March 4th 2021

Market Release

JORC RESOURCE UPGRADE FROM INFILL DRILLING MT FREDA GOLD MINE

GOLD GRADE INCREASE OF +18%

CONTAINED GOLD INCREASE +14%

Highlights

- **Updated Mt Freda Mineral Resource Estimate for a total of 1.01 Mt @ 2.66 g/t Au containing 86,000 Ounces of Gold.**
- **Indicated 613,000 tonnes @ 2.91 g/t Au and inferred 393,000 tonnes @ 2.27g/t Au.**
- **524,000 tonnes @ 2.57 g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off plus a deeper 482,000 tonnes @ 2.76 g/t Au at a 1.0 g/t Au**
- **Mt Freda Complex Global Resource (Golden Mile and Mt Freda), previously 1.7mt @ 2.06g/t Au for 113,400 ounces (ASX: AMG 3RD June 2020)**

New Mt Freda Complex Global Resource: 124,300 ounces Gold

Figure 1. *Mt Freda Gold Mineralisation showing main lode in red, NW lode in green and NE lode in pink.*

- Infill drilling in late 2020 has provided valuable information on mineralisation continuity that enabled re-interpretation of the Mt Freda Lode. The mineralisation is still open at depth.
- The Directors strategy was to prove a shallow resource at Mt Freda, of circa 100,000 ounces Gold, so that the company could commence Gold production as soon as possible and to recommence drilling to increase the resource once in production.
- Gold mineralisation extends from the base of the open pit that ceased operations in 1991 due to the collapse of the Gold prices.
- Previous cyanide leaching test work carried out by Amdel Mineral Laboratories using the Mt Freda ore produced high yields of above 90%. The historical operator of the Mt Freda Mine, Diversified Mineral Resources reported CIP recoveries of 95%.

Current Focus

Ausmex are now focused on completing the current feasibility study on Mt Freda with the possibilities of both an open cut mining operation to extend the pit with the balance by underground mining by decline method.

The Company is also waiting for the granting of the Mining Lease for the Golden Mile Project, that includes the Comstock, Shamrock and Falcon historical Gold mines, located roughly 500m to the North of Mt Freda. Feasibility Studies for the Golden Mile are also well advanced.

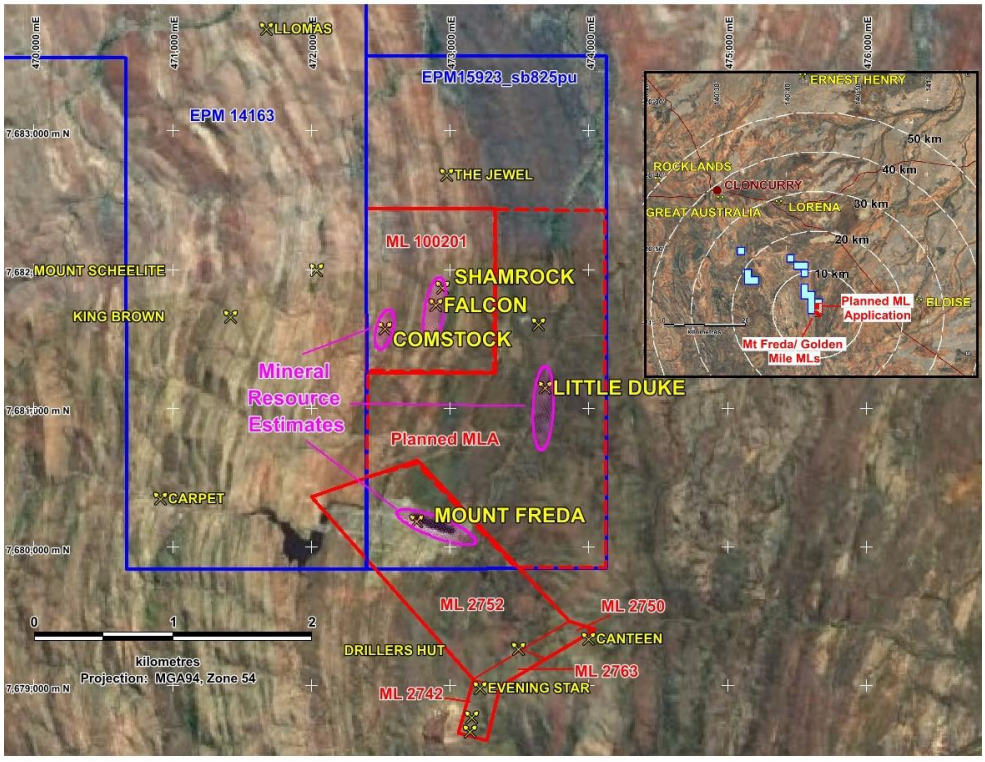

Figure 2. *Mt Freda Complex project location plan including Mt Freda pit, Comstock, Falcon, Shamrock and Little Duke gold mines. Note the second ML planned application area surrounding Little Duke that will solidify the Complex into a significant Mining Hub.*

Ausmex Mining Group (ASX: AMG) ("Ausmex" or "The Company") is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource estimate for Mt Freda.

The Mineral Resource estimate for Mt Freda, was completed by Dr Andrew Richmond (FAIG, MAusIMM) following infill drilling since the maiden Mt Freda Mineral Resource estimate by Ausmex announced to the ASX on the 3rd June 2020.

The 8-hole diamond and reverse circulation infill drilling program by Ausmex in late 2020 provided valuable information on mineralisation continuity that enabled reinterpretation of the Mt Freda Lode system. The 31 lodes used for the June 2020 maiden estimate were reduced to just 3 lodes, which is more consistent with historical mining reports. The Mt Freda drill hole database used for lode interpretation and block grade estimation was based on an amalgamation of recent drilling completed by Ausmex and Queensland Mining Corporation (QMC), as well as historical drilling by various explorers, including the previous Mt Freda open pit operator, Diversified Mineral Resources, (DMR).

Scoping Studies

The company has commenced assessing several mining scenarios for the Mt Freda Complex including initial open cut mining, with all ore treated off site at third Party processing facilities. With the current infrastructure in place including haul road access, the Company will assess a low-cost early development mining start up. The Company plans to utilize near term cash flow from the Mt Freda Complex to continue to upgrade the Maiden resource estimate, as well as additional drilling targets identified within the Ausmex tenure, (Figure 3 below).

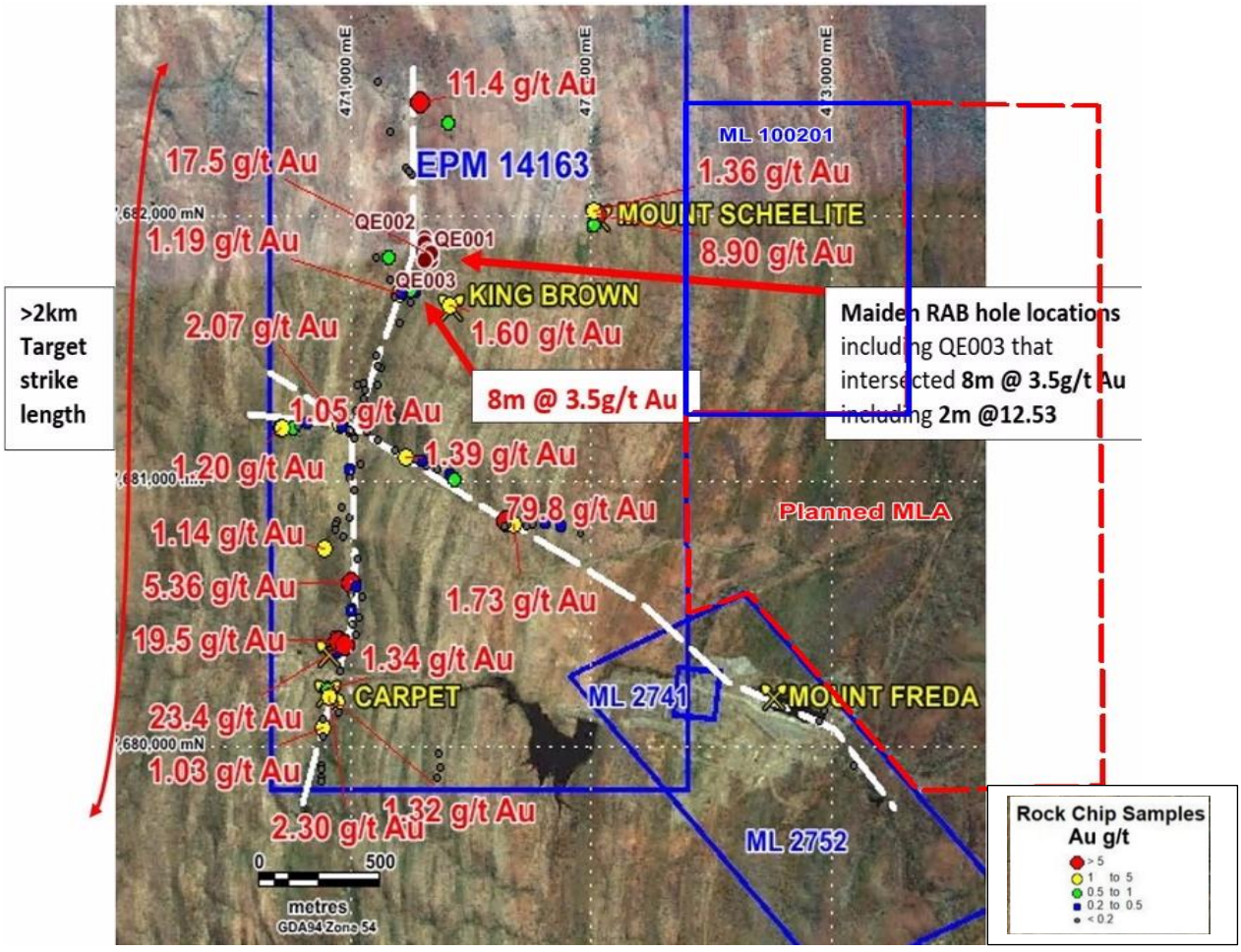

Figure 3. Additional high-grade gold drilling targets at the Mt Freda Complex. (Refer ASX release 7th August 3rd October & 5th December 2017)

Mineral Resource Statement Overview

The Mt Freda Mineral Resource (Table 1) is located in three zones of gold mineralisation that fall within a shear zone; the Main Lode, the NW Lode, and the NE Lode. Mt Freda has been mined historically, with remaining resources below the historical open pit controlled in their lateral and vertical extents by a geological model. The geological model was created from lithological descriptions and geochemical data collected from holes drilled by several explorers since the 1980s. The mineralised lodes were defined on a nominal 0.3 g/t Au cut-off with the Main Lode comprising the bulk of the Mineral Resource. Gold values were estimated by Inverse Distance Squared (IDS)methods for blocks of 4 m by 2 m by 2 m within the interpreted mineralised lodes that were sub-blocked to 1 m by 0.25 m by 1 m. A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au has been assumed to calculate potential open pit Mineral Resources above the 160 RL (around 120 m below the original topography). Below this level, a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off has been assumed for potential underground Mineral Resources. Mining methods, cut-off grades, and metallurgical recoveries have either been assumed or are preliminary in nature and are subject to confirmation by feasibility work on the project.

RL	Material	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Cut-off (g/t Au)
		Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	
≥160	Oxide	234,000	2.95	22,100	103,000	2.4	7,900	337,000	2.78	30,000	0.5
	Fresh	146,000	2.29	10,700	40,000	1.85	2,400	187,000	2.19	13,200	
<160	Oxide	155,000	3.57	17,700	126,000	2.57	10,400	280,000	3.12	28,100	1.0
	Fresh	78,000	2.66	6,700	124,000	2.01	8,000	202,000	2.26	14,700	
	Total	**613,000**	**2.91**	**57,300**	**393,140**	**2.27**	**28,700**	**1,006,000**	**2.66**	**86,100**	-

Table 1. Mt Freda February 2021 Mineral Resource estimate for gold. Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Comparison to Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

Ausmex completed a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Mt Freda in 2020 (Refer to 3rd June 2020 ASX announcement). This estimate was reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off for all mineralised material, shown in Table 2 for comparative purposes only. Criteria that may contribute to differences between the June 2020 and February 2021 Mineral Resource Estimates include:

- Infill drilling since June 2020 has confirmed the continuity of the Main Lode, reducing the number of interpreted lodes from 31 to 3 and increasing the resource tonnage;
- A change from Ordinary Kriging to Inverse Distance Squared for block grade estimation;
- Bulk density measurements on recent drill core have led to a higher oxide bulk density for lode material (2.7 t/m^3 in 2021 versus 2.4 t/m^3 in 2020);
- A topographic survey of the recently dewatered pit confirmed that mining was up to 10m deeper in places than assumed for the June 2020 resource estimate; and
- The cut-off grade for mineralised material below the 160 m RL was increased from 0.5 g/t Au to 1.0 g/t Au, reducing the resource tonnage below this RL.

Material	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Cut-off 0.5g/t Au
	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	
oxide	270,000	2.61	22,600	129,000	2.3	9,500	398,000	2.51	32,100	
Fresh	329,000	2.10	22,200	311,000	2.09	20,900	641,000	2.10	43,100	
Total	**599,000**	**2.33**	**44,800**	**440,000**	**2.15**	**30,400**	**1,039,000**	**2.25**	**75,300**	

Table 2. Mt Freda June 2020 Mineral Resource estimate for gold. Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 3 shows grade-tonnage information from the 2021 resource model using the same 0.5 g/t Au cut-off as applied in June 2020 and is provided for comparative purposes only.

Material	Indicated			Inferred			Total			Cut-off 0.5g/t Au
	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Oz	
oxide	425,000	2.98	40,800	277,000	2.19	19,500	702,000	2.67	60,200	
Fresh	266,000	2.15	18,400	220,000	1.66	11,800	486,000	1.93	30,100	
Total	**691,000**	**2.66**	**59,200**	**497,000**	**1.95**	**31,200**	**1,188,000**	**2.37**	**90,400**	

Table 3. Grade-tonnage information for 2021 resource model using a 0.5 g/t cut-off. Discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Mt Freda is underlain by Early Proterozoic meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rock units of the Soldiers Cap Group. The bulk of these are comprised of Mount Norna Quartzite, consisting of feldspathic meta-arenite, quartzite, garnet-andalusite-mica-schist, and phyllite with additional minor conglomerate, metagreywacke, siltstone, chert, and limestone. The Mount Norna Quartzite is commonly traversed by dykes/sills of amphibolite, meta-basalt, and meta-dolerite. To the north-east, these rocks are overlain by Member 1 of the Toole Creek Volcanics that form the western limb of a large northerly plunging syncline. Member 1 consists of amphibolite, meta-basalt, and meta-dolerite.

The mineralisation at Mt Freda is concentrated in a west-northwest trending outcropping fault gouge extending over a length of about 600 metres, that dips steeply to the south. Geophysical surveys correlate with outcropping geology and indicate that a conductive feature runs approximately 2,000m under cover from within the Mt Freda pit, to the north west into EPM14163. Gold mineralisation is located on the contact of the Mt Norna formation with the overlying Toole Creek Volcanics.

Drilling has defined the mineralisation to a depth of approximately 280 metres below surface, or about 220 metres below the floor of the existing open pit. The deposit lies in the Cloncurry district, which is characterised by Paleoproterozoic cover sequence rocks. Rock sequences in this zone are intruded by a number of metamorphic intrusions that are predominantly potassic in nature.

Mt Freda displays an epithermal style of mineralisation, potentially stemming from a deeper mafic source, as defined by Emeritus Professor Ken Collerson, (Refer to ASX Release 17th October 2019) .

The deposits have been interpreted on vertical sections, by reviewing both geological logging and grades, confirmed by site inspections and field interpretations. Historical mining records have been used to confirm interpretation of the Main Lode that comprises the bulk of the resource. The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered good, with the Main Lode now interpreted as a continuous mineralised structure.

A drill hole plan is shown in Figure 6, and representative cross sections in Figures 7A, 7B, and 7C.

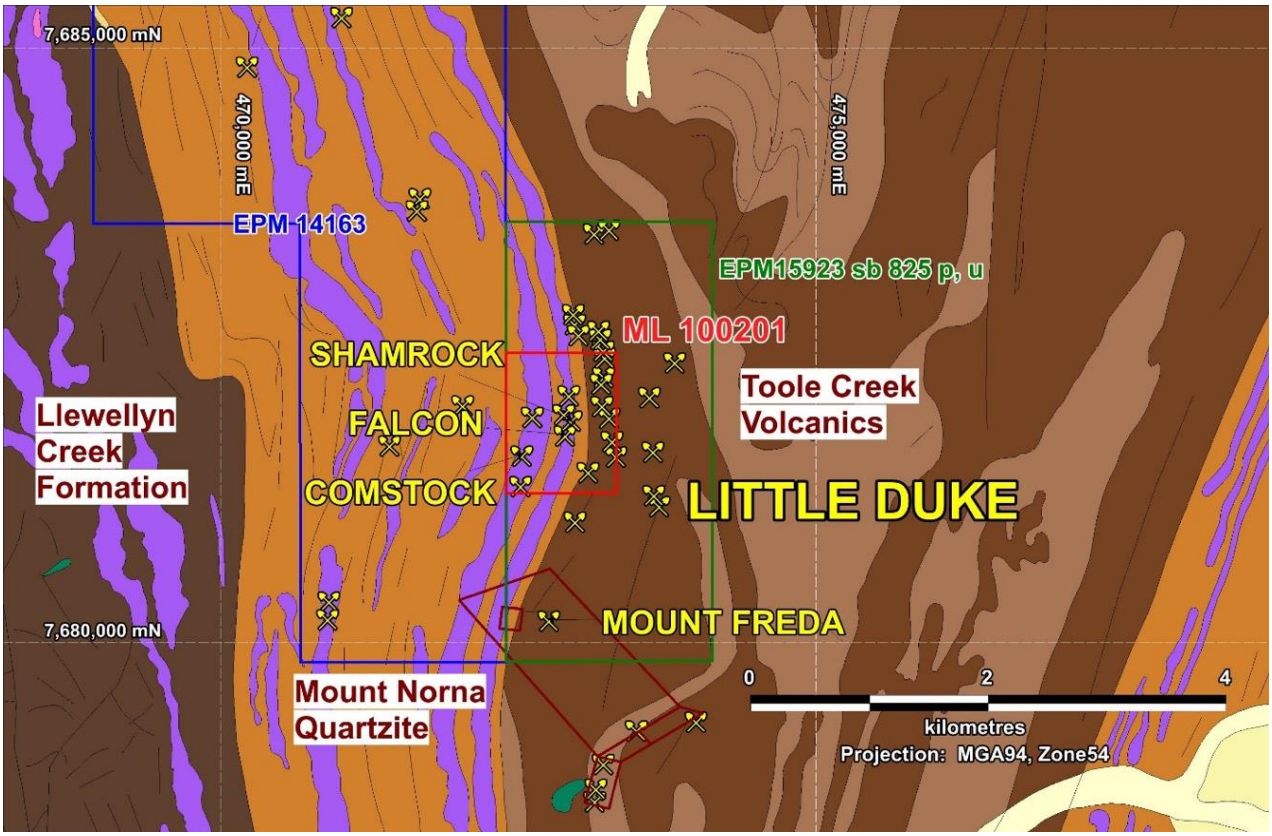

Figure 4. *Mt Freda geology.*

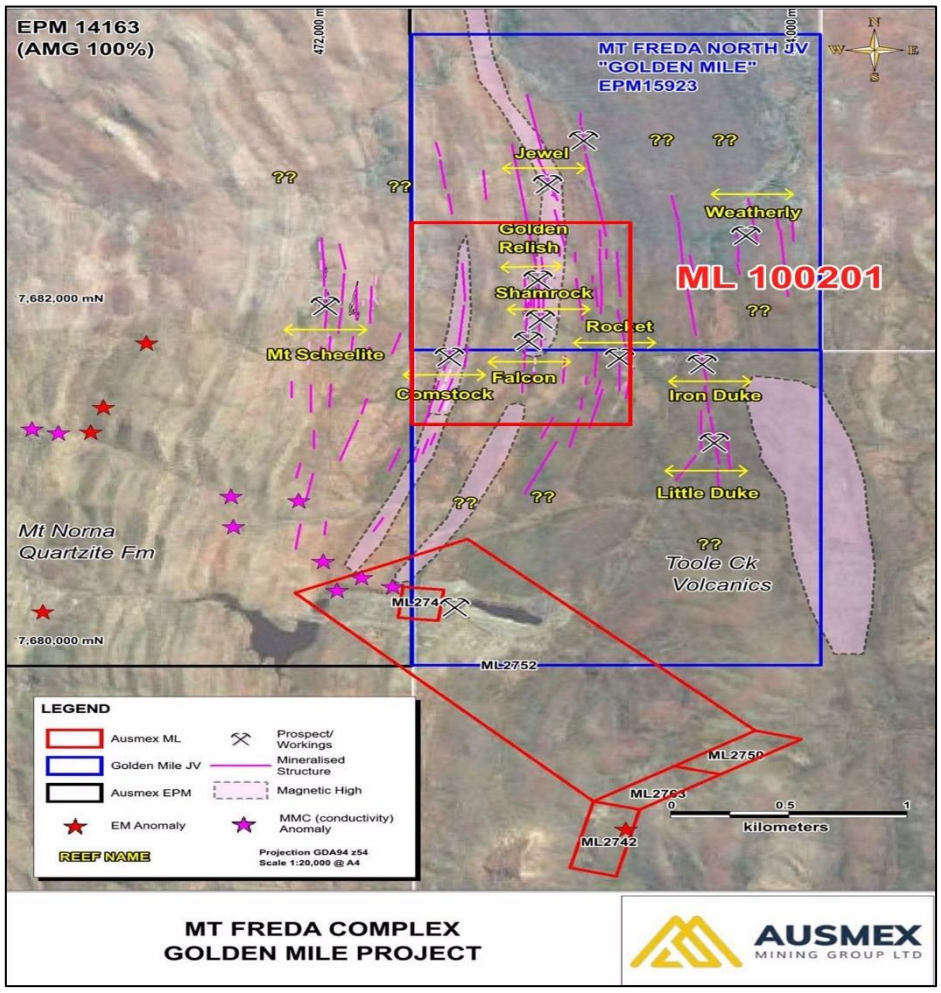

Figure 5. *Mt Freda regional interpreted mineralisation associated with historic high-grade gold mines.*

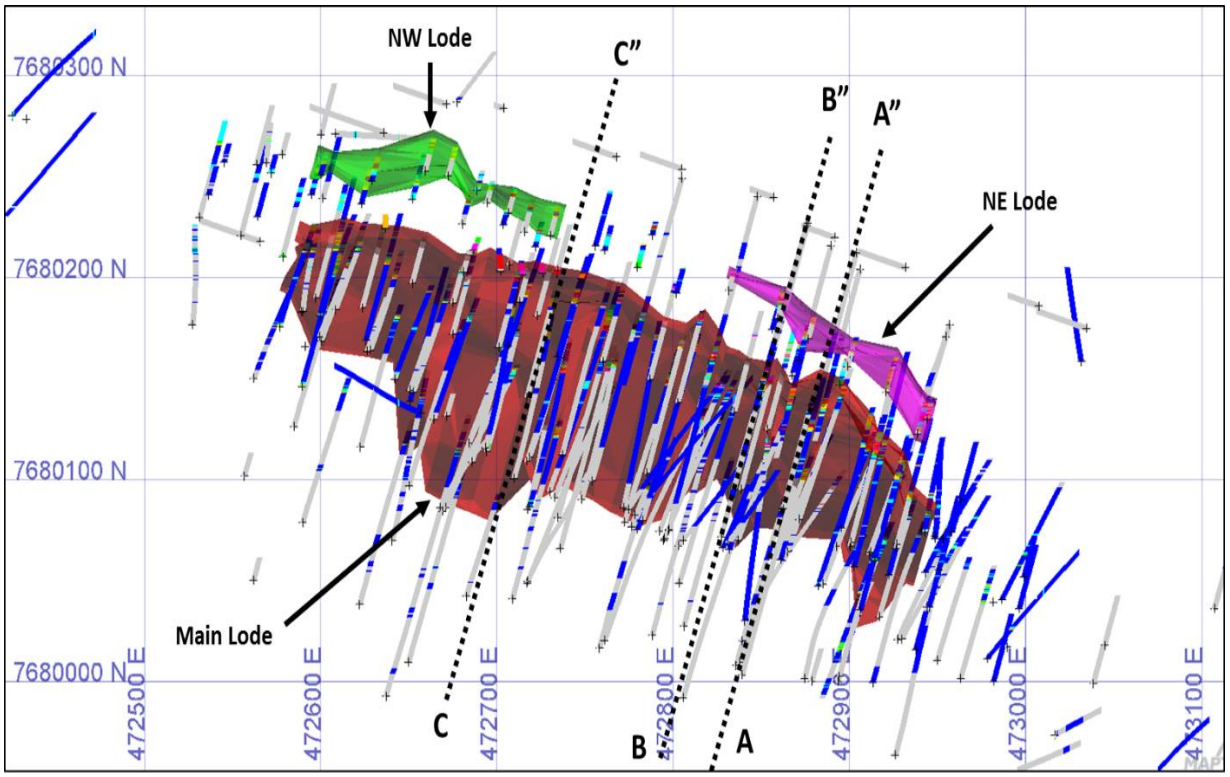

Figure 6. *Mt Freda drill hole plan and lode wireframes.*

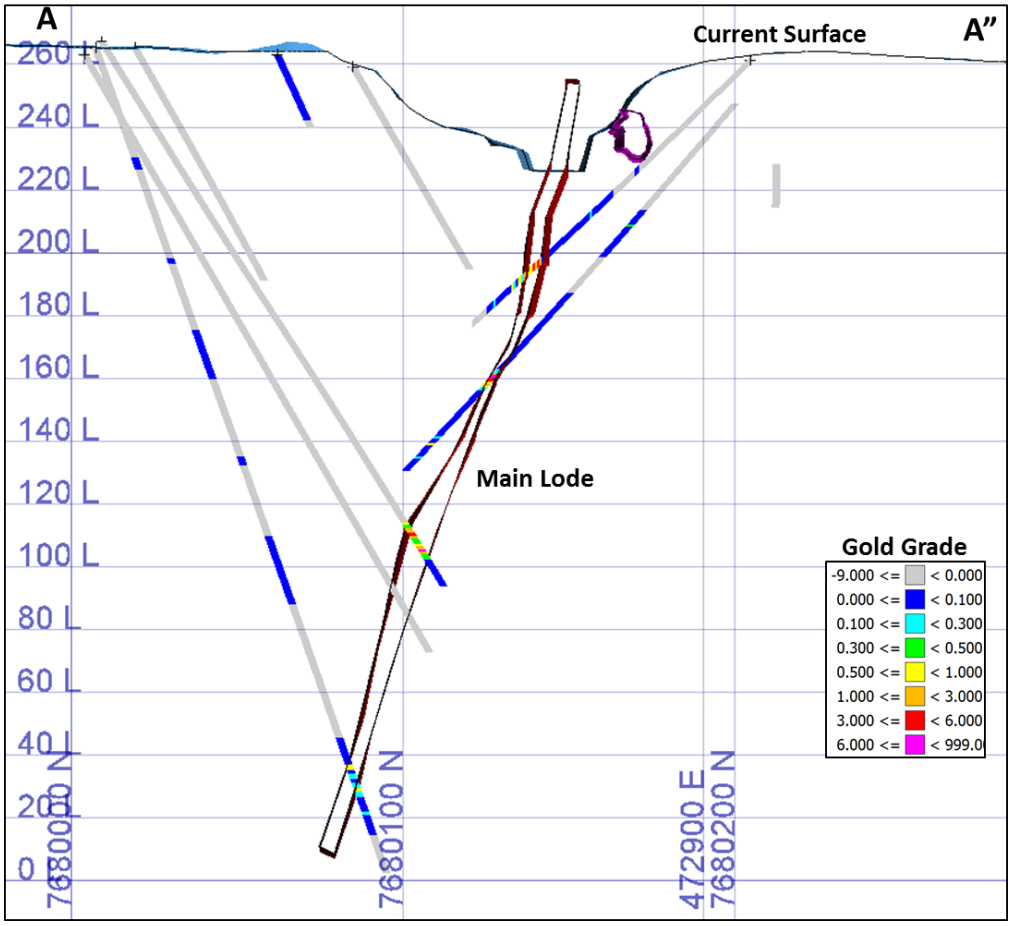

Figure 7A. *Cross section A-A".*

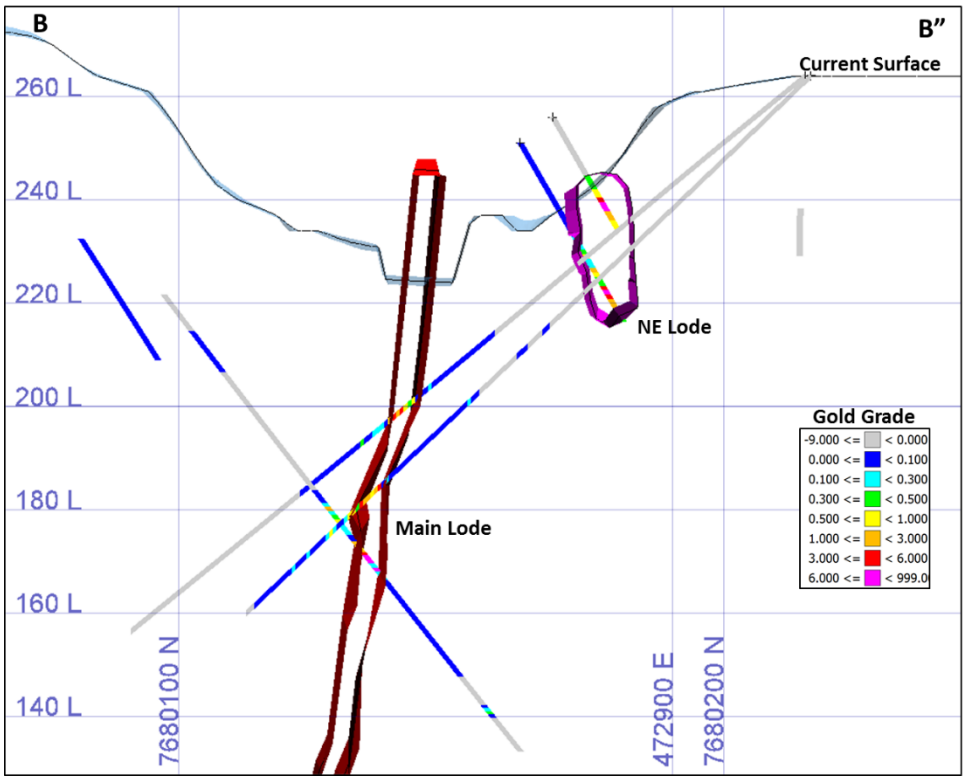

Figure 7B. *Cross section B-B".*

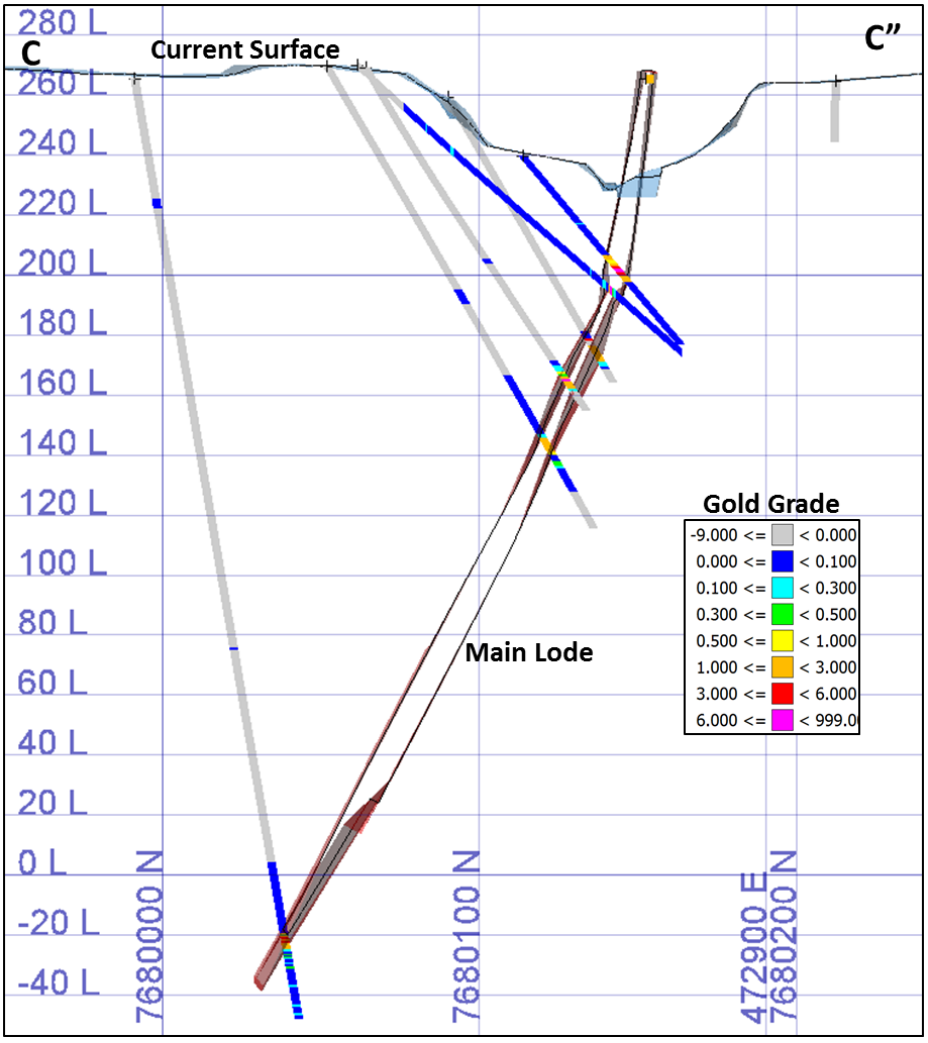

Figure 7C. *Cross section C-C".*

Drilling Techniques

Historic RC, RAB and Diamond drill holes at Mt Freda have been completed over the last forty years, with previous reporting including those from Diversified Mineral Resources. Historic reports indicate independent drilling companies were engaged using industry standard equipment at the time, including either 5½ inch face sampling hammer RC bits or conventional hammers with cross-over subs, and both HQ and NQ sized diamond bits for cored holes. Not all historic holes contained down hole survey information, or core recovery. A review of available logging indicated that any significant core loss was isolated to minor intervals. Mineralisation between historic and recent drill holes correlates within acceptable limits suggesting minimal down hole deviation.

Recent drilling completed by Queensland Mining Corporation (QMC) and Ausmex included orientating all holes with down hole surveys, confirming azimuth and bearing of each hole. Diamond Core drilling used triple tube and orientated, ball marker. Some RC pre-collar holes were drilled at Mt Freda with diamond tails. The RC component was drilled to approximately 20m above the mineralised zone under supervision of a Geologist, then the hole was converted to HQ diamond core (with some NQ tails) and drilled to a minimum 10m past the mineralised zone under the Geologists supervision.

No significant issues with core recoveries were identified by the recent drilling at either of the projects, indicating a reasonably competent ground, competent drilling, and representative sample recovery adequate for resource estimation.

Sampling and Sub Sampling Techniques

Historic reports indicate that drilling and sampling followed prevailing industry standard method, including geological logging, sampling, and independent analysis by third party laboratories. RC samples were collected at 1m intervals by rig mounted cyclone splitters. Diamond core was photographed, geologically logged, cut in half lengthwise by diamond saw using variable intervals based on mineral content.

Recent drilling completed by QMC and Ausmex collected both RC chip samples and HQ/NQ diamond core. RC chip samples consisted of a $1/8^{th}$ split (2 to 3kg samples) taken from a three-stage riffle splitter mounted directly under the drill rig's cyclone and collected in calico bags for sample submission to the laboratory for analysis. Sample reject material was stored on-site in labelled plastic bags. Each sample represented a 1m interval for all of the RC drill holes. Outside of mineralised zones, 4m composites were collected using a PVC spear inserted through and across the bulk sample for each metre included in the composite sample.

The diamond core drill holes were marked up by a Geologist and sampled by cutting the core lengthwise with a diamond saw. Intervals were based on lithology and mineralisation. For most samples, half core was taken, and half left for future reference. However, for QAQC duplicate sample intervals, two separate quarter-core samples were taken. Where diamond core composite samples exceeded 2m, quarter-core was sampled.

Sample Analysis Method

Historical samples were dispatched to Pilbara Laboratories in Townsville, where samples where dried, weighed, crushed, pulverised, and a 50g Fire Assay for gold conducted. QAQC practices for the explorers are not known. Independent commercial laboratories had internal QAQC procedures.

QMC and Ausmex samples were transported to ALS, Intertek and SGS laboratories in Townsville (all ISO accredited laboratories) for analysis. Once the samples were received by the Labs, they were dried, weighed, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Analysis of all submitted samples included both fire assaying for gold and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for a 33-element suite of metals. Any copper, zinc or cobalt assays greater than 1% were re-analysed using more accurate techniques.

Internal laboratory QAQC checks included standard reference material, duplicates and blanks. Standard reference material, field duplicates and blanks were submitted by Ausmex at 1:20 for QAQC purposes, and proactively checked against performance criteria.

Estimation Methodology

The mineral resource was constrained to mineralisation envelopes or lodes in 3D that were created using a nominal 0.3 g/t Au cut-off. To maintain continuity of interpretation, some drill intercepts <0.1 g/t were included within lode wireframes. Gold was estimated for three lodes. Where drill density decreased extrapolation was restricted to a distance generally equal to half the typical hole spacing i.e. if holes were spaced at 20 metres the interpretation extended 10 metres beyond the last hole.

The resource blocks were estimated using Inverse Distance Squared (IDS) at a parent block size of 4 m by 2 m by 2 m sub-blocked to 1 m by 0.25 m by 1 m using 1 m composites. Each lode was estimated independently using hard boundaries, i.e. only composites that fell within the lode. IDS validation included: (1) visual examination of the estimated block grades against the drill hole assays on plan and in section; (2) comparing 1m composite and IDS block statistics by lode and by swath plots. No material issues were noted.

The Mt Freda deposit is characterised by deep, irregular weathering down the main shear structure and only shallow weathering in the parent rock. In situ bulk density was assigned to each block based on the degree of oxidation noted in geological logs, which was modelled as a surface. The oxide-fresh rock boundary has been selected at the interface of moderate and partially weathered material. Typically, the mineralised oxide zone is a mix of weakly to strongly oxidised material with only minor amounts of completely oxidised material. Oxidised and fresh lode material were assigned bulk densities of 2.7 t/m^3 and 2.8 t/m^3 respectively. These values are averages from 23 bulk density measurements from lode material measured by traditional Archimedes water immersion methods and have been rounded to reflect their degree of uncertainty.

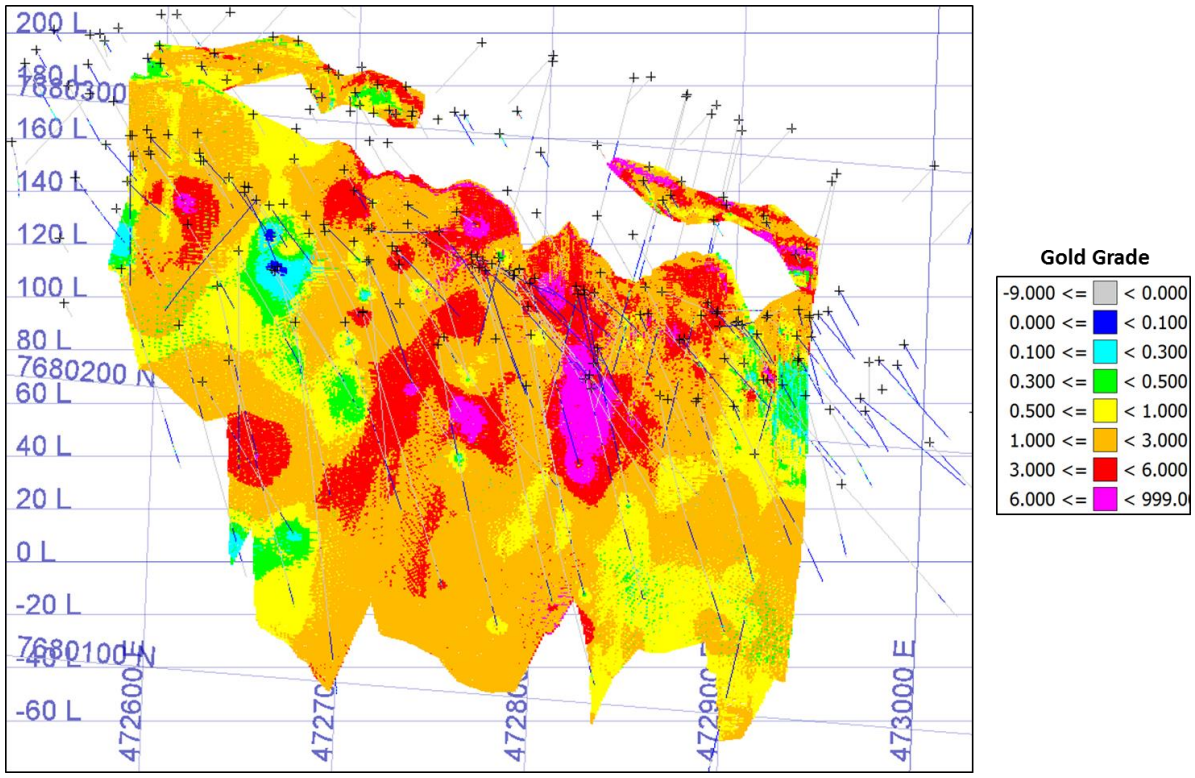

Figure 8. Mt Freda Model Grade Distribution – Au.

Classification Criteria

Mineral Resource classifications were assigned on a block-by-block basis using estimation outputs. Indicated resource blocks required the closest sample within 15m, an average sample distance <35m, and a minimum of 3 drill holes, with the remaining blocks assigned to Inferred.

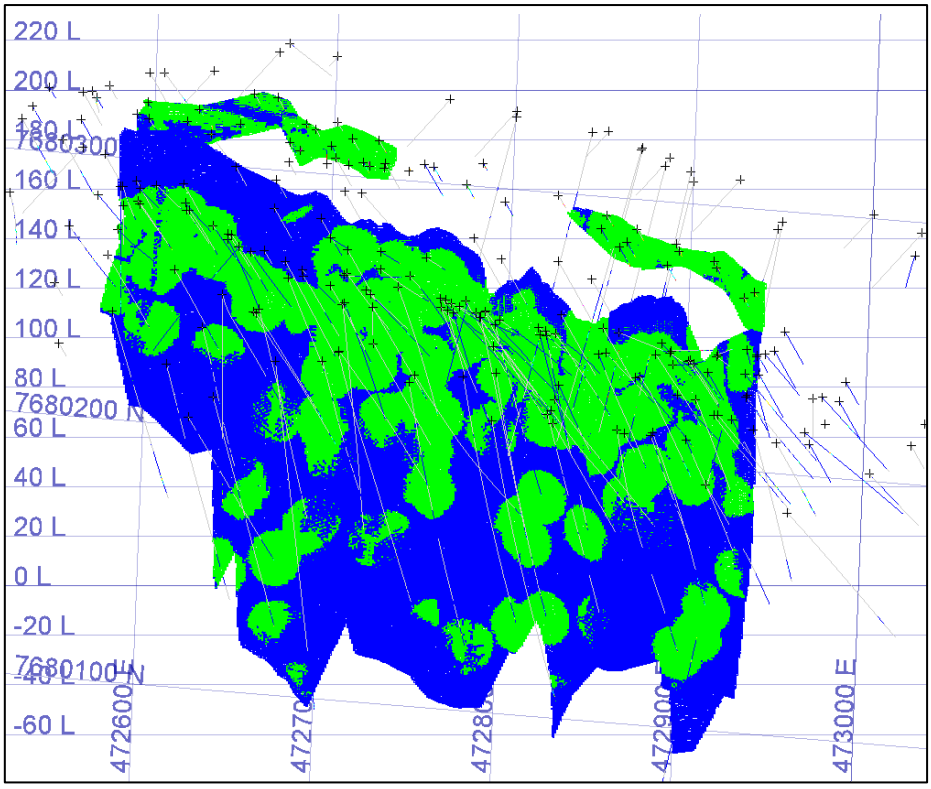

Figure 9. *Mt Freda Resource Classification: Green – Indicated, Blue = Inferred.*

Cut-off Grades

A 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade was assumed for potential open pit material down to the 160 m RL, around 35m below the lowest part of the historic pit. Below this level the stripping ratio is likely to be too high for open pit extraction and a higher 1.0 g/t Au cut-off grade was assumed for potential underground resources. These cut-off grades are preliminary in nature and are subject to confirmation by feasibility work on the project.

Mining Parameters and Assumptions

Mt Freda has previously been selectively mined as a high-grade underground mine prior to the 1980s, and as an open pit mine by Diversified Mineral Resources NL (DMR) from 1987 to 1991. DMR produced about 30,000 ounces of gold a year at a head grade of around 4 g/t Au. It is assumed that selective mining methods will be used in any future open pit or underground mining operation at Mt Freda.

Metallurgical Parameters and Assumptions

DMR reported recoveries up to 95% using a carbon-in-pulp processing method. Vat leaching was employed during a brief earlier phase of mining, but gold recoveries are not known. Metallurgical test work completed by Amdel for QMC in 2012 using Mt Freda data from 48-hour cyanide leach tests indicated over 90% gold recovery.

Mt Freda has current haul road facilities providing direct access to several third-party ore processing facilities capable of processing both oxide and fresh mineralised material, removing the requirement to build processing facilities and tailings storage on site.

The metallurgical recovery of gold will depend on the processing method determined by ongoing feasibility work.

Other Material Modifying Factors Considered to Date

Mt Freda is on a granted Mining Lease with environmental permits in place. However, applications to modify environmental plans would need to be submitted for approval. The open pit has recently been dewatered to provide access for feasibility work. Any future exploration and/or mining operation would be subject to Queensland regulations in place at that time.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

The materials may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement, and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks, and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and may be unknown to, the company.

Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or relevant stock exchange listing rules, the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements, changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

Competent Persons Statement

Mt Freda Exploration Results are based upon information compiled and reviewed by Mr Aaron Day, Managing Director of Ausmex Mining Group Ltd. Mr Day is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (336610). Mr Day has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Day consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mt Freda Mineral Resource Estimate is based upon the Exploration Results and accurately reflects additional data compiled or supervised by Dr Andrew Richmond, a Principal Geostatistician employed full-time by Martlet Consultants Pty Ltd, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (4840) and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (111459). Dr Richmond has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Richmond consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Ausmex Mining Group Limited.

For Further Information, please contact;

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AUSMEX MINING GROUP LTD

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 specialized 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Recent samples obtained through drilling completed by Ausmex and QMC have been derived from both reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD). RC drilling was used to provide 1m samples of approximately 2 to 3kg through targeted ore zones, and 4m composite samples outside of ore zones. These 4m composites were collected using a PVC spear inserted through and across the bulk sample for each metre included in the composite sample. Composite samples were split to approximate sample size of approximately 3kg. DD was HQ in diameter with a small number of short NQ tails. Sample intervals are determined by the supervising geologist based on lithological/mineralisation boundaries, with a nominal maximum sample length of 1m in mineralised material. Where diamond core composite samples exceeded 2m, ¼ Core was sampled. The selected sample intervals are cut in half lengthwise using a core saw, with half core sent for analysis. Both RC and DD samples were sent to ALS, Intertek and SGS Laboratories in Townsville for analysis using a 50g fire assay for Au. Duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted at a nominal rate 1 in every 20 samples for QAQC purposes. • Historical drill holes were completed at Mt Freda between 1985 and 2010, comprising RC, RAB and DD drill holes, with previous reporting including those from Diversified Mineral Resources. Historic reports indicate that drilling was completed by Australian registered Companies, following Industry standard protocols for the time, including geological logging, sampling, and independent analysis by third-party laboratories. Historical RC drilling completed at Mt Freda was completed utilising convention hammer bits, with samples collected every 1m by rig mounted cyclone splitters. Historic DD drilling was believed to be completed utilizing industry standard drilling equipment, with sampling following industry standard protocols at the time, with core half cut with diamond saw, photographed, geologically logged and sent for analysis by third party laboratories. Samples were dispatched to Pilbara Laboratories in Townsville, where 50g fire assay for gold was completed. QAQC procedures are not known. The review of historic reports and cross referencing with plans and sections confirm the exploration data used is considered suitable for current reporting requirements.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other*	• Recent drilling completed by Ausmex and QMC comprised both RC and DD. DD was HQ in diameter with some short NQ tails. RC drilling utilised a 5½ inch face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Historic drilling has comprised a combination of Rotary Air Blast (RAB), RC, and DD. RC may have used either conventional hammer with cross-over sub or face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• During recent RC drilling sample recoveries are monitored by the supervising geologist. Poor recoveries and wet samples are recorded during logging. A cyclone and splitter are utilised to ensure representative samples are collected. The cyclone and splitter are monitored for cleanliness by the supervising geologist. • Recent diamond core recoveries are logged for every completed drill run, and any areas of core loss logged accordingly by the supervising geologist. • Not all historic holes contained down hole survey information, or core recovery. Review of logging available indicates there was no significant core loss. Mineralisation between historic and recent drill holes correlates within acceptable limits suggesting minimal down hole deviation. • Recoveries for both RC and DD drilling have been considered acceptable, and therefore samples are considered representative.
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.*	• Geological logging of recent RC sample is completed by the supervising geologist for every metre down hole. Whole core is logged in full by the supervising geologist prior to cutting and sampling. Logging has been completed for all drilling completed by Ausmex to an adequate level of detail to allow Mineral Resource estimation. • Only limited geological logging data is available for historic drill holes. Where available, this logging has been re-coded to align with geological coding within the Ausmex database. The logging completed in historic reports was at a standard suitable to produce maps, plans and sections found in company reports. • The geological logging completed is considered to be suitable detailed enough to complete geological interpretations and Mineral Resource Estimates suitable for mining studies. RQD logging is available for Geotechnical review.
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 maximize 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*	• 1m RC samples were collected via a cyclone and 3-tier riffle splitter to provide a sample of approximately 2 to 3kg. Outside of mineralised zones, 4m composites were sampled. These composites were collected using a PVC spear inserted through and across the bulk sample for each metre included in the composite sample. • DD samples were sawn in half lengthwise with half core submitted for analysis, and the remaining half being retained, with the exception of duplicate samples which were cut to quarter core. • For both RC and DD samples, field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 for QAQC purposes. • Samples collected by Ausmex and QMC are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Historic reports describing RC, RAB and DD holes at Mt Freda indicate that drilling was completed using prevailing industry procedures, including geological logging,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being sampled.	sampling, and independent analysis by third party laboratories. • QAQC practices for the historic drilling are not known.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Ausmex samples have been analysed using a 50g fire assay for gold, and a multi-acid digest with an ICPAES finish. These methods are both considered industry standard for the elements being analysed. • ALS, Intertek and SGS complete internal repeat and check samples during analysis, which are reported to Ausmex with the full assay report. • Ausmex submit blind field duplicates and standards at a rate of approximately 1 in every 20 samples. • No material issues surrounding accuracy and precision have been identified from the QAQC analysis completed on Ausmex samples to date. • Historic reports and hard copy assay results from for Mt Freda written by DMR comment that all samples were dispatched to Pilbara Laboratories in Townsville where samples where dried, weighed, crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay. It is assumed that prevailing industry practice were employed.
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.*	• All significant intersections are reviewed and verified by alternate company personnel. Independent geological consultants have reviewed sampling and assaying procedures and results. • Significant gold intersections are reported as combined downhole interval averages using received assay grades. Length weighted averages are used for DD samples where samples are not a consistent length. • No calculation of internal waste has been calculated or assumed for reported significant intersections. • No assay adjustment has been completed. • No twinned drilling has been completed. • Geological logging is completed by field geologists into field laptop computers using Microsoft Excel. These logs are then imported to the master Microsoft Access database by the database administrator who completes data validation during import. Additional checks have been made by independent geological consultants. • Historic laboratory reports from Pilbara Laboratories have been sighted for a number of drilling and sampling reports. Cross reference checks to company reports, sections and plans were completed. No material errors were identified.
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.*	• The location of all recent drillhole collars is initially collected using handheld GPS, with an accuracy of ±3m. • All recent drillhole collars and a majority of historical drill hole collars have subsequently been acquired by DGPS with a ±1cm accuracy. • Several sets of historical collar coordinates for the Mt Freda project were identified by Ausmex whilst validating the drill hole database. Historic Mt Freda holes were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		located using a number of different coordinate systems including AMG66, AGD84 and at least 2 local grids. Validated drill holes were converted to the current GDA94 grid. Drill collars that could be located physically were resurveyed by Ausmex in early 2020, and those that were not located have been transformed from earlier map projections and local grids. Historical holes that could not be resurveyed and/or located with reasonable accuracy from historic reports were excluded from the resource drill hole database. • Post mining topographic control is provided by a combination of Lidar and high resolution DTM obtained by drone survey in 2021 following pit dewatering. Reference points for the survey were located by DGPS. Horizontal and vertical accuracy is at the cm scale. Up to 6m of water remained in parts of the pit, which was measured by plumb-bob. • All drill holes within the Ausmex database use MGA 1994, Zone 54S.
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 spacing at Mt Freda is a nominal 20m x 20m with some infill holes and is considered adequate to establish geological and grade continuity and for the Mineral Resource classification. • Sample compositing was only used for non-mineralised material.
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.*	• Wherever local access permitted drilling was designed to intersect the Mt Freda mineralised zone as close to perpendicular to the strike and dip of the orebody as possible. • The drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security procedures for historical drilling is not known. • All recent samples were transported to the Company's premises in Cloncurry by company personnel. • The samples are then transported via courier to the Townsville Labs in polyweave or plastic sample bags sealed with cable ties.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There are no details on historic data reviews and audits, yet cross referencing historic company reports with recent results and plans does not reveal any discrepancies. Holes whose collars could not be located with confidence were excluded from data used for the resource estimate.

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 license to operate in the area.*
		• ML2741, ML2742, ML2750, ML2752, ML2763 & EPM14163 are owned 100% by Spinifex Mines Pty Ltd. Ausmex Mining Group Limited owns 80% of Spinifex Mines Pty Ltd. Queensland Mining Corporation Limited own 20% of Spinifex Mines. Exploration is completed under an incorporated Joint Venture.
		• 80% beneficial interest in sub blocks CLON825U & CLON825P from EPM15923 & 80/20 JV with CopperChem
		• EPM14475, EPM15858 , & EPM18286 are held by QMC Exploration Pty Limited. Ausmex Mining Group Limited owns 80% of QMC Exploration Pty Limited. Queensland Mining Corporation Limited own 20% of Spinifex Mines. Exploration is completed under an incorporated Joint Venture.
		  • ML2549, ML2541, ML2517 are 100% owned by Ausmex.
		  • All tenements are in good standing

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mt Freda was subject to a series of drilling campaigns between 1985 and 2010. Diversified Mineral Resources (DMR) conducted RC and DD drilling in 1987/1988. Subsequent to this drilling campaign, DMR developed an open pit to a depth of around 60m which provided approximately 100,000 tonnes of feed to an on-site carbon-in-pulp treatment plant. • Subsequent to mining Amalg Resources NL and QMC both undertook further drilling campaigns in 1994/1995 and 2008-2010 respectively.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at Mt Freda is hosted in a volcano-sedimentary sequence predominately composed of basalts and sandstones. Mineralisation is not considered to be confined to a particular lithology. • The mineralisation at Mt Freda, indicated by elevated gold grades, appears to be structurally controlled and is associated with shearing, brecciation and quartz veining. The majority of the mineralisation forms a single lens dipping around 75° on average towards the SSW. This zone pinches out along strike in both directions but is open at depth

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*
		• Co-ordinate location, elevation, hole length, dip and azimuth of all material holes is provided in an appendix to the report.
		• Down hole length and interception depths have been included in an appendix to the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *total drillhole 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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Details of the data aggregation used for resource estimation is described within the body of the report and Table 1 - Section 3. • High-grade capping used for resource estimation is described in Section 3 • No metal equivalents were reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation geometry is described within the body of the report and Section 3.
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.*	• Appropriately scaled plans and sections have been provided in 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.*	• This report is related to an updated Mineral Resource estimate following an 8-hole infill drilling program at Mt Freda. The results of the Ausmex infill drilling program have previously been comprehensively reported to the ASX.
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.*	• Previous metallurgical test work, and previous mining grades and recoveries are mentioned within the body of the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral*	• Scoping studies to review mining potential and additional exploration to extend

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	known mineralisation are mentioned in the body of the report. Additional drilling to upgrade resources.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Historic data from hard copy reports has been captured within an Access database. Historic data has been audited by Ausmex Geologists before entered, and cross referenced with recent data. Data base checks have been run by Ausmex geologists before resource estimation commenced. Where the location of historical drill holes were in question they have been removed from the database.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Day has been involved in exploration at Mt Freda on a full time basis and has supervised the Ausmex drilling and other site exploration activities since June 2020. Recommendations from reviews of historical exploration data have been implemented as required, including the use of Geological Consultants if needed. • Dr Richmond visited site from 9th to 11th December 2020 to observe the geology, as well as drilling and sampling procedures. Recommendations to: (1) collect additional bulk density data from mineralised lodes; and (2) employ triple tube diamond drilling methods and in split logging for geotechnical holes have since been implemented. No other material issues were noted.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The deposits have been interpreted on vertical oblique sections at variable spacing by reviewing geological logging and gold grades, as well as considering interpretations from historic mining reports and previously mined voids. Confidence is considered to be high in areas of close-spaced drilling. • Data has been supplied as a drill hole database, including collar, survey, lithology, weathering, and assay data. The database data has been audited by Ausmex geology staff and consultants. • Infill drilling since the maiden resource estimate has improved the confidence in the geological interpretation with a continuous main mineralised structure and two other shallow lodes. • Alternate correlations of lodes between drill holes are possible in some places but would not materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Mineralised lodes have been interpreted using a 0.3g/t nominal gold cut off and aided with the use of lithology, veining, and structure to help identify the key shear structures. The mineralised shear zone and lodes are easily identified in drill chips and drill core through quartz content and deep oxidation relative to the host rocks • Potentially economic mineralisation is restricted to an easily identifiable shear zone. Within the lodes high-grade gold (>10 g/t) is erratically distributed. • The NW and NE lode wireframes include some barren material between gold mineralisation. • Due to its narrow nature the orientation of interpreted lode wireframes can be influenced locally due to the accuracy of down-hole surveys.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The extent of Mineral Resource below the original topography is: Main Lode - Strike = 400m, Depth = 320m, Width = 2 to 15m NW Lode - Strike = 150m, Depth = 30m, Width = 5 to 20m NE Lode - Strike = 140m, Depth = 50m, Width = 5 to 20m • Mineralisation extends from the historical pit floor for the main lode and near surface for the two smaller lodes.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Block grade estimation for both Au was by inverse distance squared methods (ID2). ID2 was considered suitable for the style of mineralisation, size of blocks relative to the drill hole spacing, and the assumed open pit and underground mining selectivity. • Drill holes were composited to 1m and flagged with Maptek Vulcan software. • Martlet proprietary software was used for block grade. • Hard boundaries were adopted for lode wireframes, with each lode estimated independently. • No blocks outside the interpreted lodes were estimated. • Unfolding methods were used for the Main Lode to assist correlations of grades between drill holes. • Blocks were estimated using 4 – 8 samples with a maximum of 2 samples from any one drill hole. • A two-pass search strategy was employed with search ellipsoids orientated in accordance with the average lode orientation or unfolding surface: Main Lode • Maximum search distance of 80 m by 80 m by 3 m for search pass 1 • Maximum search distance of 150 m by 150 m by 7 m for search pass 2 NW Lode • Maximum search distance of 60 m by 60 m by 3 m for search pass 1 • Maximum search distance of 100 m by 100 m by 8 m for search pass 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 75º dip and 015º dip azimuth NE Lode • Maximum search distance of 60 m by 60 m by 3 m for search pass 1 • Maximum search distance of 100 m by 100 m by 10 m for search pass 2 • 75º dip and 030º dip azimuth

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• No check estimates.
		• Accurate records of historical multi-phase mine production were not available. The resource estimate has accounted for open pit mining voids.
		• The current resource estimate is in reasonable accordance with a maiden Mt Freda resource estimate (ASX announcement on 3rd June 2020). Difference between the two estimated are mainly related to:
		  ○ Infill drilling since this estimate has confirmed continuity of the Main Lode, increasing the resource tonnage;
		  ○ Bulk density measurements have led to a higher oxide bulk density for lode material (2.7 t/m³ versus 2.5 t/m³ previously); and
		  ○ A topographic survey of the dewatered pit confirmed that mining was deeper than assumed in the 2020 resource estimate.

	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No by products were considered in the resource estimate.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No element other than Au was estimated.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• 4m by 2m by 2m parent blocks with sub-blocks down to 1m by 0.25m by 1m sub-blocks were used and are suitable for the majority of the resource where drill hole spacing is typically ≤20m.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• Not applicable.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Not applicable.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Hard boundaries were based on the mineralised lode wireframes, with each lode estimated independently. • Unfolding was used for the Main Lode to control the spatial correlation of gold grades

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between drill intercepts.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Grade capping was used for Au to reduce the impact of extreme grade sample identified on cumulative probability plots. • Au values were capped at 15 g/t (Main Lode), 6 g/t (NW Lode), or 20 g/t (NE Lode).
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The ID2 block model was validated by: (1) visual examination of the estimated block grades against the drill hole assays on plan and in section; (2) comparing composite and block statistics by lode; and (3) swath plots. No material issues were noted.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Resource tonnages are estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Reporting cut-off grades of 0.5 g/t gold for open pit and 1.0 g/t gold for underground resources have been assumed and will require confirmation through feasibility work.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mt Freda has previously been selectively mined by underground and open cut mining methods. • Portions of the remaining resources are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for both selective open cut and underground mining but will require confirmation through feasibility work. • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resources.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Vat leaching was employed on a small-scale historically. • Production from 1987 to 1991 via a CIP plant averaged 95% recovery. • Metallurgical test work completed in 2011 indicated 48-hour leach tests for gold producing up to 90% recoveries. • Metallurgical amenability has been demonstrated by historical mining but the treatment process and metallurgical recovery will need to be confirmed through feasibility work
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the*	• Mt Freda is a granted Mining License with an EA in place and waste dump capacity available. • Historically, ore processing and tailings storage has been conducted on-site, various third party options are available for offsite ore processing and tailings storage. • Mining has previously taken place at Mt Freda with no significant environmental impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk dry density was determined using ALS OA-GRA08 method from 41 fresh samples and 5 oxidized samples, with only 4 located within mineralised lode material. • Ausmex measured dry bulk density for 23 diamond core samples from lode material using the Archimedes water immersion method. Samples were wrapped in plastic to account for vugs and pores. QAQC duplicate measurements were undertaken on 6 samples. Check dry bulk density measurements were also made on the 23 samples from caliper measurements of core diameter and the core weight. • Average density measurements were assigned to the Mt Freda model as follows; Oxide non-lode = 2.5 t/m3, Oxide lode = 2.7 t/m3, Fresh = 2.7.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resources were classified on a block by block basis using estimation outputs. Indicated resource blocks required the closest sample within 15m, an average sample distance <35m, and a minimum of 3 drill holes, with the remaining blocks assigned to Inferred. • The resource classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mt Freda Mineral Resource estimate was undertaken by an independent consultant and has not been audited or reviewed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Statistical and geostatistical methods to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource have not been undertaken. • Lode geometry and grade can vary significantly over short distances, but continuity of mineralisation and grade is supported by close-spaced drilling in areas classified as Indicated. • Drill hole data was collected and analysed using prevailing industry practices but a small amount of drilling pre-dates 1990. This was considered in the Mineral Resource classification. • A plumb-bob was used to measure the depth of the water that was present in some areas of the pit, which may not have accounted for the entire sludge profile. • There is a small possibility of the resource including minor amounts of undocumented underground voids from historical mining, however, post mining drilling did not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersect any underground voids. • The resource statement relates to the global resource estimate • The grade cut-offs and depth of potential open pit material used to determine the Mineral Resource were assumed and require confirmation through feasibility work. • The deposit is not currently being mined, but the resource estimate has a lower average grade than production records for the same mineralisation zone that was mined at higher elevations from 1987 to 1991.

Table 4. Drill hole collars

Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)
1935	7680118	472684	271	-65	27	146	MF19DD187	7680212	472904	261	-50	198	175.23	MF19RC198	7680050	472562	265	-60	18	24
MF08RC001	7680071	472953	258	-60	26	63	MF19DD188	7680017	472758	278	-75	18	315.6	MF19RC200	7680239	472601	261	-60	18	64
MF08RC002	7680037	472944	257	-60	26	130	MF19DD191	7680008	472836	265	-70	18	278.81	MF19RD181	7680177	472957	259	-60	198	399.6
MF08RC003	7680041	472987	255	-60	26	129	MF19DD193	7680072	472827	271	-53	17	174.4	MF20DD001	7680167	472706	244	-50	20	82.1
MF08RC004	7680054	472943	258	-60	33	136	MF19DD194	7680027	472806	277	-75	18	300.7	MF20DD002	7680161	472735	240	-50	20	82.1
MF09DH001	7680070	472795	278	-60	25	186.2	MF19DD197	7680023	472788	278	-75	18	297.8	MF20DD003	7680080	472783	277	-50	20	146.5
MF09DH002	7680071	472795	278	-76	25	246.2	MF19DD199	7680204	472906	261	-45	198	122.37	MF20DD004	7680159	472760	239	-50	18	80.5
MF09DH003	7680020	472839	265	-60	25	213	MF19DD201	7680085	472718	270	-80	18	248.97	MF20DD005	7680112	472737	272	-50	20	143.8
MF09DH004	7680084	472669	262	-60	26	189	MF19DD202	7679992	472806	274	-75	18	321.97	MF20RC008	7680020	472761	279	-60	20	254
MF09DH005	7680050	472718	268	-60	26	234.2	MF19DD203	7680042	472683	265	-80	18	318.02	MF20RC010	7680009	472838	267	-60	20	224
MF09DH006	7680171	472599	262	-60	26	135.1	MF19DD204	7680249	472805	263	-45	198	152.58	MF20RC011	7680080	472871	261	-50	20	120
MF09DH007	7680049	472717	268	-75	26	270.9	MF19DD205	7680010	472650	267	-70	18	300.34	MF93DD150	7680067	472900	260	-50	17	139.7
MF09DH008	7680086	472671	263	-75	26	231.3	MF19RC157	7680002	472963	256	-60	18	123	MF93DD151	7680069	472901	260	-41	17	125
MF09DH009	7680021	472927	258	-60	26	156	MF19RC158	7680011	472950	257	-70	18	172	MF93DD152	7680226	472876	264	-39	197	169.2
MF10RC001	7680221	472387	258	-55	17	102	MF19RC159	7680032	472917	258	-65	18	159	MF93DD153	7680227	472876	264	-44	197	151.1
MF10RC002	7679801	472275	260	-55	17	102	MF19RC160	7680126	472585	262	-60	18	202	MF93RC100	7680218	472566	257	-60	287	72
MF10RC003	7680176	472577	261	-55	17	102	MF19RC161	7680116	472622	262	-60	18	154	MF93RC101	7680272	472636	268	-60	287	88
MF10RC004	7680181	472600	262	-55	17	120	MF19RC162	7680097	472650	263	-70	18	190	MF93RC102	7680271	472600	266	-60	17	53
MF10RC005	7680146	472589	263	-55	17	150	MF19RC163	7680097	472650	263	-60	18	160	MF93RC103	7680261	472578	264	-60	17	23
MF10RC006	7680169	472626	264	-55	17	114	MF19RC164	7680109	472686	267	-65	18	166	MF93RC104	7680256	472564	263	-60	17	61
MF10RC007	7680150	472642	265	-60	17	102	MF19RC165	7680081	472734	273	-60	18	22	MF93RC105	7680175	473034	256	-60	287	60
MF10RC008	7680130	472664	266	-60	17	126	MF19RC166	7680081	472734	273	-60	18	250	MF93RC106	7680186	473007	259	-60	287	37
MF10RC009	7680094	472730	273	-55	17	192	MF19RC167	7680079	472773	277	-65	18	220	MF93RC107	7680286	472671	271	-60	287	63
MF10RC010	7680076	472895	258	-55	17	108	MF19RC169	7680150	472562	261	-60	18	150	MF93RC108	7680205	472932	263	-60	287	57
MF10RC011	7680047	472882	259	-55	17	156	MF19RC170	7680067	472803	276	-70	18	220	MF93RC109	7680220	472892	264	-60	287	40
MF10RC012	7680060	472914	259	-55	17	120	MF19RC171	7680079	472773	277	-55	18	45	MF93RC110	7680240	472857	263	-60	287	28
MF10RC013	7680036	472906	258	-55	17	156	MF19RC174	7680065	472832	271	-75	18	248	MF93RC111	7680254	472805	263	-60	287	50
MF10RC014	7680011	472978	256	-55	40	132	MF19RC175	7680000	472893	260	-65	18	138	MF93RC112	7680260	472768	265	-60	287	52
MF10RC015	7680158	473032	255	-55	350	84	MF19RC178	7680003	472894	260	-65	18	246	MF93RC113	7680284	472704	271	-60	287	11
MF10RC016	7679942	473062	260	-55	40	108	MF19RC179	7680087	472718	270	-65	18	209	MF94DD154	7680036	473107	259	-59	17	211.5
MF19DD168	7680171	472955	259	-50	198	147.3	MF19RC182	7680002	472875	261	-75	18	265	MF94DD155	7680068	472927	259	-35	17	81
MF19DD172	7680070	472640	263	-70	18	236.8	MF19RC183	7680061	472861	263	-65	18	177	MF94DD156	7680066	472927	259	-50	17	102.5
MF19DD173	7680041	472709	268	-70	18	249.9	MF19RC185	7680101	472710	270	-60	18	178	MF94DD157	7679323	473493	277	-70	285	135.9
MF19DD176	7680038	472622	264	-70	18	281.7	MF19RC189	7680000	472879	261	-60	18	35	MF94DD158	7679319	473704	291	-60	316	221
MF19DD177	7680216	472890	261	-45	198	152.4	MF19RC190	7679999	472913	258	-65	18	208	MF94DD159	7679216	473498	278	-60	296	147
MF19DD180	7680079	472590	264	-70	18	225.6	MF19RC192	7679964	472926	258	-60	18	220	MF94DD160	7679261	473604	284	-60	316	179
MF19DD184	7679993	472637	267	-60	18	293.7	MF19RC195	7680102	472557	263	-60	18	24	MF94RC114	7680090	472963	258	-60	17	60
MF19DD186	7680240	472848	262	-45	198	186.1	MF19RC196	7680131	472671	265	-60	18	24	MF94RC115	7680074	472958	258	-60	17	68

Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)
MF94RC116	7680056	472951	257	-60	17	77.0	MFP009	7680204	472735	267	-60	17	47.0	MFRC051	7680172	472675	259	-60	17	101.0
MF94RC117	7680037	472945	259	-60	17	67.0	MFP010	7680181	472723	265	-55	17	70.0	MFRC052	7680190	472597	259	-60	17	118.0
MF94RC118	7680016	472938	259	-60	17	62.0	MFP011	7680221	472730	268	-60	17	30.0	MFRC053	7680210	472578	259	-60	17	82.0
MF94RC119	7680053	472922	259	-60	17	51.0	MFP012	7680188	472713	259	-60	17	51.0	MFRC054	7680221	472555	259	-60	17	100.0
MF94RC120	7680000	472982	257	-60	17	70.0	MFRC014	7680194	472832	257	-60	17	23.0	MFRC055	7680230	472531	266	-60	17	100.0
MF94RC121	7680036	472996	257	-60	17	67.0	MFRC015	7680180	472859	256	-60	17	25.0	MFRC101	7680184	472608	262	-55	23	64.0
MF94RC122	7680052	472999	257	-60	17	41.0	MFRC016	7680170	472877	256	-60	17	23.0	MFRC102	7680168	472600	262	-60	23.5	118.0
MF94RC123	7680017	472990	257	-60	17	3.0	MFRC017	7680156	472899	259	-60	17	23.0	MFRC103	7680164	472628	263	-60	23.5	106.0
MF94RC124	7680018	473045	260	-60	17	52.0	MFRC018	7680143	472921	259	-60	17	26.0	MFRC104	7680144	472653	265	-60	23	124.0
MF94RC125	7679999	473038	260	-60	17	41.0	MFRC019	7680123	472939	251	-60	17	39.0	MFRC105	7680183	472590	261	-60	6	88.0
MF97DD17	7680030	472841	267	-55	10	170.2	MFRC020	7680159	472871	256	-60	17	39.0	MFRC106	7680177	472527	259	-60	7.5	100.0
MF97DD18	7680075	472797	278	-55	17	153.9	MFRC021	7680147	472894	251	-60	17	28.0	MFRC107	7680114	472694	263	-60	20	140.0
MF97DD19	7680075	472797	278	-64	19	179.8	MFRC022	7680152	472868	259	-60	17	36.0	MFRC108	7680111	472719	269	-60	23	136.0
MF97DD20	7680100	472754	280	-56.5	17	161.3	MFRC023	7680130	472944	249	-60	17	21.0	MFRC109	7680086	472668	261	-65	31.5	190.0
MF97DD21	7680090	472748	280	-66.5	17	191.2	MFRC024	7680159	472900	251	-60	17	25.0	MFRC110	7679974	473017	262	-60	63	58.0
MFDD137	7680109	472717	270	-42	20	146.2	MFRC025	7680174	472856	251	-60	17	40.0	MFRC111	7679947	472972	255	-60	64	130.0
MFDD140	7680057	472903	260	-41	17	142.5	MFRC026	7680146	472922	251	-60	17	30.0	MFRC112	7680074	472792	278	-60	23.5	178.0
MFDD143	7680183	472589	261	-60	6	107.7	MFRC027	7680216	472756	256	-60	17.6	58.0	MFRC113	7680070	472837	268	-60	23	160.0
MFDD152	7680074	472943	258	-66	10	120.9	MFRC028	7680192	472802	252	-60	17	26.0	MFRC114	7680067	472893	258	-60	22	130.0
MFDDH002	7680085	472862	259	-60	17	115.0	MFRC029	7680221	472788	254	-60	17	14.0	MFRC115	7680048	472885	259	-60	23.5	156.0
MFDDH003	7680133	472835	264	-60	17	105.0	MFRC030	7680205	472780	252	-60	17	25.0	MFRC118	7680271	472608	265	-60	93	94.0
MFDDH004	7680150	472787	264	-60	17	102.2	MFRC032	7680214	472761	256	-60	17	26.0	MFRC119	7680257	472569	263	-60	7.5	40.0
MFDDH005	7680141	472717	259	-60	17	109.9	MFRC033	7680215	472722	256	-60	17	26.0	MFRC120	7680091	472733	273	-55	24	79.0
MFDDH007	7680185	472624	263	-60	17	93.0	MFRC034	7680227	472704	257	-60	17	20.0	MFRC123	7680287	472677	277	-55	41	58.0
MFDDH008	7680003	472839	263	-60	17.6	220.0	MFRC035	7680243	472689	257	-60	17	20.0	MFRC124	7680164	472626	263	-60	22.5	58.0
MFDDH009	7680066	472736	259	-60	17	211.0	MFRC036	7680227	472680	259	-60	17	31.0	MFRC125	7680144	472651	265	-60	21.5	58.0
MFDDH013	7680095	472839	259	-60	17	119.0	MFRC037	7680239	472652	259	-50	17	35.0	MFRC155	7680280	472425	253	-60	45	122.0
MFDDH014	7680103	472785	259	-60	17	144.0	MFRC038	7680248	472629	261	-60	17	25.0	MFRC156	7679764	472491	272	-90	360	59.0
MFP001	7680253	472659	270	-60	17	34.0	MFRC039	7680237	472623	262	-60	17	35.0	MFRCD116	7680063	472911	258	-60	23	112.1
MFP002	7680250	472672	270	-60	17	24.0	MFRC040	7680251	472600	262	-60	17	23.0	MFRCD116A	7680064	472912	258	-60	23	104.6
MFP002A	7680250	472672	270	-60	17	30.0	MFRC041	7680241	472595	262	-60	17	32.0	MFRCD117	7680021	472930	257	-60	31	136.3
MFP003	7680237	472694	259	-60	17	23.0	MFRC042	7680252	472572	263	-60	17	20.0	MFRCD121	7680049	472803	277	-55	23.5	191.7
MFP003A	7680203	472681	266	-60	17	23.0	MFRC043	7680230	472564	266	-60	17	35.0	MFRCD122	7680064	472865	260	-55	23.5	125.8
MFP004	7680197	472652	266	-60	17	48.0	MFRC044	7680257	472545	264	-60	17	20.0	MFRCD126	7680071	472948	256	-66	10	22.0
MFP005	7680187	472675	267	-60	17	39.0	MFRC045	7680241	472536	265	-60	17	30.0	MFRCD127	7680072	472948	256	-52	10	71.7
MFP006	7680232	472707	270	-60	17	26.0	MFRC047	7680125	472854	259	-60	17	105.0	MFRCD128	7680086	472772	277	-54	20	149.7
MFP007	7680223	472715	267	-60	17	34.0	MFRC048	7680138	472803	259	-60	17	95.0	MFRCD129	7680085	472775	276	-61	37	179.7
MFP008	7680206	472707	267	-60	17	50.0	MFRC050	7680165	472701	259	-60	17	88.0	MFRCD130	7680116	472693	266	-53	17	152.6

Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)	Hole ID	North (GDA)	East (GDA)	RL (m)	Dip (0)	Azimuth (GDA)	Depth (m)
MFRCD131	7680070	472806	277	-53	43	99.0	MFW19RC001	7680391	472003	259	-60	20	180.0	TRA	7680200	472748	265	0	23	2.7
MFRCD132	7680069	472831	271	-58.4	43	80.0	MFW19RC002	7680384	472058	259	-60	35	31.0	TRB	7680202	472734	265	0	7	3.5
MFRCD133	7680083	472778	276	-51	42	173.6	MFWB01	7680279	472433	253	-90	360	30.0	TRC	7680203	472726	265	0	353	4.4
MFRCD145	7680066	472828	271	-75	24	120.0	MFWB02	7680039	472982	255	-90	360	30.0	TRD	7680202	472714	266	0	355	5.5
MFRCD146	7680077	472776	277	-73	24	69.0	MFWB03	7680166	472591	263	-90	360	30.0	TRE	7680203	472702	265	0	355	11.5
MFRCD153	7680075	472780	277	-73	24	150.0	N0-DP-P014	7680139	472651	265	-60	17	156.0	TRF	7680214	472687	265	0	22	3.5
MFRCD154	7680214	472404	256	-60	45	202.0	N0-DP-P015	7680133	472657	266	-60	288	118.0	TRG	7680225	472637	265	0	360	7.0

The above drill hole details relate to holes in the vicinity of the mineral resource. Co-ordinates are GDA94 UTM Zone 54.

Table 5. Drill hole intercepts

Hole ID	Mineralised intercepts					Hole ID	Mineralised intercepts					Hole ID	Mineralised intercepts				
	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Lode		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Lode		Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Lode
	From	To	Length				From	To	Length				From	To	Length		
1935	129.4	136.9	7.5	3.80	Main	MF19DD188	286	291	5	1.83	Main	MF19RC190	184	187	3	1.77	Main
MF09DH001	164.1	168.5	4.4	5.36	Main	MF19DD191	242	251	9	0.32	Main	MF19RD181	239	246.7	7.7	0.38	Main
MF09DH002	219.6	228.4	8.8	0.69	Main	MF19DD193	122.6	130	7.4	5.08	Main	MF19RD181	291	293.7	2.7	0.96	Main
MF09DH003	193.4	196.4	3	0.05	Main	MF19DD194	264	265.3	1.3	0.42	Main	MF20DD001	41	52	11	3.60	Main
MF09DH004	170.4	173.4	3	0.38	Main	MF19DD197	271	275.5	4.5	6.34	Main	MF20DD002	43	55	12	3.23	Main
MF09DH005	213.6	219.5	5.9	0.25	Main	MF19DD199	92	100	8	2.16	Main	MF20DD003	133	139	6	9.74	Main
MF09DH006	75.77	83.25	7.48	2.32	Main	MF19DD202	305.5	307.5	2	0.56	Main	MF20DD004	47	52	5	9.21	Main
MF09DH007	262.1	262.4	0.35	4.45	Main	MF19DD203	289	294.5	5.5	2.28	Main	MF20DD005	120	124	4	4.40	Main
MF09DH007	263	264.1	1.03	2.06	Main	MF19DD204	99	105	6	2.02	Main	MF20RC008	242	246	4	1.64	Main
MF09DH008	202	208	6	2.19	Main	MF19DD205	273	277.5	4.5	0.66	Main	MF20RC010	182	195	13	2.06	Main
MF09DH008	209	213.2	4.17	0.84	Main	MF19RC159	127	129	2	0.41	Main	MF20RC011	97	105	8	3.41	Main
MF10RC003	72	74	2	0.52	Main	MF19RC160	124	128	4	1.09	Main	MF93DD150	81	91	10	0.51	Main
MF10RC004	56	72	16	0.67	Main	MF19RC161	138	141	3	0.63	Main	MF93DD151	59.5	76	16.5	4.56	Main
MF10RC005	96	113	17	0.55	Main	MF19RC162	175	177	2	0.42	Main	MF93DD152	98	105	7	1.95	Main
MF10RC006	69	74	5	0.68	Main	MF19RC164	140	145	5	0.28	Main	MF93DD153	115	124	9	1.79	Main
MF10RC007	92	96	4	0.49	Main	MF19RC166	166	173	7	0.89	Main	MF94DD155	29	33	4	1.35	Main
MF10RC008	103	110	7	0.36	Main	MF19RC167	172	183	11	2.00	Main	MF94DD156	35	40	5	3.81	Main
MF10RC009	151	169	18	1.81	Main	MF19RC169	105	108	3	0.16	Main	MF97DD17	158.15	161.4	3.25	5.43	Main
MF10RC010	88	101	13	0.72	Main	MF19RC170	198	203	5	7.88	Main	MF97DD18	139.8	144.5	4.7	4.32	Main
MF10RC011	134	144	10	2.82	Main	MF19RC174	197	203	6	0.89	Main	MF97DD19	166.2	169.7	3.5	11.69	Main
MF10RC012	77	101	24	0.57	Main	MF19RC178	207	209	2	1.12	Main	MF97DD20	142.2	144	1.8	1.33	Main
MF10RC013	119	133	14	0.30	Main	MF19RC178	208	210	2	3.18	Main	MF97DD21	173	179.3	6.3	1.04	Main
MF19DD168	98.5	116.6	18.1	0.55	Main	MF19RC178	209	211	2	0.71	Main	MFDD137	111.7	114	2.3	3.67	Main
MF19DD172	200.5	203.5	3	3.19	Main	MF19RC178	210	212	2	0.27	Main	MFDD140	72	84.46	12.46	0.64	Main
MF19DD173	226	237.3	11.3	1.97	Main	MF19RC178	211	213	2	0.11	Main	MFDDH002	99.5	103.5	4	4.00	Main
MF19DD176	242.5	245	2.5	0.28	Main	MF19RC178	212	214	2	0.08	Main	MFDDH005	92.8	101.5	8.7	2.55	Main
MF19DD177	103	114.3	11.3	4.34	Main	MF19RC179	165	175	10	2.84	Main	MFDDH009	183.5	192	8.5	5.91	Main
MF19DD184	254	258.1	4.05	0.26	Main	MF19RC182	240	244	4	0.87	Main	MFDDH013	109	117	8	13.09	Main
MF19DD186	109	119	10	6.23	Main	MF19RC183	147	155	8	4.67	Main	MFDDH014	130	137.5	7.5	5.86	Main
MF19DD187	133	139	6	3.55	Main	MF19RC185	143	150	7	1.39	Main	MFP005	32	38	6	0.63	Main

Hole ID	Mineralised intercepts				
	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Lode
	From	To	Length		
MFRC021	0	7	7	0.27	Main
MFRC048	85	89	4	4.32	Main
MFRC050	68	77	9	4.08	Main
MFRC101	56	60	4	0.35	Main
MFRC101	62	64	2	1.11	Main
MFRC102	76	85	9	2.21	Main
MFRC103	77	82	5	1.58	Main
MFRC104	97	99	2	0.63	Main
MFRC105	61	67	6	0.84	Main
MFRC107	116	120	4	0.34	Main
MFRC108	120	127	7	3.11	Main
MFRC109	181	186	5	0.76	Main
MFRC112	158	160	2	8.45	Main
MFRC113	136	142	6	1.71	Main
MFRC114	108	114	6	3.22	Main
MFRC115	140	147	7	0.67	Main
MFRCD116A	78	93	15	2.68	Main
MFRCD116A	92.7	93.75	1.05	1.72	Main
MFRCD116A	93.2	102	8.8	1.90	Main
MFRCD121	170.2	173.7	3.51	7.22	Main
MFRCD122	114	116.6	2.56	2.56	Main
MFRCD128	136	139	3	1.90	Main
MFRCD129	157.6	160	2.4	13.34	Main

Hole ID	Mineralised intercepts				
	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Lode
	From	To	Length		
MFP001	17	34	17	1.35	NW
MFP002	18	24	6	0.68	NW
MFP002A	18	30	12	1.04	NW
MFP003	13	18	5	1.02	NW
MFP006	16	24	8	2.45	NW
MFP007	21	29	8	4.71	NW
MFP011	19	30	11	4.37	NW
MFRC033	15	20	5	2.72	NW
MFRC034	14	19	5	0.52	NW
MFRC035	3	7	4	2.71	NW
MFRC036	21	31	10	1.38	NW
MFRC037	12	16	4	1.65	NW
MFRC037	27	29	2	0.79	NW
MFRC038	11	25	14	2.89	NW
MFRC039	15	35	20	2.35	NW
MFRC040	11	23	12	0.68	NW
MFRC041	17	32	15	0.52	NW

Hole ID	Mineralised intercepts				
	Interval (m)			Au (g/t)	Lode
	From	To	Length		
MFRC014	14	19	5	8.23	NE
MFRC015	13	25	12	4.91	NE
MFRC016	15	23	8	1.50	NE
MFRC017	15	23	8	4.66	NE
MFRC018	3	26	23	1.83	NE
MFRC019	3	35	32	3.55	NE
MFRC020	23	37	14	5.86	NE
MFRC022	29	35	6	2.39	NE
MFRC023	0	16	16	8.67	NE
MFRC024	5	10	5	1.38	NE
MFRC024	14	21	7	0.85	NE
MFRC025	24	40	16	1.67	NE
MFRC026	23	30	7	8.03	NE