AUSTRALIAN SILICA QUARTZ GROUP LIMITED

KOOLYANOBBING GOLD PROJECTS – EXPLORATION UPDATE

ASQ and Historic results underscore gold potential of the under-explored Golden Wishbone Gold Trend

HIGHLIGHTS

Aircore and RC Drilling Program at Golden Wishbone target

- 29 Aircore (AC) drill holes completed for 1,814m and 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 174m extending drilling along strike and down dip from the known mineralization zone.
- Results include:
  - ASQAC021: 1m at 4.4g/t Au from 55m
  - ASQAC015: 5m at 0.5g/t Au from 76m
  - ASQAC005: 1m at 0.3g/t Au from 57m, 1m at 2.7g/t Au from 58m, 1m at 0.4g/t Au from 72m
- Previously reported Golden Wishbone drilling results include[1, 2]:
  - ASQRC015: 2m at 14.2 g/t gold from 11m including 1m at 27.7g/t gold from 11m
  - ASQRC013: 4m at 1.2g/t Au from 24m
- The mineralization remains open along strike to the south and down dip to the east.

Recovery of Gold by Detecting – EMU Gold Target

- Near surface gold nuggets weighing 20.8 grams in total recovered by metal detecting at the EMU target.
- This gold was recovered by an independent private prospector working in collaboration with ASQ.
- ASQ has acquired the gold nuggets.
- Majority of gold recovered working over an area with evidence of prior detecting activities along the axis of the Golden Wishbone gold trend underscoring the underexplored nature of the area and the presence of coarse gold in the system.

Gold nuggets weighing 20.8g recovered from the EMU Gold Target

31 March 2025

ASX Code: ASQ

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HIGHLIGHTS - Continued

Compilation and Interpretation of Historic Exploration Data – Golden Wishbone SE Gold Target

- Identification of multiple interpreted target structures and zones from historic exploration completed in the 1980's and 90's by then ASX listed Great Fingal Mining Company NL (ASX: GFM) and Burmine Operations Ltd (ASX: BUR).
- Historic non digital datasets compiled, revealing multiple significant gold intersections from shallow drilling in the Golden Wishbone SE target area that warrant follow-up exploration including:
  - LSP17: 9m at 0.4g/t Au from 20m, 4m at 0.6g/t Au from 30m, 4m at 1.4g/t Au from 40m incl. 1m at 3.6g/t Au from 42m
  - LSP9: 2m at 0.3g/t Au from 18m, 2m at 0.2g/t Au from 24m, 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 44m, 2m at 2.1g/t Au from 48m
  - LSP4: 2m at 0.3g/t Au from 14m, 2m at 0.8g/t Au from 30m, 10m at 0.5g/t Au from 34m incl. 1m at 1.1g/t from 35m and 1m at 1.6g/t Au from 38m
  - LSP2: 2m at 0.9g/t Au from 24m, 7m at 0.8g/t Au from 30m incl. 1m at1.6g/t Au from 34m, 1m at 0.8g/t Au from 41m
  - LSP7: 1m at 0.4g/t Au from 19m, 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 42m, 4m at 1.5g/t Au from 46m incl. 2m at 2.0g/t Au from 46m
  - LSP8: 10m at 0.6g/t Au from 16m incl. 1m at 1.1g/t Au from 18m, 2m at 0.5g/t Au from 36m
  - KNAR503: 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 12m, 0.6g/t Au from 20m, 4m at 0.2g/t Au from 32m
  - LSP3: 1m at 2.1g/t Au from 15m, 0.2g/t Au from 22m, 0.4g/t Au from 26m, 2m at 0.2g/t Au from 32m, 2m at 0.3g/t Au from 36m, 1m at 0.8g/t Au from 44m
  - KNAR485: 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 12m, 4m at 1.2g/t Au from 16m
  - KNAR474: 4m at 1.3g/t Au from 8m
  - KNAR445: 16m at 0.3g/t Au from 12m, incl 4m at 0.8g/t Au from 12m
  - KNAR401: 8m at 0.6g/t Au from 12m
  - LSP32: 8m at 0.5g/t Au from 3m incl. 1m at 1.1g/t Au from 6m
  - LSP5: 5m at 0.5g/t Au from 18m, 4m at 0.2g/t Au from 32m
  - KNVR009: 1m at 0.4g/t Au from 12m, 2m at 1.1g/t Au from 15m, 1m at 0.2g/t Au from 17m
  - LSP37: 3m at 0.4g/t Au from 17m, 2m at 0.8g/t Au from 21m
  - KNAR438: 4m at 0.6g/t Au from 16m
- All historic results determined by 50g fire assay which is expected to under call grades in a system where coarse gold is prevalent.
- Significant mineralisation (+0.2g/t Au for ≥1m) intersected on all lines of drilling over 1400m of strike length within Golden Wishbone SE.
- Historic drilling at Golden Wishbone SE totals 379 holes for 9,085m, all shallow with an average hole depth of 24m and maximum hole depth of 71m underscoring how underexplored the area is.
- Multiple historic holes ending in mineralisation.

Farm-In or Joint Venture Partners Sought

ASQ is actively seeking partners to get involved with the KMP Gold projects as the project operator or as funding partner with ASQ continuing to undertake the exploration activities.

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Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited **(ASX:ASQ, 'ASQ' or the 'Company')** is pleased to provide the following update on recent exploration undertaken on the Golden Wishbone Gold Trend within the Company's 100% owned Koolyanobbing Metals Project **(KMP)**.

The KMP forms a strategic tenement package totalling 320km and covers 56% of the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt and 38km in strike of the crustal scale Koolyanobbing Shear Zone that runs along the western edge of the greenstone package.

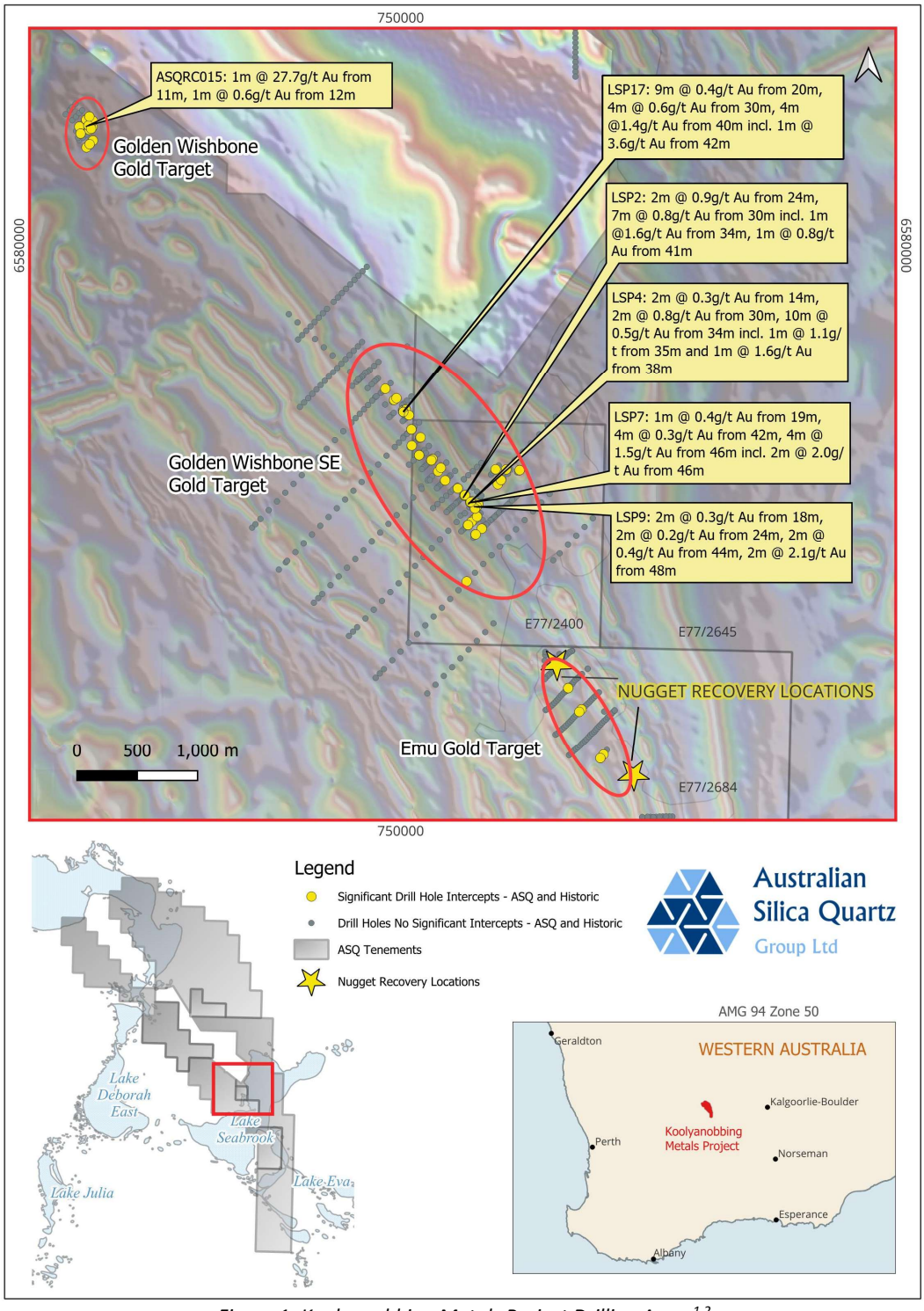

Figure 1: Koolyanobbing Metals Project Drilling Areas[1,2]

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Golden Wishbone Trend

The Golden Wishbone Gold Trend consists of an 8km long corridor within the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt containing of a series of gold in soil anomalies and mineralised drill holes within a sequence of mafic igneous, metasedimentary and banded iron formation (BIF) rocks.

Golden Wishbone

The Golden Wishbone Target consists of a 650m strike length gold in soil anomaly lying at the northern end of the 8km gold trend. The target encompasses the abandoned 1930's Golden Wishbone mineshaft with reported production of 204 ounces from 344 tonnes giving an average grade of 18g/t from a single quartz vein[3]. Whilst several historic surface prospecting trenches have been constructed in the area, the public record suggests no modern exploration has been undertaken. During September 2024 a four hole, 413m RC program was completed testing the central part of the gold target resulting in several mineralised intersections including best intercept of 1m at 27.7g/t Au from 11m in ASQRC015[1].

In November/December 2024 ASQ completed a follow-up drilling program at Golden Wishbone consisting of 29 AC drill holes completed for 1,814m and 2 RC holes for 174m resulting in the following significant intercepts:

- 1m at 0.28g/t Au from 54m in ASQAC002
- 1m at 0.45g/t Au from 51m in ASQAC004
- 1m at 0.28g/t Au from 57m, 1m at 2.71g/t Au from 58m, and 1m at 0.44g/t Au from 72m in ASQAC005
- 1m at 0.75g/t Au from 12m in ASQAC014
- 5m at 0.48g/t Au from 76m in ASQAC015
- 3m at 0.31g/t Au from 60m in ASQAC016
- 3m at 0.28g/t Au from 72m in ASQAC020
- 1m at 4.38g/t Au from 55m in ASQAC021
- 1m at 0.68g/t Au from 50m in ASQAC022
- 1m at 0.57g/t Au from 72m in ASQAC028

These results extend the mineralised zone at Golden Wishbone to an area with dimensions of 260m north-south by 130m east-west that remains completely open to the southeast (along strike) and to the northeast (down dip).

ASQ 2024 Aircore Drilling at Golden Wishbone

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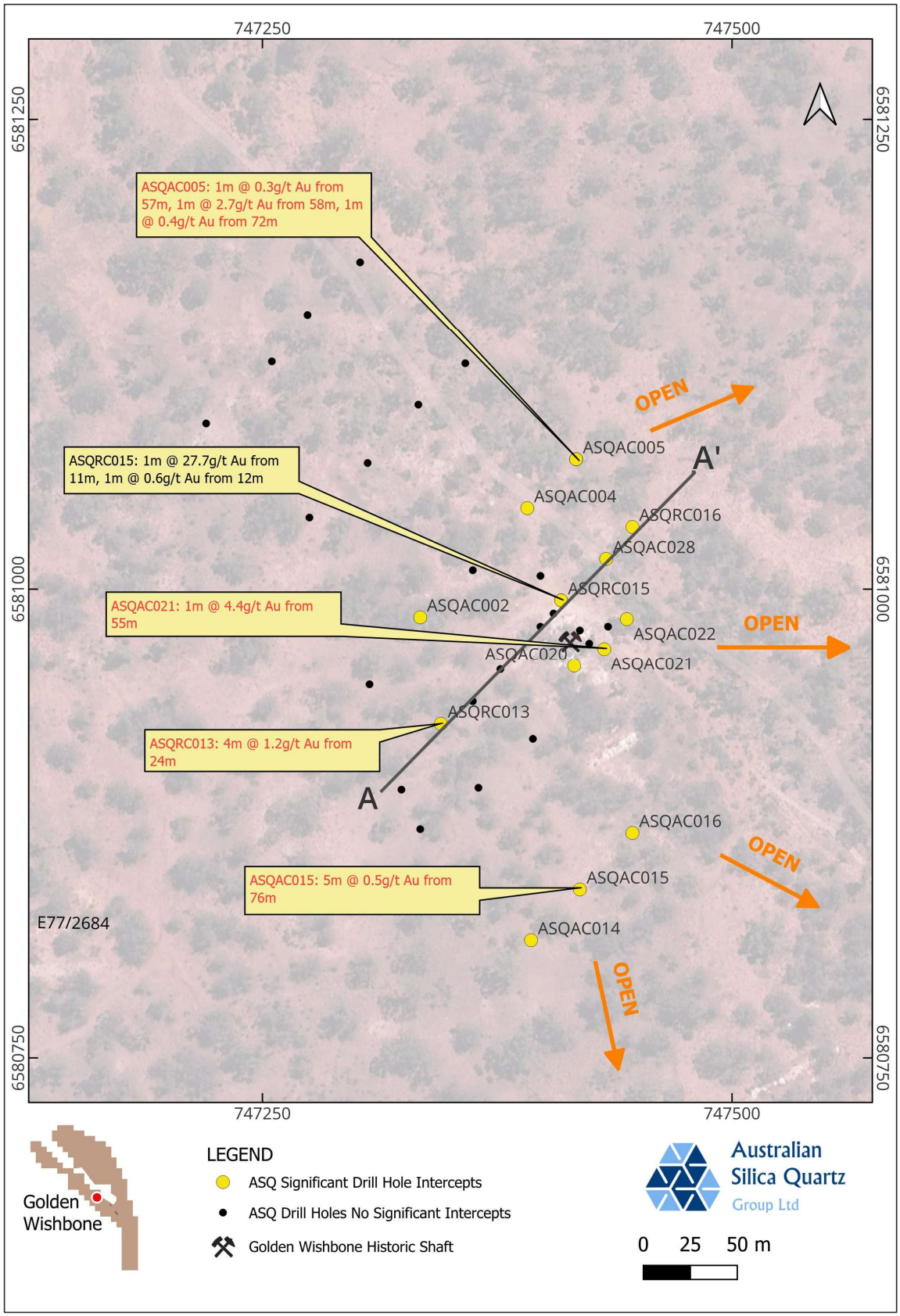

*Figure 2: ASQ Drilling Results at **Golden Wishbone** Target (new assays in red font, significant intercepts ≥1m@0.2g/t, refer section A-A' figure 5)*

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Golden Wishbone SE - Compilation and Interpretation of Historic Exploration Data

Historic Drilling

The process of converting all non-digital historic drilling records for the Golden Wishbone SE area into digital data has now been completed. Ground truthing of selected hole locations to confirm local grid coordinate conversions was carried out. In total historic records for 379 holes drilled for 9,085m were converted. These holes were drilled in the 1980's and mid 1990's by then ASX listed Great Fingal Mining Company NL (ASX: GFM) and Burmine Operations Ltd (ASX: BUR).

Generally, the historic drilling was all shallow with the average hole depth being 24m. The deepest historic hole at Golden Wishbone SE is 71m. Multiple historic holes end in mineralisation.

Most of the historic drilling consisted of wide spaced RAB holes to generate geochemical data. Through the mineralised zone the drill hole line spacing is 100m with significant mineralisation (+0.2g/t Au for ≥1m) intersected on all lines of drilling over a 1400m strike length within Golden Wishbone SE. In total significant intersections were recorded in 39 drill holes at Golden Wishbone SE:

- LSP17: 9m at 0.4g/t Au from 20m, 4m at 0.6g/t Au from 30m, 4m at1.4g/t Au from 40m incl. 1m at 3.6g/t Au from 42m
- LSP9: 2m at 0.3g/t Au from 18m, 2m at 0.2g/t Au from 24m, 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 44m, 2m at 2.1g/t Au from 48m
- LSP4: 2m at 0.3g/t Au from 14m, 2m at 0.8g/t Au from 30m, 10m at 0.5g/t Au from 34m incl. 1m at 1.1g/t from 35m and 1m at 1.6g/t Au from 38m
- LSP2: 2m at 0.9g/t Au from 24m, 7m at 0.8g/t Au from 30m incl. 1m at 1.6g/t Au from 34m, 1m at 0.8g/t Au from 41m
- LSP7: 1m at 0.4g/t Au from 19m, 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 42m, 4m at 1.5g/t Au from 46m incl. 2m at 2.0g/t Au from 46m
- LSP8: 10m at 0.6g/t Au from 16m incl. 1m at 1.1g/t Au from 18m, 2m at 0.5g/t Au from 36m
- KNAR503: 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 12m, 0.6g/t Au from 20m, 4m at 0.2g/t Au from 32m
- LSP3: 1m at 2.1g/t Au from 15m, 0.2g/t Au from 22m, 0.4g/t Au from 26m, 2m at 0.2g/t Au from 32m, 2m at 0.3g/t Au from 36m, 1m at 0.8g/t Au from 44m
- KNAR485: 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 12m, 4m at 1.2g/t Au from 16m
- KNAR474: 4m at 1.3g/t Au from 8m
- KNAR445: 16m at 0.3g/t Au from 12m, incl 4m at 0.8g/t Au from 12m
- KNAR401: 8m at 0.6g/t Au from 12m
- LSP32: 8m at 0.5g/t Au from 3m incl. 1m at 1.1g/t Au from 6m
- LSP5: 5m at 0.5g/t Au from 18m, 4m at 0.2g/t Au from 32m
- KNVR009: 1m at 0.4g/t Au from 12m, 2m at 1.1g/t Au from 15m, 1m at 0.2g/t Au from 17m
- LSP37: 3m at 0.4g/t Au from 17m, 2m at 0.8g/t Au from 21m
- KNAR438: 4m at 0.6g/t Au from 16m
- KNAR499: 4m at 0.49g/t Au from 28m

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- LSP30: 3m at 0.53g/t Au from 15m
- KNVR043: 1m at 1.8g/t Au from 0m
- LSP1: 1m at 1.46g/t Au from 47m, 1m at 0.27g/t Au from 48m
- KNVR008: 1m at 1.18g/t Au from 21m
- KNAR442: 4m at 0.38g/t Au from 16m
- KNAR443: 4m at 0.36g/t Au from 12m
- KNAR435: 4m at 0.32g/t Au from 12m
- KNAR440: 4m at 0.3g/t Au from 4m
- KNAR494: 4m at 0.28g/t Au from 8m
- LSP15: 4m at 0.26g/t Au from 14m, 1m at 0.73g/t Au from 34m
- LSP20: 2m at 0.55g/t Au from 42m
- LSP27: 1m at 0.78g/t Au from 11m
- LSP6: 1m at 0.65g/t Au from 11m
- KNAR481: 2m at 0.27g/t Au from 16m
- KNAR484: 2m at 0.22g/t Au from 28m
- KNAR452: 2m at 0.21g/t Au from 2m
- LSP10: 2m at 0.22g/t Au from 18m, 2m at 0.2g/t Au from 22m
- LSP19: 2m at 0.39g/t Au from 18m, 2m at 0.32g/t Au from 26m
- LSP23: 2m at 0.31g/t Au from 4m
- KNVR069: 1m at 0.22g/t Au from 39m
- KNAC092: 1m at 0.2g/t Au from 10m

All historic results determined by 50g fire assay which is expected to under call grades in a system where coarse gold is prevalent. Whilst ASQ has not confirmed the presence of coarse gold at Golden Wishbone SE it should be noted that coarse gold is prevalent along strike to the north at Golden Wishbone and to the south at the EMU target.

Airborne Magnetic Survey Dataset Compilation and Interpretation

The compilation and interpretation of the airborne magnetics dataset has been completed which included the incorporation of newly released detailed surveys with line spacings of 50m and flight height as low as 30m into the dataset. A range of processed magnetics images were produced. The NW and SW tilt angled, reduced to pole (RTP) total magnetic intensity (TMI) images have been very useful for geological interpretation. A demagnetised unit interpreted as a mafic metavolcanic/amphibolite unit can be traced sandwiched between highly magnetic BIF's from Golden Wishbone in the north extending down through the main mineralised zone at Golden Wishbone SE and further south to the mineralised drill holes and recovered nuggets at the EMU target carrying on under lake Seabrook to connect with a zone of anomalous gold in soils on the peninsula within E77/2675 over a total length of 13km. This lithological unit has had little to no drill testing outside of the main three target areas (Golden Wishbone, Golden Wishbone SE and EMU). Around 70% of the units strike length is untested with drilling.

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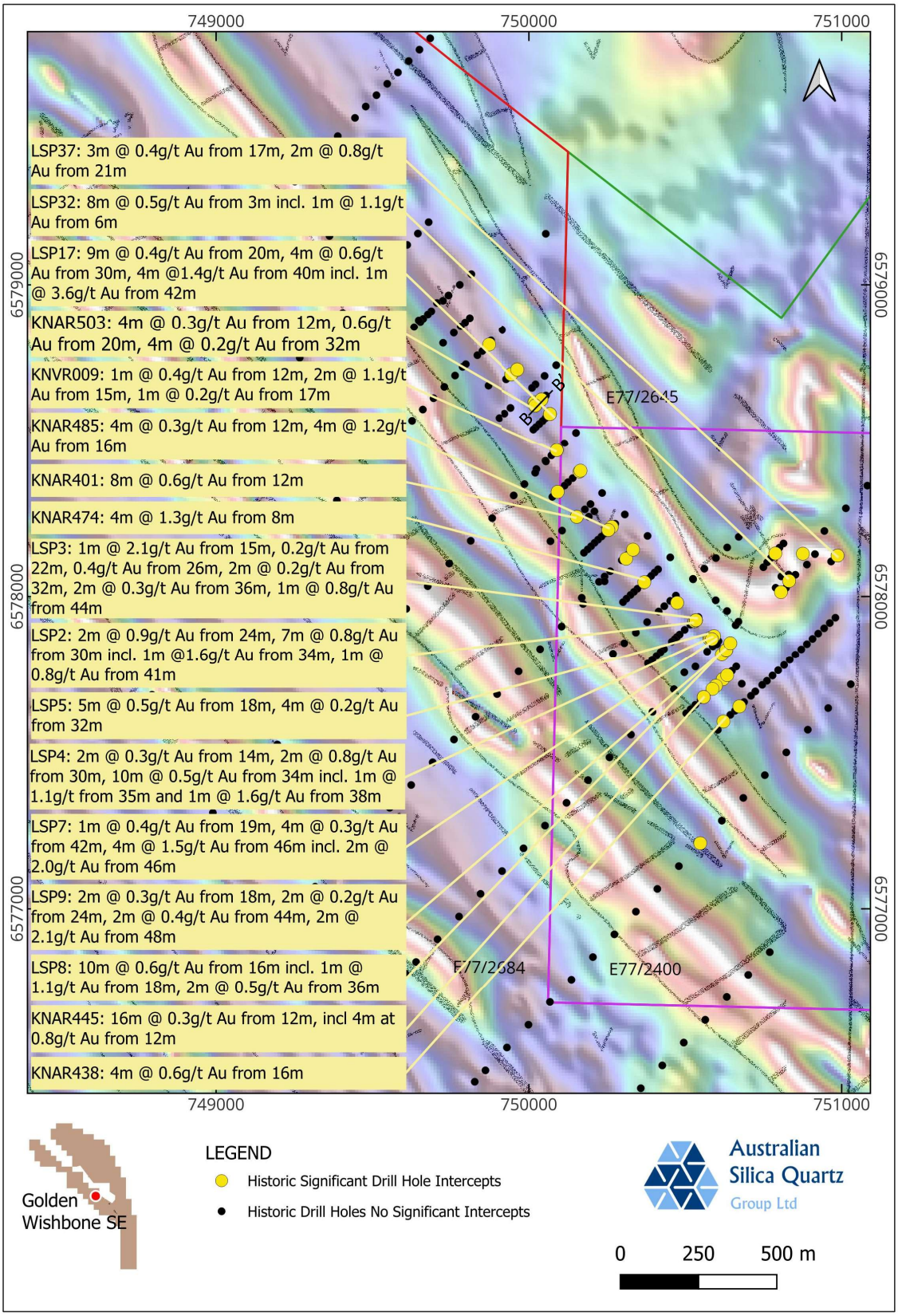

*Figure 3: Historic Drilling Results at the **Golden Wishbone SE** Target (significant intercepts ≥1m@0.2g/t, background image: Reduced to pole total magnetic intensity tilt to southwest overlayed with geological interpretation sketch (source: Burmine Operations Ltd[4]), refer section B-B' figure 6))*

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Recovery of Gold Nuggets by Metal Detecting – EMU Target

ASQ has collaborated with a private prospector undertaking metal detecting activities at the EMU gold target resulting in the recovery of gold nuggets weighing 20.8 grams in total. The nuggets were found at depths from surface to around 0.2m and from two areas each around 20m by 5m.

Most of the gold nuggets were recovered in an area that showed signs of prior detecting activities along the axis of the Golden Wishbone gold trend. ASQ has subsequently acquired the gold nuggets. The delicate texture and shape of the nuggets suggest they have not travelled far from their source. With fresh metasedimentary and intrusive rocks sub-cropping throughout the patches the nuggets were recovered from these areas can be considered high priority drill targets.

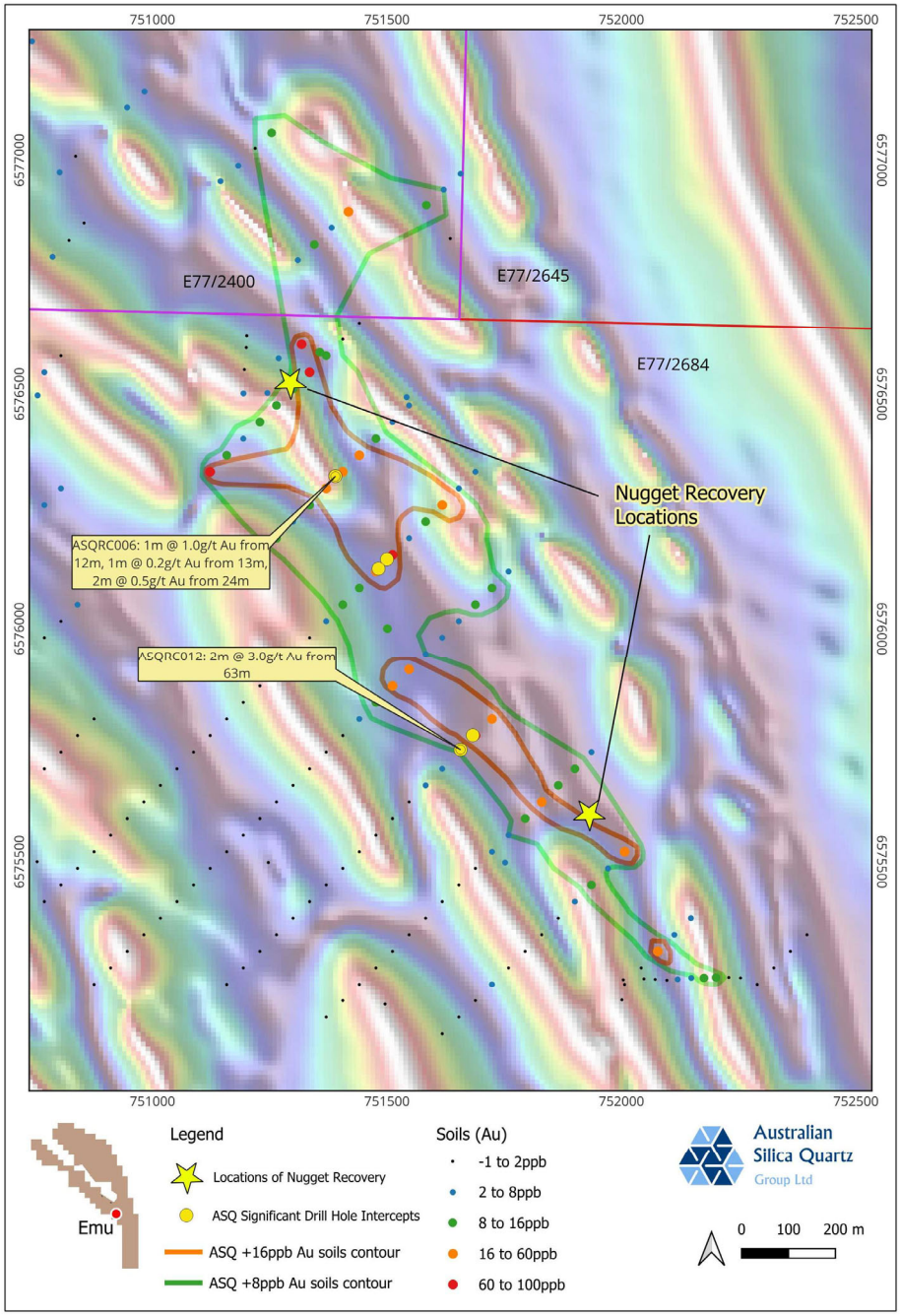

Figure 4: Gold in Soil[5], Drilling Results and Nugget Recovery locations at the EMU Gold Target (significant intercepts ≥1m@0.2g/t, background image: Reduced to pole total magnetic intensity tilt to southwest)

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Joint Venture Partner Sought

ASQ is actively seeking a partner to assist with the ongoing exploration of the KGB gold prospects. Opportunities considered include parties contributing project funding, operating joint venture partners or outright purchase. Interested parties are invited to contact the Company.

Cautionary Statement

The exploration results reported in this announcement are preliminary in nature and insufficient to estimate Mineral Resources. There is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Investors should not rely solely on these results when making investment decisions. The historical exploration results disclosed in this announcement have not been independently verified by the Company and were generated by previous explorers. These results should not be relied upon as definitive evidence of mineralisation or as confirmation of their accuracy or completeness. Further exploration and verification work will be required to substantiate these results according to current industry standards and the JORC Code (2012). Investors should exercise caution when relying upon this historical information.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements regarding the Company's exploration activities and future results, which are based on current expectations, estimates, and projections. These statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated due to a range of factors, including exploration risks, geological uncertainty, commodity price fluctuations, and regulatory changes. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements

Competent persons statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based on data collected under the supervision of Mr Nick Algie, in his capacity as Exploration Manager for Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited. Mr Algie is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of deposit and style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a competent person under the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Algie consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board

References

- *[1]Australian Silica Quartz Group ASX Release "Latest Gold Results Confirm Shallow High Grade Mineralisation at Golden Wishbone - Updated" dated 1 November 2024.*
- *[2]Australian Silica Quartz Group ASX Release "Encouraging Gold Results from Exploration Drilling" dated 17 October 2024.*
- *[3]Department of Mines Annual Report for Western Australia 1938 page 38 "Golden Wishbone".*
- *Great Fingal Mining Company NL, Annual Report A29881, 22/12/1988 to 21/12/1989 for Exploration Licence E77/151*
- *Burmine Operations Pty Ltd, Annual Report A45386, 1/6/1994 to 31/5/1995 for Exploration Licences E77/517-519 & 574*
- *[4]Burmine Operations Pty Ltd, Annual Report A48613, 1/6/1995 to 31/5/1996 for Exploration Licences E77/517-519, 574 & 705*
- *Burmine Operations Pty Ltd, Annual Report A52672, 1/6/1996 to 31/5/1997 for Exploration Licences E77/517-519, 574 & 705*
- *Western Areas NL, Annual Report A71832, 1/1/2005 to 31/12/2005 for Exploration Licences E77/438 & E77/874 and Mining Licences M77/676 & M77/737*
- *[5]Australian Silica Quartz Group ASX Release "ASQ Acquires Li/Au/Ni/Cu Ground" dated 11 August 2022*

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Table 1: Summary of 2024 ASQ RC Drill Hole Collars

Hole ID	Target	Type	Grid	Easting	Northing	RL(m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
ASQRC001	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751440	6576383	370	-60	223	80
ASQRC002	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751416	6576355	372	-60	220	80
ASQRC003	VC4	RC	GDA94_50S	751360	6576600	363	-60	045	130
ASQRC004	Island Gossan	RC	GDA94_50S	751914	6579669	357	-60	216	140
ASQRC005	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	750020	6578624	340	-60	220	80
ASQRC006	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751390	6576325	372	-60	220	80
ASQRC007	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751365	6576294	366	-60	220	80
ASQRC008	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751475	6576123	372	-60	225	78
ASQRC009	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751500	6576148	369	-60	225	78
ASQRC010	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751711	6575807	379	-60	040	80
ASQRC011	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751683	6575769	381	-60	040	80
ASQRC012	EMU	RC	GDA94_50S	751657	6575738	379	-60	040	80
ASQRC013	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	747345	6580928	392	-60	225	105
ASQRC014	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	747377	6580957	397	-60	225	100
ASQRC015	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	747409	6580994	397	-60	225	100
ASQRC016	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	747447	6581033	398	-60	225	108
ASQAC001	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747307	6580949	340	-60	225	37
ASQAC002	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747334	6580985	340	-60	232	55
ASQAC003	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747362	6581010	340	-60	232	65
ASQAC004	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747391	6581043	340	-60	225	79
ASQAC005	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747417	6581069	340	-60	225	86
ASQAC006	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747275	6581038	340	-60	225	27
ASQAC007	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747306	6581067	340	-60	225	37
ASQAC008	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747333	6581098	340	-60	225	52
ASQAC009	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747358	6581120	340	-60	225	71
ASQAC010	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747220	6581088	340	-60	225	34
ASQAC011	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747255	6581121	400	-60	225	41
ASQAC012	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747274	6581146	390	-60	225	40
ASQAC013	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747302	6581174	390	-60	225	39
ASQAC014	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747393	6580813	390	-60	225	65
ASQAC015	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747419	6580840	390	-60	225	81
ASQAC016	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747447	6580870	390	-60	228	75
ASQAC017	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747334	6580872	390	-60	230	34
ASQAC018	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747365	6580894	390	-60	229	51
ASQAC019	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747394	6580920	390	-60	225	61
ASQAC020	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747416	6580959	390	-60	240	84
ASQAC021	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747432	6580968	390	-60	223	66
ASQAC022	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747444	6580984	390	-60	223	93
ASQAC023	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747424	6580971	390	-60	225	69
ASQAC024	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747434	6580980	390	-60	225	90
ASQAC025	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747419	6580978	390	-60	205	94
ASQAC026	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747398	6580980	390	-60	225	75
ASQAC028	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747433	6581016	390	-60	227	87
ASQAC027	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747405	6580987	390	-60	227	36
ASQAC029	Golden Wishbone	AC	GDA94_50S	747398	6581007	390	-60	226	90
ASQRC017	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	747324	6580893	390	-60	225	84
ASQRC018	Golden Wishbone	RC	GDA94_50S	747362	6580940	390	-60	225	90

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Table 2: Summary of Collars for Historic Drill Holes with Significant Intercepts (≥1m@0.2g/t Au)

Hole ID	Company	Target	Type	Easting	Northing	RL(m)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
KNVR008	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750162	6578400	350	-90	0	22
KNVR009	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750089	6578469	350	-90	0	24
KNVR043	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750876	6578137	350	-90	0	1
KNVR069	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750548	6577209	350	-90	0	48
KNAC092	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750311	6578121	350	-90	0	11
KNAR401	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750153	6578255	358	-60	225	35
KNAR435	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750673	6577646	349	-60	225	24
KNAR438	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750622	6577598	349	-60	225	45
KNAR440	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750620	6577733	350	-60	225	18
KNAR442	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750598	6577712	350	-60	225	30
KNAR443	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750587	6577702	350	-60	225	33
KNAR445	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750559	6577676	350	-60	225	30
KNAR452	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750634	6577746	350	-60	225	18
KNAR474	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750369	6578046	354	-60	225	30
KNAR481	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750333	6578150	355	-60	225	18
KNAR484	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750265	6578223	356	-60	225	30
KNAR485	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750254	6578213	357	-60	225	30
KNAR494	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750165	6578403	359	-60	225	30
KNAR499	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750092	6578335	359	-60	225	36
KNAR503	Burmine	Golden Wishbone SE	RAB	750069	6578587	366	-60	225	38
LSP1	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750474	6577980	350	-60	225	50
LSP2	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750530	6577921	350	-60	225	50
LSP3	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750534	6577924	350	-60	225	45
LSP4	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750577	6577865	350	-60	225	50
LSP5	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750581	6577867	350	-60	225	36
LSP6	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750592	6577873	350	-60	225	49
LSP7	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750585	6577863	350	-60	225	50
LSP8	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750617	6577813	350	-60	225	50
LSP9	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750631	6577828	350	-60	225	50
LSP10	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750644	6577850	350	-60	225	50
LSP15	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750042	6578633	350	-60	225	50
LSP17	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750022	6578614	350	-60	225	50
LSP19	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	749946	6578713	350	-60	225	43
LSP20	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	749965	6578728	350	-60	225	50
LSP23	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	749873	6578807	350	-60	225	41
LSP27	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750788	6578138	350	-60	225	40
LSP30	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750806	6578014	350	-60	225	24
LSP32	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750832	6578050	350	-60	225	40
LSP37	Great Fingal	Golden Wishbone SE	RC	750987	6578131	350	-60	225	24

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Table 3: Summary of soil sample points from Figure 4 with Significant assays (≥8ppb Au)

SiteID	Grid	North	East	Au (ppb)
KMB864	MGA94_50	6576334	751122	395
KMB870	MGA94_50	6576546	751335	297
KMB927	MGA94_50	6576157	751511	102
KOR16	MGA94_50	6576606	751318	102
KMB977	MGA94_50	6575768	751688	64.8
KMB894	MGA94_50	6576334	751405	58
KMB1012	MGA94_50	6575309	752077	36
KMB926	MGA94_50	6576122	751476	31.6
KMB893	MGA94_50	6576299	751370	30.6
KMB978	MGA94_50	6575804	751724	28.2
KMB994	MGA94_50	6575627	751830	26.2
KMB953	MGA94_50	6575910	751547	21.4
KMB895	MGA94_50	6576369	751441	19.4
KMB930	MGA94_50	6576263	751617	18
KMB1009	MGA94_50	6575521	752006	17.6
KMB952	MGA94_50	6575874	751511	17
KMB896	MGA94_50	6576405	751476	15
KMB925	MGA94_50	6576087	751441	14.4
KMB869	MGA94_50	6576511	751299	13.4
KMB957	MGA94_50	6576051	751688	13.2
KMB958	MGA94_50	6576087	751724	13.2
KMB892	MGA94_50	6576263	751335	12.6
KMB868	MGA94_50	6576476	751264	12.2
KOR17	MGA94_50	6576589	751357	12
KMB996	MGA94_50	6575698	751900	11.8
KMB871	MGA94_50	6576582	751370	11.4
KOR06	MGA94_50	6575253	752202	11
KMB1007	MGA94_50	6575450	751936	10.8
KMB951	MGA94_50	6575839	751476	10.8
KMB995	MGA94_50	6575662	751865	10.8
KNB291P	MGA94_50	6576000	751501	10.8
KNB291	MGA94_50	6576000	751501	10.4
KMB865	MGA94_50	6576369	751158	10
KMB993	MGA94_50	6575592	751794	10
KOR02	MGA94_50	6575252	752176	10
KMB890	MGA94_50	6576193	751264	9.6
KMB924	MGA94_50	6576051	751405	9.2
KMB929	MGA94_50	6576228	751582	9.2
KMB867	MGA94_50	6576440	751229	8.8
KMB997	MGA94_50	6575733	751936	8

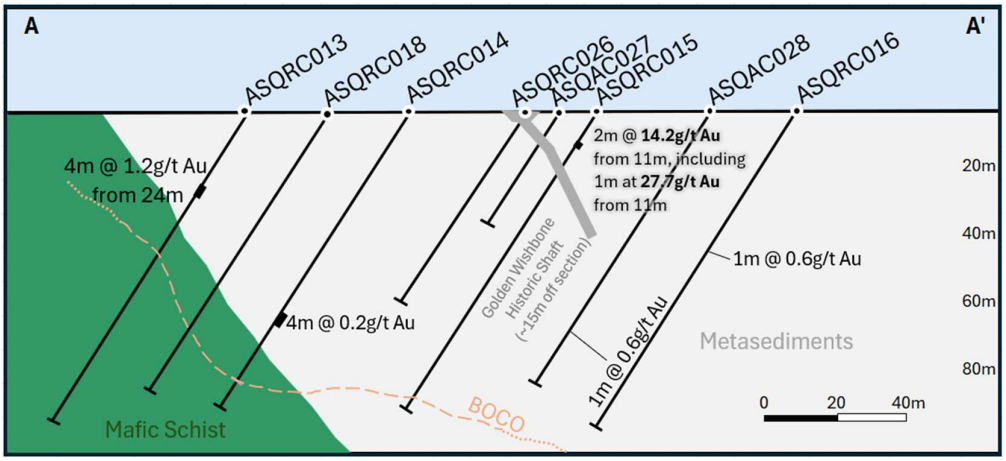

Figure 5: Schematic Cross Section A-A' for the Golden Wishbone Gold Target

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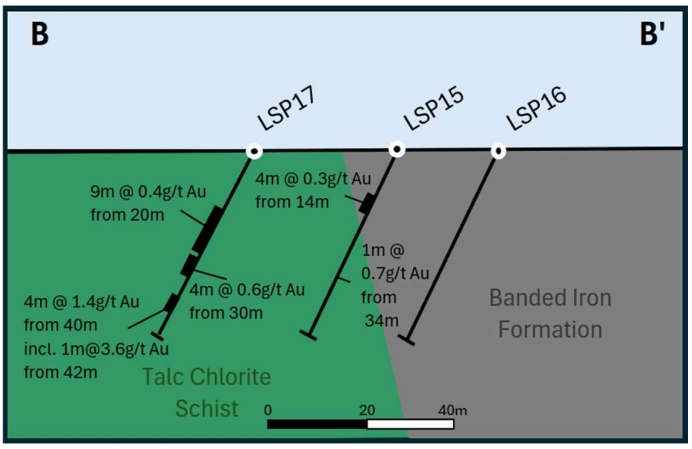

Figure 6: Schematic Cross Section B-B' for the Golden Wishbone SE Gold Target

APPENDIX 1 - JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• ASQ RC assays in this report were sampled at 1m intervals using a cone splitter from which a 1-3kg sample was obtained. 3m or alternatively 4m composite samples (1-3kg each) were collected from the drill spoil piles using a spear and sent for initial laboratory analysis. Anomalous results were followed up using 1m individual samples collected from the drill spoil piles using a spear and sent for laboratory analysis. • ASQ AC assays in this report were sampled at 1m intervals with the entire sample placed in rows on the ground. 3m composite samples (1-3kg each) were collected from the drill spoil piles using a spear and sent for initial laboratory analysis. Anomalous results were followed up using 1m individual samples collected from the drill spoil piles using a spear and sent for laboratory analysis. • For the historic AC and RAB drill results reported, samples were collected at one metre intervals, laid on the ground and sampled using a PVC spear and composited over 4m intervals. Composites assaying at 0.1g/t Au or greater were then resampled over separate 1m intervals. • For the historic RC drill results reported samples were collected via a cyclone over 1m intervals and split down using a three-stage riffle splitter. Individual 1m samples were stored on site in plastic bags and 3m composite samples were dispatched to the lab for analysis. Composites assaying at 0.2g/t Au or greater were then resampled over separate 1m intervals. • A MineLab handheld metal detector was used to recover the gold nuggets • The detector searching at the northern location focused on an area where evidence of other metal detecting activities were observed. The southern area was selected based on the prospector's interpretation of the geology and regolith. • The gold nuggets are not used as an appraisal of gold endowment therefore representivity of the sampling is not considered relevant for this work. • The nuggets were found at depths ranging from surface to around 20-30cm. • The airborne magnetics data compilation consisted of reprocessing of multiple historic datasets as details in the following table:

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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>SURVEY NAME</th><th>METHODS</th><th>JOB #</th><th>CONTRACTOR</th><th>SURVEY YEAR</th><th>FLIGHT LINE SPACING (metres)</th><th>MEAN TERRAIN CLEARANCE (metres)</th><th>FLIGHT LINE DIRECTION (degrees)</th><th>DATA STATUS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Koolyanobbing Block 2</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>A482</td><td>UTS Geophysics</td><td>1994</td><td>200</td><td>~65</td><td>046 – 226</td><td>Confidential</td></tr>
<tr><td>Koolyanobbing North 70191</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>B06103</td><td>UTS Geophysics</td><td>2008</td><td>50</td><td>40</td><td>050 - 230</td><td>Open File</td></tr>
<tr><td>Koolyanobbing 72570</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>A485</td><td>UTS Geophysics</td><td>2002</td><td>50</td><td>30</td><td>050 - 230</td><td>Open File</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Jackson Koolyshear</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>B06102</td><td>UTS Geophysics</td><td>2008</td><td>100</td><td>39</td><td>050 - 230</td><td>Open File</td></tr>
<tr><td>Southern Cross 70662</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>2065</td><td>Tesla Airborne Geoscience</td><td>1995</td><td>100</td><td>50</td><td>090 - 270</td><td>Open File</td></tr>
<tr><td>Koolyanobbing 72568</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>1070</td><td>Aerodata</td><td>194</td><td>200</td><td>60</td><td>045 - 225</td><td>Open File</td></tr>
<tr><td>Barlee Jackson</td><td>MAG RAD DEM</td><td>P696</td><td>Kevron Geophysics</td><td>1996</td><td>400</td><td>50</td><td>090 -270</td><td>Government</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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).</td><td>• ASQ Reverse Circulation drilling was completed by KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd. RC holes were drilled using a $5^1/_2$ inch face sampling hammer.
• ASQ Aircore drilling was completed by KTE Mining Services Pty Ltd. AC holes were drilled using a $3^1/_2$ inch blade bit.
• For the historic RC drill results reported drilling was completed using a Schramm rig. Hole diameter was not recorded. No details of the rigs used or hole diameters were reported for the AC/RAB holes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.
• Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the 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.</td><td>• ASQ Sample recovery was recorded by Geologists during logging. The cyclone used was routinely cleaned and inspected during drilling and after drill holes with damp or wet sample to minimise sample contamination. No association between reduced core/chip recovery and mineralised zones has been established at this time.
• For the historic drill results reported chip recoveries and relationships between reduced core/chip recovery and mineralised zones was not able to be determined from the available records however all indications are that the work was carried out in accordance with current day standard industry practises.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• ASQ RC and AC chip samples were geologically logged for the entire length of the drillhole. Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature.
• For the historic drill results reported, RC, RAB and AC chip samples were geologically logged for the entire length of the drillhole. Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature.
• No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.
• Insufficient information was recorded during the metal detecting to consider using the nugget recovery as part of a resource estimation. No geological information was recorded during the metal detecting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>• 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 sub-sampling stages to maximise the 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.</td><td>• ASQ RC samples were collected in pre-labelled calico bags via a cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig (at 1m intervals). Wet and dry samples were collected via the same technique. 3m or 4m composite samples were collected initially for analysis, and significant zones (generally >0.1g/t Au) were resampled using the 1m samples from the cone splitter. For the December 2024 drilling the RC 1m samples were collected from drill spoil piles on the ground by spear probe.
• ASQ AC samples were collected by spear probe from drill spoil piles placed in rows on the ground. Wet and dry samples were collected via the same technique. 3m composite samples were collected initially for analysis, and significant zones (generally >0.1g/t Au) were resampled at 1m intervals collected from drill spoil piles on the ground by spear probe.
• For the ASQ December 2024 drilling program, samples were sorted, dried and weighed at the laboratory where they were then riffle split to obtain a ~400g subsample. This subsample was crushed to -2mm and assayed by PhotonAssay. The PhotoAssay method is considered more appropriate than the 50g Fire Assay method in an area with abundant coarse gold. Coarse gold has been recovered at Golden Wishbone and EMU.
• For the historic RC drill results reported samples were collected via a cyclone over 1m intervals and split down using a three-stage riffle splitter. Individual 1m samples were stored on site in plastic bags and 3m composite samples were dispatched to the lab for analysis. Assays were completed using the 50g Fire Assay method. Composites assaying at 0.2g/t Au or greater were then</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		resampled over separate 1m intervals. Details of the laboratory sample preparation methods were not reported however all indications are that the work was carried out in accordance with current day standard industry practises. • Historic AC and RAB drillhole samples were collected at one metre intervals, laid on the ground and sampled using a PVC spear and composited over 4m intervals. Composites assaying at 0.1g/t Au or greater were then resampled over separate 1m intervals. Analysis was completed using the 50g Fire assay method. • It is likely that coarse gold is also present at Golden Wishbone SE. If this is the case there is a possibility that the historic results significantly undercall the gold grades. • The recovered gold nuggets are not intended to be used as samples.
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.*	• All the December 2024 ASQ drill program samples were analysied by Intertek in Perth using the Chrysos™ PhotonAssay method which is a high-energy X-ray source that is used to irradiate large mineral samples, typically about 0.5 kg. The X-rays induce short-lived changes in the structure of any gold nuclei present. As the excited gold nuclei return to their ground state, they emit a characteristic gamma-ray signature, the intensity of which is directly proportional to the concentration of gold. The penetrating nature of Chrysos™ PhotonAssay provides much higher energy than those used in conventional X-ray fluorescence (XRF), which provides a true bulk analysis of the entire sample. Samples are presented into a fully automatic process where samples are irradiated, measured, data collection and reporting. • For the ASQ December 2024 drilling program no Company Certified Reference Material standards were inserted into the samples. • Prior to commissioning Intertek to complete the PhotonAssay analyses ASQ completed a Screen Fire Assay vs PhotonAssay trial with the results indicating the PhotonAssay was working well. Select samples with significant results were repeated using the screen fire assay technique with acceptable results. Laboratory QAQC data was requested and routinely reviewed for the ASQ drill sampling. • For the historic RC drill results reported, samples were analysed by 50g fire assay at Classic Laboratory's Ltd, Perth. Whilst information on the quality control methods utilised for this work has not been reported all indications are that the work was carried out in accordance with current day standard industry practises. • For the historic RAB and AC drill results reported, samples were analysed by 50g fire assay at Genalysis Laboratory Srvices, Perth. Whilst information on the quality control methods utilised for this work has not been reported all indications are that the work was carried out in accordance with current day standard industry practises. • The gold nuggets were recovered by the prospector and the weights recorded and then verified by ASQ geological staff. ASQ geological staff were present for some of the metal detecting activities.
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 adjustments to assay data.*	• Twinned holes are not required at this early stage. • ASQ sampling was either taken by, or closely monitored by a geologist, and all sample sites were logged in detail by the geologist. • ASQ assaying was completed at Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth, a highly regarded laboratory for trace-level soil and drill sample analysis. • Results were sent electronically in PDF and csv format and verified by multiple ASQ personnel. • No information on the verification of significant historic assays, the use of twinned holes or data management protocols was reported by previous explorers however all indications are that the work was carried out in accordance with current day standard industry practises.
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.*	• ASQ drilling datasets are collected and logged by handheld GPS, with a maximum spatial error of approximately 6m. • Historic drilling locations were on two different local grids. The AC and RAB drill holes (Burmine) were reported with AMG84 coordinates. The RC drill holes (Great Fingal) were converted by Burmine to their grid and plotted alongside their holes. ASQ was able to locate the majority of the Great Fingal holes on the ground and update the coordinates to GDA94. The remaining RC holes were positioned by scaling off the plotted locations relative to the Burmine AC and RAB holes. The Burmine AC and RAB hole coordinates were transformed to GDA94 and a number of holes positions were confirmed on the ground. There is a possibility that some minor errors

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in historic hole locations remain in the dataset. • No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported. • The locations where the nuggets were recovered were recorded by hand held GPS in GDA94 with expected accuracy of +/-6m. • The grid system used for the airborne magnetics data compilation is GDA94 zone 50.
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.*	• ASQ Drilling has been carried out at various spacing due to the first pass assessment of the area. • The sample spacing reported is appropriate for this early-stage exploration. • Generally ASQ drill holes were located at 40m spacings with lines orientated to be as perpendicular as possible to the strike of the geology. • Generally historic RAB and AC drilling was completed on similarly orientated 100m spaced lines and 50m spaced holes infilled in places to 15m. The historic RC holes were completed on similar spacings but with far fewer holes drilled. • For the ASQ drilling 3m or 4m composite samples (1-3kg each) were collected from the drill spoil piles using a spear and sent for initial laboratory analysis. Anomalous results were followed up using samples collected by spear from the 1m drill spoil piles. Similar sampling methodology was employed by the previous explorers. • The recovery of the nuggets does not provide information suitable to characterise the potential source gold lodes. • The recovered nuggets are reported as they are considered material to the project. They can be considered indicative of proximity to a bedrock source of coarse gold. • The line spacing and flight heights for the various airborne magnetics surveys that have been compiled are given in the sampling techniques section of this table.
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.*	• ASQ and historic sample and drill hole line orientation has been designed to be perpendicular to interpreted geological strike. • The gold nuggets are not used as samples therefore orientation is not applicable. • The flight line directions utilized for the various airborne magnetics datasets incorporated into the compilation dataset range from 226° to 270° (and reciprocal bearings). These bearings are close to perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the bedrock geology.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• ASQ samples are in possession of ASQ staff members from the point of collection to delivery at the laboratory. • No information on the measures taken to ensure sample security was reported by the previous explorers. • The gold nuggets were recovered by the prospector and the weights recorded and then verified by ASQ geological staff. ASQ geological staff were present for some of the metal detecting activities.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company reviews.

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.*	• Work reported in this document was undertaken on E77/2400 and E77/2684 owned by ASQ. These leases have been granted and are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining approvals to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The following is a summary of the work completed in the vicinity of the exploration results reported in this report. ▪ From 1967 to 1976 Barrier explored the KGB for gold, base metals and tungsten. Their work involved magnetic and geochemical

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Criteria		Commentary
		surveying, induced polarisation studies, auger drilling, mapping and analysis of a quartz vein (on the mafics / KSZ contact) containing scheelite. Geochemical studies of the scheelite mineralisation returned grades of up to 5.55% WO3, with other samples giving values of 2.56% WO3 and 0.18% WO3. ▪ Barrier Exploration signed a joint venture with Kennecott Exploration Australia Ltd in November 1980 to explore the property. Under the agreement, Kennecott who managed the project had an option to earn 51%. Exploration work completed by Kennecott included regional and detailed geological mapping, auger soil sampling and diamond drilling. Tungsten mineralisation was found to be discontinuous and of insufficient grade to warrant further work and the option was relinquished. ▪ Great Fingall Mining Company NL (Great Fingall) held ground on the southern end of the greenstone belt and to the north of Lake Seabrook between 1986 and 1989. This area is now covered by the southern portion of E77/2684 and all of E77/2400. They carried out BLEG soil geochemistry, rock chip sampling, ground magnetometry and mapping. The soil geochemistry outlined a gold anomaly 2km long associated with deformed BIF, basalts and ultramafic rocks. A total of 37 RC holes targeted this anomalous zone with best results given in the body of this report. ▪ In the early 1990's Burmine Ltd carried out acquisition of aerial photography, and aeromagnetic data, gridding, mapping, soil sampling, RAB and aircore drilling programs over the area now known as Golden Wishbone SE with best results given in the body of this report. ▪ From 1993 to 1998 Enterprise Gold Mines NL explored the area for gold. Their work included soil and sediment sampling. At the expiry of the licence 5th year of term and prior to its anniversary, an application was made for a mining lease (MLA77/942) over the ground considered most prospective and which hosted some significant anomalies. ▪ Emu Nickel NL explored the area from 2006 to 2010 collecting 1045 soil samples and defining the gold in soil anomaly on what is now E77/2684 referred to as the EMU Gold Target in this report. 141 AC holes were drilled for 930 m total depth and 292 samples were analysed to test the anomaly with grades up to 0.5ppm Au reported. Airborne EM surveying (VTEM) of the interpreted ultramafic contact was conducted to follow-up the encouraging results and search the 5 km contact zone for evidence of sulphide conductors. 19 soil and rock chip samples were assayed in order to determine the reason for the VTEM anomalies. Six RAB/RC holes totalling 462 m were drilled to test for the sources of the VTEM conductive anomalies. RC drilling targeting the VTEM conductors did not intersect significant nickel values ▪ Lithium Australia NL under the Seabrook Rare Metals Venture (SRMV) carried soil geochemical sampling programs over the KSZ and adjacent felsic lithologies and greenstones. The samples were analysed using pXRF. Mapping and rock chip sampling of exposed pegmatites was carried out.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lake Seabrook Project covers a portion of the Archaean Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt (KGB) located on the Jackson 1:250,000 map sheet. The KGB is approximately 48km long, 8km wide and strongly elongate in a north-west direction. The belt is bounded to the north-east by granitoid and to the south-west by the Ghooli Dome. • A mylonite zone follows the south-western boundary of the greenstones defining part of the Koolyanobbing Shear Zone (KSZ). The KSZ is a crustal-scale feature that extends from Koolyanobbing to the south-east, forming the north-eastern margin of the Lake Johnston greenstone belt and then joins onto the Jerdacuttup Fault. It extends northwest past the Marda greenstone

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		belt where it is interpreted to continue as the Youanmi Fault near Sandstone giving it a total length of nearly 650km. • The KGB consists of amphibolite, variably altered ultramafic rocks, chert, banded iron formation and minor politic and psammitic assemblages. Mineralogy indicates that the rocks were metamorphosed to amphibolite facies grade with subordinate greenschist facies assemblages. Lateratised BIF dominates the outcrop occurring along two ridges extending through the belt. • Known gold mineralisation within the belt is minimal and documentation is sparse. There are a number of small pits and shafts located along BIF ridges generally associated with quartz veins. The total production from the Koolyanobbing Mining Centre is 1,734.4t for 27.50kg Au from 1905-1938. • The banded iron formations within the greenstone belt are host to several iron ore deposits that are currently being mined by Yilgarn Iron Ore Pty Ltd (Mineral Resources Limited). • Nickel sulphide mineralisation has been identified at several localities in the northern part of the Koolyanobbing Greenstone Belt, associated with komatiitic volcanics in the footwall to the western banded iron formation, as well as at the base of the underlying komatiitic flow.
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 of hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All relevant ASQ and historic drill-hole information can be found in the JORC Table Section 1 – "Sampling techniques", "Drilling techniques", "Drill Sample Recovery" and the drilling collar and significant intercepts Tables 1 and 2 included within the body of this release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• No weight averaging methods were employed in the reported results. • Aggregate intercepts were all calculated by averaging individual metre grades or occasionally averaging 4m composite sample grades. • No metal equivalents are 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Quoted mineralised intercepts are downhole lengths, true widths are not known.

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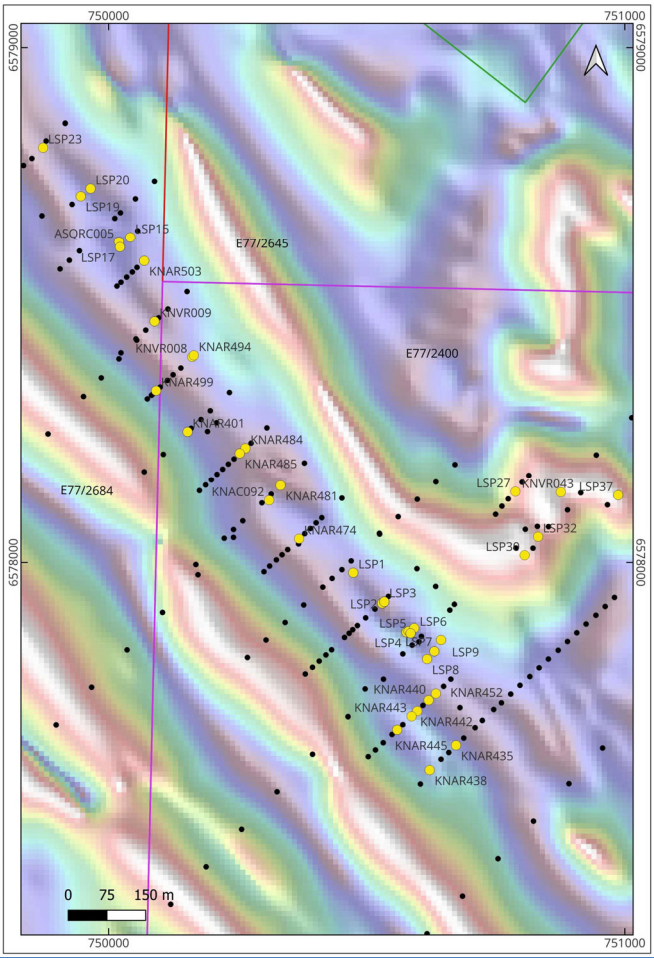
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Location maps of reported intercepts are included in the report and below for the remaining significant Golden Wishbone SE intercept holes that are not identified in Figure 3 within the report. 
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.*	• This announcement is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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.*	• No other material information or data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout 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.*	• Historical results are being used to assist with planning future work that may include geophysical surveys and compilation plus, soil sampling, and drilling to assess new target areas as well as lateral and depth extensions to the mineralised areas outlined in this report. Consideration will be given to additional drilling of twin holes and assaying aiming to validate a selection of the historic results reported in this report.

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