

11 October 2024

ASX Release

## New Gold Targets Identified at Sunny Corner

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Results of second phase targeting work received.
- 15 new targets generated for immediate follow up at the Sunny Corner Au project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.
- New targets identified for potential for orogenic Au; polymetallic vein hosted and intrusive related gold (IRGS) styles of mineralisation.
- 5 target areas to be tested as high priority with further field reconnaissance, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys.

MinRex Resources Limited (ASX: MRR) (“MinRex” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce outcomes from its second phase of targeting work focused on review and interpretation of geophysical and geological data from its 100% owned Sunny Corner Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

#### About the Sunny Corner Project

The Sunny Corner project comprises EL 9054 and EL9133, which are located approximately 35km east of Bathurst in central west NSW and comprise a total area of 189 km<sup>2</sup> (refer Figure 2). The Great Western Highway and Sunny Corner Road provides access to the southern boundary of the tenements.

The Sunny Corner project remains largely untested by modern exploration techniques, with previous exploration mostly limited to sporadic geochemistry and geophysical surveys that have been superseded by modern technology.

#### Geology and Mineralisation

The geological setting of the project comprises in the northeast a sequence of sandstone, siltstone and chert of the Ordovician Abercrombie Formation, whilst in the central and southeast the basement rocks are dominated by sandstone, slate, mudstone and tuffaceous rocks of the ungrouped Silurian Chesleigh Formation. Overlying Sofala Volcanics comprising minor amounts of volcanic sandstone, conglomerate and siltstone occur in the central northern portion.

Centrally, Devonian Gibbons Creek Sandstone comprising sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, along with Permian aged Berry Siltstone unconformably overlie the sequence. Minor Late Silurian Quartz Porphyry is also noted intruding the Chesleigh Formation to the southwest. The western and southern parts of the project the geology is dominated by ungrouped Crudine Group comprising volcanoclastic sandstone, dacite to rhyolite and andesitic lavas and rocks of the Chesleigh Formation.

#### Target Generation

At the Sunny Corner project, the Company is targeting orogenic quartz vein-hosted Au related to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu styles of mineralisation, with the latter seen at the neighbouring historic Sunny Corner Mine (not part of the project).

The Company engaged Merlin Geophysics Pty Ltd (“Merlin”) to undertake geophysical data compilation, geological interpretation and to identify targets for future exploration programs. Merlin sourced all available open and closed file geophysical and geological datasets. Airborne geophysical surveys coverage consisted of semi-regional 250m line

spaced mag-spec surveys and the recently released 2024 Sander Airborne Gravity survey that covers the entirety of Eastern NSW. The geophysical data was processed using standard image enhancement, 3D unconstrained modelling and edge detection 'worming' techniques. Various generations of surface geochemical surveys cover parts of the project area. Shallow drilling has only been completed at a single prospect across the entirety of the project.

A geological interpretation was undertaken over the tenements with the key inputs comprising the 1:100,000 Bathurst Geological Map (SH 8831) and the processed magnetic, radiometric and gravity datasets. Structural targets were identified at areas of complexity along significant strike-length structures interpreted from the geophysical data sets. The basis for this is the recognition that long strike length structures have longevity and significant depth penetration, thus a focus for fluid flow and potential mineralisation. Geological complexity suggests rheological contrasts where stress induced failure can occur, such as at fault intersections.

A target generation exercise was completed aimed at identifying potential target areas. Target areas were identified based on; geological setting, structural setting, geophysical anomalism, geochemical anomalism and proximity to known historic workings. The study confirmed the prospectivity of existing known mineralisation (eg Mitchells Creek Au Mine and Sure Gift Au Mine) and identified several high priority areas for a staged and targeted exploration program (refer Figure 1 and Table 1).

The study identified 15 discrete areas comprising a mixture of orogenic gold, intrusive related base metals/gold and polymetallic vein style targets. Five of the targets are considered high priority and require immediate ground investigation, namely: SC005 (Lagoon Ck), SC012 (Kirkconnell Ck), SC007 (Junction Reefs), SC002 (Verdun), and SC006 (Mitchell Ck).

The SC005 (Lagoon Ck) target covers Devonian metasediments in an area of structural complexity with a strong positive magnetic anomaly flanked by radiometric lows and potassium channel highs. A gravity low is interpreted to the NW, which may represent a buried intrusive. SC006 (Mitchells Ck) is another high priority target located along strike to the south of Lagoon Ck. SC012 (Kirkconnell Ck) is interpreted as a possible orogenic gold and polymetallic vein style target and is located further along strike at the contact between Devonian and Silurian metasediments with a strong magnetic anomaly located at a structural intersection.

SC007 (Junction Reefs) is interpreted as an orogenic gold target hosted by Ordovician Adaminaby Group sediments with anomalous copper results ( $\geq 100$ ppm Cu) from historic stream sediment sampling coincident with a radiometric low anomaly, weak magnetic anomaly and the historic Dark Ck Mine. SC002 (Verdun) occurs in a structurally very complex area of fault bound blocks of Silurian metasediments, Sofala Volcanics and Adaminaby Group and represents an orogenic gold target. SC002 is defined by a weak to moderate magnetic anomaly at termination of a N-S magnetic linear feature and NW-SE cross structures and includes the historic Verdun Gold Mine.

It is proposed, dependant on the observations from the field reconnaissance exploration, to undertake grid-spaced soil sampling and local scale ground geophysics across the five areas. The remaining 10 targets (SC001, SC003-SC004, SC008-SC011 and SC013-SC015) are to be evaluated by field reconnaissance and sampling.

**Table 1 – List of Targets from study on EL9054 and EL9133**

Target ID	Prospect	East GDA94-z55	North GDA94-z55	Comment
SC001	Unnamed	765220	6313320	Devonian diorite; weak mag/high K rad; barite occurrence; and fault controls.
SC002	Verdun	767875	6312665	Structural intersection; mag high; and old Verdun Au Mine.
SC003	Smiths Reef	763240	6312010	Structure, rad anomaly; Au occurrences (Sure Gift and Smiths Reef).
SC004	Unnamed	765685	6310410	Structural intersection; occurs along mineralised trend; anticline; and edge of gravity high.
SC005	Lagoon Ck	765825	6305525	Devonian sediments, discrete mag anomaly; low rad; structural intersection; historic workings; and gravity low.
SC006	Mitchell Ck	765235	6303995	Structural intersection; Au in alluvials/quartz veins, Sofala Volcanics; geochemical anomaly; and edge of gravity low.
SC007	Junction Reef	773655	6308935	Ordovician host; geochemical anomaly; historic workings; and rad low.
SC008	Stella	773055	6304025	Stella Prospect; geochemical anomaly; rad anomaly; and structure.
SC009	Taskers South	770790	6298290	Structure; rad low; mag high; margin of granite and south of Taskers Lode.
SC010	Powerline	768235	6297240	Structural intersection; strong mag high; low rad total count; gravity ridge; and Powerline prospect Au workings.
SC011	Unnamed	764705	6296360	Structural intersection; low rads total count; and mag high.
SC012	Kirkconnell Ck	765050	6299600	Structural intersections; alluvial Au in stream sediment samples; and low mag.
SC013	Unnamed	757640	6298110	Structural intersection; geochemical anomaly; historic workings and weak mag anomaly.
SC014	Unnamed	757780	6294035	Structural intersection; mag anomaly, strong rad; and granite host.
SC015	Last Chance	752205	6308385	Synclinal hinge, fault intersectin; low order mag; high K rad; and Silurian sandstone.

(1) Co-ordinates referenced are the centroid of the target

(2) mag / rad - refers to magnetic and radiometric response from geophysical surveys

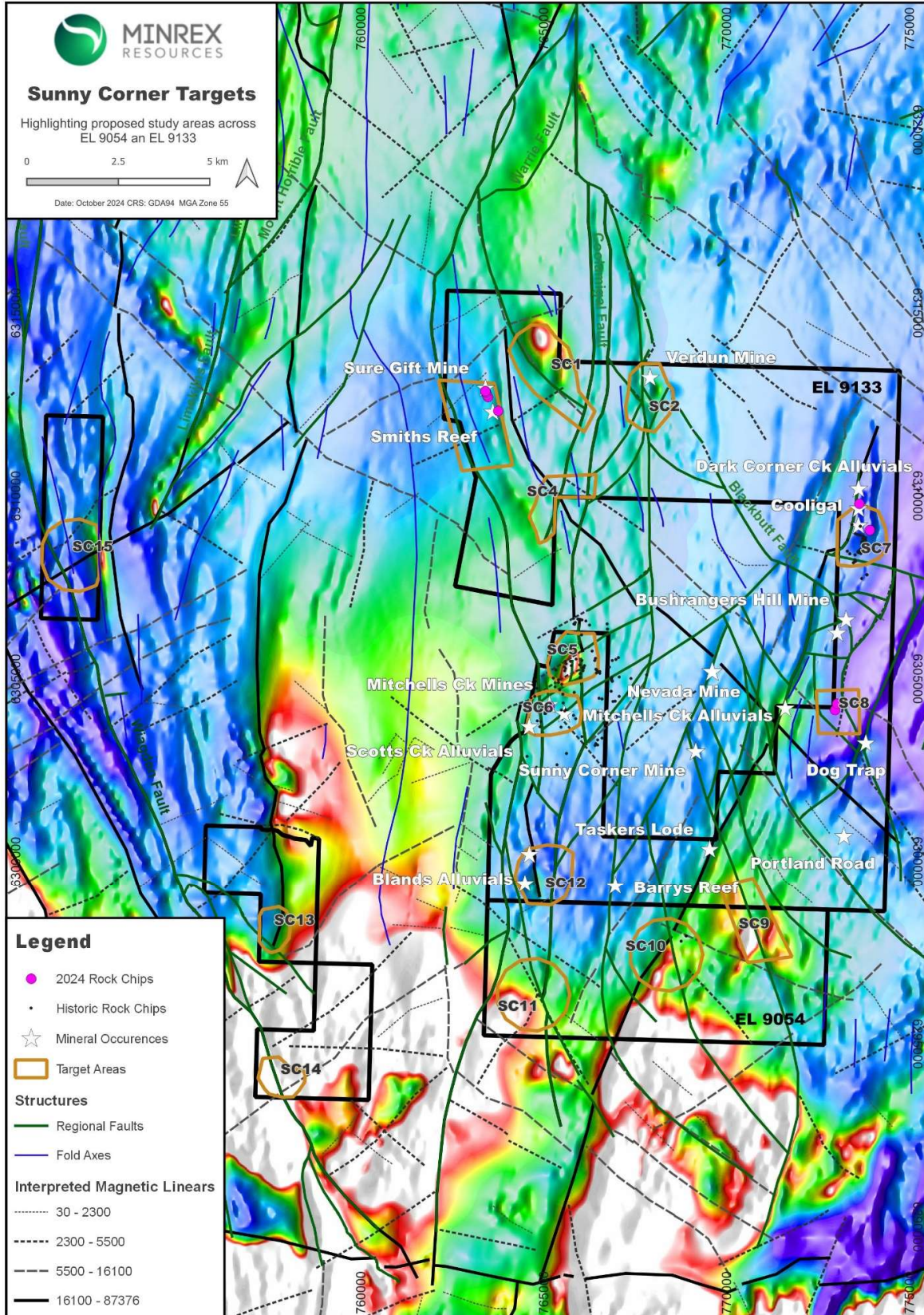


Figure 1 – Targets from the study with magnetic linears on magnetic image over EL9054 & EL9133

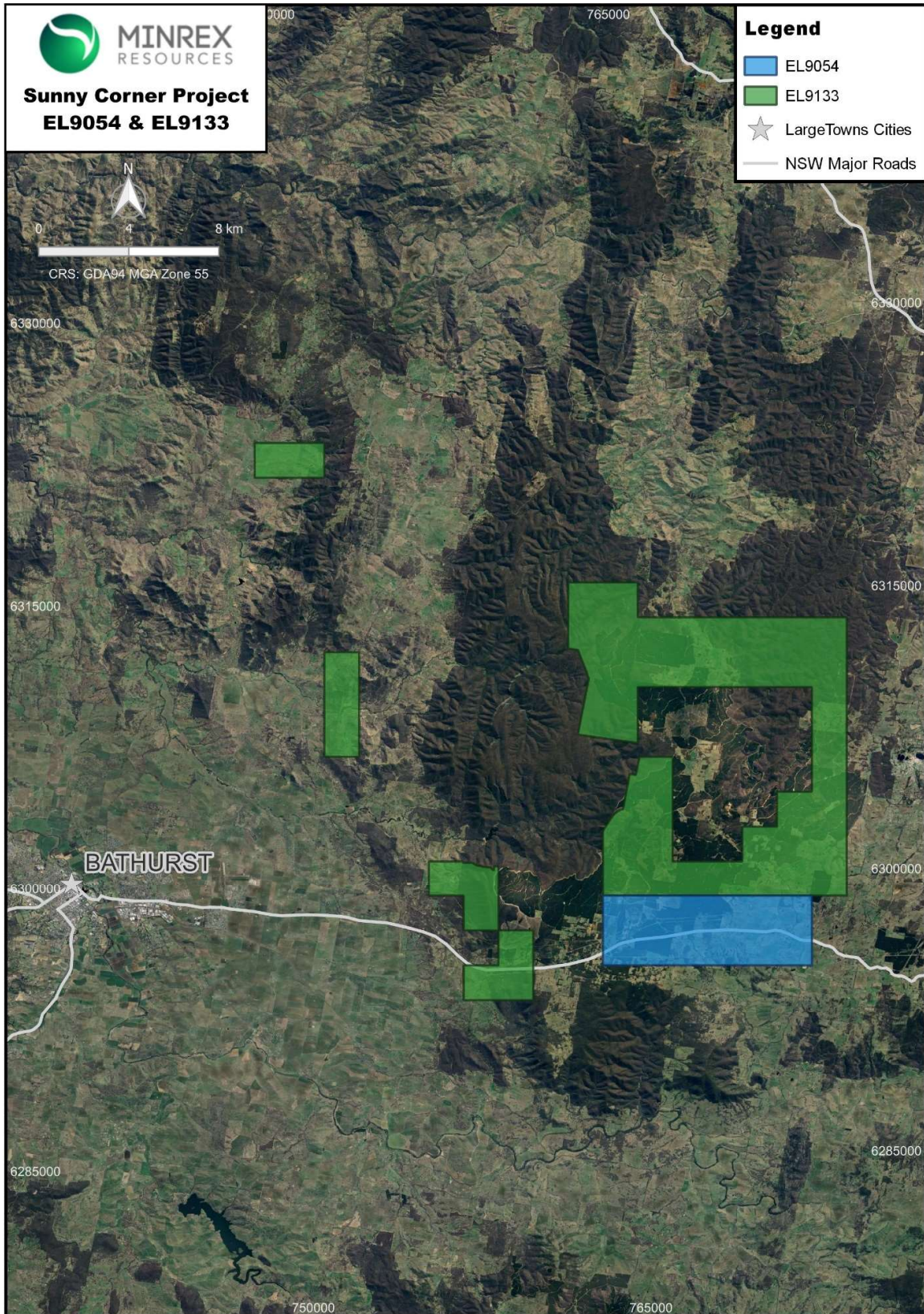


Figure 2 – Location of Sunny Corner Project tenements

**Next Steps**

Field reconnaissance is being planned to inspect each of the target areas identified to further rank and prioritise future exploration programs. Geochemical sampling (rock chip/soils) is being planned over the 5 high priority target areas (SC002, SC005, SC006, SC007 and SC012) to assist with determining the next stage of exploration (geophysical surveys/drilling).

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of MinRex Resources Limited.

**-ENDS-**

**For further information, please contact:**

Ian Shackleton  
MinRex Resources Limited  
T: +61 8 6102 2039  
info@minrex.com.au

**About MinRex Resources Ltd**

MinRex Resources Limited (ASX: MRR) is an Australian based ASX-listed gold and base metals explorer with highly prospective gold and base metals projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW. The Company's portfolio comprises around 438km<sup>2</sup> of tenements, including the Sofala Gold Project (NSW) which hosts JORC 2012 Resources totalling 352,000 oz gold.

**Competent Persons Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Shackleton. Mr. Shackleton is the Technical Director of MinRex Resources Limited and is a Member of the AIG of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Shackleton has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Tom Harris, Principal Geophysicists at Merlin Geophysics Pty Ltd, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Harris is a consultant to the company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Harris consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Forward Statement**

*This release includes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning MinRex's planned exploration programs and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this release, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", "might" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although MinRex believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are subject to factors outside of MinRex's control. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.*

**References**

For further information please refer to previous ASX announcements on the project from MinRex Resources Limited:

- Sunny Corner Sampling Results and Targeting Activities (31 July 2024).
- Sunny Corner Farm-In Commences (17 September 2021).
- Minrex Exercises Sunny Corner Option (19 July 2021).
- Minrex Completes \$2.9m Placement and Acquisition of Sofala Projects in Lachlan Fold Belt (4 December 2020).
- MinRex Investor Presentation (25 November 2020).
- Minrex to Acquire Projects in Highly Prospective East Lachlan Fold Belt (NSW) and Raise \$2.9m (22 October 2020).

Referenced material also include Technical Reports lodged with the Geological Survey of NSW Mining, Exploration & Geoscience as follows:

- Johnston, P. (2024). EL 9133 Sunny Corner, NSW Annual Exploration Report – Part A, 13 April 2023 to 13 April 2024, Minrex Resources Limited.
- Kastellorizos, P. (2023). EL 9133 Sunny Corner, NSW Annual Exploration Report – Part A, 13 April 2022 to 13 April 2023, Minrex Resources Limited.
- Kastellorizos, P. (2022). EL 9133 Sunny Corner, NSW Annual Exploration Report – Part A, 13 April 2021 to 13 April 2022, Minrex Resources Limited.
- Michelago Resources NL. (1994-1997). Sunny Corner Annual Report, EL 4600; Exploration Licences 4600, 5007, 4855 Sunny Corner, Annual Joint Exploration Report.
- Mischler, PD. (2012). EL 7135 Dark Corner, NSW Final Report to 12 October 2012, Argent Minerals Limited.
- Stevens, BJP. (1975). A Metallogenic Study of the Bathurst 1:250,000 Sheet. Geological Survey of New South Wales.
- 1:250,000Seccombe, PK, et al. (1984). Geology and Ore Genesis of Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Sulphide Deposits, Sunny Corner, New South Wales. Aust. Inst. Min. Met. Proc., 289, 51-57.

**JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1**
**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information is of insufficient detail to support any Mineral Resource Estimation.</li> </ul>



<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 55 (GDA94).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>

	<i>estimation procedure(s).</i>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling or sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage.</li> </ul>

**JORC Code, 2012 edition**
**Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results**

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third.</i></li> <li>• <i>parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sunny Corner Project comprises tenement EL 9054 and EL 9133 held by Sofala Minerals Pty Ltd a 100% subsidiary of MinRex Resources Limited.</li> <li>• The tenements are granted and in good standing.</li> <li>• There are no impediments that have been identified for operating in the project area on either EL 9054 or EL 9133.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by her parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argent Minerals Limited, Mischler, 2012, EL 7135, Period 2008-2012. VTEM geophysical survey, rock chip sampling and data compilation.</li> <li>• BHP Limited, Unknown, 1979, EL 964, Period (6 months) 1978-1979. EM (Sirotem) and magnetic surveys, processing and interpretation and rock chip sampling</li> <li>• Dampier Mining Co Limited, Unknown, EL 964, Period 1977-1980 (7 by 6-month reports). Rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling and 1 diamond hole (Cooligal Prospect).</li> <li>• Michelago Resources NL, Elliot &amp; Gardner, 1996, EL 4600, EL 5007 &amp; EL 4855, Period 1995-1996. Aeromagnetic and radiometric processing and interpretation, rock chip sampling, petrology, and data compilation.</li> <li>• Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd, Maddock, EL 964, Period 1977-1981. Data compilation and work on Nevada and Sunny Corner prospects (excluded from EL 9054 &amp; EL 9133).</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orogenic quartz vein-hosted Au related to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu styles of mineralisation in the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Fold Belt.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Drill hole information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling has not been carried out to test these targets.</li> <li>• MinRex has not undertaken any drilling on EL9054 nor EL 9133. A search of NSW MinView Geoscience management system failed to identify any historic drilling other than the single diamond hole CD-1 drilled at the Cooligal Prospect by Dampier Mining.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling or sampling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration is at an early stage and information contains insufficient data points to allow these relationships to be reported.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant diagrams have been included within the main text of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant results are reported herein.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geophysical data from Bathurst airborne magnetic survey flown in 1991 by Geoterrex Pty Ltd on 250m spaced east-west lines at 80m terrain clearance. Survey used magnetic base station for magnetic diurnal removal, Visual and Syledis ATR4 Radio System for location control and tie lines for magnetic levelling, calibrated spectrometer and standard windows for radioelement ground concentrations.</li> <li>• Geophysical data from Airborne Gravity Survey of New South Wales Eastern Block survey flown in 2022-23 by Sander Geophysics Ltd for the New South Wales state Government on 1125 and 2250m spaced North East-South West orientated transverse lines at a ground clearance of 160m. The survey used a Sander Geophysics AIGrav (G2-5 and G1-A) gravity and SGDAS navigation and data acquisition system.</li> <li>• Lithostructural interpretation of geophysical data by Merlin Geophysics is qualitative in nature and based primarily on magnetic, radiometric and gravity survey data with input from various other supporting datasets including geological mapping and soil sampling. The interpretation has been performed at a scale of 1:10,000</li> <li>• Geophysical targets are qualitative in nature and are generated based on the following criteria: interpretation of structural disruption from magnetic and radiometric survey data and muted local magnetic field strength from magnetic survey data.</li> <li>• The exploration reported herein is at a very early stage.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field reconnaissance is being planned to inspect each of the targets to rank them and further prioritise exploration programs for the remainder of 2024.</li> <li>• Soil sampling is being planned over a few targets as is ground geophysical surveys (Induced Polarisation).</li> <li>• The aim of the work is to generate targets for drill testing.</li> </ul>