ASX Announcement

26 November 2026

WHITE CAPS DRILLING CONFIRMS GOLD OVER ~900m FROM HIGH-GRADE WCD26-01

Highlights

- Final assays from the 2026 five-hole diamond drilling program confirm gold mineralisation extends over a 900m x 500m area within a ~300 m thick package of receptive sedimentary units
- Higher-grade gold mineralisation (**3.93 m at 23.95 g/t Au)** occurs exclusively within the decalcified and silicified limestone units coinciding with quartz veins and faulting
- Anomalous gold mineralisation (>0.1 ppm) occurs more widely within the sedimentary package across thick intersections (20~30 m) indicating widespread gold-bearing hydrothermal fluid flow and opportunity for additional high-grade mineralisation on multiple horizons
- Previously reported WCD26-01 returned a significant high-grade gold intersection of:
  - **13.50 m at 7.67 g/t Au and 2.38 g/t Ag from 305.5 m**, including
  - **3.93 m at 23.95 g/t Au and 7.29 g/t Ag from 305.5 m.**
- WCD26-02, located approximately 600m NW of WCD26-01, returned:
  - **2.4 m at 2.04 g/t Au and 0.7 g/t Ag from 36.6 m**, and
  - **1.3 m at 0.75 g/t Au and 1.2 g/t Ag from 71.2 m.**
- WCD26-05, within the western target area, returned an intercept of:
  - **0.5 m at 26.4 g/t Au and 6.6 g/t Ag from 103.1 m**, together with broader low-grade gold mineralisation.
- The results support a geological model in which gold mineralisation occurs at **multiple positions within reactive limestone horizons across the broader White Caps system**, rather than being restricted to the immediate vicinity of the historical White Caps Mine.
- Mineralisation is associated with **decalcified and silicified carbonate units and structurally prepared zones**, with arsenic and antimony providing important pathfinder signatures.
- Blind intrusions interpreted from aeromagnetic data, together with observed calc-silicate/skarn alteration, molybdenite, chalcopyrite and magnetite, have been confirmed through drilling and provide an additional deeper exploration target that remains to be systematically tested.
- The combined results identify **multiple targets for follow-up drilling along the prospective structural and stratigraphic corridor**.
- A 1,500m diamond drill program has commenced testing mineralisation along both WNW and NNE trends stepping out on ~100 m spacings from WCD26-01.

G50 Corp Limited (G50 Corp Limited or **the Company) (**ASX:**G50) (**OTCQX:**GFTYF)** is pleased to report final assay results from its five-hole, 2,220 metres 2026 diamond drill program at the White Caps Gold Project in Nevada. The program was designed to test extensions of known limestone-hosted gold mineralisation over an approximate 1 kilometre strike and investigate the possibility of multiple mineralized horizons at depth and down dip of shallow historic mining.

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G50 Corp's Managing Director, Mark Wallace, commented:

"The 2026 drilling has significantly improved our understanding of the White Caps gold system. The high-grade intersection in WCD26-01 demonstrates the potential for significant gold mineralisation well beyond the shallow historical workings, while the results from WCD26-02 and WCD26-05 establish additional gold-bearing positions substantially to the west.

Importantly, the drilling is helping us define the geological controls on mineralisation. Gold occurs within reactive limestone horizons in a structurally complex setting, providing a clear geological framework for targeting additional mineralised zones.

White Caps therefore remains an exciting discovery-stage opportunity, with multiple priority areas now identified for systematic follow-up drilling."

BACKGROUND

The White Caps Project covers approximately 1,012 hectares (2,501 acres) across 28 patented and 72 unpatented mining claims (Fig. 1). The project lies 20 kilometres south of Kinross Gold's prolific Round Mountain Mine (>15 Moz Au produced to date) and immediately adjacent to and along geological strike from Scorpio Gold's Manhattan Gold Project offering the Company access to a region with excellent infrastructure and world-class gold endowment.

The Project is underlain by Cambrian sedimentary rocks dominated by clastic beds (phyllites and quartzites) with interbedded calcareous units including limestone, calcareous siltstone and marble. Gold occurs in brecciated and silicified zones, at times with strong Fe-oxide alteration, and pathfinder minerals such as realgar, stibnite, and orpiment, as reflected in elevated arsenic and antimony. Mineralisation is structurally focused along the regional NW-trending Reliance Fault Zone which presumably enhances fluid flow and gold deposition, particularly where fault zones cut reactive carbonate units. Mineralisation is interpreted to be both structurally and lithologically controlled, as observed in drilling to date and in historic open pits (White Caps and Earle Mines, Figure 1).

DISCUSSION

February 2026 Drilling

WCD26-01 (See ASX Announcement "13.5 m at 7.67 g/t gold at White Caps" June 22, 2026) intersected high-grade mineralisation approximately 200 metres horizontally down-dip to the SE and SW of the surface position of historical gold mines and workings (Figure 1). The hole intersected three limestone units, with the principal high-grade intersection occurring within the middle unit. The fourth unit and underlying granodiorite was not intercepted in this hole.

A further ~600 m and ~900 m northwest, holes WCD26-02 and WCD26-05, respectively, encountered additional gold mineralisation within the broader 1,000 x 500 metre target corridor. WCD26-02 specifically appears to have hit a suspected 2.6m mine cavity above the quoted intercept from 32.6m. These widely spaced intersections demonstrate that gold mineralisation, and locally high-grade, occur away from the principal WCD26-01 intercept and historical mine areas, providing compelling targets for follow-up drilling.

Importantly, drilling now provides critical geological information regarding stratigraphy and distribution of limestone, hornfels and alteration throughout the system that is being incorporated into our 3D model facilitating the prediction of favourable lithologies for targeting. In both WCD26-02 and WCD26-05, anomalous gold occurs within or near altered limestone and hornfels horizons. Interpreted voids were also encountered adjacent to some of the higher-grade areas. The geological interpretation considers that some of these voids may represent historically mined material.

Holes WCD-03 and WCD-04 targeted a magnetic high anomaly (Figure 1); WCD-03 in proximity to the historic Manhattan Consolidated Mine, and WCD-04 ~125m southwest of WCD-01. Neither hole intercepted significant gold mineralisation, however both are anomalous in gold and silver, display skarn alteration, and intersected granodiorite towards the bottom of each hole.

WHITE CAPS KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Grade** – high-grade, deeply oxidised gold mineralisation identified in wide spaced drilling over a corridor measuring 900m x 500m.
- **Geology** – Gold hosted within at least three stacked and separate decalcified and silicified calcareous units within a dominantly clastic sedimentary package
- **Pathfinder elements** – arsenic and antimony associated with decalcified limestone, and molybdenum and chalcopyrite associated with skarn observed on some of the deeper mine dumps and in G50 drill holes
- **Magnetic Signature** – indicative of large, blind granodiorite at depth and associated biotite hornfels containing >5 volume percent magnetite. Intrusive and associated skarn confirmed in drilling.

FOLLOW-UP DRILLING

The follow-up exploration program has commenced with five diamond core holes, with a planned total of approximately 1,500 metres. The drill pattern is centred on the WCD26-01 intercept and is designed to test the geometry, continuity and extent of gold mineralised calcareous units intercepted to date and within the thick sedimentary sequence stepping out to the NW and NE from this hole.

Item	Follow-up program
Project	White Caps Gold Project, Nevada, USA
Drilling method	Diamond core drilling
Initial scope	Five holes for approximately 1,500 metres
Primary objective	Test continuity around the WCD26-01 gold intercept
Indicative spacing	Nominal step-outs of approximately 100 metres
Potential program extension	One or two additional holes, subject to progress, ground conditions and weather

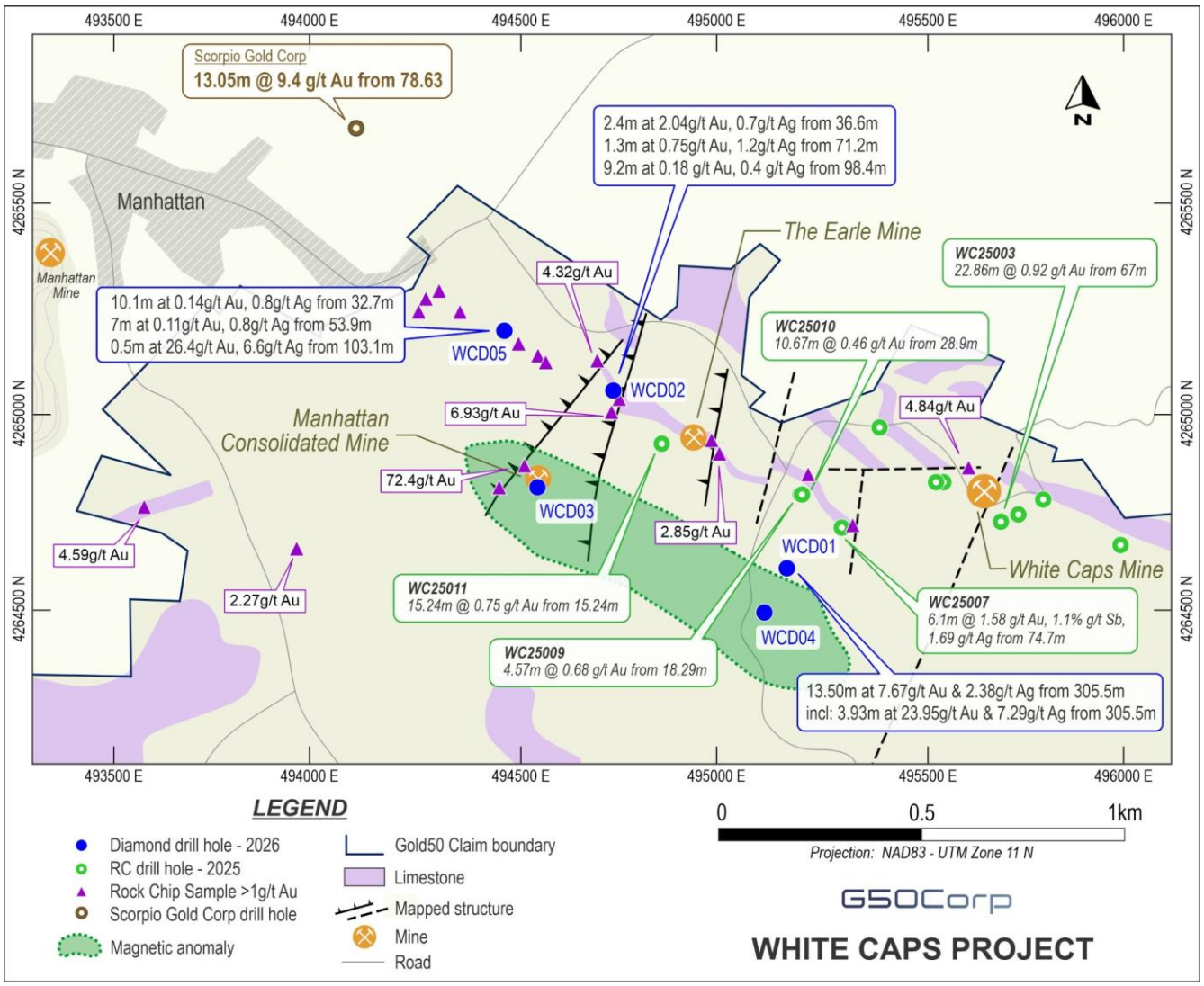


Figure 1: White Caps Project area, core hole location, simplified geology and location of Scorpio Gold Corp drilling (November 10, 2026 - https://scorpiogold.com). Results on adjacent properties are not necessarily indicative of mineralisation at White Caps.

KEY INTERCEPTS IN CORE DRILLING PROGRAM WCD26-02 to 05

Note: There is insufficient information to estimate the true width of these intercepts.

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
WCD26-02	36.6	2.4	2.04	0.7
	71.2	1.3	0.75	1.2
	98.4	9.2	0.18	0.4
WCD26-05	32.7	10.1	0.14	0.8
	53.9	7.0	0.11	0.8
	103.1	0.5	26.40	6.6

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of G50.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

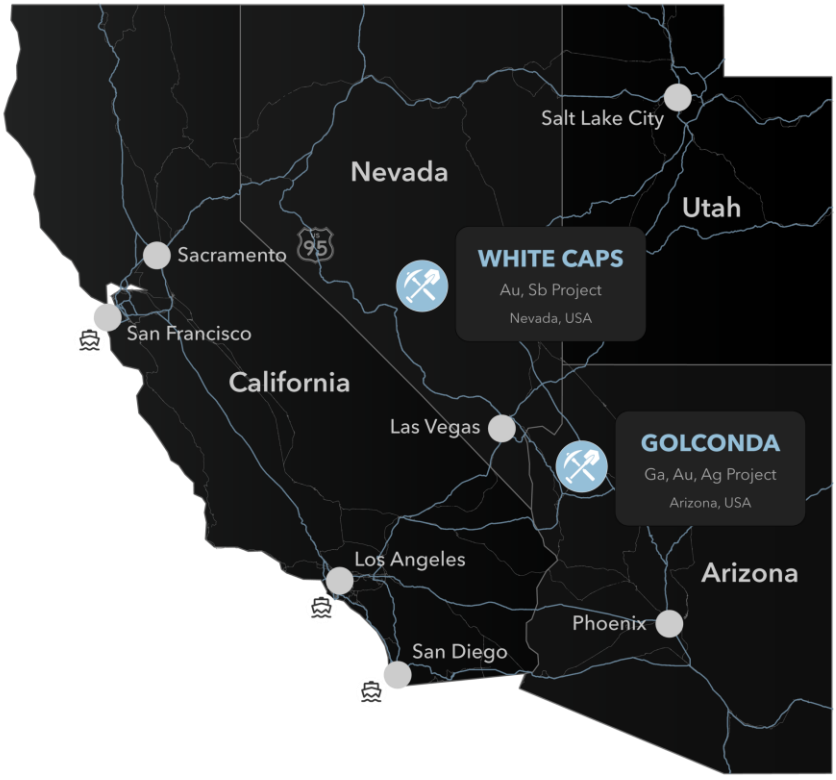
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ABOUT G50 CORP



Map: Location of G50 Corp's Golconda Project in Arizona and White Caps Project in Nevada

G50 Corp is an exploration company progressing critical minerals and precious metals projects in the United States, including the Golconda Project in Arizona and the White Caps Project in Nevada.

GOLCONDA PROJECT, ARIZONA

The Golconda Project is located in NW Arizona, a well-established mining jurisdiction with a long history of base and precious metals production. The project comprises a historical zinc, lead, gold and silver mine and is proximal to the Mineral Park copper, molybdenum and silver mine. Exploration has identified high-grade gold and silver mineralisation and a significant gallium discovery, highlighting the project's potential for both precious and critical metals.

WHITE CAPS PROJECT, NEVADA

The White Caps Project is located in Nevada, a premier mining jurisdiction with a long history of gold production. The project is a historical gold mine that was previously drilled by Freeport McMoRan between 1982 to 1984. Exploration has identified gold and antimony mineralisation, and the project is located proximal to Scorpio Gold Corp's Manhattan Gold Project, highlighting its potential within a well-endowed mineral district.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bernard Rowe, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Bernard Rowe is a shareholder and Non-Executive Director of G50 Corp Limited. Mr Rowe has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Bernard Rowe consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

EXPLORATION INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

In respect of Exploration Results referred to in this report and previously reported by the Company in accordance with JORC Code 2012, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcements titled:

- "Acquisition of White Caps Gold Project" – 9 November 2022
- "Carlin Type Gold Geochemistry Defined at High Grade White Caps Project, Nevada" – 20 February 2023
- "Trenching Program and Drone Magnetic Survey Completed at White Caps Project" – 29 May 2023
- "72.4 g/t Gold in White Caps follow Up Regional Sampling" – 9 November 2023
- "White Caps Soil Sampling completed over High Grade Gold Zone" – 5 December 2023
- "RC Drilling has commenced at White Caps, Nevada" – 14 January 2025
- "3.5% Antimony in White Caps Drilling" – 24 September 2025
- "13.5 m at 7.67 g/t gold at White Caps" – 22 June 2026
- "White Caps drilling restarts, follows 13.5m @ 7.67 g/t gold" – 8 October 2026

All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the information in the reports continue to apply and have not materially changed.

REFERENCES

Ferguson, HG. 1924. Geology and ore deposits of the Manhattan District Nevada. United States Geological Survey Bulletin 723.

Hughes, HH. 1960. White Caps Gold Mining Company. Unpublished company report.

Saunders, F. 2021. White Caps property resource potential. Unpublished company report.

APPENDIX A

DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
WCD26-01	495197	4264579	000	-90	368.11
WCD26-02	494743	4264991	010	-70	412.39
WCD26-03	494499	4264746	010	-70	540.14
WCD26-04	495032	4264358	037	-70	608.99
WCD26-05	494468	4265122	350	-70	290.47

Note: *Collar co-ordinates are NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 (preliminary Non-Survey Grade collar coordinates)*

JORC CODE (2012) TABLE 1, SECTIONS 1 and 2
G50 CORP WHITE CAPS PROJECT

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 representatively 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 1.5 m samples from which 250 g was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	• Samples from core obtained from drilling mostly HQ size and a minor part in NQ size were collected by splitting with a core saw, then additionally processed at the lab to extract a 30g charge fire assay and an additional pulp for gold and silver along with a Mass Spectrometer (MS) analysis after ICP 4 acid digestion for multi-element geochemistry. • Industry standard methods were used for the collection, preparation and analysis of the samples. • The drilling, sampling and assaying was undertaken or supervised by geologists and technicians contracted to Gold 50 US Inc. • The sawing of core refers to core sampling only.
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*	• Drill holes mentioned in this report are diamond core using standard tools, with the majority of the meterage in HQ size and a minor part in NQ.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• Holes were logged by an experienced geologist as they were drilled with additional detail added with the use of a binocular microscope. • Sample bias was minimized. Occasional loss of fine or coarse material occurs in this type of drilling due to ground conditions, depth, loss of circulation or within open stopes or fractures occurring. • There is no measured correlation between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All holes have been geologically logged over their recovered length to a level of detail sufficient for a Mineral Resource estimation • The logging is qualitative in nature • The recovered length of each hole was logged. Logging included observations of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, multiple oxides and major structure interpretation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representatively 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.*	• The core was split in half using a 14" electric powered core saw. • Half the core was utilised on the sampling, while the other half is kept on the core box for future reviews. • Sample length was between 0.46 m and 1.98 m. Sample weight varies accordingly. • Duplicate samples were collected every 60th sample. Duplicates were prepared by the lab. • Based on this style of mineralisation, the sample size is appropriate. • Samples are considered representative of the in-situ rock. • Normal recoveries indicate samples are representative.
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.*	• Samples were analysed by ALS Global USA Inc in Reno, Nevada using fire assay with AA finish for Gold and Silver using a 30g charge, aqua regia 4 acid digestion and ICP mass spectrometry. Au-AA23 and ME-MS61 • Samples that returned over-limit results for gold were repeated using 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. Au-GRA21 • Due to the high-grade nature of one sample and the possibility of coarse gold, the same sample was re-analysed by gold screen fire assay using a 50g charge. Au-SCR24. The gold screen results are considered to be more accurate and were used for calculating the intersections. • Alternating standards for Au, and Ag pulp blanks and coarse blanks along with a 1 sample in 60 Duplicate sample. This series of QAQC were alternatively inserted into

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		the sample batches at about one in every twenty samples. Acceptable levels of accuracy were established. A series of QAQC checks were utilised which included coarse blanks and CRM inserts of pulp blanks and standard at an approximate 5% of total samples – A QAQC check at roughly every 20th sample.
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.*	• Significant intersections were independently verified by two company personnel • Data is stored in digital format in a database • No twinning was undertaken. • No adjustment to assay data was required
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.*	• Drill hole locations were measured by GPS and are accurate to within approximately 3m horizontally and 5 meters vertically. • The area of drilling and hole coordinates are shown in UTM Zone 11 meters, NAD83 grid system. Currently Collars are accurate to the above-mentioned X,Y,Z.
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.*	• Drill holes were irregularly spaced in a corridor 1 km long by 500 m in width, with approximately 300 m spacing to the nearest hole. • Spacing is not considered sufficient to establish geological grade and continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	• Drill holes were inclined between -70 and -90 degrees, appropriate for the steeply dipping mineralized geologic structure being targeted. The drill angle steepened down-hole in most drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drill personnel and sampling procedure were regularly monitored. Samples were securely stored on-site and then delivered from site by Gold 50 US Inc personnel and transported to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada by truck.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of the sampling techniques and data storage was completed by a consulting geologist. • No items of concern were identified.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The White Caps Project is located on: 1. 28 patented mining claims; and 2. 72 unpatented mining claims located on US federal land administered by BLM. The mining claims are under a Lease and Option to Purchase agreement with private vendors to acquire 100% of the Project. The term of the agreement is ten years. G50 has the exclusive option to purchase the Project over a 10-year term (from execution of the Agreement) by making the below payments: **Payment to Vendors (US$'s)** — **Milestone** US$0.50 million — Signing of agreement US$1.50 million — Mineral Reserve Estimate of 250,000 ounces of gold at a grade of at least 2.5g/t gold US$5.25 million — Decision to mine US$2.75 million — Commencement of mining US$10.0 million — Total payments to vendors • The vendors retain a 2.0% net smelter return ('NSR") royalty and there are no other private royalties. • G50 acquired the lease on 7 / 11 / 2022. • Tenure is in good standing. The project is located in the Manhattan District of Nevada. The area has a long history of mining, and G50 does not expect any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The detailed exploration history was sourced from Saunders, F. (2021). Silver mineralisation was discovered south of Manhattan in 1866, with minor production until 1869. The Manhattan district was established in 1905 and produced 600,000 ounces of gold from open pit mines, underground mines and placer operations. Gold production continued until 1942, when all mines, except the White Caps Mine, were closed due to the Federal L208 closure order. White Caps was allowed to continue mining until 1954 and had later attempts at developing ore zones until the shaft burnt down in 1964. The White Caps mine was the deepest mine in the district and was mined to a depth of 1,300 ft. (396m) below the surface. It is estimated that the mine produced 125,000 to 150,000 ounces of gold. Argus Resources, Inc. acquired the White Caps mine and adjacent mines in 1972. Freeport conducted district-wide exploration during the 1980s. Extensive soil and outcrop sampling was undertaken, and 91 holes were drilled, totalling 41,900 ft. in several areas. A total of 75 drill holes (11,642 m) were completed in the area of the White Caps, Manhattan Consolidated, Earl, Bath and Amalgamated mines under an agreement with Argus Resources Inc., to test shallow and deep-seated potential. Of these, 45 drill holes totalling 8,131 m were located within the White Caps Tenement boundary. Significant

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		intercepts from this drilling exist, but few original records verify these results. Nevada Manhattan Mining Company began exploring the area in 1986 and conducted a waste dump sampling program. The average grade was 0.206 opt gold. They also completed surface and underground rock chip sampling, mercury soil survey and a Schlumberger resistivity geophysical survey. Five drill holes were drilled in 1988, with two being in the vicinity of the White Caps Mine. No exploration results from this period can be sourced. In 1995, Calais commissioned a magnetotellurics survey over the entire property. This survey showed a series of anomalies that occur in a linear trend parallel to the general strike of the Paleozoic rocks in the Manhattan South area. A drill program was completed in 1997 to target magnetotellurics anomalies. The results were inconclusive in testing the target and showed that anomalous gold mineralisation is associated with some magnetic anomalies. No exploration results from this period can be sourced.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation is a disseminated gold limestone replacement deposit with associated arsenic, mercury, and antimony (stibnite). The mineralisation is focused on structural intersections within the White Caps limestone, the uppermost of three limestone units within the Gold Hill Formation. The White Caps Limestone is typically 30 to 35 ft. in thickness but thicknesses up to 75 ft. have been reported. The Pine Nut and Morning Glory limestone units are thinner and were not mineralised at the White Caps mine but have been known to be mineralised elsewhere. Mineralisation in the limestone is structurally controlled between the West and East faults. The White Caps Mine was unique in the district, being high in arsenic and antimony with a gold to silver ratio of 17:1.

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.*
	• *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.*
		Refer to Table in Appendix A of this report.

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*	• Grades were calculated by simple weighted averaging. • Low grade intervals apply a 0.1g/t gold or 10g/t silver lower cut-off. A minimum of three samples are required for reporting and a maximum of 6m (4 samples) below cut-off can be included

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	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.*	as internal dilution. • High grade intervals require only a single sample and may be included in low grade intervals or stand alone. High grade intervals apply a 0.5g/t gold or 50g/t silver lower cut-off. A maximum of 3m (two samples) below cut-off can be included as internal dilution. • Significant antimony intercepts are regarded as those having minimum continuous mineralisation of 3.0m @ >0.20% Sb. Assays were aggregated by length-weighted averaging. • No upper cutting was applied. • No metal equivalents have been 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').*	• Drilling intersected mineralisation at approximately 60 degrees, although there is some uncertainty around the geometry of some structures that were intersected. • Only down-hole lengths are reported, not true widths. •
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.*	• A summary map is included in the report showing the general location of the drilling and other relevant information.
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.*	• The results reported are considered representative.
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.*	• All relevant information has been disclosed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Developing a drilling program to follow up positive results including targeting for both precious and strategic minerals. Further surface mapping of structures and a soil sampling program on the Patented Claims.