







## Robust Gold Target Unearthed at Pinjin JV from Air-core Drilling at Laverton South

-  Latest wide-spaced reconnaissance air-core results reveal multiple coherent zones, in-excess of 1,600m in strike, of anomalous gold and gold pathfinder elements including:
  - 12m at 0.41g/t gold, and
  - 24m at 0.20g/t gold to end of hole
-  Evidence of gold mineralisation controlled by large-scale fluid mixing
-  All 81 holes from Target 3 at the Pinjin JV now returned
-  Target 4 assays still awaited, with 200 air-core holes still outstanding

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to advise that assay results have been received for Target 3, at the Laverton South Project (Figures 1 and 2).

Results from the Pinjin JV with St Barbara (ASX: SBM) (80% E79 / 20% St Barbara) have revealed multiple strike-extensive zones of coherent gold anomalism now extending for in-excess of 1,600m north-south. Further support for these gold trends is spectral evidence of oxidised / reduced fluid mixing over a broad area, which is an attribute of several large gold deposits in the region.

**E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said:** *"The final air-core results from Target 3 show that a robust gold target is starting to emerge over a significant strike extent in-excess of 1,600m. Multiple coherent zones are demonstrating anomalism for both gold and gold pathfinder elements, with a number of drill holes ending in strong gold anomalism in bedrock. This is important as the anomalism sits below the large regional paleochannel and represents in-situ gold mineralisation, which has not been drill tested at depth. End-of-hole spectral data provides evidence for gold deposition*

### ASX Code: E79

Shares on issue: 65M

Market capitalisation: 9.8M

Cash: \$7.26M (31 March 2022)

ABN 34 124 782 038

### Head Office

Level 1, 168 Stirling Hwy

Nedlands, Western Australia 6009

T: +61 8 9287 7625

E: info@e79gold.com.au W: e79gold.com.au

being controlled by large-scale oxidised / reduced fluid mixing, which is a trait common of the larger gold mines within the Laverton region. Our work on this target to date remains wide-spaced reconnaissance drilling which will be in-filled to better define targets for reverse-circulation drill testing. Notwithstanding the disappointing and industry-wide delays in receiving assays, E79 Gold Mines is executing its systematic testing of targets within the Company's highly prospective tenure packages, and we are very pleased with the results achieved to date which is establishing the basis for realising the potential for meaningful discovery."

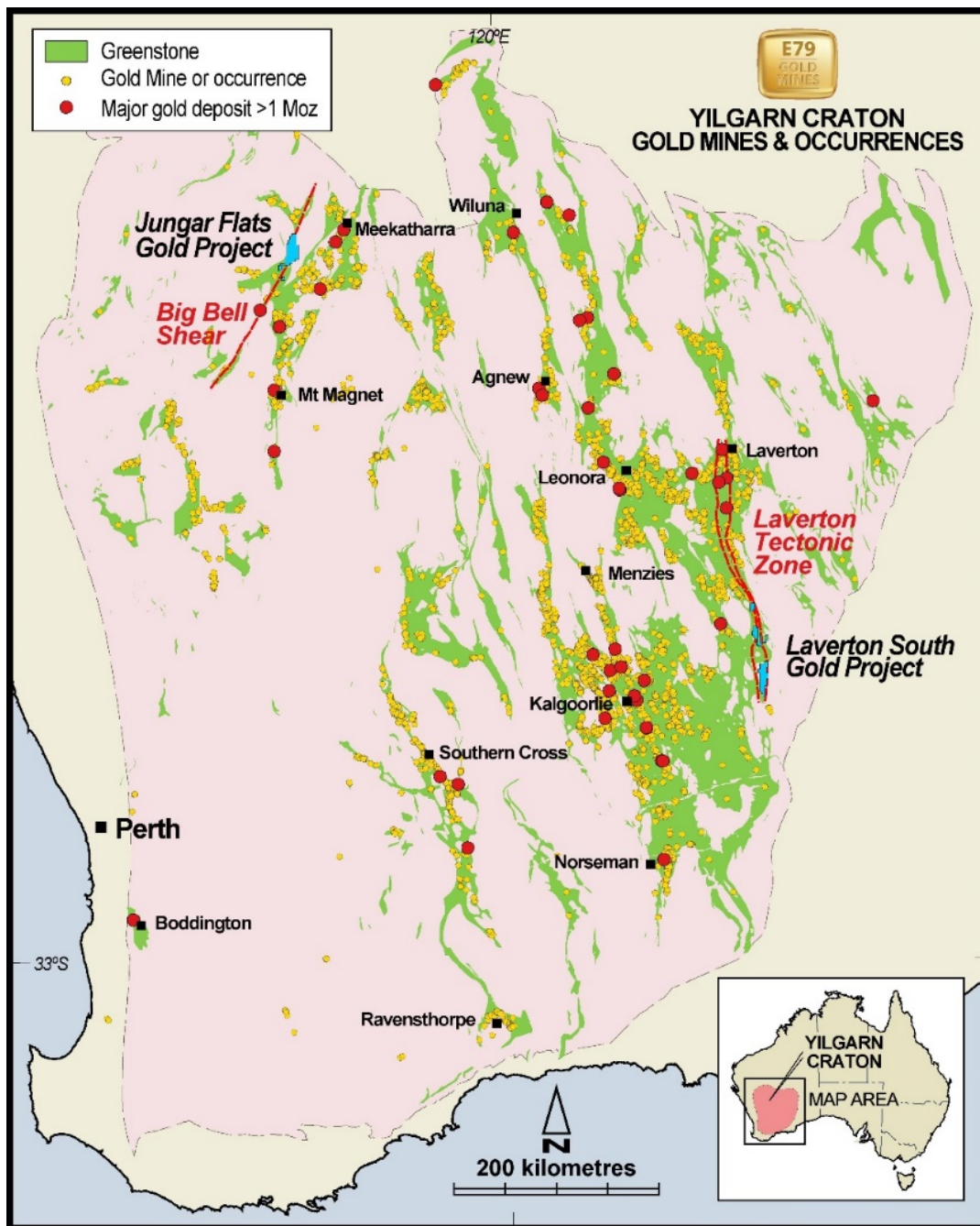
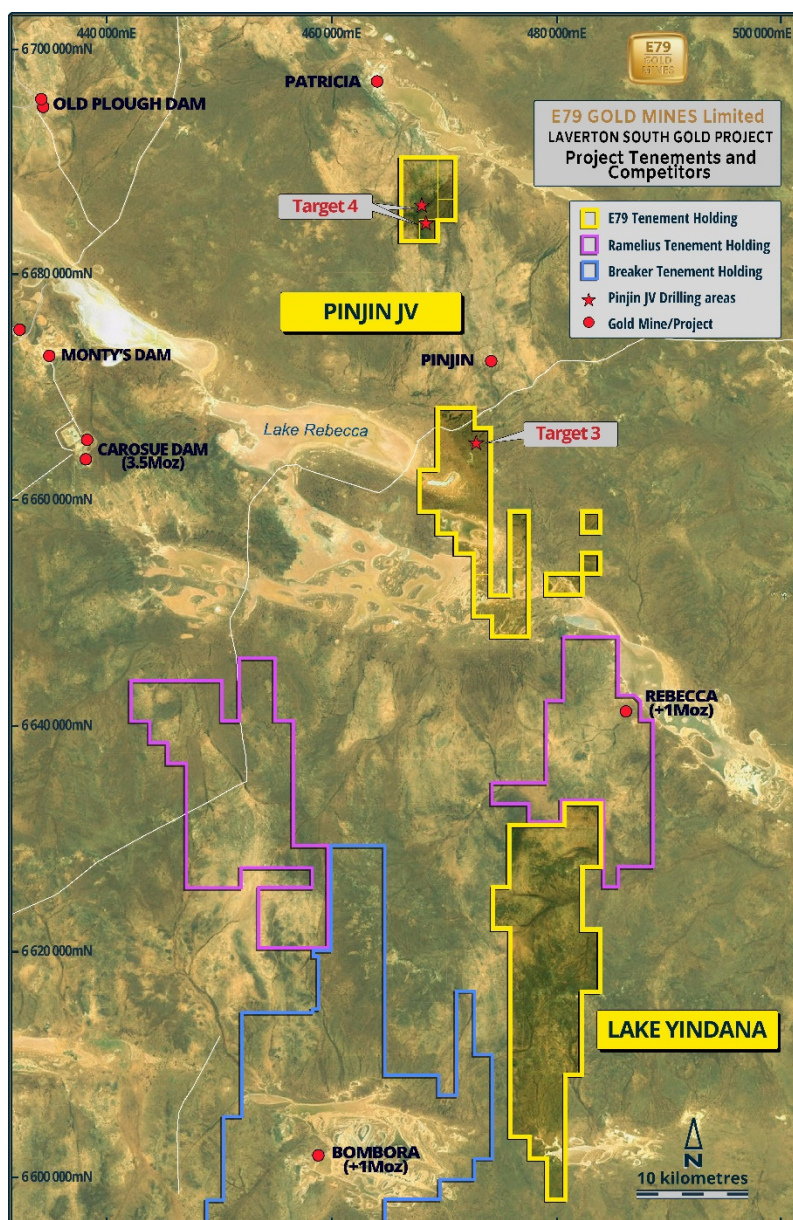


Figure 1: Yilgarn Craton Greenstones showing Project locations.

**Pinjin JV (E28/2283, E28/2284, E28/2375, E31/0999, E31/1005, E31/1007, E31/1056, E31/1082) E79 80%**

E79 Gold’s air-core drilling program at the Pinjin JV was undertaken between November 2021 and February 2022. In total, 281 holes for 15,103m were drilled into three target areas.

E79 Gold completed 81 holes for 3,342m over Target 3. Assay results from the first 40 holes of the program were released on 21/4/2022. These further results for the remainder of the aircore programme at Target 3 show that the gold anomalism has now been extended by 900m to the south, for a total strike extent of >1,600m. It should be noted that the reconnaissance aircore drilling remains wide-spaced at 350m spaced lines and will be in-filled prior to follow-up RC drilling.



*Figure 2: Map of Laverton South tenements over regional magnetics, showing neighbours and nearby deposits*

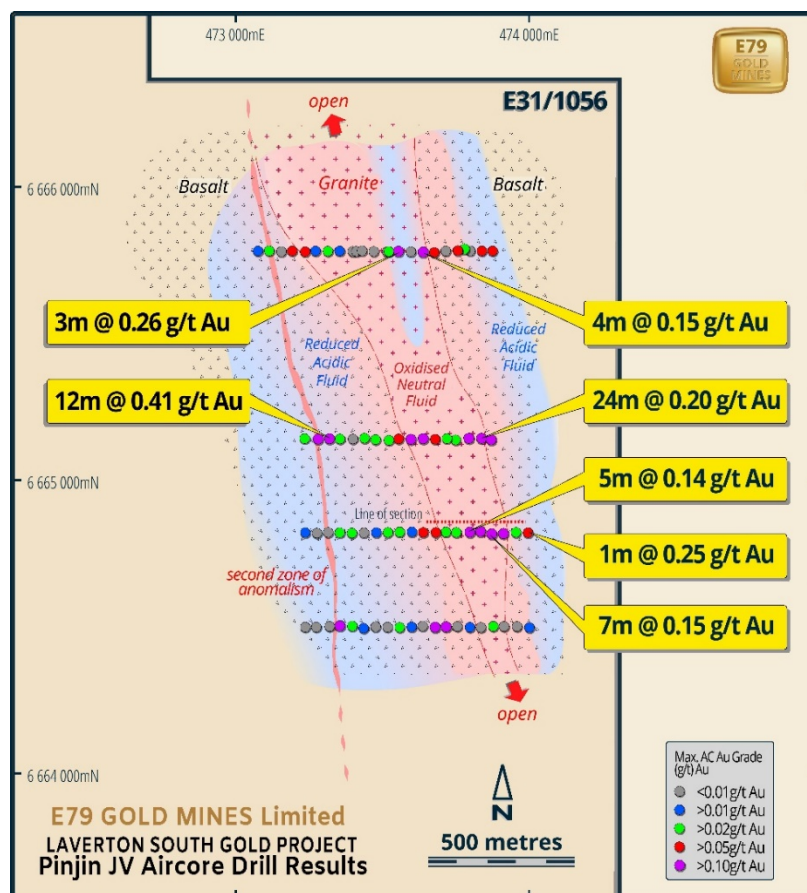


The final 41 holes have now returned from the lab, along with end-of-hole multi-element data and spectral data. These new results show that coherent zones of gold anomalism are located along the contacts of a granite and basalt unit. Gold anomalism is associated with pathfinder elements including As, Cu, Zn, Pb and W, which show elevated values along the contact region. A second zone of anomalism is found to the west and is located within a basaltic unit.

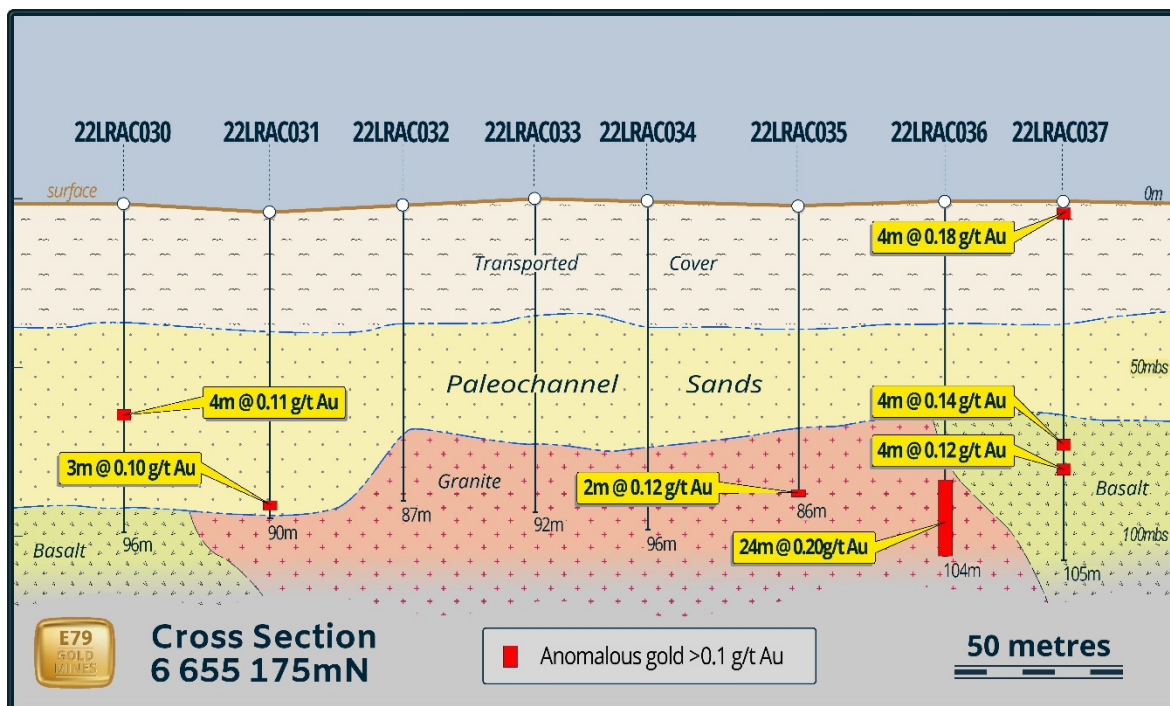
Best results include:

- 24m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 80m (22LRAC036) – to end-of-hole
- 12m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 60m (22LRAC022)
- 5m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 72m (22LRAC015) – to end-of-hole
- 7m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 72m (22LRAC016)
- 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 85m (22LRAC018) – to end-of-hole
- 3m @ 0.26 g/t Au from 88m (22LRAC039) – to end-of-hole
- 4m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 80m (22LRAC040)

Data from end-of-hole rock chips analysed by Short Wave Infra-Red (SWIR) show that anomalism is associated within an interpreted fluid mixing front, from a reduced, acidic fluid (defined by muscovite and Fe-Chlorite) and an oxidised, neutral fluid (defined by phengite and Mg-Chlorite).



**Figure 3:** Map of air-core drill holes at Target 3. Fluid mixing interpreted from end of hole spectral data



**Figure 4:** Cross section 6655175m northing showing gold anomalism down hole

The reduced, acidic fluid is associated with the basalt greenstones while the oxidised, neutral fluid is associated with the granites. This fluid mixing model can be seen in several large mines in the Laverton region, including Kanowna Belle, Wallaby and Sunrise Dam. The recognition of indications of similar fluid mixing is considered highly promising as this may demonstrate that E79 Gold is drilling within a larger-scale system.

Adding to the robustness of this target, several of the anomalous gold zones sit below the regional paleochannel and represent in-situ saprock anomalism. Several holes also ended in gold anomalism, demonstrating that the mineralised system may have a depth extent which is yet to be drill tested.

Also promising is that the anomalous trend continues along a parallel magnetic high to the south and forms part of the Kirgella's Gift prospect, located adjacent to E79 Gold's tenements, 5km to the south-south-east. Drilling by Renaissance Minerals Limited in 2010 at Kirgella's Gift intersected 33m @ 3.10 g/t, showing that thick and high-grade gold mineralisation occurs within the target stratigraphic package.

The next assays pending will be from the Target 4 prospect, where two programs were drilled for 200 aircore holes.



## About E79 Gold Mines

E79 Gold has 683km<sup>2</sup> of prospective ground within its two flagship projects, the Laverton South Project in the world-class Laverton gold district and the Jungar Flats Project in the North Murchison region.

### Laverton South Project

#### Lake Yindana (100%) and the Pinjin JV (E79 Gold 80%)

The Laverton South Project, with an area of 346km<sup>2</sup>, covers a southern portion of the Laverton Tectonic Zone ('LTZ') approximately 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie, within the major gold producing Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

The LTZ is one of the world's richest gold belts with more than 30 million ounces (Moz) in historical production, Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources and hosts numerous prolific producers including Granny Smith (3.7Moz), Sunrise Dam (10.3Moz) and Wallaby (11.8Moz).

Within the Laverton South Project are two tenement packages, Lake Yindana and the Pinjin JV. These projects sit within 15km north and south of the ~+1Moz Rebecca deposit (Ramelius Resources), while the Pinjin JV ground straddles the Anglo-Saxon deposits (Hawthorn Resources) and is located 7.5km south of the historic Patricia open pits (OzAurum Resources).

#### Lake Yindana (E28/2659) 100%

Lake Yindana covers an area of 207km<sup>2</sup> in the southern portion of the +30Moz LTZ, approximately 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie (Figure 2).

The Project consists of a large untested greenstone belt, defined by corroborating magnetics and gravity data, as well as historic drilling, which runs for over 25km through the tenement. Lithologies from the historic drilling show gabbro, ultramafic and granitic gneiss, with the latter being a similar host rock to Ramelius Resources' Lake Rebecca deposit, located 9km to the north-west.

In addition, interpretation of recent gravity data suggests the presence of intrusion-related targets within the greenstone stratigraphy.

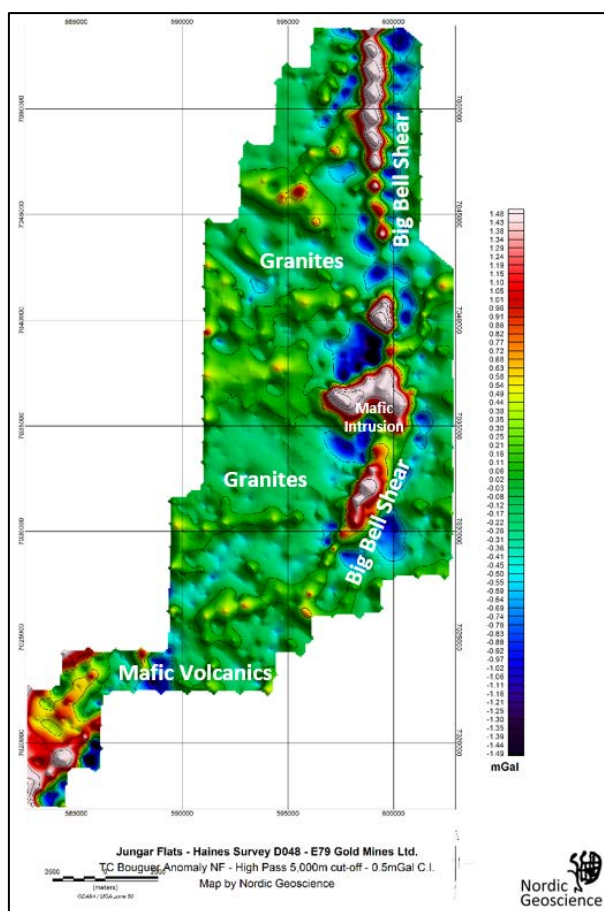
E79 Gold believes that the largest deposits are typically found early in new exploration search spaces, and the recently identified greenstone belt at Lake Yindana represents an exciting 'first mover' opportunity.

## Murchison Project

### Jungar Flats (E51/1975, E51/1803, E51/1848, E20/0926) 100%

The Jungar Flats Project, in the North Murchison region, is located 70km west of Meekatharra and 45km north-northeast of the 2.8Moz Big Bell gold deposit. The Project tenure covers an area of 336km<sup>2</sup>, contains approximately 30km of strike of the highly prospective Big Bell Shear, and straddles a narrow north-south trending greenstone belt.

A recent gravity survey shows the interpreted position of the Big Bell shear traversing in an arcuate north-south trace along the eastern margin of a series of gravity highs, interpreted to reflect denser mafic intrusions (Figure 5). Several east-west to east-northeast cross-cutting structures have been identified throughout the project. The mapped dolerite in the central part of the project is interpreted to be more extensive at depth under cover to the south. A pilot ultra-fine soil sampling program has been completed with results pending.



**Figure 5:** Jungar Flats Project area showing recent gravity data.



## Planned and Recent Activities

E79 Gold is planning a busy and active initial 12 months over the Laverton South and Jungar Flats (Murchison) Projects including:

- **April-June 2022** Release drilling results as they become available
- **June 2022** Present and exhibit at the Resources Rising Stars – Gold Coast
- **June-July 2022** Continue drill testing high priority targets at Laverton South
- **September-October 2022** Test high-priority targets at Jungar Flats
- **December 2022-February 2023** Follow-up drilling at Laverton South

Our motto: Money in the ground.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ned Summerhayes'.

**Ned Summerhayes**

**Chief Executive Officer**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ned Summerhayes, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Summerhayes is a full-time employee, a shareholder and an option holder of the Company. Mr Summerhayes has sufficient experience that is 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 Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Summerhayes consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

Authorised for release by the CEO of E79 Gold Mines Limited.

**For Further Information, please contact:**

**E79 Gold Mines Limited**

Phone: 08 9287 7625

[info@e79gold.com.au](mailto:info@e79gold.com.au)

**Media Enquiries:**

Nicholas Read – Read Corporate

Phone: 08 9388 1474



Table 1. Aircore drilling completed at Target 3 (results showing >0.10 g/t Au, 4m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Nat East	Nat North	Nat RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
22LRAC001	473239	6664861	340	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC002	473278	6664859	340	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC003	473317	6664862	339	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC004	473358	6664865	341	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC005	473398	6664861	342	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC006	473439	6664861	342	-60	280				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC007	473480	6664862	346	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC008	473521	6664862	348	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC009	473561	6664863	347	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC010	473602	6664865	347	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC011	473641	6664863	347	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC012	473683	6664862	348	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC013	473717	6664862	348	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC014	473754	6664861	346	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC015	473799	6664862	342	-60	270	72	77	5	5m @ 0.14 ppm
22LRAC016	473836	6664865	344	-60	270	72	79	7	7m @ 0.15 ppm
22LRAC017	473874	6664856	345	-60	270	82	83	1	1m @ 0.18 ppm
22LRAC018	473915	6664858	344	-60	270	85	86	1	1m @ 0.25 ppm
22LRAC019	473956	6664862	345	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC020	473997	6664860	344	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC021	473237	6665181	341	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC022	473281	6665180	344	-60	270	60	72	12	12m @ 0.41 ppm
22LRAC023	473322	6665181	344	-60	270	64	68	4	4m @ 0.14 ppm
22LRAC024	473357	6665180	345	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC025	473401	6665180	346	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC026	473442	6665182	347	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC027	473478	6665178	347	-60	270				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC028	473522	6665176	345	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC029	473557	6665181	344	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC030	473598	6665179	347	-90	0	60	64	4	4m @ 0.11 ppm
22LRAC031	473641	6665181	345	-90	0	84	87	3	3m @ 0.10 ppm
22LRAC032	473680	6665180	347	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC033	473719	6665181	349	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC034	473752	6665177	348	-90	0				No Significant Intercept
22LRAC035	473796	6665182	347	-90	0	83	85	2	2m @ 0.12 ppm
22LRAC036	473839	6665183	348	-90	0	80	104	24	24m @ 0.20 ppm
22LRAC037	473874	6665177	348	-90	0	0	4	4	4m @ 0.18 ppm
						68	72	4	4m @ 0.14 ppm
						76	80	4	4m @ 0.12 ppm
22LRAC038	473525	6665820	342	-90	0			No Significant Intercept	
22LRAC039	473557	6665820	342	-90	0	88	91	3	3m @ 0.26 ppm

22LRAC040	473639	6665817	346	-90	0	80	84	4	4m @ 0.15 ppm
22LRAC041	473779	6665827	348	-90	0				No Significant Intercept

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E79 Gold has recently undertaken drilling activities within the Pinjin JV by aircore drilling.</li> <li>Recent sampling undertaken by E79 Gold provides samples that are carried out to industry standard and include QAQC standards.</li> <li>E79 Gold’s recent aircore drilling is sampled into 4m composite intervals via a sample spear, producing a sample of approximately 2kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. All samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 25g sub sample for analysis by AR/MS.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore drilling to blade refusal was completed using a bit size of 100mm diameter.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AC samples are checked visually.</li> <li>Comments recorded for</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>samples with low recovery.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All holes were logged in full and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, minerals, geology and alteration.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample.</li> <li>Sampling was undertaken using a sample spear or scoop.</li> <li>This sampling regime is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration drilling.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g.,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples will be assayed using an aqua-regia digest followed by analysis of gold by ICPMS with lower detection limit of 1ppb Au. 48 multi-elements analysed by ICPMS and include; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr</li> <li>QAQC samples were inserted at a frequency of 7 samples (i.e., standards, blanks, dups)</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	per 100 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant intercepts are verified by staff and consultant geologists</li> <li>• No Twinned holes were used</li> <li>• Data is logged onto excel spreadsheets and added to an external database</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 51S.</li> <li>• RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill spacing is 40m along lines and ~350m between lines.</li> <li>• This drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling and is not suitable for JORC compliant Resource Estimation.</li> <li>• 1m sample piles were composited over 4m.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units.</li> <li>• There is no known bias between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory using a third-party contractor.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li>• <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling is located on tenements E31/1056, E31/1082 and E31/1007.</li> <li>• E31/1056, E31/1082 and E31/1007 are controlled by E79 Gold Mines Limited, and held by St Barbara Limited, as part of a JV arrangement.</li> <li>• Exploration Lease E31/1056 is granted and held until 2024 and renewable for a further 2 years.</li> <li>• Exploration Lease E31/1082 is granted and held until 2025 and renewable for a further 2 years.</li> <li>• Exploration Lease E31/1007 is granted and held until 2022 and renewable for a further 2 years</li> <li>• All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty of 2.5%.</li> <li>• There are two registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites (ID:19142, ID:2708) over the tenements and no pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There have been many generations of soil sampling, auger and follow up RAB, AC and RC drilling dating back to the 1970’s, exploring for base metals and gold. Gold in paleochannel sands was explored in the early 1980’s by Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd in a joint venture with BHP Minerals. In the late 1980’s gold focussed explorers active in and around various parts of the Laverton South Project area included Aberfoyle Resources, Newcrest Mining, Capricorn Resources, Arimco, Barranco Resources, Pacmin, Gutnick Resources, Sons of Gwalia, Saracen Mines, Legacy Iron Ore, Hawthorn Resources, Ausgold Exploration, Renaissance Minerals and Raven Resources. In 2004, Newmont Asia Pacific commenced acquiring tenements through tenement applications and JV negotiations to search for the</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>primary source of the paleochannel mineralisation previously identified by BHP/UAL. Detailed gravity and aeromagnetic surveys, geological interpretation, prospectivity analysis, aircore drilling and diamond drilling led to the identification of bedrock gold mineralisation.</p> <p>St Barbara Limited commenced acquiring tenements in the area from 2012, completing desk top studies, open file drill hole data compilation, reconnaissance field trips, historic drill spoil sampling, multi-element pathfinder analysis, heritage surveys, AEM surveys, target generation and aircore drilling.</p>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Laverton South Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton in the southern extensions of the LTZ, a 250 km long and laterally extensive significant gold bearing structure. Basement geology from end of hole drill chips is a mixture of granite, mica schist, basalt, black shale, dolerite and banded iron</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Table 1 and Figure 1 which show all drilling completed to date.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data aggregate methods were undertaken. Significant intercepts are those &gt;0.10 g/t.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation at right angles</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report to show location of drilling and results.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Table 1 and Figure 1 which show all drilling referred to in this report.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant geological observations are included in this report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further AC drilling programs planned.</li> </ul>