Date: 21/07/2026

Kilometre Scale Gold Anomalies Identified at Coodardy Confirms Expanding Gold System

Golden Dragon Mining Ltd ("Golden Dragon" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that **regional-scale gold anomalies** have been identified from its recent auger drilling program at the Coodardy/Behring Bore area, part of the Company's Cue Gold Project in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Highlights:

- Two large gold-in-soil anomalies have been identified, extending over more than **3 kilometres** of strike in a northeast orientation.
- The gold anomalies coincide with known prospects including Curtis Find, Behring Bore, Coodardy and Piston, extending the footprint of these mineralised systems and linking them along a northeast trend
- Anomalies are strong and coherent, with a peak value of **720ppb Au** recorded.
- Gold anomalism shows a strong association with key pathfinder elements, particularly arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb).
- The Au–As–Sb anomaly defines a coherent northeast-trending axis (~62° azimuth), forming an elongate geochemical high rather than a distribution of isolated anomalous points.
- The elongate geometry is considered highly significant and consistent with a classic orogenic gold pathfinder signature, interpreted to reflect structurally controlled mineralisation associated with a fault or shear zone.
- The Company's large-scale auger program has significantly expanded the target area, highlighting broad northeast-trending geochemical anomalism at surface, consistent with trends observed in recent drilling at Behring Bore and Coodardy.

The auger drilling program has successfully delineated **kilometre-scale gold anomalies**, highlighting the significant **exploration potential** across this largely underexplored target area. These results further reinforce the prospectivity of the broader Coodardy/Behring Bore corridor and support continued systematic exploration to delineate additional gold mineralisation.

The program has confirmed the presence of significant gold mineralisation associated with northeast-trending **pathfinder geochemistry** typical of orogenic systems. These results build on recent drilling at Behring Bore, materially increasing geological confidence and supporting the interpretation that the prospect forms part of a larger, coherent gold-bearing system with strong potential for expansion.

Managing director Simon Buswell-Smith commented, "

"These results represent a significant step forward for Golden Dragon, the maiden auger program successfully defining kilometre-scale gold anomalies across the Coodardy/Behring Bore corridor. The scale, strength and coherence of the gold-in-soil anomalism, together with its strong association with arsenic and antimony, are highly encouraging and consistent with a classic orogenic gold system.

Importantly, the identification of a continuous northeast-trending Au–As–Sb anomaly linking multiple known prospects highlights the potential for a much larger, structurally controlled mineralised system than previously recognised. The auger results have effectively opened up the broader target area, extending well beyond the limits of prior drilling.

We see clear potential to build on the existing discoveries at Behring Bore and Coodardy, and these results provide a strong foundation for follow-up programs aimed at defining and testing priority targets along this emerging corridor"

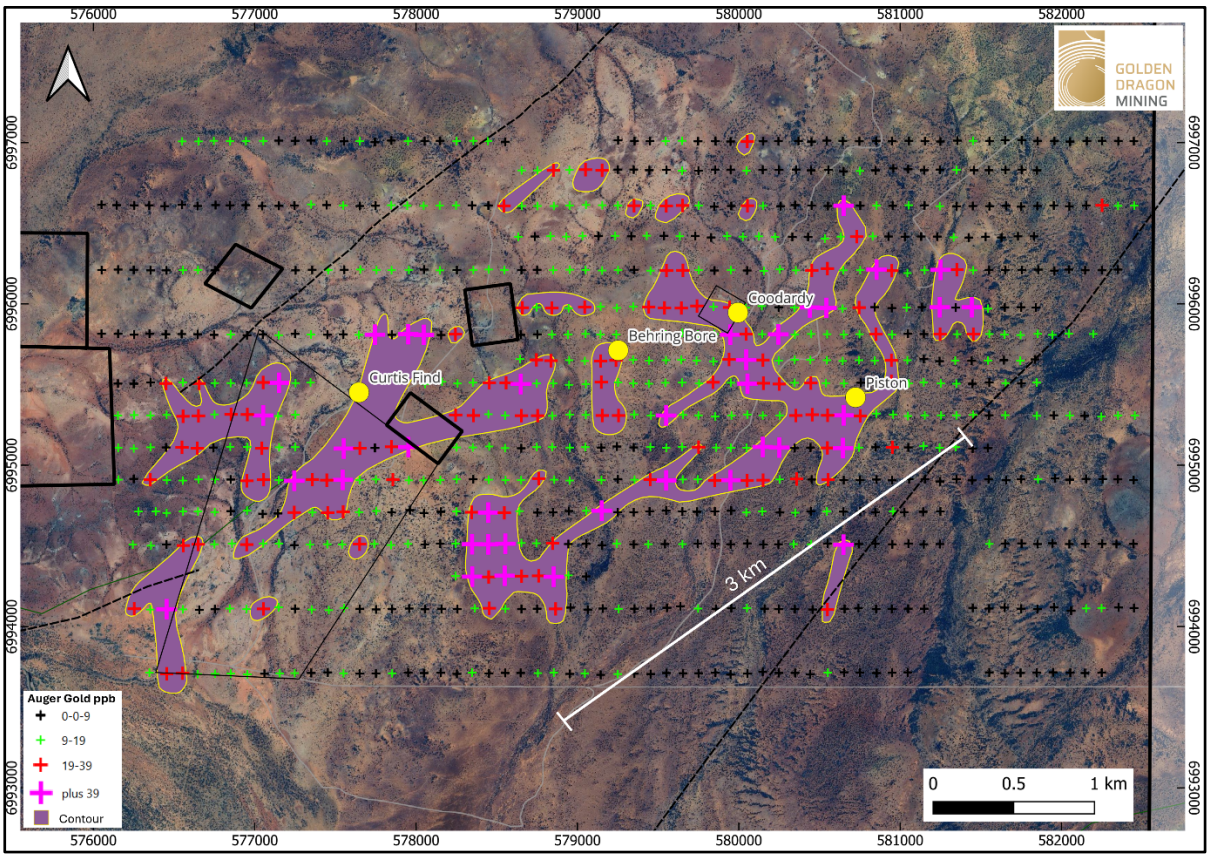

Figure 1 *Significant kilometre-scale gold in auger anomalies with a north-east trending orientation, linking multiple known prospects highlights the potential for a much larger, mineralised system than previously recognised*

Auger Results Discussion

The 827-auger drill program has defined two large and coherent gold-in-soil anomalies, extending over more than 3 kilometres of strike in a northeast orientation. The scale and continuity of these anomalies highlight a significant gold-bearing system at surface and demonstrate the effectiveness of the program in delineating regional mineralisation trends.

Importantly, the gold anomalism spatially coincides with several known prospects, including Curtis Find, Behring Bore, Coodardy and Piston. The newly defined anomalies extend the footprint of these mineralised systems and effectively link them along a consistent northeast trend, supporting the interpretation of a larger, continuous mineralised corridor.

The anomalies are strong and well-defined, with a peak value of 720ppb Au recorded. The coherence and tenor of the gold response are considered highly encouraging and provide a robust foundation for follow-up exploration targeting aimed at delineating and testing priority zones within this emerging gold system.

Pathfinder Discussion

The anomaly geometry, combined with strong Au association with key orogenic gold pathfinder elements including arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb), is considered highly significant and consistent with structurally controlled mineralisation. The elongate northeast orientation is interpreted to reflect a potential fault or shear-related mineralised system.

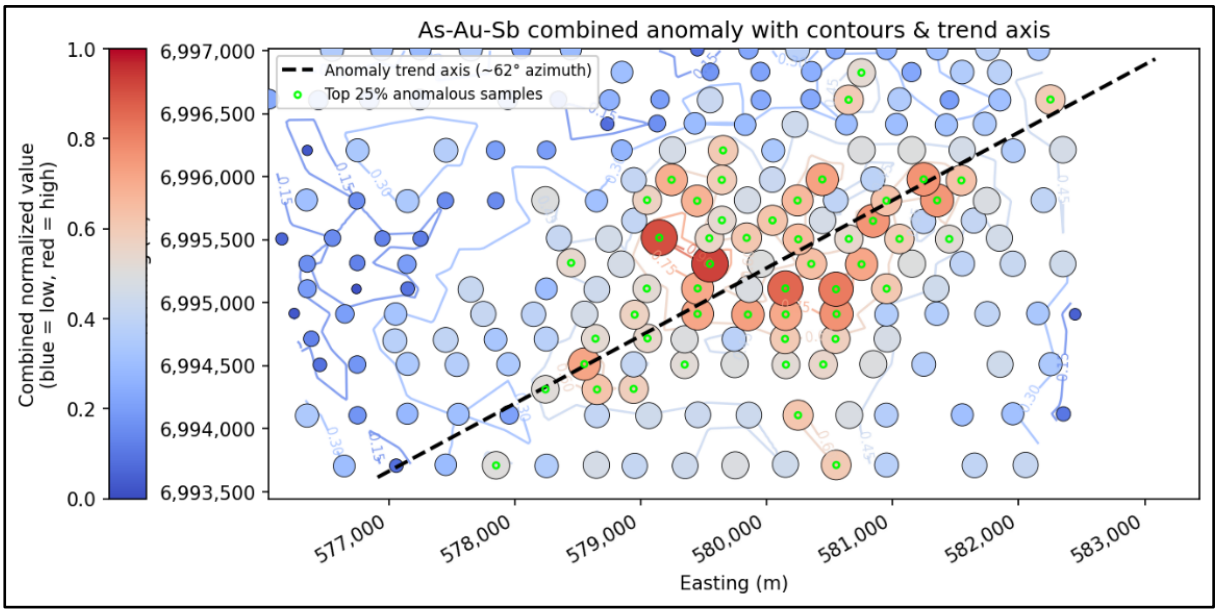

Figure 2. *Combined As-Au-Sb soil geochemical anomaly score (n=207 samples, every 4th auger sample), derived from log-transformed, robust-normalised (0–1) values for each element, averaged so high scores reflect coincident enrichment in all three rather than any single element. Colour and size both represent the combined score (blue/small = low, red/large = high), with contours showing the overall anomaly shape. Trend axis ~62º.*

The As–Au–Sb anomaly defines a coherent northeast-trending geochemical corridor, with the principal trend axis oriented at approximately 62° azimuth (ENE–WSW). Contouring highlights a closed, elongate geochemical high rather than a dispersion of isolated anomalous points, supporting the interpretation of a continuous mineralised trend.

The identification of this coherent surface geochemical corridor through auger sampling provides a strong exploration vector linking known prospects including Behring Bore, Coodardy and Piston and highlights significant potential for further discovery along this emerging mineralised trend.

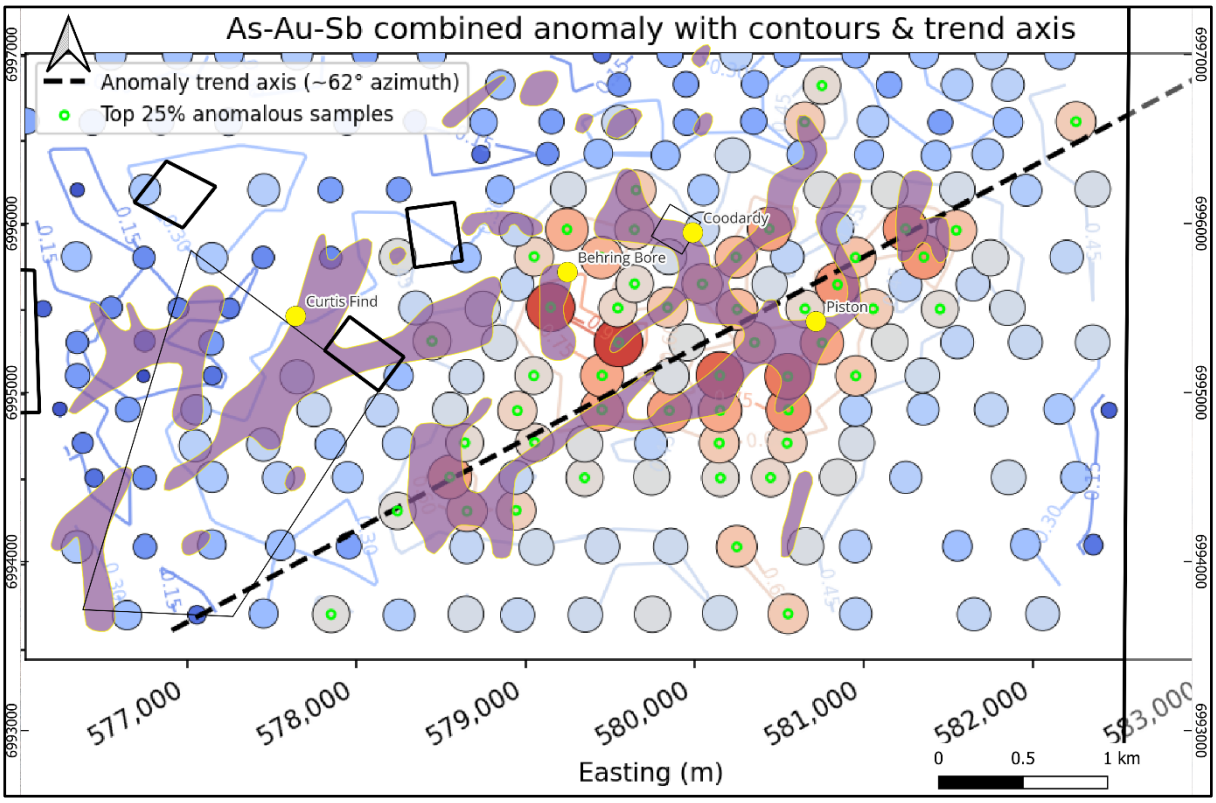

Figure 3 *Combined As-Au-Sb soil geochemical anomaly score overlayed with gold only contour and known gold Prospects highlighting the strong exploration vector linking known prospects including Behring Bore, Coodardy and Piston and highlights significant potential for further discovery along this emerging mineralised trend.*

Next Step

The scale and continuity of the identified gold anomalies highlight a significant gold-bearing system at surface and demonstrate the effectiveness of the auger program in delineating regional mineralisation trends. This newly defined northeast-trending corridor represents a priority target for immediate follow-up exploration. The Company is currently progressing heritage surveys and engaging drilling contractors in preparation for targeted drill testing of these highly prospective zones.

In parallel, Golden Dragon is continuing slimline RC drilling at Behring Bore and Coodardy. Current drilling is targeting extensions to recently identified high-grade mineralisation at Coodardy, which returned strong results including **12m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 44m**, incorporating a higher-grade interval of **4m @ 17.6 g/t Au**. These results are consistent with previously reported

high-grade intercepts, including **8m @ 10.82 g/t Au from 25m**, with a standout interval of **4m @ 21.37 g/t Au**[1].

Ongoing drilling and planned follow-up programs are aimed at extending known mineralisation and testing priority targets along the newly identified geochemical corridor, with the objective of defining a larger, coherent gold system across the Coodardy/Behring Bore area.

Table 1. Golden Dragon significant Auger values (>40pbb)

Hole ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Au ppb
GA0302	**577245**	**6994903**	720
GA0151	578853	6994308	520
GA0691	581251	6996211	180
GA0664	580441	6995978	150
GA0457	577951	6995812	130
GA0331	577952	6995112	110
GA0772	580650	6996609	110
GA0665	580543	6995975	90
GA0592	580046	6995653	80
GA0539	578649	6995503	80
GA0385	580650	6995309	80
GA0624	580245	6995811	70
GA0218	578447	6994706	70
GA0279	579550	6994906	70
GA0178	580649	6994507	60
GA0353	580251	6995109	60
GA0274	579948	6994907	60
GA0674	581445	6995979	60
GA0455	577745	6995809	60
GA0396	579550	6995308	60
GA0357	580646	6995106	50
GA0226	579151	6994718	50
GA0672	581246	6995979	50
GA0621	579947	6995809	50
GA0695	580854	6996213	50
GA0145	578348	6994309	40
GA0413	577052	6995308	40
GA0154	578347	6994510	40
GA0147	578549	6994315	40
GA0327	577552	6995103	40
GA0352	580149	6995113	40
GA0298	577545	6994909	40
GA0155	578447	6994509	40

[1] Outstanding High Grade 4m @ 17.6 g/t Gold

Hole ID	Easting MGA	Northing MGA	Au ppb
GA0426	577150	6995511	40
GA0458	578048	6995808	40
GA0554	580054	6995505	40
GA0119	576453	6994107	40
GA0156	578553	6994513	40

Cue Project

The Cue project comprises, two granted exploration licence (E20/1071 and E1072 (80%)), one exploration licence under application (E20/1073 (80%)) two granted mining leases (M20/455 and M20/3271(100%)) and new exploration licence application E20/1122 (100%).

Following successful grant of E20/1073 and newly applied E20/1122, Golden Dragon will secure control of a dominant ~619 km^2 landholding in the highly prospective Murchison Region. The project hosts over 50 km of mineralised shear zones, providing multiple high-priority targets for systematic exploration and potential resource growth.

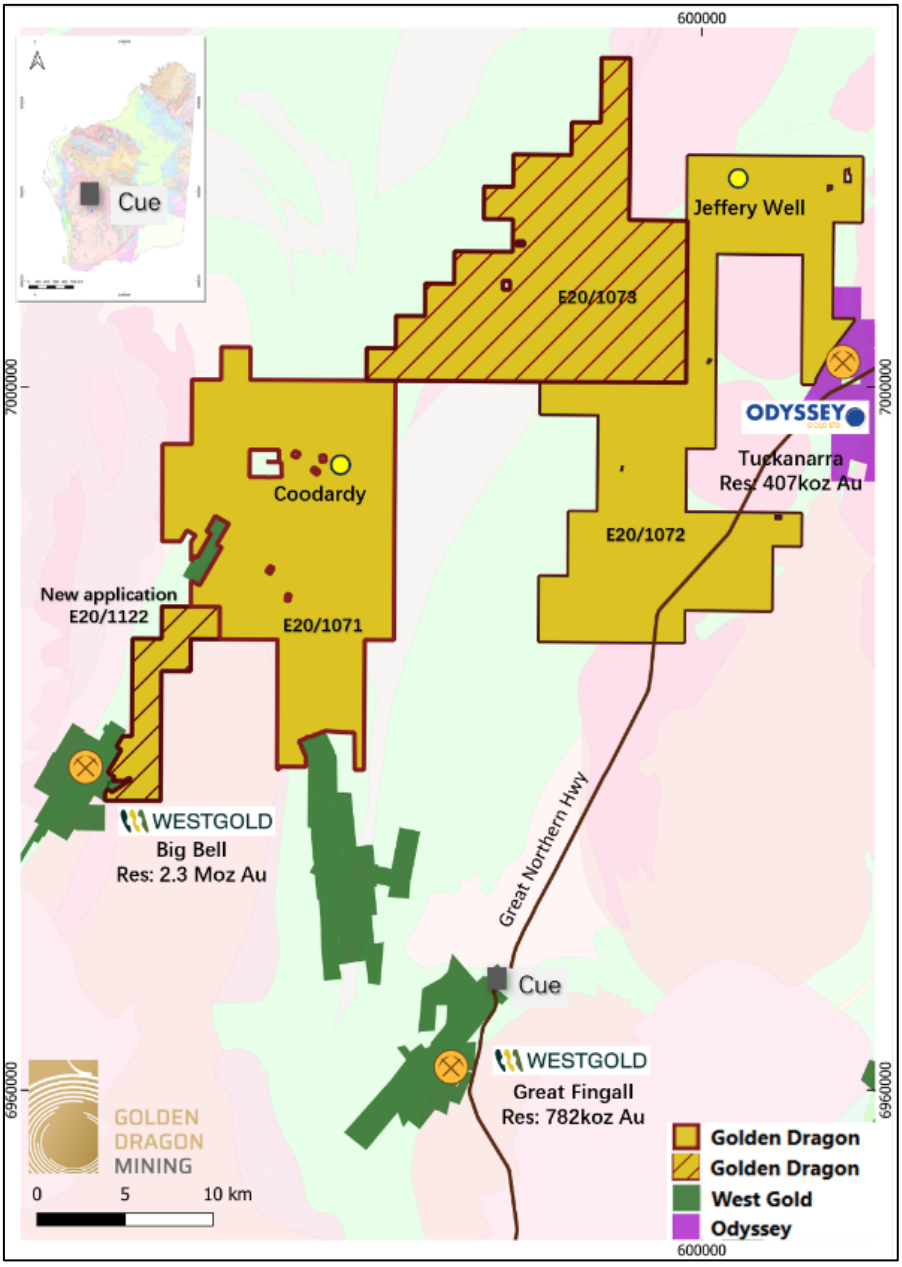

Figure 4 Golden Dragon's tenement Holding, highlighting proximity to Westgold's operations and Odyssey's Tuckanarra resources.

This announcement has been Authorised for release by the Board of Golden Dragon Mining Ltd.

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References to Previous Announcements

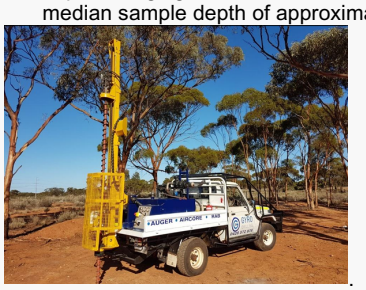
The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person Statement

The technical information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Simon Buswell-Smith. Mr Buswell-Smith is a professional geologist with over 17 years' experience in the mineral exploration industry across Australia, specialising in gold, base-metals and critical minerals. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member No. 4802) and has more than five years' relevant experience in mineral exploration. Mr Buswell-Smith is a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. He has reviewed the technical information in this announcement, consents to being named as Competent Person, and has authorised the inclusion of all Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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 downhole gamma sondes, 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 representation 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 completed 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, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules).*	• A total of 827 auger soil samples were collected across the Cue Gold Project ("CUE") survey area. Samples were collected from surface to depths ranging between 0.5 metres and 2.5 metres, with a median sample depth of approximately 0.5 metres. • The auger program was designed to provide systematic surface geochemical coverage across areas of interpreted geological and structural significance, including extensions to known mineralised trends. • All auger samples were submitted to ALS laboratory for gold (Au) analysis, with a subset of 207 samples (every forth sample) analysed for a broader multi-element suite including arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), bismuth (Bi), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W) and other pathfinder elements.
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.).*	• The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Gyro Drilling. • A 3.5 Inch Auger Hole is drilled to the required depth at a rate of 1.5m per rod. Samples were collected from surface to depths ranging between 0.5 metres and 2.5 metres, with a median sample depth of approximately 0.5 metres. 
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.*	• Soil samples are collected & bagged into geochemical bags with the Sample ID and Company Name. • Sample is taken from the bottom of hole and recovery is consistent • No relationship with grade and sample recovery detected

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Geological description of the Geomorphology encountered is recorded • 10% Hydrochloric Acid is applied to determine the best carbonate reaction • Auger sample sites were logged in the field, recording relevant geological observations including regolith characteristics, soil type, colour, lithology where observable. • Logging was qualitative in nature and focused on characterising the near-surface environment to support interpretation of geochemical results and geological targeting. • The level of geological logging undertaken is considered appropriate for a regional-scale auger geochemical exploration program designed to identify and define surface geochemical anomalies.
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.*	• Auger soil samples were collected using a consistent field sampling methodology across the survey area. Samples were collected from the auger spoil at the target depth interval and submitted as representative soil samples for geochemical analysis. • Sample preparation was undertaken by the laboratory using standard industry procedures appropriate for soil geochemical analysis, including drying, disaggregation and pulverisation prior to analysis. • Sample preparation protocols were designed to maximise sample homogeneity and ensure representative material was presented for assay. Sample batches included appropriate laboratory quality control procedures, including the use of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicate samples where applicable. • The sampling and preparation methodology is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being evaluated and the early-stage exploration objectives of identifying and defining regional-scale geochemical anomalies.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc. the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All auger soil samples were submitted to ALS Perth for analytical determination of gold (Au) and multi-element geochemistry. Gold analysis was undertaken by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish (Au-AA26), which is considered appropriate for the detection of gold concentrations in geochemical exploration samples. • A subset of 207 samples was analysed for a broader multi-element suite using the ME-MS61L method, including arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), bismuth (Bi), molybdenum (Mo), tungsten (W) and other elements. The ME-MS61L method provides suitable sensitivity for the detection of low-level pathfinder element anomalism associated with mineralised systems. • Laboratory quality control procedures were applied by ALS Perth during the analytical process, including the use of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicate samples to monitor analytical accuracy and precision. • The analytical methods and quality control procedures are considered appropriate for the style of exploration being undertaken and provide sufficient confidence in the assay data to support the identification and interpretation of regional-scale gold and multi-element geochemical

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		anomalies.
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 and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• The analytical results have been reviewed and validated by the Company's geological team as part of the data verification process. Assay data received from the laboratory was imported into the Company's geological database, with validation checks undertaken to confirm sample identification, analytical results and data integrity. • No adjustments have been made to the reported assay results, other than the assignment of values below detection limits as half the reported detection limit for statistical analysis and geochemical interpretation purposes. • The multi-element geochemical dataset was reviewed for internal consistency and spatial coherence, with coincident gold and pathfinder element anomalism assessed to support interpretation of the identified geochemical trends. • The Company considers the assay data suitable for reporting exploration results and for supporting follow-up exploration targeting.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 50 • All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). • Downhole surveys were not taken. • Topography is nominal at this stage
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.*	• Soil auger samples were collected on a nominal 200 m (line spacing) × 100 m (sample spacing) grid, oriented broadly east–west, covering an area of approximately 21 km². • Sample density averages approximately 40 samples per km². Line spacing was not perfectly regular; gaps of up to 400 m occur between some traverses, and sample spacing along some lines varies where infill or gap-filling was undertaken. This spacing is considered appropriate to identify broad-scale gold in soil geochemical anomalism at a reconnaissance level. • No compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Traverse lines-oriented E-W (090°), line spacing N-S (~200 m). Regional mapping identifies NE-trending structures; the geochemical anomaly trend (As-Au-Sb, ~062°) is consistent with this. Line spacing intersects the trend at ~62°, a favourable near-perpendicular geometry. • Grid geometry and mapped NE structural trend are in agreement; no material sampling bias identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples are followed. All Samples are removed from site on the day of drilling and stored at a secured yard. The samples are transported to ALS Laboratories in Perth. The samples are not left unattended and a chain of custody is maintained throughout the transport process. • The laboratories are contained within a secured/fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly.
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cue Project is comprised of 2 Granted and 1 Pending Exploration Licenses in the name of Fastfield Pty Ltd which Golden Dragon own 80% of the company with the remining 20% owned by Bruce Legendre. • Golden Dragon Limited has entered into a joint venture with Bruce Legendre over the tenement package which is termed the Cue Project. Golden Dragon is sole funding and managing the project. • Golden Dragon is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of M20/327 and M20/455 • Golden Dragon has applied for E20/1122

Lease	Project	Registered holder	Status	Area
M20/327	Cue	Golden Dragon	Granted	205.75 ha.
M20/455	Cue	Golden Dragon	Granted	4.594 ha.
E20/1071	Cue	Fastfield Pty Ltd	Granted	21,700 ha.
E20/1072	Cue	Fastfield Pty Ltd	Granted	21,700 ha.
E20/1073	Cue	Fastfield Pty Ltd	Application	17,670 ha.
E20/1122	Cue	Golden Dragon	Application	2,804ha.

		• Native title is held by Wajarri Yamatji Group. The Group is engaged to undertake Cultural Heritage Surveys across drill programs prior to drilling. Any historical sites are registered, and Cultural Heritage reports are made public. Historical sites do exist within the lease package. • All tenements are pending and or are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• From the early 1970's to about 1990, the main exploration focus was a base metal (Cu, Zn) search within the felsic volcanic suite that lies on the eastern side of the project area, between the Wattagee VMS Horizon and the Emily Well VMS Horizon. The main explorers at this time were Shell, Esso, Chevron and Outokompu utilising extensive RAB drilling, with follow up percussion and diamond core drilling. • From the late 1980's gold explorers including Freeport, Homestake, Newcrest, Normandy, Eagle Mining, Jindalee Resources, Alchemy Resources and Big Bell Operations Pty Ltd focused on the area between the Big Bell Shear Zone and the Cuddingwarra Shear Zone. • These companies made extensive use of shallow RAB drilling, and later shallow air core drilling and RC. Much of this drilling was grid based and was too shallow and in some places in-effective in penetrating the thick cover sequence. In particular, there is very little drilling along the Cuddingwarra mine sequence Corridor, and the area where the Cuddingwarra mine sequence intersects the Big Bell Shear Zone. • Most recently Victory Metals Victory Goldfields completed 31 RC drill holes for 3821 m at Coodardy, Emily Wells and Nemesis, during the period October to November 2021.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cue Project leases sit within the Archean Watagee Hill Greenstone Belt in the North Western part of the Murchison Domain of the Yilgarn Craton. Regional geology is based upon GSWA regional airborne magnetic surveys and previous GSWA geological mapping. Mineralisation in the area is mainly shear hosted but other styles of mineralisation are present. • Note: there is very little exposed bedrock in much of the area of the drilling program as basement rock is obscured by alluvium, laterite and a transported sequence. • The Big are Bell project is located in the Archaean Murchison Province, a granite greenstone terrane in the northwest of the Yilgarn Craton. Greenstone belts trending NNE separated by granite-gneiss domes, with smaller granite plutons also present within or on the margins of the belts. The greenstone belts are comprised of tholeiitic, high-Mg basalts, komatiites and other ultramafic volcanics, mafic and ultramafic intrusives (dolerites, gabbros, dunites), felsic and intermediate volcanics and metasediments including banded iron formations. A stratigraphy per se cannot be established for the greenstone belts as outcrop mapping and geochronological studies (Pidgeon and Hallberg 2000) have shown inconsistencies in previous stratigraphic schemes (e.g. and Hickman, 1990). In addition, layer-parallel thrusting has led to crustal shortening and truncation of sequences. Due to poor exposure and weathering, these are difficult to view in the field. Watkins The project area is located within a narrow greenstone belt trending 30 degrees (MGA), informally referred to as the Big Bell Greenstone Belt. It is part of the larger Meekatharra-Mount Magnet Greenstone belt. The belt has a strike length of 33km and a width of 1.5km at the Big Bell Mine, and is the Big Bell bounded to the NW and SE by granite intrusions. To the northeast of the Big Bell Mine, Greenstone Belt is continuous and widens, whereas to the southwest the sequence attenuates to less than 200m approximately 7km from the mine. The Big Bell greenstone belt is comprised of variably altered and intensely sheared, 30 degree-trending (MGA grid) amphibolites and felsic schists. The muscovite- and biotite-altered rocks hosting gold mineralisation are informally referred to as the Big Bell Mine Sequence. The greenstone belt can be divided into three domains separated by two major regional fault zones (Barnes, 1996): the eastern domain (mostly amphibolite), the central domain (quartzo-feldspathic and biotite schists which host the Big Bell Mine Sequence), and the western domain (dominated by amphibolite). The metamorphic grade within the greenstone belt is mid- to upper amphibolite facies (Phillips, 1985). The mine sequence dips steeply to the south east. The hanging-wall sequence comprises of sheared, semi-concordant porphyry intruded into variably altered amphibolite. This overlies quartzofeldspathic and biotite schists, underlying these are K-felspar-rich (KPSH) and muscovite-rich altered quartzofeldspathic schists, (ALSH) which are the main hosts for gold mineralisation in the Big Bell Mine and the Fender pit.
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 drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.*	• All assay and collar information are tabulated in this report. • Significant results are reported and tabulated in this report
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*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied to the reported assay results. • Individual auger soil sample assay values are reported as received from the laboratory and have not been composited or averaged for reporting of exploration results. • For geochemical interpretation purposes, multi-element anomaly indices were calculated by normalising individual element values and combining coincident element responses. Combined anomaly scores for element associations (including Au–As–Sb and Au–Bi–W) were calculated as the mean of the individually normalised values for each sample.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• These calculated anomaly scores were used solely for spatial interpretation and identification of coherent geochemical trends and do not represent reported assay grades or mineralisation estimates.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• N/A
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.*	• location diagrams of reported exploration results are provided in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	*• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results from the Auger survey are displayed both low and high grades.
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.*	• All relevant information has been reported