

25th August 2026

HIGH-GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY AT LEINSTER SOUTH

9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m

Including 5m @ 20.7g/t Au from 72m

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HIGHLIGHTS

- RC drilling at the Thylacine south zone delivers standout high-grade gold results within thick quartz veining at the newly named **Numbat** lode
- New results include:

26LSRC077:		**9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m**
	Including	***5m @ 20.7g/t Au from 72m***
26LSRC075:		**8m @ 3.6g/t Au from 40m***
	Including	***4m @ 6.1g/t Au from 44m****
26LSRC074		**3m @ 4.2g/t Au from 5m**
	Including	***1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 7m***

- Results confirm continuity of shallow and high-grade gold mineralisation in fresh rock
- Latest drilling indicates potential thickening of the Numbat lode with depth
- Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike
- Preparations are advanced for drilling to recommence shortly

**4m composite samples*

Metal Hawk Limited (**ASX: MHK**, "**Metal Hawk**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report significant new assay results from reverse circulation (RC) drilling at its 100% owned Leinster South Project, located in the Agnew-Lawlers region, Western Australia. The Company's second campaign for 2026 comprised ten RC holes for 1,153m, successfully following up the high-grade gold results returned from earlier drilling at the Thylacine prospect.

Assay results have been received for six of the ten holes completed, with multiple holes returning significant high-grade gold intersections at the newly named **Numbat lode**.

The new results are headlined by an outstanding intersection in **26LSRC077**: **9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m, *including 5m @ 20.7g/t Au from 72m*.** This intersection, open at depth and along strike, is the

best result returned from drilling at Leinster South to date and confirms the strong, largely untested high-grade gold potential of the project.

Metal Hawk's Managing Director Will Belbin commented:

"We are thrilled with the latest results from Thylacine. The intersection of 9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m, including a high-grade core of 5m @ 20.7g/t Au at the Numbat lode is by far the best result to date at Leinster South. The recent program shows the stacked nature of mineralised quartz veins at Thylacine with drilling demonstrating increasing grade and thickness. We now have an excellent opportunity to build on these results."

"Since commencing exploration on this project in mid-2024 we have continued to improve our understanding of the gold system at Thylacine and with each successive drill program we have returned increasingly strong results. The combination of significant structures and multiple gold-bearing quartz veins within differentiated mafic host rocks represents a compelling geological setting with excellent potential for further gold discoveries. We believe there is tremendous discovery upside at Leinster South and we are looking forward to the next program and the one after that."



Figure 1. RC drill chips from 26LSRC077 showing gold assays g/t (70m to 79m @ 12.3g/t Au)

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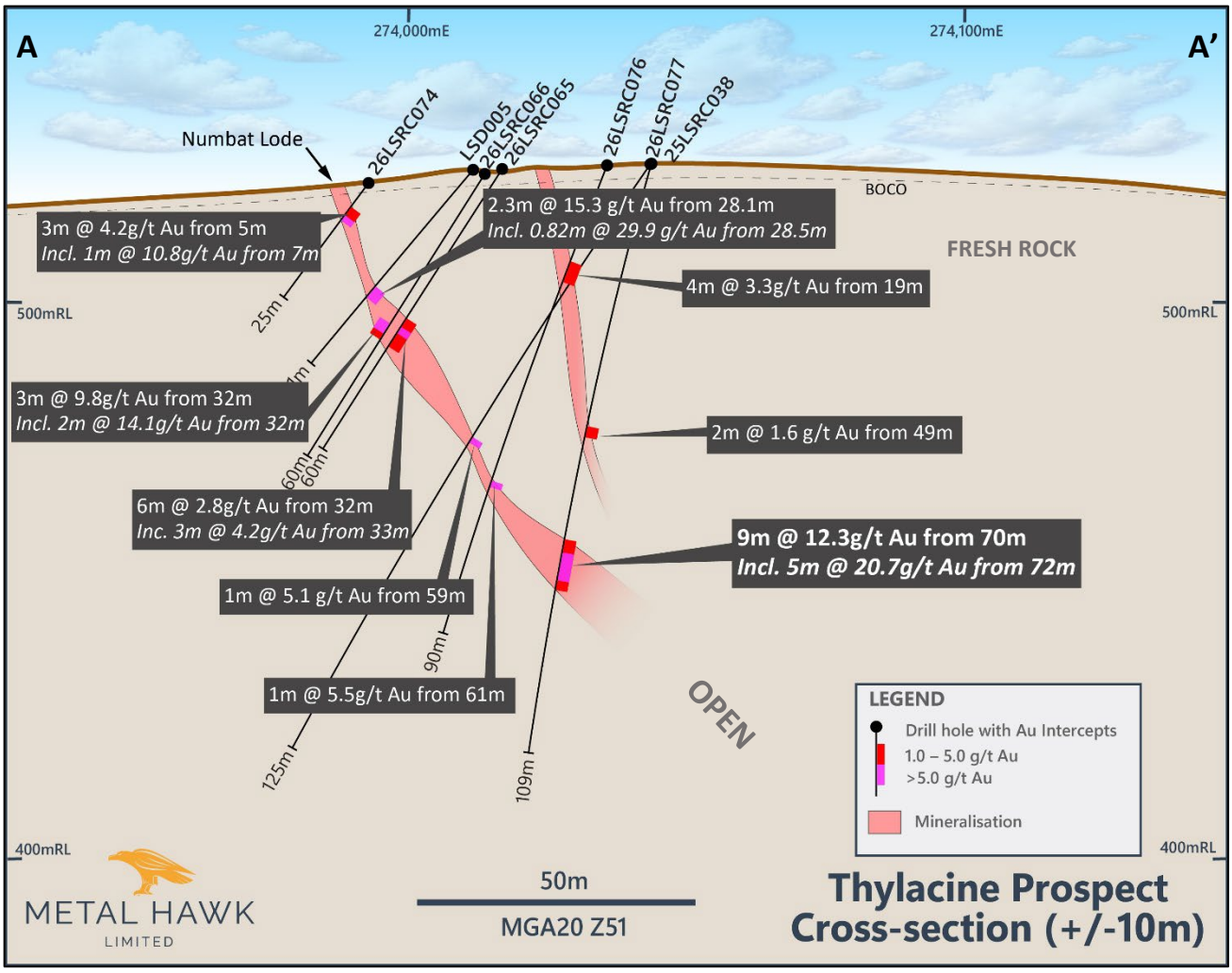


Figure 2. Cross-section of the Numbat lode looking north

Diamond drilling in late-2025 and RC drilling in early-2026 established the Numbat lode (previously referred to as the Thylacine south zone) as the Company's highest priority drill target, with results including:

LSD005:		**2.3m @ 15.3g/t Au from 28.1m,**
	Including	***0.82m @ 29.9g/t Au from 28.5m***
26LSRC066:		**3m @ 9.8g/t Au from 32m,**
	Including	***2m @ 14.1g/t Au from 32m***
26LSRC065:		**6m @ 2.8g/t Au from 32m,**
	Including	***3m @ 4.2g/t Au from 33m***

New results returned from the latest round of RC drilling at the Numbat lode include:

26LSRC077:		**9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m,**
	Including	***5m @ 20.7g/t Au from 72m***
26LSRC074		**3m @ 4.2g/t Au from 5m**
	Including	***1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 7m***
26LSRC075*		**8m @ 3.6g/t Au from 40m**
	Including	***4m @ 6.1g/t Au from 44m***

**4m composite samples*

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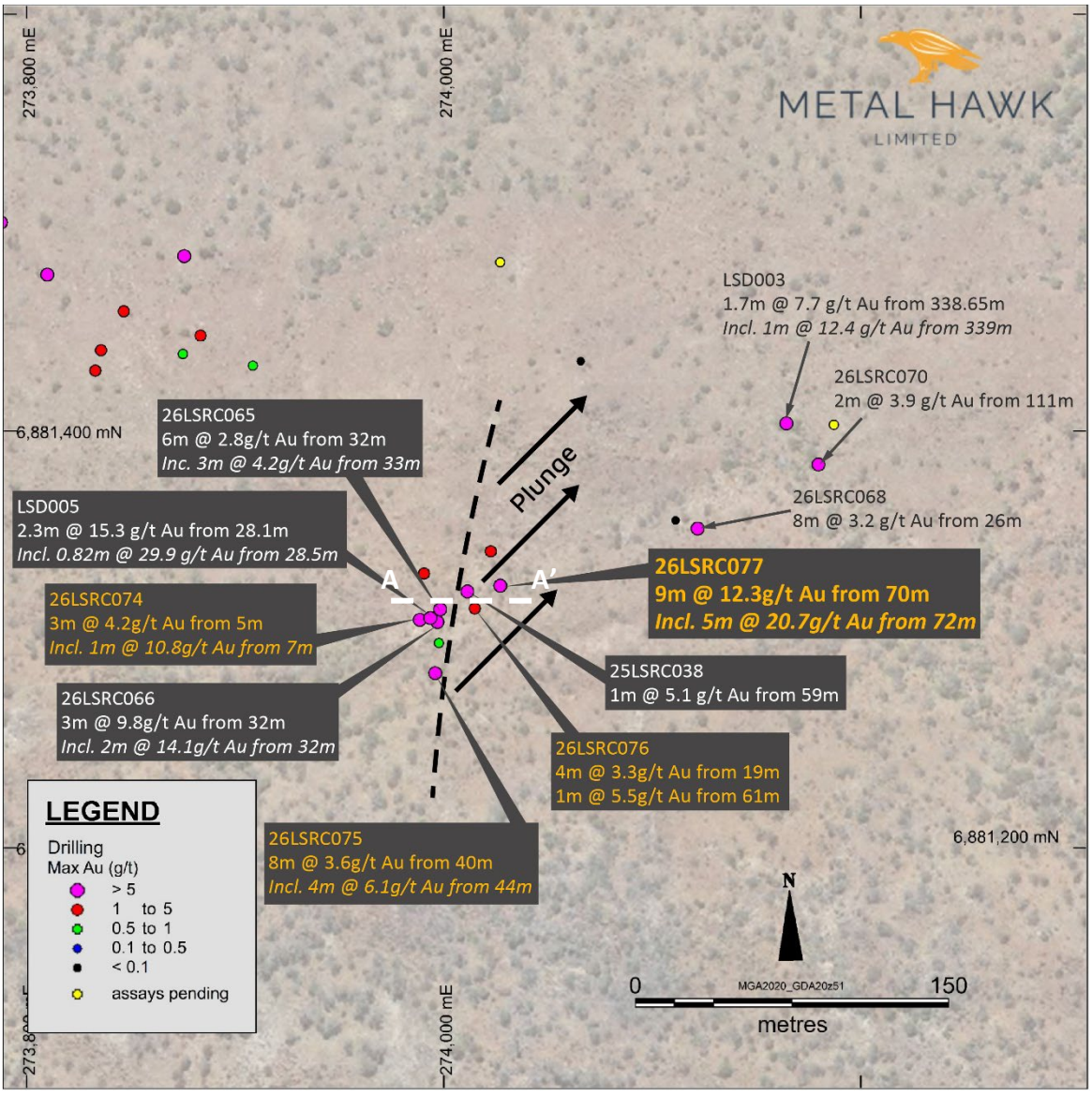


Figure 3. Thylacine south zone drilling (max Au g/t) - holes intersecting the Numbat lode labelled white (previous results) and orange (new results)

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Detailed mapping and structural analysis of drill core indicate that gold mineralisation at Thylacine has a steep northeast plunge, a model that is further supported by the latest drilling results from Numbat. Early interpretations suggest that the Numbat lode trends north-south and is oblique to the majority of northwest-trending parallel veins mapped at surface. Additional drilling is required to validate this preliminary interpretation, particularly oriented diamond core drilling, which will provide more detailed structural data and improve confidence in the geological model.

A total of four holes were drilled at the Thylacine south zone, **26LSRC074 - 26LSRC077**.

26LSRC074 tagged the Numbat lode near surface, intersecting **3m @ 4.2g/t Au from 5m, *including 1m @ 10.8g/t Au from 7m*.**

26LSRC075 was drilled at the southernmost part of the prospect, targeting outcropping mineralisation identified by rockchip sampling within the Thylacine gabbro unit. The result of **8m @ 3.6g/t Au from 40m, *including 4m @ 6.1g/t Au from 44m*** (from 4m composite sampling), is highly encouraging. Notably, this intersection does not include significant quartz veining, and the interpretation is that it marks the structural equivalent position of the Numbat lode to the north. Follow-up drilling is planned to test this along strike and at depth, along with 1m re-sampling through the 20m-wide anomalous composite interval in 26LSRC075.

26LSRC076 intersected a hanging-wall lode returning **4m @ 3.3g/t Au from 19m** and clipped the southern edge of the Numbat lode with **1m @ 5.5g/t Au from 61m.**

26LSRC077 targeted down-plunge of previous high-grade gold results at Numbat. A thick zone of quartz veining and high-grade gold mineralisation was intersected: **9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m**, ***including a high-grade core of 5m @ 20.7g/t Au from 72m***. Importantly, this intersection is interpreted to be close to true thickness of the northeast-dipping lode. Although hole 26LSRC077 was drilled beneath hole 25LSRC038, which intersected 1m @ 5.1 g/t Au from 59m, the substantially thicker 9m @ 12.3g/t Au intersection is consistent with the interpreted steep northeasterly plunging shoot identified in previous shallow drilling. Additionally, a mineralised hanging wall vein was also intersected in 26LSRC077 returning 2m @ 1.6g/t Au from 49m.

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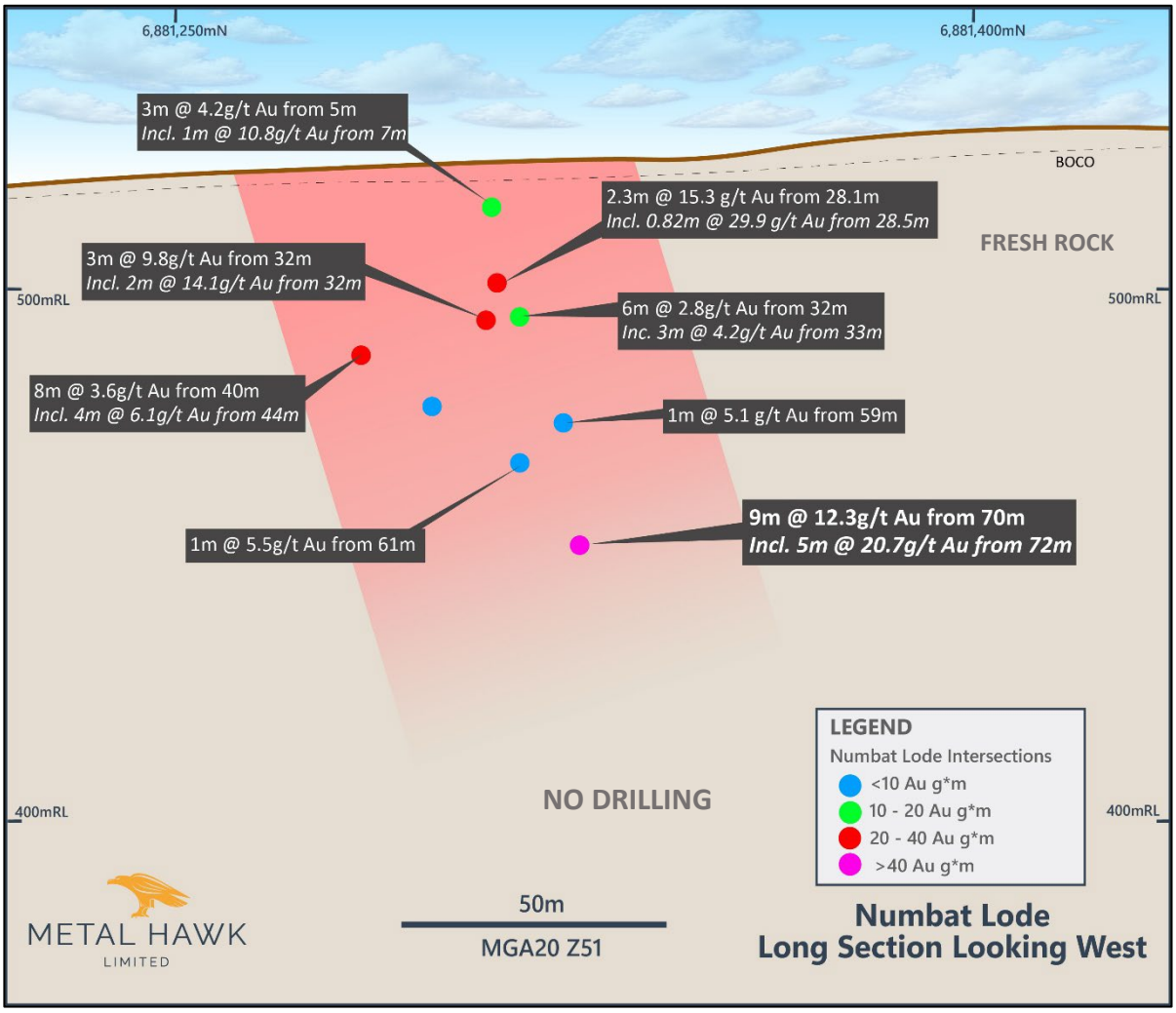


Figure 4. Long section looking west, showing Numbat lode drill intersections

Deep diamond drilling completed in late-2025 provides strong support for the continuity and depth extension of the Numbat lode. Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded drillhole **LSD003** was designed to test a previously undrilled portion of the differentiated Thylacine mafic host unit, in the central-eastern part of the prospect. The hole intersected **1.7m @ 7.7g/t Au from 338.65m** within a sheeted quartz vein**, *including 1m @ 12.4g/t Au from 339m*** (see ASX announcement 22 December 2025). Structural logging of drill core and geological interpretation suggest that this vein occurs within the same mineralised structure as the Numbat lode. Importantly, LSD003 is interpreted to have intersected the structure outside the down-plunge core of the high-grade shoot. Despite this, the intersection provides strong evidence that the mineralised structure continues to at least 250m vertical depth, approximately 240m from the high-grade intersection in 26LSRC077.

Further drilling will aim to expand on these results and target the interpreted northeasterly plunge of the high-grade Numbat shoot, as well as additional northeasterly plunging shoots along the broader Thylacine gold system. Following the next phase of RC drilling, Metal Hawk plans to undertake additional diamond drilling to test for potential thickening of the Numbat lode at depth.

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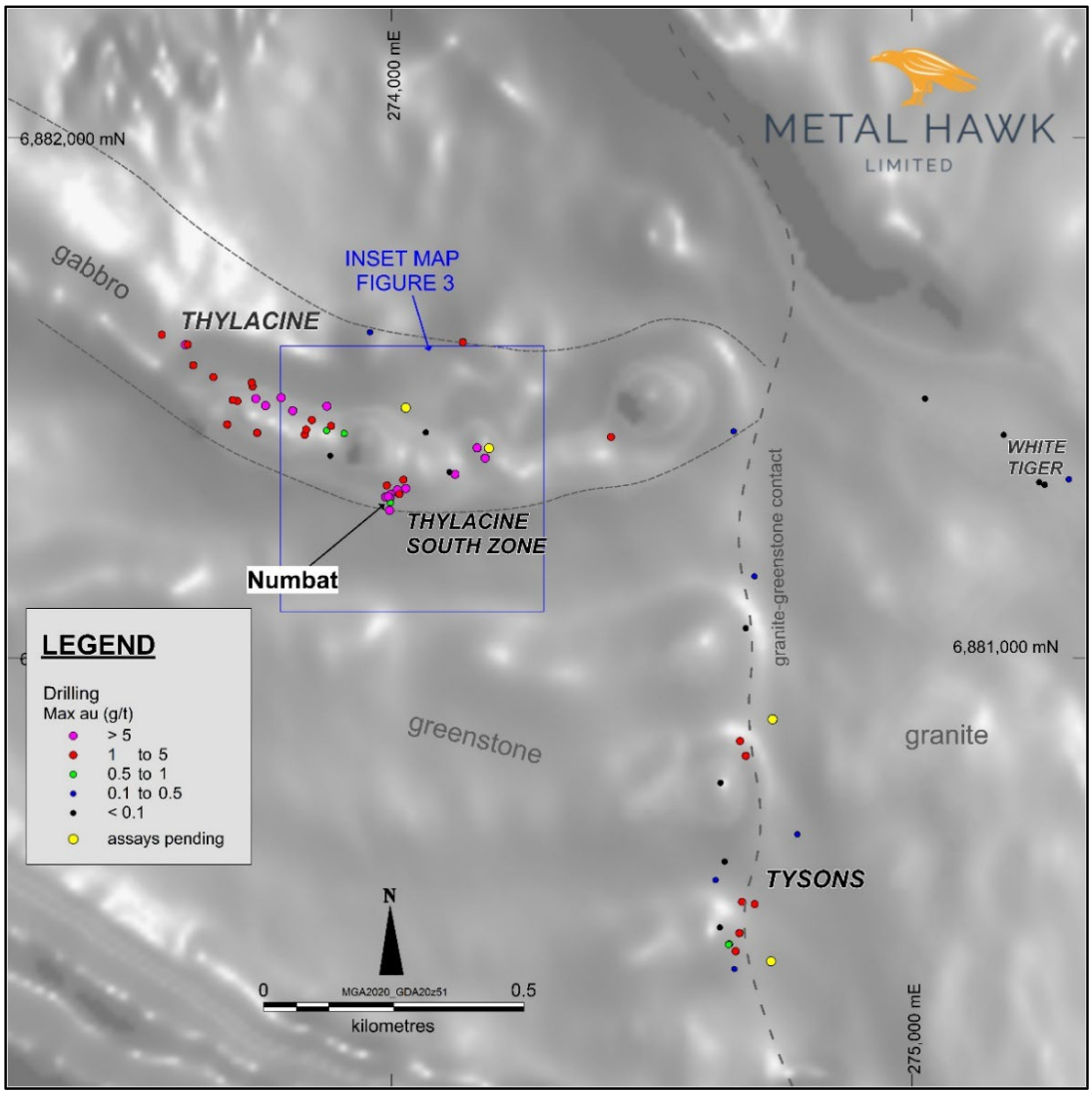


Figure 5. Leinster South drilling July 2026 (max Au g/t)

Two RC holes were drilled at the Thylacine main zone, ~200m northwest of the Thylacine south zone; these holes targeted mineralisation and quartz veining identified from previous drilling and did not test the Numbat lode.

26LSRC078 intersected 4m @ 1.0g/t Au from 68m.

26LSRC079 intersected 1m @ 2.0g/t Au from 50m, 3m @ 3.4g/t Au from 66m, and 3m @ 1.2g/t Au from 99m.

Two holes 26LSRC080 and 26LSRC081 were drilled at Thylacine, east of the Numbat lode. These holes targeted separate mineralisation and did not test the Numbat lode. Results are pending.

Additionally, two holes from Tysons were completed during the program for a total of 224m drilled. Results are pending and will be reported when available.

The next campaign of RC drilling is due to commence in late September.

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ABOUT THE LEINSTER SOUTH PROJECT

The Leinster South project area covers more than 430km^2 and is situated between 10km and 40km south of Leinster. Limited historical exploration has been conducted on the tenements. The majority of Metal Hawk's work to date has been carried out on tenement E36/1068, which is located along the southeastern limb of the Lawlers Anticline on the world-class Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt.

Metal Hawk identified high-grade surface gold at the Siberian Tiger prospect in August 2024, with subsequent exploration uncovering additional gold prospects including Thylacine and Tysons. The Company's maiden drilling at Leinster South began in mid-2025, confirming high-grade gold mineralisation in bedrock across multiple prospects.

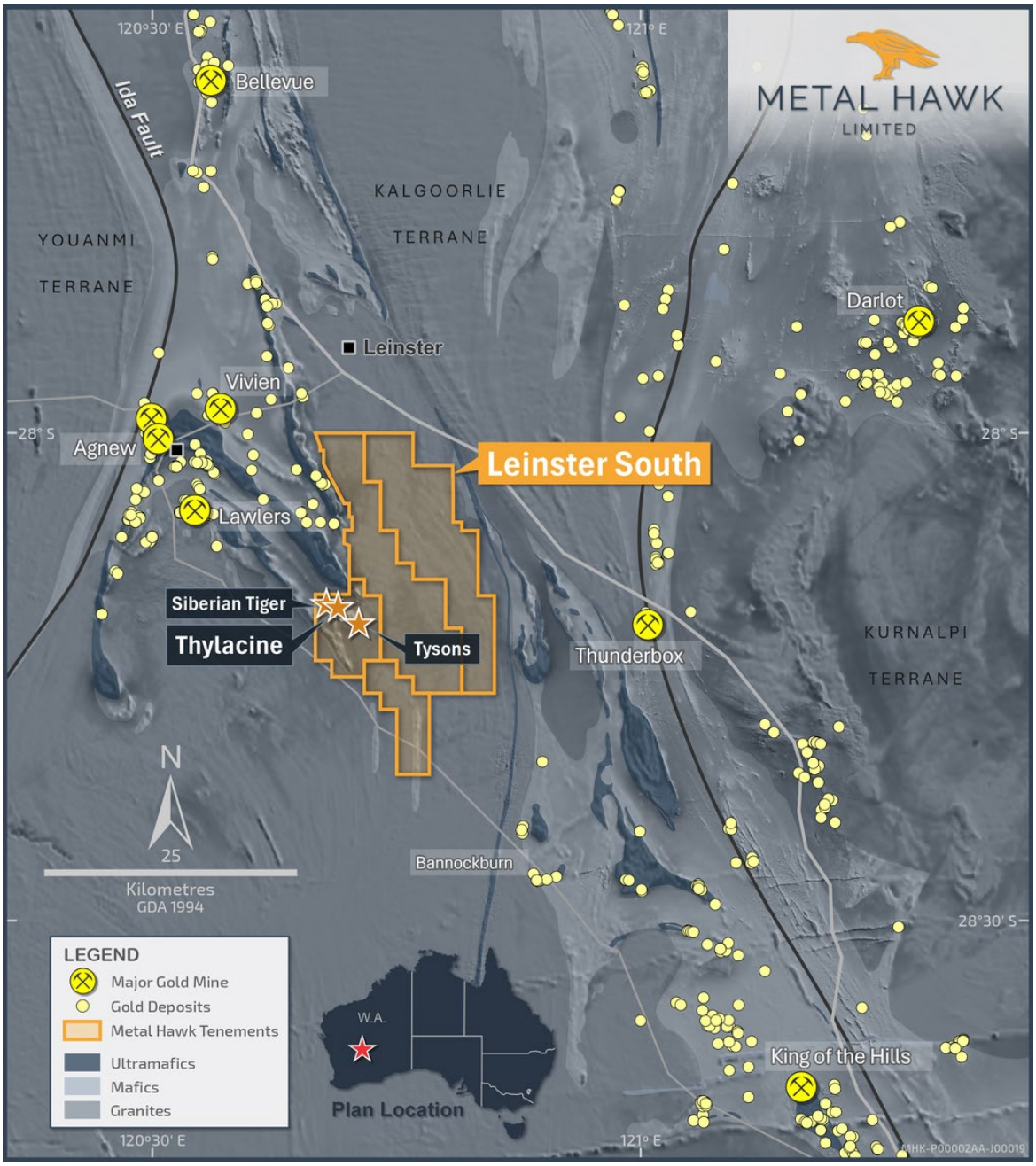


Figure 6. Leinster South Project

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Will Belbin, Managing Director, on behalf of the Board of Metal Hawk Limited.

For further information regarding Metal Hawk Limited please visit our website at www.metalhawk.au or contact:

Will Belbin
Managing Director
Metal Hawk Limited
+61 478 198 665

admin@metalhawk.au

Media & Investor Relations
Luke Forrestal
GRA Partners
+61 411 479 144

luke.forrestal@omc.com

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Additional JORC Information

Further details relating to the information provided in this release, including JORC 2012 reporting tables, can be found in the following Metal Hawk Limited ASX announcements:

• HIGH GRADE GOLD DISCOVERED AT LEINSTER SOUTH	5 August 2024
• LEINSTER SOUTH UPDATE	27 August 2024
• MORE HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT LEINSTER SOUTH	15 October 2024
• HIGH GRADE ROCK CHIP ASSAYS CONFIRM NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES AT LEINSTER SOUTH	7 November 2024
• HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAYS EXTEND THYLACINE	27 November 2024
• EXCEPTIONAL RESULTS EXTEND HIGH GRADE SURFACE GOLD AT THYLACINE	21 January 2025
• NEW GOLD TARGETS EMERGE AS METAL HAWK PREPARES FOR DRILLING	5 June 2025
• INITIAL RC RESULTS CONFIRM GOLD SYSTEM AT THYLACINE	31 July 2025
• HIGH GRADE GOLD RETURNED FROM RC DRILLING AT LEINSTER SOUTH	18 September 2025
• DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS HIGH GRADE GOLD AT LEINSTER SOUTH	22 December 2025
• GRAVITY SURVEY UNDERWAY AT LEINSTER SOUTH	21 April 2026
• SHALLOW HIGH GRADE GOLD AT LEINSTER SOUTH	11 May 2026
• LEINSTER SOUTH EXPLORATION UPDATE	3 June 2026

Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr William Belbin, a “Competent Person” who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is Managing Director at Metal Hawk Limited. Mr Belbin is a full-time employee of the Company and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Belbin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Belbin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Metal Hawk Limited’s planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may”, "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 1. 2026 Leinster South RC drillhole collars (26LSRC074–26LSRC083)

HOLENO	PROSPECT	DEPTH	EAST	NORTH	RL	AZIMUTH	DIP
26LSRC074	THYLACINE	25	273993	6881310	521	255	-54
26LSRC075	THYLACINE	84	274012	6881306	523	215	-54
26LSRC076	THYLACINE	90	274036	6881319	525	258	-69
26LSRC077	THYLACINE	109	274044	6881332	525	251	-73
26LSRC078	THYLACINE	127	273716	6881461	536	249	-58
26LSRC079	THYLACINE	193	273775	6881434	535	266	-58
26LSRC080	THYLACINE	169	274027	6881481	526	232	-59
26LSRC081	THYLACINE	132	274187	6881403	518	230	-53
26LSRC082	TYSONS	109	274729	6880417	496	270	-60
26LSRC083	TYSONS	115	274732	6880882	497	281	-60

Notes to Table 1

- Grid coordinates GDA2020: zone 51, collar positions determined by handheld GPS.
- Azimuth (grid) and dip from collar readings; all holes downhole surveyed with a north-seeking gyroscopic instrument.

Table 2. Leinster South significant RC drilling results

HOLENO		FROM	TO	INTERVAL	Au (ppm)	gram * metres
26LSRC074		5	8	3	4.23	12.7
26LSRC074	***INCLUDING***	***7***	***8***	***1***	***10.82***	***10.8***
26LSRC075*		32	36	4	0.56	2.2
26LSRC075*		40	48	8	3.58	28.6
26LSRC075*	***INCLUDING***	***44***	***48***	***4***	***6.13***	***24.5***
26LSRC076		19	23	4	3.29	13.2
26LSRC076	*INCLUDING*	*20*	*23*	*3*	*4.01*	*12.0*
26LSRC076		**61**	**62**	**1**	**5.53**	**5.5**
26LSRC077		49	51	2	1.56	3.1
26LSRC077		**70**	**79**	**9**	**12.33**	**111**
26LSRC077	***INCLUDING***	***72***	***77***	***5***	***20.69***	***103.4***
26LSRC078		68	72	4	1.04	4.20
26LSRC079		50	51	1	2.02	2.0
26LSRC079		66	69	3	3.37	10.1
26LSRC079	***INCLUDING***	***66***	***67***	***1***	***6.23***	***6.2***
26LSRC079		99	102	3	1.16	3.5

Notes to Table 2:

- Significant Au results reported for RC drilling > 0.5 g/t Au, results > 5.0g/t Au shown **bold.**
- Intervals are downhole widths; grades length-weighted and uncut.
- Samples returning >0.4 g/t Au by 50g fire assay (FA50/OE) were re-analysed by PhotonAssay™ (Intertek method PAAU02); where a PhotonAssay result exists it is the value reported.
- results pending for RC holes 26LSRC080 to 26LSRC083; partial results pending for 26LSRC076 (0–17m) and 26LSRC079 (139–193m).
- *composite sample.

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APPENDIX 2

2012 JORC Table 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES & DATA (RC DRILLING)

	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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	RC sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices, collecting 1m cone split samples at selected intervals and 2-4m composite samples throughout the remainder of the drillhole. The drilling campaign consisted of 10 RC holes completed for 1,153m. Sample coordinates are in UTM grid (GDA2020 z51) and have been measured with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 4m. Samples were collected in calico bags for dispatch to the sample laboratory. Sample preparation was in 3-5kg pulverizing mills, followed by sample splitting to a 200g pulp which is then analysed by Intertek Genalysis Perth via 50g fire assay (Intertek method FA50/OE) with optical emission spectrometer finish. Priority samples from the program were dried and crushed to a nominal top size of approximately 2mm prior to analysis. A representative 500g subsample was analysed using PhotonAssay™, a whole-sample analytical technique providing total gold determination.
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.).*	RC drilling was undertaken using a 6x6 truck mounted KW380 RC rig with an auxiliary air pack and 140mm hole diameter (face sampling hammer).
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.*	Sample recovery was visually assessed and noted and is considered normal for the type of drilling. RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. All sample recoveries within the mineralized zone were above 90% of expected. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes were made in the logs. All RC samples were dry. There has been no recognisable relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
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.*	Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all drill holes. The geological data from RC drilling would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate. Logging of drill chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other sample features. RC chips are stored in plastic chip trays. All holes were logged in full.
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.*	The field sample preparation followed industry best practice. For RC drilling: drill samples/spoils were split using a cone splitter via a cyclone and then placed in a green RC sample bag, or alternatively placed on the ground via a bucket. A 1m split sample was collected in a numbered calico bag. Single (1m) sub-samples were collected using a cone splitter, whilst composite samples were collected via a spear of 400g - 1000g from the

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	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling 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.*	primary spoils. Samples were placed into pre-numbered calico bags and delivered to the laboratory. Field QC procedures for this program comprised 13 certified reference standards and blanks inserted across the 245 samples dispatched (an insertion rate of approximately 1:19). The sample sizes were considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the 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.* *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Gold analysis was undertaken with 50-gram Fire Assay with OES finish. The detection limit for gold via this method is 5ppb (0.005ppm). No geophysical assay tools were used. Field QC procedures involve the use of standards and blank samples (insertion rate approximately 1:19). In addition, the laboratory runs routine check and duplicate analyses. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy. Selected samples were re-analysed by PhotonAssay™ (PAAU02, detection limit 0.02ppm); where both results exist the PhotonAssay value is 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.*	Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected reported intervals. No holes have been twinned at this stage. Primary data was collected using a standard set of Excel templates on a Toughbook laptop computer in the field. Drilling and geochemical data are transferred to Newexco Exploration Pty Ltd for data verification and loading into the database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	All drillhole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5 m. All holes were downhole surveyed using a north-seeking gyroscopic instrument. Hole locations are shown as per Table 1. Grid MGA2020 Zone 51. Topography is moderately uneven and GPS has poor vertical controls, so the elevation of samples is derived from a digital terrain model.
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 estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The drillholes are spaced at variable distances apart. At this early stage of exploration there is insufficient data to complete a geological understanding of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation work. RC sample compositing has been applied from 2m to 4m.
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.*	The holes have been designed to intersect the interpreted geology as close to perpendicular as possible, however there is insufficient data to determine actual orientation of mineralisation at this stage. At some locations the orientation of drilling was compromised by the access and cleared tracks.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The samples were delivered to the laboratory by the Company.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No Audits have been commissioned.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The exploration was conducted on the granted exploration license E 36/1068. The tenement is registered to and 100% owned by Metal Hawk Limited. The project tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration has been carried out in the area by a number of explorers. The majority of early documented historical work was carried out for nickel sulphide exploration, given the extension of magnetic highs from the northwest (Agnew Greenstone Belt). No historical drilling data has been recorded at the Siberian Tiger and Thylacine prospects. Between 1997 to 2001 the tenure was owned by WMC (Western Mining Corporation). Work undertaken included soil and rockchip sampling, but there is no record of any drilling. Heron Resources Ltd (Heron) held part of the ground from 2004 to 2009. In 2004, Heron completed an extensive wide-spaced (1000m x 100m) soil survey which covered the Siberian Tiger prospect. While they reported an anomaly of 87ppb Au along strike to the southeast of Siberian Tiger, the stronger anomaly that is the central to the prospect (482ppb Au) received no coverage. More recently the tenement area was owned by Jindalee Resources Ltd Limited (from 2018 to 2023). The ground was subject to a JV with Auroch Minerals Ltd. No reported fieldwork took place at the Siberian Tiger prospect or any of the other reported gold prospects identified by MHK.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Leinster South Project lies at the southeastern tip of the Lawlers Anticline on the Agnew Greenstone Belt in central-west WA. The geological setting is of Archaean age with common host rocks related to orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The region is also made up of mafic and felsic volcanics and intrusions, siliciclastic metasediments of upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies and post-orogenic S-type muscovite-bearing granites. The main belt of exposed rocks in E36/1068 is composed of interlayered dolerite, gabbro, meta-basalt, ortho-amphibolite, pyroxenite, and schistose meta-mafic and meta-sedimentary rocks. There are strong domainal foliations at the interface between brittle and ductile lithologies, and locally the development of quartz vein systems parallel and en echelon to the fabric. Veins range from undeformed sheeted to complex breccia and boudinaged with host rock and iron oxides. Rarely are primary sulphides preserved at surface, but pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite have been recorded during the mapping and sampling and in drilling undertaken by Metal Hawk.

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		The package has been intruded by several granites with differing affinities, ranging from leucogranite to granodiorite. Some bodies are highly foliated and locally migmatised, while others are equigranular and essentially undeformed. Significant gold deposits are currently in production at Agnew - Lawlers (15 to 25km to NW) and Thunderbox, 25km to the east of E36/1068.
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.*	Refer to Tables and the Notes attached thereto. Collar dip and azimuth for all holes are tabulated in Table 1.
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.* *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.*	All reported assay intervals have been length-weighted. No top cuts were applied. A nominal cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au was applied. Composite (2-4m) spear sample results are reported where 1m resplit assays are not yet available; these are identified in Table 2. Significant grade intervals are based on intercepts >0.5g/t gold for RC drilling. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Geological controls and orientations of mineralised zones are unconfirmed at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as intercept length and may not reflect true width. The drilling is orientated to intersect the interpreted mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible.
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 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.*	All Metal Hawk results are presented in the report, in Tables 1 and 2 of the Appendices and as figures in the report.
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.*	Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report.
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).*	Metal Hawk is continuing exploration at Leinster South with additional RC drilling planned at Thylacine and Tysons prospects.

	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive	Further reconnaissance geochemical sampling is continuing across the project tenements.

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