ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
9 September 2026

Zig Zag Copper / Gold Project Exploration Update

Highlights

- Three new drillholes now designed to be drilled from new drill pad at Zig Zag.
- Holes are designed to target the northern extension of the large alteration zone that has now been further defined from previous drill hole SD2602. The faulted contact between the mudstone and underlying volcanic rocks is considered a compelling target.
- Assay results from hole SD2602 confirm the presence of a phyllic alteration zone with elevated pathfinder element concentrations associated with a faulted contact between black mudstones and underlying volcanic rocks. The Mt Lyell orebodies along strike from Zig Zag are associated with alteration haloes consisting of enriched pathfinder elements and generally sit within or in close proximity to CSAMT anomalies.
- Alteration zones of this scale in the Mt Read volcanic belt are host to worldclass Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) ore bodies such as Roseberry (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) and Mt Lyell (Cu-Au-Ag) as well as Henty (Au) in Western Tasmania.
- The Company has refined its geological model for the Zig Zag Hill prospect enabling improved targeting for this follow-up drilling.
- Diamond core drilling at the Sunrise prospect, Comstock Valley on EL6/2024 (Linda Project) has been temporarily paused due to poor ground conditions encountered during drilling with a new drill rig being sourced better suited to conditions.

Introduction

G11 Resources Limited ('the Company', 'G11' or 'G11 Resources') is pleased to report an update of exploration activities on its wholly owned exploration tenements in western Tasmania. Assays & DHEM results have been received for the recently completed diamond core drilling program at Zig Zag Hill, a key prospect within the Sedgwick Bluff tenement (EL11/2025) and immediately north of the Mt Lyell Copper Gold mine owned by Sibanye Stillwater which has this week approved the re start of the mine with first ore expected by 2029.

Diamond core drilling has been temporarily paused at the Sunrise prospect on the Linda Tenement (EL6/2024) which is testing an AEM conductivity anomaly in the Comstock Valley, east of the Mt Lyell Mine due to the challenging drilling conditions. The company has identified an alternative drill rig better suited to the terrain and geology.

Sedgwick Bluff Project (EL11/2025)

Drilling

The Company has recently completed a 2,453m diamond core drilling program at the Zig Zag Hill prospect adjacent to the Sibanye-Stillwater Mt Lyell Cu-Au Mine and along the highly prospective Great Lyell Fault corridor.

Two shallow-dipping, diamond holes were drilled into the side of Zig Zag Hill to investigate a Controlled-Source Audio-Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) anomaly. CSAMT is a proven technique at Mt Lyell with broad correlation to the various ore bodies that comprise Mt Lyell.

The Zig Zag Hill CSAMT anomaly is interpreted to extend both up-dip towards surface and down-dip below the recent drilling, indicating that only a limited portion of the target has been tested to date due to limited site access at the time of drilling.

Geological observations from drill hole SD2602 identified a zone of pyrite, sericite and silica alteration hosted within felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks immediately beneath a faulted contact with a black mudstone. The position of the faulted contact and associated alteration corresponds closely with the modelled CSAMT anomaly. Visual estimates of disseminated and patchy pyrite within the alteration zone ranged from weakly pyritic (3-4%) to strongly pyritic (>50%). The overlying black mudstone unit contains sporadic quartz-carbonate veining with up to 1% veined-hosted sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite and galena.

Assay results from the alteration zone intersected in drill hole SD2602 have now been received, confirming a zone of weak to moderate phyllic altered dacite and andesite volcanic rocks over an approximate downhole interval of 62m. This is followed by a weakly pyritic and sodic-calcic altered andesite to the end of the hole. The phyllic alteration zone contains elevated concentrations of pathfinder elements including silver, arsenic and antimony, with minor occurrences of molybdenum.

The faulted contact between the black mudstone sequence and underlying volcanic rocks is interpreted to represent an important geological boundary that may have acted as a permeability barrier to hydrothermal fluid flow. ***This contact therefore represents a compelling exploration target and warrants further testing along strike and both up-dip and down-dip from the current drilling.***

The recent drilling program has expanded the known footprint of hydrothermal alteration at Zig Zag Hill and has provided important insights into the geological and structural controls on mineralisation within the project area. Importantly, current structural and lithological interpretation indicate that the prospective host rocks to the Copper Chert, Lyell-Comstock and Tasman & Crown Lyell deposits at Mt Lyell extends along strike towards Zig Zag Hill and is interpreted to continue further along the Great Lyell Fault within EL11/2025, where the prospective rocks are obscured by post mineralisation cover (Figure 2).

The Company has refined its geological model of the Zig Zag Hill prospect through the integration of drilling results, structural interpretations and geophysical modelling, enabling improved targeting of areas for follow-up drilling.

The location of the new diamond core drilling results is shown in Figure 2. Alteration intercepts and drill hole details are provided in Tables 1 to 3.

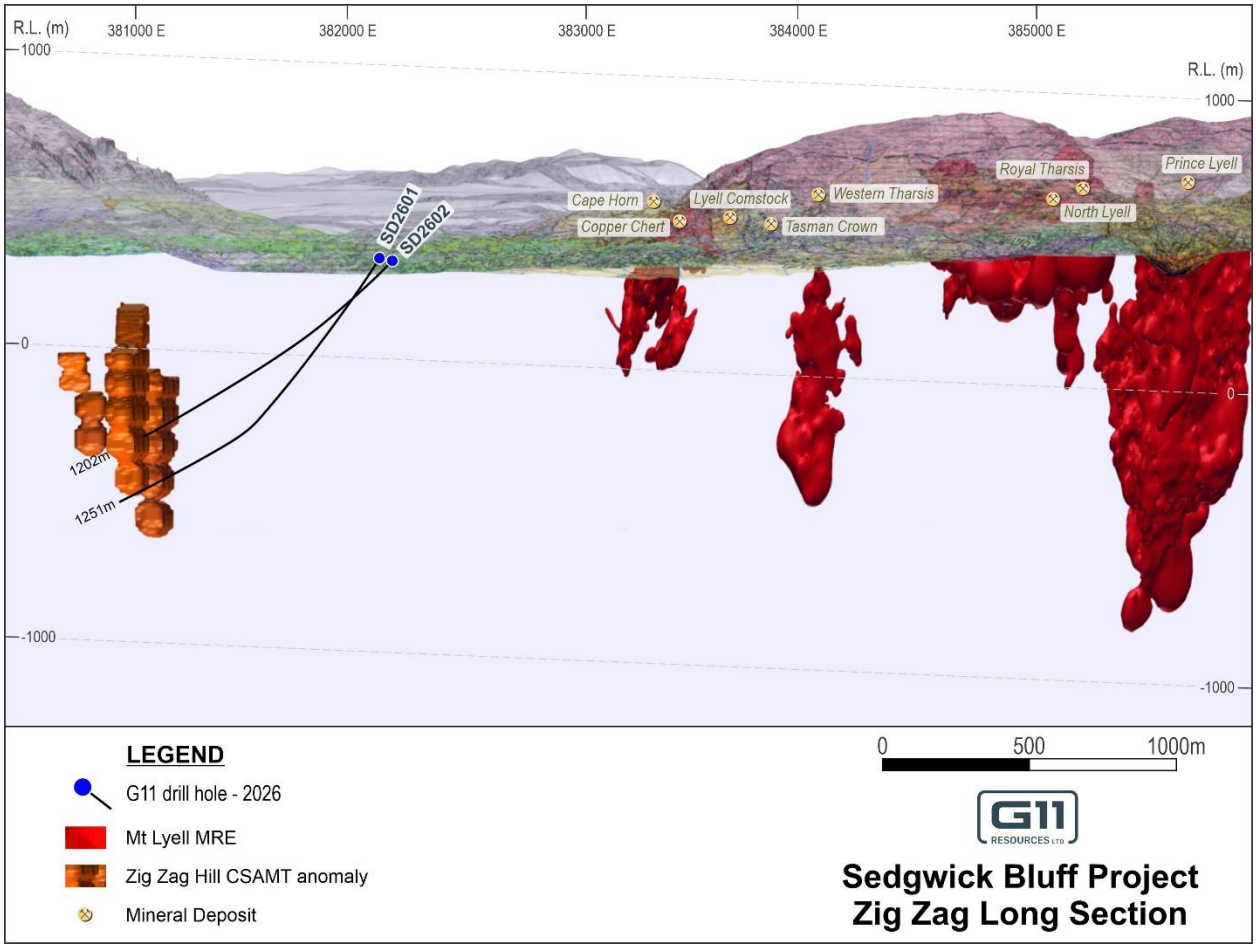

Figure 1 – Zig Zag CSAMT Anomaly with drill traces and Mt Lyell orebodies.

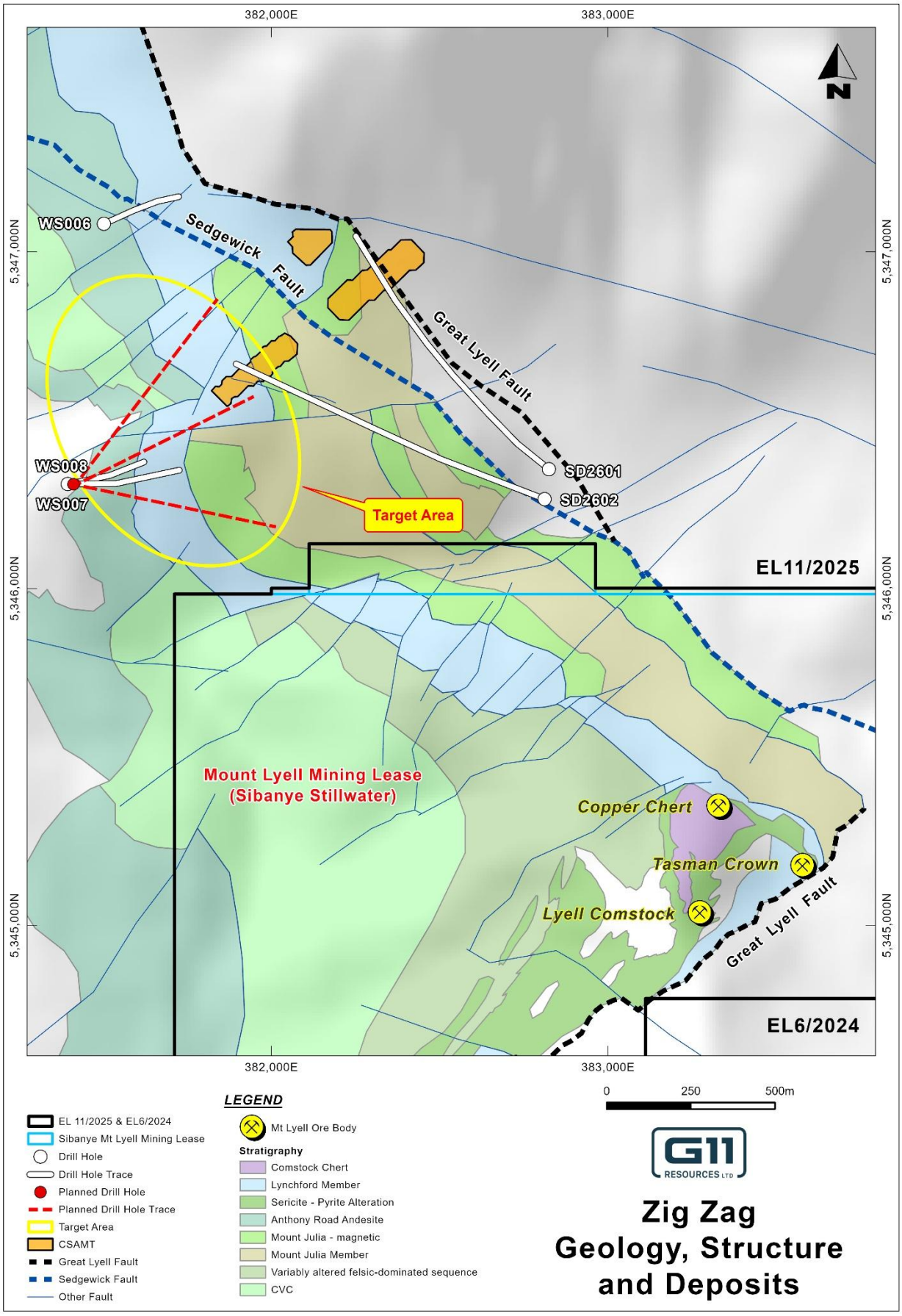

Figure 2 – Updated geological interpretation with proposed drillhole locations at Zig Zag Hill.

DHEM

A down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey was completed on the recently completed Zig Zag drill holes by GAP Geophysics and independently reviewed by Geokincern Pty Ltd. The survey on SD2602 identified several small, localised anomalies in the early-time channels between approximately 1,040 and 1,100m down hole. These anomalies correlate with intervals of black mudstone containing trace sulphide mineralisation, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

No notable off-hole conductive anomalies were identified by the DHEM survey. However, this does not necessarily diminish the exploration prospectivity of the Zig Zag Hill prospect. The alteration and sulphide assemblages observed in SD2602 are considered encouraging and may be associated with styles of mineralisation that are not sufficiently conductive to generate a detectable DHEM response.

Linda Project (EL6/2024)

Drilling

The Company recently commenced a diamond core drilling program at the Sunrise prospect on tenement EL6/2024 which lies immediately east of the Mt Lyell Mine (Figures 3 & 4).

The drilling program is designed to investigate an untested airborne electromagnetic (AEM) conductivity anomaly in the Comstock Valley concealed beneath post mineralisation cover. The AEM anomaly is positioned at an interpreted fault intersection near the Comstock-Lyell, Tasman and Crown Lyell and Copper Chert ore bodies that are part of the broader Mt Lyell Cu/Au mine. The drilling has encountered significantly poor ground conditions that have impacted drilling productivity. G11 has subsequently decided to temporarily pause drilling and source another drill rig better suited to the terrain and geology to complete the hole.

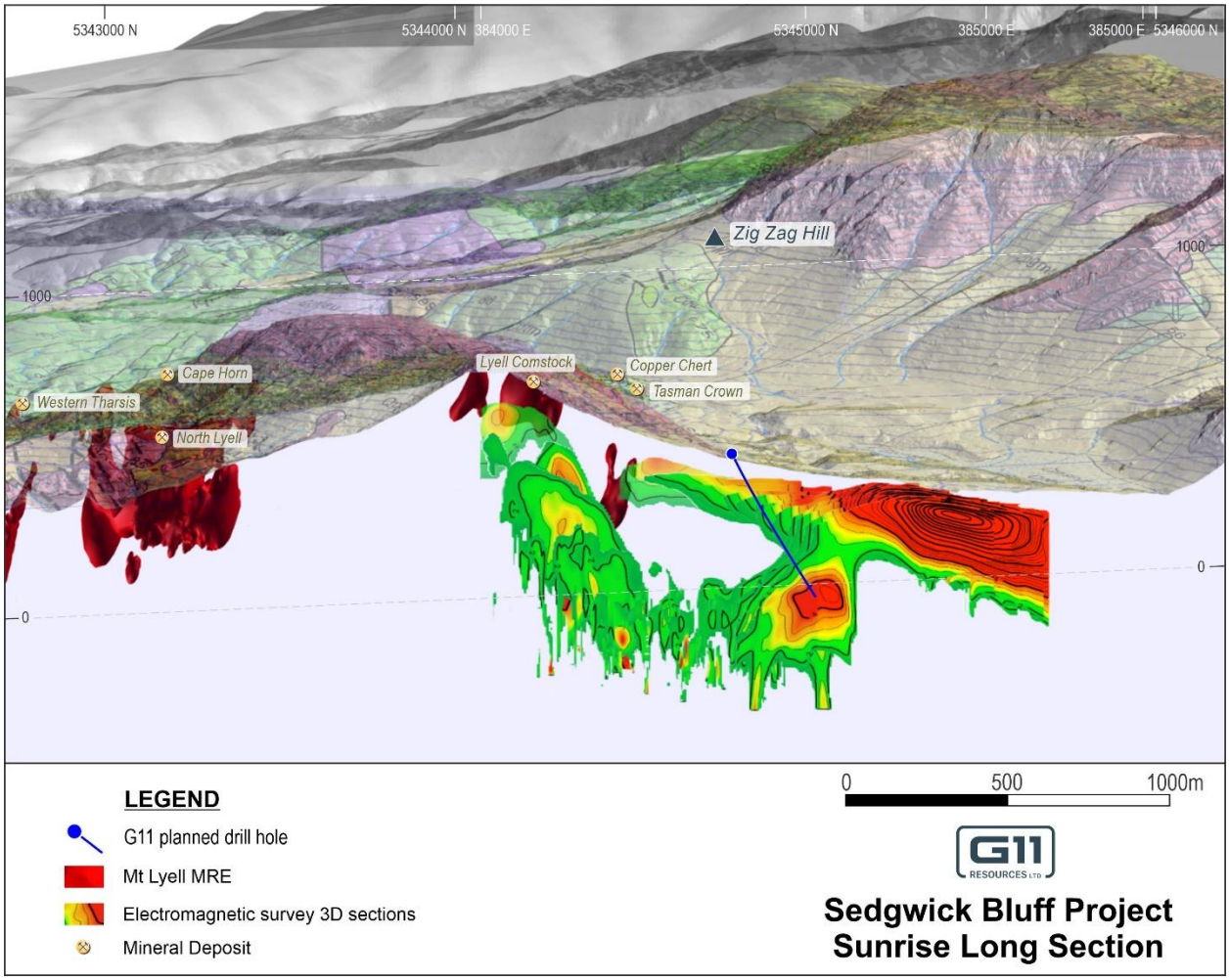

Figure 3 – Current drill hole testing the Sunrise EM target

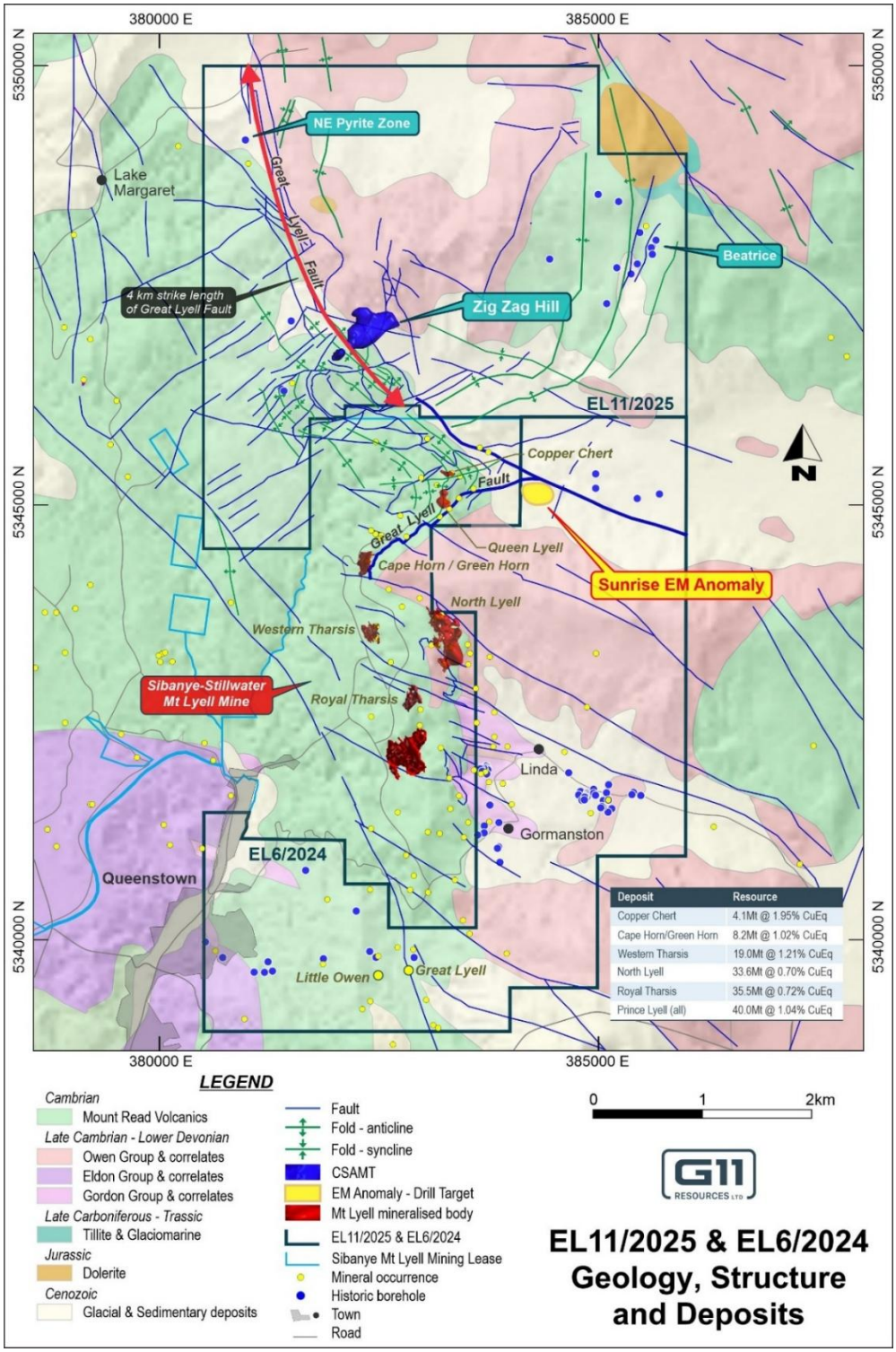

Figure 4 - G11 Resources tenements showing geophysical drill targets overlaid on geology, structure and the adjacent deposits that comprise the Mt Lyell Mine[1].

The following announcements contain further information, Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions and technical parameters concerning historical work:

[1] Refer to New Century Resources ASX announcement 23/01/2023 – Mt Lyell Copper Mine Prefeasibility Study.

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to JORC Mineral Resources derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities of that of the Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar successes in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Project, if at all.

Figure 5 - Photograph showing diamond rig onsite drilling the Zig Zag West anomaly.

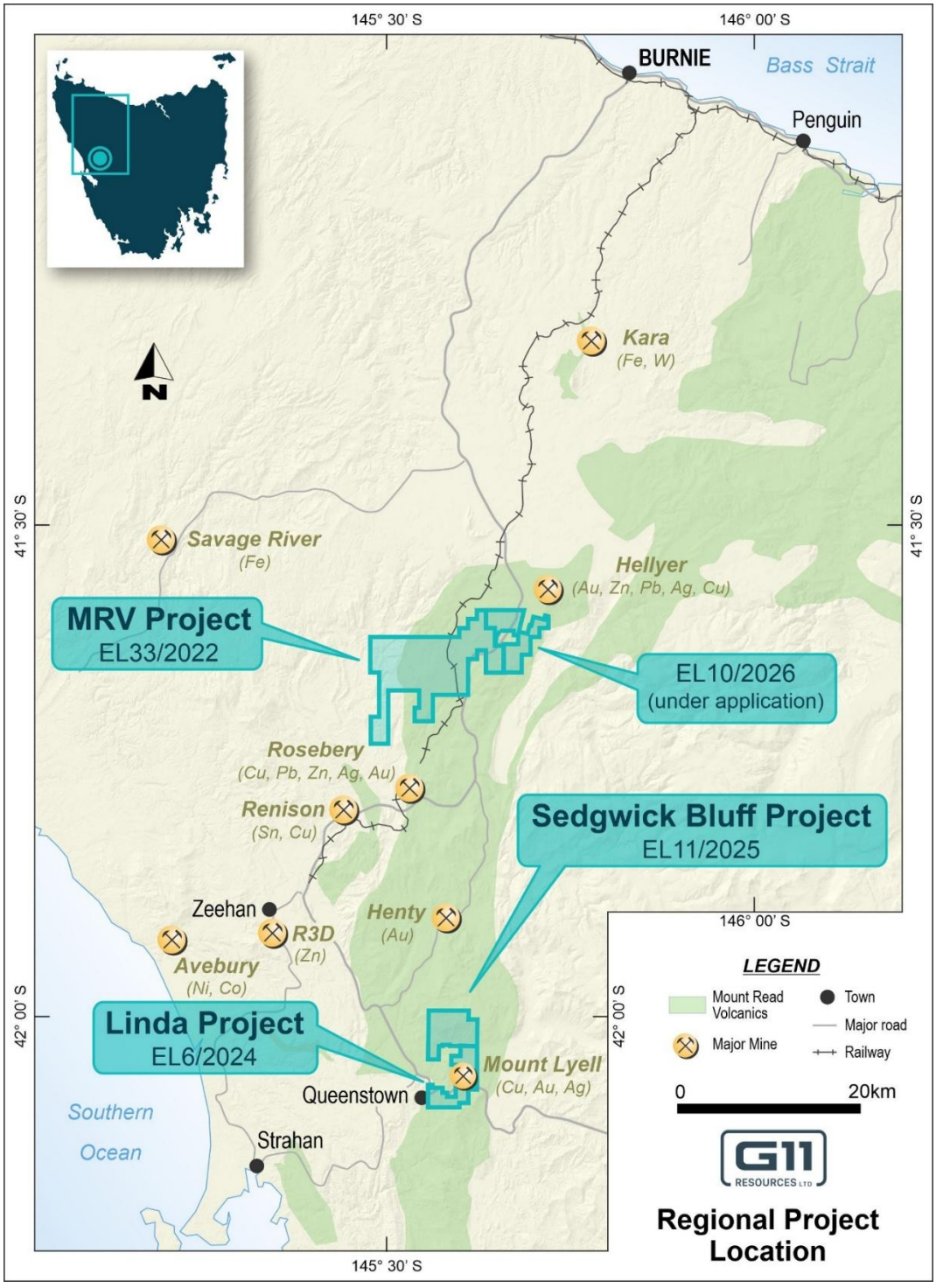

Figure 6 - Regional Location Plan of Sedgwick Bluff EL11/2025, MRV EL33/2022 and Linda EL6/2024 in relation to major western Tasmania Mines

ABOUT TASMANIA AND THE MT READ VOLCANIC BELT

Tasmania's Mt Read Volcanic belt is home to a world class mineral endowment and has mines such as Mt Lyell (Cu, Au), Henty (Au), Roseberry (Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au), Hellyer (Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au), and Renison Bell (Sn). The Mt Read Volcanic belt still remains largely underexplored predominantly due to access. Mining is the largest contributor to Tasmania's GDP and western Tasmania's economy is highly reliant on mining and mineral exploration. The state government is highly supportive of the mining and exploration industry. Significantly Tasmania is powered 100% by renewable energy.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of G11 Resources Ltd.

-ENDS-

For further information, please visit www.g11resources.com.au or contact:

G11 Resources Ltd
E: info@g11resources.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Ms Sarah Cochrane who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Ms Cochrane is an employee of G11 Resources Limited. Ms Cochrane has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Cochrane consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

SEDGWICK BLUFF PROJECT 2026 DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS

Table 1: Sedgwick Bluff Project drillhole details

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (GDA deg)	Comment
SD2601	382,825	5,346,353	400	1,251.2	-59.5	307.7	DHEM
SD2602	382,811	5,346,267	389	1,201.9	-44.2	284.9	DHEM

SEDGWICK BLUFF PROJECT 2026 DRILL HOLE VISUAL MINERALISATION SUMMARY

Table 2: Table of alteration abundance as per visual estimation of the diamond drill core

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mineral	Abundance (%)	Mineral Form	Comment
SD2602	1090	1093.1	3.1	pyrite	5%	disseminated	
	1093.1	1114.3	21.2	pyrite	5-7%	Disseminated & patchy	Locally up to 50% over short intervals
	1114.3	1126.3	12	pyrite	20-30%	disseminated	
	1126.3	1140.6	14.3	pyrite	5%	disseminated	
	1140.6	1154.7	14.1	pyrite	30-40%	disseminated	
	1154.7	1161.5	6.8	pyrite	7-10%	disseminated	
	1161.5	1183.4	21.9	pyrite	10-15%	disseminated	
	1183.4	1201.9	18.5	pyrite	2%	disseminated	

Cautionary Statement *- The Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundances should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis and are indicative only. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of visible mineralisation reported in the geological logging. Pictured in this release is alteration from SD2602.*

SEDGWICK BLUFF PROJECT 2026 DRILL HOLE ALTERATION INTERCEPTS

Table 3: Table of alteration & pathfinder distribution of SD2602 as per the analytical results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Alteration	Pathfinders	Comment
SD2602	1,115	1,130	15	Phyllic	Ag, Sb, Mo	15m at 1.4ppm Ag with Sb & trace Mo
	1,142	1,149	7	Phyllic	Ag, As, Sb, Mo	7m at 1.3ppm Ag with As, Sb & trace Mo
	1,147	1,154	7	Phyllic	As, Sb, Ag, Mo	7m at 652ppm As with Sb, Ag & trace Mo
	1, 157	1,162	5	Sodic-calcic	As	5m at 1,525ppm As
	1,191	1,201.9	10.9	Sodic-calcic	Ag, As	10.9m at 1.1ppm Ag with As

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 sounds, 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) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drill core samples have been sawn in half through zones identified by a qualified geologist as being potentially mineralized. • The core has been cut in a manner to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled and that any orientation line is preserved in the unsampled part of the core. • A heli-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey undertaken by Geotech Airborne Pty Ltd in Jan-Mar 2011 for Corona Gold Limited, across two blocks. The tables below show the line spacings/orientations as well as the system specifications: • Survey block specifications:

Survey block	Line spacing (m)	Line-km (contractual)	Line-km (delivered)	Flight direction	Line number
Block 1	250	849	815	090 – 270	L10010 – L12350
Block 2	250	N/A	111	000 - 180	L20010 – L20200

• System Specifications:

Survey Helicopter	
Model	AS 350 B3
Registration	VH-VTX
Nominal survey speed	80 km/h
Nominal terrain clearance	80 m
VTEM Transmitter	
Coil diameter	26 m
Number of turns	4
Pulse repetition rate	25 Hz
Peak current	200 Amp
Duty cycle	42%
Peak dipole moment	425,000 NIA
Pulse width	8.33 ms
Nominal terrain clearance	48 m
VTEM Receiver	
Coil diameter	1.2 metre
Number of turns	100
Effective area	113.1 m^2
Sampling interval	0.1 s
Nominal terrain clearance	48 m
Magnetometer	
Type	Geometrics
Model	Optically pumped cesium vapour
Sensitivity	0.02 nT
Sampling interval	0.1 s
Cable length	13 m
Nominal terrain clearance	71 m
Radar Altimeter	
Type	Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40
Position	Beneath cockpit
Sampling interval	0.2 s
GPS navigation system	
Type	NovAtel
Model	WAAS enabled OEM4-G2-3151W
Antenna position	Helicopter tail
Sampling interval	0.2 s
Base Station Magnetometer/GPS	
Type	Geometrics

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><td>Model</td><td>Cesium vapour</td></tr><tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td>0.001 nT</td></tr><tr><td>Sampling interval</td><td>1 s</td></tr></table> • As an adjunct to the VTEM survey, Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) were contracted by Corona Gold Limited at the time, to act as project managers and data processors for the VTEM data. As part of the data processing workflow, SGC calculated a Conductivity-Depth inversion (CDI). The results of their work produced images, contours, stacked profiles, flight path and grids of the VTEM data, as well as Multiplots and depth slices from the CDI. • G11 and their consultant geophysicist have analysed these various products in 3D and have used one of the CDI depth slices (450m), to generate modelled conductivity anomalies at depth beneath the project which have been the basis for the interpreted drill targets shown in Figure 1.
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.).*	• Diamond drilling was completed using HQ core size (47.6mm core diameter). • Orientation measurements were routinely collected each run using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool, with the core oriented on site by G11 contractors.
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.*	• Core recovery for the HQ core drilled was measured by the field technician on a drill run by run basis, with core recovery in excess of 95% recorded for all intervals.
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.*	• Diamond drill core has been orientated, metre marked and logged qualitatively logged by a G11 Geologist for weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and sample quality. • All diamond drill core has been quantitatively logged for Rock Quality Designations (RQD) using Core10.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• A minimum of 0.25m and a maximum sample length of 0.8m have been used when selecting sample intervals in the HQ core, with sample intervals selected to match geological intervals. The sample lengths have been chosen so that the weight of the sample submitted to the laboratory is under the 3kg sample requirement. • The core has been cut in a manner to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled and that any orientation line is preserved in the un-sampled part of the core. • Routine field duplicate samples within the main target zones have been collected, with the original half core, sawn in half again so that the primary and duplicate sample sizes are consistent. • The diamond core sub-sampling techniques are considered representative of the in-situ material and the procedures and sample sizes are appropriate for the style and grainsize of the mineralisation being tested.
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.*	• Core photographs have been taken and include the sample interval marks so that verification can be completed once assays are received. • During cutting, photographs of the sample ID and the cut core have been taken for every tray to ensure that the samples match the cut sheet. • No twinned holes have been completed to date. • Field data was logged directly onto field laptops using pre-formatted and validated logging templates. The field data was imported to the company cloud-based, restricted-access database post drilling. • There are no analytical results to report with this release
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.*	• No drilling results have been included in this ASX Release.
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.*	• The drill collar locations were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill collar locations will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor at a later date, prior to any Mineral Resource modelling and estimation. • Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m using an Axis Champ north seeking gyroscope. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – Zone 55. • Surface RL data will be approximated using a Digital Elevation Model derived for SRTM data, until adequate collar surveys are collected. • Variation in topography is less than 10 metres within each prospect area.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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.*	• Drillhole spacing was variable throughout the program dependent on the exploration target. • Diamond drill sample distribution included between 0.3m and 0.8m length samples in zones of interest. • Drill data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralisation. • The 2011 VTEM survey undertaken by Geotech Airborne Pty Ltd in Jan-Mar 2011 for Corona Gold Limited and Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) was flown across two blocks. A total of 926 line km were flown, with line spacing of 250 m with a nominal terrain clearance of 48 m. • These survey configurations are considered adequate to support interpolation of sub-surface geophysical features at a medium to coarse resolution.
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.*	• It is too early to establish if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias for the drilling. • The 2011 VTEM survey used flight lines oriented 090-270 and 000-180 across Blocks 1 and 2 respectively. • The geological strike is interpreted to be structurally complex with folded fault architecture that varies from approximately N-S orientation (e.g. Great Lyell Fault) to approximately ESE (e.g. major fault splays). • These survey configurations are considered adequate to support interpretation of sub-surface geophysical features of variable orientations in 3D.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure sample security were standard procedure for the diamond drilling program. • Prenumbered calico bags were placed polywoven bags and cable tied. The polywoven bags were hand delivered to the laboratory by a G11 team member with prefilled sample submission paperwork.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken as drilling sample techniques were considered sufficient for the stage of exploration. • A review of the survey parameters and results obtained from the VTEM survey has been completed by Geokincern Pty Ltd.

Section 2: Reporting of Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The Sedgwick Bluff Project is located within the Mt Read Volcanics in Western Tasmania, surrounding the Mt Lyell Mining Centre. The project is made up of exploration licence EL11/2025 & EL6/2024.
• There are no encumbrances or royalties over the tenements
• There is no native title in place.
The tenement is in good standing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>The Sedgwick Bluff Project has had a long exploration history involving major explorers such as Rio Tinto, Mount Lyell Mining, BHP, and Pasminco. Exploration began in 1958 and has focused on targeting stratiform and structurally controlled base metal and gold mineralisation within Cambrian/Ordovician black shales and volcanic units. The historical work programs are summarised in the table below.
EL11/2025
<table><tr><th>Period</th><th>Company</th><th>Exploration Activities</th><th>Outcomes / Notes</th></tr><tr><td>1958–1962</td><td>Rio Tinto</td><td>TURAM EM survey; soil sampling and mapping at Zig Zag Hill</td><td>Weak Pb-in-soil anomalies and EM response</td></tr><tr><td>1965–1976</td><td>Pickands Mather, Mount Lyell Mining</td><td>IP and dipole–dipole surveys; discovery of Lake Margaret Tramway Pyrite Lens</td><td>Identified new geophysical anomalies</td></tr><tr><td>1977–1981</td><td>Mount Lyell</td><td>Diamond drilling</td><td>Intersected black shales with minor Pb–Zn; no economic mineralisation</td></tr><tr><td>1985–1986</td><td>Goldfields Exploration</td><td>SIROTEM survey at Zig Zag Hill; drilling (WS4)</td><td>No mineralisation encountered</td></tr><tr><td>1989–1995</td><td>BHP–RGC JV</td><td>UTEM, DHEM, mapping, drilling (WS5–WS8)</td><td>Intersected pyritic black shales; no significant sulphides</td></tr><tr><td>1998–2000</td><td>Pasminco</td><td>Partial leach geochemistry; relogging; drilling (MS11–MS13)</td><td>Anomaly west of Zig Zag Hill unexplained</td></tr><tr><td>1975–1979</td><td>Mount Lyell/Getty Oil</td><td>Stream sediment sampling; drilling (MS1–MS3)</td><td>Returned up to 1.1% Pb and 1900 ppm Zn</td></tr><tr><td>1980–1987</td><td>Mount Lyell</td><td>Drilling (MS4–MS5)</td><td>Initial VMS interpretation later revised</td></tr><tr><td>1991–1997</td><td>BHP–RGC JV</td><td>Mapping, isotopic analysis, drilling (MS6–MS8)</td><td>Reduced sulphur source identified; low-grade mineralisation</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Section 2: Reporting of Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

1998–2000	Pasminco	Drilling (MS7–MS13), DHEM, CSAMT	Identified Bi–Te–Se anomalies
2001–2006	Aurion Gold, Copper Strike	Relogging, stratigraphic interpretation	Linked stratigraphy to Henty–Red Hills belt
2010–2015	Bass Metals	Lithogeochemical studies	LMD01A noted as strongest alteration/mineralisation signature
2017–2021	Copper Mines of Tasmania	AEM, aeromagnetic, soil geochemistry, CSAMT, mapping	Conceptual targets near but outside current EL

EL6/2024

Period	Company	Exploration Activities	Outcomes / Notes
1957-1961	Lyell E.Z	Turam E.M and IP surveys over the Great Lyell area and then follow-up drilling.	Targets were tested by five drill-holes (GL1-5) in 1961 with best assay in hole GL2 returned 1.5m @ 0.8% Cu.
1967–1970	Picklands Mather, Placer Exploration Ltd & Mount Lyell Mining and Railway (MLMR)	Picklands completed stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, EM, IP, ground magnetics regional exploration in the Roaring Meg area and Placer did an S.P survey at Gormanston. MLMR did follow-up drilling at Gormanston.	Picklands drilled 8 diamond holes (only 5 reached the target depth :RM201-205). Best reported intersection was 1.5m @ 0.49% Cu, 9 g/t Ag in RM201. Placer received several small chargeable anomalies. Two diamond drill holes were completed by MLMR in 1968, no results reported.
1970–1980	Mount Lyell Mining and Railway	Geological mapping, I.P, ground magnetics and drilling.	69 anomalies were identified and several extensive I.P. zones were delineated. A ten hole diamond drilling program was recommended but was not completed.
1980–1990	Goldfields Exploration	Geological mapping and trench sampling in the adits and then drilling.	Little Owen adits returned a significant gold zone 16m wide with the best trench sample returning 5.7m @ 6.2 g/t Au. Two diamond holes were drilled (LO1 and LO2) to test beneath the mineralised trench sampling and intersected 14m @ 0.13g/t Au in LO1 and 21m @ 0.3 g/t Au in LO2.

Section 2: Reporting of Results			
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**	
		1994–1998	Copper Mines of Tasmania (CMT)	Costeaning at Cemetery Creek. CSAMT line over the Chamouni Zinc prospect. Both prospects had follow-up drilling.	Costean returned 10m @ 1% Zn. Followed up with two RC drill holes with best intersection of 12m @ 2.4% Zn. CSAMT anomaly was tested by an RC drill hole with a Diamond tail but was not explained.
		2003–2006	Copper Mines of Tasmania	CSAMT survey	A moderate anomaly was recorded in the area of the Copper estates prospect.
		2006–2009	Copper Strike	Drilling (Gorm1 and LOS1)	No significant mineralisation recorded.
		2010–2018	Corona Minerals	Airborne TEM and aeromagnetic survey, geochemical sampling, mapping 15 aircore reverse circulation holes and 7 vertical PQ3 and HQ3 diamond holes in the Chamonix Prospect.	Best intersection of 12m @ 5.3% Zn, 0.9% Pb and 15.4g/t Ag from 16m. Mineralisation identified as pyrite-sphalerite-galena-tetrahedrite hosted in silicified and sericitised carbonaceous shale.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The regional geology consists of Cambrian volcano sedimentary rocks of the Mount Read Volcanics which are locally intensely hydrothermally altered and mineralised. Known mineralisation is dominantly synergised to epigenetic disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite with varying amounts of pyrite and localised high-grade vein mineralisation. Copper grades typically average 1.0 to 1.5% copper, with significant gold and silver mineralisation. Zinc, lead and silver and surficial secondary copper mineralisation is also present within the Mt Read Volcanics. The mineralised mine sequence is overlain by Palaeozoic sedimentary sequences and locally cut by Tertiary intrusives. Cenozoic glaciation has modified the topography and resulted in local glacial sediment cover. Mineralisation is typically hosted by schistose felsic to intermediate volcanics of the Central Volcanic Complex (CVC) of the 250 km long, middle to late Cambrian Mt Read Volcanic Arc. To the south-east of the Henty Fault this complex is composed of rhyolitic to dacitic acid lavas and pyroclastics with some andesites and minor shale. The CVC rocks consist of metamorphic assemblages of quartz, sericite, chlorites and sulphides (lower greenschist facies).	
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:* • *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.*	No drilling results have been included in this ASX Release.	

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Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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 analytical results have been included in this ASX Release.
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').*	There are no analytical results to report in this release.
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 in the announcement.
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.*	There are no analytical results to report in this release.
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.*	There is no other substantive exploration data to include in this announcement.
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 work programs at Sedgwick Bluff will include, but not be limited to: • DD drill testing of high priority coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies. • Additional ground based geophysical surveys, including electromagnetic (DHEM, MLEM), IP, CSAMT, Gravity, and magnetics. • Surface geochemical sampling including rock chips, soil and ionic leach soil and stream sediment sampling (in areas of cover).