ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **21 MAY 2025**

Acquisition of Advanced High-Grade Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Bryah Resources has signed a binding option term sheet with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (GMX-TSX, GLBXF-OTCQX, G1MN-FSE) to acquire the Golden Pike high-grade gold project in New Brunswick, Canada, subject to due diligence.
- The Golden Pike Gold Project has a NI 43-101 Foreign Resource Estimate (table below)[1] modelled from a high cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au:

Classification	Zone	Tonnes ('000)	Au (g/t)	Oz ('000)
Inferred	Main Zone	78.2	11.47	28.8
Inferred	Parallel Zone	136.6	8.54	37.5
Inferred	**Total**	**214.8**	**9.60**	**66.3**

Cautionary Statement: The estimates of the quantity and grade of mineralisation for the Golden Pike Project referred to in this announcement are "foreign estimates" within the meaning of the ASX listing rules and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. A competent person has not undertaken sufficient work to classify the foreign estimates as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. It is uncertain that following evaluation and further exploration work that the foreign estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

- High grade intersections include but not limited to (see appendix for full drilling results):
  - **13m at 43.07 g/t Au**
  - **10m at 32.26 g/t Au**
- The Golden Pike deposit remains open in multiple directions and has similar targets on untested areas featuring **multiple high grade boulder rock chips up to 244 g/t Au** (Figure 5) which have the potential to significantly increase the resources.
- Golden Pike has access to established infrastructure including ports, roads and power derived from renewable sources.
- Bryah has sufficient funds on hand to make required consideration payments and commence exploration.[2]
- On completion, Bryah will become the owner of the Golden Pike Project at a time of record gold prices, with the last gold drilling conducted on the claim when the gold price was circa A$1500/oz.

[1] Notes from 2011 NI 43-101 Technical Report, Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., 19 August 2011:

1. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) definitions have been followed for classification of Mineral Resources.
2. The Qualified Person for this Mineral Resource estimate is Tudorel Ciuculescu, P.Geo.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au and a minimum thickness of two metres.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated using an average long-term price of US$1,200 per oz Au, and a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1:1.
5. The Mineral Resource estimate uses drill hole data available as of May 26, 2011.
6. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Totals may not add correctly due to rounding.

[2] See ASX announcement dated 16 April 2025 *'Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report'.*

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Bryah Resources Limited ("**Bryah**" or "**the Company**") has signed an option term sheet with Canadian listed Globex Mining Enterprises Inc (TSX: GMX) ("**Globex**") for an option to acquire 100% of the mineral claim number 7616 ("**Mineral Claim**") Golden Pike high-grade gold project in New Brunswick, Canada, subject to due diligence.

The project has a historical Inferred Mineral Resource and is located in a mining region which has seen historic potash, zinc and lead mining. Current exploration in the area is for gold, antimony, tin, indium and zinc. Access to infrastructure enables the potential to ship ore to a local processing facility for toll treatment.

Bryah Resources' Chair, Ian Stuart commented:

"The Company has been evaluating projects from around the world, aiming to select one with the most potential for value addition for our shareholders. With the gold price currently around A$5,000 per ounce and ongoing global uncertainty expected to support strong prices, this gold project in the mining-friendly Canadian jurisdiction of New Brunswick presents an exciting opportunity. The historical resource provides a solid foundation, with the potential to upgrade and increase the gold resource with additional drill targets to be explored. We look forward to updating the market as the due diligence period progresses."

Globex has granted Bryah an option to purchase the Golden Pike Gold Project on the Devils Pike claim group 7616 for a CAD$20,000 fee, with a term of two months to complete due diligence on the project.

Key terms of the term sheet are as follows:

1) Bryah may acquire the Mineral Claim in New Brunswick, Canada.
2) The consideration payable for the Mineral Claim will be:
   a) on execution of a formal sale contract a cash payment of $80,000 and $200,000 in Bryah fully paid ordinary shares based on the 5 day VWAP prior to Bryah's election to proceed;
   b) one (1) year later, a further cash payment of $100,000 and $200,000 in Bryah fully paid ordinary shares based on the 5 day VWAP prior to the date of issue;
   c) two (2) years later, a further cash payment of $200,000 and $200,000 in Bryah fully paid ordinary shares based on the 5 day VWAP prior to the date of issue; and
   d) three (3) years later, a further cash payment of $300,000 and $500,000 in Bryah fully paid ordinary shares based on the 5 day VWAP prior to the date of issue.
3) Bryah may withdraw from the acquisition at any time subject to ensuring that it has satisfied the minimum requirements for exploration expenditure for the year in which the Company withdraws.
4) The issue of shares under 2(a) will be made from the Company's Listing Rule 7.1 capacity. Shares to be issued under 2(c) and 2(d) are not covered by the Company's existing placement capacity and will require shareholder approval. If shareholder approval is not obtained, the payments may be made in cash.
5) Bryah will also be required to pay a royalty on the following terms:
   a) Bryah shall pay a 2% Gross Metal Royalty for the production of the first 20,000 oz gold from the Mineral Claim and a 3% Gross Metal Royalty past 20,000 oz Gold, calculated as a percentage of

the metal or mineral (final product) delivered directly by a refinery or processing plant with no deductions to Globex.

b) Any time before the production of 20,000 oz gold from the Mineral Claim, Bryah has the right to buy back 1% of the 3% royalty from Globex for $1,000,000.

c) Commencing six (6) years after Bryah elects to proceed, Bryah agrees to pay Globex a $60,000 per annum advance on the royalty, recoupable from production. For each subsequent year the advance amount will be indexed for inflation based on a standard Canadian inflation index.

6) Bryah will fund a minimum of $3,000,000 in exploration expenditure on the Mineral Claim. The minimum exploration expenditure shall be incurred as follows:

a) Within the first year, a minimum exploration expenditure of $500,000, any excess shall be applied to subsequent expenditure periods;

b) Within the second year, a minimum exploration expenditure of $500,000 less any excess expenditure from the prior period, with any excess to be applied to subsequent expenditure periods;

c) Within the third year, a minimum exploration expenditure of $1,000,00 less any excess expenditure from prior periods, with any excess to be applied to subsequent expenditure periods; and

d) Within the fourth year, a minimum exploration expenditure of $1,000,000 less any excess expenditure from the prior periods.

7) Transfer of the Mineral Claim to Bryah will occur after payment of all the considerations and completion of the minimum exploration expenditure, at which time Globex shall deliver all documentation necessary to transfer its 100% legal and beneficial interest in the Mineral Claim and for the royalty to be registered in Canada.

The Company will be required to raise additional funds in accordance with the staged payments outlined to effect completion of the transaction. This includes $680,000 of cash payments for the acquisition and $3,000,000 for minimum expenditure requirements over 4 years. Bryah has sufficient funds on hand to make required consideration payments that will become due on execution of a formal sale agreement.

All amounts expressed in the key terms are in Canadian dollars.

A finder's fee of 10% of the consideration outlined in 2(a) to 2(d) above is payable to Janus Capital, in cash and shares, on the same basis and payment schedule as the cash and share consideration payable to Globex..

The Golden Pike Gold Project is located in south-central New Brunswick, Canada (see Figure 1) and is within mineral claim number 7616 which comprises 146 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 2,336 ha, located 90km north of the port city of Saint John.

The gold mineralisation at the Golden Pike Gold Project is hosted by mafic volcanic rocks of the Grant Brook Formation.

Figure 1 - Golden Pike Project Location in New Brunswick, Canada

The historical Inferred Resource estimate of **214,800t @ 9.6 g/t Au**, containing **66,300 oz gold**, was based on 100 diamond drill holes with a total length of 16,185.5m, a cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au and a minimum thickness of 2 metres, a long term gold price of US$1,200 per oz Au and a CAD:USD exchange rate of 1:1.[3]

The Mineral Resource combines nine individual assay-based zones (4 g/t cut-off) from three vein systems, the Main Zone, Middle Zone and Parallel Zone.

[3]Portage Minerals Inc.– Golden Pike Project Technical Report NI 43-101 – August 19, 2011

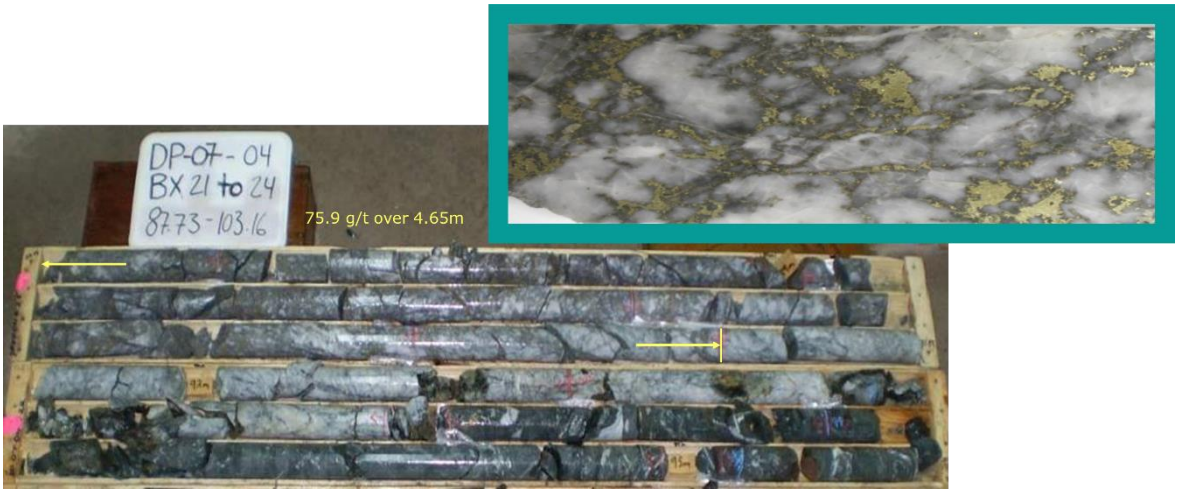

Figure 2 - Core from drilling undertaken by Rockport from December 2007 to September 2008, inset magnified

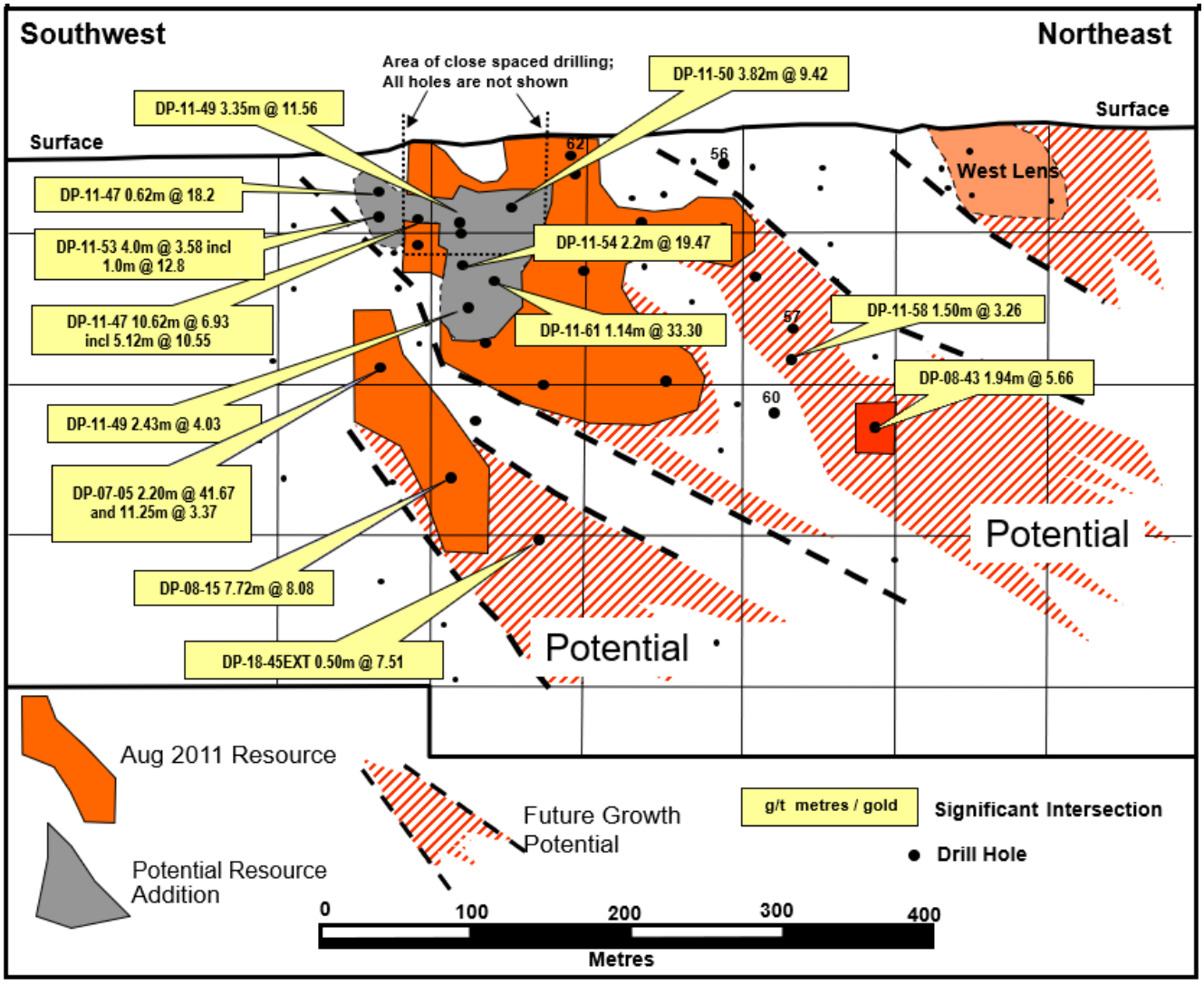

Figure 3 - Golden Pike South Deposit (Longitudinal Section)

125 diamond drill holes have been completed in the Golden Pike South Deposit sector. Of these 125 holes, 56 were drilled by Foster from 1994 to 1996 and 69 were drilled by Rockport from 2007 to 2012.

Between 2011 and 2012, 24 holes and one hole extension were drilled by Rockport Mining Corp which amalgamated with Portage on 2 November 2010.

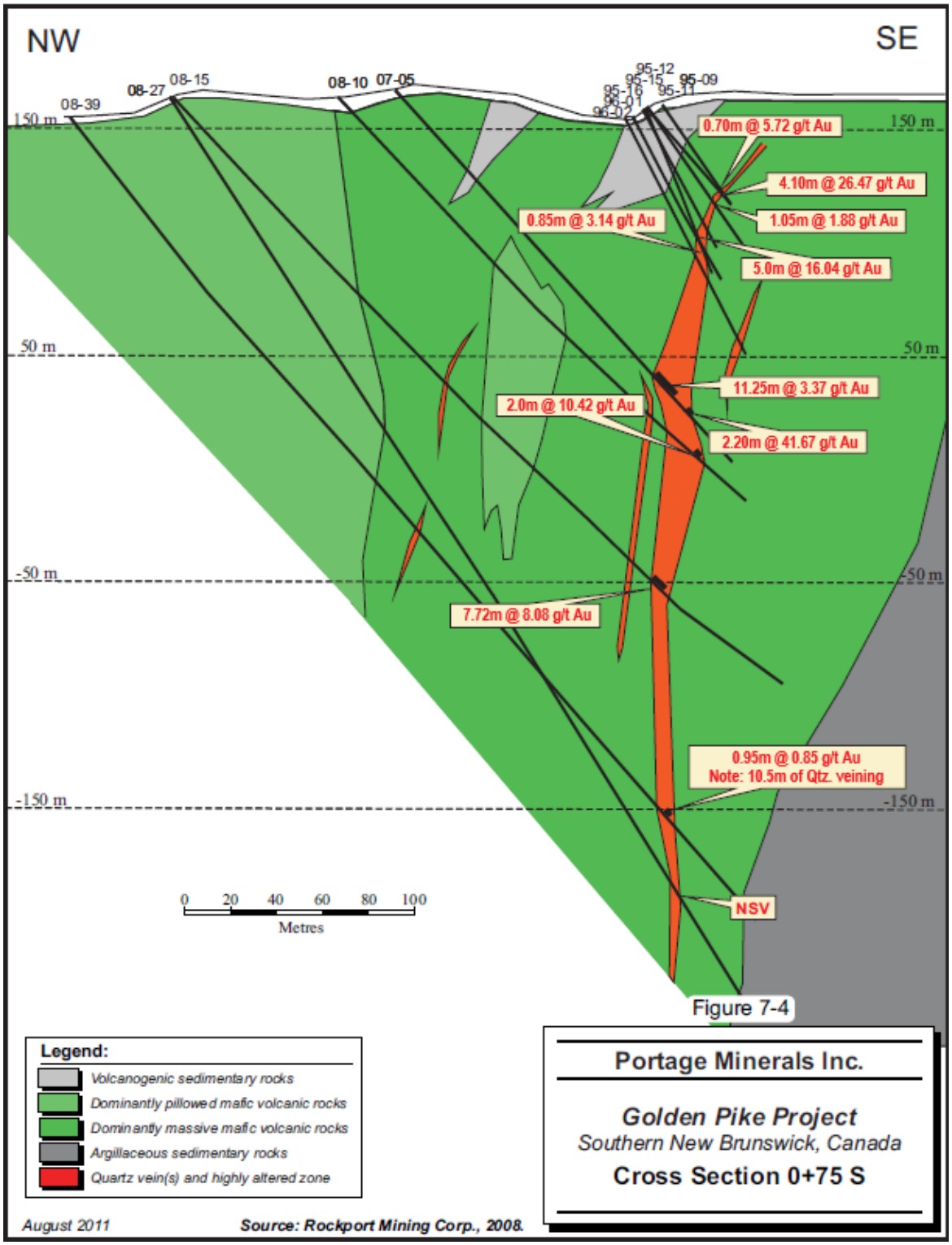

Figure 4 – Section of the Main Zone

In 2011, a report by Roscoe Postle Associates [4] also identified other potential target areas (see Figure 5).

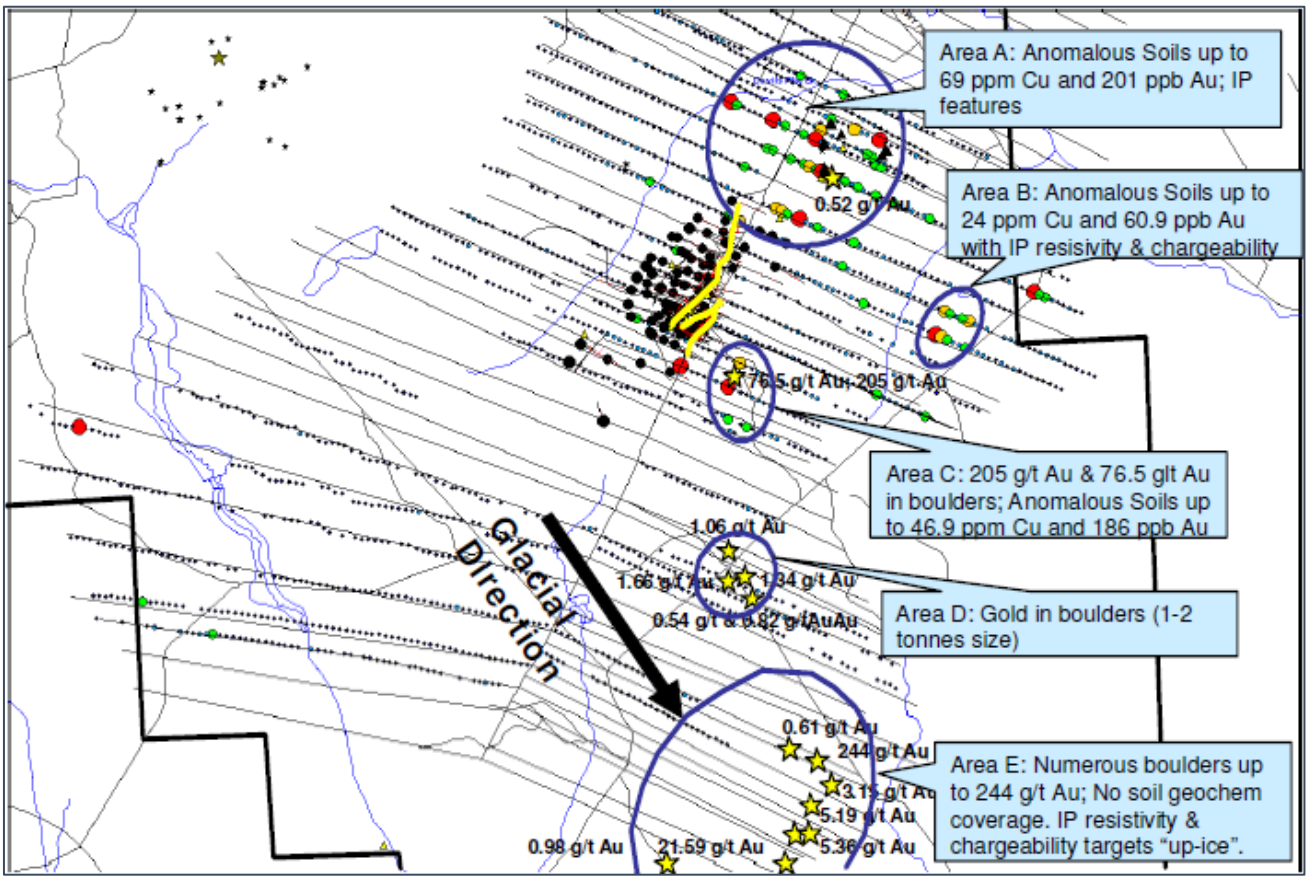

Figure 5 - Other Potential Target Areas

The Company will now undertake full due diligence on the project to decide whether to proceed with the acquisition and will update the market when that decision has been made. If Bryah elects to proceed, the Company will prepare a scoping study covering open pit or underground mining, approvals and establishing the most appropriate shipping options. Additional gold targets provide further exploration potential.

This announcement is intended to lift the trading halt applied for and granted on Friday, 16 May 2025.

For further information, please contact:

Ian Stuart, Chair

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This announcement has been produced in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and has been approved by the Board.

[4] Portage Minerals Inc.– Golden Pike Project Technical Report NI 43-101 – August 19, 2011

ABOUT BRYAH RESOURCES

Bryah's assets are located in Western Australia, a Tier One global mining and exploration jurisdiction. Strategically the Projects are energy metals focused, or able to exploit synergies of geological knowledge, locality and exploration.

The Lake Johnston tenements are prospective for battery metals lithium and nickel. The corridor near Lake Johnston contains significant mines and discoveries of nickel and lithium, including the historical Maggie Hays/Emily Ann nickel deposits and the TG Metals Burmeister Project and Charger Metals' Medcalf Prospect.

The prospective Bryah Basin licences cover 1,048km^2 and have a potential new Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) 'Horseshoe Lights type' mine analogue with multiple other untested targets. The area also contains extensive outcroppings of manganese, the subject of a substantial $7M joint venture with ASX listed OM Holdings Limited (ASX: OMH). OMH is a vertically integrated manganese producer and refiner with a market capitalisation of ~$300m. Bryah and OMH have an excellent working relationship, with OMH having already spent over $3.5 million to earn-in to the Manganese Rights of the Project.

Gabanintha, near Meekatharra, has a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for Cu, Ni, Co and additional structural gold potential. The copper nickel resource and identified gold mineralisation at Gabanintha will be the subject of further drill definition and a prefeasibility study to integrate the project with the Australian Vanadium Project (ASX: AVL). The resource has been defined by the drilling efforts of AVL in the development of its vanadium project and enabled Bryah to define a base metal resources inventory.

Bryah is in discussions to sell its nickel and other metal rights over the Australian Vanadium Project for non-dilutive cash. Australian Vanadium Limited has first right of refusal to purchase the rights.

Bryah holds 9.03% of gold focused Star Minerals (ASX:SMS). Star Minerals has a Mineral Resource at Tumblegum South Gold Project and exploration prospects in the West Bryah Basin.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT - EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a director of Bryah Resources. Mr Jones has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Jones consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to Exploration Results in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

FOREIGN ESTIMATE STATEMENTS

The Foreign Estimate of the deposit for the Golden Pike Gold Project referred to in this announcement was completed in 2011 for Portage Minerals Inc. The estimate was prepared in accordance with

Canadian N43 - 101 but has been treated as a foreign estimate as a competent person has not undertaken sufficient work to classify the estimates in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 and the ASX listing rules and has not signed off on the estimate as a JORC Code mineral resource. It is uncertain whether following evaluation and further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Foreign Estimate in respect of the Mineral Claim is based on information compiled by Mr Ashley Jones, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and qualifies as a 'Competent Person'. Mr Jones is a director of Bryah Resources Limited. Mr Jones confirms that the information contained in this announcement about the Foreign Estimate is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Mineral Claim.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

APPENDIX 1

Classification	Zone	Tonnes ('000)	Au (g/t)	Oz ('000)
Inferred	Main Zone	78.2	11.47	28.8
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1. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) definitions have been followed for classification of Mineral Resources.
2. The Qualified Person for this Mineral Resource estimate is Tudorel Ciuculescu, P.Geo.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au and a minimum thickness of two metres.
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5. The Mineral Resource estimate uses drill hole data available as of May 26, 2011.
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Cautionary Statement

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Foreign Estimate of Mineralisation

The foreign estimates of mineralisation stated above are taken from a report dated 19 August 2011 completed by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc for Portage Minerals Inc using categories of mineralisation equivalent to mineral resources in accordance with the NI 43-101 Code. The estimate is treated as a "foreign estimate" under the ASX listing rules. A series of confirmation holes, QAQC and modelling of the mineralisation will be required for the mineralisation to be remodelled and re-estimated. The initial planned drill program will be a combination of targeting the known resource to confirm the known estimate and drilling targets along strike.

The following further information is provided in relation to the Foreign Estimate in accordance with the requirements of ASX listing rule 5.12:

5.12.1 - The source and date of the historical estimates or foreign estimates.	The foreign estimates of mineralisation stated above are taken from a report dated 19 August 2011 completed by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc for Portage Minerals Inc
5.12.2- Whether the historical estimates or foreign estimates use categories of mineralisation other than those defined in Appendix 5A (JORC Code) and if so, an explanation of the differences.	Reference to the category of mineralisation at the time was defined as "Inferred mineral resource" and is comparable to an inferred mineral resource under the current JORC Code.
5.12.3 - The relevance and materiality of the historical estimates or foreign estimates to the entity.	The foreign estimate was based on the drilling dataset that Bryah will be utilising. It is relevant and material to Bryah's

	planned acquisition. It provides the initial targets for drilling and scoping study.
5.12.4 - The reliability of the historical estimates or foreign estimates, including by reference to any of the criteria in Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code) which are relevant to understanding the reliability of the historical estimates or foreign estimates.	The Competent Person (Ashley Jones) views the foreign estimates as providing reasonable indications of the potential size and grade of the deposits in the relevant area based on the amount of drilling and technical work completed. The reliability of the resource has been initially evaluated using the wireframes and the estimation parameters described in the NI43-101. Check block models of grade and tonnes using inverse distance estimation methods were completed. The result was sufficiently consistent with the reported inferred resources quoted.
5.12.5 - To the extent known, a summary of the work programs on which the historical estimates or foreign estimates are based and a summary of the key assumptions, mining and processing parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimates or foreign estimates.	**Fosters Resources Ltd. (1994–1996)** Fosters Resources Ltd. (1994–1996) ○ completed 56 drill holes and three extensions totalling 4,586 metres. ○ Focused on delineating the vein system in the Main Zone (formerly Boyd Zone) and Parallel Zone (formerly Baxter and 16 Zones). ○ Intersections traced the mineralized system over a strike length of 450 metres and to a depth of 160 metres. **Rockport Mining Corp. Drilling Program (2007–2008)** • Total Holes Drilled: 45 diamond drill holes • Total Metres Drilled: 11,571 metres Rockport confirmed the lateral and vertical continuity of the gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veining system. Results expanded the known extents of the Main Zone (formerly Boyd Zone) and Parallel Zone (formerly Baxter and 16 Zones). Drilling delineated strike continuity over significant lengths and verified earlier intersections at depth. Key Parameters and methods of the resource estimate are: • Compositing: 2-metre downhole composites • Capping: Applied at 35 g/t (Parallel Zone) and 40 g/t (Main Zone) to limit high-grade outliers • Block Model: 3D model using inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation • Resource Classification: Inferred only • Price Assumption: US$1,200/oz gold • Exchange Rate: C$:US$ = 1:1
5.12.6 - Any more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation available to the entity	There are no more recent estimates.

5.12.7 - The evaluation and/or exploration work that needs to be completed to verify the historical estimates or foreign estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with Appendix 5A (JORC Code)	• Following a full review of the drilling and geological data, additional drilling will be undertaken by the Company at a future date with the aim to increase the overall resource size and infill drill to define an indicated resource. • Some of the core is available in Sussex, New Brunswick at the core storage facility. • Drilling to be planned with the intent of confirming previous results using twinned holes and infill holes using diamond drilling. • Shallow Reverse Circulation drilling (RC) will be considered to infill the upper 100m of the estimate using a pattern infill approach. • Metallurgical test work will be conducted to address the assumption of 90% Au recovery assumed in the RPA report. • Further density analysis will be conducted from stored core and also new diamond core samples. • An evaluation of the economic viability of the estimation
5.12.8 - The proposed timing of any evaluation and/or exploration work that the entity intends to undertake and a comment on how the entity intends to fund that work	Following due diligence, exploration and desktop studies will commence to define mining potential. The first year expenditure commitment under the agreement is CAD$500,000. A JORC 2012 update is expected within the first year's exploration expenditure and may involve further drilling, additional metallurgical test work and economic viability studies. Bryah currently has funds to commence this expenditure.

APPENDIX 2 – DRILLING RESULTS

Fosters' Drill intersections

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
FR-94-01	29.2	29.8	0.6	5.26
FR-94-02	16.65	17.05	0.4	6.51
	18.6	19.2	0.6	6.9
FR-94-04	38.2	42.05	3.85	40.31
FR-94-05	40.05	40.65	0.6	4.08
FR-94-06	18	18.5	0.5	7.85
	32.6	36	3.4	24.25
FR-94-07	26.95	29.4	2.45	33.11
	31	31.6	0.6	5.28
FR-94-08	28.2	28.55	0.35	2.91
	35.7	38.1	2.4	37.57
FR-94-09	50.6	53	2.4	14.7
	54.9	55.5	0.6	5.11
	64.8	77.8	13	43.07
FR-94-10	75	75.7	0.7	10.86
	78.75	81.7	2.95	12.21
FR-94-11	21.8	24.2	2.4	2.85
FR-94-12	41.15	42	0.85	18.63
FR-94-13	39	40	1	2.04
FR-95-01	89.95	92	2.05	11.81
FR-95-02	31.2	33.9	2.7	29.12
FR-95-03	44.4	45.3	0.9	3.79
	49.85	50.8	0.95	7.34
FR-95-04	63.95	64.65	0.7	9.37
	66.3	68.35	2.05	3.97

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
FR-95-06	65.1	66.25	1.15	2.78
	102.01	102.26	0.25	4.62
	103.38	104.62	1.24	25.15
FR-95-07	41.35	41.45	0.1	31.03
	44.4	44.9	0.5	1.6
	49.6	51	1.4	51.04
FR-95-08	45.45	46.2	0.75	1.08
FR-95-09	50.2	54.3	4.1	26.47
FR-95-10	61.7	62.2	0.5	1.15
	63.45	63.75	0.3	1.38
FR-95-11	67.85	68.9	1.05	1.88
FR-95-12	74.5	79.5	5	16.04
FR-95-14	58.45	59.15	0.7	4.7
	64.75	65.45	0.7	1.23
FR-95-15	36.7	37.4	0.7	5.72
	49.78	50.38	0.6	1.06
FR-95-16	58.7	60.4	1.7	1.82
FR-95-17	25.25	26.7	1.45	15.48
FR-95-18	14.35	15.8	1.45	2.09
FR-95-19XT	65.2	66.25	1.05	1.73
FR-96-01	74.4	75.25	0.85	3.14
FR-96-04	53.6	55.8	2.2	28.5
FR-06-06	50.5	52	1.5	2.42

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
	61.5	62.5	1	2.62
	65.2	66.6	1.4	2.49
FR-96-07	66.93	67.8	0.87	25.32
	72	73	1	5.56
FR-96-08	30	30.8	0.8	5.95
FR-96-09	43.65	44.3	0.65	11.84

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
	47	48	1	4.46
	50.5	52	1.5	2.42
FR-96-10	40.3	41.45	1.15	4.11
FR-96-12	41	43.3	2.3	3.74
FR-96-19	18.65	19.55	0.9	11.05
FR-96-20	111.5	112.4	0.9	2.34

Rockport's Drill intersections

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
DP-07-02	29.15	30	0.85	0.76
	33.93	35	1.07	15.7
DP-07-03	22.73	23.48	0.75	1.13
	26.84	28.07	1.23	5.78
DP-07-04	73.39	75	1.61	4.43
	83.94	94	10.06	32.26
DP-07-05	181	192.25	11.25	3.37
including	181	182	1	1.98
and	186.23	187.8	1.57	3.05
and	191.3	192.25	0.95	30.3
	199.2	201.4	2.2	41.67
DP-08-09	7.25	7.56	0.31	2.35
	100.25	100.8	0.55	3.36
	131.49	132.5	1.01	1.45
	134.97	137	2.03	6.6
	145.15	146.1	1.85	4.67
DP-08-10	232	234	2	10.42
DP-08-11	82	83.7	1.7	4.97
DP-08-15	181.21	183.17	1.96	6.61
	319.28	327	7.72	8.08

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
including	319.28	321	1.72	10.3
and	322.49	323	0.51	2.17
and	324.42	327	2.58	16.85
DP-08-17	93	96	3	6.46
DP-08-18	108.45	109.3	0.85	4.9
DP-08-20	134.9	135.9	1	12.4
	127.8	138.8	1	1.9
DP-08-21	35.8	37.9	2.1	1.07
	77.83	79.08	1.25	7
DP-08-26	185	187.07	2.07	7.79
DP-08-28	110	110.3	0.3	0.5
	125.67	126.67	1	0.65
DP-08-30	238.69	240.47	1.78	2.51
DP-08-36	43.48	52.84	9.36	0.56
including	43.84	45.84	2.36	1.24
DP-08-40	122.77	123.7	0.93	30.9
and	127.85	128.07	0.7	6.56
DP-08-43	276	277.2	1.2	10.34
DP-08-45	219.14	221.53	2.39	5.31

Fosters' Diamond Drilling hole locations – Golden Pike

UTM Zone 20 WGS 84 - Datum NAD83

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Attitude	Length
FR-94-01	273416	5061264	162.92	118–/-50–	41.76
FR-94-02	273416	5061264	162.92	118–/-83–	71.63
FR-94-03	273416.1	5061266	162.91	159–/-45–	47.85
FR-94-04	273416.1	5061266	162.91	159–/-63–	47.85
FR-94-05	273416.1	5061266	162.91	159–/-78–	63.4
FR-94-06	273416	5061264	162.92	118–/-64–	55.17
FR-94-07	273422.9	5061266	163.4	77–/-45–	40.54
FR-94-08	273421.7	5061267	163.45	77–/-63–	47.85
FR-94-09	273421.1	5061266	162.43	77–/-80–	88.09
FR-94-10	273402.7	5061275	162.04	118–/-73–	90.83
FR-94-11	273512.4	5061568	171	119–/-45–	60.6
FR-94-12	273512.4	5061568	171	119–/-64–	60.05
FR-94-13	273512.4	5061568	171	160–/-45–	57
FR-94-14	273512.4	5061568	171	160–/-62–	59.74
FR-94-15	273512.4	5061568	171	77–/-43–	65.23
FR-94-16	273437.4	5061372	165	118–/-45–	154.5
FR-95-01	273416	5061274	163.39	115–/-80–	99.65
FR-95-02	273416	5061274	163.39	115–/-45–	43.05
FR-95-03	273408.4	5061288	163.49	105–/-45–	61.43
FR-95-04	273408.4	5061288	163.49	105–/-60–	89
FR-95-05	273398.3	5061301	163.59	105–/-45–	76.65
FR-95-06	273398.3	5061301	163.59	160–/-62–	111.15
FR-95-07	273401.9	5061272	161.75	160–/-45–	55.9
FR-95-08	273401.7	5061272	161.79	160–/-60–	68.3
FR-95-09	273394.5	5061269	160.84	160–/-45–	61.25
FR-95-10	273394.2	5061270	160.73	160–/-60–	71.32
FR-95-11	273384.9	5061264	160.39	160–/-45–	86.75
FR-95-12	273384.7	5061265	160.49	160–/-60–	84
FR-95-13	273371.5	5061265	159.99	120–/-45–	61.8
FR-95-13A	273370.1	5061264	159.03	210–/-45–	46.9
FR-95-14	273370.7	5061265	159	120–/-60–	71.55
FR-95-15	273372.4	5061242	157.95	120–/-45–	55.6
FR-95-16	273371.8	5061242	157.85	120–/-60–	68.85
FR-95-17	273376	5061226	157.2	110–/-60–	38.95
FR-95-18	273369.2	5061216	156.49	110–/-60–	44
FR-95-19	273354.6	5061213	156.04	110–/-60–	47.5
FR-95-13XT	273371.5	5061265	159.99	120–/-45–	81.18
FR-95-14XT	273370.7	5061265	159	120–/-60–	89.9
FR-95-19XT	273354.6	5061213	156.04	110–/-60–	96
FR-96-01	273364	5061240	156.09	110–/-60–	83.6

FR-96-02	273359.6	5061240	156.73	110−/-60−	120
FR-96-03	273355.8	5061213	154.47	110−/-40−	101.75
FR-96-04	273401.5	5061283	160.92	115−/-52−	95.7
FR-96-05	273397.1	5061390	166.44	135−/-45−	101.57
FR-96-06	273397.1	5061390	166.44	101−/-45−	71.22
FR-96-07	273397.1	5061390	166.44	122−/-60−	89.9
FR-96-08	273435.3	5061404	169.81	130−/-60−	50
FR-96-09	273435.3	5061404	169.81	130−/-45−	53.44
FR-96-10	273438	5061432	170.6	101−/-45−	61.5
FR-96-11	273449.4	5061478	172	101−/-60−	98.5
FR-96-12	273451.5	5061478	172.1	101−/-44−	55.96
FR-96-13	273425.1	5061484	168.45	101−/-45−	160
FR-96-14	273448.5	5061479	171.73	300−/-45−	49.95
FR-96-15	273372.5	5061242	175.17	291−/-50−	77.9
FR-96-16	273520	5061651	162.61	110−/-45−	77.5
FR-96-17	273582	5061539	172.05	281−/-45−	132.25
FR-96-18	273318.9	5061227	154.24	110−/-45−	129.24
FR-96-19	273308.5	5061297	156.08	115−/-60−	199.62
FR-96-20	273532	5061461	176.59	281−/-60−	113.6
Total					**4585.97**

Rockport's Diamond Drilling hole locations – Golden Pike

UTM Zone 20 WGS 84 - Datum NAD83

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Attitude	Length
DP-07-01	273419	5061320	176	117°/-45°	146
DP-07-02	273370	5061352	173	120°/-45°	161
DP-07-03	273358	5061334	167	117°/-45°	86
DP-07-04	273283	5061285	161	117°/-45°	299
DP-07-05	273255	5061272	168	114°/-45°	230
DP-08-06	273296	5061194	157	117°/-45°	167
DP-08-07	273253	5061215	161	117°/-45°	197
DP-08-08	273213	5061241	159	117°/-45°	239
DP-08-09	273332	5061315	163	117°/-45°	204.5
DP-08-10	273240	5061306	164	117°/-45°	266
DP-08-11	273288	5061345	174	117°/-45°	272
DP-08-12	273267	5061091	159	117°/-45°	101.76
DP-08-13	273211	5061296	162	117°/-55°	382.9
DP-08-14	273171	5061127	159	117°/-45°	182
DP-08-15	273196	5061396	164	117°/-45°	398
DP-08-16	273213	5061241	164	160°/-45°	224
DP-08-17	273403	5061449	177	115°/-45°	143
DP-08-18	273346	5061411	177	110°/-51°	260
DP-08-19	273457	5061516	183	115°/-45°	176
DP-08-20	273361	5061469	170	105°/-45°	167
DP-08-21	273510	5061616	179	98°/-45°	104
DP-08-22	273555	5061713	180	105°/-50°	182.64
DP-08-23	273447	5061609	171	110°/-45°	182
DP-08-24	273206	5061250	156	110°/-60°	340
DP-08-25	273426	5061553	174	110°/-55°	550
DP-08-26	273315	5061424	177	105°/-60°	350
DP-08-27	273195	5061397	164	117°/-55°	491
DP-08-28	273185	5061480	152	297°/-45°	250
DP-08-29	273225	5061465	151	110°/-55°	425
DP-08-30	273274	5061517	152	115°/-45°	250
DP-08-31	273253	5061215	161	80°/-45°	236
DP-08-32	273705	5061459	172	119°/-45°	176
DP-08-33	273419	5061670	177	119°/-45°	251
DP-08-34	273745	5061554	178	115°/-45°	179
DP-08-35	273693	5061579	162	115°/-45°	161
DP-08-36	269857	5063042	180	001°/-45°	119
DP-08-37	273648	5061603	174	115°/-45°	179
DP-08-38	273131	5061312	155	110°/-50°	416
DP-08-39	273124	5061360	156	110°/-49°	420
DP-08-40	273302	5061388	168	115°/-45°	200
DP-08-41	273328	5061459	155	115°/-47°	272

DP-08-42	273227	5061539	158	115°/-45°	347
DP-08-43	273331	5061592	168	115°/-50°	359
DP-08-44	273309	5061601	168	113°/-55°	476
DP-08-45	273203	5061436	151	116°/-45°	353
Total					**11570.8**

APPENDIX 3
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results (Summary from RPA NI43-101 Report 2011)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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.	• Nature and quality of sampling included soil sampling, trenching and diamond drill core sampling. • Soil samples were grid based collected on cut grid lines spaced at 25m intervals along lines spaced 100m apart. • Soil samples was air-dried, then sieved to -80 mesh prior to analysis, to ensure consistency and remove larger particles or organic debris. • Soil samples were analysed for gold and a suite of 34 elements using ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) following aqua regia digestion. • Trenching was across mineralised zones, the channels were sampled and mapped to aid diamond drilling. Channel samples were consistent at 1m intervals. • Diamond drill core was logged and sampled. One half of the core was sent for assay, while the other half was retained for reference. • The diamond core sample intervals were typically 1.0 metre but could vary depending on geological boundaries, mineralization, and lithology. • Soil sampling approach was used to ensure consistent and systematic coverage of the property. Soil samples were taken from the B-horizon, which is typically found below the organic-rich surface layer and is better suited for geochemical analysis due to lower biological activity and more stable chemistry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A standard procedure in geochemical exploration was employed for detecting trace levels of metals. • Soil sampling techniques were employed to identify geochemical anomalies indicative of potential mineralization zones and to guide follow-up trenching and drilling programs. • Eight trenches for a total of about 227 linear metres in the immediate area of the Golden Pike deposit and collected 35 channel and chip samples totalling 22.10m. • The diamond core samples were assayed for gold using fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Samples with visible gold were re-analysed. • The sampling process included rigorous QA/QC inclusive reference materials, blanks and duplicates to assure accuracy.
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).	• Drill type involved Diamond Drilling techniques. Diamond drilling was employed predominantly for collecting high-quality core samples and provided continuous core samples allowing for detailed geological and structural logging. • Diamond drilling has been found effective in the T3 Dome region, such as metasedimentary sequences including sandstones, siltstones, and shales. • Comprehensive geological logging was undertaken, including lithology, mineralization, alteration, and structural data.
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.	• Diamond drill core recoveries were measured using the length of core recovered versus the length drilled, recorded in core logs. Recoveries were generally good.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship 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.	• Core logging, geotechnical logging and support studies have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Core logging is qualitative in nature and include description of colour, grain size, mineralogy, alteration, structure, and mineralization. • Logging included photographing and marking for sampling. • The procedures reflect standard industry practices that ensure data reliability and geological understanding of the deposit .
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 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.	• The diamond drill core was cut in half using a diamond saw. One half of the core was sent for analysis, and the other half was retained in the core box for future reference. The samples were dry. • Geologists logged and marked the core for sampling based on lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation. Sample intervals were defined by visible mineralisation and geological contacts • Mineralized intervals: 30cm to 1.5m • All core was photographed before sampling for archival records. • Core was systematically laid out, verified for depth and orientation, and reconstructed to ensure continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.	• The primary assaying methods used — fire assay with gravimetric finish and screen metallics — are both total digestion techniques, ensuring accurate and complete extraction of gold for analysis. These methods are industry standard, high quality, and appropriate for the style of gold mineralization encountered at the Golden Pike Gold Project. • INAA, though less commonly used for routine gold assays, is appropriate for multi-element analysis and complements the overall geochemical understanding. • Commercial gold standards were inserted approximately every 20th sample (i.e., 1 in 20 frequency). Multiple standard types with known gold concentrations were used to test assay accuracy. Results were plotted and reviewed to monitor laboratory performance. Inert material blanks were inserted in the sample stream to monitor contamination. Blanks were generally inserted after visible gold samples to check for carryover. Blank results consistently returned values below detection limit, confirming no significant contamination. Field duplicates were collected to test sampling precision. Additionally, pulp duplicates (re-assaying of the same sample pulp) were performed. • Results from duplicate sampling showed acceptable reproducibility. • Screen Metallics for High-Grade/Nuggety Samples applied to samples assaying over 10 g/t Au to reduce the nugget effect and improve representativity and precision with coarse and fine fractions were analysed separately and recombined using weighted averages.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A subset of samples (12 quarter-core intervals) was sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver for independent check assays. These were compared with ActLabs results. Overall, the external assays closely matched original assays, confirming lack of bias and reinforcing confidence in accuracy

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.
		• The use of twinned holes has not been implemented, but several holes do pass within close range of each other in mineralised areas drilled by Fosters Resources Ltd and Rockport Mining Corp
		• Assay capping was applied during resource estimation to manage high-grade outliers:
		  ○ Main Zone: gold assays capped at 40 g/t
		  ○ Parallel Zone: gold assays capped at 35 g/t
		• Capping was based on statistical analysis of assay distributions to reduce the influence of extreme values.
		• These adjustments were made for resource modeling purposes only.
		• No other alterations (e.g., averaging or substitution) were applied to raw assay data.

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 collars were located using handheld GPS units. • The reported accuracy for these measurements was approximately ±5 metres, which is considered acceptable for early-stage exploration. • The report does not provide detailed information on the methods or tools used for down-hole surveys. • There is no mention of multi-shot or gyroscopic down-hole deviation tools, suggesting that holes were either vertical or assumed to have minimal deviation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The coordinate system used was NAD83, Zone 20, which is a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid. • Topography for the project area was based on GPS measurements and government topographic maps. • While this level of control is adequate for resource estimation at the inferred category, the report acknowledges that higher precision surveys would be needed for advancing the project to more detailed levels (e.g., indicated or measured resource classification). • Elevation control was sufficient for defining drill collar heights and relative trench elevations, but not suitable for mine planning at advanced stages.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The drill holes on the Golden Pike property were generally spaced 15m to 50m apart, depending on location within the mineralized zones. • The Main Zone and Parallel Zone (including former Boyd, Baxter, and 16 Zones) were the primary focus, with tighter spacing in more heavily drilled areas. • RPA concluded that the data spacing and drill density are sufficient to support the classification of the mineral resources as Inferred, in accordance with CIM definitions. • The available drill hole information was deemed adequate to interpret the geological and grade continuity of the mineralized quartz-carbonate veining system. • RPA concluded that the data spacing and drill density are sufficient to support the classification of the mineral resources as Inferred, in accordance with CIM definitions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The available drill hole information was deemed adequate to interpret the geological and grade continuity of the mineralized quartz-carbonate veining system.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill holes were mostly inclined, targeting the mineralized zones at a high angle. • RPA reported that the orientation of the drilling was appropriate to intersect the vein structures close to perpendicular, minimizing sampling bias. • For resource estimation, a minimum true thickness of two metres was applied. • Drill intersections were used with knowledge of the orientation to estimate true widths and prevent overstatement of grades or widths. • Based on geological interpretation and cross-section analysis, RPA concluded that the orientation of drilling and sampling is unlikely to result in a significant bias in the reported grades or geometry.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill core was transported daily from the drill site to Rockport's core logging facility in Sussex, New Brunswick by company personnel. • After logging and sampling, samples were securely bagged and tagged. • Each half-core sample was placed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample tag. Bags were sealed to prevent tampering. • Individual sample bags were grouped into rice bags for bulk handling. These rice bags were sealed and stored in a locked or supervised facility at the core shack until shipment. • A sample transmittal form listing all sample numbers and corresponding information was prepared for each shipment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• This ensured complete traceability from the core shack to the laboratory. • Samples were personally delivered by Rockport personnel to Activation Laboratories (ActLabs) in Fredericton, New Brunswick, for preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• An Independent Site Visit and Review by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc RPA: was conducted on July 28–29, 2008 by Paul Chamois, P.Geo. of. (RPA) • During the visit, he examined drill core and trenches, reviewed logging, sampling, and core handling procedures and evaluated data management protocols. • RPA found that the sampling techniques and procedures were professionally conducted and appropriate for the stage of exploration. • RPA conducted a validation of the drill hole database, checking for: out-of-sequence intervals; missing or duplicate entries; assay inconsistencies • No significant errors were found and the database was deemed suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation. • A subset of 12 quarter-core samples from four drill holes was sent to ALS Chemex for independent assay checks. • The results correlated well with the original assays from Activation Laboratories (ActLabs), supporting the accuracy and reliability of the primary data.

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 relevant claim is 100% owned by the Globex Mining Enterprises. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Work on the property began with PGE Resources Corporation ("PGE") in 1989. • In 1990, Noranda optioned the property from PGE, exploration consisted of drilling, trenching and rock chip sampling • In 1994, Fosters Resources Ltd. ("Fosters") optioned the property from PGE and drilled 16 holes for a total of 1,052m. In 1995, Fosters drilled an additional 20 holes for a total of 1,327m over a strike length of about 120m and to a vertical depth of 80m. In 1996, Fosters drilled an additional 20 holes intended to extend the strike length and depth of the quartz vein system and deepened three holes on the "Boyd" vein, for a total of 2,010m. In total, Fosters drilled 56 holes and three extensions for 4,586m. • Rockport Mining Corporation ("Rockport") optioned the property in 2007 and initiated a comprehensive exploration program consisting of line cutting, soil sampling, trenching, and airborne and ground geophysical surveying. In 2007 and 2008, 3,130 B-horizon soil samples were collected by soil auger and assayed for gold and analysed using multi element ICP

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		packages and excavated eight trenches for a total of about 227m in the immediate area of the Golden Pike deposit and collected 35 channel and chip samples. • From December 2007 to September 2008, Rockport completed an 11,570.80m NQ drilling program designed to test the Parallel and Main zones of the Golden Pike Gold Deposit. • In 2011, Portage Minerals retained Roscoe Postle Associates (RPA) to complete the National Instrument (NI) 43-101 Technical Report of the Gold Pike project (Chamois et al., 2011) which at the time included part of the Devils Pike property. A Mineral Resource of **214.8 Kt @ 9.60 g/t Au** was estimated in the Inferred Category for both Main and Parallel zones
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The deposit is located in south-central New Brunswick, within the Appalachian Orogen. It lies near the boundary between the Cambro-Ordovician Annidale Group (to the northwest), and the Siluro-Devonian Mascarene Cover Sequence (to the southeast). • The Taylor Brook Fault, a major northeast-trending structure, separates these two groups and is situated approximately 500m north of the Golden Pike deposit. • Host rocks belong to the Grant Brook Formation of the Mascarene Group and consist of, massive and pillowed basalts, tuffs, Hyaloclastites and Interbedded micaceous shales, siltstones, and sandstones. The regional metamorphic grade is greenschist facies. • Gold is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins within mafic volcanic rocks. The veining is controlled by north-trending D2 structures, which are oblique to the regional northeast structural grain. The mineralization is associated with, quartz-carbonate alteration, disseminated and vein-hosted sulfides (mainly pyrite), occasional visible gold, especially in high-grade zones. Veins occur in both Main Zone and Parallel Zone systems, with a demonstrated lateral and vertical continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 Appendix 3 of this Announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of	• Intercepts reported are length weighted averages. • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • No metal equivalent values have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole 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.	• See attached figures within this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant exploration results are reported in Appendix 2
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;	• Both ground magnetic surveys and airborne magnetic surveys were conducted on the property. Magnetic surveys were used to identify

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	structural features and potential mineralized zones, as gold-bearing veins were often associated with magnetic low areas. • VLF-EM surveys were carried out to map resistivity contrasts in the ground, which helped to define structures that could host mineralization. • IP surveys were used to investigate the potential for gold mineralization, especially for detecting disseminated sulphides (such as pyrite) associated with the veins. The IP signatures were compared with known mineralized zones, helping to prioritize targets for drilling. • In some areas, more detailed ground electromagnetic surveys were conducted to better define structural anomalies or mineralization targets.
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). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Following a full review of the drilling and geological data, additional drilling will be undertaken by the Company at a future date with the aim to increase the overall resource size and infill drill to define an Inferred and Indicated resource.