ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **16 JULY 2025**

Due Diligence Highlights Antimony at Golden Pike

HIGHLIGHTS

- Due diligence completed on high-grade gold project in New Brunswick, Canada
- Historical (2008) soil sample program recovered boulders grading up to **53% Sb**
- Drill hole DPA-16-01 with **12.5% Sb over 0.5m** from 76.50m
- Drill hole DPA-16-03 with **4.74% Sb** and **2.38 g/t Au over 0.3m** from 17.70m

Bryah Resources Limited ("**Bryah**" or "the **Company**") has recently completed a comprehensive due diligence process of the Golden Pike Project culminating in Bryah exercising its option to acquire the project.[1] In addition to the known high grade gold deposit at the Golden Pike Project, the due diligence process also highlighted the significant gold and antimony exploration potential on the property.[2] Historical work on the Golden Pike project, including soil geochemistry sampling programs and exploration drilling, provides a wealth of geological data to guide future exploration programs. Numerous prospective areas have been identified on the property. (see Figure 1)

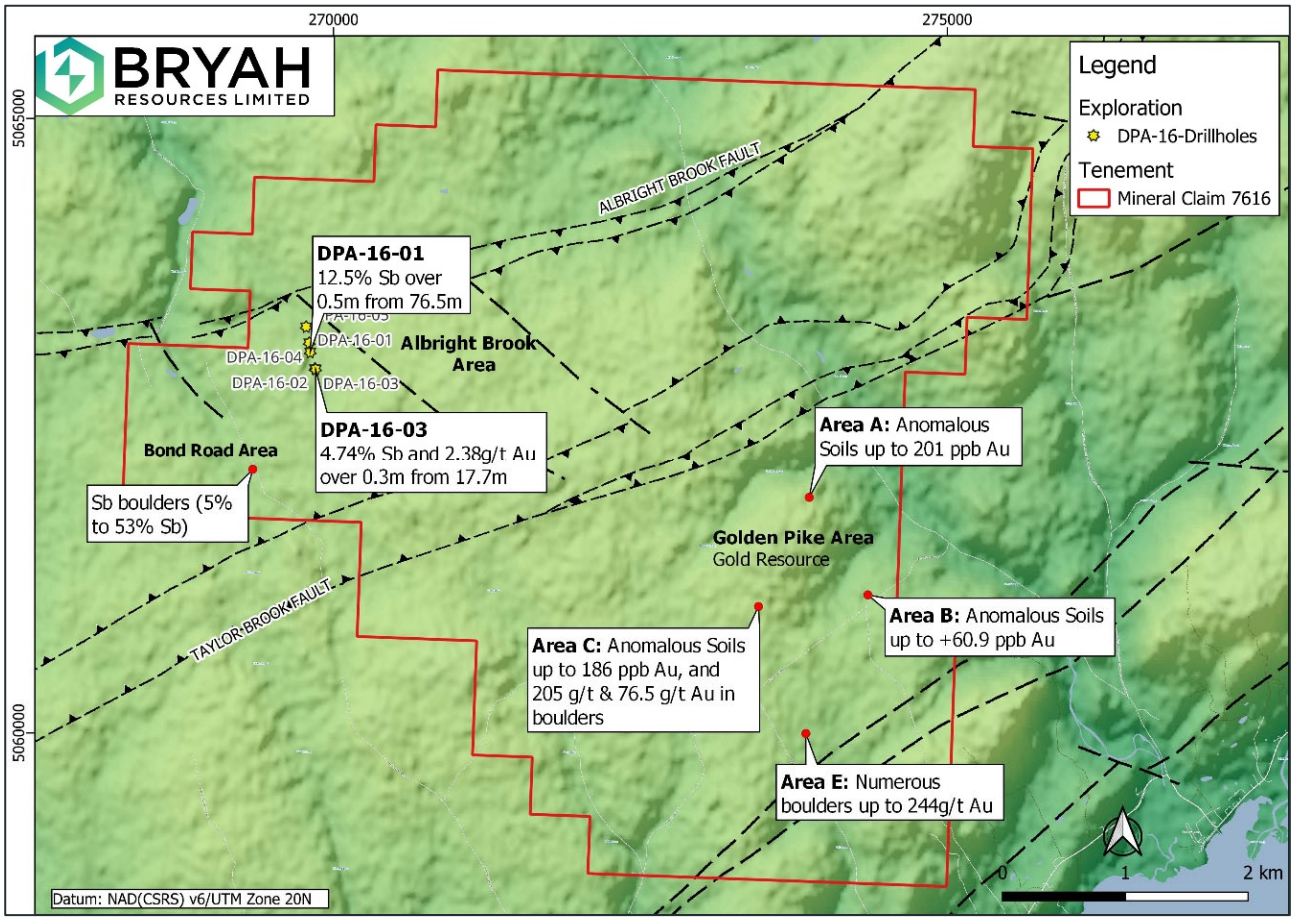


Figure 1 - The Golden Pike Project Showing Areas for Follow-up Exploration

[1] See ASX announcement dated 11 July 2025 *'Option Exercised to Acquire High-Grade Canadian Gold Project'*
[2] See ASX announcement dated 21 May 2025 *'Acquisition of Advanced High-Grade Gold Project'*

Bryah Resources Limited
191B Carr Place
Leederville, WA 6007

Phone: +61 8 9321 0001
Email: info@bryah.au

ASX: BYH
ABN: 59 616 795 245

Prospecting samples collected by Rockport Mining Corporation in 2008 along a northwest trending airborne lineament returned antimony values from angular boulders grading **up to 53% Sb** in the western part of the mineral claim. The source of these high-grade boulders is interpreted to be local and defines the Bond Road antimony showing. Strong in-soil Sb anomaly is observed from geochemical sample data in this area. (See Figure 2).

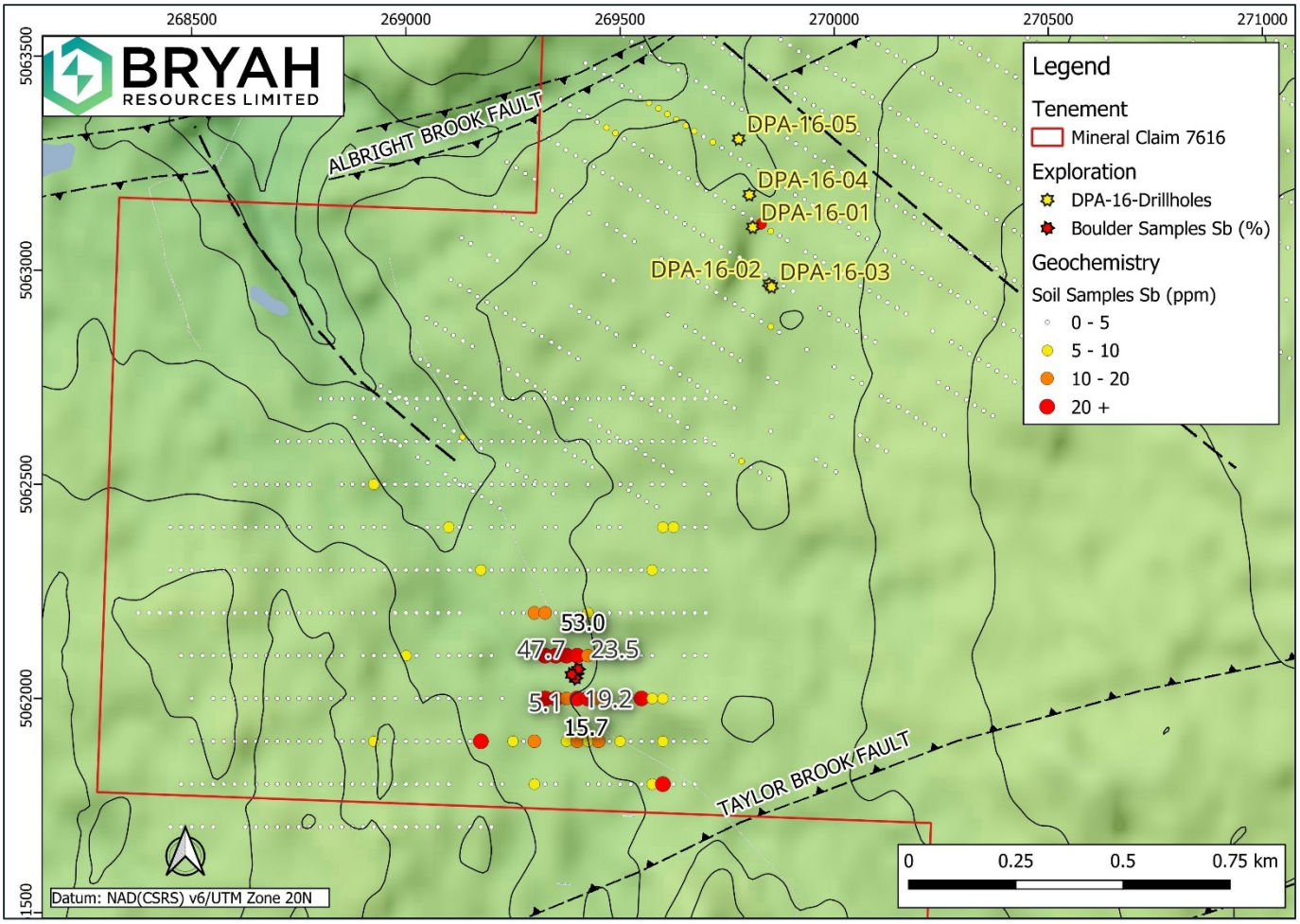


Figure 2 – Historic Soil Geochemistry, Boulder Sample and Drill Hole locations

A five-hole exploration drilling campaign undertaken by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (GMX-TSX, GLBXF-OTCQX, G1MN-FSE) from May 2016 to February 2017 targeting gold at the Albright Brook Area (see Figure 1) also identified antimony mineralisation. Hole DPA-16-01 encountered **12.5% Sb over 0.5m** of core width from 76.5m as well as **0.91 g/t Au over 37.15m** from 71.35m.[3] Hole DPA-16-03 encountered **4.74% Sb** and **2.38 g/t Au over 0.3m** from 17.7m. The antimony mineralisation is interpreted to be vein-style mineralisation associated with a northwest trending fault zone.

The Golden Pike Project is located in south-central New Brunswick, Canada (see Figure 3) and is within mineral claim number 7616 which comprises 146 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 3,292 ha, located 90km north of the port city of Saint John.

[3] Globex Mining Enterprises Inc Assessment Report on Devils Pike Claim Group 7616

Figure 3 - Golden Pike Project Location in New Brunswick, Canada

Bryah Resources' CEO, Greg Hill commented: *"With supply constraints and geopolitical dynamics creating a surge in the price of antimony, it is exciting to explore the antimony opportunity identified at the Golden Pike Gold Project, in addition to the excellent gold opportunity provided by the project."*

Antimony (Sb) is a metalloid element with significant industrial and technological importance. It is primarily used in:

- PV cells – as an additive to glass it enhances clarity improving solar panel efficiency.
- Flame retardants – combined with materials used in consumer products to reduce flammability.
- Metal alloys – added to lead to improve hardness and mechanical strength.
- Semiconductors – used in infrared detectors, diodes and magnetic sensors.

Antimony is recognised as a critical mineral by many countries including Canada, the United States of America, Australia, Japan and the European Union, due to its essential role in manufacturing and national security.

For further information, please contact:

Greg Hill, CEO

+61 8 9321 0001

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

ABOUT BRYAH RESOURCES

Bryah's current 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 $4.5 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 5.92% 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.

Bryah has exercised its option to acquire the Golden Pike high-grade gold project in New Brunswick, Canada.

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
Inferred	Parallel Zone	136.6	8.54	37.5
Inferred	**Total**	**214.8**	**9.60**	**66.3**

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.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The estimates of the quantity and grade of mineralisation for the Golden Pike Gold 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.

FOREIGN ESTIMATE OF MINERALISATION

The foreign estimates of mineralisation related to the Antinomy stated are taken from a report dated February 2017 completed by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc Assessment Report on Devils Pike Claim Group. 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.

5.12.1 - The source and date of the historical estimates or foreign estimates.	Globex Mining Enterprises Inc Assessment Report on Devils Pike Claim Group 7616 dated February 2017
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.	There is no defined resource only exploration results being rock chip and drilling results.

5.12.3 - The relevance and materiality of the historical estimates or foreign estimates to the entity.	The exploration of gold intersected antimony whilst drilling as well as intersecting the gold mineralisation. The assays of the antinomy are relevant as they are high grade stibnite occurrences.
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 relating to exploration results as providing reasonable indication of potential exploration potential in the relevant area based on the amount of drilling and technical work completed. The reliability of the data is considered very good. A reputable listed company undertook the exploration work and results were reported to the New Brunswick regulator as well as the Canadian stock exchange at the time. The databases and reporting procedures are in line with industry standards. Core drilling and sampling procedures are well reported as well as QAQC. Additional details are provided in JORC Table 1.
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.	**Rockport Mining Corp. Drilling Program (2007–2008)** • Total Holes Drilled: 45 diamond drill holes with one hole previously reported in the area north of Bond Road • Total Metres Drilled: 11,571 metre[2] • Rock chip samples targeting antinomy **Globex Mining Enterprises Inc (2015-2016)** • Total Holes Drilled: 5 diamond drill holes • Total Metres Drilled: 452.5 metres
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)	• There are no mineral resources related to the antinomy, just drill intersections and rock chip results. • 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 determine the strike and dip of the intersected antinomy as well as the gold. • Some of the core maybe available in Sussex, New Brunswick at the core storage facility. • Mapping , reinterpretation of soil assay data and a structural review will be conducted to target additional antimony occurrences.
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	Exploration and desktop studies will commence to exploration potential based on the soil, rock chip and drilling results. The first year expenditure commitment under the agreement is CAD$500,000.

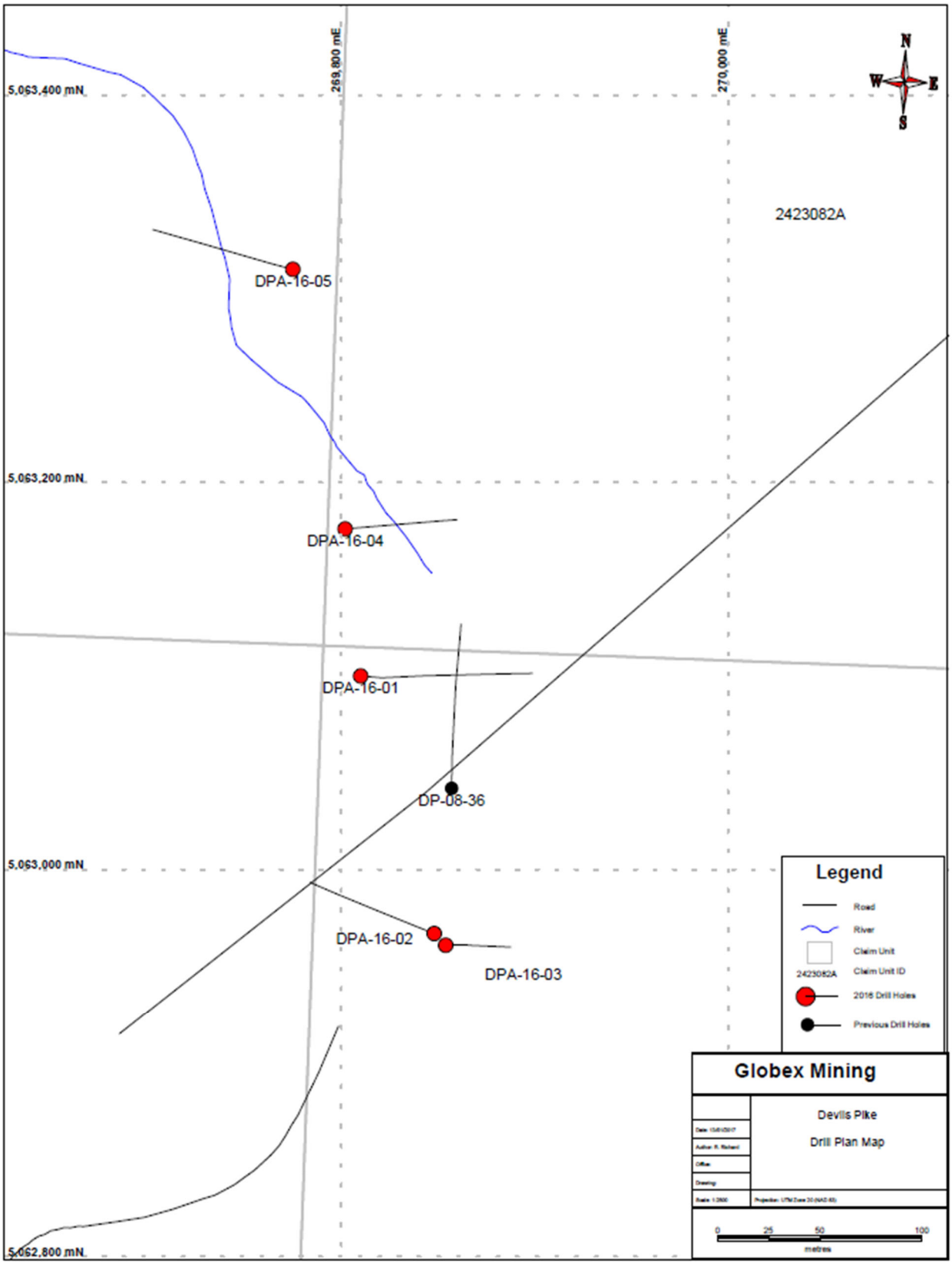
APPENDIX 2 –RESULTS

Drill intersections

ALBRIGHT BROOK AREA 2016 DRILL INTERSECTIONS										
	Coordinates		Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Gold	Sb	W
Hole No.	Easting	Northing		(TN)	(metres)	(metres)	(metres)	(gpt)	(%)	(%)
DPA-16-01	269810	5063100	-45°	087 deg	25.85	26.15	0.30	1.27		
					29.10	30.10	1.00	1.13		
					62.75	63.05	0.30	2.61		**0.12**
					71.35	**108.50**	**37.15**	**0.91**		
					76.50	**77.00**	**0.50**		**12.5**	
					91.85	108.50	16.65	1.36		
					101.65	103.15	1.50	7.95		
DPA-16-02	269848	5062967	-45°	292 deg	35.70	36.55	0.85	0.43		
					51.30	52.30	1.00	0.45		
DPA-16-03	269854	5062961	-45°	090 deg	**17.70**	**18.00**	**0.30**	**2.38**	**4.74**	
DPA-16-04	269802	5063176	-45°	085 deg	23.20	23.70	0.50	0.58		
					31.90	32.40	0.50	0.44		
					36.40	38.40	2.00	0.62		
DPA-16-05	269777	5063306	-45°	285 deg	56.00	58.00	2.00	0.32		

2008 Antimony Rock samples

HoleID	Zone	N	E	Sb%	Description
AB0711-1	20 T	5062068	269402	47.7	Coarse grained massive Sb
AB0711-2	20 T	5062068	269402	23.5	Coarse grained massive Sb with the host rock that is altered appearing to be micro-gran
AB0711-3	20 T	5062068	269402	0.56	Highly altered rock with limonite and yellowish alteration, possible micro-gran, NVS
AB0711-4	20 T	5062058	269399	15.7	Massive Sb
AB0711-5	20 T	5062047	269396	5.11	Qtz with coarse grained Sb throughout 30-40%
AB0711-6	20 T	5062054	269401	0.12	Mafic Volc with 1 cm qtz vn and 1-3% py and minor cp
AB0711-7	20 T	5062056	269397	0.27	Highly altered rock with limonite and yellowish alteration, possible micro-gran, NVS
AB0711-8	20 T	5062056	269387	53.0	Qtz or micro-gran with Sb running through, found as float
AB0711-9	20 T	5062056	269387	19.2	Qtz or micro-gran with Sb running through, found as float



Drill Hole plan

Globex Mining Enterprises INC Diamond Drilling hole locations

UTM Zone 20 WGS 84 - Datum NAD83

Albright Brook - 2016 Diamond Drill Program (UTM NAD 83, Zone 20)							
Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth (true)	Dip	Length (m)	# of Samples
DPA-16-01	269810	5063100	142	087	-45	121	66
DPA-16-02	269848	5062967	147	292	-45	97.5	35
DPA-16-03	269854	5062961	147	090	-45	47	21
DPA-16-04	269802	5063176	142	085	-45	81	17
DPA-16-05	269777	5063306	143	285	-45	106	25

APPENDIX 3
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results (Summary from NBJMAP Report May 2016 – February 2017)

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.	• Soils were collected from the B-horizon at depths of 25–60 cm using a hand auger. 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. • Rock samples were collected in 2008. The series targeting antinomy are presented in Appendix 2 • Drill core was cut in half with a diamond saw and sampled based on visible mineralization and geological logging. • All core was photographed prior to sampling, logged in detail, and stored systematically for traceability. • Sample intervals were selected to target mineralized zones and alteration envelopes, ensuring they captured variability in veining, sulphide content, and alteration styles. • The sampling process included rigorous QA/QC inclusive reference materials, blanks and duplicates to assure accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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. • 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.	• Diamond drill core recoveries were measured using the length of core recovered versus the length drilled, recorded in core logs. Recoveries were generally good. • At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade. • All core was stored in the NBDEM core storage facility in Sussex, preserving material for future QA verification
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 diamond drill core from the 2016 program was logged in detail by a qualified contract geologist 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 .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 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 • Core was systematically laid out, verified for depth and orientation, and reconstructed to ensure continuity. • A geo-technician calculated core recovery (CR) and rock quality designation (RQD) at the logging facility:
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.	• All sample analyses (soil, rock, and drill core) were conducted by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs), Ontario a certified commercial lab. • 1H INNA (INAAGEO) / Total Digestion ICP – for trace element geochemistry. This is a total digestion method, appropriate for base and precious metals, including Sb, As, and Au. • Fire Assay with Gravimetric Finish (1A3) – for gold, providing precise detection in mineralized systems. • Sodium Peroxide Fusion (Code 8) + ICP – for antimony (Sb) where assays exceeded 10,000 ppm (1%), ensuring full digestion of refractory or high-grade samples. Three types of QA/QC samples were used: • Blanks: silica sand.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Certified Au reference material: MA-3a, 8.56 ± 0.09 g/t Au. • Certified Sb reference material: CD-1, 3.57 ± 0.04% Sb, 0.66 ± 0.02% As. These standard/reference samples were inserted at approximately every 25 sample intervals. QA/QC materials were obtained from CANMET Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratories, a trusted Canadian government agency.
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 • Geological and geotechnical logging (lithology, alteration, RQD, CR, mineralization, structure) was entered into a spreadsheet-based digital template, suitable for easy integration into the project digital database.
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 recorded in UTMs. It is likely that they are located using handheld GPS units. • The reported accuracy for these measurements was approximately ±5 metres, which is considered acceptable for early-stage exploration. • down hole surveying for dip and azimuth orientation was done at ~30 m intervals with a Fordia Reflex survey instrument. • The coordinate system used was NAD83, Zone 20, which is a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid.
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	• A total of 5 diamond drill holes (DPA-16-01 to DPA-16-05) were drilled over a strike length of ~600 m. • Drill spacing is wide and exploratory in nature, not intended for resource definition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Rockport's earlier hole (DP-08-36) lies near these holes but is oriented differently (sub-parallel to mineralization).
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 mineralised zones at a high angle. 2016 diamond drill holes (DPA-16-01 to DPA-16-05) were drilled to the southeast, at dips of -45° to -60° • The dominant trend of mineralized structures is northeast, dipping moderately to steeply northwest
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.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• N/A

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.	• 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 • Rockport drilled one hole DP-08-36in the area relating to the 2016 drilling. as previously reported.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The project 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). •
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	• Refer to Appendix 2 and 3 of this Announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• 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.
Relationship between mineralisation	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• 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').	
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; 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.	• Both ground magnetic surveys and airborne magnetic surveys were conducted on the property. Magnetic surveys were used to identify 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.to explore both the gold mineralisation and the two drill intersects od antinomy.