Lakeview mineralisation grows by 100m at depth, soil geochemistry demonstrates multiple parallel targets

- Further results from exploration and growth drilling by Gorilla has extended the King Kong gold lode down dip at the **Lakeview Prospect**, **Comet Vale Project:**
  - **16m @ 3.8 g/t from 216m** in **LVEX051**, **100m down** dip of LVEX008 (13m @ 10 g/t Au)
  - **16m @ 3.5 g/t from 280m** in **LVEX069**, **100m down dip** of LVEX027 (96m @ 2.5 g/t Au)
  - **6m @ 4.4 g/t from 8m** in **LVEX048**, **100m up plunge** of LVEX018 (19m @ 18.1 g/t Au)
  - **4m @ 6.2 g/t from 148m** in **LVEX061**, **500m west along strike** of LVEX018 (19m @ 18.1 g/t Au)
- At the Lakeview Prospect, **thick, high grade gold** mineralisation was discovered in February 2025 and has been defined over **600m in strike** to a **depth of 350m** and is **open in all directions**, with **multiple untested** mineralised **structures** present.
- Lakeview is **97km North of Kalgoorlie** WA, situated on **granted mining leases** at the Comet Vale Project, 1.2km from the Goldfields Highway.
- New soil sampling results have clearly demonstrated multiple parallel mineralised structures at Lakeview, provide immediate targets for exploration drilling, with soil sampling planned to extend over the entirety of the project area.
- **Drilling is ongoing at the Lakeview Prospect, Comet Vale Project,** ramping up to 5 rigs in the coming weeks.
- **Drilling at the Mulwarrie Project** is ongoing with 2 DD rigs, scheduled to finish the maiden resource drilling program in 3-4 weeks' time with a resource update scheduled to be delivered after this.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd (ASX: GG8) ('Gorilla' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce further drilling results from Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling at the Lakeview Prospect, Comet Vale Project located 97km North of Kalgoorlie.

Charles Hughes, Chief Executive Officer commented:

"Gorilla is really ramping up exploration and growth at Lakeview and continuing to deliver great results. We've extended mineralisation on the King Kong structure 100m down dip in this round of drilling and returned a strong result 500m to the west of the main zone on the King Kong structure.

We've also had a great intercept from 8m in depth demonstrating that mineralisation comes to surface and is still present even in previously mined areas.

The King Kong structure alone is now a very significant zone of mineralisation, with thick high grade hits over 600m in strike, 350m down dip and completely open in all directions. The western zone on the King Kong structure is starting to show some very promising gold intercepts and there is only light drilling in the 500m between this zone and the main zone.

Our recently completed soil geochemistry survey has very successfully defined known mineralised structures at King Kong and Jambo, correlating well elsewhere to interpreted structures and known mineralisation, and has produced some very strong anomalies, especially west of drilling on the King Kong and Koko structures and on the Silverback trend. This soil survey will be expanded to the rest of the project area at Comet Vale, whilst drill planning is underway to test anomalies delivered so far.

GG8 continues to drill the King Kong and Jambo structures with 5 rigs expected to be onsite in 3-4 weeks' time."

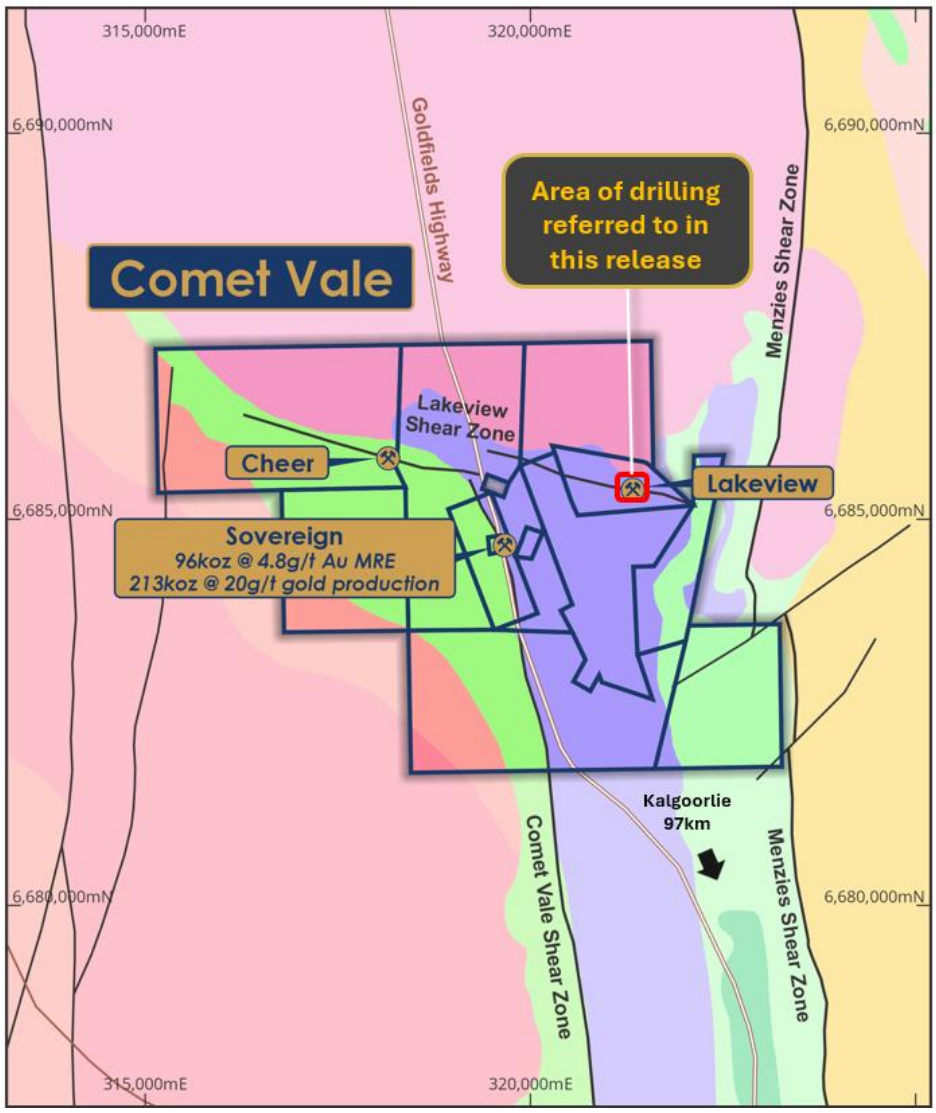

Figure 1 *Overview map, Comet Vale project*

Growth and Exploration activities at Comet Vale

The Comet Vale Project has seen historical production of >200koz @ >20g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2018. The bulk of historical production comes from the Sovereign Prospect which also hosts a Mineral Resources Estimate ('MRE') of 96koz @ 4.8 g/t Au (including a lower grade potential open pit component). A significant high grade gold discovery has been made at the Lakeview Prospect by GG8 in February 2025, with new lodes discovered at Sovereign in January 2025. The project lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Goldfields Highway, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius. GG8 has now identified more than 10 parallel east-west structures at Comet Vale, greater than 1km long with either historical mining workings or anomalous rock chips on these structures.

Previous operators of the Project employed strategies to get the Comet Vale mine into production as quickly as possible which has left the Project with significant growth upside. Gorilla's immediate objective is to grow the high-grade gold resource base at the Comet Vale Project.

Update from the Lakeview Prospect

Minimal work has been completed historically at the Lakeview Prospect. Historical workings from the early 1900's are present over 2km of strike and vary from open stoping at surface to small exploratory pits and shafts, with only 3 RC drill holes drilled by Reed Resources in the early 2000's. A major East-West fault system is developed in ultramafic lithologies adjacent to a granite contact.

Gorilla targeted coincident major structures, surface geochemistry and historic gold mining efforts in a scout drilling program in February 2025 and intercepted significant thick and high-grade gold mineralisation.

Mineralisation intercepted has been associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide development within quartz-carbonate veins and surrounding biotite-chlorite-actinolite altered and strongly deformed ultramafic units associated with the Lakeview fault structure.

Drilling in this release has extended high grade gold mineralisation at King Kong down dip by 100m in LVEX051 and LVEX069. This drilling has the shallowest intercept to date, being 6m @ 4.4 g/t au from 8m in LVEX048 and also intercepted 4m @ 2.2 g/t Au 150m down plunge of LVEX034 demonstrating the system is still present at depth in the east (Figure 4).

An ultra fine soil Geochemistry program was conducted over part of the Lakeview area and has returned very positive results (Figure 2), clearly demonstrating multiple mineralised parallel structures, and clearly demonstrating another 500m of anomalous strike west of drilling on the King Kong structure. A strong anomaly also appears on the Silverback structure, which has recorded gold mineralisation 500m west along strike of the current soil anomaly at the Happy Jack gold mine. The Happy Jack gold mine is the second largest historical gold mine at Comet Vale after Sovereign and hasn't been drilled, and a further 1km along strike to the west of this at Cheer, which has high grade, shallow gold results over 500m and completely open along strike and at depth (see figure 2 for details). These anomalies are open along strike and the survey will be expanded to test for extensions to anomalism.

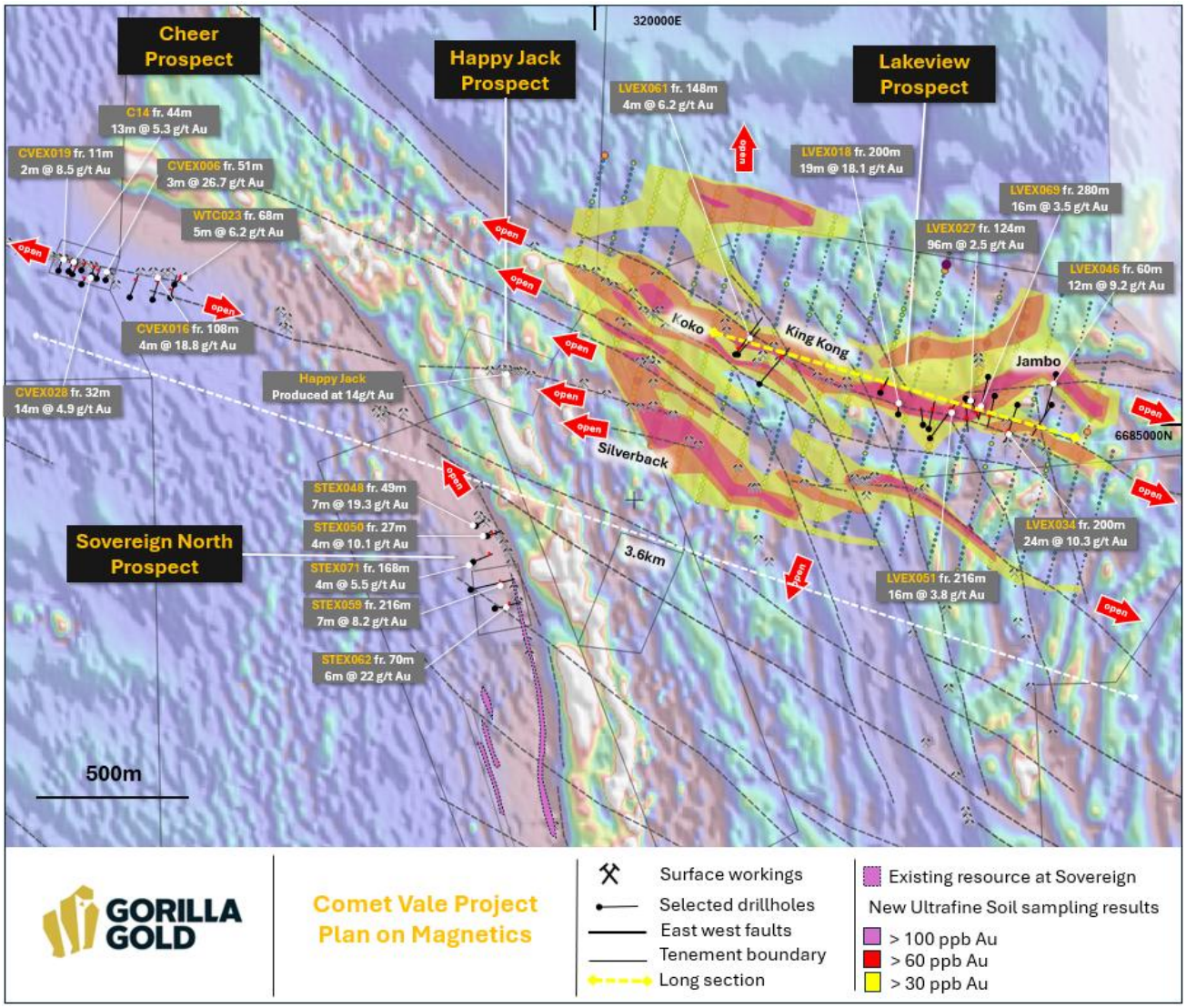

Figure 2 *Map showing recently completed ultrafine soil geochemistry anomalies at Lakeview, interpreted structures, selected drillholes on aeromagnetic image*

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t	Comment
LVEX051	216	232	**16**	**3.8**	
LVEX069	280	296	**16**	**3.5**	
LVEX048	8	14	**6**	**4.4**	
LVEX061	148	152	**4**	**6.2**	
LVEX056	299	303	**4**	**2.2**	

Table 1 New intercepts, Lakeview prospect

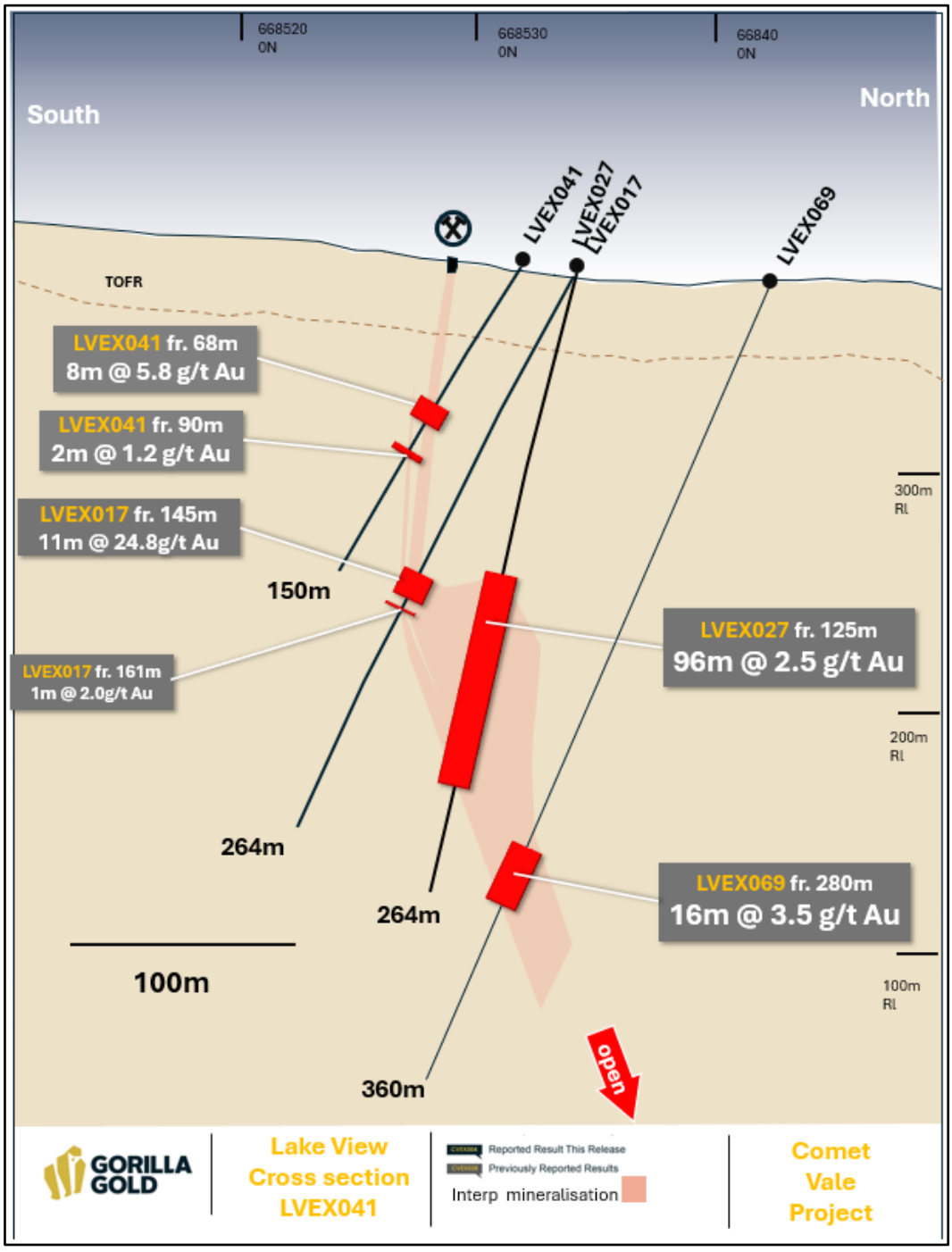

Figure 3 *Cross section showing LVEX069*

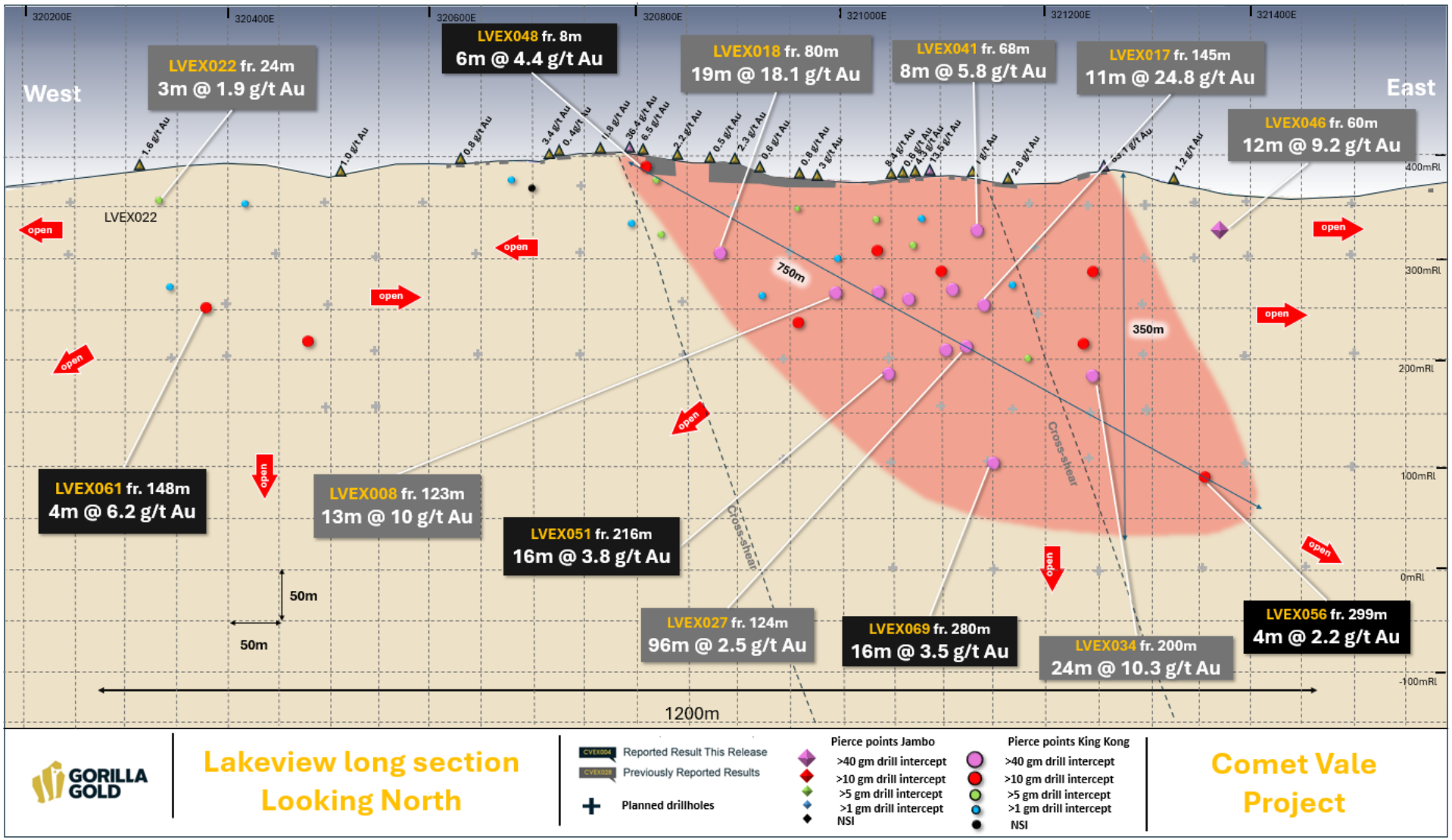

Figure *4* *Long section showing recent results*

Significant gold drilling intercepts have been returned from Lakeview on the King Kong Structure since its discovery in late February 2025 including;

- **19m @ 18.1 g/t Au** from 80m in LVEX018
- **11m @ 24.8 g/t Au** from 145m in LVEX017
- **96m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 153m in LVEX027
- **13m @ 10 g/t Au** from 123m in LVEX008
- **14m @ 7.2 g/t Au** from 122m in LVEX012
- **24m @ 10.3 g/t Au** from 200m in LVEX034

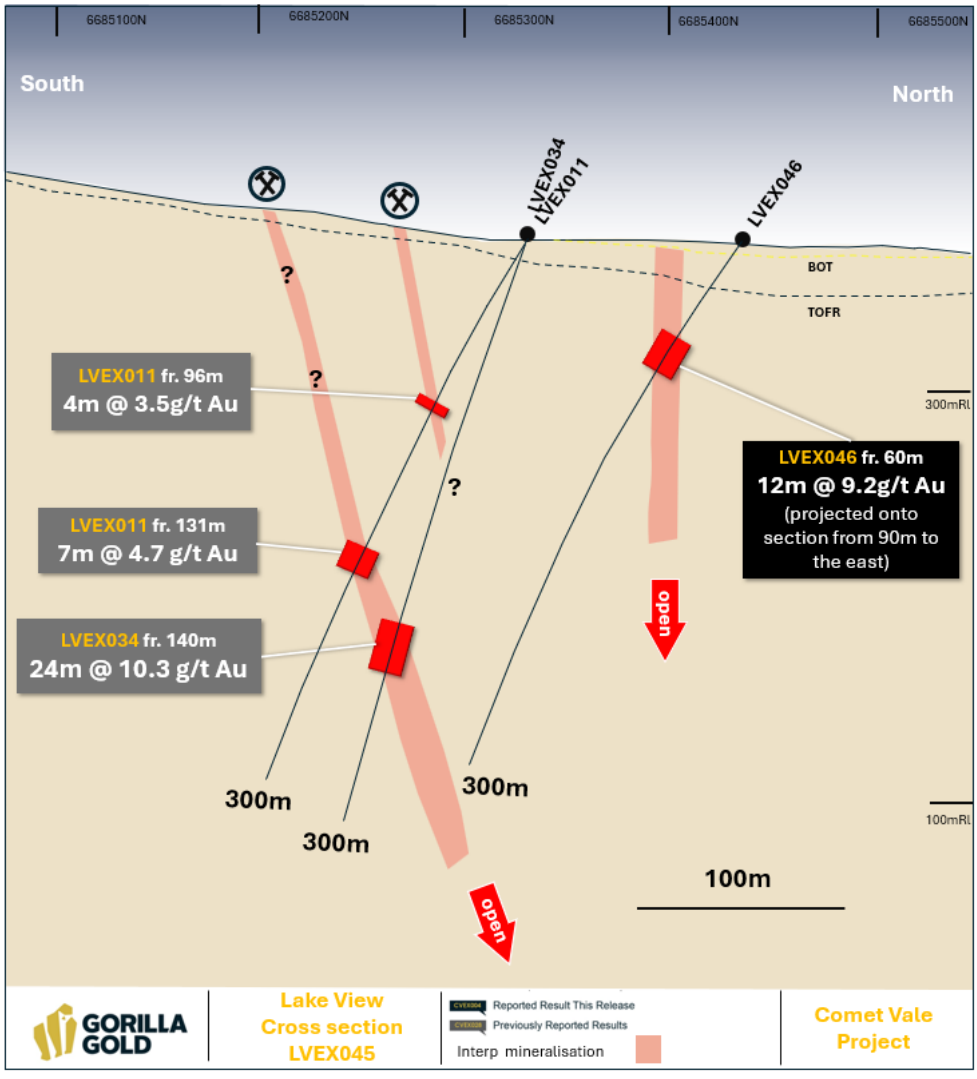

Figure 5 *Cross section at Lakeview*

Next steps at Comet Vale

Phase 1 environmental surveys are complete at the Comet Vale Project. These are the baseline studies not only for future drilling permits but also for mine permitting work at the Project.

Metallurgical testwork is underway for Lakeview. Other mine study and permitting work including hydrogeology and hydrology is being planned.

Comprehensive mapping and rock chip sampling is planned to commence in the coming weeks to help target discovery drilling in the Lakeview area, as rock chip sampling has proven to be effective in the discovery of Lakeview. It is notable that a large swarm of highly anomalous rock chips are present in the centre of the project in a north-south orientation across multiple of the east-west parallel structures which, other than on the King Kong structure, has seen very limited to no drilling.

Resource discovery drilling programs are being planned for each east-west structure, with a focus on structures nearest Lakeview first whilst Resource growth drilling programs are being carried out at Sovereign North and Lakeview on multiple structures. Resource growth drilling programs are planned for Cheer and Happy Jack to commence once environmental survey and POW permits are received.

Once current drilling programs at Mulwarrie have finished, further rigs will be added to Lakeview to boost production as this is currently the priority target for the Company. This is expected to occur in the next 3-4 weeks.

Gorilla is targeting a Resource update for the Sovereign Prospect in Q2-Q3 2025 and a Maiden Resource for the Lakeview Prospect Q3-Q4 2025.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

Investor Enquiries
Charles Hughes
Chief Executive Officer
admin@gg8.com.au

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Comet Vale Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Paralell Structure Discovered at Lakeview	19 May 2025
Lakeview Update	8 May 2025
Lakeview Extended 125m Along Strike	17 April 2025
Further Intercepts from Lakeview Prospect	21 March 2025
Further High Grade Hits from Lakeview & Sovereign Prospects	17 March 2025
Lakeview High-Grade Intercepts Grow Mineralisation	28 February 2025
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Maiden Gold Drilling Results at Cheer	6 November 2024
LRL Set to Acquire Vivien Project and 100% of Comet Vale	17 July 2024
Comet Vale Mineral Resource Estimate	11 April 2023

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

The current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Depleted Resource as of 03/09/2020, Au>=0.5g/t (OP) and Au>=2.5g/t (UG)			
Category	**Tonnage**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	310,868	5.61	56,027
Inferred	308,620	4.00	39,683
Total	***619,489***	**4.81**	***95,710***

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 11 April 2023 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION COMET VALE

Prospect	Hole_ID	Depth	Hole_Type	Grid	East	North	RL	dip	azi
Lakeview	**LVEX051**	300	RC	GDA94 Z 51	320982	6685215	381	57	38
Lakeview	**LVEX069**	360	RC	GDA94 Z 51	321178	6685418	375	67	192
Lakeview	**LVEX048**	140	RC	GDA94 Z 51	320815	6685361	402	68	26
Lakeview	**LVEX061**	300	RC	GDA94 Z 51	320340	6685503	381	65	35
Lakeview	**LVEX056**	312	RC	GDA94 Z 51	321392	6685325	365	65	212

APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	▪ 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. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	▪ GG8 conducted a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program with samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chute on the cone. ▪ Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. ▪ The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which used 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are crushed to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. Soils ▪ Soil samples were collected by contract samplers (OZEX Exploration Services) on a 100x20m grid. ▪ Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving to collect ~250g dry sample at -177µm or 2mm for a limited number of samples where collecting -177µm was difficult. Samples were submitted to Labwest in Malaga, WA for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2 µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and ICP-OES for determination of Au and 52 other elements.
Drilling techniques	▪ 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).	▪ All holes reported in this release by Gorilla Gold are RC, drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had.

	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.
	▪ 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 obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.
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.	▪ Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips collected, washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. ▪ Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ RC chips were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present.
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ All intersections have been logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	▪ NA
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	▪ RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken by scooping from the sample piles. Samples have been dry.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split sample collected. 4m composite samples are taken elsewhere and are re-split if assay return >0.2g/t gold. **Soils** In-field sieving followed by UFF in-lab sample preparation has been shown to be an effective technique for a wide range of material types and terrains.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	▪ QAQC reference samples, blanks and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were inserted by ALS.
	▪ 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.	▪ 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken in suspected mineralised zones from a second chute on the splitter.. **Soils** Field duplicates are collected by digging a second pit ~1m away from the primary pit to ensure the sampling is representative of the material being collected.
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. **Soils** 250g sample provides sufficient material to prepare multiple samples for UFF method requirements..
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.	▪ All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. **Soils** ▪ Samples were sieved in the field to collect ~250g dry sample at -177µm or 2mm for a limited number of samples where collecting -177µm was difficult. ▪ Labwest then takes a <2 µm sub-sample for analysis. Results show good correlation with historical soil assay data indicating UFF is an appropriate technique for the area.

	▪ 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.	▪ All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method.
	▪ 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.	▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. OREAS241 shows strong precision in analysis values; however, is not accurate with the certified value and therefore is being switched. **Soils** Field duplicates were submitted at a ratio of ~1:50 and show good correlation with primary samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal Geologist.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ Holes have not been twinned at lakeview yet.
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ Data has been captured directly into specific logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to the database administrator to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs. **Soils** Sample data is recorded electronically in the field, sent to GG8 personnel for QC an then uploaded to the company database.
	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m. DGPS surveys are undertaken in collar locations every quarter for accuracy down to 10cm **Soils** ▪ Sample coordinates, notes and track files are recorded digitally using handheld GPS and tablets. Sample data is entered into spreadsheets before loading into the database.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on satellite and Lidar data
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing is varied **Soils** Soil sample spacing was on a nominal 100x20m grid suitable for target definition.
	▪ •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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ A nominal cut off of 0.5 g/t is used for reporting intercepts, within which 3-5m of waste material would be allowed depending on the size of the intercept.

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.	▪ The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted structures.
	▪ 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.	▪ No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ All samples are delivered directly to the lab from the field by GG8 employees or approved freight company. **Soils** Samples were collected, bagged and sealed by OZEX personnel before being delivered directly to Labwest.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ The company continuously audits and reviews all field practices.

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.	COMET VALE Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd is in a Joint Venture with Sand Queen Gold Mines Pty. LRL carries 51% and SQGM carries 49% of all Mining Leases at Comet Vale listed below. An overriding royalty by Reed Resources is maintained for 1% of the gold mined at Comet Vale. In July 2024 the Company announced the option for the remaining 49% for a deferred $3M to be paid within 12 months, the option agreement was completed in September 2024. Kakara Part A has just been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement. M29/197,M29/198,M29/199,M29/200,M29/201,M29/232,M29/235,M29/233,M29/185,M29/270,M29/52,M29/35,M29/85,M29/186,M29/321
	▪ 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.	▪ No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, *Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases.*
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and actinolite-biotite-chlorite alteration

Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length.	▪ Tables reported in the announcement.
	▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	▪ No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	▪ 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.	▪ Assay results reported here have been length weighted. ▪ No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
	▪ 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.	▪ All samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned.
	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples reported are downhole width.
	▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	▪ Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	▪ 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').	▪ All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.

Diagrams	▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	▪ Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples were reported for Au and their context discussed. **Soils** ▪ This document is a balanced report with appropriate cautionary note. ▪ Figures included in this announcement show the location of all UFF soil samples within the project area. ▪ Statistics for the UFF soils (Au) data (n = 905) at Comet Vale includes: Minimum: 3.3 ppb Maximum: 2767.3 ppb Median: 28.8 ppb Mean: 49.9 ppb S.D: 131.3 90%: 78.2 ppb 95%: 112.2 ppb 98%: 185.1 ppb
Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ All other relevant data has been included within this report.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	COMET VALE Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive updatre.
	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Maps plans and sections are all found in the body of the text.