



30 SEPTEMBER 2026

ASX Release
30 September 2026

DRILLING COMMENCES AT FIDDLERS CREEK

AVOCA GOLDFIELD – FIDDLERS CREEK

DIAMOND DRILLING TO COMMENCE AT THE FIDDLERS CREEK MINE, EXPLORING CONTINUITY TO HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION

- Diamond drilling to explore near-surface mineral continuity at the high-grade Fiddlers Creek Mine commencing this week
- Drilling aims to infill and elevate zones of mineralisation and test key areas for potential development of underground infrastructure
- Shallow near surface high grade gold and silver mineralisation previously intersected includes:
 - 1.19m @ **40.48g/t Au** from 19m (incl. 0.06m @ 786.1g/t Au from 20.13m) (FKH08)
 - 1.57m @ **31.09 g/t Au** from 135.14m (incl. 0.26m @ 134 g/t Au from 136.45m) (FDDH008)
 - 1.87m @ **21.21 g/t Au** from 97.23m (incl. 0.19m @ 156 g/t Au from 98.91m) (FDDH012)
 - 0.35m @ **1600 g/t Ag** and 1.2 g/t Au from 23.35m (FKH031)
- Repeating and or intersecting additional high-grade mineralisation is expected to potentially deliver further gold ounces into production
- The early drilling campaign is part of acquisition integration strategy to meet agreed post-acquisition drilling targets¹ and overall objective to grow the assets being acquired.

Managing Director, James Gurry said: “Near mine exploration drilling was one of the key opportunities identified in due diligence. We understand the existing team had limited resources available for drilling in the past 12 months while focused on production ramp up. Our ability to promptly address this value-add potential while production continues apace speaks to the complementary nature of the transaction. We look forward to seeing what value can be added to the producing Fiddlers Creek high-grade gold and silver mine.”

Exploration Manager, Jozef Story said: “Based on the current geological interpretation, it is believed that mineralisation remains open along strike, down-plunge to the south-east, and also down dip of the existing mineral model. Limited drill testing has been completed and there remains a real potential for ongoing exploration success. High-grade gold mineralisation at Fiddlers Creek is associated with narrow quartz shear veining generally containing elevated sulphides, including substantial pyrite alongside abundant quantities of galena (silver/lead), sphalerite (zinc), and chalcopyrite (copper) - giving rise to the valuable concentrate produced via processing at the 100% owned Wedderburn Processing Mill”.

DRILLING COMMENCES AT FIDDLERS CREEK

Aureka Limited (**ASX: AKA**) (**Aureka** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce diamond drilling to explore near-surface mineral continuity at the high-grade Fiddlers Creek Mine is commencing this week - the first time the project has been drilled from surface since May 2025. The drilling aims to infill and elevate zones of mineralisation and test key areas for potential development of underground infrastructure. Repeating and or intersecting additional high-grade mineralisation is expected to potentially deliver further gold ounces into production beyond the current mine plan and within the next three years.

The early drilling campaign is part of Aureka's acquisition integration strategy to meet agreed post-acquisition drilling targets. The transaction terms included a commitment by Aureka to diamond drill at least 1,800 metres over three years on the acquired tenements and this near mine program for at least 400 metres will go some way towards not only meeting that commitment but addressing the overarching objective of adding further value to the assets acquired.

NEAR SURFACE HIGH GRADE MINERALISATION TO BE TARGETED

The planned diamond drilling aims to infill key areas of the mine and elevate confidence of several zones of mineralisation to be included in future ore development as well as test key areas for additional near surface mineralisation opportunities and underground infrastructure.

Significant high-grade assay results were returned from legacy drilling and have not previously been reported in an ASX context and appear in this release for the first time.

High-grade gold mineralisation at Fiddlers Creek is associated with narrow quartz shear veining generally containing elevated sulphide content, including abundant pyrite alongside elevated quantities of galena (silver/lead), sphalerite (zinc), and chalcopyrite (copper). Visible gold has been observed within the project but is not always prevalent.

A selection of legacy drilling results is tabulated below in Table 1 at the back of this release, with highlight results including:

- 1.19m @ **40.48g/t Au** from 19m (incl. 0.06m @ 786.1g/t Au from 20.13m) (FKH08)
- 1.57m @ **31.09 g/t Au** from 135.14m (incl. 0.26m @ 134 g/t Au from 136.45m) (FDDH008)
- 1.87m @ **21.21 g/t Au** from 97.23m (incl. 0.19m @ 156 g/t Au from 98.91m) (FDDH012)
- 0.35m @ **1,600 g/t Ag** and 1.2 g/t Au from 23.35m (FKH031).

This drilling campaign is to occur within the mine site area.

Additionally, as part of the transaction assets, there is granted Exploration Licence tenure surrounding Fiddlers Creek covering approximately 39 square kilometres representing future possible exploration targets, especially within the vicinity of a series of historical reefs and mines.

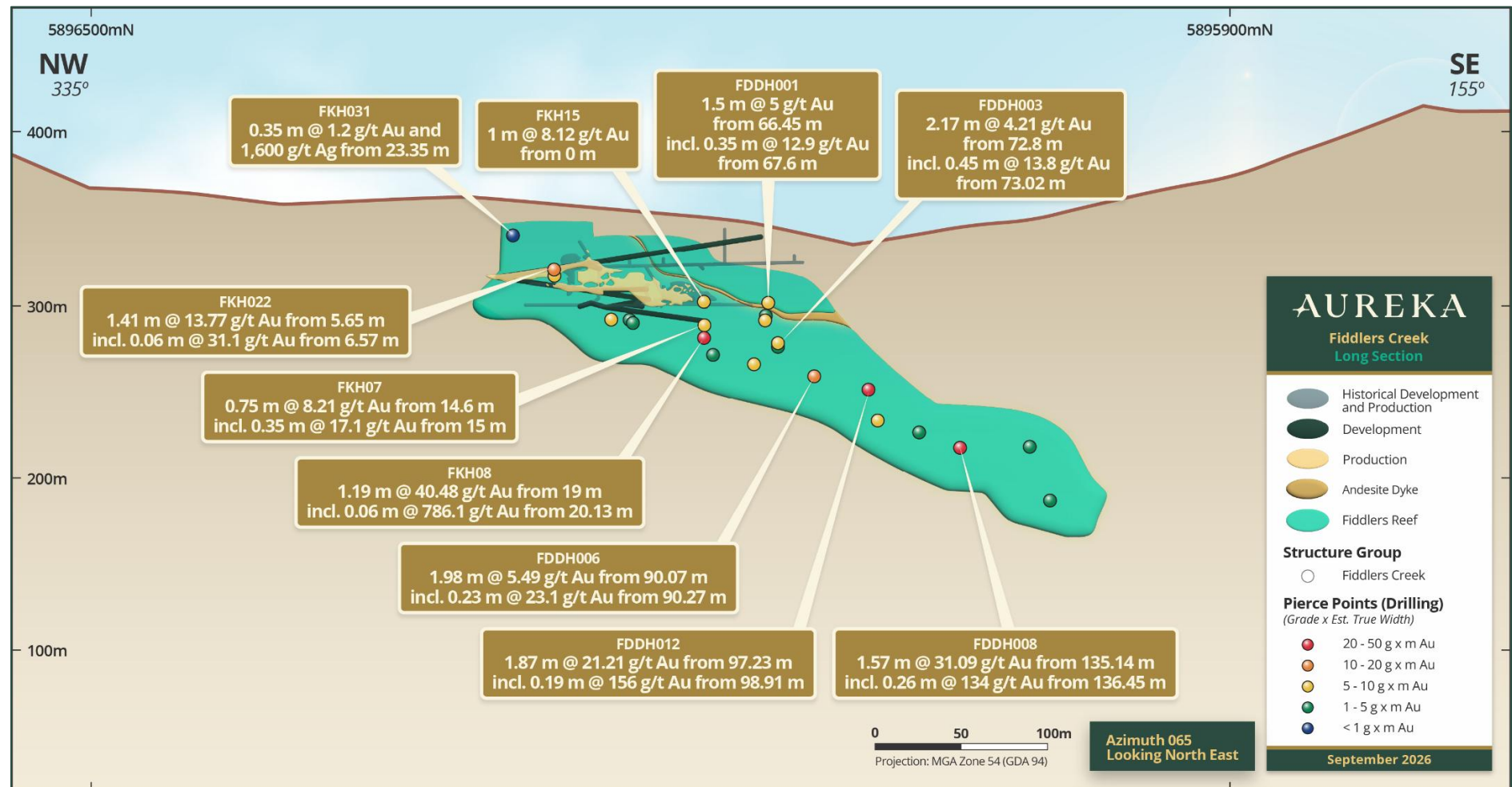


Figure1: Long Section view of Fiddlers Creek Project with legacy drill intercepts (previously not reported to ASX)

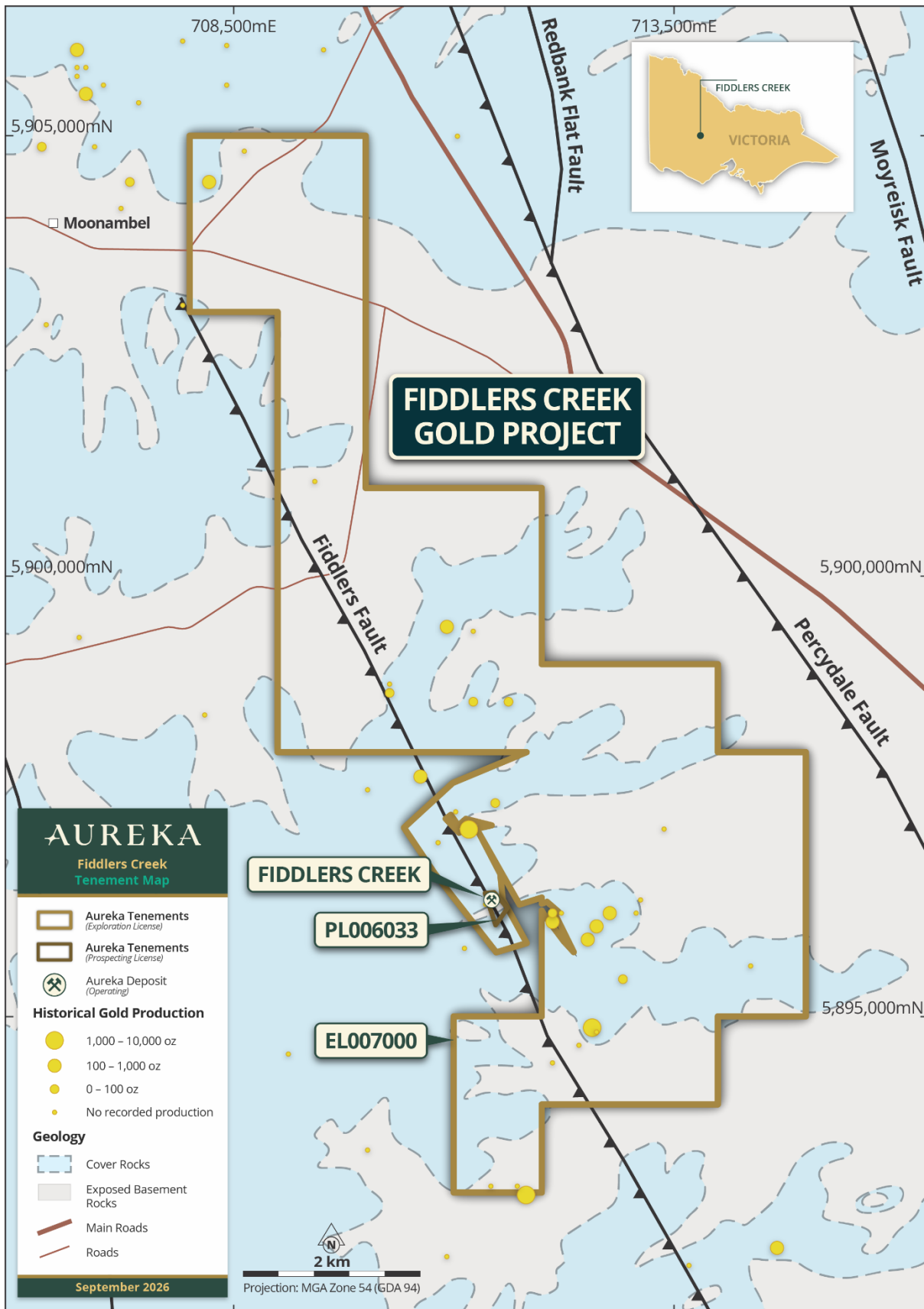


Figure 1: Plan view of Fiddlers Creek Licence Boundaries and historical prospects. Production occurs within Fiddlers Creek – while the surrounding exploration tenure features multiple historic reefs and mines with prospectivity.

FIDDLERS CREEK GOLD MINE GEOLOGY BACKGROUND

The Fiddlers Creek project is regionally located within the Percydale Goldfield approximately 10km west of Avoca in Central Victoria and lies on the Eastern margin of the Stawell zone. The Avoca Fault lies a few kilometres to the east, separating the Stawell Zone from the Bendigo Zone. The underlying rock units consist of the Ordovician-Silurian turbidite sequence, comprised of slates, siltstones and sandstones which have been metamorphosed into phyllites, andalusite/cordierite mica schists, spotted slates, quartzites and is adjacent to granite contact hornfels.

The sediments have been tightly and asymmetrically folded and faulted and sheared by regional north north-west striking and west dipping fault zones. Regional deformation has resulted in thin-skinned detachment of the turbidite sequence from the lower crust forming east verging fold and thrust zones and the fold and fault structures important for localising gold mineralisation.

Localised mineralisation at the Fiddlers Creek Project is associated with boudinaged quartz bodies occurring as fault-bounded quartz reefs within the Fiddlers Creek shear zone. Gold production at the Fiddlers Creek project is derived principally from quartz veins emplaced along faults and shear zones that predominantly strike northwest, enriched with gold and high base-metal sulphide content, including abundant pyrite alongside elevated galena (silver/lead), sphalerite (zinc), and chalcopyrite (copper).

A RICH HISTORY OF GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE PERCYDALE REGION

The Percydale goldfield, which hosts the Fiddlers Creek Underground Gold and Silver Mine, has historically produced over 700,000 ounces of gold¹, predominantly from alluvial deposits. The Fiddlers Creek site has been operated intermittently. It is estimated that 4,000 to 6,000 tons of quartz was extracted in the early stages of mining (late 1800s), averaging approximately 1 oz/t Au². It is believed that mineralisation remains open down-plunge to the south-east and along strike. This area has not been drill-tested and represents potential for further exploration.

The existing workings consist of several shafts developed to approximately 60 meters depth and three development / stoping levels. Approximately 200m in strike of reef has been exposed in these operations.

Core Prospecting gained control of the project in 2015 and worked through the approval process to develop the mine, complete metallurgical test work and then gained mining approvals, the mining development for the current Decline began in August 2024.

The surrounding exploration tenure sits on the same repeating structural grid, where parallel quartz-reef zones recur on a roughly 100 to 200 metre spacing. Several of these interpreted parallel zones, mapped on the very geometry that hosts the Fiddlers Creek shoots, have never been drill-tested, and represent untested potential repetitions of the same high-grade system.

Across the project, Core has identified six main mineralised trends and more than 600 historical workings mapped from LIDAR and field mapping. Over 6km of mineralised structure has been traced along several

lines with continuity that carries beneath shallow cover, and that cover has never been drill-tested or below 50 vertical metres.



Figure 3 – Images from the Fiddlers Creek underground gold and silver mine operations.

AUREKA'S (PRO-FORMA) PORTFOLIO OF COMPLEMENTARY ASSETS

Aureka is an integrated Victorian gold company encompassing current production, near term development and large-scale growth projects, as well as regional exploration opportunity (assuming successful completion of the mine and mill acquisition announced on 7 September 2026).

Aureka's Inferred JORC Mineral Resources total approximately 455koz @ 2.27g/t Au². The flagship Irvine Project has a JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 398koz,² and is located 16km from the operating Stawell Gold Mine that has a production history of over 5Moz³.

The Fiddlers Creek Underground Gold and Silver mine re-started production during 2025 as a high-grade smaller-scale operation with near mine and regional growth potential within the surrounding tenement package. To the north lies the St Arnaud Comstock Gold and Silver Project with a JORC Inferred Mineral Resource of 56koz grading 1.21g/t gold⁴ in a pit previously mined until 1995 and with a production licence in application.

The project lies within the greater St Arnaud gold fields that historically produced 400koz at an estimated 15g/t Au⁵, the vast majority from the Lord Nelson Underground Mine located 2km from and on the same line of reef as Comstock.

The Wedderburn Gold Processing Mill is one of a limited number of gold mills in Victoria, currently processes ore from Fiddlers Creek and has stated spare capacity.

Aureka's tenement package also includes the Jubilee Gold Exploration Project near Ballarat, Morning Bill Gold and Base Metals Project on the Stavely Volcanics (Stawell Corridor), and critical minerals potential in the greater St Arnaud area.



Figure 4: Plan view of Victoria including Aureka's key projects with respect to the major nearby towns, cities and projects

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretation, is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Jozef Story, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (**MAIG**) (#10079). J Story has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity currently 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.' J Story consents to the publishing of the information in this presentation in the form and context in which it appears.

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

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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S**Footnote reference Table**

- 1 ASX Release 7 Sept 2026: Victorian mine and mill acquisition - Placement and SPP. The Transaction is subject to shareholder approval at the general meeting scheduled for 23 Oct 2026.
- 2 ASX Release 18 June 2026: Global JORC Resource Increase to over 450koz
- 3 11 Nov 2024 Stawell Gold Corridor Conference Presentation: [Stawell-gold-corridor-conference-stawell-gold-mines-271124.pdf](#)
- 4 ASX Release 13 Jun 2025: St Arnaud Maiden JORC MRE and Exploration Target – Amended.
- 5 St Arnaud historical production taken from: Krokowski de Vickerod, J., Moore, D.H. and Cayley, R.A., 1997.

APPENDIX A

Table 1 Significant Intercepts from Legacy Drilling

Hole ID	Easting (MGA) Northing	(MGA)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)o	Dip°	Total Depth (m)	Sample Number	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)	Interval/ Comment
FKH01	711463.11	5896226.2	298.53	070.9	-50	13.5	CP0092	9.07	9.26	0.19	27.9	0.19m @ 27.9 g/t Au from 9.07m
FKH05	711463.75	5896224.8	298.48	123	-32	17.4	CP0093	13.21	13.75	0.54	2.26	0.54m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 13.21m
FKH07	711480.42	5896174.6	299.47	066.9	-50	17.5	CP0081	14.6	15	0.4	0.44	0.75m @ 8.21 g/t Au from 14.6m incl. 0.35m @ 17.1 g/t Au from 15m
FKH08	711479.9	5896174	299.48	070.4	-75	21.8	CP0076	19	19.65	0.65	0.88	1.19m @ 40.48 g/t Au from 19m incl. 0.06m @ 786.1 g/t Au from 20.13m
							CP0077	19.65	19.76	0.11	2.54	
							CP0078	19.76	20.13	0.37	0.41	
							CP0079	20.13	20.19	0.06	786.1	
FKH13	711480.1	5896174	299.49	160.8	-80	31.85	CP0088	28.8	29	0.2	9.67	0.45m @ 4.44 g/t Au from 28.8m incl. 4.05m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 42.25m
							CP0089	29	29.25	0.25	0.25	
FKH14	711480.3	5896174	299.53	150.3	-50	46.3	CP0090	42.1	42.25	0.15	2.59	4.2m @ 1.37 g/t Au from 42.1m
							CP0091	42.25	46.3	4.05	1.32	
FKH15	711497.6	5896183	301.52	66.8	27	1.1	CP0086	0	1	1	8.12	1m @ 8.12 g/t Au from 0m
FSH01	711506.8	5896146	339	334.3	-89.5	47.8	CP0064	44.8	44.95	0.15	12.5	0.15m @ 12.5 g/t Au from 44.8m
FSH02	711509.8	5896146	339	333.4	-89.1	37.9	CP0065	37.55	37.8	0.25	20.8	0.25m @ 20.8 g/t Au from 37.55m
FKH06	711463.5	5896225	298.46	132	-36	18.8	CP1059	14.6	15.15	0.55	4.66	
							CP1060	15.15	15.73	0.58	0.37	2.18m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 14.6m
							CP1061	15.73	16	0.27	0.72	
							CP1062	16	16.78	0.78	0.94	
FDDH003	711464.1	5896125	343	72.8	-62.5	98.9	CP0523	72.8	73.02	0.22	7.97	
							CP0524	73.02	73.47	0.45	13.8	2.17m @ 4.21 g/t Au from 72.8m incl. 0.45m @ 13.8 g/t Au from 73.02m
							CP0525	73.47	73.73	0.26	0.36	
							CP0526	73.73	73.95	0.22	0.57	
							CP0527	73.95	74.53	0.58	0.29	
							CP0529	74.53	74.97	0.44	1.78	
							CP0531	75.42	75.86	0.44	2.26	1.27m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 75.42m
							CP0532	75.86	76.41	0.55	0.72	
							CP0533	76.41	76.69	0.28	9.24	
FDDH005	711464.1	5896125	343	108.3	-59.9	95.6	CP1023	82.4	82.85	0.45	19.4	0.45m @ 19.4 g/t Au from 82.4m
							CP1032	86.63	86.85	0.22	1.37	
							CP1033	86.95	87.35	0.4	0.62	1.11m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 86.63m
							CP1034	87.35	87.84	0.49	3.86	
FDDH006	711464.1	5896125	343	120.8	-70	104.8	CP1038	90.07	90.27	0.2	2.43	

Hole ID	Easting (MGA) Northing	(MGA)	RL (AHD)	Azimuth (MGA)o	Dip°	Total Depth (m)	Sample Number	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)	Interval/ Comment
							CP1039	90.27	90.5	0.23	23.1	1.98m @
							CP1040	90.5	91.05	0.55	2.06	5.49 g/t Au from
							CP1041	91.05	91.47	0.42	4.65	90.07m incl. 0.23m @
							CP1042	91.47	91.75	0.28	6.37	23.1 g/t Au from
							CP1043	91.75	92.05	0.3	0.66	90.27m
FDDH008	711472	5896065	339.9601	135.1	-65.3	143.4	CP1949	135.14	135.38	0.24	46.1	1.57m @
							CP1950	135.38	135.74	0.36	0.31	31.09 g/t Au from
							CP1951	135.74	136.15	0.41	4.3	135.14m incl. 0.26m
							CP1952	136.15	136.45	0.3	3.42	@ 134 g/t Au from
							CP1953	136.45	136.71	0.26	134	136.45m
FKH022	711469.6	5896265	320.46	060	-1	8.3	CP2337	5.65	6.1	0.45	8.15	1.41m @
							CP2338	6.1	6.57	0.47	1.08	13.77 g/t Au from 5.65m incl. 0.06m @ 31.1 g/t Au from
							CP2339	6.57	7.06	0.49	31.1	6.57m
FKH024	711469.3	5896264	319.67	060	-40	6.2	CP2345	3.68	4	0.32	11	1.1m @
							CP2346	4	4.45	0.45	4.7	5.44 g/t Au from 3.68m incl. 0.32m @ 11 g/t Au from
							CP2347	4.45	4.78	0.33	1.05	3.68m
FDDH001	711464.5	5896126	343	061.9	-50.4	78.1	CP0066	66.45	66.8	0.35	0.3	1.5m @ 5 g/t Au from
							CP0067	66.8	67.27	0.47	5.79	66.45m incl. 0.35m @
							CP0068	67.27	67.6	0.33	0.46	12.9 g/t Au from
							CP0069	67.6	67.95	0.35	12.9	67.6m
FDDH009	711472	5896065	339.9601	146.7	-54.5	182.9	CP1563	156.53	156.98	0.45	3.88	0.45m @ 3.88 g/t Au from 156.53m
FDDH010	711472	5896065	339.9601	150	-55	200	CP1569	185.8	186.15	0.35	6.96	0.73m @ 4.61 g/t Au from
							CP1570	186.15	186.53	0.38	2.45	185.8m
FDDH011	711472	5896065	339.9601	113.7	-70.9	134.8	CP1571	120.63	120.78	0.15	2.06	0.71m @ 3.92 g/t Au from
							CP1572	120.78	120.92	0.14	2.71	120.63m incl. 0.15m @ 13.2 g/t Au from
							CP1573	120.92	121.19	0.27	0.42	121.19m
							CP1574	121.19	121.34	0.15	13.2	
FDDH012	711472	5896065	339.9601	060	-67	110	CP1204	97.23	97.7	0.47	0.81	1.87m @ 21.21 g/t Au from
							CP1206	97.7	98.02	0.32	9.03	97.23m incl. 0.19m @ 156 g/t Au from
							CP1209	98.02	98.63	0.61	4.5	98.91m
							CP1233	98.63	98.91	0.28	14.3	
							CP1238	98.91	99.1	0.19	156	
FDDH013	711472	5896065	339.9601	065.1	-64.9	125	CP1245	110.58	110.79	0.21	3.38	0.38m @ 13.59 g/t Au from
							CP1262	110.79	110.96	0.17	26.2	110.79m
FKH031	711464.1	5896289	359.431	065	-55	29.7	CP2781	23.35	23.7	0.35	1.2	0.35m @ 1600 g/t Ag and 1.2 g/t Au from 23.35 m

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Mineral intercepts and assay data are from surface and underground diamond drill holes.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	The diamond drill core samples were selected on geological intervals varying from 0.20m to 1.0m in length.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	All drill core was routinely cut in half with a diamond saw and submitted for analysis.
	<i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Representative sample was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/ Testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were routinely inserted into assay batches.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i>	Core Prospecting: Diamond drilling commenced with HQ3 and then drilled either NQ2 and LTK48 diameter coring configuration. Historic Core: Core recovered from the drilling, NQ, was stored at site and while not well maintained could be pieced together to allow confirmation of geology and confirmation of the location of sampled intervals. Drilling methods were appropriate for the commodity i.e. gold
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond drill core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to the end of the hole, by reconciling against the driller's depth blocks and the production plods with that obtained from the geological logging process. Driller's depth blocks provided the depth interval of core drilled, and interval of core recovered Any lost core is recorded in the production plods as wells as marked with a driller's depth block Sludge samples were considered to be of poor quality and largely provided information for geological control rather than assay for mineral intercepts. All data was logged on to paper this data was later transferred to digital tables which formed the basis for significant intercept calculation.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Core recoveries were typically 100% with only isolated minor zones of lower recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Diamond drill core from this deposit generally has a high recovery. Information from the diamond drilling does not suggest that there is a correlation between recoveries and grade with data supported reconciliation.
	<i>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.</i>	All holes were logged in detail for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes to appropriate stands to support a Mineral intercept calculation.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging recorded qualitative descriptions of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure including orientation of key geological features for the entire hole length.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Detailed diamond core logging was conducted for 100% of the core
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Diamond core was half-core cut for NQ and HW core diameters, and full core sampled for LTK48 diameter core at the Company's Percydale offices for CORE drilled diamond holes.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A - All samples were diamond holes
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sampling intervals for drill core used for mineral intercept purposes are not shorter than 3 cm and not longer than 1 m Half core samples were place in labelled calico bags and grouped in poly weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. Samples were directly delivered by Core Prospecting personnel. Sample preparation was conducted at Onsite Laboratory services, Bendigo including sample sorting, drying, crushing and milling. Sample Sorting: samples are weighed, and respective weights recorded. Any reconciliation (extra samples, insufficient sample, missing samples) is noted at this stage.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	No formal QAQC procedures were used, the volume of data and the range of assay values is consistent with historically reported values for the deposit. A number of the face samples were repeated, especially when high grades were encountered. Generally this reduced the grade in the area as would be expected in a quartz vein hosted nuggetty gold deposit
	<i>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.</i>	No second-half sampling has been conducted at this stage.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Assay work was conducted at several laboratories, results between laboratories and methods were consistent. The most reliable results were from bottle rolled cyanide leach samples as these results were similar to results obtained from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying		processing ore. Many early samples were assayed by neutron activation, these results were considered to be of high quality but tended to overestimate recoverable grade. Larger volume samples such as those derived from truck sampling during drive development due to the volume of the sample provided a good check on the likely recoverable grade of the deposit. CORE sampled materials gold grades are determined by fire assay/ AAS. The following procedure is undertaken by Onsite (OSLS) for gold and base metals: • 50 g of pulp is fused with 180 g of flux (silver). • Slag is removed from the lead button and cupellation is used to produce a gold/ silver prill. • 0.6 mL of 50% nitric acid is added to a test tube containing prill, and the test tube is placed in a boiling water bath (100°C) until fumes cease and silver appears to be completely dissolved. • 1.4 mL of hydrochloric acid (HCl) is added. • On complete dissolution of gold, 8 mL of water is added once the solution is cooled. • Once the solids have settled, the gold content is determined by flame AAS. • Base metal grades are determined using acid digest/ AAS.
	<i>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.</i>	Only assays were used in for compiling significant drilling intercepts.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	There were no QAQC data available at the time of original sampling. Therefore, AKA requested that a representative portion of the pulps be re-assay with QAQC. In total, 25 samples we re-submitted for assay which included two standards and one blank. A comparison of the repeat sample showed an excellent correlation with the primary sample and there were no issues with the QAQC.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	There has been no verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	There has been no drill hole twinning to verify results.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Drill hole sampling and geological data are logged on computers in preparation for database data entry. All Historic data was collected on paper and an extensive historical database was compiled. Data was then entered into Micromine software with the electronic database being in the form of Micromine data tables. Methods of recording and storing data were industry standard for a small mining operation at that time. Extensive checks were made by to ensure that data was entered correctly.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments to the data has been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars are surveyed by 12-channel GPS to MGA94 Zone 54 and AHD estimated from terrain model created from publicly available land survey data for CORE drilled diamond holes. Collar locations to within an estimated precision of 3m at worst. Downhole surveys using an electronic, single-shot survey tool Prior to release AKA requested that the collars from more recent drilling be surveyed from a registered survey. It is likely the accuracy +/- several cm's.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All data until 2002 was collected on a local mine grid, from 2002 surface data was collected on the MGS 94 coordinate system. Extensive work was carried out to relate the mine grid to the current MGA coordinates system. The location of the origin or the surveyed mine grid was located and converted to MGA using industry standard techniques (2 common points to derive a bearing and scale conversion). In mine survey was by standard underground survey techniques and detailed maps and plans were available. Physical checks confirmed their accuracy.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The least well defined survey attribute was the elevation of the topographic surface. The area is rugged and the topographic surface was derived from contours digitized from State government mapping. This was used to generate a DTM in Micromine and the top of the shaft was assigned an RL based on this. All mine coordinates were referenced back to the top of the shaft. Visual checks using Google Earth and georeferenced aerial photograph in Geovic, global mapper and Micromine has confirmed the coordinate conversions used.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	There is variable data spacings are used to test targets with underground channel sampling having the densest data. This has been taken into account
	<i>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.</i>	The data spacing is considered appropriate for the purposes of calculating mineral intercepts.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Sample compositing has not occurred
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	The underground channel sampling is likely to cause bias in the estimation due to the orientation of the channel and also the number of sample collected when compared to core samples, but have not been used to calculate drill intercepts
	<i>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.</i>	To reduce the effect of potential bias, the number of channel samples / grade control data were not used to calculate mineral intercepts
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody is managed by internal staff. Drill samples are stored on site and transported to a registered laboratory in Bendigo (On Site Laboratory Services (OSLS).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The project area is remote. At the laboratory samples are placed into an assigned holding crate and are then locked within the laboratory's building before being processed and tracked through preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques</i>	There has been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Fiddlers Creek Project is 100% owned by Core Prospecting Ltd and is in good standing with no known impediments The project is wholly on Crown land. The Mine is of long standing and there have, over the years been discussions with the relevant authorities regarding the underlying State Forrest, Native Title and Historical sites and mitigation of Environmental issues. The only issue the author is aware of is that the remains of the Stamp battery and associated wooden walkway, used when the mine was run by Mr Ken Warman has been identified by Historic Places as structures not to be disturbed. While the stamp mill is still there the walkway has disintegrated.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All tenements are in good standing. The project area occurs on a combination of freehold and crown land. There are no known known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Mining and drilling by private companies Leetech Pty Ltd Fiddlers Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd and Exploration targeting has been carried out by ASX listed GBM prior to Core Prospecting acquiring the project. An outline of historic exploration is given in the body of the report. Most of the information is available on the GeoVic website.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Fiddlers Creek is a boudinaged quartz vein system intruded between the hanging and footwalls of the Percydale fault system. More detail can be found in the body of the report.
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the</i>	A complete list of all with significant mineralisation discussed within this report is tabulated in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Weighted averages have been calculated for the significant gold intervals disclosed within this report. Any reported interval within contains no more than 2m of internal dilution
	<i>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.</i>	The exploration data has not been aggregated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been used.
	<i>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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	All exploration is reported as down-hole lengths.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	The appropriate descriptions of each mineralised zone and diagrams are included in this report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All newly acquired assay values over 0.5g/t Au have been tabulated and disclosed in this report
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Where required, geological observation and interpretations have been detailed alongside the assays results being disclosed within this report.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Aureka will continue testing of the basalt flanks at the Irvine basalt dome using all available geological methods. Areas of positive exploration results are expected to be followed up with infill and expansion Air Core, Reverse Circulation or and Diamond drilling..
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams are included in this report.