ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 November 2022

Multiple +3g/t Gold Hits in Aircore Drilling at Target 3, Laverton South Gold Project

Prospective target zone now extended to 2.6km ahead of imminent RC drilling

- **Assays returned for a further 50 aircore holes, with results continuing to confirm and extend the zone of coherent gold mineralisation discovered at Target 3**
- **Multiple gold intercepts reported to end-of-hole, with recently received results from a newly-identified Southern Zone including:**
  - **4m @ 3.20 g/t Au (22LRAC394); and**
  - **3m @ 1.55 g/t Au (22LRAC369), including:**
    - **1m @ 3.88 g/t Au to end-of-hole**
- **Broad gold anomalism now extends for over 2,600m of strike, with three defined target areas, the Western, Central and Southern Zones**
- **Deeper follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling planned to commence in the next few weeks**

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to report significant new results from air-core drilling at its Laverton South Gold Project in WA, where recent drilling has intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation.

E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said: *"This is a very exciting development for the Company, as we are seeing a clear change from gold anomalism to gold mineralisation in the southern air-core drill lines. Air-core drilling has intersected two mineralised zones with gold values greater than 3g/t Au, which is an excellent early-stage result. Both mineralised zones sit below the paleochannel, are associated with quartz veining and sit in the same stratigraphic position on adjacent drill lines, 300m apart. This new zone sits to the south of the central zone and forms part of a 2,600m long anomalous zone, which remains open to the south. With the RC rig arriving soon to test for gold at depth, we are excited to see what lies beneath Target 3."*

Laverton South Project

Pinjin (100%) and Lake Yindana (100%)

The Laverton South Project, with an area of 355km^2, 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.

Pinjin (E28/2283, E28/2284, E28/2375, E31/0999, E31/1005, E31/1007, E31/1056, E31/1082) E79 100%

E79 Gold recently completed 176 air-core holes for 14,350m in a follow-up programme to in-fill and extend previous gold anomalism at Target 3. The initial 80 holes of this follow-up programme, which were released to the market on 10 November 2022, identified two zones of anomalous gold, the Central Zone, showing wide intervals of anomalous gold to end-of-hole, and the narrower, higher-grade Western Zone.

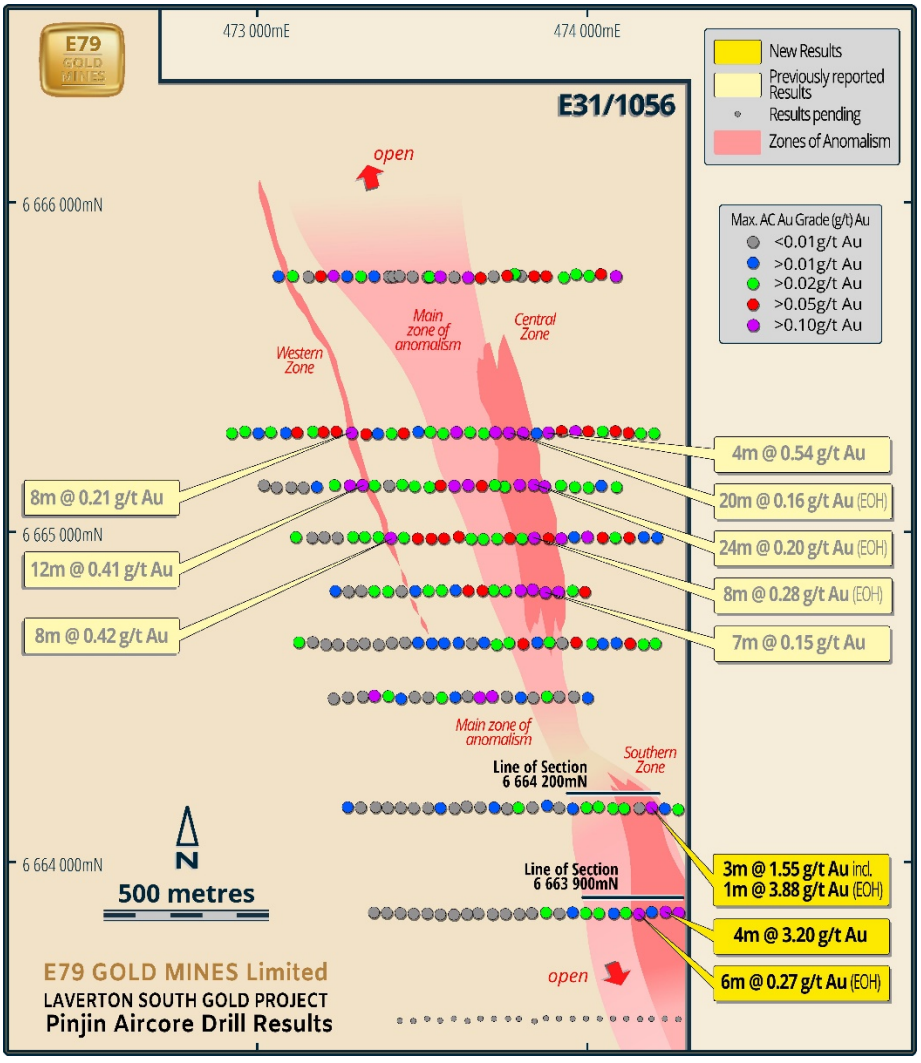

Figure 1: *Map of air-core drill holes at Target 3.*

This announcement details results for the next 50 holes from the program, where drilling has identified a new Southern Zone with high-grade gold results. Assay results confirm this Southern Zone sits within the broader 2,600m strike length of gold anomalism, sits to the east of a magnetic unit and is supported by 'pathfinder' elements in Sn, Cu, Pb and W. The magnetic unit also shows elevated Ni and Cr, indicating an ultramafic unit, which appears to be a focus for the gold mineralisation/anomalism.

Best results include:

- 3m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 92m (22LRAC369) **including 1m @ 3.88 g/t Au** from 94m to end-of-hole
- 6m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 80m (22LRAC392) to end-of-hole
- **4m @ 3.20 g/t Au** from 92m (22LRAC394)
- 4m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 92m (22LRAC395)

Both of the >3 g/t Au zones are within quartz veined intervals within basalts and are located near the contact of an ultramafic unit. Further to the north within the Central Zone, the gold anomalism is thicker and associated with a granite greenstone contact with the character of the alteration mineralogy showing evidence of fluid flow and the mixing of oxidised and reduced fluids. This type of fluid mixing is well noted as a very efficient mechanism for the precipitation of gold from the mineralising hydrothermal fluids.

Drill assays for the southernmost line of drilling remain pending at the time of this release.

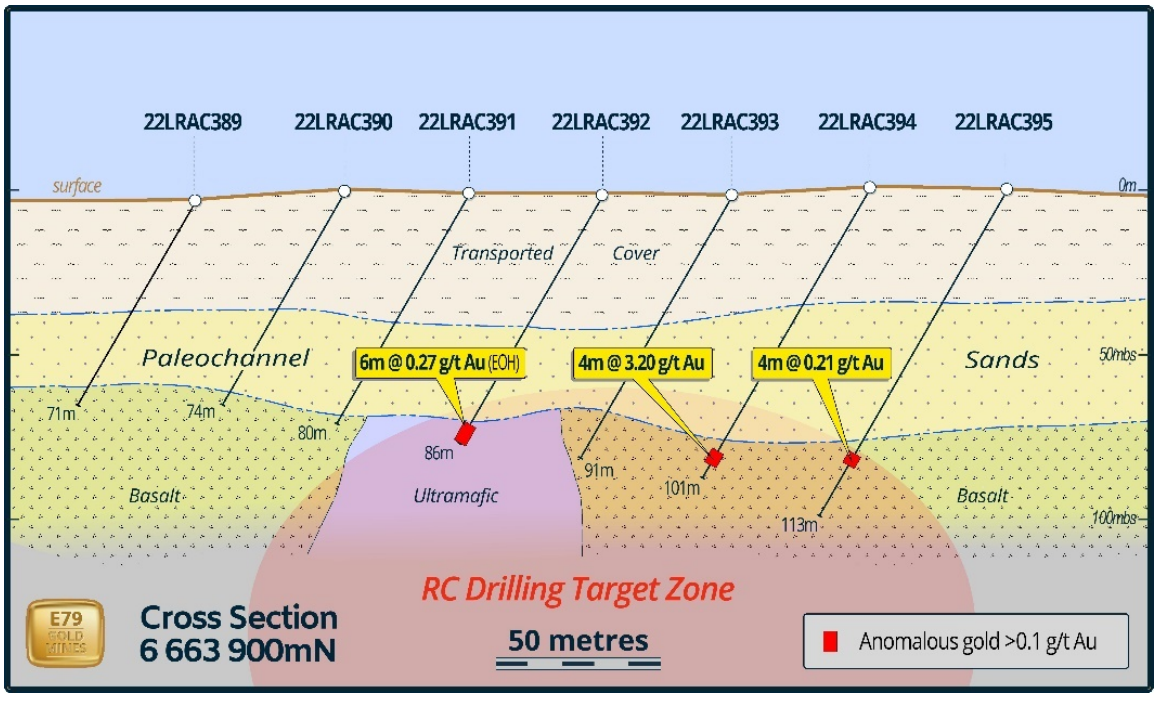

Figure 2: *Cross-section showing gold 4m @ 3.20 g/t Au in 22LRAC394*

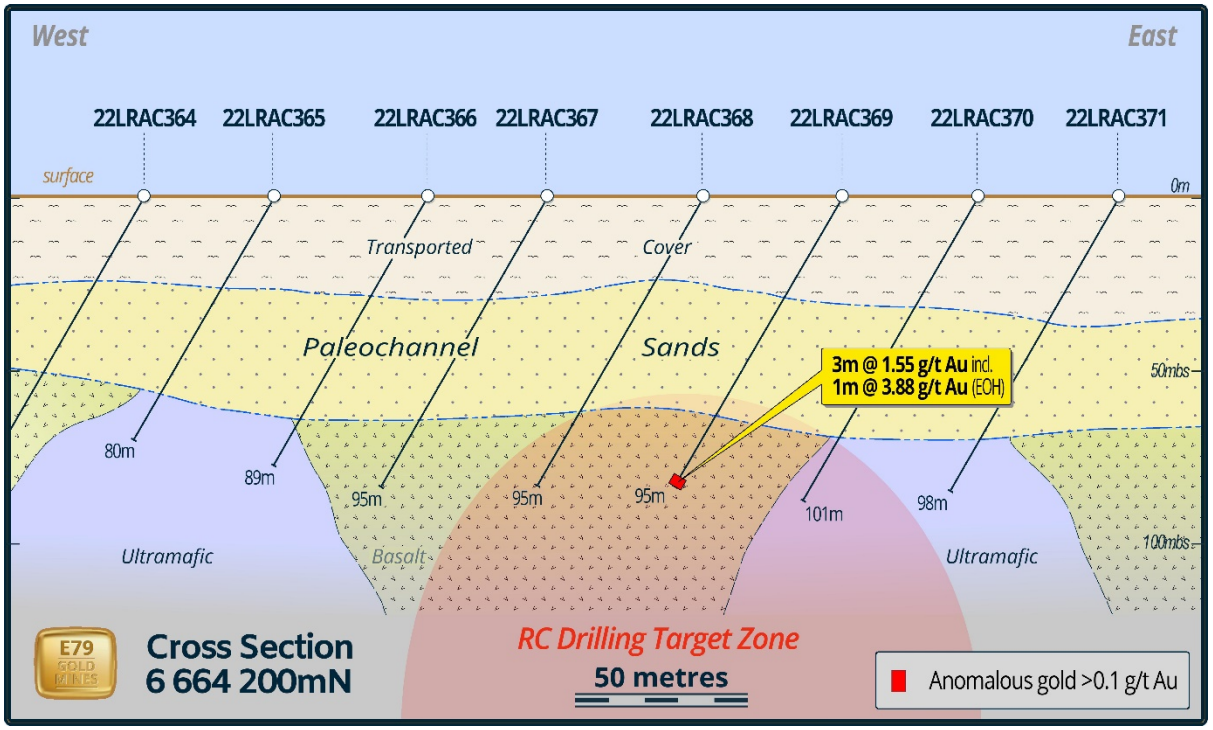

Figure 3: *Cross-section showing gold mineralisation in 22LRAC369*

A second recent air-core drilling program, targeting gold along the eastern side of the intrusion at Target 4, has also been completed with 95 holes drilled for 3,905m. Assays from this program are pending.

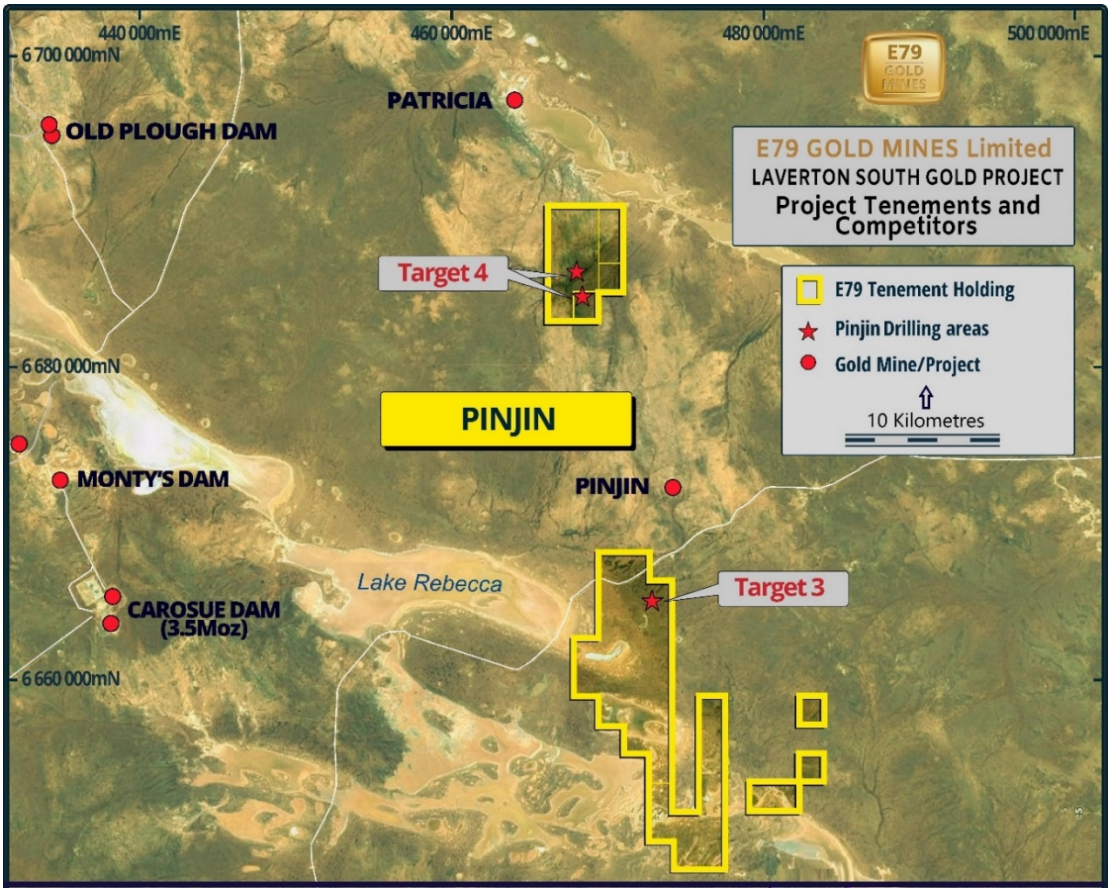

Figure 4*: Map of Pinjin Project with recently drilled targets*

Lake Yindana (E28/2659) 100%

Lake Yindana covers an area of 215km^2 in the southern portion of the +30Moz LTZ, approximately 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie (Figure 5).

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, E51/2122) 100%,
(E51/1681) 100% of Mineral Rights (excluding iron ore and ferrous minerals)

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 541km^2, contains approximately 90km of strike of the highly prospective Big Bell Shear, and straddles a narrow north-south trending greenstone belt.

The area is prospective for gold, base metals, iron ore and PGE's.

ABOUT E79 GOLD MINES LIMITED (ASX: E79)

E79 Gold's Projects comprise ~895km^2 of highly prospective ground within the LTZ and the Murchison Goldfields, both of which are endowed with >30 million ounces of gold (Figure 5). The Laverton South Project is located 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie while the Jungar Flats (Murchison) Project is located 70km west of Meekatharra. The Projects are a mix of early stage greenfields exploration and walk-up drill targets.

E79 Gold is an active explorer with a motto of spending money in the ground.

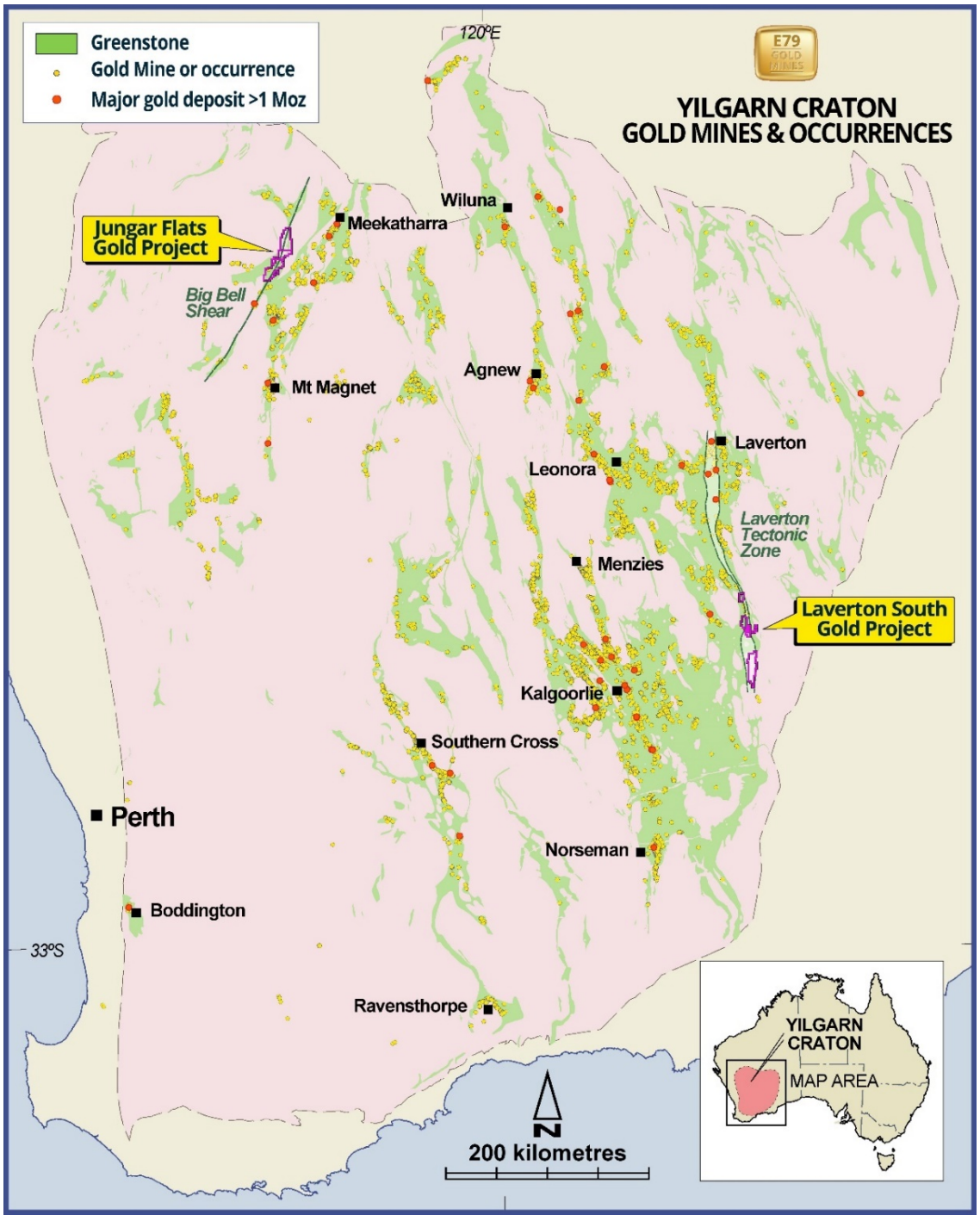

Figure 5: *Yilgarn Craton Greenstones showing Project locations.*

Planned and Recent Activities

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

- **November-December 2022** Large-scale soil sampling program at Jungar Flats
- **December 2022** Deeper RC testing at Laverton South

E79 Gold Mines will be presenting at the following events:

- **November 2022** Present at RIU Resurgence Conference, Perth
- **December 2022** Present at RRS Summer Series in Sydney and Melbourne

Our motto: Money in the ground.

Yours sincerely,

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	**Media Enquiries:**
Phone: 08 9287 7625	Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
info@e79gold.com.au	Phone: 08 9388 1474

Table 1. Aircore drilling completed at Target 3 (results showing >0.05 g/t Au, 4m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	Nat East	Nat North	Nat RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
22LRAC322	473294	6664704	345	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC323	473333	6664706	350	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC324	473376	6664702	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC325	473415	6664709	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC326	473454	6664709	350	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC327	473494	6664709	349	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC328	473537	6664705	352	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC329	473572	6664706	348	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC330	473615	6664707	353	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC331	473656	6664707	348	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC332	473694	6664708	345	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC333	473732	6664702	355	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC334	473769	6664707	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC335	473811	6664705	351	-60	270	80	84	4m @ 0.06 g/t Au
22LRAC336	473855	6664709	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC337	473890	6664711	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC338	473930	6664708	348	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC339	473971	6664709	348	-60	270	76	85	9m @ 0.07 g/t Au
22LRAC340	474021	6664707	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC341	474052	6664705	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC342	474093	6664709	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC343	474135	6664705	356	-60	270	64	68	0.05 g/t Au
22LRAC344	474176	6664705	351	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC345	474212	6664707	351	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC346	473283	6664210	345	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC347	473320	6664210	342	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC348	473365	6664212	342	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC349	473402	6664209	340	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC350	473442	6664209	341	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC351	473480	6664209	338	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC352	473522	6664210	341	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC353	473562	6664208	342	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC354	473603	6664207	343	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC355	473641	6664213	354	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC356	473682	6664211	348	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC357	473724	6664210	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC358	473762	6664208	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC359	473796	6664209	341	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC360	473839	6664211	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC361	473884	6664216	362	-60	270			No Significant Assays

22LRAC362	473921	6664210	348	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC363	473962	6664208	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC364	474002	6664210	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC365	474039	6664212	351	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC366	474083	6664208	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC367	474116	6664207	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC368	474161	6664209	353	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC369	474201	6664210	351	-60	270	92	95	3m @ 1.55 g/t Au
22LRAC370	474240	6664208	349	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC371	474280	6664204	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC372	473361	6663892	339	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC373	473400	6663892	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC374	473441	6663892	343	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC375	473480	6663889	343	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC376	473522	6663889	341	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC377	473561	6663886	352	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC378	473602	6663886	355	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC379	473644	6663889	351	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC380	473675	6663891	352	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC381	473720	6663888	351	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC382	473759	6663888	350	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC383	473799	6663889	344	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC384	473839	6663891	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC385	473881	6663891	345	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC386	473921	6663890	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC387	473961	6663892	347	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC388	474000	6663890	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC389	474040	6663889	346	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC390	474085	6663889	350	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC391	474122	6663891	349	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC392	474162	6663887	349	-60	270	80	86	6m @ 0.27 g/t Au
22LRAC393	474200	6663894	348	-60	270			No Significant Assays
22LRAC394	474241	6663894	351	-60	270	92	96	4m @ 3.20g/t Au
22LRAC395	474283	6663891	351	-60	270	92	96	4m @ 0.21 g/t Au
22LRAC396	473442	6663564	349	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC397	473482	6663567	347	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC398	473520	6663568	348	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC399	473562	6663565	347	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC400	473602	6663568	361	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC401	473644	6663567	348	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC402	473682	6663570	347	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC403	473724	6663570	347	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC404	473764	6663570	358	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC405	473801	6663569	342	-60	270			Assays not returned

22LRAC406	473844	6663567	347	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC407	473882	6663570	345	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC408	473922	6663570	352	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC409	473962	6663570	351	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC410	474000	6663569	346	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC411	474042	6663572	352	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC412	474081	6663570	348	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC413	474122	6663569	349	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC414	474164	6663569	347	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC415	474202	6663569	343	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC416	474242	6663571	345	-60	270			Assays not returned
22LRAC417	474281	6663568	348	-60	270			Assays not returned

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	• *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 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)*	• E79 Gold has recently undertaken drilling activities within the Pinjin project by aircore drilling. • Recent sampling undertaken by E79 Gold provides samples that are carried out to industry standard and include QAQC standards. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Aircore drilling to blade refusal was completed using a bit size of 100mm diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• AC samples are checked visually. • Comments recorded for samples with low recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes were logged in full and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, minerals, geology and alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *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.*	• 4m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. • Sampling was undertaken using a sample spear or scoop. • This sampling regime is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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 • QAQC samples were inserted at a frequency of 7 samples (i.e., standards, blanks, dups) per 100 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intercepts are verified by staff and consultant geologists • No Twinned holes were used • Data is logged onto excel spreadsheets and added to an external database
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 51S. • RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is 40m along lines and ~160m between lines. • This drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling and is not suitable for JORC compliant Resource Estimation. • 1m sample piles were composited over 4m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the*	• Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units. • There is no known bias between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory using a third-party contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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	• *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.*	• Drilling is located on tenements E31/1056, E31/1082 and E31/999. • E31/1056, E31/1082 and E31/1007 are controlled by E79 Gold Mines Limited. • Exploration Lease E31/1056 is granted and held until 2024 and renewable for a further 2 years. • Exploration Lease E31/1082 is granted and held until 2025 and renewable for a further 2 years. • Exploration Lease E31/999 is granted and held until 2022 and renewable for a further 2 years • All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%. • There is one registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites (ID:19142) over the tenement and no pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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. 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*	• See Table 1 and Figure 1 which show all drilling completed to date at Target 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	• No data aggregate methods were undertaken. Significant intercepts are those >0.05 g/t.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation at right angles
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report to show location of drilling and results.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	• See Table 1 and Figure 1 which show all drilling referred to in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Relevant geological observations are included in this report.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further drilling programs planned.