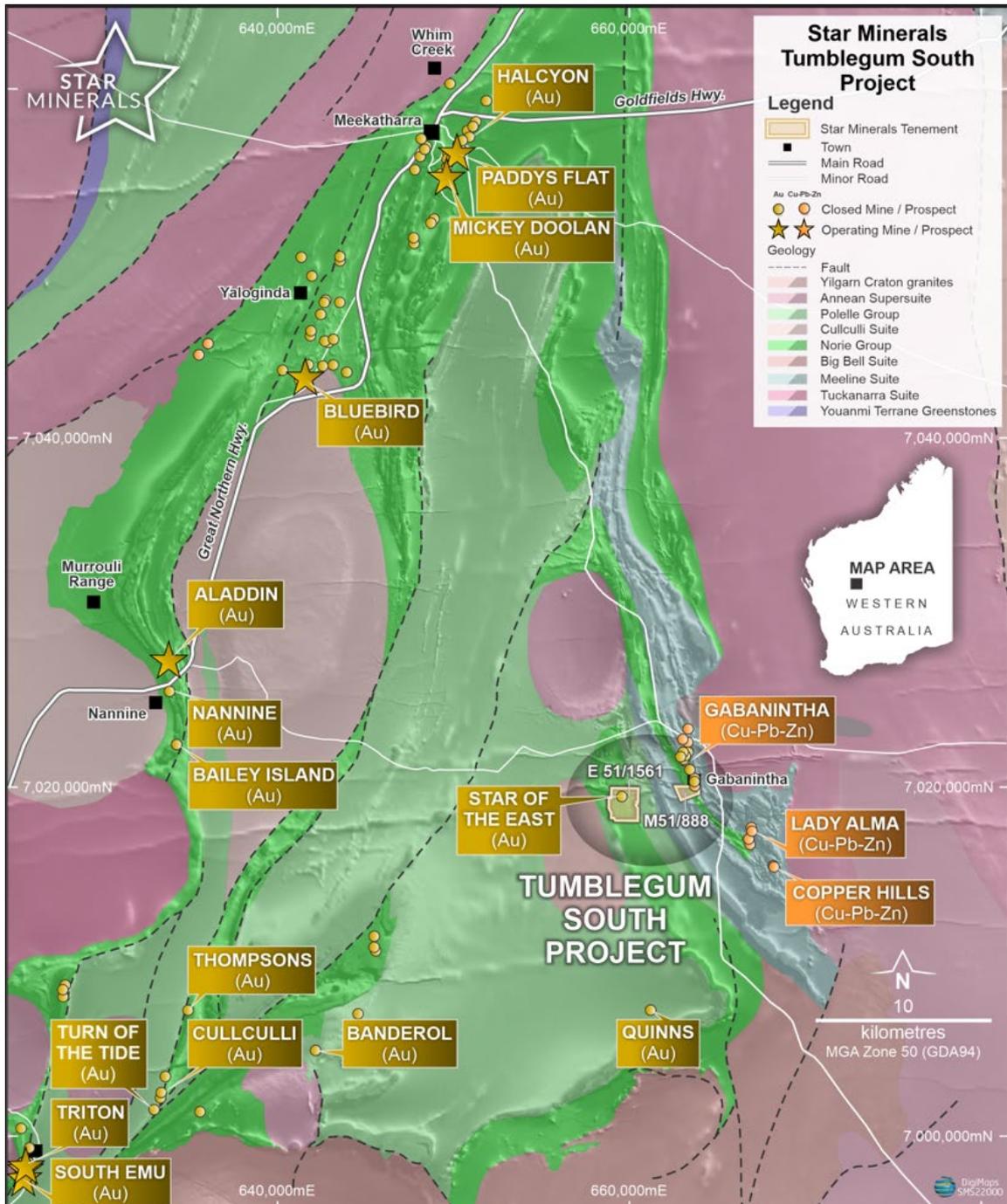


Figure 4 - Tumblegum South Gold Project area.

² See Star Minerals Limited (ASX: SMS) ASX announcement dated 28 July 2022 'Star of the East gold project – Acquisition Agreement'

Analysis of the Phase 2 drilling results at Tumblegum South are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Tumblegum South drilling results.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Max Depth	m From	m To	Interval m	Au g/t*	
TGRC026	663549	7019627	482.2	174	109	110	1	0.79	
					127	129	2	0.7	
					131	132	1	0.51	
					141	144	3	14.74	
					Including	141	142	1	40.1
TGRC027	663619	7019663	480.9	174	76	77	1	10.3	
					97	99	2	12.2	
					Including	97	98	1	22.7
					101	103	2	10	
					Including	101	102	1	18.5
TGRC028	663602	7019645	481.0	186	73	77	4	8.23	
					Including	73	74	1	23.8
					135	136	1	0.5	
					139	143	4	1.5	
					167	170	3	1.02	
TGRC029	663601	7019682	481.8	138	62	65	3	2.77	
					85	87	2	1.39	
TGRC030	663613	7019705	481.6	120	46	47	1	0.65	
					51	52	1	2.97	
TGRC031	663636	7019661	480.4	108	90	91	1	1.89	
					98	104	6	3.03	
					106	108	2	0.67	
TGRC032	663630	7019724	480.6	114	57	62	5	2.12	
					87	88	1	0.52	
TGRC033	663630	7019761	479.1	60	16	17	1	0.6	
					52	53	1	1.53	
TGRC034	663729	7019875	482.1	108	95	96	1	1.53	
					98	99	1	0.61	
TGRC035	663698	7019899	480.1	54				NSI	
TGRC036	663632	7019877	481.4	42				NSI	
TGRC037	663614	7019860	481.0	42	30	31	1	0.9	
TGRC038	663603	7019610	480.4	240	38	39	1	1.13	
					112	113	1	0.96	
					168	169	1	1.03	
					171	172	1	0.54	
					176	179	3	0.72	
TGRC039	663567	7019609	481.1	216	136	138	2	1.38	
					140	141	1	0.7	
					151	155	4	3.45	

Table 1 – Tumblegum South drilling results (cont).

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Max Depth	m From	m To	Interval m	Au g/t*	
TGRC040	663532	7019609	481.5	180	120	121	1	0.55	
					129	130	1	4.3	
TGRC041	663549	7019592	480.8	228	112	113	1	0.83	
					134	135	1	1.46	
					182	183	1	0.9	
TGRC042	663568	7019573	480.1	255	113	114	1	1.9	
					134	135	1	2.16	
					155	159	4	16.8	
					Including	155	156	1	58.0
					191	192	1	1.69	
TGRC043	663490	7019779	480.0	50	0	50	Results Pending		
TGRC044	663764	7019830	481.1	180	104	105	1	1.19	
					134	135	1	0.5	

*Intercepts calculated greater than 0.5g/t (uncut) with 1m internal waste.

SUMMARY

Tumblegum South has an existing Inferred Resource estimate which totals 600kt, at a grade of 2.2 g/t Au. This work was undertaken by Bryah Resources Limited in January 2020³. Note the current work does not change the information or affect the Resource already described.

Tumblegum South is located approximately 40km south of the town of Meekatharra in Western Australia. The existing mining lease ML51/888 is directly along strike from the Tumblegum Pit which was mined by Dominion during the 1987–1992 Gabanintha Gold Mine Joint Venture.

NEXT STEPS

The recent drilling, sampling and assay work from two phases of drilling shows that the Company is determined to execute on its announced strategy to immediately explore and develop the Tumblegum South asset.

This latest drilling and the accompanying assays provide more information on the geology and mineralisation of Tumblegum South, and gives the Company confidence that the deposit is suitable for further work leading to a mining project study.

These results will also be used to inform further Resource work at Tumblegum – this work is currently underway, with initial work undertaken, and the remainder to be completed once all results are returned.

An independent update to the Resource model will follow at the completion of this work.

For further information, please contact:

Greg Almond, CEO +61 8 9226 1860

³ See Bryah Resources Limited (ASX: BYH) ASX announcement dated 29th January 2020 'Maiden Gold Resource at Gabanintha'

This announcement has been produced in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and has been approved by the Board.

ABOUT STAR MINERALS LIMITED

SMS is focused on development and exploration of its copper and gold projects. The Company will be using the data gathered to complete the required works to bring the Tumblegum South project up to the necessary level for a decision to mine to be made. In addition, it will use the latest exploration techniques as well as results of previous exploration work undertaken by Bryah Resources and other explorers to investigate the potential of both the Tumblegum South and West Bryah projects.

The Board's strategy is to advance the exploration and development of its deposits wherever possible, utilising established mining operations and infrastructure to achieve low risk early production outcomes.

In addition, the Company intends to continue to investigate ways to grow its business by:

- acquisition, application, or joint venturing into areas surrounding and adjacent to the Projects; and
- acquisition, application, or joint venturing into other, unrelated but economically attractive projects compatible with the Company's goals and capabilities if, and when opportunities of this type come available.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Standish, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Standish is a consultant to Star Minerals Limited and Bryah Resources Limited. Mr Standish has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Standish consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person Statement — Mineral Resource Estimation

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, Non-Executive Director of Star Minerals Limited and Consultant with Kamili Geology Pty Ltd. Mr Jones is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Jones has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Gabanintha Mineral Resource Estimate (Tumblegum South Prospect)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Tumblegum South, Star Minerals drilled 19 angled Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 2675m in May 2022 (this announcement). Previously, Star Minerals also drilled 25 angled slimline (108mm diameter) RC holes for 1994m in November 2021, Bryah Resources Limited (Bryah) drilled angled RC drill holes in 2017 (26 holes for 2,486 m) and 2019 (16 holes for 1,583 m). RC holes were drilled by Yellow Rock Resources (YRR) (now Australian Vanadium Limited) in 2013 (7 holes for 1,571 m). RC drilling was drilled to generally accepted industry standard producing 1 metre samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter (2019, 2013) or riffle splitter (2017). The splitter reject sample was collected in green plastic bags and stored on site in rows of 50. The samples were collected directly from the splitter in as 1m calico bagged splits. The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. All Star Minerals samples collected were submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample to produce a 50g charge for fire assay finish. Mineralised intervals will be assayed for multi elements in the near future.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. RC holes were drilled using a 140 mm face-sampling drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calico samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed. To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. Sample recovery was recorded by the Company geologist and this was based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. Star is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the mineralisation and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>in minimal sample bias.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the 1m RC samples were sieved and representative washed chip sample collected into 20 compartment chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation. RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. All chip trays will be returned to Perth for storage in company storage, and be photographed (not yet undertaken). The total length of all the RC holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected for each 1 metre sample (calico or green plastic bag), recorded with sampling data and transcribed into digital format.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling technique: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples from the RC rig were collected in the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. Sample dryness was recorded for every metre. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every 6 m RC drill rod. The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. Quality Control Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A duplicated sample was collected every 20 samples for the 1 m samples, with either a CRM every 50 samples and a blank ("Bunbury Basalt") inserted at the end of each hole; overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:14.3 samples. Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 50 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values. Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. Sample preparation occurred in the Bureau Veritas (Kalgoorlie, WA) laboratory. The samples were weighed and dried, then crushed to -2mm using a jaw crusher, and pulverised to -75 microns for a 50g Lead collection Fire Assay to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>create a homogeneous sub-sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for both gold and copper.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAQC procedures described above. All samples were assayed for gold using fire assay on a 50 gram charge. These methods are all considered appropriate for full determination of assay values.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have been independently verified by alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes has not been implemented. The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling process in the field. All primary data related to logging are either captured digitally using LogChief for lithology and sampling on paper logs and entered into validating Excel templates prior to load to the Company SQL database by independent Database Manager. All paper copies of data have been stored. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, collar pegs were set out using a combination of 2021 pegging (which was done using a DGPS), measure by tape where line of site could be established, and handheld GPS if no other option was available. Topographic control is currently through a digital elevation model derived from an aerial survey completed in 2017. As yet, the collars have not been independently surveyed. The hole collars will be independently surveyed by a Licensed Surveyor using a real time kinematic differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL. Downhole surveys were completed on all the RC drill holes by the drillers. They used a Reflex EZ-Shot gyro downhole multi-shot tool to collect the surveys every 30m down the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system for the Tumblegum South Prospect is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing in key areas is on about 25 metre line spacings by 25 m drill centres. The drill spacing is now considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. No sample compositing was undertaken in 2022.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was mostly drilled at nominally -60 degrees toward 315 degrees (northwest) where targeting a generally SE dipping structure hosting the mineralisation which previous drilling has defined. The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly Easterly dipping to sub-vertical. Therefore, most holes were drilled with an azimuth of 270 degrees to the West to intersect the structures at right angles to the orientation of the lithological units. Some holes were drilled in other orientations to intersect specific mineralised structures, but always approximately orthogonal to the strike of the structure. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calico samples are packed into polyweave sacks and then placed inside sealed Bulker Bags. The Bulker Bags are then delivered to a 3rd party dispatch point in Meekatharra by Company staff. Chain of Custody was managed by the Company. The samples were transported to the relevant Kalgoorlie laboratory by professional transport companies, or company personnel. Once received at the laboratory, samples were stored in a secure yard until analysis. The lab receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company database has been compiled from primary data by independent database consultants and was based on original assay data and historical database compilations. A regular review of the data and sampling techniques is carried out internally.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant tenements are 100% owned by Australian Vanadium Ltd (AVL) Bryah acquired the precious and base metal rights to the tenements from AVL in 2017 through a Mineral Rights Sale Agreement. AVL retains 100% rights in the V/U/Co/Cr/Ti/Li/Ta/Mn & iron ore on the Gabanintha Project. At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominion Mining Ltd completed significant exploration in the area, resulting in mining of the Gabanintha deposits immediately north of Tumblegum South between 1987 and 1992. Other workers have also completed significant exploration for gold in the immediate surrounds, including Metallica NL in 2001 who completed aircore drilling; Reward Minerals in 2005 – 2006 who completed 27 RC holes for 3,249 m and Kentnor Gold Ltd who commissioned a regional interpretation of the geophysics and field mapping, plus drilled 11 RC holes for 1,683 m to the north and east of Tumblegum South. No drilling from these phases of exploration occurred at the Tumblegum South deposit but do provide information about the rocks and gold controls in the local surrounds. Exploration by Australian Vanadium Limited (formerly Yellow Rock Resources) on the relevant tenement in respect to gold and base metals has included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemistry sampling Induced Polarisation surveys RC drilling in 2013 (7 holes for 1,571 m), and Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric survey in 2017.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold and base metals mineralisation is within Archaean greenstone-hosted shear zones (with or without stockwork gold-bearing Quartz-Carbonate veining) close to the contact between the mafic basalt, dolerite and ultramafic rock units in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 of this Announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nominal 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off grade was applied in reporting of significant intercepts. Intercepts reported are length weighted averages. A 1m internal waste with no minimum grade was applied No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. No metal equivalent values have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See attached figures within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results are reported in Table 1 and previous ASX announcements.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole geological information was recorded by the rig geologist at the time of drilling.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following a full review of the drilling and geological data, additional drilling may be undertaken by the Company at a future date. Mineralised intervals will be assayed for selected multi-elements.