


**15th September 2026**

# RC DRILLING TO COMMENCE AT THE HIGH-GRADE NUMBAT LODE

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC rig mobilising to Leinster South this week to recommence drilling at the Thylacine prospect**
- **The campaign will consist of up to ten RC holes designed to test the high-grade Numbat lode down plunge and along strike from hole 26LSRC077**
- **Diamond drilling scheduled to commence in November with up to $175,000 of EIS co-funding to support drilling at Thylacine**

Metal Hawk Limited (**ASX: MHK**, "**Metal Hawk**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update for its 100% owned Leinster South Project, located in the Agnew-Lawlers region, Western Australia.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling is due to recommence imminently at the Thylacine prospect. Up to ten additional RC holes have been designed to test the high-grade Numbat lode down plunge and along strike.

The RC program will be following up recent results from the Numbat lode, headlined by the intersection in **26LSRC077**: **9m @ 12.3g/t Au from 70m, *including 5m @ 20.7g/t Au from 72m*** (ASX announcement 25 August 2026). This intercept, 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:**

*"With the RC rig due to arrive on site later this week, we look forward to following up the down plunge and along strike extensions of the Numbat lode from our 9m @ 12.3g/t gold intercept in 26LSRC077. Deep diamond drilling completed last year confirms the same mineralised structure continues to at least 250 metres below surface, which increases our confidence that this is a coherent, continuous gold system at depth.*

*We've also scheduled a diamond rig for November to follow the RC program and test the Numbat lode's structural position at depth. We will be utilising up to $175,000 of co-funding from the WA Government to support this work program. From both drilling campaigns we can expect a much clearer picture of this system's scale."*

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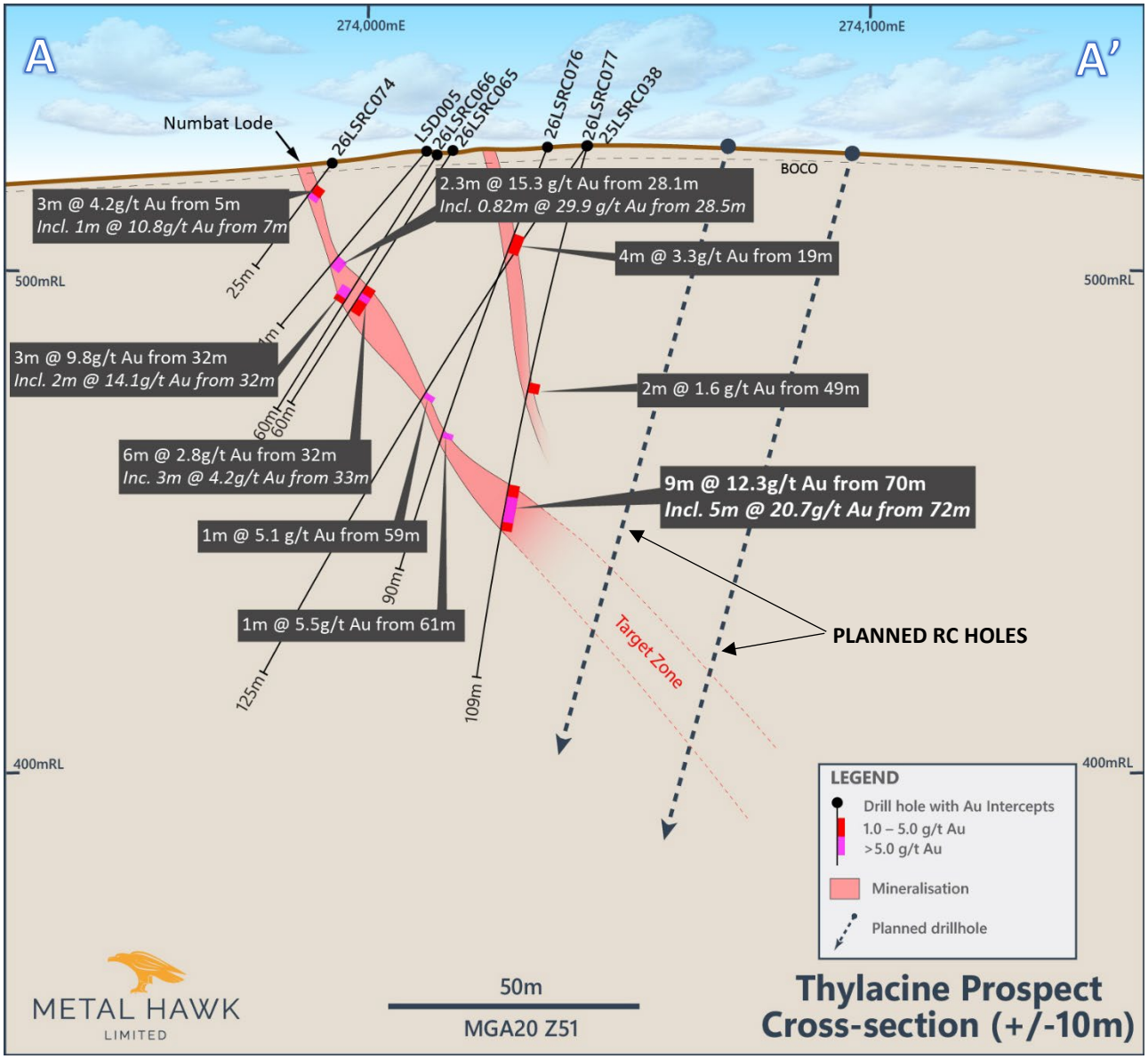



**Figure 1.** Cross-section of the Numbat lode looking north

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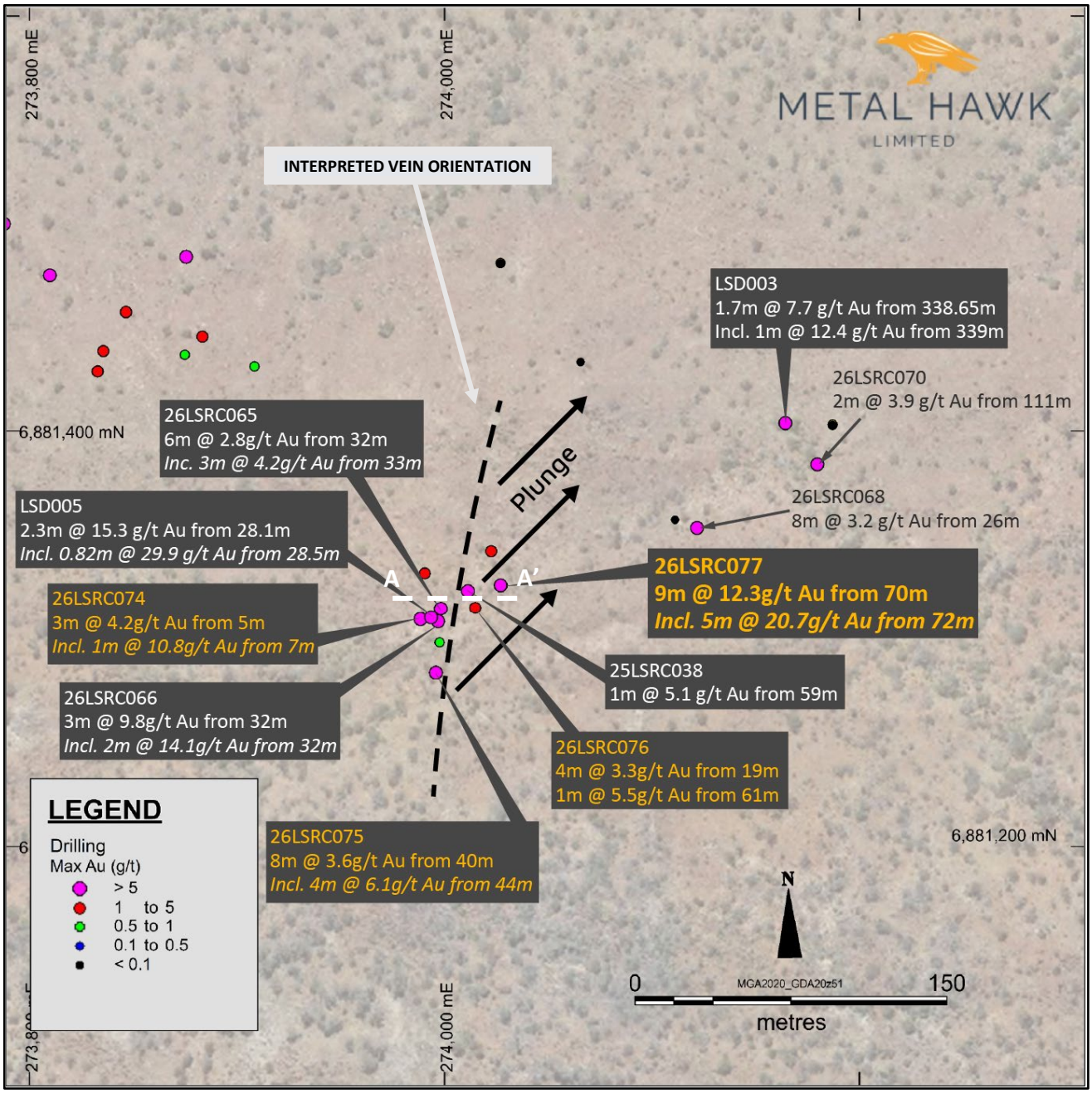



**Figure 2.** Thylacine south zone drilling (max Au g/t) - holes intersecting the Numbat lode labelled white (previous results) and orange (recent results)

Further drilling will build on recent results, targeting the interpreted northeasterly plunge of the high-grade Numbat shoot as well as other potential northeasterly plunging shoots identified along the broader Thylacine gold system.

In addition to the next phase of RC drilling, Metal Hawk has scheduled a diamond drilling program to commence in November. The Company was awarded $175,000 in co-funding under the Western

Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) to support the diamond program, which will be used to test for potential thickening of the Numbat lode at depth.

Results from diamond drilling completed in late 2025 (LSD003: 1.7m @ 7.7g/t Au from 338.65m within a sheeted quartz vein) provides strong evidence that the mineralised structure at Numbat continues down-dip to approximately 240m from the high-grade intersection in 26LSRC077. Structural logging of drill core and geological interpretation indicate this vein sits within the same mineralised structure as the Numbat lode.

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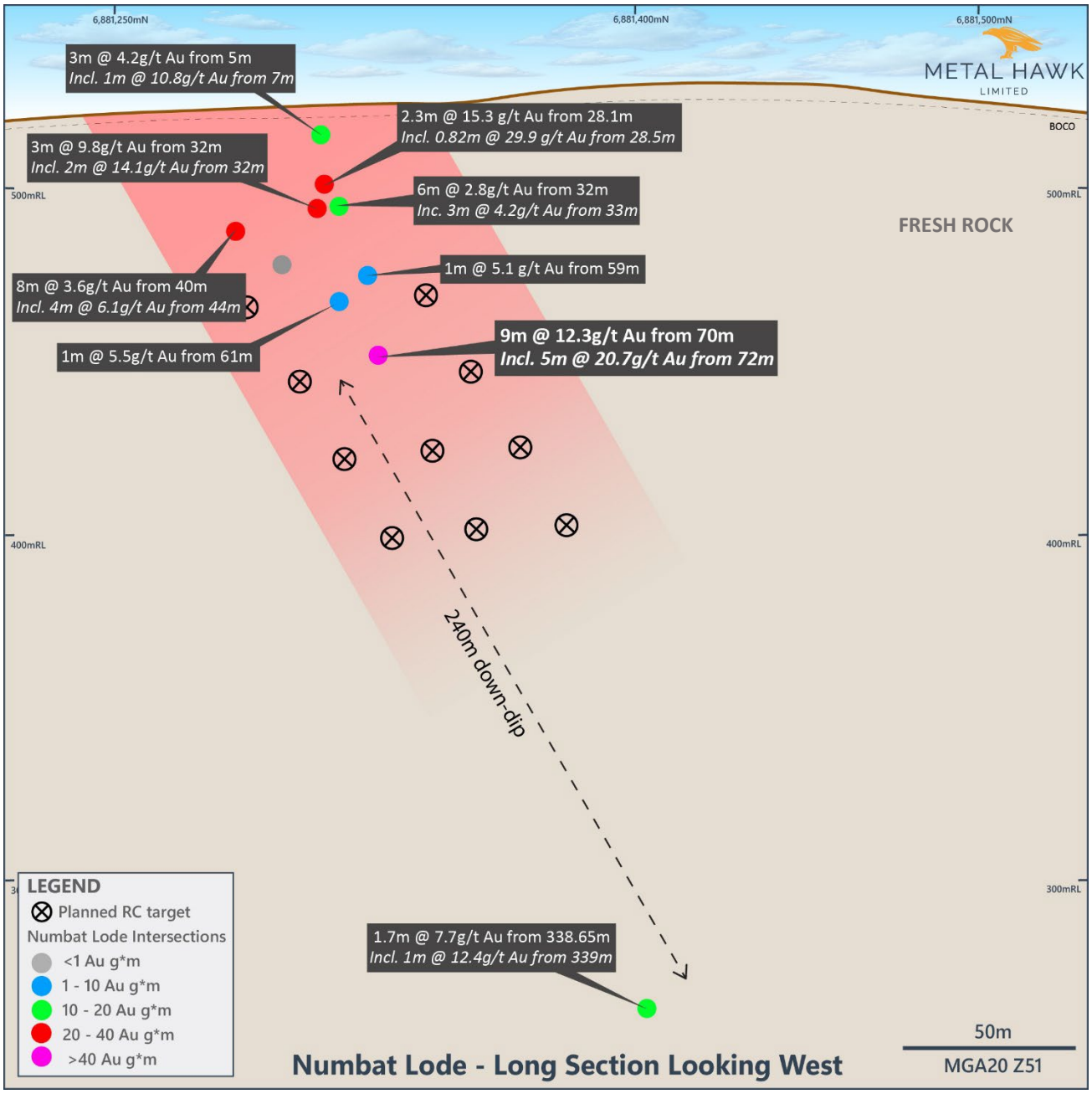



**Figure 3.** Long section looking west, showing the Numbat lode drill intersections

Results have been received for two holes 26LSRC080 and 26LSRC081 at Thylacine, which both targeted hanging wall structures east of the Numbat lode and were not drilled deep enough to test the Numbat lode. The Company will consider re-entering hole 26LSRC081 with the diamond drill rig in order to test the Numbat lode structural position at depth.

Two holes from Tysons were completed during the program for a total of 224m drilled. No significant results were returned.

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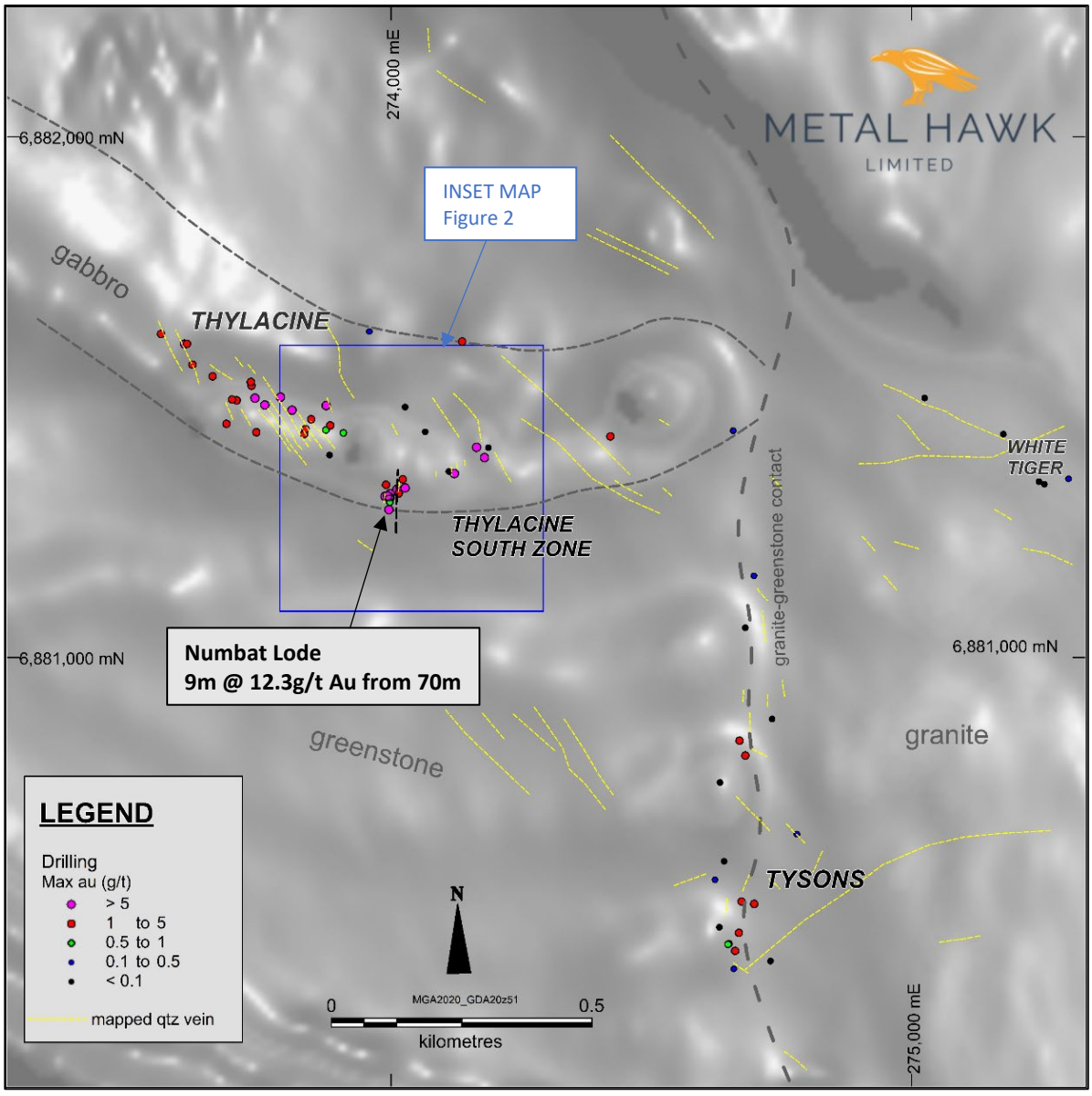



**Figure 4.** Leinster South drilling (max Au g/t)

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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.

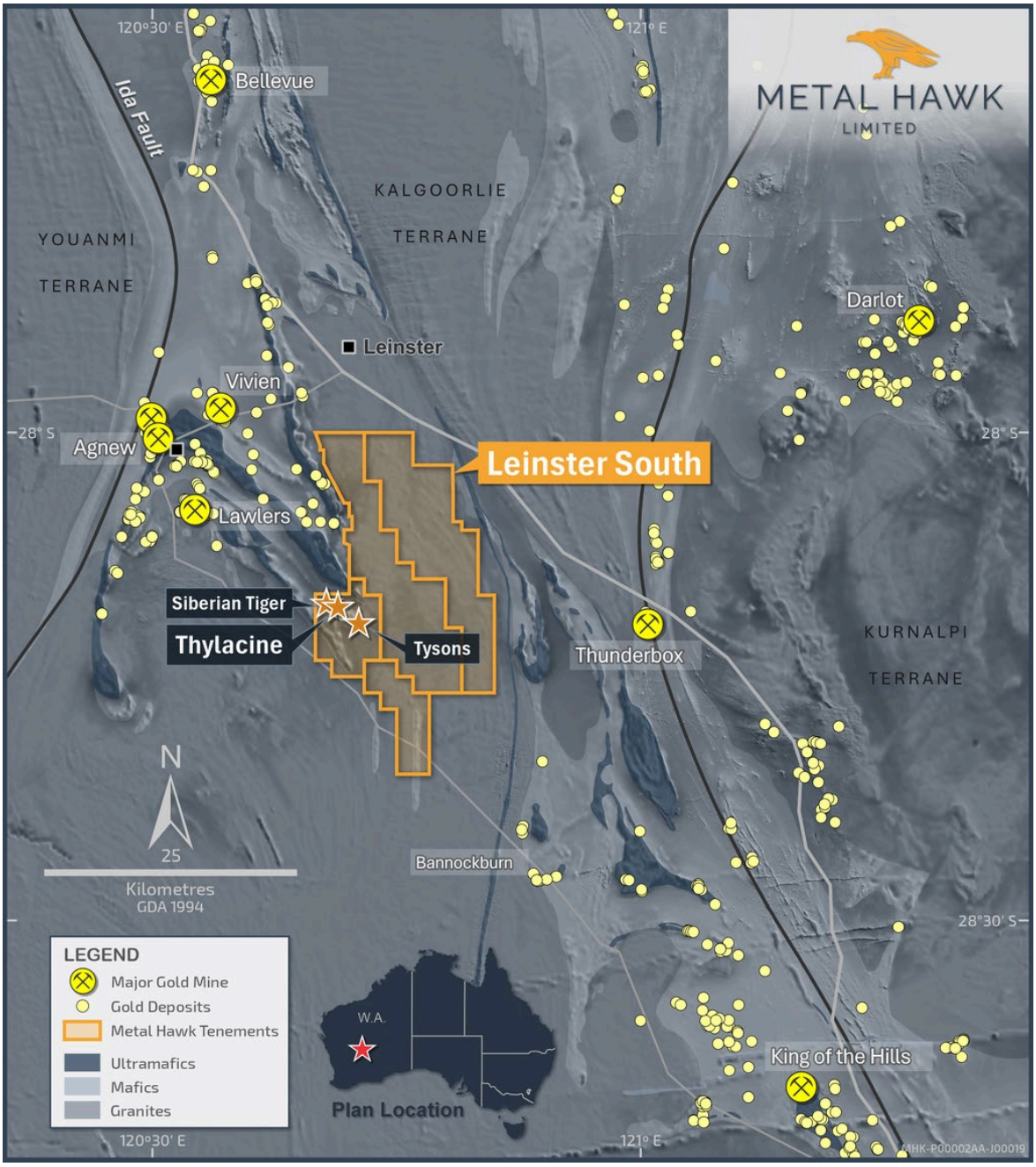



**Figure 5.** Leinster South Project

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 |
| • HIGH GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY AT LEINSTER SOUTH | 25 August 2026 |

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## Competent Person statement

The information in this announcement that relates to 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 |
| **26LSRC080** | | **NSI** | | | | |
| **26LSRC081** | | **NSI** | | | | |
| **26LSRC082** | | **NSI** | | | | |
| **26LSRC083** | | **NSI** | | | | |

Notes to Table 2:

- Significant Au results reported for RC drilling > 0.5 g/t Au.
- 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.
- *1m resplit assays are pending for intervals currently reported from 4m composite samples
- New results reported **bold**

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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.*<br><br>*Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used*<br><br>*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.<br><br>The drilling campaign consisted of 10 RC holes completed for 1,153m.<br><br>Sample coordinates are in UTM grid (GDA2020 z51) and have been measured with a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 4m.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br><br>*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.<br><br>RC drill recoveries were visually estimated from volume of sample recovered. All sample recoveries within the mineralized zone were above 90% of expected.<br><br>RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and notes were made in the logs. All RC samples were dry.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br><br>*The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | Detailed geological logs have been carried out on all drill holes.<br><br>The geological data from RC drilling would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimate.<br><br>Logging of drill chips recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other sample features.<br><br>RC chips are stored in plastic chip trays.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br><br>*For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* | The field sample preparation followed industry best practice.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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.<br><br>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).<br><br>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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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).<br><br>No geophysical assay tools were used.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*The use of twinned holes.*<br><br>*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br><br>*Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | Senior personnel from the Company have visually inspected reported intervals.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*Specification of the grid system used.*<br><br>*Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | All drillhole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5 m.<br><br>All holes were downhole surveyed using a north-seeking gyroscopic instrument.<br><br>Hole locations are shown as per Table 1.<br><br>Grid MGA2020 Zone 51.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | The drillholes are spaced at variable distances apart.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.*<br><br>*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. |

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## 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.*<br><br>*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.<br><br>The tenement is registered to and 100% owned by Metal Hawk Limited.<br><br>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).<br><br>No historical drilling data has been recorded at the Siberian Tiger, Tysons and Thylacine prospects.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. |

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| | | 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:*<br>*• easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>*• elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>*• dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>*• down hole length and interception depth*<br>*• 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.*<br>*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.*<br>*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.<br>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.<br>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.*<br>*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>*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.<br>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).*<br>*Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive* | Metal Hawk is continuing exploration at Leinster South with additional RC drilling planned at Thylacine and Tysons prospects.<br>Further reconnaissance geochemical sampling is continuing across the project tenements. |