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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **21 January 2026**

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

Reconnaissance Drilling Strengthens Potential for Large-Scale Epithermal Gold-Silver Discovery at Freddy's Find

200m wide-spaced reconnaissance drilling returns multiple gold-silver drill intercepts within an extensive hydrothermal breccia system

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- Assays received from reconnaissance geochemical RC drilling completed late last year at very wide-spaced 200m drill collar spacings at the **Freddy's Find Prospect** (previously S41), a large ~2km x 750m hydrothermal breccia system.
- The drilling intersected widespread intense to strong alteration and sulphide mineralisation over +100m intervals hosted in a hydrothermal breccia, returning multiple significant zones of epithermal gold and silver mineralisation including:
  - **16m at 1.09g/t AuEq**[1] from 46m drill depth in STRC0132, including:
    - **7m at 1.94g/t AuEq** from 53m, including:
      - **4m at 2.31g/t AuEq** from 56m

  Within a broader zone of **29m at 0.86g/t AuEq** from 46m
  - **4m at 1.35g/t AuEq** from 70m; and
  - **16m at 1.21g/t AuEq** from 113m, including:
    - **4m at 2.05g/t AuEq** from 125m

  Within a broader zone of **45m at 0.67g/t AuEq** from 113m
- The recent RC drilling follows earlier 400m-spaced air-core drilling, which returned:
  - **4m at 2.32g/t AuEq** from 96m drill depth in STAC0115, including
    - **2m at 4.07g/t AuEq** from 98m
- The style of mineralisation at Freddy's Find is characterised as porphyry-related epithermal carbonate-base metal-gold – the most prolific style of gold-producing mines in the South-West Pacific Rim[2].

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[1] US$ gold price $4,665, US$ silver price $93.25 as quoted 19/01/2026. Gold equivalent grade calculation: AuEq(g/t) = Au(g/t) + ((Ag(g/t) x 93.25/4,665 x 0.8). Assumed silver metallurgical recovery of 80% based on similar style of epithermal gold-silver operations. Stavely Minerals confirms it believes both metals can be recovered and sold (as per geologically similar deposits) but no metallurgical testwork has been completed at this early stage of exploration.

[2] Epithermal Au-Ag and Porphyry Cu-Au Exploration – Short Course Notes, 2022, Section 7, page 37, Dr Greg Corbett

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Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **SVY** – "Stavely Minerals") is pleased to advise that it has received assay results from a partially completed reconnaissance Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Freddy's Find (S41) breccia-hosted gold prospect, located within its 100%-owned **Stavely Copper-Gold Project** in western Victoria (Figure 1).

Reconnaissance geochemical RC drill holes completed on a wide-spaced 200m collar spacing (Figures 2 & 3) returned assay results including:

- **16m at 1.09g/t AuEq** from 46m drill depth in STRC0132, including:
  - **7m at 1.94g/t AuEq** from 53m, including:
    - **4m at 2.31g/t AuEq** from 56m

Within a broader zone of **29m at 0.86g/t AuEq** from 46m

- **4m at 1.35g/t AuEq** from 70m; and
- **16m at 1.21g/t AuEq** from 113m, including:
  - **4m at 2.05g/t AuEq** from 125m

Within a broader zone of **45m at 0.67g/t AuEq** from 113m

Actual gold and silver assays and gold equivalent grades for the intervals quoted above are tabulated in Table 1.

In the majority of 11 drill holes completed in this phase of reconnaissance drilling, intense to strong silica-clay alteration and abundant sulphide (dominantly pyrite) mineralisation was observed, commonly from where the drill hole exited the base of the younger basalt cover to the end of the drill-hole.

With approximately 20-25% of the prospect area tested by this phase of drilling, in the context of the results received to date the potential to discover a large-scale epithermal gold-silver deposit is considered significant.

It is worth noting that, after penetrating some 50m of barren basalt cover, each of these reconnaissance RC drill holes, drilled at 200m centres and inclined at 70 degrees with an average hole depth of around 120m, have only tested approximately 25m laterally across the stratigraphy, with the next hole some 200m away.

There is ample volume of untested breccia pipe to identify further zones of epithermal gold-silver mineralisation. This is even more-so the case in the 75%-80% of the prospect that has only been tested with 400m-spaced vertical air-core holes.

The recent reconnaissance RC program follows earlier 400m-spaced air-core drilling which returned:

- **4m at 2.32g/t AuEq** from 96m drill depth in STAC0115, including:
  - **2m at 4.07g/t AuEq** from 98m

The collar of aircore drill hole STAC0115 is located +600m distance from reconnaissance RC drill hole STRC0132.

Stavely Minerals Chair and Managing Director, Mr Chris Cairns, said:

"The scale of the opportunity for a material epithermal gold-silver discovery at Freddy's Find is immense, particularly given the massive volume of the target area at 2km x 750m and the fact that we have demonstrated the presence of epithermal gold and silver in the system.

"The focus now is to locate higher-grade and more coherent gold mineralisation within what is clearly a compelling epithermal exploration target."

Previous reconnaissance air-core drilling by Stavely Minerals at Freddy's Find through ~50m of much younger basalt cover in 2023[3] was completed on a notional 400m grid-based spacing between vertical aircore drill collars. Due to slow drilling rates in that earlier program, the Company determined that RC drilling would a more effective and practical alternative.

The RC program has proven to be faster than the previous air-core drilling, with the RC holes also able to push to greater depths and providing the Stavely exploration team with a much better 'look' at the alteration and mineralisation (largely pyrite) within this system.

It is worth noting that pyrite is not an indication of gold mineralisation at Freddy's Find – which is broadly associated with greater abundance of base-metal sulphides and carbonates as indicated by the name of the mineralisation style: carbonate-base metal-gold.

A number of the other reconnaissance RC drill holes in this 11-drill hole program returned both anomalous gold and base metal mineralisation that will be assessed, along with clay alteration spectral data to derive targets for follow-up drilling.

The Freddy's Find breccia-hosted gold prospect is a large-scale gold discovery opportunity at an early stage of exploration.

Interested investors and their advisors are directed to a technical presentation from the AIG Victorian Round-Up on the 26 June 2025[4] located at https://www.stavely.com.au/investors/company-presentations/ detailing the technical evidence that supports the gold discovery opportunity at the S41 (now Freddy's Find) breccia-hosted gold prospect.

Fairview South Drilling Results

Prior to Christmas, a total of nine RC drill holes on two drill sections were completed at the Fairview South Gold prospect (Figures 5-7).

Assay results have been received and included:

- **2m at 1.68g/t Au** from 27m drill depth; and
- **5m at 1.33g/t Au** from 39m drill depth in SFSRC005

Within a broader gold mineralised zone of **29m at 0.66g/t Au** from 23m:

- **3m at 1.14g/t Au** from surface; and
- **1m at 1.12g/t Au** from 18m drill depth in SFSRC004
- **1m at 1.19g/t Au** from 63m drill depth in SFSRC006; and
- **2m at 2.73g/t Au** from 51m in SFSRC009

[3] See ASX announcement 19 April 2023

[4] See ASX announcement 26 June 2025

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The next steps at the Fairview South Gold prospect will involve soil auger geochemistry in the paddock to the east (now cleared of the wheat crop), where abundant hydrothermal replacement jasper and low-temperature epithermal banded chalcedony/adularia float has been mapped.

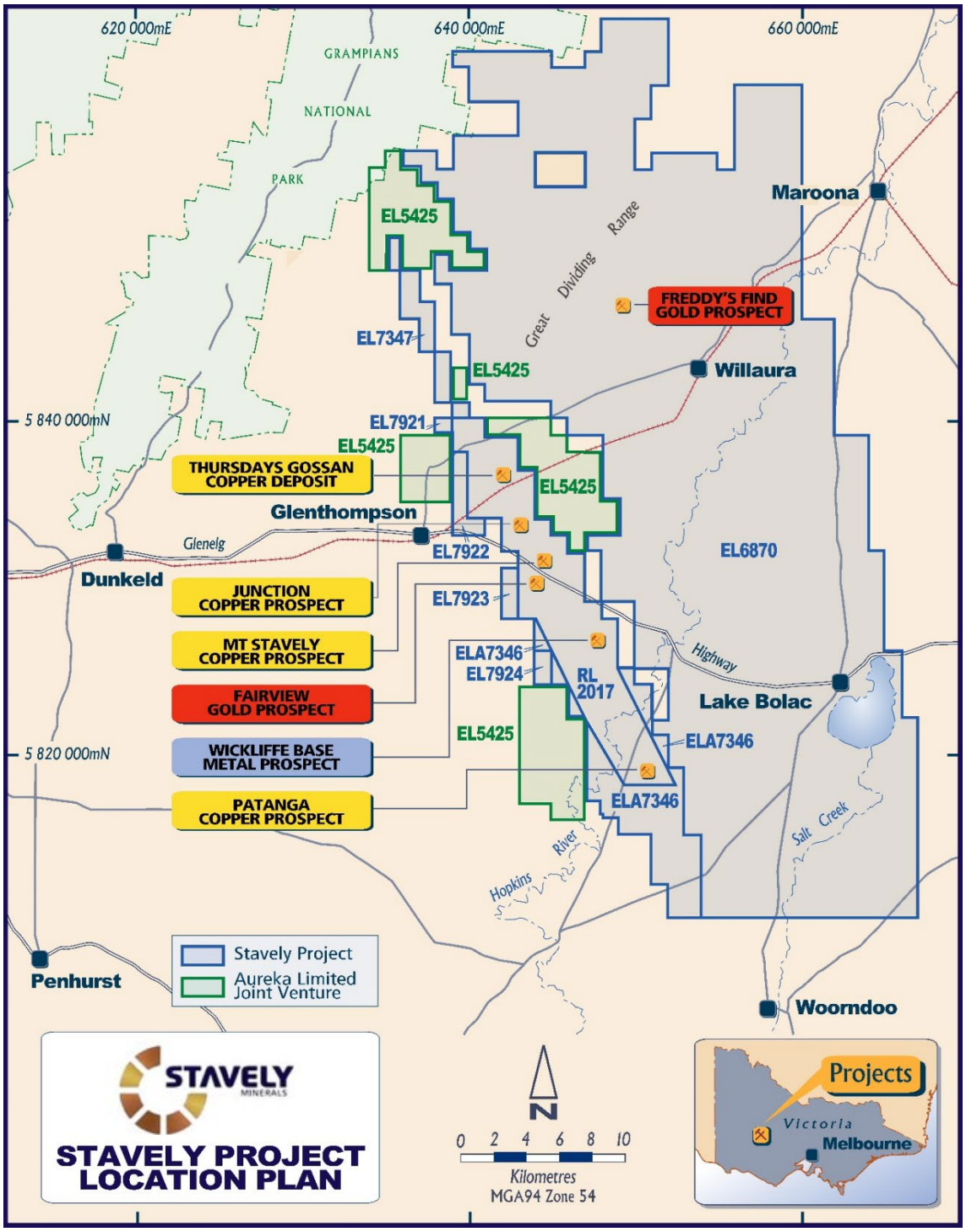

Figure 1. Stavely Project / Prospect location map.

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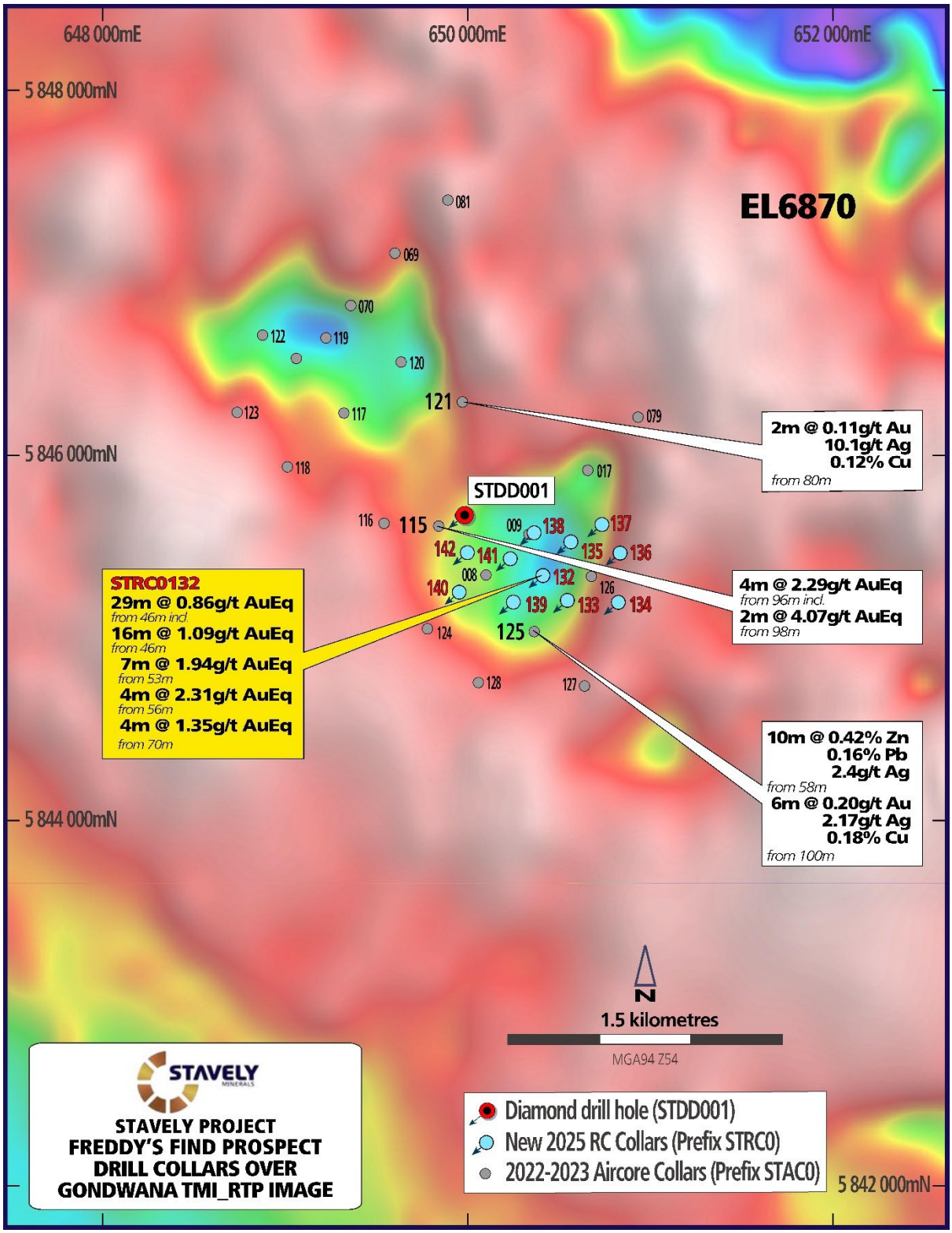

Figure 2. Magnetic image showing the two magnetic lows associated with the Freddy's Find gold prospect. The high magnetic intensity areas are areas of magnetic andesite basement with ~50m of magnetic basalt cover. The central lows are interpreted to reflect hydrothermal magnetite destruction during breccia formation, alteration and mineralisation of the basement andesite.

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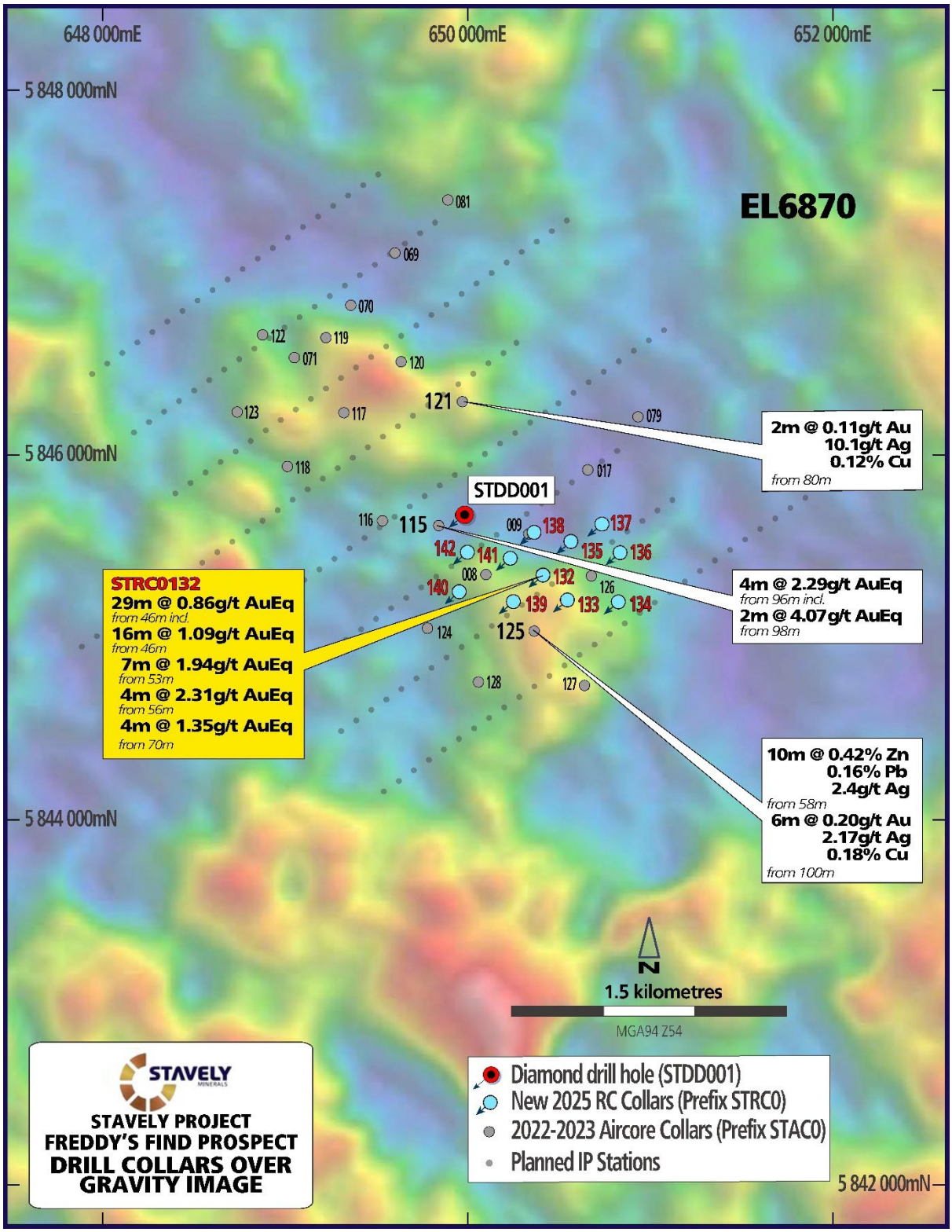

Figure 3. Gravity image showing the two gravity highs associated with the Freddy's Find gold prospect. The gravity highs remain unexplained but may be related to widespread abundant sulphides, dominantly pyrite.

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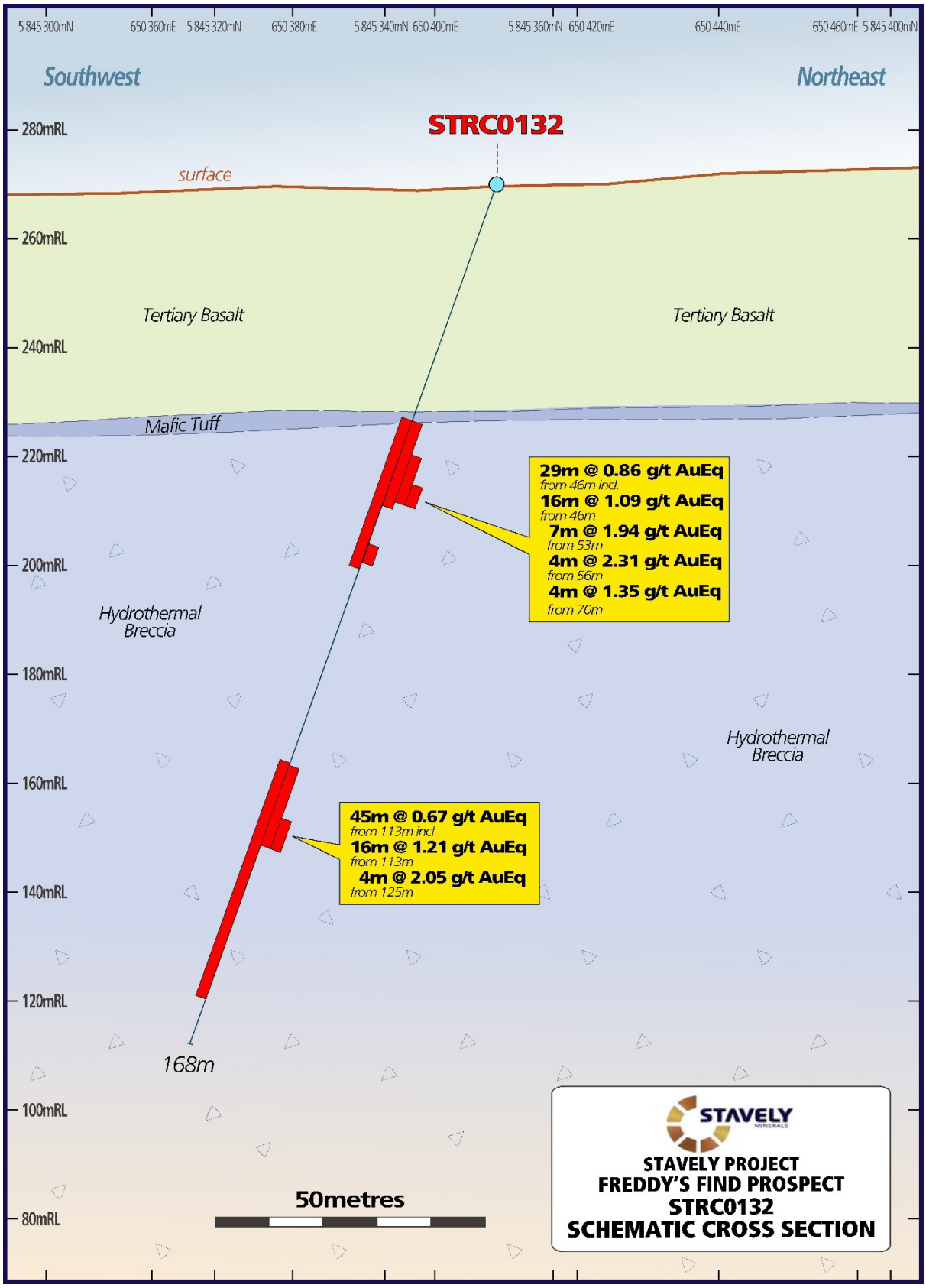

Figure 4. STRC0132 drill section.

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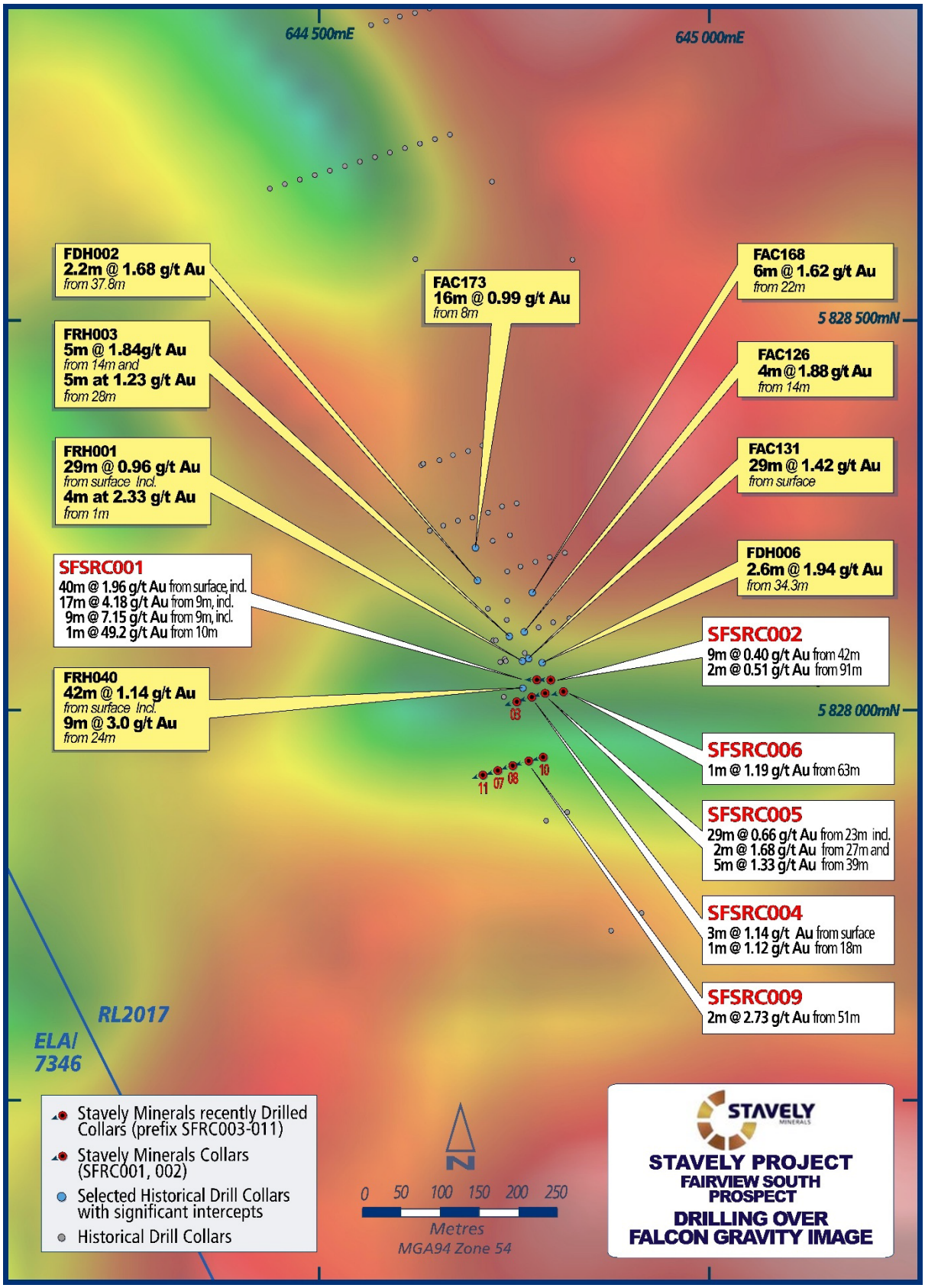

Figure 5. Fairview South drill collar location plan on gravity image.

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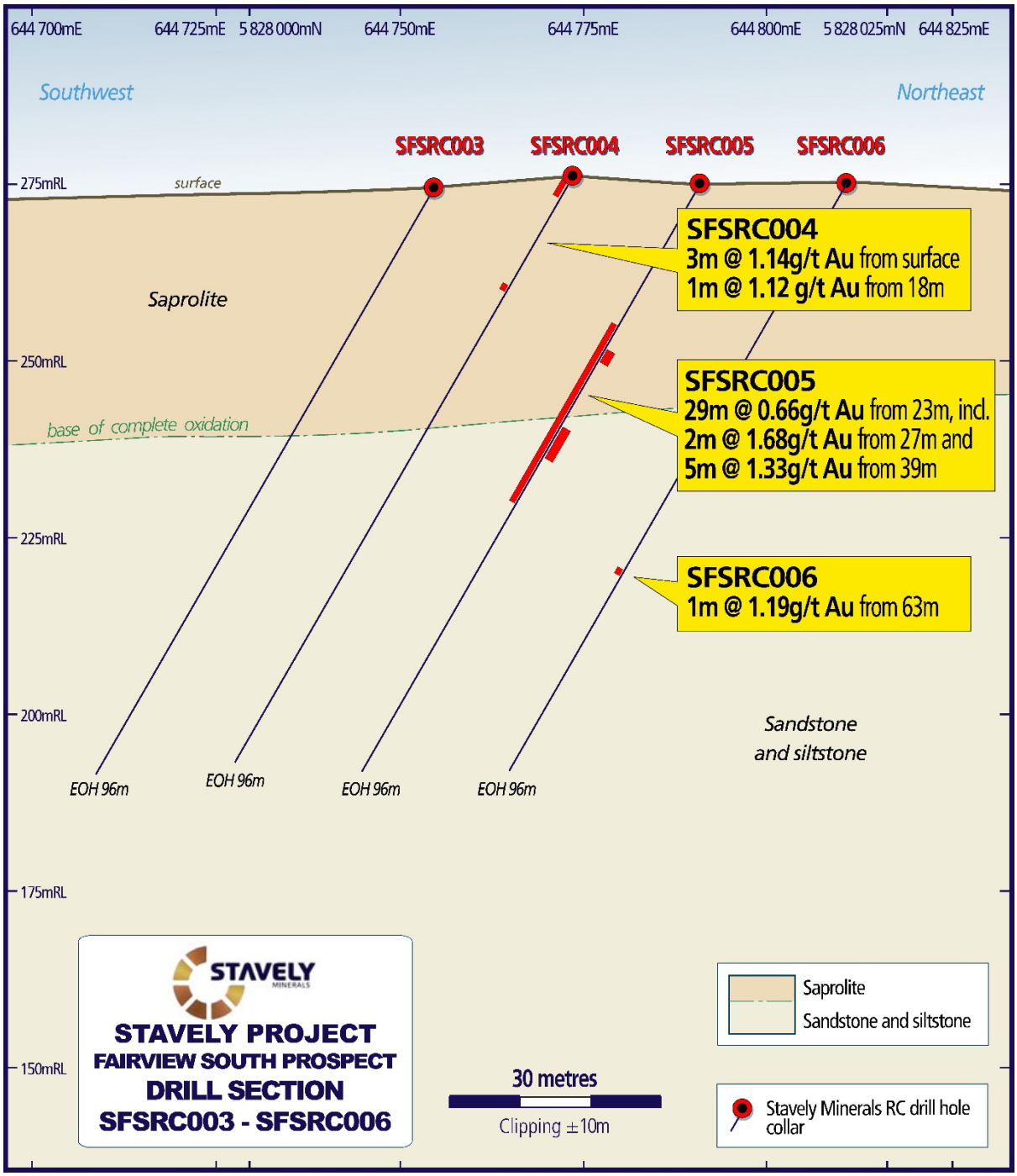

Figure 6. SFSRC003 to SFSRC006 drill section.

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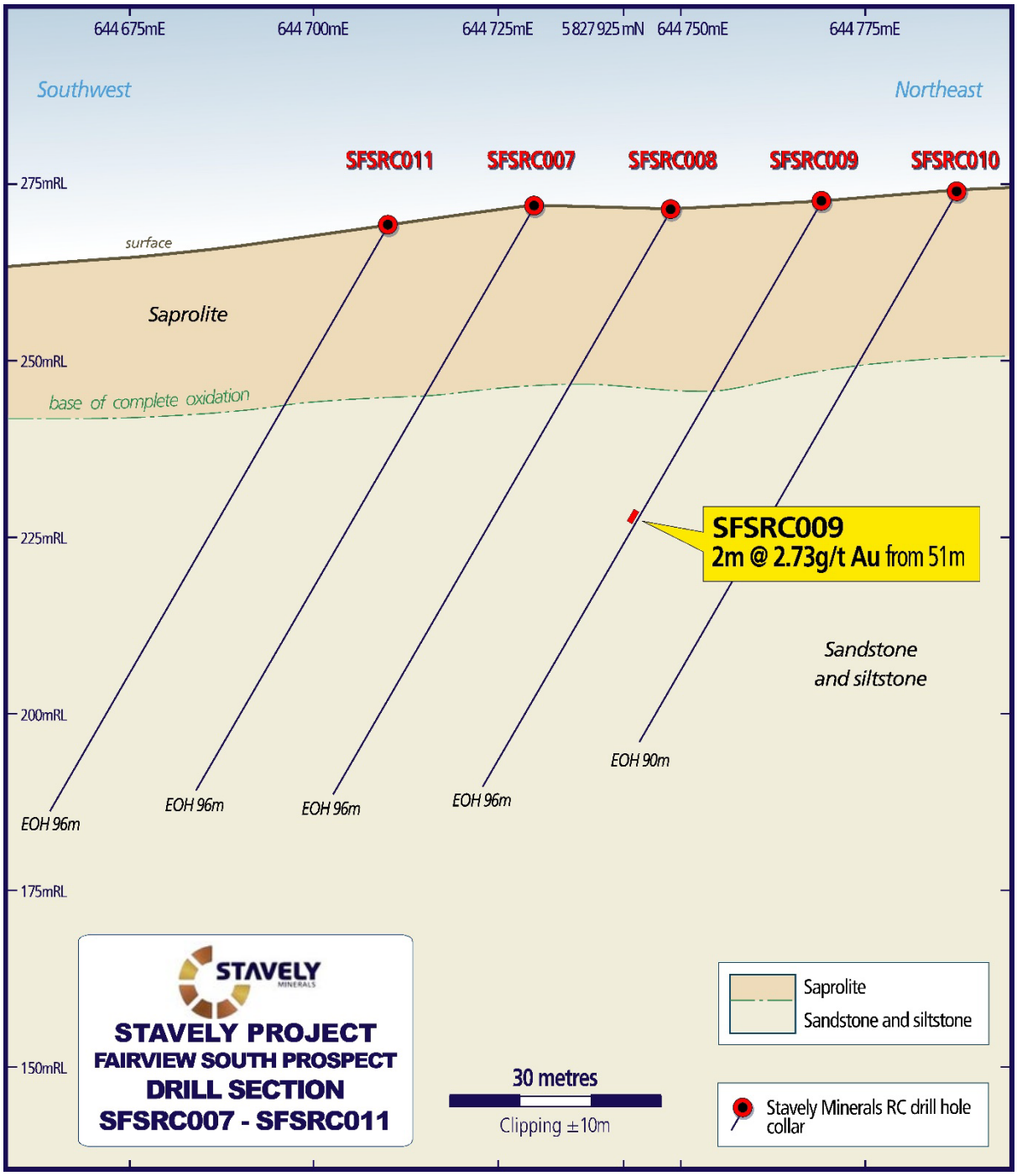

Figure 7. SFSRC007 to SFSRC011 drill section.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Cairns
Executive Chair and Managing Director

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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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Table 1. Drill hole assays and Au grade equivalent.

Drill Hole	From	Interval	Gold	Silver	AuEq
STRC0132	46.00	29.00	0.68	11.00	0.86
	46.00	16.00	0.89	12.63	1.09
	53.00	7	1.72	13.7	1.94
	56.00	4	2.03	17.79	2.31
	70.00	4	1.03	19.7	1.35
	113.00	22	0.67	19.39	0.98
	113.00	16	0.82	24.26	1.21
	125.00	4	1.31	46.5	2.05
	113.00	45	0.48	11.8	0.67
STAC0115	96.00	4	2.21	6.9	2.32
	98.00	2	3.92	9.3	4.07

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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
SFSRC002	RC	644797	5828040	-60/266	276	114	42	51	9		0.40
							91	93	2		0.51
SFSRC003	**RC**	**644753**	**5828011**	**-60/250**	**275**	**96**	**NSR**				
SFSRC004	**RC**	**644772**	**5828016**	**-60/250**	**276**	**96**	**0**	**3**	**3**		**1.14**
							18	**19**	**1**		**1.12**
SRSRC005	**RC**	**644790**	**5828021**	**-60/250**	**275**	**96**	**23**	**52**	**29**		**0.66**
						Incl	**27**	**29**	**2**		**1.68**
						and	**39**	**44**	**5**		**1.33**
SFSRC006	**RC**	**644811**	**5828022**	**-60/250**	**275**	**96**	**63**	**64**	**1**		**1.19**
SFSRC007	**RC**	**644730**	**5827923**	**-60/250**	**272**	**96**	**NSR**				
SFSRC008	**RC**	**644748**	**5827929**	**-60/250**	**272**	**96**	**NSR**				
SFSRC009	**RC**	**644768**	**5827936**	**-60/250**	**273**	**96**	**51**	**53**	**2**		**2.73**
SFSRC010	**RC**	**644787**	**5827941**	**-60/250**	**274**	**90**	**NSR**				
SFSRC011	**RC**	**644709**	**5827918**	**-60/250**	**269**	**96**	**NSR**				

New results are in **BOLD**

*High degree of uncertainty

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Freddy's Find Prospect – Intercept Table											
		MGA 94 zone 54					Intercept				
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azi	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
STRC0132	RC	650419	5845339	-70/230	267	168	46	75	29	0.68	11
						Incl.	53	60	7	1.72	13.7
						Incl.	56	60	4	2.03	17.8
						and	70	74	4	1.03	19.7
						Incl.	73	74	1	2.48	49.7
							113	158	45	0.48	11.8
						Incl.	113	129	16	0.82	24.3
						Incl.	125	129	4	1.31	46.5
STRC0133	RC	650549	5845199	-70/230	268	120	NSR				
STRC0134	RC	650829	5845188	-70/230	267	126	NSR				
STRC0135	RC	650560	5845483	-70/230	265	120	NSR				
STRC0136	RC	650841	5845459	-70/230	267	97	NSR				
STRC0137	RC	650747	5845605	-70/230	268	120	NSR				
STRC0138	RC	650359	5845545	-70/230	265	150	NSR				
STRC0139	RC	650255	5845189	-70/230	268	156	NSR				
STRC0140	RC	649970	5845239	-70/230	267	120	NSR				
STRC0141	RC	650239	5845424	-70/230	265	161	NSR				
STRC0142	RC	650004	5845459	-70/230	265	114	NSR				

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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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** For diamond hole – STDD001 the entire hole has been sampled apart from the top 70m – which were younger Tertiary basalt cover. PQ quarter core and HQ half core is submitted for analysis. The sample intervals were generally 1m in length. **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. One metre samples were taken for each interval beneath the Tertiary basalt cover. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** All aircore (AC) drill holes were sampled either at 1m intervals or at 2m composite samples beneath the Tertiary basalt cover. Samples for every metre are collected by the drill offsider from the cyclone directly into a bucket (if dry) or, if wet, through a garden sieve to separate the coarse fraction from the sludge. The sample is then placed on a black plastic sheet on the ground. Samples are placed for every metre in rows of 10. Either a one-metre interval or a two-metre composite was sampled for assay analysis. For the samples – a representative grab sample is collected by mixing up (to homogenise) samples before using a scoop and placed in pre-labelled calico bags. Samples are no more than 3kg. **Historical Drilling** In 1996 CRAE drilled 4 aircore holes (WL006- WL009, inclusive) to test what is now known as the Freddy's Find Prospect. These holes were drilled to test an airborne Magnetic Target which was described as a "Complex of lows within magnetic high" – possibly altered Stavely's under basalt. Drill cuttings were collected from a cyclone in polyweave bags over 3m intervals. End of hole and potentially

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interesting intervals were sampled for geochemical analysis by collecting approximately 2kg of sample by spearing the 3m interval sample with a split length of PVC pipe. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals Soil Auger Sampling** Sampling was conducted by a local farmer using an auger mounted on the back of a tractor. These holes were drilled to a depth of approximately 60 cm and the soil was cleaned away from around the hole. On recommencement and usually within 20 cm the colour of the sample changed from a leached grey to a variety of colours. At 120 cm the auger was lifted and the sample, usually about 1 kilogram in weight was removed from the auger flights. **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 -600 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 -600 on an azimuth of 2400, the holes were drilled at -600 on an azimuth of 0600. 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Broken Hill Exploration. The holes were assayed for gold only, using Fire Assay. **Historical Soil Auger Sampling** In 2006 Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Limited conducted soil auger sampling at the Fairview Prospect. Sampling was conducted by a local farmer using an auger mounted on the back of a tractor. These holes were drilled to a depth of approximately 60 cm and the soil was cleaned away from around the hole. On recommencement and usually within 20 cm the colour of the sample changed from a leached grey to a variety of colours. At 120 cm the auger was lifted and the sample, usually about 1 kilogram in weight was removed from the auger flights.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and quality assurance/ Testing (QA). Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. **Stavely Minerals' RC and Aircore Drilling** The company did not submit any QA/QC samples to the laboratory for the Aircore Drilling. The laboratory has its own internal QA/QC protocol. **Historical Drilling** There is no record if any QA/QC was undertaken. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals Soil Auger Sampling** No CRM, duplicate samples or blank samples were included with the auger sample batches sent to the laboratory. **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality control (QC) and 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. **Historical Soil Auger Sampling** There is no indication as to whether Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Limited included any standards in their assay batches. They did submit some pulps from the Onsite Laboratory in Bendigo to ALS in Orange for check analysis. In general these results showed strong

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		correlation to the original results but several had significant discrepancies.
	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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **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 beneath the basalt cover. PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were based on lithology but in general were 1m. The diamond drill samples 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 diamond samples were analysed for gold by Method AA23 and for a multi-element suite by Method ME-MS61 at ALS in Perth. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** The aircore samples below the basalt cover 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 aircore samples were analysed for gold by Method Au-TL43 and for a multi-element suite by Method ME-MS61 at ALS in Perth. The over-range Au assays (>1g/t Au) were analysed using Method Au-AROR43 at ALS in Perth. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The one metre RC drill splits for the entire length of the drill holes below the basalt cover 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. **Historical Drilling** Drill cuttings were collected from a cyclone in polyweave bags over 3m intervals. End of hole and potentially interesting intervals were sampled for geochemical analysis by collecting approximately 2kg of sample by spearing the 3m interval sample with a split length of PVC pipe. Samples were assayed by Amdel in Adelaide. Gold content was determined by fire assay of a 50g sample

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with analysis by graphite furnace AAS (Method FA 3). The elements Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, V and Zn were determined by mixed acid digest (including HF) and measurement by ICP-OES (Method IC 3E). **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

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		provide approximately 5kg sample. The reject from the 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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Diamond core drilled by Titeline Drilling Pty Ltd for STDD001 was conducted utilising standard wireline drilling using PQ bits (to as depth of 87.4m) and HQ drilling (from 87.4m to 405.2m eoh) to produce oriented core. Triple tube core barrels were routinely used to maximise drill core recovery. Core diameter for PQ is 85mm and for HQ (63.5mm). **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** Aircore drilling was carried out either using a Wallis Mantis 80 Aircore rig mounted on a Toyota Landcruiser base or an aircore rig mounted on a truck. The AC rig used a 3.5" blade bite to refusal, generally just below the fresh rock interface. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** RC holes were drilled by GMP Exploration Drilling P/L using a UDR650 Rig. The RC holes were orientated at -70° towards azimuth 230°. **Historical Drilling** The aircore holes were drilled vertical using a Universal 600 rig operated by Australian Diamond Drilling Pty Ltd. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling**

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		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 SFRC0034 and SFSRC001 and SFSRC002 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°. The Fairview North RC holes (SFRC0012 to SFRC0034) were orientated at -60° towards azimuth 245°. The Fairview South RC Holes (SFSRC001- 002) are orientated at -70° towards azimuth 270° and at -60° towards azimuth 270°, respectively. **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 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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** RC sample recovery was good. Booster air pressure was used. Water was present in all the RC holes.

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		Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling Diamond core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Core recovery for STDD001 averaged 96%. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** Aircore drill recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-quantitative range and where there were significant recovery issues they were recorded in the comments. **Historical Drilling** No mention of recoveries was made in the report. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **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' Aircore Drilling** Recoveries were generally high (>90%). **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The RC samples are collected in plastic bags directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid on the ground in rows of 10. The drill cyclone and sample buckets are

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		cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise down-hole and/ or cross contamination. **Historical Drilling** No details are available for the historical drill holes. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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 in plastic bags directly from the rig-mounted cyclone and laid 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. **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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** No sampling issues, recovery issues or bias were identified and it is considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed. **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. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** No sampling issues, recovery issues or bias were identified and it is considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed. **Historical Drilling** No details are available for the historical drill holes. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Not an issue relevant to diamond drilling. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling**

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		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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond, RC and Aircore 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 and RC drill interval. A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks for the RC and aircore drilling. **Historical drilling** The historical drill holes have been geologically logged. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **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 and Aircore Drilling**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Chip trays with representative 1m samples were collected. **Historical Drilling** All logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **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 and Aircore Drilling** All RC and Aircore 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 in their entirety. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** For Stavely Minerals diamond drilling quarter core for the PQ diameter diamond core and half core for the HQ diameter core was sampled on site using a core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **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. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** One metre individual or two metre composite samples were collected as grab samples. **Historical Drilling** Aircore drill cuttings were collected from a cyclone in polyweave bags over 3m intervals. End of hole and potentially interesting intervals were sampled for geochemical analysis by collecting approximately 2kg of sample by spearing the 3m interval sample with a split length of PVC pipe. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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. 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	**Stavely Project**

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	appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Freddy's Find Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' 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. **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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** Blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. **Stavely Minerals' RC and Aircore Drilling** Due to the reconnaissance nature of the drilling program no blanks or certified reference materials were submitted with the samples. **Historical Drilling** No quality control procedures were documented. **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	**Stavely Project** **Freddy's Find Prospect**

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	situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	**Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** No second-half sampling has been conducted at this stage. **Stavely Minerals' RC and Aircore Drilling** No field duplicates have been taken at this stage. **Historical Drilling** There is no record of any measures taken to ensure sample representivity. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond, Aircore and RC Drilling** The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling** The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation. **Historical Drilling** 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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **RC and Aircore Drilling Samples** The RC and aircore samples were sent to the Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Adelaide. The sieved -80 mesh samples were analysed for gold by Method Au-

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		TL43 and for a multi-element suite by Method ME-MS61 at ALS in Perth 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 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) are 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 addition of extra elements by running the digestion liquor through the ICPMS. **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** The 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

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		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 core samples were also analysed for gold using Method Au-AA23. Up to a 30g sample is fused at approximately 1,100ºC 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 900ºC. 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 Aircore samples were assayed by Amdel in Adelaide. Gold content was determined by fire assay of a 50g sample with analysis by graphite furnace AAS (Method FA 3). The elements Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, V and Zn were determined by mixed acid digest (including HF) and measurement by ICP-OES (Method IC 3E). **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals Soil Auger Sampling** The samples were sent to the Australian Laboratory Services (“ALS”) in Adelaide where they were dried and sieved. The samples were analysed for gold by Method Au-TL43 and for a multi-element suite by Method ME-MS61 at ALS in Perth. The Au-TL43 technique uses a 25g sample which 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 chlorite, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite (AuTe2). Digestion if 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. Samples high in sulphides or carbon content may lead to low gold recoveries unless they are roasted prior to digestion.

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		The soil samples were also analysed by multielement ICPAES/ICPMS Analysis - Method ME-MS61. 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 25mls. Elemental concentrations are measured using ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry and ICP Mass Spectrometry. **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

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		nitrosyl chloride, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite (AuTe2). Gold is determined by ICPMS directly from the digestion liquor. This method allows for the simple and economical 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 1,100oC 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 900oC. 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 1,100oC 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 900oC. 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.

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		Fire Assay is a total digestion method and is suitable for determining ore-grade gold results. Historical Soil Auger Sampling The Beaconsfield auger soil samples were submitted to Onsite Laboratories in Bendigo. The samples were analysed for Au, Ag, As, Fe, Ni, Pb and Zn using FA/AAS Fire Assay/flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy and AR/AAS Aqua Regia digest, flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.
	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.	Not applicable to this report.
	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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals RC and Aircore 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. **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** QA/QC for Stavely Minerals drilling involved insertion of CRM (Certified Reference Materials), duplicates and blanks. The analytical laboratory provides 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** It is not known if any quality control measures were adopted. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals Soil Auger Sampling** The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals. **Stavely Minerals' Diamond and RC Drilling**

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		The analytical laboratory provide their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals. For the 2025 RC Drilling a CRM standards and blacks were submitted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. 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. **Historical Soil Auger Sampling** Repeat and duplicate gold analysis were undertaken by the laboratory on some of the Beaconsfield soil auger samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Stavely Project** **Freddy's Find Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond, RC and Aircore Drilling** Stavely Minerals' Managing Director has visually verified significant intersections in the core and the RC and aircore chips. **Historical Drilling** The historical aircore drilling has not been verified by Stavely Minerals personnel. **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond & RC Drilling** 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** **Freddy's Find Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond, RC and Aircore 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**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No details were provided for the historical drilling. **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.
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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond, RC and Aircore Drilling** The drill collar locations were pegged before drilling and surveyed using a Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** The drill collar locations were pegged before drilling using a Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Post drilling the collar locations were recorded using a DGPS. The Trimble TDC600 DGPS receiver was connected to the Trimble Catalyst DA1 digital antenna. Real time corrections were applied by connecting to Trimble Correction hub through the mobile phone network. Stated accuracy of 60cm. **Historical Drilling** No information was provided. **Fairview Gold Prospect** **Stavely Minerals Soil Auger Sampling** The auger sample locations were recorded using a DGPS to accuracy of +/- 1m. **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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. **Historical Soil Auger Sampling** The auger sample locations were recorded using a hand held GPS on a local grid with 80m line spacings and 20m sample spacings.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For Stavely Minerals' exploration, the RL was recorded for each drill hole and soil sample location from the GPS. Accuracy of the GPS is within 5m. 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 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For diamond drilling PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were in general 1m. Sampling was only conducted beneath the Tertiary Basalt and transported clay and soil cover. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** No sample compositing has been applied. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** For the aircore program in some cases two-metre samples were composited for assaying for samples beneath the Tertiary Basalt and transported clay and soil cover. **Historical Drilling** For the aircore drilling 3m composite samples at the bottom of hole were submitted to the laboratory. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals Soil Auger Sampling** A single sample was collected from the bottom of the auger flight. **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. **Historical Soil Auger Sampling** A single sample was collected from the bottom of the auger flight for the Beaconsfield auger samples.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond Drilling** STDD001 was the first diamond hole drilled at the prospect and it is unknown if the drill orientation has introduced any sampling bias. **Stavely Minerals' Aircore Drilling** The regional aircore holes were drilled vertically. Due to the early stage of exploration, it is unknown if the drill orientation has introduced any sampling bias. **Stavely Minerals' RC Drilling** It is not possible to determine the orientation of structures in drill chips. **Historical Drilling** The aircore holes were drilled vertically. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Recent RC Drilling** It is not possible to determine the orientation of structures in drill chips. **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 considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** **Stavely Minerals' Diamond, RC and Aircore 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. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** **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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Stavely Project** **<u>Freddy's Find Prospect</u>** Samples are delivered in closed poly-weave bags to the courier in Ballarat by Stavely Minerals' contractors. The samples are couriered to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, SA. **Historical Drilling** No available data to assess security. **<u>Fairview Gold Prospect</u>** 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. 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.
	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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** Exploration licences within the Project area were originally granted to Peko Exploration Limited and Peko Wallsend Operations Limited, subsidiaries of North Limited (North). On 11th October 1995, CRA Exploration Pty. Limited (CRAE) entered into a farm-in arrangement with North to explore the above four ELs ("The Mount Stavely Farm-in Agreement"). CRAE was exploring the Mount Stavely Project area for porphyry copper-gold, volcanic-associated copper-zinc-gold, and structurally-controlled gold deposits of sufficient size and quality to meet corporate objectives. This project was part of CRAE's exploration of west Victoria for base metal and gold deposits hosted within volcano-sedimentary sequences equated with the Mount Read Volcanics of Tasmania. During the period ending 6th February 1996, air-core drill testing of 51 EM and magnetic targets for concealed porphyry Cu-Au targets consisted of 305 holes for 10343m was conducted. Contract geologist Matt Houston reviewed the regional magnetic, radiometric, geological and geochemical data to identify structural sites that could potentially localise porphyry-style mineralisation. Magnetic targets (M1-M41) and radiometric targets (R1-R6) were selected. The targets were followed up with air-core drill testing. The Freddy's Find Prospect co-insides with Airborne Magnetic Target – M8 – which was described as a "Complex of lows within magnetic high (altered Stavelys under basalt?). Two phases of air-core drilling were conducted with a Universal 600 rig operated by Australian Diamond Drilling Pty. Ltd. The first phase of drilling tested 48 EM and magnetic targets for concealed porphyry Cu-Au targets and comprised a total of 271 holes for 8913m. A second phase of follow up drilling (34 holes for 1430m) was completed over eight geochemical and EM targets. The two holes drilled into the magnetic lows - WL008 & WL009 only reached a depth of 30m and 39m, respectively and did not penetrate the Tertiary Basalt and hence did not successfully test the target. **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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** EL6870 lies in the Cambrian Stavely Arc, within the Grampians-Stavely Zone, western Victoria. The Stavely Arc consists of 18 fault-bound volcanic belt segments, mostly andesitic to dacitic rocks of the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex. The western half of EL6870 is largely covered by the Newer Volcanic Group which represents a large intraplate basalt province formed by hundreds of small eruptions and flows. Most of the activity in the Stavely is dated between 2 – 4 Ma. Much of the Newer Volcanic Group is only 20m thick, however in the vicinity of Lake Bolac the volcanic plain is about 50 – 80 thick. The Freddy's Find Prospect is located within the Elliot Belt, which strikes NW-SE, is approximately 26km long, 5.5km wide and dips to the NE. Lithologies include andesitic volcanic breccia, massive andesite flows and felspar-quartz porphyry dykes. Drilling at the Freddy's Find Prospect has intersected low-level gold-silver mineralisation in a poly-phase diatreme breccia. This carbonate-base metal-gold style of mineralisation is amongst the most prolific for gold production in the Southwest Pacific, with examples including Kidston and Mt Leyshon in North Queensland and Kelian in Central Borneo. **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.

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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.
	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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** All reported assays have been average weighted according to the sample interval. No top-cutting of high-grade assay results have been applied, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections. **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.

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	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** **Freddy's Find 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. **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.	**Stavely Project** **Freddy's Find Gold Prospect** US$ gold price $4,665, US$ silver price $93.25 as quoted 19/01/2026. Gold equivalent grade calculation: AuEq(g/t) = Au(g/t) + ((Ag(g/t) x 93.25/4,665 x 0.8). Assumed silver metallurgical recovery of 80% based on similar style of epithermal gold-silver operations. Stavely Minerals confirms it believes both metals can be recovered and sold (as per geologically similar deposits) but no metallurgical testwork has been completed at this early stage of exploration.
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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** Due to the early stage of exploration, the geometry and extent of any primary mineralisation is not known. **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. Plan views of the drill hole collar locations are included in the text.
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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** All drill hole results received have been reported in this announcement. No holes are omitted for which results have been received. **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.

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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.*	**Stavely Project** **Freddy's Find Prospect** All relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text. Details of the regional aeromagnetic data – Comprises surveys; 1. Geol Survey Victoria Open File company surveys; Lake Muirhead and Hopkins River surveys : Pennzoil 1979 : 250m line spacing, 80m altitude. 2. AA247 (AGSO p564 Ararat 1990 : 200m/400m line spacing : 100m altitude) (AGSO p582 Ballarat 1992 : 200m/400m line spacing : 100m altitude) The older surveys look more detailed in the imagery so are displayed over the top of the later AGSO data in this MapInfo mosaic image. In 2021 Stavely Minerals commissioned CGG Multi-Physics to fly a Falcon™ airborne gravity gradiometer survey over the entire Stavely Project, including RL2017, EL5425 and exploration licence application EL6870. The 7,390 line-kilometre survey covering an area of 1,461 km^2, was flown at 80m height above surface (150m over residential areas) on east-west flight lines spaced 200m apart with north-south tie-lines flown at a 2-kilometre spacing. In May 2023, a petrographic report was received for six aircore chip samples and five diamond core from the Freddy's Find Prospect which were submitted to Paul Ashely Petrographic Services and Geological Services. All the samples were strongly hydrothermally altered, with all containing disseminated sulphides (pyrite) and some also having prominent pyrite-rich veining. In November 2023, a report detailing a SEM study on 5 diamond core samples from FREDDY'S FIND was received from RSC Mining & Mineral Exploration. A summary is provided below: **Alteration:** Wall-rock shows pervasive quartz–illite–pyrite alteration, predating or coinciding with brecciation (clasts of altered material in breccia). **Breccia matrix:** Porous quartz, later filled by calcite, ankerite, siderite, and pyrite (after marcasite). **Sulphides:** • Pyrite is dominant, hosting galena and chalcopyrite in cleavage planes and inclusions. • Associated with rutile and apatite; some grains show As zoning. • Late-stage inclusions of Ag-Cu-Fe-As sulphide complex (<5 µm) with Ag up to 28–32 wt.%. **Carbonates:** • Calcite is main phase; ankerite (Mg:Fe = 0.5–2) and siderite occur later. • Mn up to 4 wt.% (higher in siderite). **Paragenesis:**

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		1. Quartz–illite–pyrite alteration. 2. Brecciation with quartz matrix. 3. Sulphide deposition (pyrite ± galena ± chalcopyrite). 4. Late carbonate infill (calcite → ankerite → siderite) with Mn enrichment. 5. Precious metal enrichment (Ag-bearing sulphide inclusions).
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** **Freddy's Find Prospect** An IP survey has been planned at the Freddy's Find Prospect for early next year after harvesting. Further RC drilling will be designed follow-up on the recent results. **Fairview South Gold Prospect** The remainder of the soil auger program to the south of RC drill holes SFSRC001 and SFSRC002 will recommence once the crop has been harvested. Drilling will be planned to test the soil auger anomalies.

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