2 July 2026

PLC Resources lights up high-priority gold exploration targets with high resolution airborne survey at Abbotts North

For personal use only

HIGHLIGHTS

- Survey reveals a large antiform structure along the eastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt not previously interpreted in regional magnetic data
- Antiform hinge directly intersects a deep-seated east-west crustal structure highlighted by a younger Proterozoic dyke — a structural geometry widely recognised as a first-order control on orogenic gold mineralisation across the Yilgarn Craton
- The entire eastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt is completely untested: no drilling, no systematic soil sampling — making it, in the Company's view, one of the most compelling undrilled greenstone targets in the Murchison region
- Survey opens a significant new exploration corridor along the eastern belt margin, substantially expanding PLC's drill target inventory beyond the Rochefort Gold Prospect
- Follow-up exploration planning is underway, including ground reconnaissance and mapping, designed to refine drilling targets along the newly identified corridor
- Survey's southern extent is designed to identify the northward continuation of structures associated with New Murchison Gold's (ASX:NMG) high-grade Crown Prince deposit and mining operation (2.2 Mt @ 3.3 g/t Au, 228,400 oz Au) and the Lydia Prospect (1.0 Mt @ 1.8 g/t Au, 55,100 oz Au) — both within the same Abbotts Greenstone Belt[1]
- Assay results from the recently completed maiden RC drilling program at the Rochefort Gold Prospect expected within weeks

PLC Resources Limited (ASX: PLC) ("PLC" or **"the Company")** is pleased to report the completion and preliminary interpretation of its high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at the Abbotts North Gold Project, located approximately 35 km north of Meekatharra in Western Australia's Murchison region. Processing of the data and preliminary interpretation is now complete. The initial results have **fundamentally changed the Company's understanding of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt**, revealing a large antiform structure along the eastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt — a fold geometry entirely absent from the existing 1:100,000 regional geological mapping records of the West Australian Mines Department. The hinge of this structure intersects an interpreted deep-seated east-west crustal feature and associated

[1] New Murchison Gold Limited ASX Announcement "Garden Gully Mineral Resource Estimate Update" – 25 June 2026

Proterozoic dyke, a structural setting recognised across the Yilgarn Craton as a first-order control on high-grade orogenic gold mineralisation.

Importantly, preliminary interpretation highlights that a magnetic low unit within the fold structure contains the majority of the gold prospects across the central and eastern side of the belt, including New Murchison Gold's (ASX:NMG) Crown Prince Deposit, Youngs and Lydia prospects. The eastern margin of this position has seen limited mineral exploration drilling and surface sampling within PLC's tenure.

Executive Director Simon Phillips commented:

"The results of this survey genuinely open a new chapter for PLC's Abbotts North project. We came in looking to build a target pipeline, and what the interpretation has revealed is a large, previously unmapped fold structure along the entire eastern margin of the belt — a part of the project that has never seen a single drill hole or soil sample. The survey has shown us that there is a very large, structurally complex target sitting right inside our project area that until now has not been visible. Greenfields exploration search spaces of this scale — a structurally coherent, untested target corridor in an area of relatively shallow cover within a proven gold belt — are rare in Western Australia. The Company intends to move quickly. PLC will advance ground reconnaissance and drill targeting immediately.

Additionally, results from our Abbotts North Rochefort RC drilling program are expected over the next fortnight. We look forward to updating shareholders once those assay results are received."

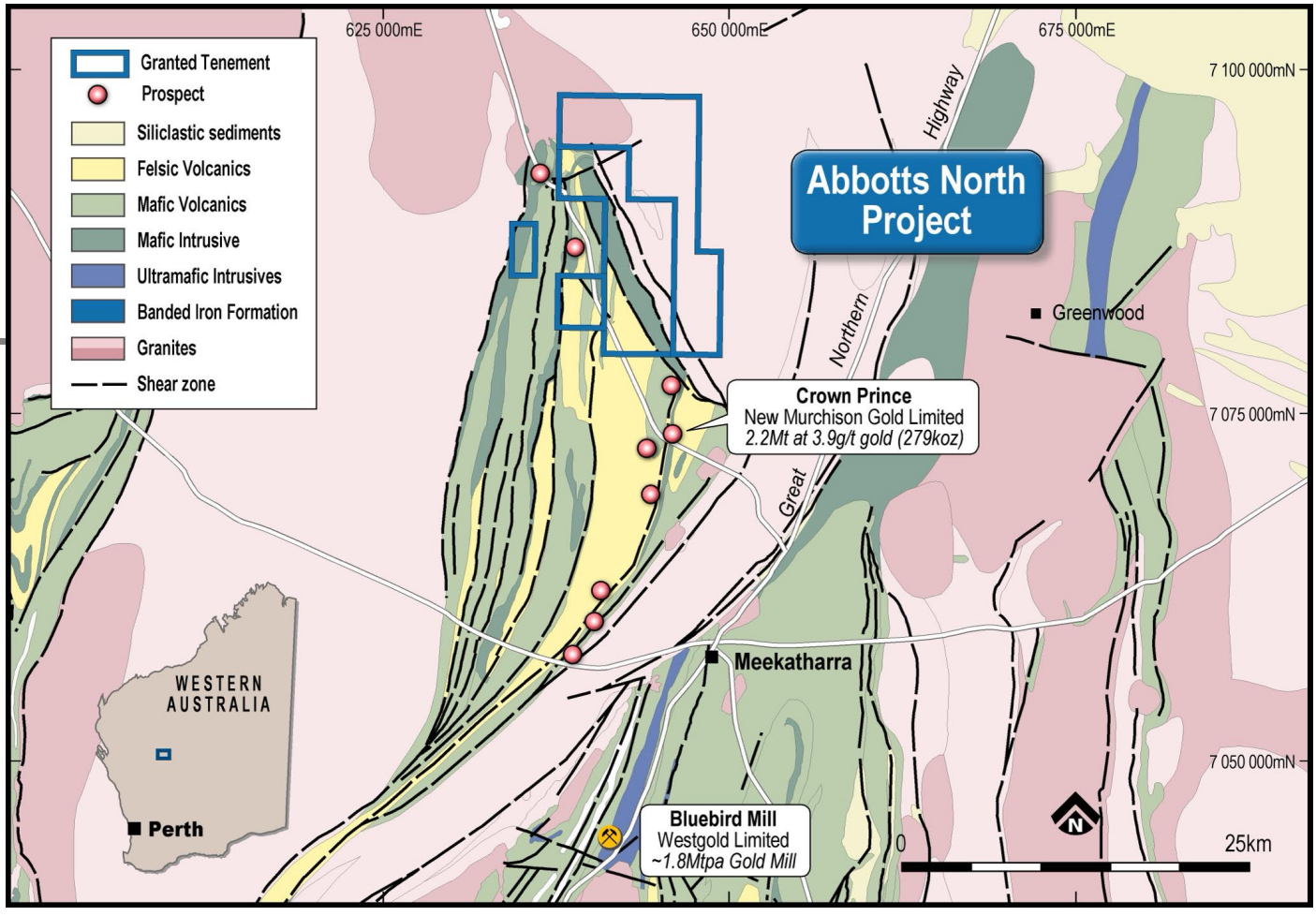


Figure 1: Abbotts North Gold Project location and regional geology

For personal use only

Survey Results

A high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed across PLC's tenure in June 2026, delivering a substantial improvement over the existing regional coverage and resolving lithological contacts, structural architecture and magnetic domains in far greater detail (Figures 2 and 4). Integration of the new dataset with adjacent open-file surveys has delineated a continuous interpreted structural corridor that spatially coincides with numerous known gold occurrences immediately south of the Project area. While magnetic data alone cannot confirm mineralisation, the continuity of this interpreted structural trend indicates that a geological setting favourable for gold mineralisation may extend into PLC's tenure, providing compelling targets for follow-up exploration and drill testing.

Preliminary interpretation of the survey data has identified a large antiform structure along the eastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt that was not evident in historical regional magnetic data and has not previously been mapped in regional GSWA mapping. The 50 m line spacing and low flight height (30 m) of the survey has helped to redefine the structural setting of the eastern Abbotts Greenstone Belt and provides the Company with a refined search space at the Abbotts North Project.

The antiform is a well-defined fold geometry with a traceable hinge zone and limbs that are expressed clearly in the magnetic data across the survey area. The scale of the structure is significant — it represents a crustal-level fold feature that effectively defines the shape of the eastern greenstone belt margin and creates a coherent, north-south trending structural corridor of considerable along-strike extent.

Interpretation of the magnetic and radiometric data is ongoing, however early interpretations suggest that the antiform structure could have significant control on gold mineralisation in the belt, with several historical gold prospects located within the limbs of the fold structure, including several ASX: NMG prospects (Youngs, Lydia) and the Crown Prince deposit. This interpreted mineralised trend is extensive within PLC's tenure, with **over 8 km of strike on the eastern limb of the antiform and over 6 km of strike on the western limb of the antiform (Figure 2).** In addition to this, two major east-west, deep-tapping, crustal-scale structures transect the fold structure. The northern most of these is adjacent to the fold hinge and PLC's Triple Junction target where a single high grade gold rock chip was previously reported at 6.7 g/t Au[2]. These deep-tapping east-west structures, highlighted by later Proterozoic dykes, are well documented as having a strong relationship with gold mineralisation across the Yilgarn Craton.

The coincidence of the antiform hinge adjacent to this east-west crustal structure in an area with essentially no historical exploration represents the most compelling exploration target identified at Abbotts North to date.

For personal use only

[2] PLC ASX announcement "Encouraging Gold Samples Identified at Abbotts North" – 10 February 2025

For personal use only

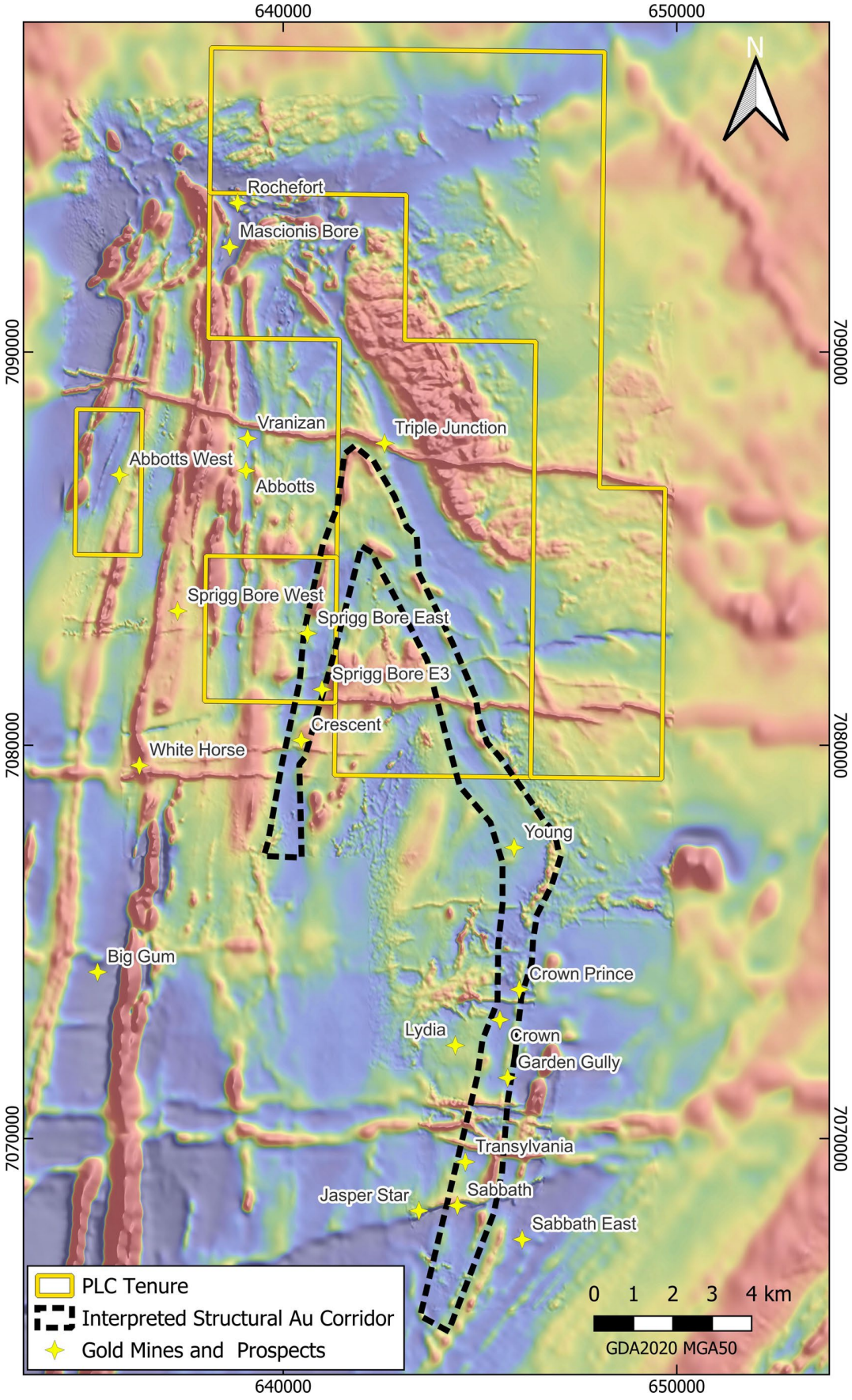


Figure 2: Merged airborne magnetic survey (RTP) over PLC tenure, showing the interpreted structural gold corridor and regional gold occurrences extending south along strike toward the producing Crown Prince mine

For personal use only

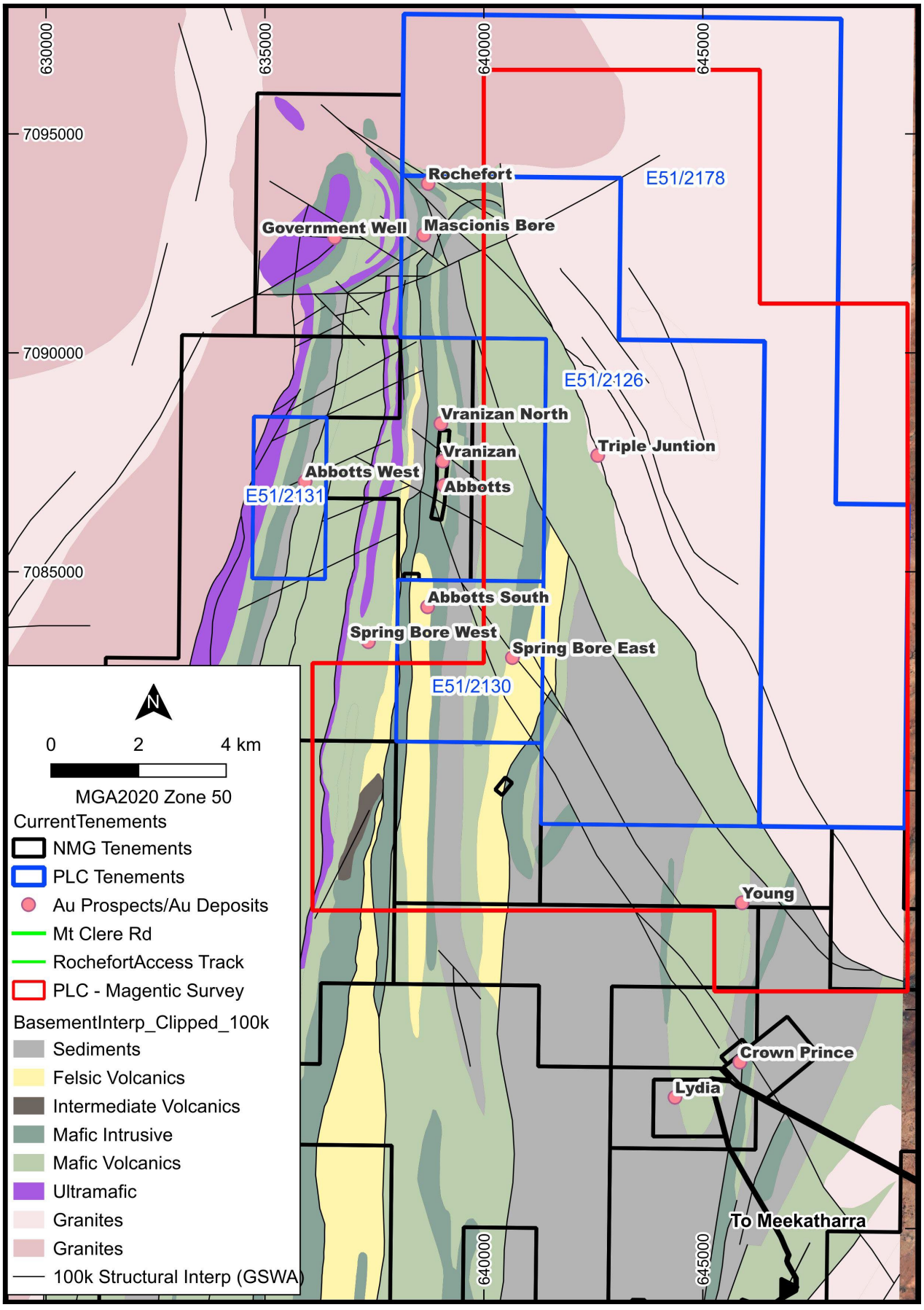


Figure 3: Co-funded airborne magnetic survey area

Survey Overview

The survey was flown by MagSpec Airborne Surveys using a Cessna 206 (registration VH-NNS) equipped with a Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer mounted in a tail stinger housing and an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer between 6 June and 14 June 2026. A total of 4,536 line kilometres were flown at 50 m traverse line spacing along east-west orientated lines at a nominal terrain clearance of 30 m. Tie lines were flown at 500 m spacing. Navigation was provided by a Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver (positional accuracy 0.4 m RMS), and magnetic base station corrections were applied using a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer located near the Meekatharra Airstrip.

Data processing included diurnal correction, IGRF removal (IGRF 2020 model), tie-line levelling and micro-levelling, and the standard suite of radiometric corrections including NASVD spectral noise reduction, radon removal and height normalisation. The resulting total magnetic intensity (TMI) and first vertical derivative (1VD) grids provide high-resolution imaging of bedrock geology and structural architecture beneath the survey area. Survey data was processed and merged with adjacent company and regional surveys by Armada Exploration Services.

For personal use only

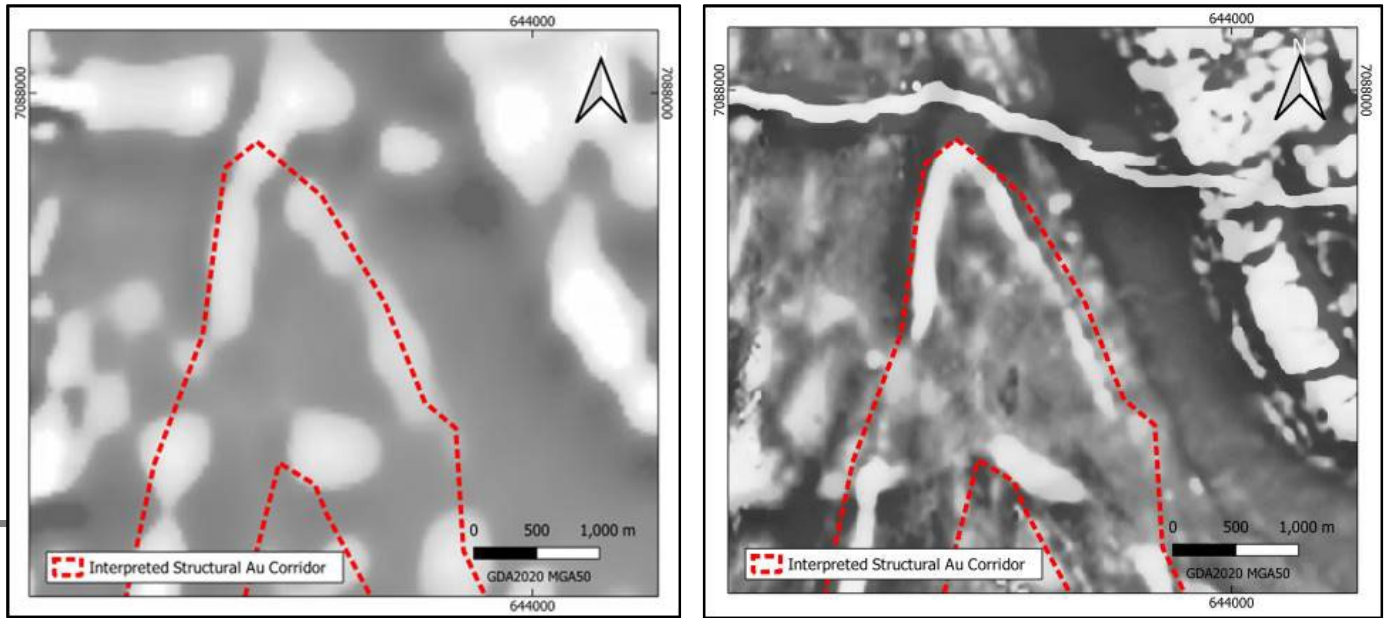


Figure 2: Comparison of the pre-existing regional magnetic data (left) with the new high-resolution survey (right) over the same area (first vertical derivative), illustrating the substantial improvement in structural detail

Exploration Implications

The eastern margin of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt is completely untested by any form of systematic mineral exploration. There is no evidence of historical drilling along the eastern margin of the belt with only limited soil sampling completed across the area and the soil sampling that has been completed is of questionable efficacy given the area's interpreted cover. The magnetic survey has delivered PLC a structurally well-constrained, large-scale exploration target in a proven gold district that has never been drill-tested. The absence of prior exploration is not a reflection of the ground's quality — it is a reflection of the fact that the structural framework guiding targeting simply did not exist before this survey.

The Murchison region has a long history of high-grade gold production, and the Abbotts Greenstone Belt

hosts the New Murchison Gold (ASX: NMG) high-grade Crown Prince deposit (228,400 oz Au[3]) and the Lydia Prospect along with numerous other exploration targets. Crown Prince was a significant discovery within the belt and is now a producing gold mine, and identifying a possible structural relationship between Crown Prince and PLC's tenement package increases the prospectivity of the Company's project area and the Abbotts Greenstone Belt in general.

Up until now, PLC has completed relatively limited exploration across the belt with rock chip and soil sampling completed at several targets including the recently drilled Rochefort Gold Prospect close to the northern margin of the belt, and likely the northern most extension of the now large-scale antiform complex along the eastern margin of the belt. At Rochefort, original rock chip sampling returned results of **up to 11.7 g/t Au**[4] from north-south trending quartz-hematite veins. Follow-up soil sampling defined a coherent ~400 m × 350 m gold-in-soil anomaly with peak values of up to 30 ppb Au, confirmed by UltraFine™ surveying to a peak of 42.9 ppb Au beneath shallow cover. A ground gravity survey completed in March 2026 confirmed a structurally favourable setting, and a maiden RC drilling program of 5 holes (1,018 m)[5] was subsequently completed.

For personal use only

Rochefort Gold Prospect – Assays Pending

Assay results from PLC's recently completed RC drilling program at the Rochefort Gold Prospect are anticipated in the coming fortnight. The program comprised 5 x holes for a total of 1,018 m, designed to test the structural setting beneath the coherent gold-in-soil anomaly defined by the Company's surface sampling programs. The RC program represented PLC's first drill test of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and the first modern gold exploration drilling to be completed within the project area.

The near-term return of Rochefort assay results, combined with the results delivered by the airborne magnetic survey, positions Abbotts North as an exciting and potentially fast-moving exploration project. Regardless of the Rochefort result, the survey has independently delivered a compelling new target on the eastern margin of the belt that, in the Company's view, represents a significant and standalone exploration opportunity for the project.

Next Steps

- Complete a detailed interpretation of the survey data, with target generation to follow over the coming months.
- Undertake on-ground geological reconnaissance and mapping to assess the area's suitability for soil sampling.
- Where soil sampling potential is assessed as poor, progress selected targets along the structural trend directly to aircore drilling.
- Prioritise ground reconnaissance and drill targeting along the eastern margin of the belt.
- The Company considers the newly defined structural corridor to be among the most significant exploration opportunities in its portfolio, and intends to move quickly.

[3] New Murchison Gold Limited ASX Announcement "Garden Gully Mineral Resource Estimate Update" – 25 June 2026
[4] PLC ASX Announcement "Abbotts North Sampling Results Highlight Further Potential" – 2 July 2025
[5] PLC ASX Announcement "High-Resolution Gravity Survey Confirms Compelling Drill Targets at Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts North Project" – 26 March 2026

About the Abbotts North Gold Project

The Abbotts North Gold Project sits within the Abbotts Greenstone Belt in Western Australia's Murchison region — a belt with a history of high-grade gold production and immediate proximity to the producing Crown Prince Gold Mine. Despite these credentials, much of the Project area remains largely untested by modern exploration, presenting a compelling opportunity that PLC is now actively pursuing.

PLC's early-stage exploration — comprising geological mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling — has already demonstrated the belt's potential through the identification of the Rochefort Gold Prospect. Rock chip sampling returned high-grade results of up to 11.7 g/t Au from north-south trending quartz-hematite veins, and follow-up soil sampling defined a coherent ~400m × 350m gold-in-soil anomaly with peak values of up to 30 ppb Au. UltraFine™ surveying extended the anomaly beneath shallow cover (peak 42.9 ppb Au)[6], and a ground gravity survey completed in March 2026 confirmed a structurally favourable setting[7]. At Rochefort, existing high-resolution magnetic data available from WA open-file records was sufficient to support drill target refinement and led to the recently completed maiden RC program of 5 x holes (1,018 metres)[8].

The recent Co-funded Geophysics Program survey flown over the Project area has highlighted the untapped potential of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and particularly PLC's project area where the survey has identified a number of compelling early-stage exploration targets that warrant significant exploration activity.

The Company considers the identification of the Rochefort Gold Prospect through limited surface sampling to be a strong indicator of the prospectivity of the broader belt and anticipates the new survey data will unlock significant new exploration opportunities.

For personal use only

[6] PLC ASX Announcement "Abbotts North Sampling Results Highlight Further Potential" - 2 July 2025
[7] PLC ASX Announcement "High-Resolution Gravity Survey Confirms Compelling Drill Targets at Rochefort Gold Prospect, Abbotts North Project" - 26 March 2026
[8] PLC ASX Announcement "RC Drilling Completed at Rochefort Gold Prospect" – 26 May 2026

For personal use only

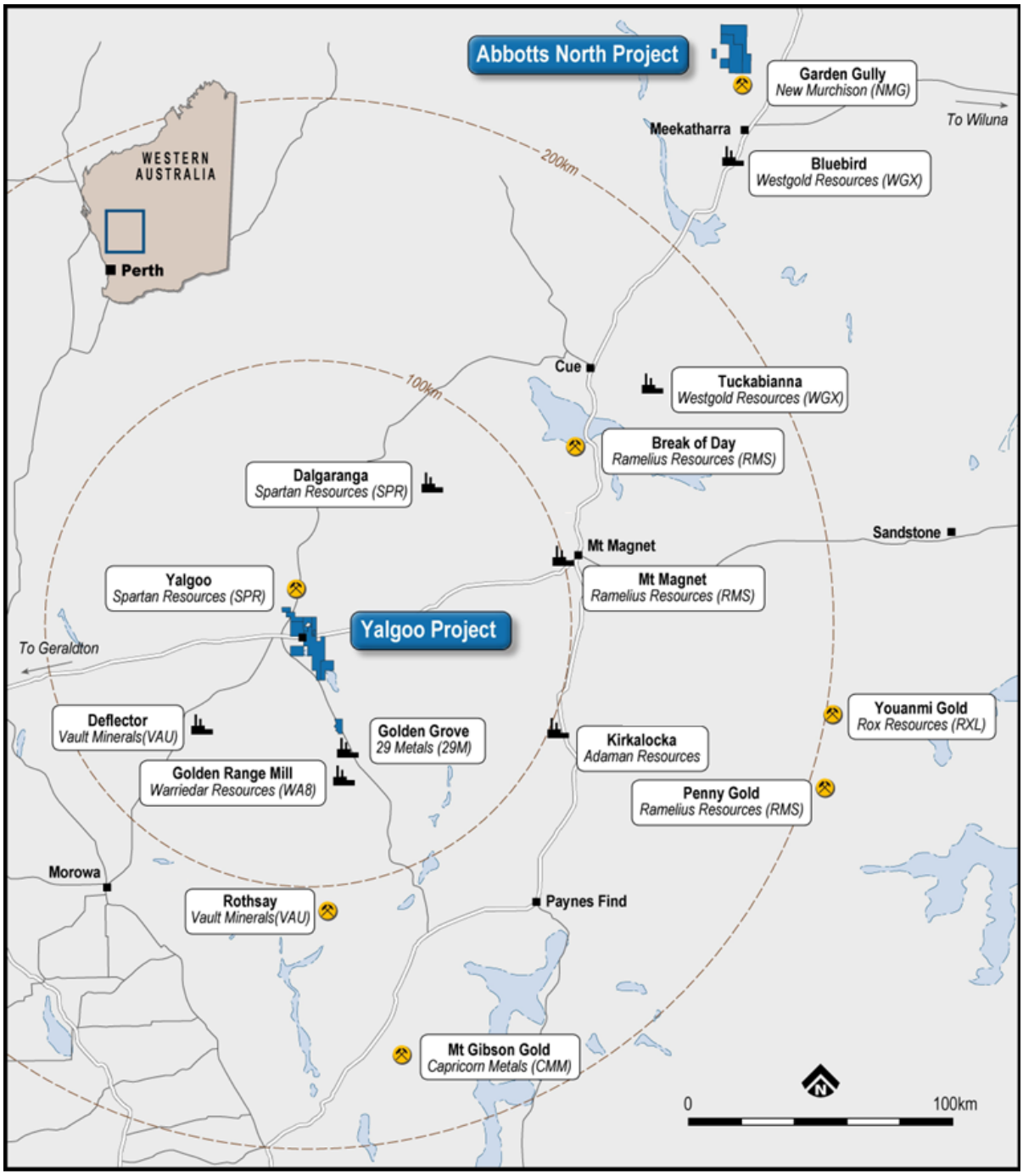


Figure 5: Regional context of the Abbotts North Gold Project within the Murchison goldfield

END

This release was approved by the Board of PLC Resources Limited.

Enquiries

Simon Phillips
Executive Director
enquiries@plcresources.au

About PLC Resources

PLC Resources Limited (ASX: PLC) is a Western Australian mineral exploration company dedicated to discovering and advancing high-value gold and copper assets in highly prospective geological settings. Formerly known as Premier1 Lithium Limited, the Company has refocused its exploration strategy on its two flagship projects: the Yalgoo Gold Project, covering over 220 km² in the highly prospective Yalgoo-Singleton Greenstone Belt, a district hosting base and precious metals mines including Golden Grove and Deflector, and the Abbotts North Gold Project in the Murchison region of Western Australia, approximately 35 kilometres north of Meekatharra. PLC Resources is guided by rigorous project evaluation, disciplined capital allocation, and a commitment to delivering value for shareholders through high-impact exploration.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This announcement includes exploration results that were previously reported by the Company in the ASX announcements referenced in the footnotes. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those previously reported results, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning them continue to apply and have not materially changed.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Paul Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Smith is a consulting geologist to PLC Resources Limited. Mr Smith 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 Smith consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PROXIMATE STATEMENT

Where this release contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the Abbotts North Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the Abbotts North Project, it is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes on the Abbotts North Project, if at all.

For personal use only

Appendix 1

JORC CODE (2012) – Table 1 Report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

The following Table 1 relates a geophysical survey conducted over PLC Resources Ltd Abbotts North Project tenements E51/2126, E51/2130, held by Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd and E51/2178 held by Exploration Ventures Ai Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails,face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported

For personal use only

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. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
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. • 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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
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. • 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.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey results and data reported

For personal use only

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria		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. • 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	• The results reported in this announcement are on granted exploration licences E51/2126, E51/2130 held by Matrix Exploration Pty Ltd and E51/2178 held by Exploration Ventures Ai Pty Ltd. • PLC Resources has the option to acquire 100% of the tenements from Matrix Exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Past exploration is relatively limited within the current project area and focused on base metal and gold exploration. Previous exploration was largely around the Abbotts Mining Centre outside of the Company's project tenements. Limited drilling has been completed within the tenure. Some historical RAB drilling is reported however location accuracy of drill holes recorded in the historical reports cannot be confidently determined. • Along the Abbotts historical mine area, there are also many small shafts and diggings over a 3km long north-south trending strip and 500m wide east-west area. Exploration in the region recommenced in the early 1970s targeting copper and other base metals and was undertaken by Western Mining Corporation, Conwest Australia, Samin Ltd and BHP. • Previous exploration across the current project tenure has included geophysical

Criteria		Commentary
		surveys, geological reconnaissance and mapping, lag, soil and minimal rock sampling and RAB drilling. • In 2011, 34 RAB holes were drilled at Abbotts West within current E51/2131 with several anomalous gold intersections. Gold exploration within the project remains at an early stage of assessment.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Abbotts North Project falls within the Abbotts Greenstone belt in the northern portion of the Murchison Domain in the western Yilgarn Craton. The Abbotts Greenstone Belt is a north-plunging synformal package of low-grade meta-igneous and metasedimentary rocks which has been intruded by porphyries, pegmatites and granites. • Structurally, the Abbotts Greenstone Belt is part of the northeast-trending Meekatharra Structural Zone. The zone lies between the Carbar Fault and Chunderloo Shear Zone and is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and dextral shears. The margins of the belt are structurally complex and the belt is bounded by granites and monzogranites to the east, west and north. The lowest stratigraphic units in the Abbotts belt are komatiitic and tholeiitic mafic volcanic rocks and pillow lavas with minor interflow sedimentary rocks. Above the volcanics are a thick sequence of finer grained epiclastic volcanic sandstones and argillites that occupy the core of a regional fold. Many horizons of sulphide-rich black shale are present within the argillites. The central and eastern parts of the Abbotts belt are extensively weathered and outcrop on the tenements is generally poor due to drainage systems covering much of the northern and southern parts of the project area. The weathering of the sulphidic shales produces distinctive dark gossans, which are anomalous in base metals.
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 collar ○ Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length	• Not applicable. Geophysical survey results reported
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of	• Not applicable. Geophysical survey results reported

For personal use only

Criteria		Commentary
	high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	
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. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not applicable. Mineralisation width not reported.
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.	• Maps of processed geophysical survey data are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not applicable. Geophysical Survey Results reported.
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.	• The reported airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was flown by MagSpec Airborne Surveys using a Cessna 206 (registration VH-NNS) equipped with a Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer mounted in a tail stinger housing and an RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer. • A total of 4,536 line kilometres were flown at 50 m traverse line spacing along east-west orientated lines at a nominal terrain clearance of 30 m. • Tie lines were flown at 500 m spacing. • Navigation was provided by a Novatel OEM719 DGPS receiver (positional accuracy 0.4 m RMS), and magnetic base station corrections were applied using a GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer located near the Meekatharra Airstrip. • Data processing included diurnal correction, IGRF removal (IGRF 2020 model), tie-line levelling and micro-levelling, and the standard suite of radiometric corrections

For personal use only

Criteria		Commentary
		including NASVD spectral noise reduction, radon removal and height normalisation. • The resulting total magnetic intensity (TMI) and first vertical derivative (1VD) grids provide high-resolution imaging of bedrock geology and structural architecture beneath the survey area. • Survey data was processed and merged with adjacent company and regional surveys by Armada Exploration Services. • The preliminary interpretation of the geophysical data indicates a geological and structural continuity from areas of known gold mineralisation to the south however geophysical data of this type cannot detect gold mineralisation and is used for interpretation of geology and structures such as faults, shear zones, folds and geological contacts
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	• PLC Resources is currently in the process of a full interpretation of the geophysical data which will be used for exploration targeting which will be followed up with on ground soil sampling and aircore drilling depending on which early-stage exploration method is considered appropriate based on geology and extent of cover.

For personal use only