STAVELY MINERALS
ASX Code: SVY

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **14 July 2025**

Stavely Copper-Gold Project, Western Victoria – Gold Exploration Update

Thick Zone of High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Fairview South

Significant results at Fairview South with assays still awaited from Fairview North, with both prospects now considered to form part of a large +10km long structure

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- **Outstanding assay results received from the single RC drill-hole completed recently at the Fairview South gold prospect, SFSRC001, which has intersected:**
  - **40m at 1.96g/t gold from surface (0.20g/t gold, max 4m internal dilution), including:**
    - **17m at 4.18g/t gold from 9m down-hole, including:**
      - **9m @ 7.15g/t gold from 9m down-hole, including:**
        - **1m at 49.2g/t gold from 10m down-hole.**
- **Strong results also received from reconnaissance mapping and float rock-chip sampling completed south of the RC drill hole at Fairview South, extending the prospect up to 600m further to the south based on gold and trace element geochemistry. Rock-chip assays of gossanous float material included the following +1g/t gold assays:**
  - **25.60g/t gold – sample described as gossan w/ boxworks hosted in siltstone**
  - **8.79g/t gold – sample described as brecciated quartz vein and gossan w/ boxworks in altered felsic volcanic – ?rhyolite**
  - **4.49g/t gold – sample described as brecciated quartz vein and gossan w/ boxworks in altered siltstone**
  - **1.78g/t gold – sample described as a collection of quartz vein and gossan fragments**
  - **1.46g/t gold – sample described as gossan w/ boxworks in altered siltstone**
  - **1.13g/t gold – sample described as a quartz veined ferruginous felsic volcanic ?rhyolite**
- **A further eight float rock-chip samples returned anomalous assays +0.1g/t gold**
- **Float rock-chip sample SSL13562, described as massive gossan with quartz phenocrysts/possibly altered rhyolite, returned an assay of 0.41g/t gold, extending the strike of gold mineralisation ~400m further south of drill-hole SFSRC001.**
- **The forward program at Fairview South involves imminent soil auger sampling on 80m spaced lines with 20m spaced samples along the lines extending into the paddock**

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immediately south of SFSRC001 and over the area of gold mineralised and anomalous float rock-chips. The soil auger geochemical results will guide RC drilling follow-up.

- **Assays still awaited from the 7-hole RC drilling program completed at Fairview North.**

Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **SVY** – "Stavely Minerals") is pleased to report initial assay results from recently completed gold-focused Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its 100%-owned **Stavely Copper-Gold Project** in western Victoria (Figures 1 & 2).

A total of seven RC drill-holes were completed recently at the Fairview North gold prospect in June (SFRC005 to SFRC011) (Figure 2). The primary objective of the drilling was to confirm the orientation and dip of the well-developed gold mineralisation encountered previously in preparation for a more comprehensive program to extend the known gold mineralisation.

A single drill-hole (SFSRC001) was also completed at the Fairview South gold prospect to spatially confirm the location of gold mineralisation in advance of a more comprehensive extensional program.

In addition, geological mapping and float rock-chip sampling was completed at Fairview South, extending a further 600m south of the recently completed RC drill-hole.

Stavely Minerals Chair and Managing Director, Mr Chris Cairns said: *"We are pleased to report the first set of assays from our recent re-focus on the outstanding gold potential across the Stavely Project, as outlined in our recent ASX releases and presentations.*

"We are very pleased to have such a strong gold result from our first RC drill-hole at Fairview South. The gold mineralisation at Fairview South would appear to have a close, and possibly genetic, relationship with logged intermediate and felsic intrusive phases.

"We are very encouraged by the potential for scale in this style of gold mineralisation.

"Further, the strong gold results from the float rock-chip sampling also demonstrate the potential for high gold grades further to the south. Both gold anomalism and trace element geochemistry from this float rock-chip sampling suggest that the mineralisation is likely to extend at least 400m-600m further south from our drill-hole SFSRC001.

"Our forward program, to be completed in August, will include a comprehensive soil auger sampling program that will inform the drill-hole planning for an RC drilling program to follow immediately on the interpretation of the soil auger results.

"We expect to be busy at Fairview South as our field programs continue, and we are also eagerly awaiting assay results from Fairview North, which we expect to receive later this month."

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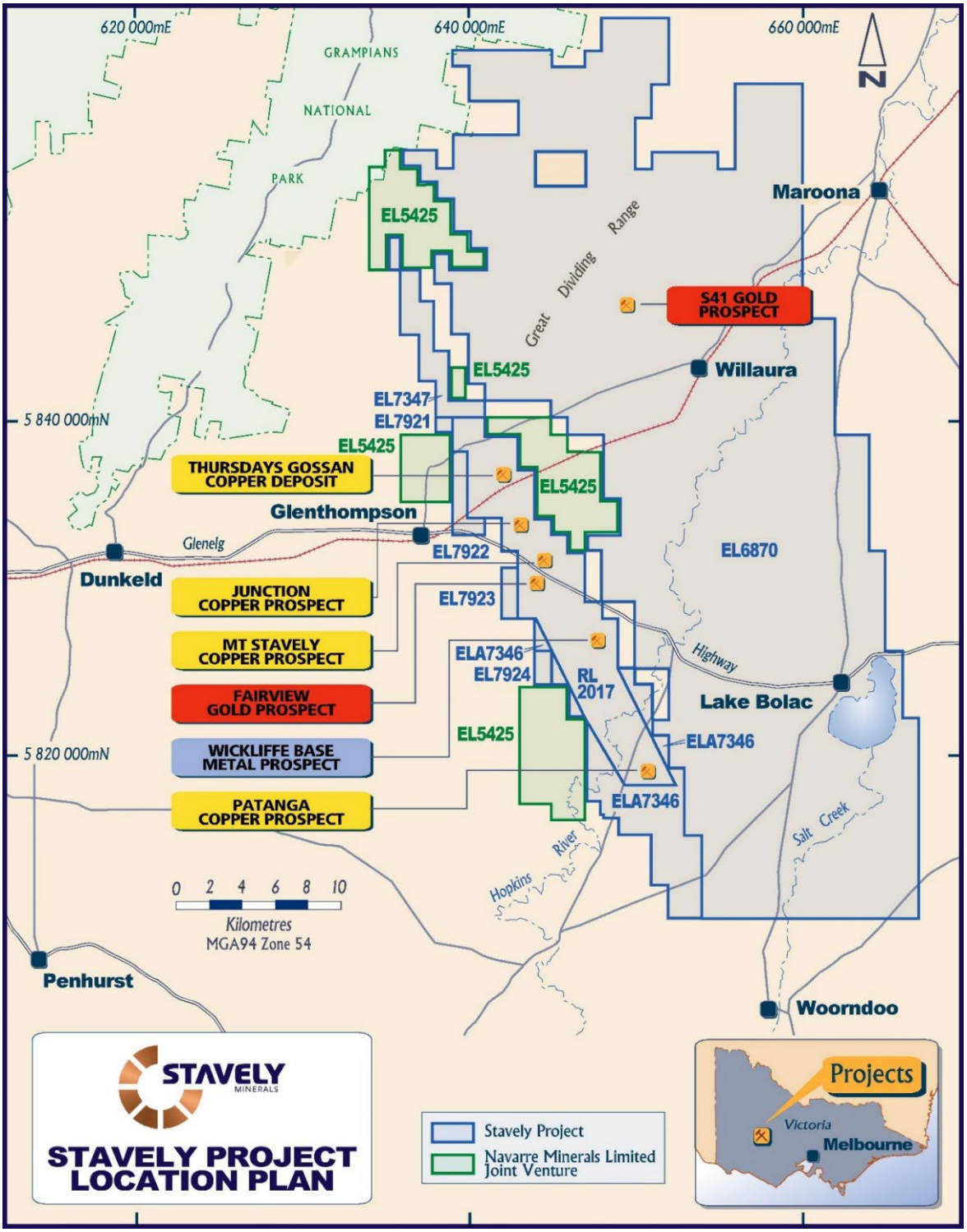

Figure 1. Stavely Project and prospect location map.

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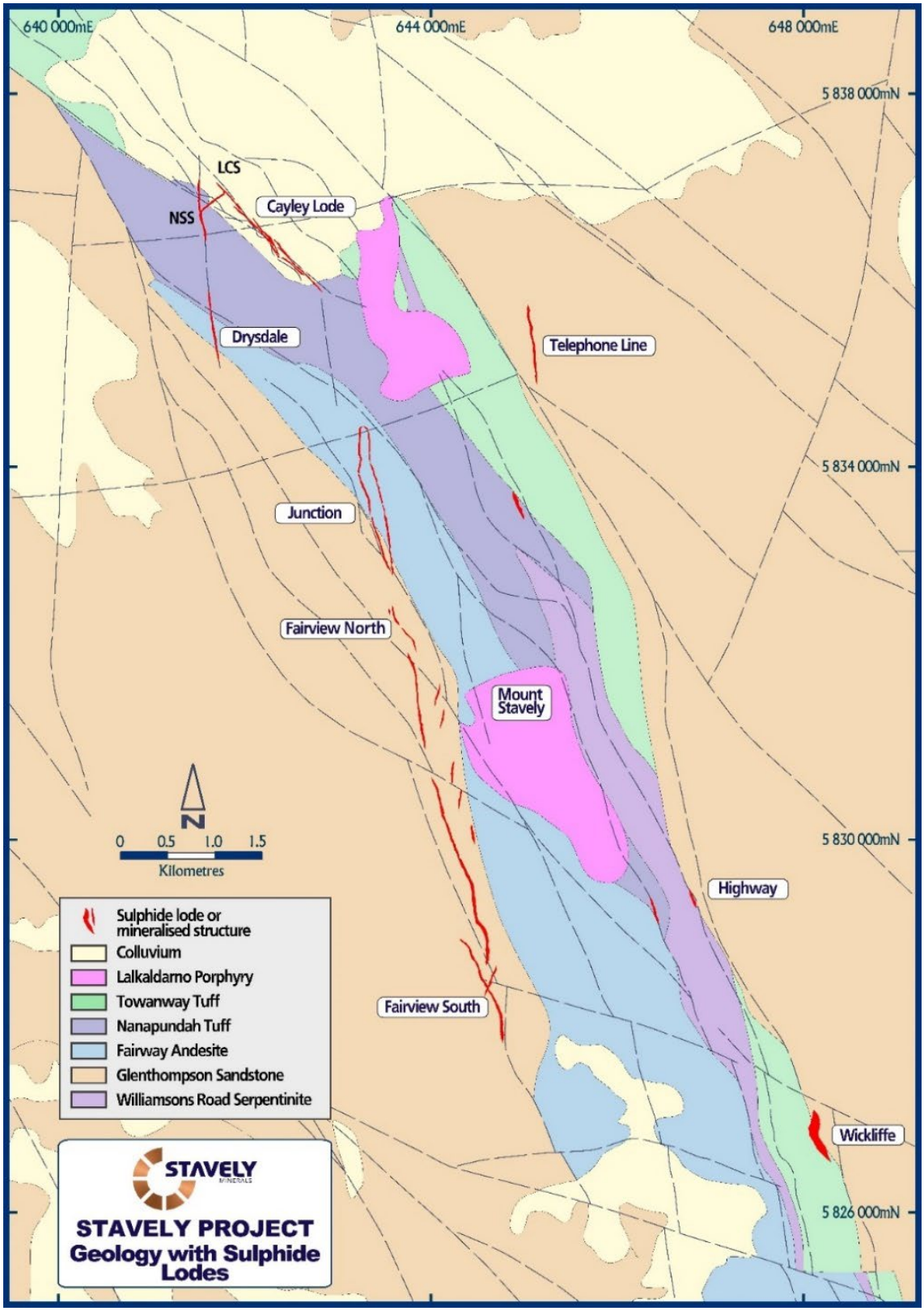

Figure 2. Stavely Project Cayley Lode to Fairview South prospect location map.

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Fairview South Gold Prospect

At the Fairview South gold prospect, located a further 6km south of Fairview North on a sporadically gold mineralised NS trend, previous explorer drill intercepts include (Figure 3)[1]:

- **42m at 1.14g/t gold** from surface, including:
  - **9m at 3.00g/t gold** from 24m drill depth in RC drill-hole FRH040
- **29m at 1.42g/t gold** from surface in air-core drill hole FAC131
- **29m at 0.96g/t gold** from surface, including:
  - **4m at 2.33g/t gold** from 1m drill depth in RC drill-hole FRH001
- **16m at 0.99g/t Au** from 8m drill depth in air-core drill hole FAC174
- **6m at 1.62g/t gold** from 22m drill depth in air-core drill hole FAC168

A single RC drill-hole was completed at the Fairview South gold prospect as part of the recent program, with assays now received for drill-hole SFSRC001 (Figure 7), which has intersected:

- **40m at 1.96g/t gold from surface (0.20g/t gold, max 4m internal dilution), including:**
  - **17m at 4.18g/t gold from 9m down-hole, including:**
    - **9m @ 7.15g/t gold from 9m down-hole, including:**
      - **1m at 49.2g/t gold from 10m down-hole.**

The Fairview South gold prospect has some appealing attributes:

- The gold mineralisation has a close spatial, and likely genetic, association with intermediate and felsic intrusive dykes (Figures 3 & 4).
- It sits on the margin of a distinct gravity low, with field observations indicating that the gravity low is likely associated with a series of rhyolite intrusions (Figure 5).
- It is located at the structural intersection of the ~NS gold mineralised trend between Fairview South and Fairview North, and a clear WNW cross-cutting structural trend (Figure 6).

In addition to the one RC drill-hole (SFSRC001), some reconnaissance mapping and float rock-chip sampling was conducted extending some 600m south of the recent drill-hole (Figure 8).

In this area of little to no outcrop, there was relatively abundant oxidised float material, some originally siltstone but others (and more dominant to the south) of originally rhyolite intrusive material.

Many of these float rock-chips had abundant iron oxides and 'boxworks' after sulphides.

[1] See ASX: SVY prospectus dated 26 March 2014 and available at www.stavely.com.au

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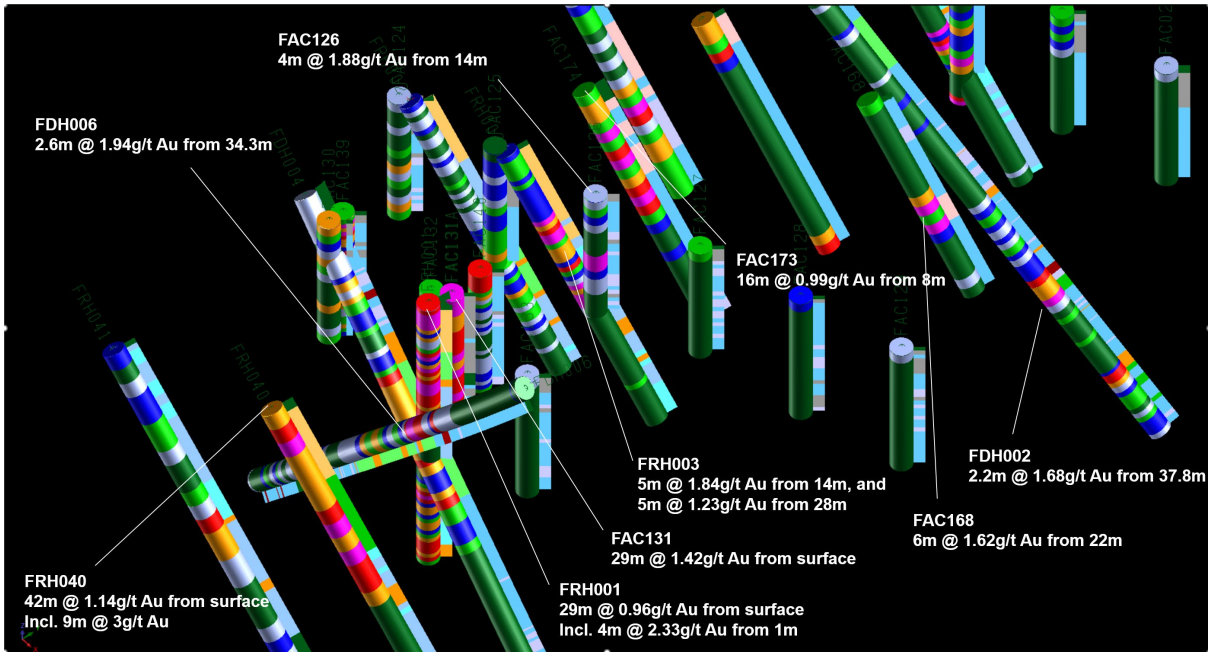

Figure 3. Oblique Surpac™ Fairview South gold prospect scene with gold grades annotated, showing drill holes coloured to gold grade with a lithology colour strip to the right of each hole. Warmer drill trace colours represent higher gold grades. The lithology strip is coloured to geology: blue colours are sediments (sandstone, siltstone and mudstone), orange is undifferentiated weathered material, green are intermediate intrusives, pink are felsic intrusives.

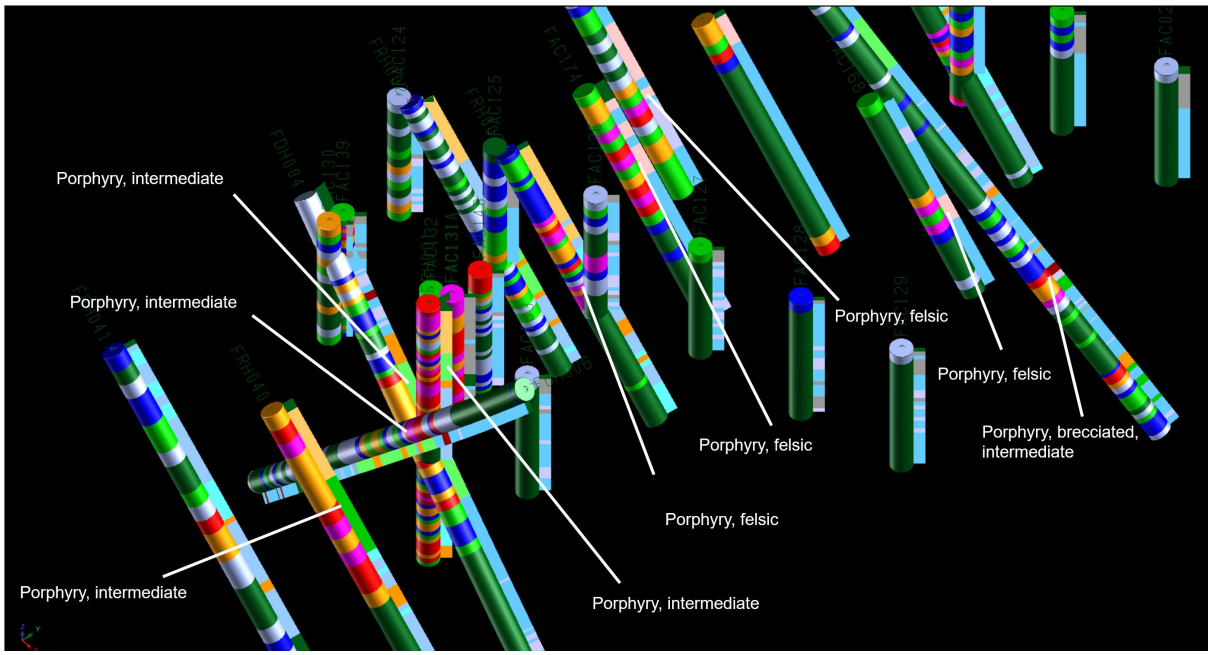

Figure 4. Oblique Surpac™ Fairview South gold prospect scene with showing drill holes coloured to gold grade with a lithology colour strip to the right of each hole. Warmer drill trace colours represent higher gold grades. The lithology strip is coloured to geology: blue colours are sediments (sandstone, siltstone and mudstone), orange is undifferentiated weathered material, green is intermediate intrusives, pink is felsic intrusives. Labels highlight the close relationship between gold mineralisation and intrusive phases.

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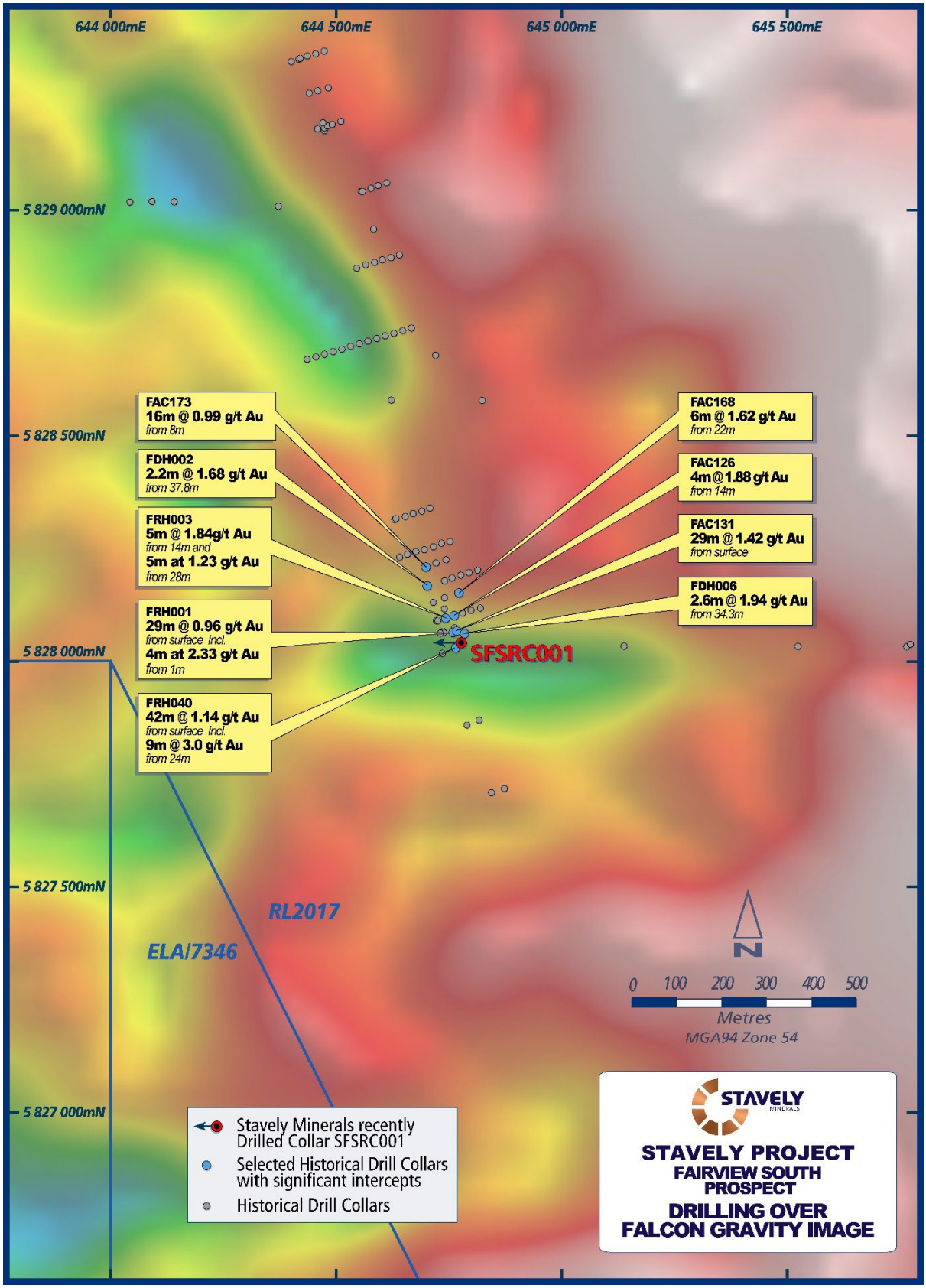

Figure 5. Fairview South gold prospect recent RC drill collar location map overlaid on Falcon™ gravity gradiometer image.

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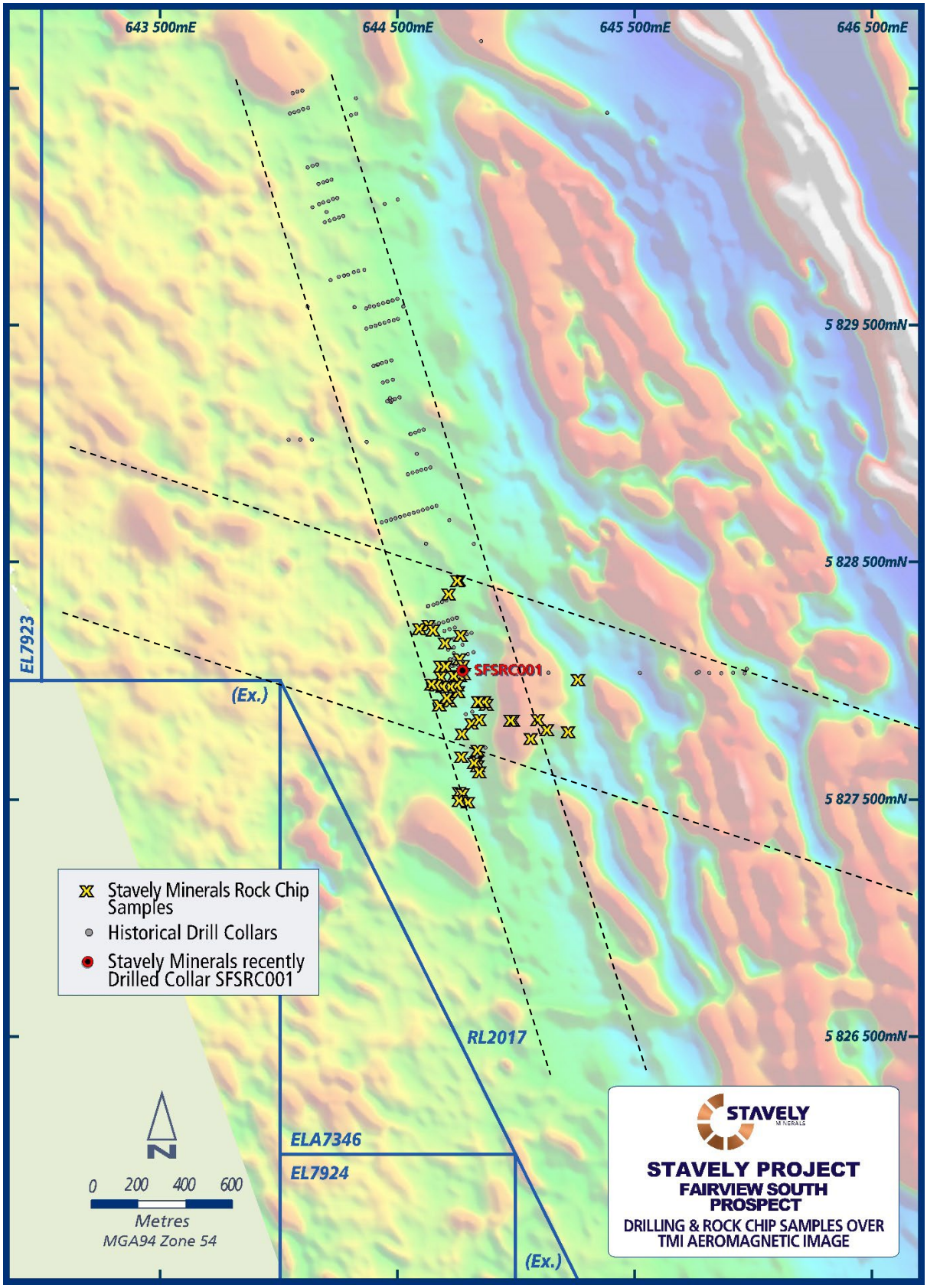

Figure 6. Fairview South gold prospect recent RC drill collar location map and float rock-chip locations overlaid on TMI magnetic image. Note that the Fairview South gold prospect is located at the intersection of the NS Fairview trend and a clear WNW-oriented structural zone.

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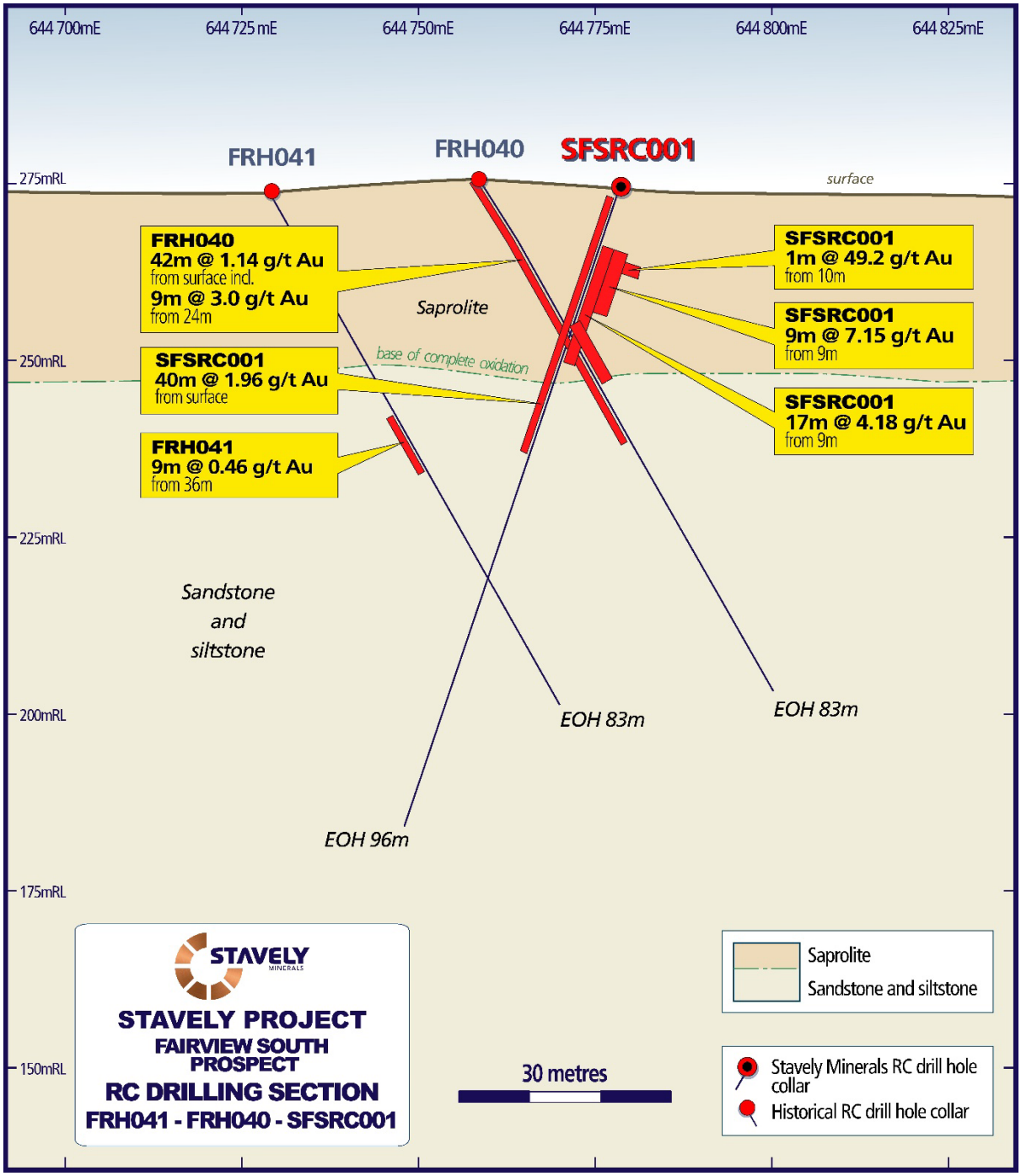

Figure 7. Cross-section of SFSRC001.

Rock-chip assays of gossanous float material included +1g/t gold assays:

- **25.60g/t gold** in a float sample described as gossan w/ boxworks hosted in siltstone
- **8.79g/t gold** in a float sample described as brecciated quartz vein and gossan w/ boxworks in altered felsic volcanic – ?rhyolite
- **4.49g/t gold** in a float sample described as brecciated quartz vein and gossan w/ boxworks in altered siltstone
- **1.78g/t gold** in a float sample described as a collection of quartz vein and gossan fragments

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- **1.46g/t gold** in a float sample described as gossan w/ boxworks in altered siltstone
- **1.13g/t gold** in a float sample described as a quartz veined ferruginous felsic volcanic ?rhyolite

A further eight float rock-chip samples returned anomalous assays +0.1g/t gold.

Float rock-chip sample SSL13562, described as massive gossan with quartz phenocrysts/possibly altered rhyolite returned an assay of **0.41g/t gold**, extending the strike of gold mineralisation some 400m further south of the recent RC drill-hole SFSRC001.

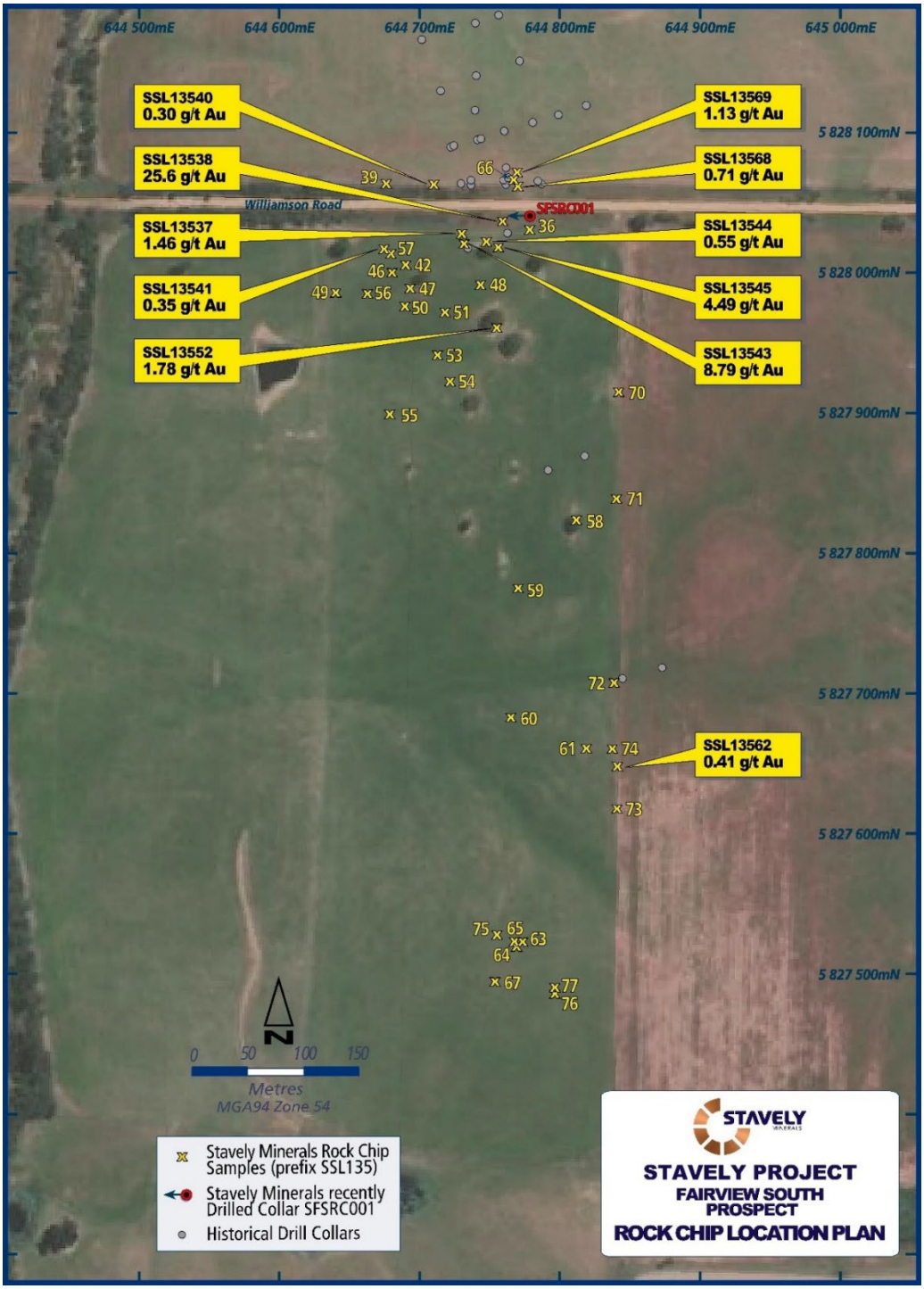

Figure 8. Fairview South gold prospect recent RC drill collar location map and float rock-chip sample locations overlaid on satellite image.

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Yours sincerely,

Chris Cairns
Executive Chair and Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is Executive Chair and Managing Director of Stavely Minerals Limited and is a shareholder and option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information: The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Authorised for lodgement by Chris Cairns, Executive Chair and Managing Director.

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Fairview Previous Drill Hole Intercept Table

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Intercept	From	Comment
FAC033	643581	5832420	287	0	-90	9.5m @ 5.45g/t Au	21m	to EoH, including
						2m @ 17.44g/t Au	28m	to EoH, including
FAC035	643620	5832431	288	0	-90	4m @ 6.69g/t Au	10m	
FAC131A	644762	5828068	275	0	-90	25m @ 1.54g/t Au	surface	
FAC142	643581	5832420	287	0	-90	22m @ 1.71g/t Au	8m	including
						2m @ 6.77g/t Au	28m	to EoH
FAC143	643591	5832422	288	0	-90	8m @ 1.08g/t Au	6m	
FAC144	643584	5832409	288	0	-90	8m @ 4.72g/t Au	17m	including
						2m @ 16.06g/t Au	23m	
FAC145	643578	5832428	286	0	-90	11m @ 1.45g/t Au	19m	
FAC147	643620	5832432	288	0	-90	7m @ 1.72g/t Au	9m	
FAC149	643623	5832421	287	0	-90	2m @ 3.94g/t Au	4m	
FAC168	644771	5828151	270	0	-90	6m @ 1.62g/t Au	22m	
FAC178	643646	5832311	283	0	-90	8m @ 5.01g/t Au	6m	
FAC200	643589	5832470	283	0	-90	4m @ 3.90g/t Au	10m	
FRH017	643819	5832074	279	71	-60	3m @ 2.04g/t Au	24m	
FRH024	644062	5830481	284	71	-60	2m @ 3.87g/t Au	45m	
FRH038	644557	5829043	273	71	-60	3m @ 3.15g/t Au	60m	
FRH040	644762	5828029	275	71	-60	9m @ 3.00g/t Au	24m	
SFRC001	643592	5832414	296	155	-65	5m @ 2.22 g/t Au	17m	
SFRC003	643621	5832416	293	155	-65	6m @ 1.65g/t Au	53m	including
						2m @ 4.01	53m	
SFRC004	643561	5832447	292	155	-65	17m @ 1.23g/t Au	23m	including
						8m @ 2.10g/t Au	23m	
SMD011	641709	5836962	264	155	-55	30m @ 1.40g/t Au	47m	including
						11m @ 2.40g/t Au	65m	

Fairview South Prospect – Intercept Table											
		MGA 94 zone 54					Intercept				
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Estimated true width	Au (g/t)
SFSRC001	RC	644778	5828039	-70/270	274	96	0	40	40	20*	1.96
						Incl	9	26	17	8.5*	4.18
						Incl	9	18	9	4*	7.15
						Incl	10	11	1	0.5*	49.2

*High degree of uncertainty

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Fairview South Prospect – Rock Chip Assays										
		MGA 94 zone 54			Assays					
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	RL (m)	Au_ppb	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Mo_ppm	Sb_ppm	Ti_pct
SSL13536	ROCK	644778	5828031	275	144	250	0.27	14.55	8.51	0.172
SSL13537	ROCK	644729	5828026	275	1460	188	0.16	17.7	14.55	0.111
SSL13538	ROCK	644759	5828037	275	25600	2130	0.16	26.1	104.5	0.106
SSL13539	ROCK	644676	5828064	275	51	263	0.14	21.4	7.47	0.114
SSL13540	ROCK	644709	5828063	275	295	361	0.42	4.46	2.87	0.223
SSL13541	ROCK	644674	5828017	275	347	161.5	0.53	1.05	3.22	0.173
SSL13542	ROCK	644690	5828006	275	16	70.2	0.1	1.58	1.36	0.162
SSL13543	ROCK	644732	5828023	275	195	211	0.17	5.66	23.3	0.127
SSL13544	ROCK	644747	5828021	275	547	508	0.2	18.2	22.8	0.127
SSL13545	ROCK	644756	5828019	275	4490	137.5	0.32	7.29	4.02	0.116
SSL13546	ROCK	644680	5828001	275	78	81.6	0.21	0.74	2.06	0.144
SSL13547	ROCK	644693	5827989	275	7	110.5	0.45	0.73	2.41	0.11
SSL13548	ROCK	644743	5827992	275	8790	905	0.21	18.8	18.95	0.103
SSL13549	ROCK	644640	5827986	275	19	16.7	0.11	1.02	0.68	0.257
SSL13550	ROCK	644689	5827976	275	11	37.7	0.21	0.59	1.78	0.234
SSL13551	ROCK	644718	5827972	275	19	128	0.28	1.92	3.94	0.171
SSL13552	ROCK	644755	5827961	275	1780	62.5	0.16	9.11	4.76	0.104
SSL13553	ROCK	644713	5827941	275	204	429	0.16	9.62	11.4	0.153
SSL13554	ROCK	644721	5827923	275	36	440	0.18	11.85	9.62	0.143
SSL13555	ROCK	644678	5827899	275	44	190	0.08	1.6	9.19	0.157
SSL13556	ROCK	644663	5827985	275	4	156.5	0.14	2.98	5.09	0.112
SSL13557	ROCK	644679	5828014	275	7	40.5	0.13	0.68	1.5	0.235
SSL13558	ROCK	644811	5827824	275	156	154.5	0.35	6.39	10.1	0.224
SSL13559	ROCK	644770	5827775	275	17	151.5	0.16	1.1	6.44	0.096
SSL13560	ROCK	644764	5827683	275	2	4.8	0.15	0.27	0.54	0.276
SSL13561	ROCK	644818	5827661	275	6	69.5	0.22	0.61	1.11	0.132
SSL13562	ROCK	644840	5827648	275	413	490	26.5	17.35	4.26	0.085
SSL13563	ROCK	644772	5827523	275	3	17.6	0.4	0.35	0.63	0.164
SSL13564	ROCK	644769	5827520	275	1	31.5	0.2	0.42	0.6	0.077

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SSL13565	ROCK	644767	5827522	275	1	45.1	0.29	0.39	0.87	0.176
SSL13566	ROCK	644767	5828067	275	79	285	0.1	3.75	9.46	0.247
SSL13567	ROCK	644753	5827495	275	1	69.7	0.31	0.48	0.83	0.181
SSL13568	ROCK	644767	5828067	275	708	353	0.15	7.32	7.82	0.286
SSL13569	ROCK	644767	5828067	275	1130	406	0.16	15	11.8	0.292
SSL13570	ROCK	644841	5827915	275	69	248	0.17	2.21	6.87	0.138
SSL13571	ROCK	644840	5827839	275	4	50.6	1.19	0.57	0.97	0.283
SSL13572	ROCK	644838	5827708	275	14	581	0.04	1.24	0.66	0.066
SSL13573	ROCK	644840	5827618	275	54	433	27	7.61	4.78	0.065
SSL13574	ROCK	644837	5827661	275	20	498	19.05	29.5	5.07	0.187
SSL13575*	ROCK	644755	5827528	275	3	7.8	0.38	0.43	0.35	0.341
SSL13576	ROCK	644796	5827487	275	1	26.6	0.34	0.78	0.79	0.166
SSL13577*	ROCK	644796	5827490	275	-1	3.6	0.08	0.24	0.25	0.452

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** For SMD011 the diamond core for the entire hole was sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling was used to produce a 1m bulk sample (~25kg) which was collected in plastic bags and representative 1m split samples (12.5%, or nominally 3kg) were collected using a cone splitter and placed in a calico bag. The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. **Historical Drilling** In 2006 Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Limited drilled aircore, RC and diamond holes at the Fairview prospect. Beaconsfield drilled 167 aircore holes (FAH001-FAH167) for 3,844m to test anomalous soil samples that had returned >100ppb Au. The holes were drilled vertical using a multipurpose drill rig and assayed for gold only. A total of 7 diamond holes (FDH001 – FDH007) were completed for 874 metres. The holes were drilled at -60^0 either to the east or the west. The diamond holes targeted immediately beneath the best geochemistry and were assayed for gold only. A total of 51 RC drill holes (FRH001 – FRH051) for 3,588 metres were also drilled to target various soil/ aircore geochemical anomalies. Apart from FRH020, which was drilled at -60^0 on an azimuth of 240^0, the holes were drilled at -60^0 on an azimuth of 060^0. The holes were assayed for gold only. In 2009 BCD Metals Pty Ltd drilled 29 aircore holes (FAC168 – FAC203) for 1,888m at the Fairview North and South prospects. The aircore drilling contractor was Broken Hill Exploration. The holes were assayed for gold only, using Fire Assay.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quality assurance/ Testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. **Historical Drilling** QA reported by BCD Metals for the 2009 drilling included the collection of field duplicates and the use of standards and blank samples.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Drill sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Stavely work programme. The diamond core for the entire hole has been sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m. The diamond drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns. Diamond core samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish. **Recent Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The one metre RC drill splits for the entire length of the drill holes were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Adelaide, SA. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns. The RC samples were analysed by ME-MS61 – four-acid digest with ICPAES and ICPMS finish and Au-TL43 – aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish at ALS in Perth. **Previous Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The one metre RC drill splits for the entire length of the drill holes were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Orange, NSW. Laboratory sample preparation involved:- sample crush to 70% < 2mm, riffle/rotary split off 1kg, pulverize to >85% passing 75 microns. The RC samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS and Au-AA23 – fire assay with AAS finish. **Historical Drilling** The field procedures for the aircore drilling consisted of 1m samples from the cyclone being run through a two-tier 25:75 riffle splitter and composited into 2m samples to provide approximately 5kg sample. The reject from the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		riffle splitter was placed into individual piles on plastic sheeting which were then sieved to provide chips for logging. With the hammer drilling, the sample mass of the 2m composite was often significantly greater than 5kg and these samples were re-split through the lower tier of the riffle splitter (50-50) to reduce the mass. Fairview ground conditions were reported to be generally moderately weathered to fresh rock with generally no major sample loss or groundwater issues. The 1m split samples for the entire length of the RC drill holes were submitted for analysis. The diamond half core was sampled for the entire length of the hole, either on one metre intervals or based on mineralised zones. All field samples were dispatched to Onsite Laboratory Services at Bendigo, with samples from Fairview assayed for gold only by Fire Assay (FA/AAS). Field duplicates and standards were routinely submitted as well as blanks. All samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -80#.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Diamond drill hole SMD011 was drilled by Titeline Drilling in February and March 2017. Diamond drilling was used to produce drill core with a diameter of 85mm (PQ) from surface until the ground was sufficiently consolidated and then core with a diameter of 63.5mm (HQ) was returned. Diamond drilling was standard tube. Diamond core was orientated by the Reflex ACT III core orientation tool. SMD011 was orientated at -55° towards azimuth 155° to a depth of 237m. **Recent Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** RC drill holes SFRC005 to SFRC0011 and SFSRC001 were drilled by GMP Exploration Drilling P/L using a UDR650 Rig. The Fairview North RC holes (SFRC005 to SFRC0011) were orientated at -60° towards azimuth 336° and Fairview South RC Hole (SFSRC001) is orientated at -70° towards azimuth 270°. **Previous Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** RC drill holes SFRC001 to SFRC004 were drilled by Budd Drilling using standard 6m length RC rods (4" diameter) and 4" slimline hammer with a 121mm face sampling RC bit. The RC holes were orientated at either -55° or -65° towards azimuth 155° to a depth of 120m each. **Historical Drilling** No details were reported for the diamond drilling. For the 2012 aircore drilling, the rig was 700psi/300cfm and it

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		was found that the conditions at Fairview South were more difficult than anticipated and a down-the-hole hammer had to be used instead. At Fairview North some of the aircore drilling was completed with a RAB-style hammer using a cross-over to provide sample return through the rods. When this hammer failed it was replaced with the same small hammer used at Fairview South. In 2006 the RC and diamond drilling was conducted by a multipurpose drilling rig. The holes were internally surveyed down hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Recent RC Drilling** RC sample recovery was good. Booster air pressure was used. Some water was noted in the RC holes. **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Core recovery for SMD011 was good. **Stavely Minerals' Previous RC Drilling** RC sample recovery was good. Booster air pressure was used. RC sample recovery was visually checked during drilling for moisture or contamination. Insignificant sample loss or carry-over gain was recorded. No significant water was noted in the RC holes. **Historical Drilling** At Fairview, ground conditions were reported by BCD Metals to be generally moderately weathered to fresh rock with generally no major sample loss or groundwater issues.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The RC samples are collected by plastic bags directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid directly on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/ or cross contamination.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling No details are available for the historical drill holes.
	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.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Not an issue relevant to diamond drilling. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** No analysis has been undertaken as yet regarding whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material but it is not considered to have material effect given the good sample recovery. **Historical Drilling** No details are available for the historical drill holes.
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.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** Geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples including (but not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters. Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m diamond core interval. **Historical drilling** The historical drill holes have been geologically logged on 1m intervals.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the diamond core in the wet and dry form was completed. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Chip trays with representative 1m RC samples were collected. **Historical Drilling** All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.

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	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Stavely's on-site geologist at the Company's core shed near Glenthompson. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Stavely Minerals' on-site geologists on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field. **Historical Drilling** The historical drill holes have been geologically logged on 1m intervals in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Detailed diamond core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Stavely's on-site geologist at the Company's core shed near Glenthompson. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** All RC chip samples were geologically logged by Stavely Minerals' on-site geologists on a 1m basis, with digital capture in the field. **Historical Drilling** The historical drill holes have been geologically logged on 1m intervals in their entirety.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** Splitting of RC samples occurred via a rotary cone splitter by the RC drill rig operators. Cone splitting occurred regardless of whether the sample was wet or dry. **Historical Drilling** The field procedures for the aircore drilling consisted of 1m samples from the cyclone being run through a two-tier 25:75 riffle splitter and composited into 2m samples to provide approximately 5kg sample. With the hammer drilling the sample mass of the 2m composite was often significantly greater than 5kg and these samples were re-split through the lower tier of the riffle splitter (50-50) to reduce the mass.

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		The 1m split samples for the RC drill holes were submitted for analysis. The samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to -80# at the laboratory.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included (but were not limited to) daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices. **Historical Drilling** No details of sample preparation are given for the historical drilling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. **Historical Drilling** Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures for the aircore, RC and diamond drilling.
	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.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** No second-half sampling has been conducted at this stage. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** No field duplicates have been taken at this stage. **Historical Drilling** Field duplicates were submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures for the aircore and RC drilling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation. **Historical Drilling**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.
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.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Recent RC Drilling and Rock Chip Samples** The RC drill chips and the rock chip samples were analysed by multi-element ICP-MS Analysis – Method ME-MS61. The ME-MS61 Method is a Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. This method is not appropriate for mineralized samples. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES & ICP-MS. A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. The resulting solution is analysed by a combination of inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry with results corrected for spectral or isotopic interferences. The RC drill chips and rock chip samples were also analysed for gold using Method – Au-TL43. This is a Method is for Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. The detection limit range is 0.001 ppm to 1 ppm. A 25g sample is digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid (aqua regia). This acid mixture generates nascent chlorine and nitrosyl chloride, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite (AuTe2). Digestion of each sample is performed in individual disposable HDPE bottles to eliminate the probability of contamination. Gold is determined by ICP-MS directly from the digestion liquor. Over-range gold samples (>1ppm Au) were re-assayed using the Au-AROR43 Method. This method is an overlimit method which is used to analyse the same solution prepared from the Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction method (25g). A finely pulverised sample (25 g) is digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid (aqua regia). This acid mixture generates nascent chlorine and nitrosyl chloride, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite ($AuTe_2$). Gold is determined by ICPMS directly from the digestion liquor. This method allows for the simple and economical

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		addition of extra elements by running the digestion liquor through the ICPMS. **Stavely Minerals' Previous Diamond and RC Drilling** The RC and core samples were analysed by multielement ICPAES Analysis - Method ME-ICP61. A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for epithermal to mesothermal gold systems. The RC and core samples were also analysed for gold using Method Au-AA23. Up to a 30g sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900°C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. For samples which are difficult to fuse a reduced charge may be used to yield full recovery of gold. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for detecting gold mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** The samples were analysed for gold by Fire Assay with a flame atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. A sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900°C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. Fire Assay is a total digestion method and is suitable for determining ore-grade gold results.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld	Not applicable to this report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals. Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS. **Historical Drilling** The quality control data for the historical drilling has not been assessed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Both Stavely Minerals' Managing Director has visually verified significant intersections in the core from SMD011 and the RC chips. **Historical Drilling** Stavely Minerals' Managing Director has visually verified the significant intersections in historical diamond drilling.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** Primary data was collected for drill holes using the OCRIS logging template on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database. **Historical Drilling** No details provided for historical drilling.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The drill collar location was pegged before drilling and surveyed using a Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Subsequently the collar location was surveyed using a DGPS to accuracy of +/- 1m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel. This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration. **Stavely Minerals Rock Chip Samples** The rock chip sample locations were recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m **Stavely Minerals' Previous Diamond and RC Drilling** The drill collar location was pegged before drilling and surveyed using a Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel. This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration. For the diamond holes, down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at approximately every 30m down-hole. **Historical Drilling** For the diamond holes down-hole single shot surveys were conducted by the drilling contractor. Surveys were conducted at approximately every 40m to 60m down-hole.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	At the Fairview gold prospect, topographic control is achieved via use of DTM developed from a 2008 airborne magnetic survey conducted by UTS Contractors measuring relative height using radar techniques. For Stavely Minerals' exploration, the RL was recorded for each drill hole and soil sample location from the GPS. Accuracy of the GPS is considered to be within 5m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing is project specific, refer to figures in text.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the	N/A

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** For SMD011 the entire drill hole was sampled. Sample intervals were generally 1m. In some cases the sample interval was based on either lithology or visual identification of mineralisation. No intervals were less than 0.3m or greater than 1.8m. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** No sample compositing has been applied. **Historical Drilling** For the aircore drilling 2m composite samples were submitted to the laboratory. For the diamond drill holes sample intervals were generally 1m. In some cases the sample interval was based on either lithology or visual identification of mineralisation. No intervals were less than 0.25m or greater than 3.5m.
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.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Recent RC Drilling** At Fairview South, RC drill hole SFSRC001 was orientated at minus 70° toward 270°. It is not possible to determine the orientation of structures in drill chips. **Stavely Minerals' Previous Diamond and RC Drilling** At Fairview, diamond drill hole SMD011 was orientated at minus 55° toward 155° and the RC holes at minus 55^0 or 65° toward 155° to intercept perpendicularly the ladder veins responsible for mineralisation. Structural measurements of the veins have shown the interpreted plunge direction of the veins to be north northwest. **Historical Drilling** The aircore holes were drilled vertically. The diamond holes were drilled at 60° either toward 070° or 250^0 which is not considered the optimal orientations to intercept the ladder veins responsible for mineralisation.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine if any orientation sampling bias can be identified in the data. **Historical Drilling** The drill grid is approximately perpendicular to the strike of the lithological and structural boundaries but may not be optimal for the vein direction.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** Samples are delivered in closed poly-weave bags to the courier in Ballarat by Stavely Minerals' personnel. The samples are couriered to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, SA. **Historical Drilling** No available data to assess security.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the data management system has been carried out.

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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.*	**Stavely Project** The Stavely Project comprises RL2017, EL6870, EL7347, EL7921, EL7922, EL7923 and EL7924. Stavely Minerals hold 100% ownership of the Stavely Project tenements. The mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan is situated within retention licence RL2017. EL4556, which was largely replaced by RL2017 was purchased by Stavely Minerals (formerly Northern Platinum) from BCD Resources Limited in May 2013. RL2017 was granted on the 8th May 2020 and expires on the 7th May 2030. A Section 31 Deed and a Project Consent Deed has been signed between Stavely Minerals Limited and the Eastern Maar Native Title Claim Group for RL2017. EL6870 was granted on the 30 August 2021 and expires on the 29 August 2026. A Section 31 Deed and a Project Consent Deed has been signed between Stavely Minerals Limited and the Eastern Maar Native Title Claim Group for EL6870. EL7347 was granted on the 17th June 2022 for a period of 5 years. EL7921 was granted on the 15th September 2022 for a period of 5 years. EL7922, EL7923 and EL7924 were granted on the 29th September 2022 for a period of 5 years. These 5 tenements do not cover crown land and are not subject to Native Title. **Black Range Joint Venture** The Black Range Joint Venture comprises exploration licence EL5425 and is an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Aureka Ltd (previously Navarre Minerals Limited. Stavely Minerals earned 83% equity in EL5425 in December 2022. EL5425 was granted on 18 December 2021 and expires on the 17 December 2027.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All the exploration licences and the retention licence are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

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Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** The Fairview gold prospect was first identified as a gold-in-soil anomaly approximately 4km in length, hosted in an inferred structural contact between the Fairview Andesite and the Glenthompson Sandstone. A single aircore hole drilled by Newcrest intersected 14m of 0.4 g/t Au from 32m to the end of the hole, confirming a bedrock source for the soil anomaly. Shallow aircore drilling of Fairview North by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd generated significant near-surface gold values in excess of 1 g/t, including 4m of 6.69 g/t Au from 10m (FAH035) and 30m of 1.39 g/t Au from surface (FAH131). BCD Metals Pty Ltd drilled an intercept of 10m of 4.2 g/t Au from 6m in FAC178 from Fairview North in 2012. All work conducted by previous operators at the Fairview gold prospect is considered to be of a high quality.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** The Fairview gold anomaly is hosted in an inferred structural contact between the Fairview Andesite Breccia and the Glenthompson Sandstone. Petrologic description demonstrates the gold mineralisation is associated with sericite, albite and K-spar (adularia) alteration and quartz sulphide veins with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and gold. Gold is noted as inclusions in galena. The sphalerite is of a pale yellow colour and, in conjunction with the adularia, suggestive of a high-level low-temperature low-sulphidation epithermal affinity.
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.*	A table of the significant intercepts reported is provided in the text.

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	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 material drill hole information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** Exploration results for the diamond hole were reported where the gold interval started and ended in +1 g/t Au and there is no more than 3m at an average of <0.25 g/t Au internal dilution. All Au values greater that 1m at > 1g/t have been reported for the RC drill holes as well as mineralised envelopes greater than 50m at > 0.4 g/t Au. No top-cutting of high grade assay results have been applied, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections.
	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.	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by sum of interval length. **Historical Drilling** In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by sum of interval length.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.

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Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths. Further drilling is planned to confirm the orientation of the gold mineralised vein arrays.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.
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.*	Refer to Figures in the text. A plan view of the drill hole collar location is included.
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.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** All Au values greater than 1m at >1 g/t Au have been reported for SMD011. All Au values greater that 1m at > 1 g/t Au have been reported for the RC drill holes as well as mineralised envelopes greater than 50m at > 0.4g/t Au.
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 relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	**Stavely Project** **Fairview Gold Prospect** Further drilling will be designed to test the revised interpretation of the plunge direction for the mineralised trend.

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