

MARDA GOLD PROJECT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA**AUGER SAMPLING CONFIRMS GOLD IN HISTORIC
TAILINGS AT MARDA CENTRAL**

Gold assays from historic tailings at Butcher Bird (Marda Central) highlight a potential low-cost processing opportunity from material already at surface

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden handheld auger program confirms gold in the historic Butcher Bird tailings at Marda Central, with only the top 1m tested to date.
- A 3D surface UAV Lidar scan estimates approximately 12,000 m³ of tailings at surface, immediately adjacent to a major road.
- Ten auger holes returned an average of 0.60 g/t Au, with a peak of 0.91 g/t Au (MGAU00004), from the top 1m only.
- Results support a potential low-cost processing opportunity at surface, subject to further sampling and metallurgical test work, while the Company advances its broader portfolio.
- Ongoing work across Leeuwin's projects:
 - Targeting at the Marda Gold Project continues, with drilling planned for Q4 2026.
 - Strategic review of the Canadian lithium assets underway.
 - West Pilbara Iron Ore: Joint Venture and Option Agreement with Arrow Minerals Limited (ASX: AMD), with Leeuwin receiving Arrow shares and retaining a 30% free-carried interest to a Decision to Mine (refer ASX announcement dated 18 August 2026).

Leeuwin Metals Ltd (Leeuwin or the Company) (ASX: LM1) is pleased to report results from a maiden handheld auger sampling program completed over the **historic tailings at Marda Central**, part of its Marda Gold Project (Marda), located north of Southern Cross in Western Australia.

The **Marda Gold Project** hosts a global **Mineral Resource of 378,600 ounces of gold** (11.4 Mt @ 1.03 g/t Au), comprising Indicated Resources of 3.1 Mt @ 1.04 g/t Au for 104,000 oz and Inferred Resources of 8.3 Mt @ 1.03 g/t Au for 274,600 oz, reported above a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off, with all reported Mineral Resources located on granted Mining Leases (refer ASX announcement dated 29 July 2026).

The Butcher Bird tailings are historic processing residue that has accumulated at surface in the Marda Central area of workings. Previous rock chip sampling of the tailings (reported as the Atkinson Find tailings) returned encouraging gold grades (refer ASX announcement dated 25 August 2025), and the Company has since completed a 3D surface scan estimating approximately 12,000 m³ of material. This handheld auger program was designed to test the tailings below surface and provide an initial understanding of grade through the near-surface material.



Leeuwin Executive Chairman, Christopher Piggott, said:

"These early auger results are very encouraging and reinforce the opportunity we see in the historic tailings at Marda Central. With approximately 12,000 m³ of material sitting at surface, immediately next to a major road, and consistent gold grades averaging 0.60 g/t Au in only the top metre, these tailings represent a potential source of quick, low-cost cashflow while we continue to advance the broader Marda Gold Project. We look forward to expanding this work and assessing processing options as we test the full thickness of the tailings."

Butcher Bird Tailings Results

Historic tailings were identified in the Marda Central area, covering an area of approximately 120 m by 60 m with a height of up to approximately 2 m. A recent 3D scan of the tailings estimated approximately 12,000 m³ of material sitting at surface, immediately adjacent to a major road. Handheld auger sampling was completed across the tailings to test the material below surface. Ten handheld auger holes were completed on a nominal grid across the tailings, with a single representative 1 m sample collected from each hole and submitted for fire assay. All ten samples returned gold, ranging from 0.48 g/t to 0.91 g/t Au, for an average grade of 0.60 g/t Au.

Key results include:

- **Peak grade of 0.91 g/t Au (hole MGAU00004) and an average of 0.60 g/t Au across ten 1 m auger samples.**
- **Approximately 12,000 m³ of tailings identified at surface by 3D scan, sitting immediately adjacent to a major road.**

These results highlight the potential for near-surface, easily accessible gold within the tailings and a possible source of low-cost cashflow, subject to further sampling and metallurgical test work. Only the top 1 m has been tested to date and the tailings are estimated to be up to approximately 2 m thick, leaving potential for additional mineralised material at depth. No tonnage, Exploration Target or Mineral Resource has been estimated for the tailings, and the 3D scan volume is a survey estimate only.

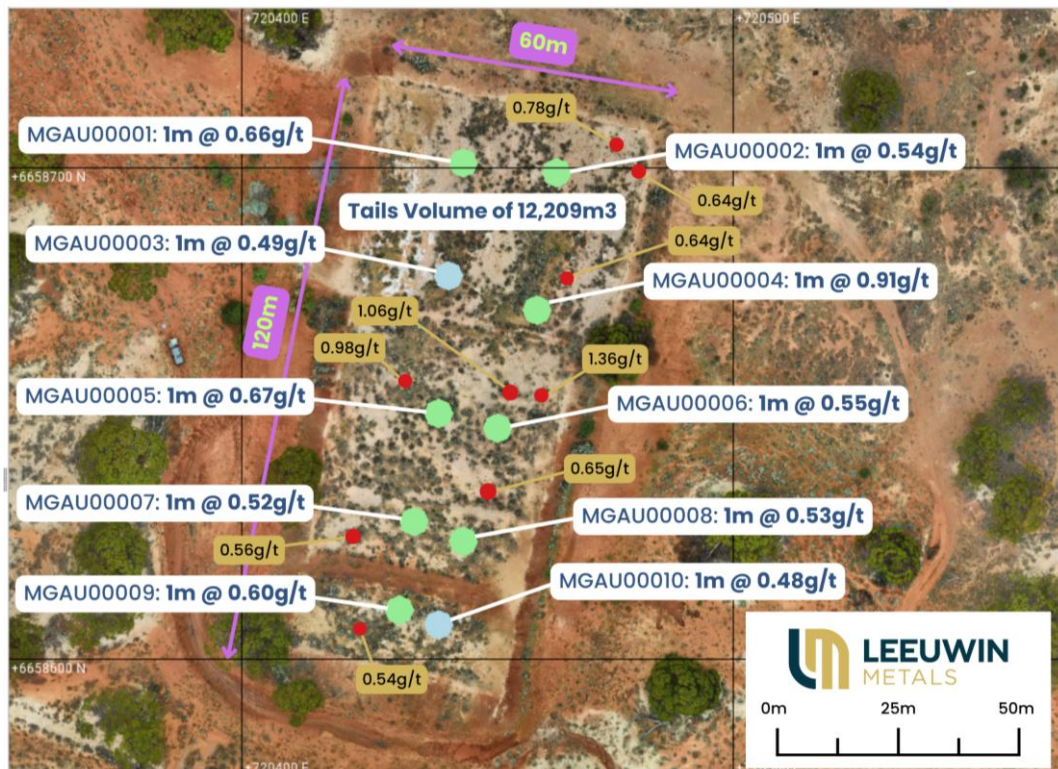


Figure 1 Plan Map showing Auger Drill holes with gold results and previously reported surface samples (red dots, refer ASX announcement dated 25 August 2025)

Next steps

Leeuwin's focus remains on discovery and resource growth across the Marda Gold Project, while assessing the near-term potential of the Butcher Bird tailings. The next phase of work is designed to define the scale and grade of the tailings and to assess processing options, alongside the Company's broader exploration pipeline. Planned work includes:

- Tailings evaluation: Further systematic auger sampling to test the full thickness of the Butcher Bird tailings and to define a volume and grade, supported by the recent 3D scan.
- Processing assessment: Metallurgical and processing test work to assess gold recovery and the potential for early, low-cost cashflow from the tailings.
- Marda drilling: Ongoing targeting across the Marda Gold Project, with further drilling planned for Q4 2026, and soil sampling planned at Leeuwin's Gascoyne Project.
- Portfolio and strategic reviews: Following the Arrow Minerals joint venture and option agreement over the West Pilbara tenements (refer ASX announcement dated 18 August 2026), through which Leeuwin receives Arrow shares and retains a 30% free-carried interest to a Decision to Mine, the Company continues its strategic review of its Canadian lithium assets to unlock value from non-core assets.

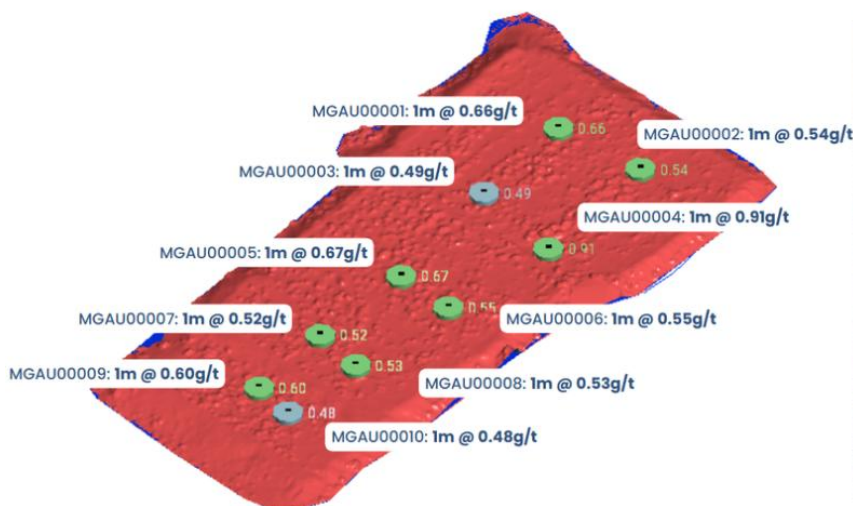


Figure 2 3D Surface of tails and Hand Auger Samples being collected in the field.

Marda Gold Project

The Marda Gold Project is an advanced exploration asset with significant near-term drilling potential. Leeuwin aims to leverage its strategic location, granted mining leases and broader tenement position, which includes mining, exploration and prospecting licences. The project is positioned close to existing infrastructure, supporting efficient field operations and future development options.

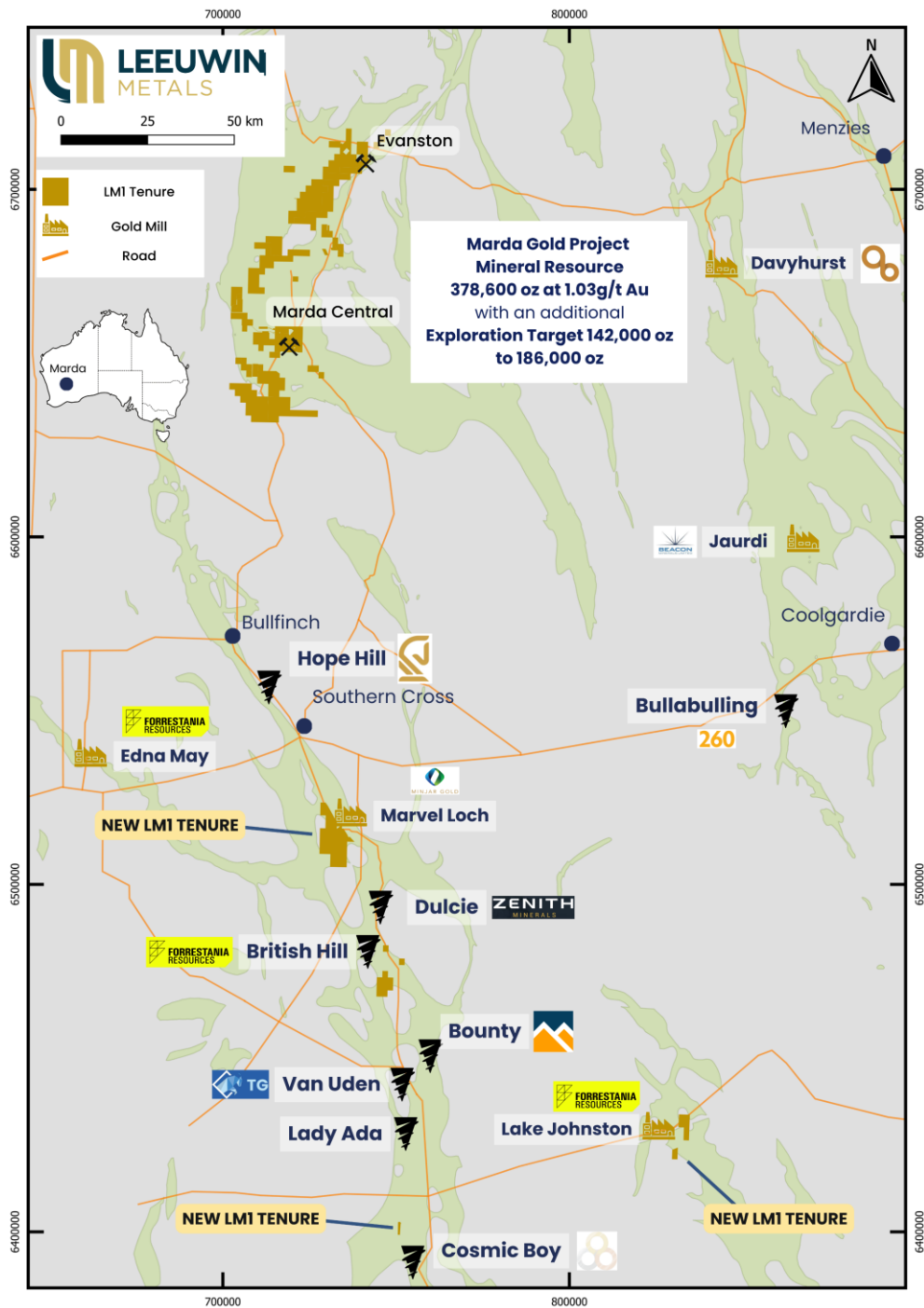


Figure 3 Location of Leeuwin Tenements in the Southern Cross-Forrestania Region.

The Exploration Target of 4.3Mt to 6.6Mt @ 0.9g/t to 1g/t Au for approximately 142,000 oz to 186,000 oz of gold

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource (refer ASX announcements 1 September 2026).



Figure 4 Outline of 3D shapes and volumes generated by UAV Lidar at the Butcher Bird Tails at Marda Central

This ASX announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Leeuwin Metals Ltd.

-ENDS-

KEY CONTACTS

Christopher Piggott

Executive Chairman

E info@leeuwinmetals.com T +61 8 6556 6427

About Us

Leeuwin Metals Ltd (ASX: LM1) is an ASX-listed exploration company focused on discovering and developing high-value mineral resources across a diversified portfolio. The Company is led by a skilled team with expertise in project generation, discovery, development, operations, and transactions.

Marda Gold Project (Western Australia): A cornerstone gold asset within Leeuwin's portfolio, underpinned by a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of **11.4Mt @ 1.03g/t Au for 378,600oz, comprising** 3.1Mt @ 1.04g/t Au for 104,000oz Indicated and 8.3Mt @ 1.03g/t Au for 274,600oz Inferred, reported above a 0.30g/t Au cut-off grade. All reported Mineral Resources are located on granted Mining Leases. Leeuwin's strategy is to grow the Resource through targeted drilling and systematic evaluation across the project.

West Pilbara Iron Ore Project (Western Australia): Held in joint venture with Arrow Minerals Limited (ASX: AMD), with Leeuwin retaining a 30% interest free carried through to a Bankable Feasibility Study and Decision to Mine. The project is located less than 15km from Rio Tinto's world-class Robe River JV iron ore operations (refer ASX announcement dated 18 August 2026, "Leeuwin Secures Joint Venture and Option Agreement with Arrow Minerals over Pilbara Tenements"). Rock chip sampling has confirmed iron ore grades above 50% Fe over a 2.4-kilometre strike length¹.

Nickel, Copper, PGE, and Lithium Projects (Canada and Western Australia): Highly prospective exploration targets supporting the global demand for critical battery metals in North America, with strong exploration upside.

¹ Refer ASX announcements 13 August 2024 and 19 November 2024.



APPENDIX A: IMPORTANT NOTICES

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Christopher Piggott, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Executive Chairman of the Company. Mr Piggott 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 Piggott consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Prior Disclosures

This announcement contains references to prior Exploration Results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. 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 underpinning the Exploration Results in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to the previously announced Exploration Target is based on information compiled by Ms Emily Henry, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Ms Henry is an independent consultant employed by Exora Consulting Pty Ltd. Ms Henry has sufficient experience that 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 as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Henry consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company confirms that there have been no material changes to the Exploration Target since it was first reported on 1 September 2026.

Mineral Resource Estimate - Marda Gold Project

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Marda Gold Project referred to in this announcement and set out below was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 29 July 2026, titled "Marda Gold Resource grows to 378,600oz, Indicated up 41%".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

Various statements in this announcement constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as "forward looking statements" and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed herein. The Company gives no assurances that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements will be achieved.

Marda Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

Area	Deposit	Cut-off (g/t)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
			Tonnes	Grade	Metal (oz)	Tonnes	Grade	Metal (oz)	Tonnes	Grade	Metal (oz)
North	Evanston	0.3	2,469,000	0.95	75,400	2,878,000	0.97	90,100	5,347,000	0.96	165,500
	Die Hardy	0.3	–	–	–	2,511,000	0.94	76,000	2,511,000	0.94	76,000
	Red Legs	0.3	–	–	–	668,000	0.79	17,000	668,000	0.79	17,000
	Marda North Total		2,469,000	0.95	75,400	6,057,000	0.94	183,100	8,526,000	0.94	258,500
Central	Goldstream	0.3	–	–	–	239,000	1.10	8,500	239,000	1.10	8,500
	Python	0.3	323,000	1.30	13,500	416,000	1.26	16,900	739,000	1.28	30,400
	Python (below pit shell)	1.5	7,000	2.36	600	170,000	1.89	10,300	177,000	1.91	10,900
	Dolly Pot	0.3	219,000	1.50	10,600	295,000	1.43	13,500	515,000	1.46	24,100
	Taipan	0.3	–	–	–	505,000	0.86	13,900	505,000	0.86	13,900
	Dugite	0.3	97,000	1.25	3,900	82,000	1.04	2,700	179,000	1.15	6,600
	Marda Central Total		646,000	1.37	28,600	1,708,000	1.20	65,800	2,354,000	1.25	94,400
South	Golden Orb	0.3	–	–	–	510,000	1.56	25,700	510,000	1.56	25,700
Total			3,115,000	1.04	104,000	8,275,000	1.03	274,600	11,391,000	1.03	378,600

Marda Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC Code 2012). Reported above a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off within an A\$6,500/oz pit shell, except Python underground (1.5 g/t Au cut-off) and Evanston and Dugite (reported above specified elevations). Totals may not sum due to rounding. Estimate prepared by Exora Consulting Pty Ltd; refer ASX announcement dated 29 July 2026.

APPENDIX B: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Table 1: Butcher Bird tailings auger sample results. Coordinates are in MGA94 z50 projection. A single representative 1 m sample was collected from each auger hole from surface.

Hole ID	Prospect	Type	EOH Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
MGAU00001	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720445	6658701	431.59	0	–90	0	1	1	0.663
MGAU00002	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720464	6658699	431.31	0	–90	0	1	1	0.542
MGAU00003	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720442	6658678	431.81	0	–90	0	1	1	0.488
MGAU00004	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720460	6658671	431.18	0	–90	0	1	1	0.905
MGAU00005	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720440	6658650	431.68	0	–90	0	1	1	0.674
MGAU00006	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720452	6658647	431.44	0	–90	0	1	1	0.554
MGAU00007	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720435	6658628	431.67	0	–90	0	1	1	0.523
MGAU00008	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720445	6658624	431.62	0	–90	0	1	1	0.532
MGAU00009	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720432	6658610	431.06	0	–90	0	1	1	0.599
MGAU00010	Butcher Bird	Auger	1	720440	6658607	430.74	0	–90	0	1	1	0.483
Average (10 holes)												0.596

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling was completed using a handheld auger over the historic Butcher Bird tailings at Marda Central. A single representative sample was collected from each auger hole over the top 1 m interval from surface. Ten auger holes were completed on a nominal grid across the tailings body. All samples are of historic tailings (processing residue) material; no in-situ bedrock drill results are reported in this release.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All sampling was undertaken using conventional field methods appropriate to shallow, unconsolidated tailings material. Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS. A recent 3D surface scan was completed over the tailings to constrain volume (approximately 12,000 m ³).
	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.	Samples comprise ~1 m intervals of unconsolidated tailings collected by handheld auger. A representative sub-sample of each interval was submitted for a 40–50 g fire assay for total gold. The tailings are historic processing residue and reported grades reflect residual gold not recovered by historic processing.
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.).	Sampling was completed by handheld auger to a depth of approximately 1 m. No rotary, RC or diamond drilling was undertaken for the results reported. A recent 3D surface scan was completed over the tailings to estimate volume.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Auger recovery of the unconsolidated tailings was visually monitored. Sample recovery is considered adequate for the shallow, unconsolidated material sampled.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Given the unconsolidated nature of the tailings, the full auger return over each 1 m interval was collected to maximise recovery and representivity.
	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.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade is known or expected for this style of shallow, fine-grained tailings sampling.
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.	Each auger sample was logged for material type and colour and recorded in a digital database. Logging is qualitative and appropriate to the stage and nature of the sampling. The results are not being used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging of the tailings is qualitative, based on visual observation of grain size, colour and composition. The full 1 m sampled interval of each auger hole was logged.
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.	Samples are non-core. A representative sub-sample of each ~1 m auger interval was riffle/cone split where required and submitted for assay. Samples were typically 1–3 kg.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample preparation followed the laboratory's standard protocols. The sampling protocol is considered appropriate and industry standard for shallow tailings sampling, and sample sizes are appropriate for the fine-grained, unconsolidated nature of the tailings.

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.	Leeuwin Metals utilises Intertek with an assay method of a 40–50 g fire assay to determine total contained gold. The technique is considered total for gold.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis.	No geophysical tools or portable XRF instruments were utilised for the reported gold results.
	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.	Leeuwin Metals Ltd uses certified reference material (CRMs), blanks and duplicates in line with industry best practice. The laboratory applies its standard QA/QC protocols including laboratory CRMs, blanks and duplicates to monitor performance. No material issues with QA/QC of the tailings samples are noted.
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. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The Competent Person has verified the significant results. No twinned holes were used. All primary data has been documented in digital format, verified and stored by the Company. No adjustments were made to the assay data.
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.	Auger collar locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and stored in a digital database. Grid references are presented in MGA94 zone 50. Topographic control is based on GPS and a recent 3D surface scan of the tailings and is considered adequate for the stage of work.
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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Ten auger holes were completed on a nominal grid across the tailings body. Given the early stage of the work, the sample spacing is appropriate to provide an initial understanding of grade and is not being used to estimate a Mineral Resource. Compositing has not been applied.
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.	The tailings are a flat-lying, near-horizontal surface accumulation of historic processing residue. Vertical auger sampling is appropriate and no orientation-based sampling bias is expected.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected by Leeuwin personnel, bagged and transported to the laboratory (Intertek, Perth) for assay under standard chain-of-custody procedures.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data 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.	All project areas at Marda are located on 100% owned Leases unless otherwise stated. The Butcher Bird tailings lie within the Marda Central area of the Project. Full list of tenure: M 77/1300, E 77/1322-I, E 77/1741-I, E 77/1899-I, E 77/1921-I, E 77/2109-I, E 77/2124, E 77/2141-I, E 77/2165, E 77/2171, E 77/2202, E 77/2260, E 77/2269-I, E 77/2272-I, E 77/2274-I, E 77/2275-I, E 77/2288-I, G 77/120, G 77/35, L 77/238, L 77/239, L 77/240, L 77/241, L 77/242, L 77/258, L 77/259, L 77/260, L 77/261, L 77/268, L 77/351, M 77/1259-I, M 77/1261-I, M 77/1271, M 77/1272, M 77/394-I, M 77/576, M 77/646-I, M 77/824, M 77/931-I, M 77/962-I, E 77/1721-I (Pending), E 77/1791 (Pending), E 77/2105 (Pending), E 77/2654 (Pending) (together, the Project Tenements). The Marda Gold Project is entirely within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie native title claim area (filed with the Federal Court WAD647/2017 on 22 December 2017 and entered on the register of the National Native Title Tribunal WC2017/007 on 28 March 2019); the claim remains under review through Federal Court proceedings and has not yet been finalised. Please refer to Leeuwin's ASX release dated 20 December 2024 for historical tenure information. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Marda area was discovered in the late 1800s, with minor historical workings. Modern exploration was undertaken by Chevron (1980), Cyprus Gold (1990), Savage Resources (late 1990s) and Southern Cross Goldfields / Black Oak Minerals (2011–2014), followed by Ramelius Resources acquisition and drilling in 2019 with production between 2019 and 2023. The Butcher Bird tailings are historic processing residue derived from past treatment of ore in the Marda Central area. Previous rock chip sampling of the tailings was reported by Leeuwin on 25 August 2025.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Butcher Bird tailings are historic processing residue accumulated at surface in the Marda Central area.
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: easting and northing of the collar; elevation or RL; dip and azimuth; downhole length and interception depth.	Please refer to Table 1 of this release for auger hole collar coordinates (MGA94 z50), RL, and sample intervals. All auger holes were vertical (dip -90°) and sampled the top 1 m from surface.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Grades reported are single 1 m auger samples; no grade truncation, top-cutting or cut-off has been applied. The reported average of 0.60 g/t Au is the mean of the ten 1 m samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.	Samples are vertical 1 m intervals through flat-lying tailings; the reported 1 m width represents the vertical thickness sampled from surface, not a downhole interval through a dipping structure.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported.	Appropriate plans are included in the body of this release and results are tabulated in Table 1.
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 ten auger sample results have been reported, including lower grades. Results range from 0.48 g/t to 0.91 g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	A recent 3D surface scan estimated approximately 12,000 m ³ of tailings material at surface. No metallurgical test work has yet been completed; processing options will be assessed as part of the planned next phase of work.
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.	Planned further work includes systematic auger sampling to test the full thickness of the tailings, volume and grade estimation supported by the 3D scan, and metallurgical / processing test work to assess gold recovery and the potential for low-cost cashflow.