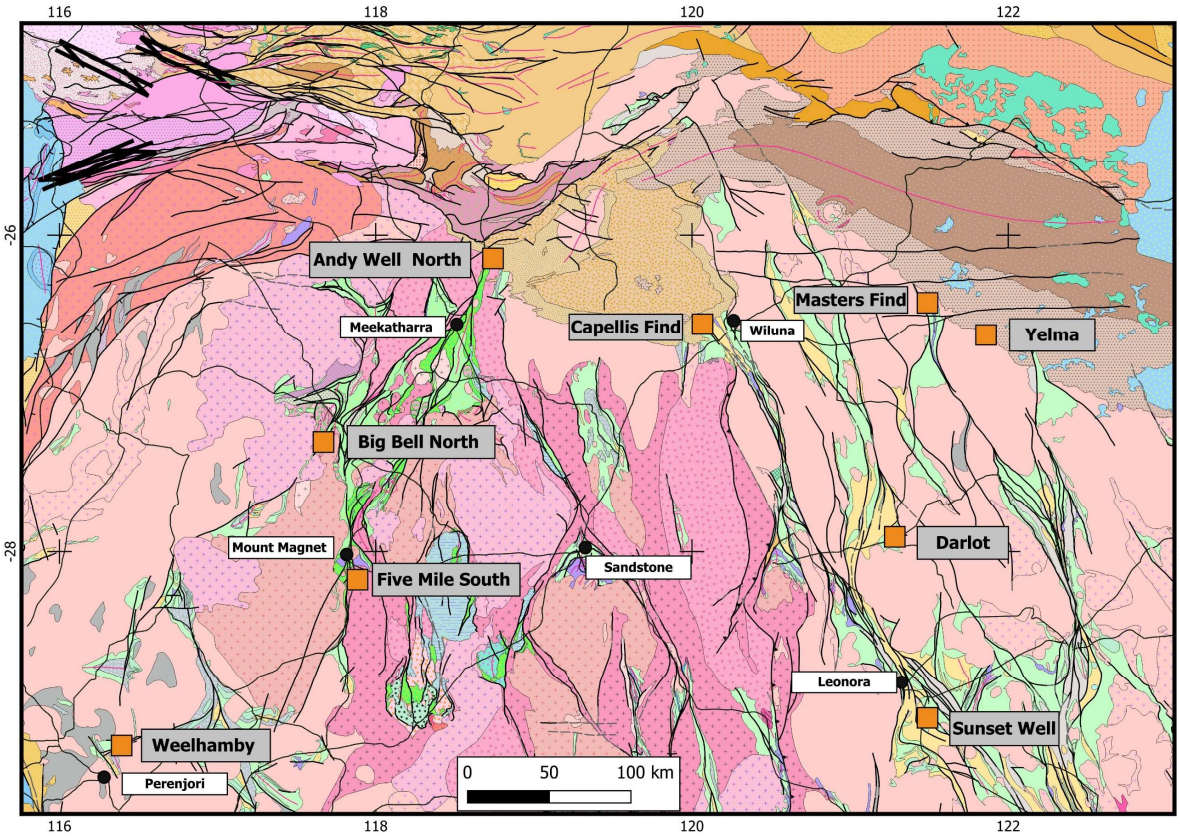

Bruce Legendre And Associates Pty Ltd

Gold and Lithium and Base Metal Projects

Yilgarn Region

Western Australia

November 2023

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Summary

The vendor has acquired a portfolio of seven exploration projects within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia prospective for gold, lithium and base metal mineralisation.

Big Bell North Project (Lithium & Gold)

The Big Bell North Project is immediately along strike from the Big Bell Gold Mine, operated by Westgold. The project is also in a region where there are a number of historical Tin and Tantalum workings in pegmatites that are currently being re-evaluated for Spodumene pegmatite mineralisation.

Within the tenement there are a number of pits on outcropping pegmatites were historically hard rock and alluvial tin was extracted. Recent rock chip sampling has returned values up to 1,417 ppm LiO_2 with anomalous Cs, Nb, Rb, Sn and Ta assays. The pegmatites outcrop in clusters over a strike of approximately 800m. The area warrants systematic mapping and rock chip sampling of the outcropping pegmatites as well as soil sampling areas of cover for Lithium and Lithium indicator elements to define targets for drill testing. Considering the tenement is immediately along strike from a +3 Moz gold mine, past exploration for gold has been minimal and further exploration is warranted.

Darlot Project (Gold)

The project abuts the 2.2 M Oz Au Darlot Gold Mine currently operated by Red 5 Limited. Part of the Darlot mine stratigraphy and main mineralised structural trend through the tenement

Past exploration on the tenement has included rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and several generations of shallow RAB and air core drilling. The drilling has returned a number of anomalous low grade intercepts including WOOBV10 4m at 0.23g/t Au from 40 m, DAC003 4m at 0.18 g/t Au from 12m, and 8m at 0.59g/t Au from 16m.

Three targets have been identified for further testing. The Rosewood Fault Zone along strike from Sensore's Darlot Project where they have identified a large gold in soil and drill anomaly along the structure. The Central Geochem Target where an NNE trending gold in soil anomaly with rock chip samples up to 8.5g/t Au has been defined and requires drill testing, and the Walkate Shear Zone, which is a poorly tested area of basalts and dolerites where anomalous gold results have been returned from wide spaced RAB drilling.

Yelma Project (Base Metals)

The Yelma Project covers approximately 42 kilometre strike of the Frere - Yelma Formation unconformity surface within the Earaheedy Basin. The tenement is approximately 100 km south west from the emerging world class Earaheedy Zinc/Lead Project being explored by the Rumble /Zenith Joint Venture. The joint venture has recently announced a global open pittable resource across three deposits of 94 Mt at 3.1% Zn+Pb (2% cut off) within a broader resource of 463 Mt at 1.3% Zn +Pb. The Yelma Project covers a 42 km strike of the same stratigraphic unconformity which hosts the joint venture deposits, and there are several regional linear features identified in aeromagnetic's cutting the tenement that may be feeder zones which control the higher grade mineralisation in the Earaheedy Project Deposits. Facies changes across the basin could affect the thickness of

sediment package, and possibly styles of mineralisation, however given the tenements proximity to a world class deposit further testing of the unconformity surface is warranted. Only nine shallow RC holes have been drilled on the tenement, of which eight were targeting gold mineralisation in Archean basement greenstones.

Andy Well North Project (Gold & Base Metals)

The Andy Well North Project straddles across the Yilgarn Craton and Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The tenement is 11 km north of the high grade Andy Well Gold Mine hosted in the Meekatharra- Wyloo Greenstone Belt. The Andy Well Deposit is a series of high grade mineralised shear zones within basalt and dolerite. The greenstone sequence hosting the Andy Well Deposits trends into the tenement and has had minimal testing. Close spaced magnetics' would be needed to map the mineralised shear zones which would allow for targeted RC or DDH drill testing. The northern half of the tenement covers the Yerrida Basin sediments and is prospective for Thundana style copper and gold mineralisation.

Weelhamby Project (Base Metal & Lithium)

The tenement is located with a well mineralised area of the Murchison Province with a number of golds, base metal and magnetite mines operating in the immediate vicinity.

Past work for VMS base metal mineralisation has identified a prospective felsic volcanic sequence for base metal mineralisation but no effective work has been undertaken in over 30 years. Reconnaissance drilling by previous explorers has intersected pegmatites within felsic and intermediate volcanic sequences. Drill samples were not analysed for lithium at the time, but in light of the current interest in Lithium bearing pegmatites it would be worth sampling any outcropping pegmatites in the area for lithium and lithium indicator elements.

Cappellis Find Project (Gold & Base Metals)

The Cappellis Find Project straddles across the Yilgarn Craton and Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The tenement covers the strike extension of the Matilda Greenstone Belt that can be mapped by geophysics through the overlying Yerrida Basin sediments.

The Cappellis Find Gold Prospect is located within the tenement. The nature of the occurrence is uncertain but may relate to auriferous quartz veining in the Juderina Formation sediments. No work has been undertaken on the occurrence to date.

Potential exists to target bedrock structures that host the Matilda Gold Camp under Yerrida Basin sediments.

Sunset Well Project (Gold)

The tenement is single prospecting licence outside Leonora with a history of shallow underground mining and alluvial gold. Wide spaced RC drilling testing for a large open pit style resource identified a number of bottom of hole gold anomalies around the historical working which may be related to discrete deeper narrow vein gold systems that warrant targeted drill testing.

Master Find Project (Gold)

The Master's Find Project is located at the northern part of the Dingo Range Greenstone Belt. The tenement has a history of alluvial gold and prospecting activity. Exploration for gold mineralisation

has been minimal and focused on existing alluvial nugget patches. Previous wide spaced soil sampling over approximately half the structure that is shedding the gold, has identified a number of anomalies that warrant infill sampling, in addition extending the survey over the remainder the structure could define further targets for drill testing.

Five Mile South (Gold)

The Five Mile Well Project is located south of the Mount Magnet Gold Field. The project covers Archean basement granite and gneiss under a veneer of transported cover. Gravity data define regional highs that could be buried greenstones and / or large regional structures that warrant testing for gold mineralisation.

Disclaimer: This report has been prepared as an information memorandum on the Legendre tenement portfolio. The author has compiled the report based on information available in the Western Australian WAMEX open file system and regional geological information. The author has not completed a field trip to the site to inspect the tenement. The report has not been prepared to the standard required under the JORC 2014 requirements for public reporting and cannot be used in public reports

Introduction

The vendor has acquired a portfolio of nine exploration projects within the Murchison, and Northern Goldfield of Western Australia.

The Projects are:

Big Bell North	Lithium and Gold
Darlot	Gold
Yelma	Base Metal
Andy Well North	Gold and Base Metal
Weelhamby	Base Metal and Lithium
Cappelli's Find	Gold and Base Metals
Sunset Well	Gold
Master Find	Gold
Five Mile South	Gold

The Big Bell North, Darlot, Sunset Well, and Andy Well North Projects are on the doorstep of million ounce gold camps, with mine stratigraphy striking into the tenements. The Yelma Project is located approximately 100 km from the emerging world class Earaheedy Zinc – Lead Project owned by the Rumble/ Zenith Joint Venture. The Yelma Project covers the same stratigraphic position as the Chinook, Navajoh/Tonka Deposits Zn-Pb Deposits. All the projects have had some level of exploration and vary from grass roots/ conceptual targets to advanced projects with drill ready targets.

The projects are readily accessed via the existing road network as well as station and exploration tracks and serviced by a local townships and mining communities.

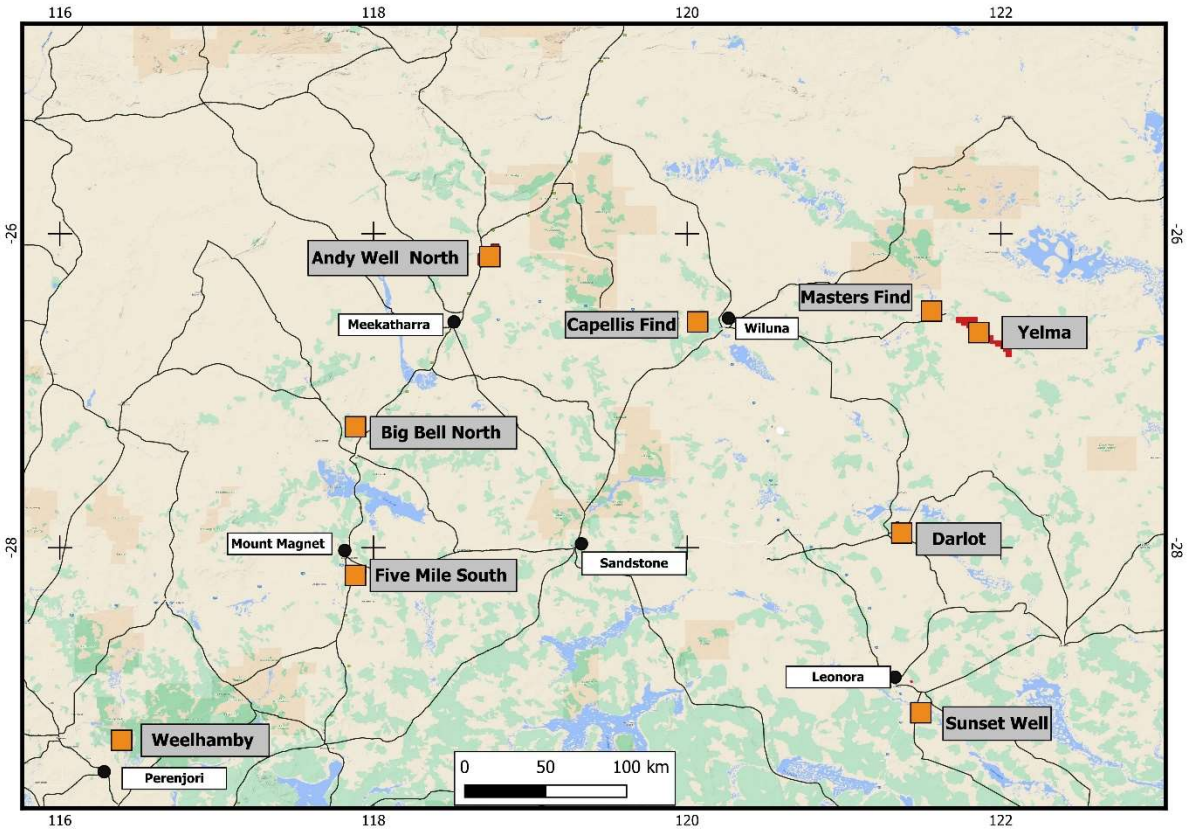

Figure 1 Project Location Plan

Tenement Details

Details of the licences are provided in the table below. Figure 1 shows the regional location plan. The majority of the tenement are pending grant. There is no impediment to grant of the tenement.

Project	Tenement	Holder	Area	Expiry	Commitment
Big Bell North	E 20/1017	Bruce Legendre	1 blk	8/11/2027	$10,000
Darlot	E 37/1511	Bruce Legendre	17 blks		Pending
Yelma	E 38/3860	Bruce Legendre	70 blks		Pending
Andy Well	E 51/2134	Bruce Legendre	30 blks		Pending
Weelhamby	E 59/2626	Bruce Legendre	6 blks	24/05/2028	$20,000
Capellis Find	E 53/2271	Bruce Legendre	10 blks		Pending
Master's Find	E 53/2120	Bruce Legendre	12blks	6/04/2026	$20,000
Sunset Well	P 37/8759	AM_AME	117 ha	8/03/2025	$4,680
Five Mile South	E 58/581	Bruce Legendre	10 blks	31/01/2028	$20,000

Figure 1 Note 1 E 37/1511 on grant a number of existing mining leases will be excised from the tenement.

Table 1 Tenement Details

Topography, Climate and Land use

The general topography of the goldfields of Western Australia is characterised by low hills and mesa's, separated by colluvium flats and alluvial plains. The area from part of the Western Australian mulga

shrubland ecoregion. The predominant plant community is low mulga woodlands and shrublands. Other plant communities include saltbush shrublands on calcareous soils, samphire shrubs on saline alluvium and hummock grassland on red sandplains. The climate is semi-arid with hot summers and cool winters; mean annual temperature is 27.2 degrees C. The area has about 247 mm of precipitation a year, a relatively high rainfall for Western Australia.

The projects are serviced by a network of major regional roads and formed gravel roads and station tracks. There are several regional population centres including Mt Magnet, Leonora, and Leinster where basic services and accommodation can be found. The area is one of Western Australia's main pastoral areas with the area covered by pastoral licences operated as cattle stations. Farm stay tourism is also becoming popular in the district. To the west pastoral licences give way freehold title farmland where broad acre grain production and sheep grazing activities predominate.

Big Bell North Lithium Gold Project

The Big Bell Lithium Project comprises a single block exploration licence covering an area of approximately 2.3 square kilometres. The tenement is located 4.5 kilometres north east of the multimillion ounce Bill Bell Gold Mine which is situated 25 kilometres northwest of the township of Cue in the Murchison Goldfield of Western Australia (figure 1).

Access to the tenement from Cue is via the bituminised Berringarra – Cue Road turning into graded shire roads and numerous station and exploration tracks.

Regional Geology

The tenement is in the Archaean Murchison Province, within a narrow greenstone belt trending 30^{o} the is informally referred to as the Big Bell Greenstone Belt. The belt has a strike length of 33 kilometres and a width of approximately 1.5 kilometres wide and is bound to the NW and SE by granite intrusions figure 2.

The Big Bell greenstone belt is comprised of variably altered and intensely sheared, amphibolite's and felsic schists. The muscovite and biotite altered rocks hosting the gold mineralisation at Big Bell are informally referred to as the Big Bell Mine sequence, the stratigraphy dips steeply to the south east.

The Big Bell Gold Mine has produced in excess of 3 million ounces of gold from open cut and underground operations and is one of the major gold deposits in the Murchison Province.

The district has a number of pegmatite fields that have historically been worked for tin, tantalum and gemstones (emerald) figure 2. The pegmatites in these fields are currently being explored for Spodumene bearing pegmatites. North, North-West of the Big Bell North Project is the Coodardy No 2 and Poona pegmatite fields operated by Scorpion Minerals (ASX SCN). To the south is the King Tamba field operated by Krakatoa Resources (ASX: KTA), and to the SE is the Western Queen field in ground held by Rumble Resources (ASX: RTR). All these fields appear to fit the LCT pegmatite model where fractionation of the pegmatite mineralogy radiating out from late stage granite plutons into the surrounding greenstone sequences with the emplacement of the pegmatites generally controlled by faulting.

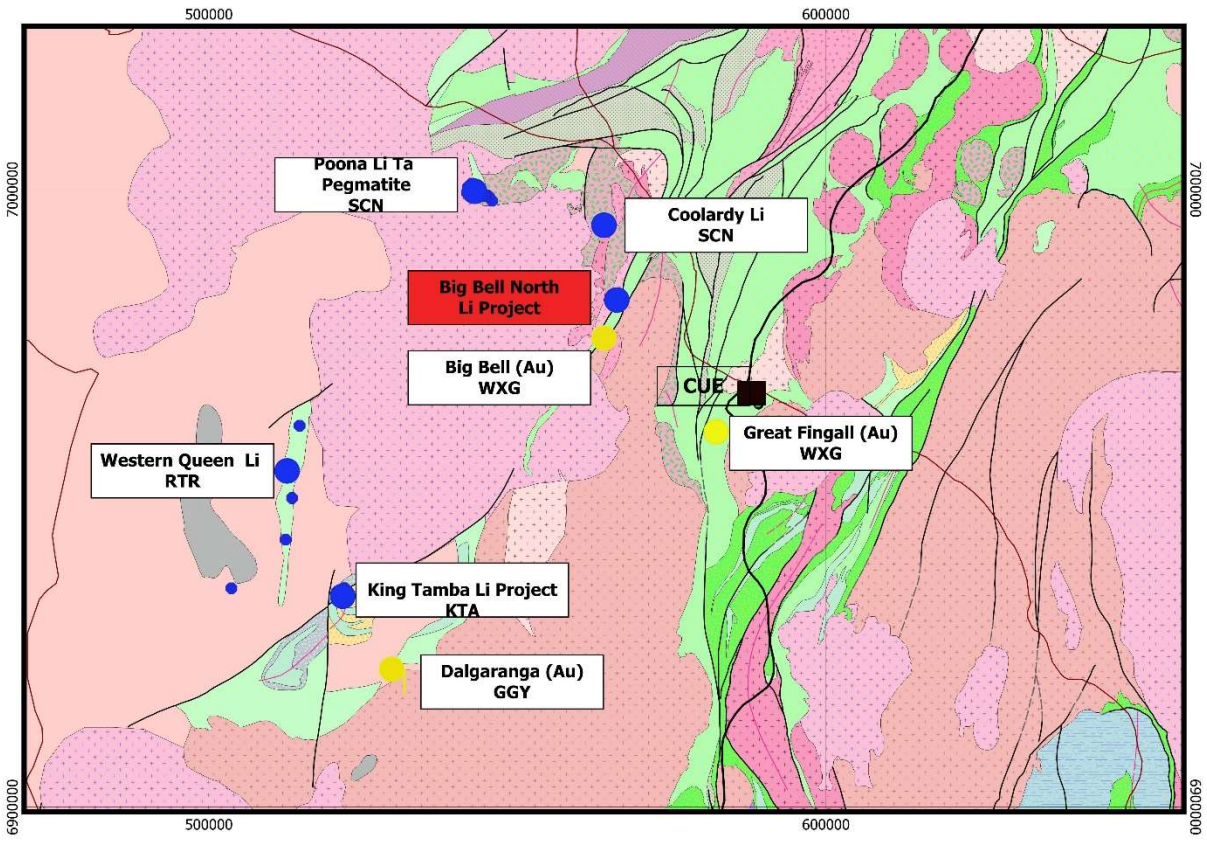

Figure 2 Big Bell North Regional Geology and Lithium Projects

Project Geology

The tenement covers immediate northern extension of the Big Bell Mine Sequence. The basement granite greenstone contact is interpreted to be running along the northwestern side of the tenement. Immediately to the east of the contact, a northeast striking sequence of mafic volcanics /amphibolite and felsic schist outcrop. The eastern side of the tenement is largely under transported cover north.

On the western side of the tenement within the greenstones a number of pegmatites outcrop. The pegmatites occur in three groupings over a strike of approximately 800m (figure 3). To date no detailed mapping of the pegmatites has been completed.

Exploration and Mining History

Mindex maps a number of shallow pits and small open cuts on the northwestern side of the tenement within the mafic sequence (Coodardy/Hronsky Workings) on outcropping pegmatites. Mindex records record approximately 3.25 tonnes of $Sn0_2$ has been recovered from alluvial workings in the area, and at the Coodardy/Hronsky workings produced small quantity of tin concentrate has been produced.

Since the early 1980's the ground covering the current tenure was part of the Big Bell Gold Project had held by the various operators of the mine. The ground was subject to geological mapping and many geological reviews. The on-ground work undertaken over the current tenure was a program of shallow RAB drilling undertaken on a 400m X 20 m pattern covering most of the eastern side of the tenement which is under cover. Holes were drilled to blade refusal with depths ranging from 4 -6 m over most of the area, and up 60m in areas of deeper weathering possibly associated with shear zones. Best result from the drilling was NP1893 4m at 0.11 g/t Au from 8 m, and 8m at 0.22 g/t Au from 22m. The

current operators of the Big Bell Mine rationalised the regional tenement holding and surrendered a number of former mining leases including the area of E20/1017.

Recently the current owner and his associates have completed preliminary rock chip sampling of the pegmatites around the old workings. Results of the sampling are presented in the table below and figure 3. Rock chip results up to 0.14% LiO_2 supported by anomalous Caesium, Niobium, Rubidium, Tin and Tantalum (Table 2) have been returned from the sampling suggesting that the pegmatites are in the fertile zone for the formation of spodumene minerals in the LCT zonation model.

Sample ID	asting_MG	orthing_M	ample Typ	Description	Li	LIO2	Cs	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta
BBL206	566536	6981669	rock	Mafic workings	641.1	1380	440.19	0.19	3059	6.37	-0.01
BBL207	566536	6981669	rock	Pegmatite in pit	16.1	35	17.44	2.62	137.33	4.94	0.02
BBL208	566277	6981276	rock	Pegmatite in pit	7.1	15	1.74	2.75	45.14	22.14	0.06
BBL209	566300	6981330	rock	Pegmatite mullock pile	8.6	19	6.74	1.21	196.35	9.75	0.03
BB35	566536	6981676	rock	Pegmatite	403	868	532		2756		
BB39	566535	6981674	rock	Pegmatite	464	999	409		2537		
NRK0004	566094	6980946	rock	Pegmatite	232	499	59.9	47	2084.1	112	25.6
NRK0005	566290	6981264	rock	Pegmatite	15	32	40.5	69	1695.7	846	135.7
NRK0006	566183	6981041	rock	Pegmatite	120	258	55.7	87	2094.3	105	37.3
NRK0007	566312	6981327	rock	Pegmatite	73	157	76.6	71	3051.7	660	98.9
NRK0008	566341	6981361	rock	Pegmatite	76	164	6.8	99	214.6	450	102.9
NRK0009	566527	6981672	rock	Pegmatite	658	1417	462.1	36	4815.5	205	94.4

Table 2 Big Bell North Rock Chip Sample Results

Exploration Potential

The tenement is considered prospective for both gold and lithium mineralisation.

To date there has only been preliminary rock chip sampling of the pegmatites on the western side of the tenement. Results of this sampling has returned anomalous Lithium and Lithium indicator element assays suggesting there is good potential to discover Spodumene bearing pegmatites both in the immediate vicinity of the outcropping pegmatites as well as under areas of cover. At the King Tamba prospect to the SW Krakatoa Resources have announced a 1.3 km X 0.5 km soil Li-Cs-Rb-Be soil anomaly as well as rock chips samples up to 4.3% LiO_2 (ASX announcement 25 October 2023) which highlights the potential of the district to host spodumene bearing pegmatites.

The Big Bell North project requires mapping and rock chip sampling of the outcropping pegmatites to define RC drill targets is required, as well as soil sampling over areas under cover to generate shallow drill targets.

Though previous operators have closed spaced drill test the immediate extensions of the Big Bell sequence, the drilling was relatively shallow, and considering the tenements location along strike from a multimillion ounce gold deposit deeper RC or diamond holes to test for potential structural positions within the sequence would be recommended.

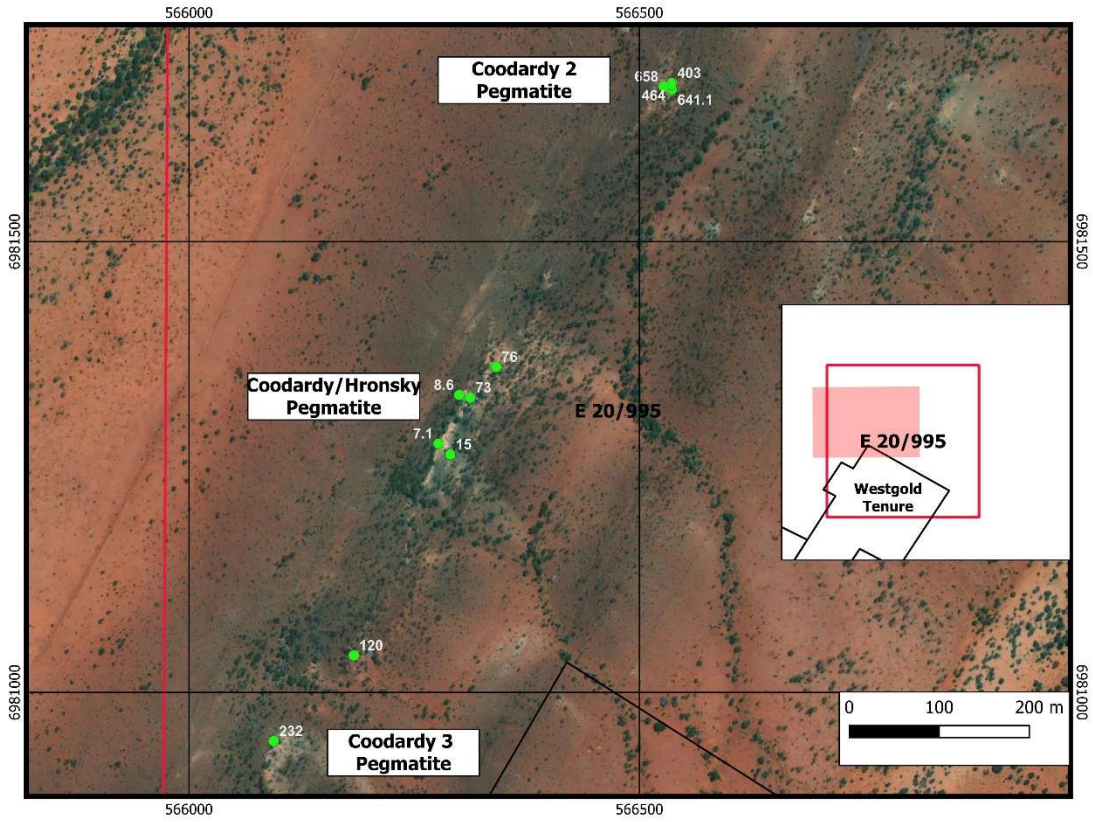

Figure 3 Pegmatite Sampling (Li ppm)

Darlot Project

Location

Tenement E37/1497 is located 65 km to the east of the township of Leinster in the North-eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Access by vehicle is via the Weebo-Darlot road which intersects the Goldfields Highway approximately 35 km to the southeast of Leinster.

The tenement is situated approximately 5 km due east of Red 5 Limited Darlot Gold Mine which has produced approximately 2.8 million ounces of gold since commencing operations in 1988.

Regional Geology.

The Darlot Project is located on the southern edge of the Yandal Greenstone Belt in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. The terrane bounding Ockerburry Fault which separates the Kalgoorlie Terrane from the Kurnalpi Terrane lies to the west of the project tenement.

The Project straddles the margins of the 2600Ma Spring Well Volcanic Complex and basement granitoid gneiss complex. The Spring Well Complex consists of gabbro, basalt and felsic volcanic's and volcanoclastic sediments. The folded mafic greenstone sequence around the Darlot mine immediately west of the project is of a similar age and consists of a mineralised differentiated Mount Pickering Dolerite underlain by pillow basalts and felsic to intermediate lapilli tuffs epiclastic and overlain by a bimodal volcanic sedimentary sequence of basalts, dolerite, and minor dacitic volcanics and epiclastic

sediments. The greenstones are generally lower greenschist metamorphic grade, increasing around granitoids to upper greenschist facies.

The regionally continuous Rosewood Fault which extends south to the Mt Morgan's Gold Mines strikes through the north-eastern side of the tenement and forms the boundary between the greenstone sequence and basement granitoids. The greenstone sequence has been subject to early D_1 thrusting and later D_2 folding, resulting in the Darlot Syncline offset by later D_3 sharing and faulting. The latter shearing formed a network of structures allowing for the intrusion of lamprophyres and porphyries and gold bearing fluids.

At the world class Darlot/ Century Gold Mines operated by Red 8 Limited immediately east of the project, gold mineralisation is located in an extensive sub horizontal sheeted quartz vein system and associated with alteration of dolerite and surrounding volcanic rocks. Two styles of gold mineralisation are observed.

- Century Style with sheeted quartz vein sets and associated hydrothermal alteration zones.
- Walter Style which consists of massive quartz veins or reefs up to 5m wide associated with narrow zones of hydrothermal alteration.

Project Geology

The northern portion of the project covers a sequence of deformed and weathered fine granite mafic rocks (basalts) intruded by a large stock of quartz monzonite (figure 4). The regional scale Rosewood Fault forms the contact with the adjacent mafic rocks subject to contact metamorphism.

The majority of the southern part of the tenement is covered by a veneer of transported material and colluvium. Isolated outcrops of mafic and granite bedrock are exposed in the area.

Previous Mining and Exploration

The project area has been subject to sporadic prospector activity since the late 1800's when gold was discovered in the district. A number of smaller gold occurrences within the area of the current tenement have been made. Some of these are subject to excision from the current tenement.

Dominion Mining Limited (1994)

RAB drilling was completed on within the current tenements with twenty-seven holes drilled (94 WDVR05 to 31). The holes intersected dolerite ,gabbro and granodiorite with low levels of gold anomalism recorded in the ppb range. Best result was 94WDV0R27 1m at 148 ppb from 34 m.

Great Central Mines Limited (1996-1997)

A program of 38 RAB holes were completed within the current tenement. (WOOB 1 to 38).
Significant results included:

- WOOBV10 4m at 0.23g/t Au from 40 m
- WOOB14 3m at 0.13g/t Au from 28m
- WOOB 31 4m at 0.14g/t Au from 40m

Normandy Yandal Operations Limited (1993-2000)

Normandy's tenure covered the southern part of the current project area. Work included geological mapping, aeromagnetic interpretation, and limited RAB drilling (GCMBIBB 6-8), No significant results returned.

Fortis Mining Limited (2010-2013)

Fortis Mining (latter renamed to Kazakhstan Potash Corporation) completed a program of reconnaissance surface rock chip and lag geochemical sampling with one rock chip sample returning 1.5 g/t Au.

A further program of soil and auger sampling across the southern part of the tenement on a 400m X 80 m pattern identified a number of new gold anomalies. The most consistent anomaly has a strike of 1,200m with a maximum value of 613 ppb Au supported by 93 ppb Au assay on the adjacent line.

Gold Mile Resources Limited (2017-2022)

Golden Mile completed several exploration programs over the tenement (Refer ASX announcements 20 May 2020, 20 August 2020, 12 January 2021). Work completed included rock chip sampling, a program of infill soil sampling around the geochemical anomaly identified by Fortis and a program of 37 air core holes for 1,311m which targeted magnetic and soil anomalies in what they termed the Central Target area.

Best reported results from the drilling were:

- DAC003 4m at 0.18 g/t Au from 12m
  - 8m at 0.59g/t Au from 16m
- DAC015 3m at 0.17 g/t Au from 28 m
- DAC020 4m at 0.24g/t Au from 28m

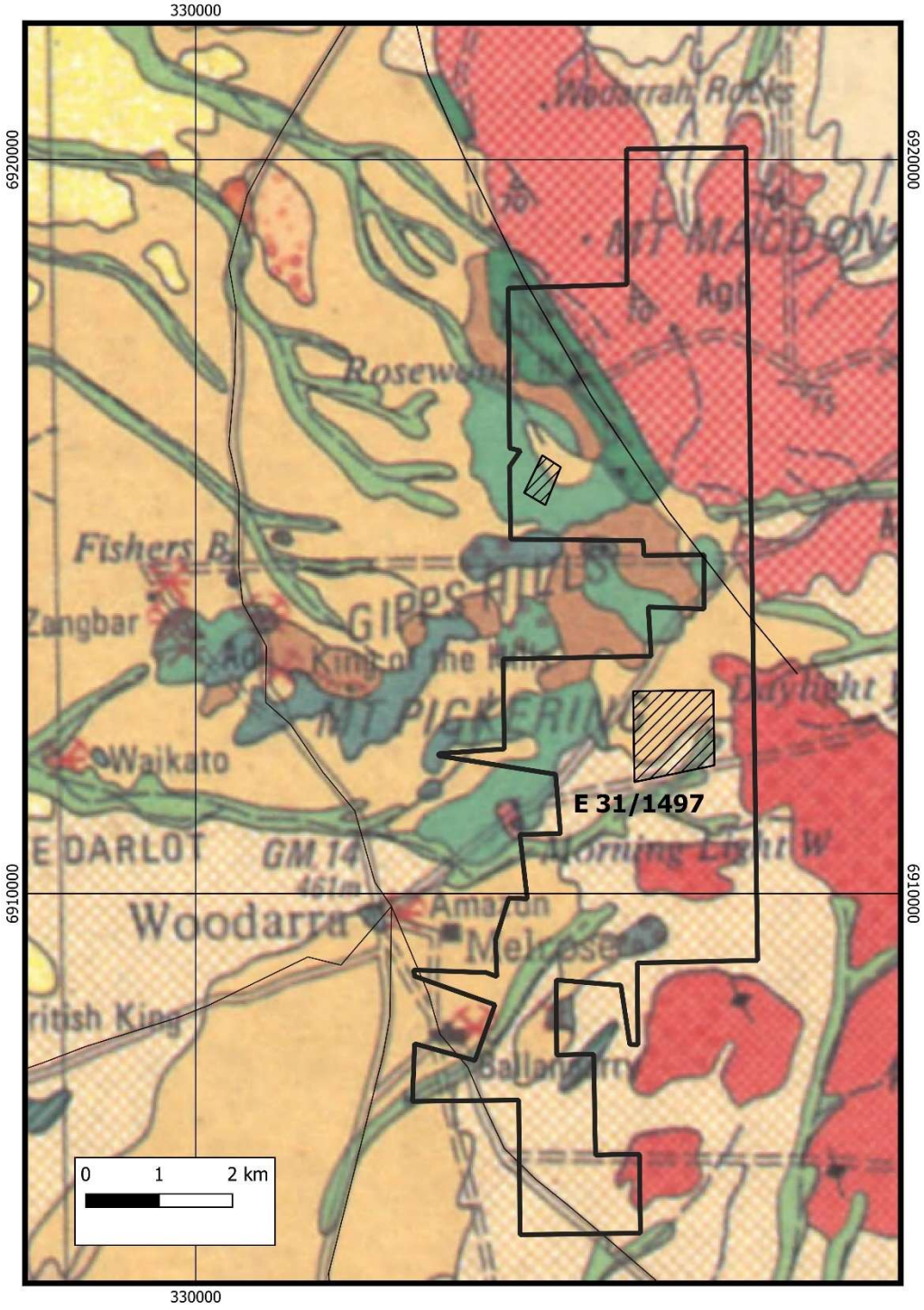

Figure 4 Darlot Project Geology Plan (GSWA)

Exploration Potential

The project is situated within a well mineralised greenstone belt with prospective mafic stratigraphy that has been disrupted by a number of regional scale faults. A number of target areas which are spatially associated with the southeast strike extensions of key structures in the Darlot goldfield and proximal to known gold occurrences (figure 5). It does not appear that these targets have been properly evaluated in the past.

Rosewood Fault Zone: Recent work by Sensore using AI technology has identified the Rosewood Fault as a major mineralised structure on the eastern side of the Yandal Greenstone Belt. (Refer ASX announcement 22 June 2022)

To date no exploration work has been completed in the northern part of E 37/1497 where the Rosewood Fault forms the sheared contact between the basement gneiss and mafic volcanic units. In light of the Sensore results this area warrants investigation.

Soil Geochemical Target: Previous work has defined a series of soil anomalies orientated perpendicular to the Taranaki Fault Zone (TFZ) immediately to the north. Within the geochemical anomalies rock chip samples up to 8.5 g/t Au have been returned. They have not been drilling tested and warrant a targeted air core or RC program.

Walkate Shear: The controlling structures for the Darlot Gold Camp are interpreted to strike through the southern part of the tenement which is under a veneer of transported cover. The area has been tested by wide spaced, shallow RAB drilling, several of which failed to penetrate to bedrock. The drilling failed to return any significant mineralisation. Detailed magnetics over the area should be acquired to allow for targeting of deeper RC drilling.

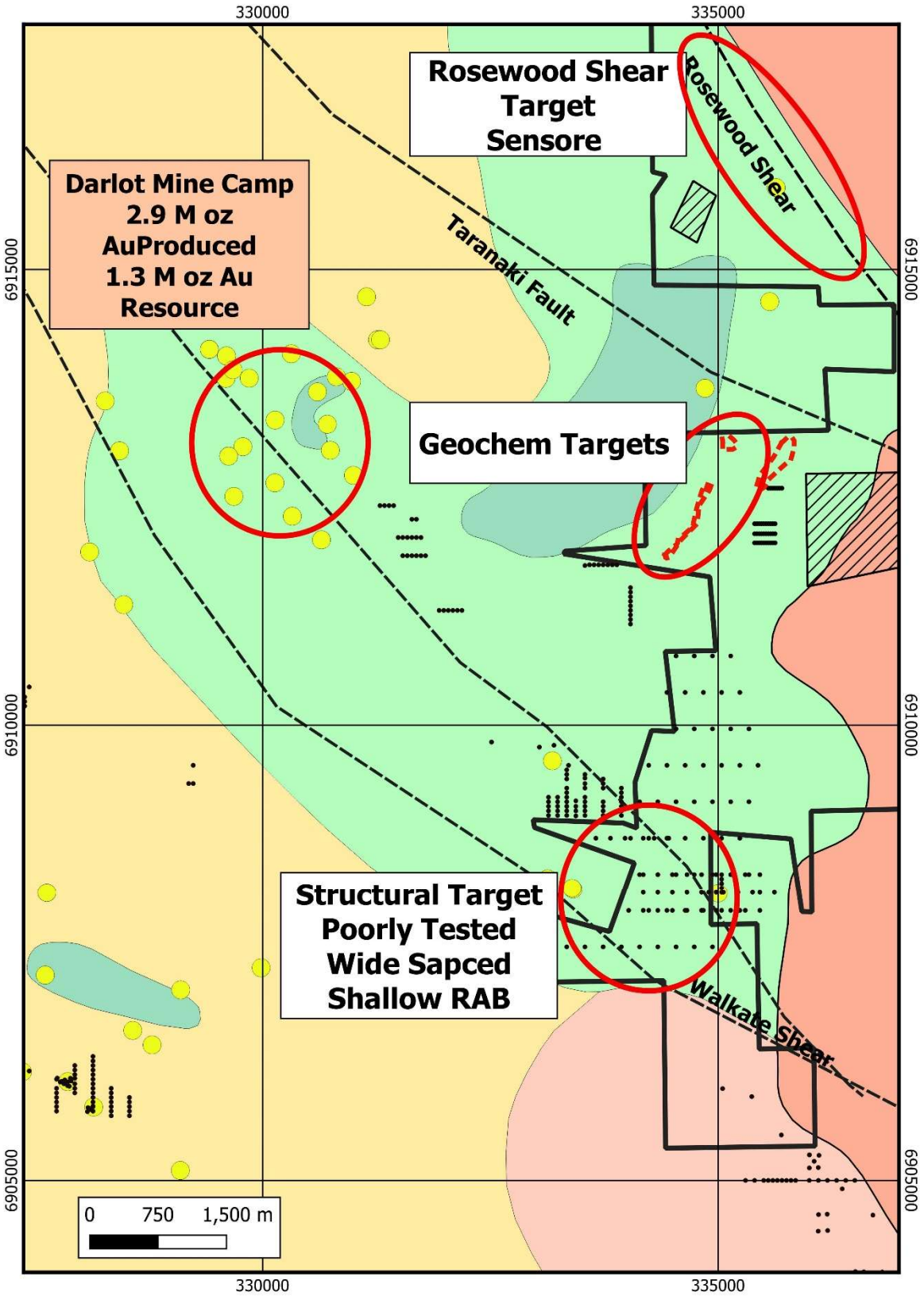

Figure 5 Darlot Project Exploration Targets

Yelma Project

Location

Tenement E 38/3860 is located 155 km to the east of the township of Wiluna in the North-Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Access by vehicle is via the unsealed Gunbarrel Highway heading east from Wiluna to the Yelma Station Homestead. The homestead is immediately north of the northern boundary of the tenement access through the tenement is restricted to station tracks.

The tenement is located approximately 100 km SE of Rumble Resources Limited and Zenith Minerals Limited emerging Earaheedy Zinc Lead project. The joint venture recently released the maiden resource for the project of 94Mt at 3.1% Zn+ Pb for the Chinook, Navajoh, and Tonka Deposits.

Regional Geology.

The tenement is situated along the south western margin of the Proterozoic Earaheedy Basin and the contact with the Archean Yilgarn Craton. The Archean basement rocks comprise granite gneiss terrain with magnetic feature suggesting a possible extension of the Collurabbie Greenstone Belt occurring in the central part of the tenement.

The Earaheedy Basin is one of a number of Proterozoic aged sedimentary basins that formed as a result of compression and extensional processes between the Pilbara and Yilgarn Craton during the Capricorn Orogeny. The Earaheedy Basin sits unconformably over the Yilgarn Craton and unconformably overlain by the Bangemell Basin.

The Earaheedy Basin comprises a package of sedimentary rocks between 5000m and 6000m thick. Deposition commenced in the northwest part of the basin and transgressed to the south west depositing a sequence of sandstones, shale, carbonates belonging to the Yelma Formation across the entire basin. Unconformably overlying the Yelma is a sequence of shales cherts and granular iron formation corresponding to a marine transgression and an extensive marine shelf forming.

Base Metal Mineralisation.

Since the late 1970's the Earaheedy Basin has been considered prospective for Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) and Sedex style mineralisation. Initial drilling by RGC identified zinc and lead mineralisation in the upper Yelma Formation (Sweetwater Well Dolomite/Navajoh Dolomite) at the Chinook, Tonka, and Navajoh Prospects.

Following extensive drilling completed by Rumble and the joint venture, a more detailed understanding of the deposit geometry is emerging. In the Rumble model feeder faults act as conduits for metal bearing fluids derived from deeper in the basin to permeate along the basal units of the Frere Formation where highly variable facies include evaporates, marl, tidal flat algae unit provide the reducing environment suitable to precipitate sulphide base metal mineralisation. NW striking extensional faults appear to pay a major control to the fluid pathways acting as feeder structures for the mineralisation.

Rumble report up to five styles of base metal mineralisation may be present within the basin. The lithologies for the main deposits are summarised below.

- At Chinook, mineralisation I associated with paleo karst sediments, silicified dolomite and carbonate derived clastic sediments (marls).
- At Tonka mineralisation is associated with paleo Karst and clastic sediments.

- At Navajoh mineralisation is associated with clastic dominant sediments.

The Iroquois Zn-Pb Project south east of the Rumble Earaheedy Deposits occurs in the stratigraphically lower within the Iroquois Dolomite unit of the Yelma Formation. Recent drilling on the prosect by Strickland Metals has also identified Zn- Pb mineralisation with what they term a late granodiorite unit that intruded both the Archean as well as Proterozoic basin. They believe the intrusion could be the source of metal that is found in the dolomites.

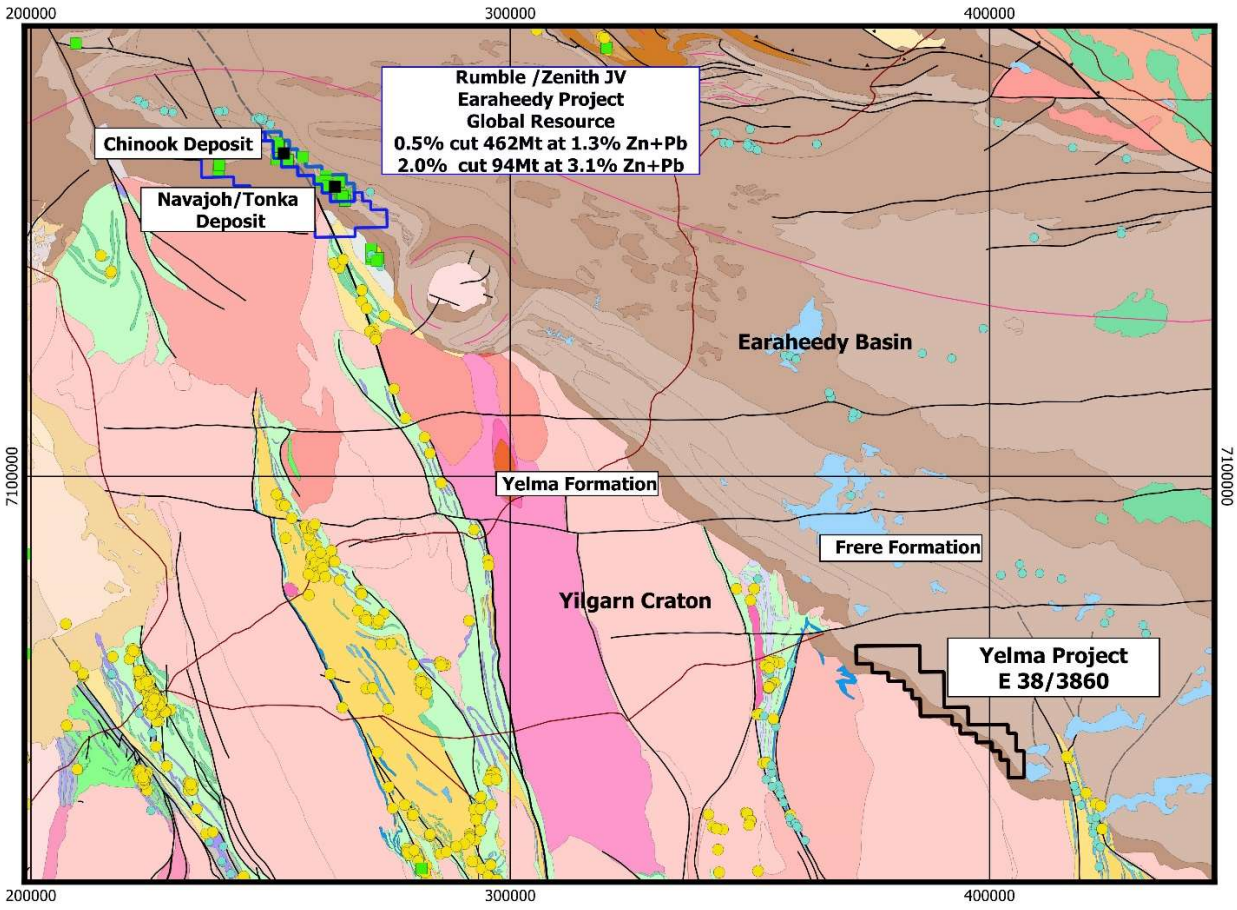

Figure 6 Yelma Project Regional Geology

Project Geology

Apart from isolated outcrops of Frere Formation ironstones the tenement and surrounding areas is covered by a veneer of Permian to recent glacial, fluvial and eolian sediments obscuring the bedrock geology (figure 7).

Based on GSWA interpretation the tenement covers approximately 42 kilometres strike of the south western margin of the Earaheedy Basin where it overlies the Archean basement. Sediments of the Yelma Formation sits unconformably on the basement rocks and are uncomfomably overlain by the Frere Formation. Little is known about the sedimentology of this part of the basin, being on the SW margins of the basin the sediment thickness is like to be thinner than further to the north and sedimentary facies may change within the basin.

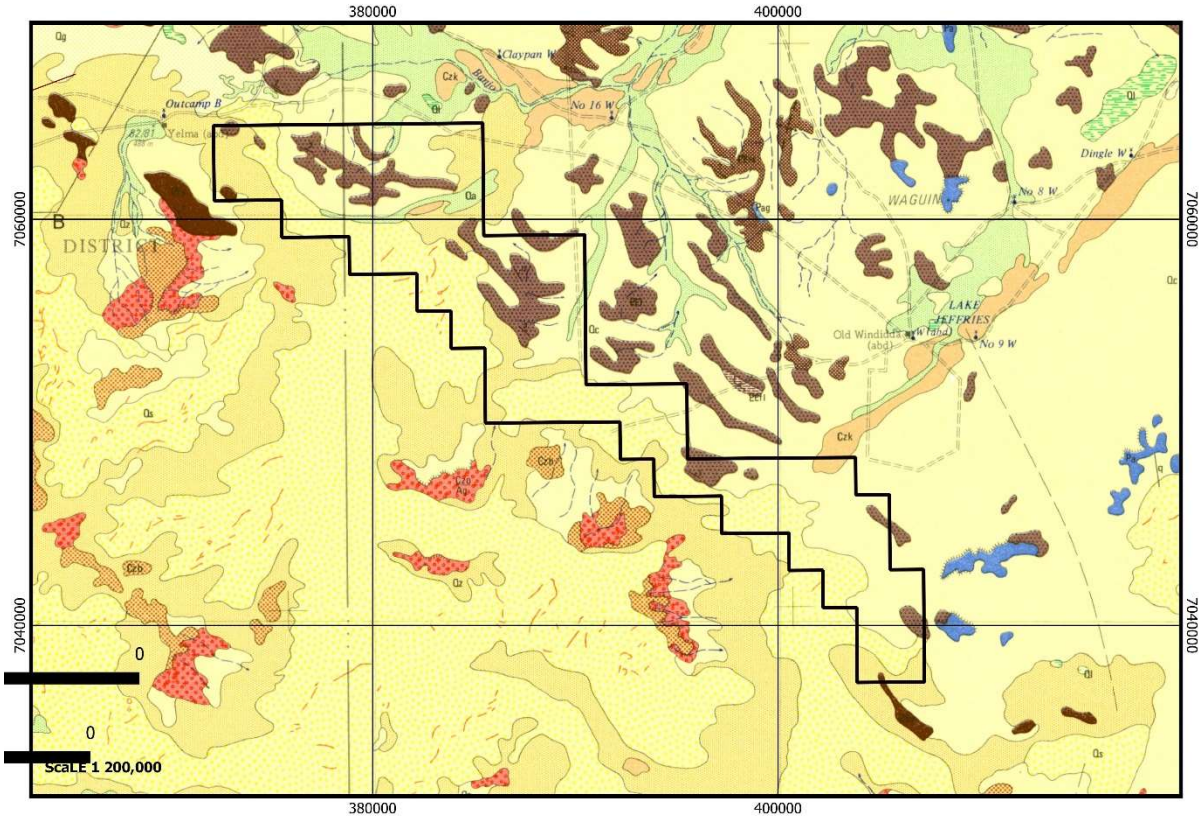

Figure 7 Yelma Project GSWA Surface Geology

Previous Mining and Exploration

Only limited exploration has exploration has been carried out across the tenement in the past.

Between 1987 and 1996 several company including WMC and Stockdale explored the district including the current tenure for diamonds. Work included flying aeromagnetic's, helicopter supported loam and stream sediment heavy mineral sampling with no success.

Between 1994-1996 RGC Exploration Pty Ltd explored the area including part of the current tenure for sediment hosted base metal mineralisation. Within the current tenure work was restricted to geological mapping and drilling one RC hole. The location of WRC 30 is shown in figure 8, the hole was drilled to a depth of 80m and collared approximately 2.5 km from the Frere/Yelma unconformity. The hole was sampled on 10 m composite intervals for a multielement suite of elements. The hole intersected granular iron formation, siltstone and terminated in cherts. The hole did not appear to intersect the unconformity surface or Yelma Formation which would have been the target.

Between 2003 and 2008 the BHP Limited/Caldera Resources Limited JV explored the central part of the current tenement for sulphide nickel mineralisation. Work focused on testing a magnetic high though to be an extension of a remanent greenstone belt under the Earaheedy Basin sediments. Eight inclined RC holes were drilled to a maximum depth of 80 metres to test three targets identified along the magnetic feature. Based on regional interpretation four of the holes YEL1 – YEL4 were collared recent sediments above Frere Formation and the remaining four were collared above the Yelma Formation. Archean basement was intersected between 18 and 65 metres below surface. Basement rocks included granite and amphibolite, no ultramafic lithologies were intersected. The holes

intersected between 25-50 metres weathered Earaheedy Basin sediment. Hole YEL4 returned 6m at 674 ppm Zn within basement granite.

Between 20111 and 2012 Mithril Resources Limited held a similar ground position to the BHP/ Caldera JV to explore for nickel sulphide mineralisation but did not complete any exploration.

More recently the area was held by Zenith Minerals Limited and was included in the Mackerel Mineral IPO which failed to list, and the tenure was surrendered. It does not appear any on ground work was completed by the tenement holders.

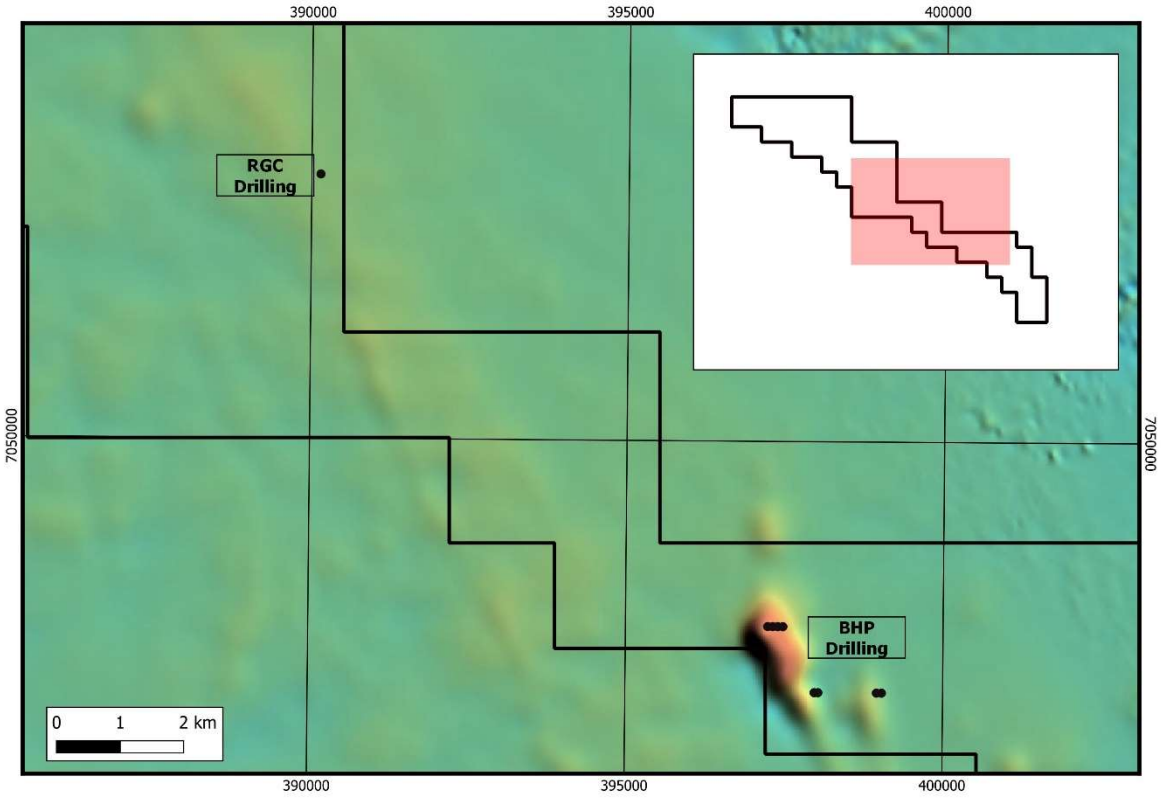

Figure 8 Yelma Project Plan of Past Drilling and Regional Magnetics

Exploration Potential

The Yelma Project prospective for Zn - Pb mineralisation similar to the Chinook, Navajoh Deposits to the north. The tenement secures approximately 42 kilometres of the unconformity surface which has had little exploration (figure 9). The one RGC hole drilled on the tenement was terminated in granular ironstones before it intersected the Frere-Yelma unconformity surface. The BHP drilling appears to have been collared in Yelma Formation below the prospective unconformity surface.

Regional magnetic imagery also indicates a number of NNW striking basement structures similar to the Lockeridge Fault which could provide the plumbing system for deeper basin fluids to migrate up the unconformity surface.

The BHP drilling did not intersect any significant thickness of Yelma or Frere Formation sediments suggesting the tenement could be distal from the main deposition centre of the basin and a different mix of sedimentary facies may be present. This may affect the prospectivity and mineralisation styles

however the unconformity surface that hosts the main base metal deposits to the north is present and is largely untested. Based on the scale of the emerging Earaheedy Zn- Pb Project targeted testing of the unconformity surface on the tenement is warranted.

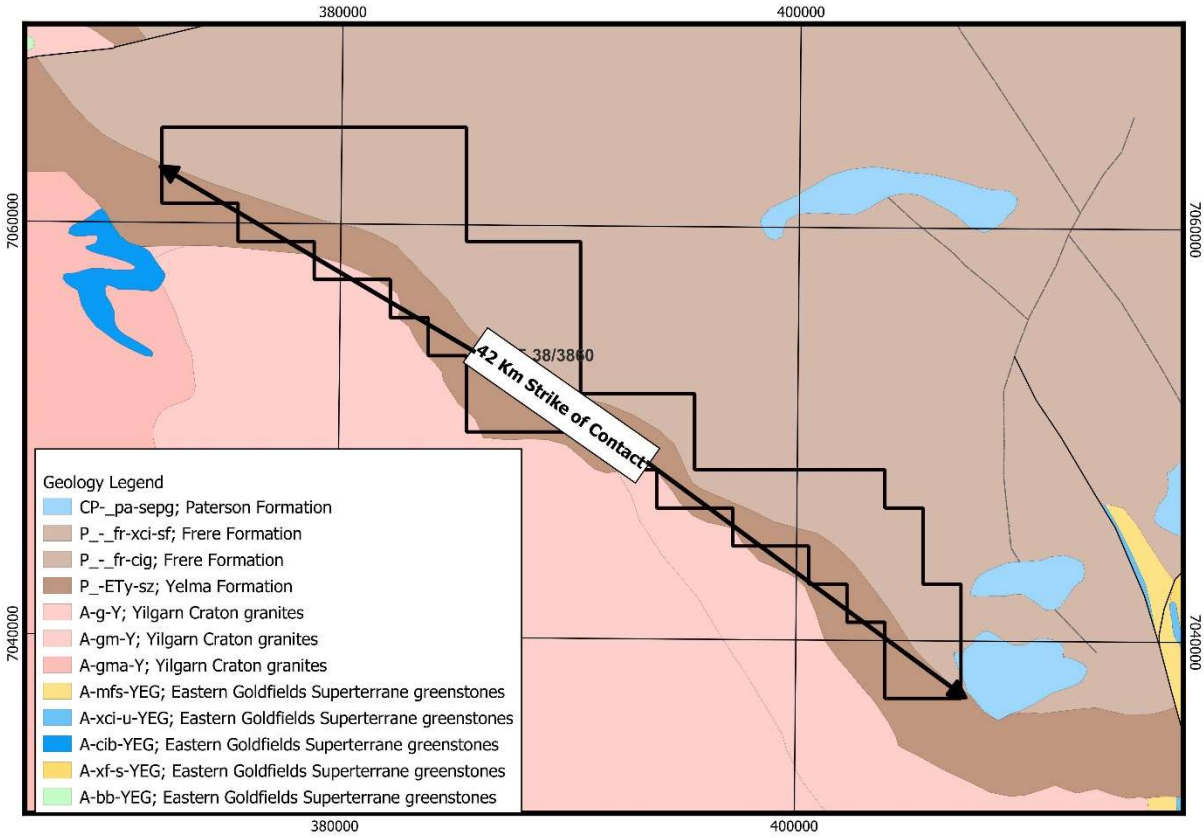

Figure 9 Yelma Project Exploration Potential

Andy Well North

Location

The Andy Well North tenement is located approximately 50 km north of the township of Meekatharra in the Murchison district of Western Australia. The Great Northern Highway runs through the western side of the tenement. Access through the tenement is via station roads and tracks. The tenement is approximately 11 km north of the Andy Well Gold camp which is owned by Meeka Minerals Limited. The mine produced 300,000 oz of gold at an average grade of 8 g/t Au prior to suspending operation in 2017. Meeka acquired the Andy Well asset in 2021 and following a re-evaluation of the data and drill program announced a 1.1M Oz resource and is evaluating restart options.

Regional Geology.

The project straddles two major geological provinces, the Archean Yilgarn Craton to the south and the Proterozoic Yerrida Basins to the north (figure 10). The Archean greenstone sequence comprises an unclassified sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Youanmi Terrane surrounded by basement granitoid. The Andy Well Project is within the Norrie Group of the Murchison Supergroup which also hosts the major gold deposit in the Meekatharra region the north sedimentary sequence of the

Windplain Group of the Yerrida Basin unconformably overly the greenstones. isolated rafts of Windplain Group also occur to the south overlying the Yilgarn sequence. The project covers the western edge of the Yerrida Basin comprising Juderina and Johnson Cairn Formation sediments. Mineralisation in the Yerrida Basin comprises shear hosted copper deposits (Thaduna), Quartz veins containing gold and or base metals, and black shale hosted Ba-Cu-PGE mineralisation. The Magellan Lead carbonate deposit

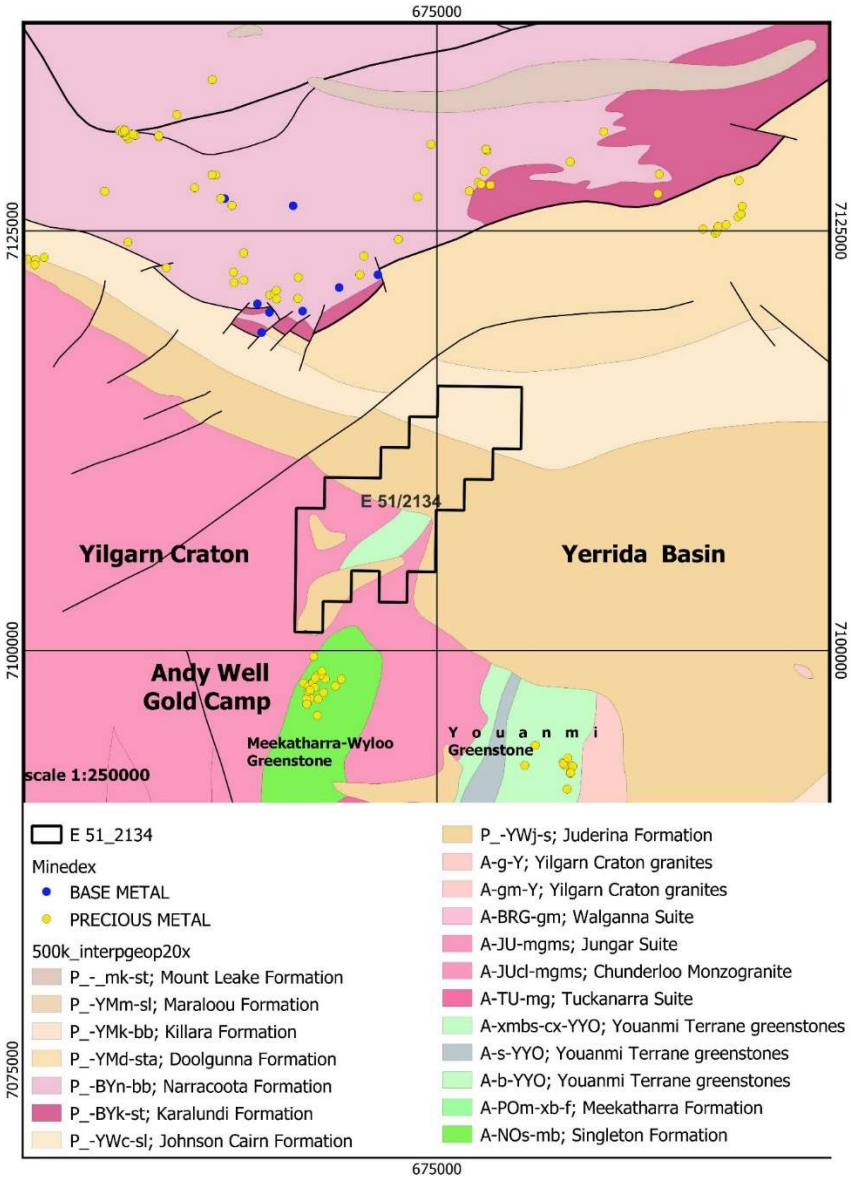

Figure 10 Andy Well North Project Regional Geology (GSWA)

occurs to the east of the project. Alluvial gold occurrences are also known in the Juderina Formation, but no bedrock source has been identified.

Project Geology

The tenement area is predominately covered by alluvial and transported cover. A large regional drainage channel runs east west through the central part of the tenement (figure 11).

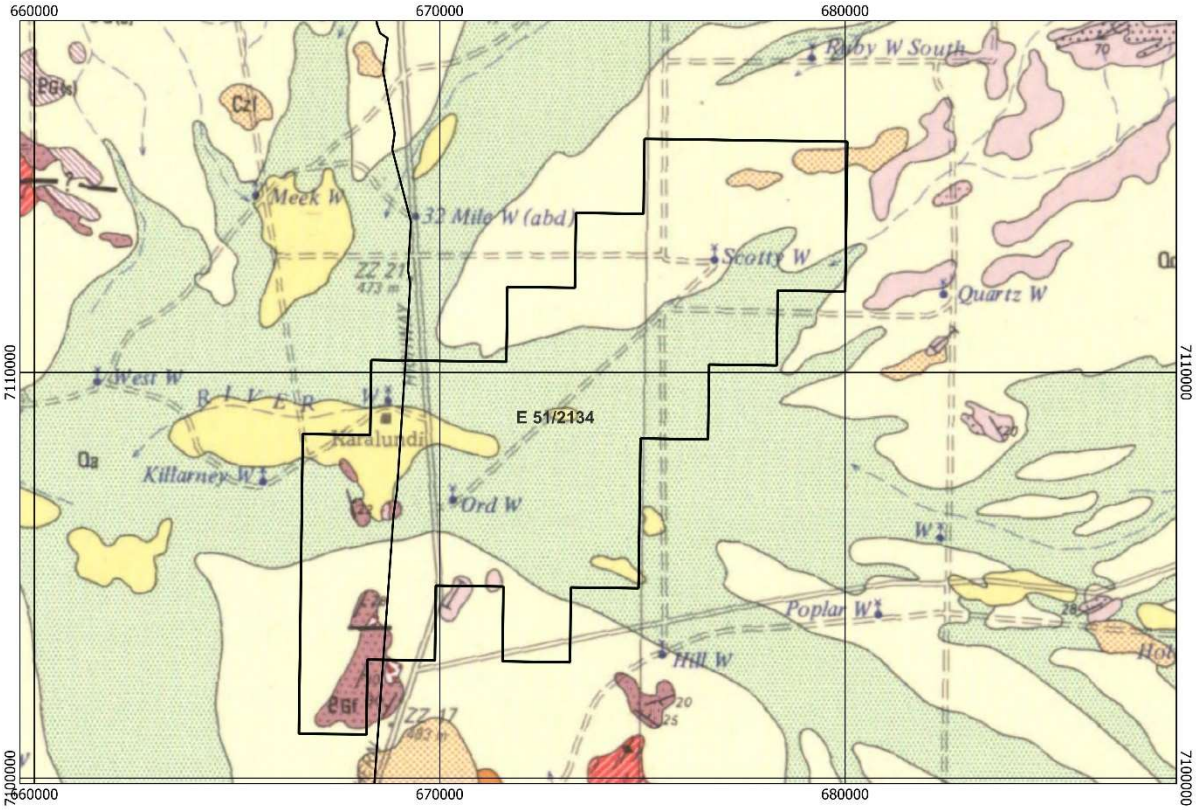

Figure 11 Andy Well North Project Geology Plan (GSWA)

Previous Mining and Exploration

Geopeko/ Dominion Mining Limited 1990-1993 WAMEX 33717,41149

Geopeko and later in JV with Dominion explored the area north of the Andy Well gold workings for extensions of the Meekatharra -Wyloo Greenstone Belt under cover. The work focused on geological mapping, and wide space air core drilling in order to map the greenstones under cover. The work defined an area to the west of Ord Well where the greenstones are under between 12- 50 m of alluvial cover, The drilling intersected lithologist including ultramafic, basalts and BIF, Drill samples were analysed for gold and copper, but no significant anomalism was returned.

Peak Hill Resource 2006-2007 WAMEX 76998

Completed a compilation of non-digital open file exploration data over the area. Two shallow RAB holes drilled by Barrick were located within the Johnson Cairn Formation. The holes were only analysed for gold and did not return any significant results. No further work was completed on the current tenement.

Accent Resources NL 2008 WAMEX 84504

Completed a regional compilation of past drilling over their project area which was focused on the Andy Well Deposit. Within the current tenement they located a number of reconnaissance lines of

RAB holes drilled by previous tenement holders. The original operators were not identified by Accent, so it is not possible to review the earlier reports however no significant results were returned the majority of the holes were located within basement granitoid.

Everett-Smith& Co Pty Ltd 2009 WAMEX 874435

Pegged a large ground holding centred on Quartz Well that appears to have been vended into Rubianna Resources Limited. The syndicate identified a number of gold occurrences within the area including the Lizzies Joy detrital patch which is on the north-eastern boundary of the current tenure. In addition, in the south west of the current licence Everett identified a hard rock occurrence of gold occurring in an inlier of Juderina Formation. Gold mineralisation is within a sheared, fine grained pyrite bearing chloritic siltstone. Everett completed a detailed soil sampling program over the target and defined a low order gold anomaly over a strike of approximately 150 m. A rock chip sample near the anomaly returned 2.2 ppb Au and 216 ppm Cu. No further work appears to have been done on the target. Everett also rock chip samples what was described as mafic with visible sulphides in the area were Geopeko identified greenstones under cover No anomalous gold was returned but copper values up to 216 ppm were returned.

Rubianna Resources Limited 2010 -2015 WAMEX 103723

Rubianna Resources held parts of the current tenement between 2008 and 2014 in the Killara joint venture with Everett-Smith syndicate. The joint venture focused on exploration for base metal with the Yerrida Basin sediments.

Rubianna completed a number of phases of auger soil and rock chip sampling program and limited air core drilling with the current tenement area in the north east corner of the current tenement the company completed several rounds of soil sampling on 800m X 200m and 200m X 40m spaced within Johnson Cairn Formation. No anomalous results were returned from the work.

In the south western side of the current tenement Rubianna completed auger soil and rock chip sampling and limited air core drilling focusing on inliers of Juderina Formation overlying Archean basement that did not return any significant results.

Gascoyne Resources Limited / Doray Minerals Limited 2016-2022 WAMEX 133047

Gascoyne Resources held the ground between 2016 until recently surrendering it in mid-2022. The tenement was in joint venture with by Doray Minerals Limited operators of the Andy Well Gold Mine between 2018 to 2020. Work completed the tenement included a detailed gravity survey over the southern part of the tenement in order to map the Archean bedrock in more detail and wide spaced air core traverses to determine bedrock geology. The work defined a number of conceptual targets for Andy Well Style gold mineralisation but only limited shallow drill testing was completed. The drilling was predominately completed on the eastern side of the tenement and intersected Proterozoic sediment. assay result recorded low level 10 – 20 ppb gold value in the sediment.

Exploration Potential

The work undertaken to date has demonstrated the Meekatharra – Wyloo Greenstone belt extends into the SW corner of the tenement (figure 12). The Geopeko – Dominion work suggests the greenstone sequence is further to the west than the GSWA current interpretation which was used by Gascoyne -Doray to plan their drilling.

To date all drilling on the extensions of the greenstone belt has been reconnaissance to define the limits of the greenstones. No detailed targeting for Andy Well Style mineralisation has been

undertaken. Gascoyne proposed systematic aircore drill program totalling approximately 3000m targeting the buried greenstone sequence on the western side of the Great Northern Highway as a first pass to map the greenstone sequence and define targets for deeper RC drill testing.

Within the Yerrida Basin sediments two targets have been identified. In the SW corner of the tenement a gold in soil anomaly has been identified that would warrant drill testing. On the NW boundary of the tenement the Lizzies Joy alluvial patch within the Juderina Formation warrants investigation to determine if there is a bedrock source of the gold that would warrant additional exploration.

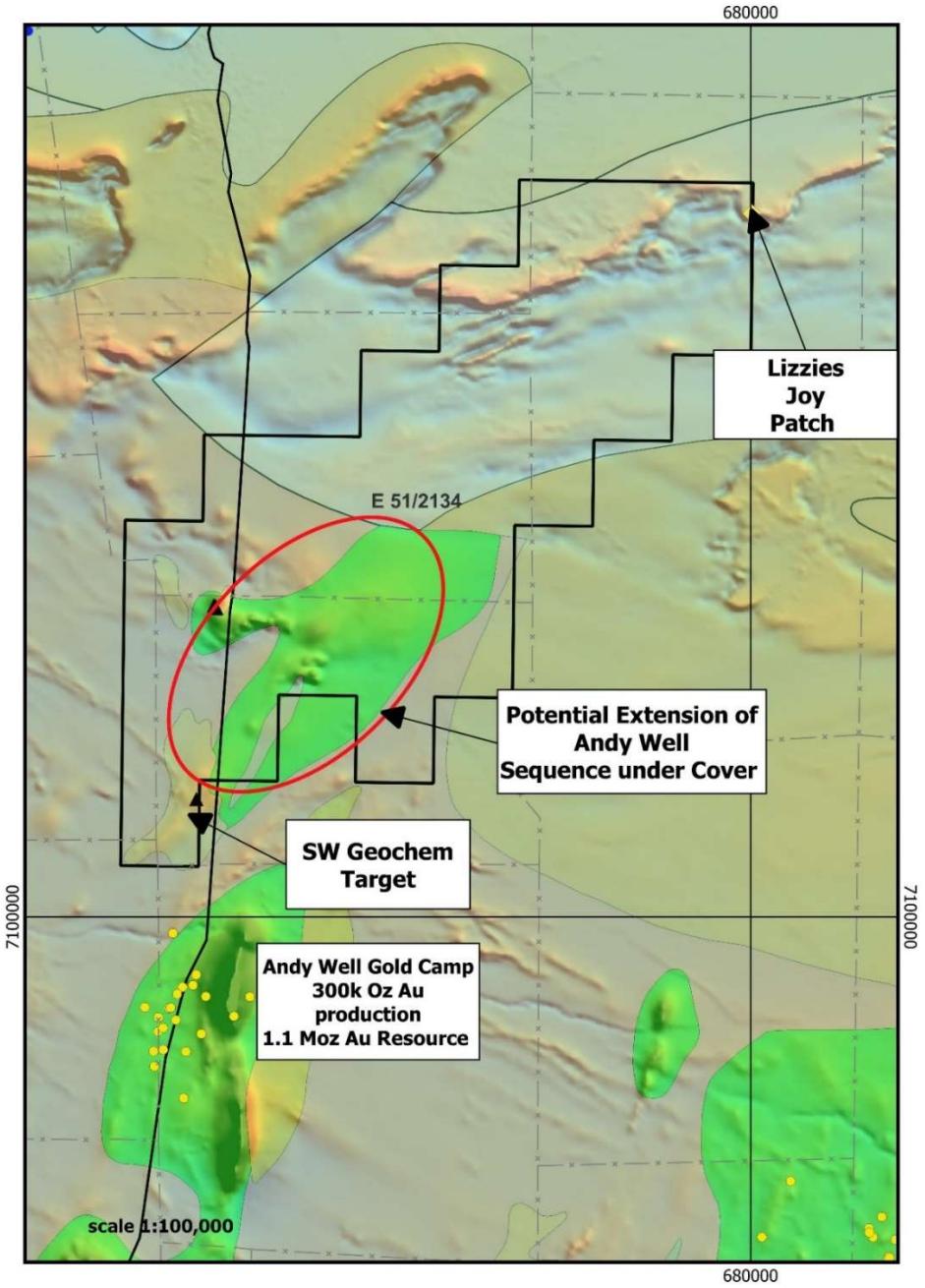

Figure 12 Andy Well North Potential Targets

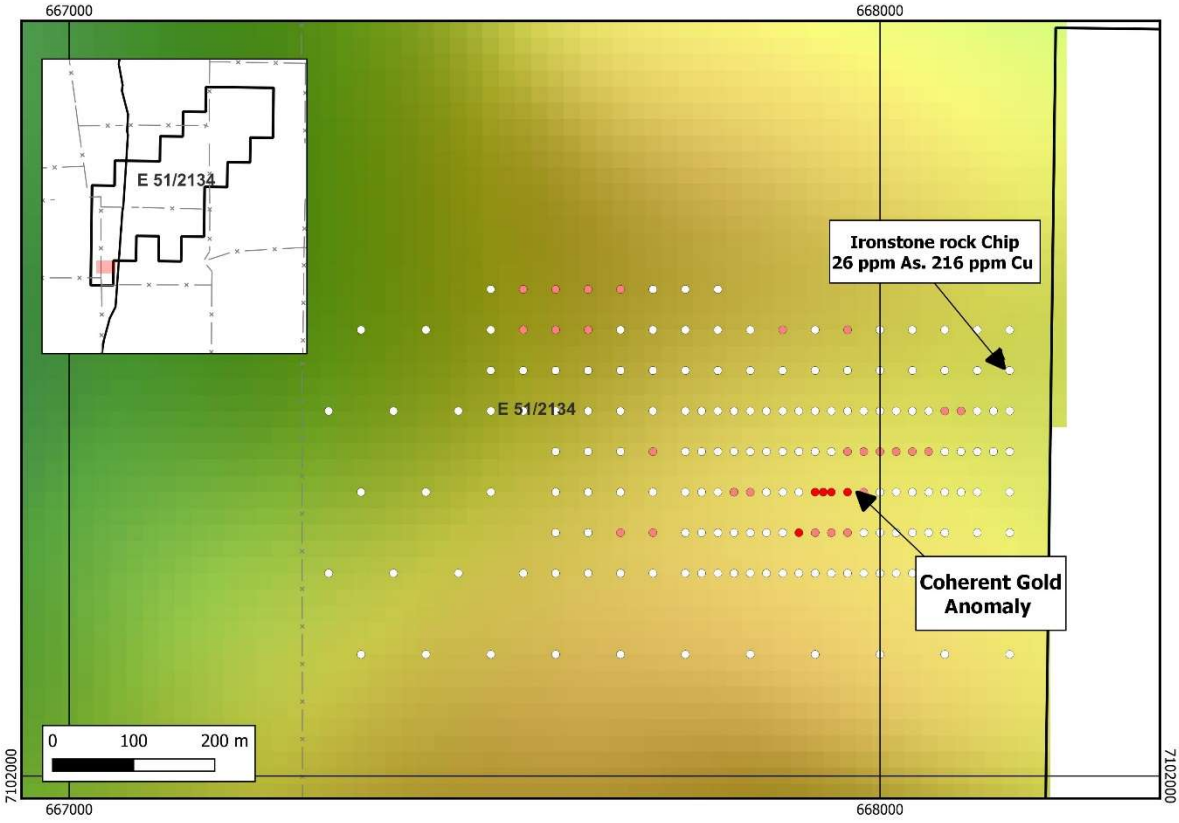

Figure 13 Andy Well Project SW Geochem Target

Weelhamby Project

Location

The Weelhamby Project comprises a single exploration licence covering an area of approximately 17.9 sq km. on the western shore of Lake Weelhamby. The Project is located approximately 320 km NE of Perth and 28 km SE of the township of Perenjori in the north eastern wheat belt of Western Australia.

The western side of the tenement cover freehold farming land and the eastern side is on pastoral leases. The tenement encroaches into a timber reserve to the north.

The tenement is on the PERENJORI [SH50-06] 1:250,000, and Perenjori (2139) map sheets.

Miscellaneous licences held by Sinosteel MidWest Corporation Pty Ltd for a haulage road between their Karara Magnetite Project 30 km to the east and one of their satellite iron ore deposits to the west runs across the northern half of the tenement.

Regional Geology.

The Weelhamby Project lies within the Murchison Province of the Archean Yilgarn Block in Western Australia. The Project covers an east west striking narrow greenstone belt between the Badja granite batholith to the south and unnamed basement granites to the north (figure 14). The greenstone links the Warriedar greenstone belt to the east with the Koolanooka greenstone belt of the west, and to the north the Gullewa greenstone belt. Metamorphic grade across the project is upper amphibolite facies.

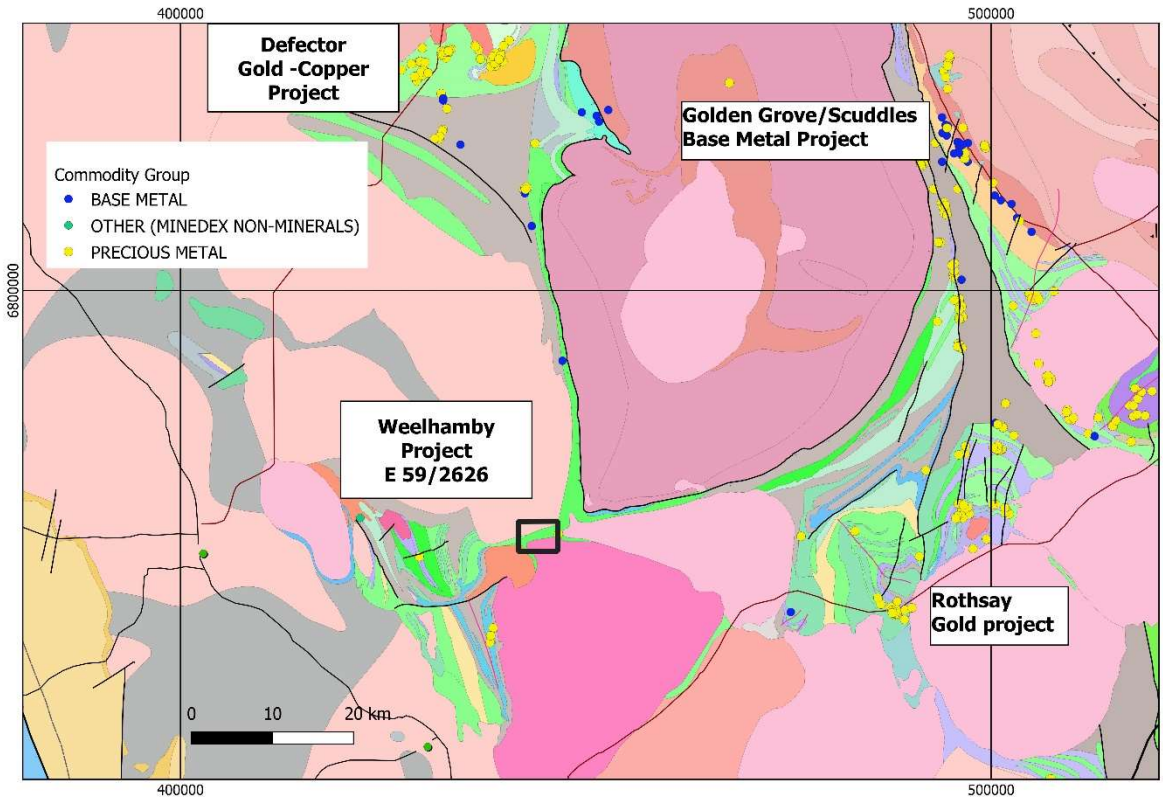

Figure 14 Weelhamby Project Regional Geology Plan

Mineralisation

The project is centrally located within a richly mineralised part of the Murchison Province. The high grade underground and open cut Defector Gold – Copper Mine operated by Silver Lake Resources is in production in the Gullewa Belt to the north. Current resources are approximately 2.2Mt at 6.2 g/t Au plus copper credits. To the SE, the high grade Rothay Gold Deposit in the Warriedar Belt is currently being brought into production by Silverlake, with ore to the trucked to the Defector plant for processing Current resources are 0.89Mt at 6 g/t Au. The world class Golden Grove VMS deposit operated by ERM Capital is approximately 40 km to the NE of the project. In 2017 the deposit had an endowment (resources plus production) of 40.2Mt at 1.8% Cu,0.9% Pb,7.6% Zn,103g/t Ag and 0.8g/t Au.

Project Geology

The project area was mapped in detail by Sipa geologists and a section of their mapping covering the current tenement has been registered and is shown in figure 15. Due to grid shift and errors in tenement shapes there may be locational errors associated with the image registration.

The majority of the tenement area is covered by recent alluvial material or lake sediments with isolated tertiary pisolite laterite outcrop. Archean greenstone lithologies outcrop in the central eastern area of the tenement. A series of banded iron formation sediments (IF) forming prominent ridges with basalts (Mb) and ultramafic (U) and felsic volcanics (Fig) occupying lower areas.

Recent aeromagnetic indicate the greenstone sequences continue under cover to the west and appear to be terminated by a NW trending fault just inside the tenement boundary.

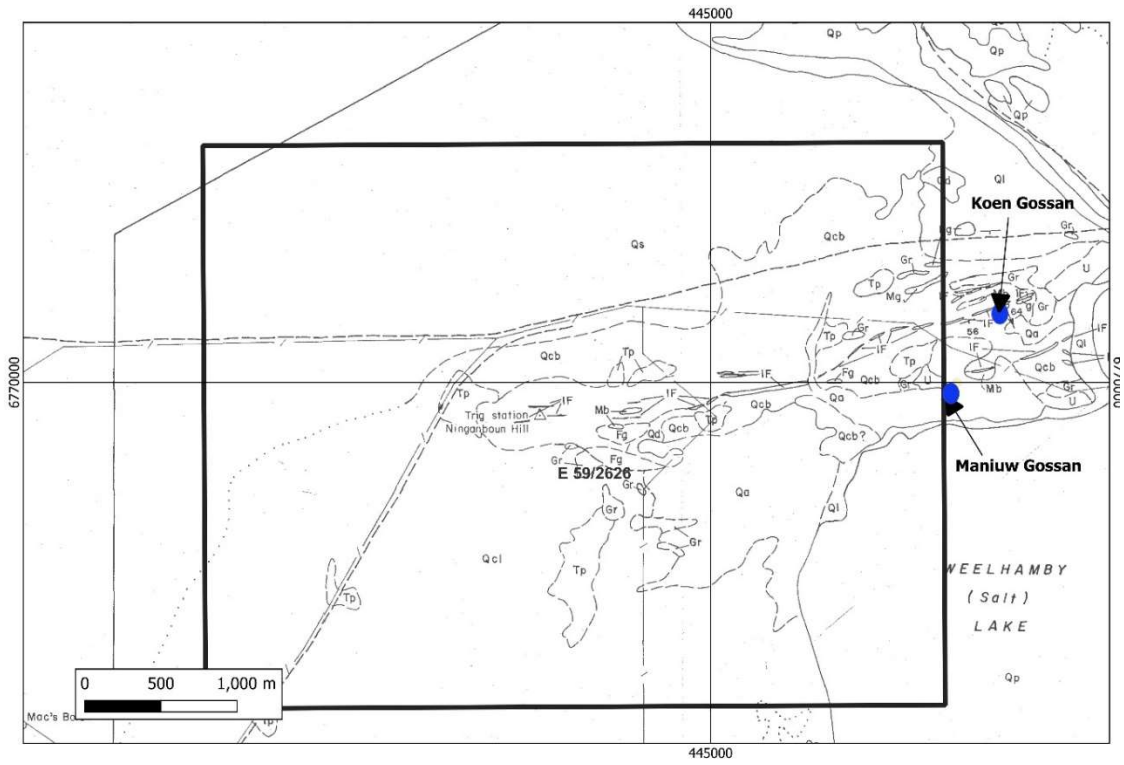

Figure 15 Weelhamby Project Geology (after Sipa)

Previous Mining and Exploration

There is no evidence of historical prospector or mining operations on the project.

Modern exploration over the area commenced in the late 1960's with explorers initially exploring for nickel sulphide mineralisation and after discovery of the Golden Grove Zn, Cu, Ag, Au Deposit 70 km to the north east changing focus to volcanogenic base metal mineralisation, and more recently iron ore mineralisation.

A summary of the main work programs over the current tenure is tabulated below.

Company	Period	WAMEX	Commentary
Union-Homestake-Hanna Syndicate	1969	121	Exploration work focused on mapping ultramafic units within the greenstone sequence and accessing potential of nickel sulphide mineralisation. Two small easterly trending ultramafic units were mapped. An airborne magnetic survey was flown over the area but a banded iron formation immediately north of the ultramafic units hampered interpretation of the ultramafic units. No geochemistry of the ultramafic reported
Sipa Ashling Joint Venture	1989- 1994	30154,32327, 37979,43955, 47574,51361, 51517	The joint venture acquired a regional, holding over the area for the purposes of exploring for Golden Grove stye base metal mineralisation.

			Initial work focused on geological mapping and rock chip sampling followed by soil sampling, RC and diamond drilling. Within the current project area Initial mapping identified the Koen and Maniw Gossans immediately east of the current project (figure 3) and the Stephen Prospect north of the project area. The gossans were within felsic volcanics which returned anomalous base metal geochemistry.
Lachlan Resources Limited /Sipa JV	1995-1997	47574	Lachlan reassessed work undertaken by Sipa on the Koen and Maniw and Stephens Prospects by collecting rock chip and RC drill spoil analysing the samples for a suite of precious and base metals. The results were similar to the earlier sampling. Lachlan undertook RAB drilling on the Stephens Prospect before withdrawing
Comet Resources Limited	2007	78644	Acquired ground previously held by Sipa, completed a data review and reprocessed regional magnetic data and undertook ground scintillometer reading over areas of calcrete outcrop. Comet considered the old Sipa targets well tested and did not complete any further work before surrendering the tenement
Black Peak Holdings	2011- 2018		Focused on iron ore exploration within the BIF units. No work appears to have been completed over the current tenement

Table 3 Weelhamby Project Past Exploration Summary

Exploration Potential

The project is prospective for stratiform gold and VHMS base metal mineralisation. The stratigraphic package that hosts the Koen and Maniw Prospects on the western boundary of the tenement runs through the tenement under cover. Sipa undertook detailed geological mapping, geochemistry and petrology on both prospects. The Koen prospect is a stratiform zone of rubbly subcrop of massive iron silica gossan up to 15m wide. The gossan is within a south facing sequence underlain by BIF and dolerite and overlain by mixed felsic tuffaceous and epiclastic volcanics cut by granites. The BIF unit can be traced approximately 3 km to the west into the Weelhamby Project before going under cover. Sipa completed two diamond drill holes on the prospect. Both holes intersected disseminated and massive sulphide mineralisation without significant base metals and no further work appears to have been undertaken.

The Maniw Prospect straddles the eastern tenement boundary is within a high metamorphic grade mixed volcanic /epiclastic sequence. It comprises a stratiform zone of ferruginous and garnet - quartz lithologies up to 10m wide. No gossan after massive sulphides were identified by Sipa mapping, but ferruginous ironstone probably represents disseminated sulphides. Sipa interpreted the sulphide garnet - quartz lithologies to represent a silicate exhalative facies related to VMS mineralisation. The Maniw Prospect was tested with 9 shallow reverse circulation drillholes covering a strike of 120 metres. Two holes intersected significant mineralisation PJR2 2m at 11g/t Au, and PJR4 2m at 4.7 g/t Au. Four holes from the project appear to have been drilled within the current tenement (PJR6-PJR9) but no significant results were returned from these holes.

There is a 4.5 km strike of the stratigraphic package hosting both these prosects in the tenement. Aside from geological mapping, the only exploration work that appears to have been done on the tenement is a program of multielement soil sampling by Sipa. The program was on a 400m X50 m grid pattern, no details of sample medium have been described in the reports. Sipa noted a coincident Au-As-Pb soil anomaly near Ninghanboun Hill, but no follow up work appears to have been completed.

Sipa also noted in geological mapping and drill logs that a number of pegmatites have cut the greenstone sequence. This is now considered a favourable setting for development of lithium minerals. Only basic descriptions of the pegmatites were provided at the time, however in light of the current interest in lithium, the pegmatites would be worth resampling and analysing for lithium and associated elements.

As part of Sipa's initial work rock chip sampling along the BIF ridges was completed, results were generally low, and no further work has been undertaken on the iron ore potential. As the ground has been held by iron ore explorers in the past and no work was undertaken it is assumed the potential for iron ore mineralisation is low.

Cappellis Find

Location

The Capellis Find Project comprises a single exploration licence covering an area of approximately 30 sq km. The project is located approximately 15 km west of the township of Wiluna in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Access to the project is via the Wiluna – Meekatharra Road that runs east - west through the central part of the tenement. Within the tenement access is via station and exploration tracks.

The project is on the Wiluna [SG51-09] 1:250,000 and Wiluna (2944) 1:100,000 map sheets. The project straddles the Paroo and Millibillillie Pastoral Stations.

The Project on the lands of the Wiluna People who have had their traditional rights over the area determined.

Regional Geology.

The project is located on the northern limits of the Yilgarn Craton where the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin unconformably overlies the Archean Granite Greenstone terrane (figure 16)

The south eastern part of the project covers the northern most extension of the Matilda Greenstone belt and comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic and felsic volcanics and sediments.

Regional geophysics allows the mapping the greenstone belt further to the north under the younger sedimentary basins.

The north and western part of the tenement is dominated by sediments belonging to the Yerrida basin. The basin is the oldest of three distinct Proterozoic basins which formed during the Capricorn Orogeny along the north western margin of the Yilgarn Craton between 2.0 and 2.8 Ga.

The Yerrida Basin is an intracratonic sag basin comprising two stratigraphic packages, the Windplain and Mooloolgool. Silicate rocks and evaporites of the Windplain Group are thought to be deposited in costal and shallow marine environment. The Mooloolgool Group sits unconformably over the Windplain and comprises a succession of siliciclastic and mafic volcanics rocks believed formed in a foreland basin setting.

The Project is located within the same greenstone sequence that hosts the Matilda Gold Camp, 80km to the south. The 10 Moz Au Wiluna Gold camp is within the greenstone sequence immediately to the east. To the west of the Matilda Greenstone Belt, gold and BIF haematite iron ore mineralisation occurs in the Wiluna West Greenstone Belt

Mineralisation in the Yerrida Basin comprises Thaduna copper deposit in quartz veins, black shale hosted Ba- Cu-PGE and the Magellan lead carbonate deposit. The Yerrida basin is considered prospective for structural and/or stratigraphic controlled copper – cobalt and potentially SEDEX style zinc - lead mineralisation within shale and evaporite sequences.

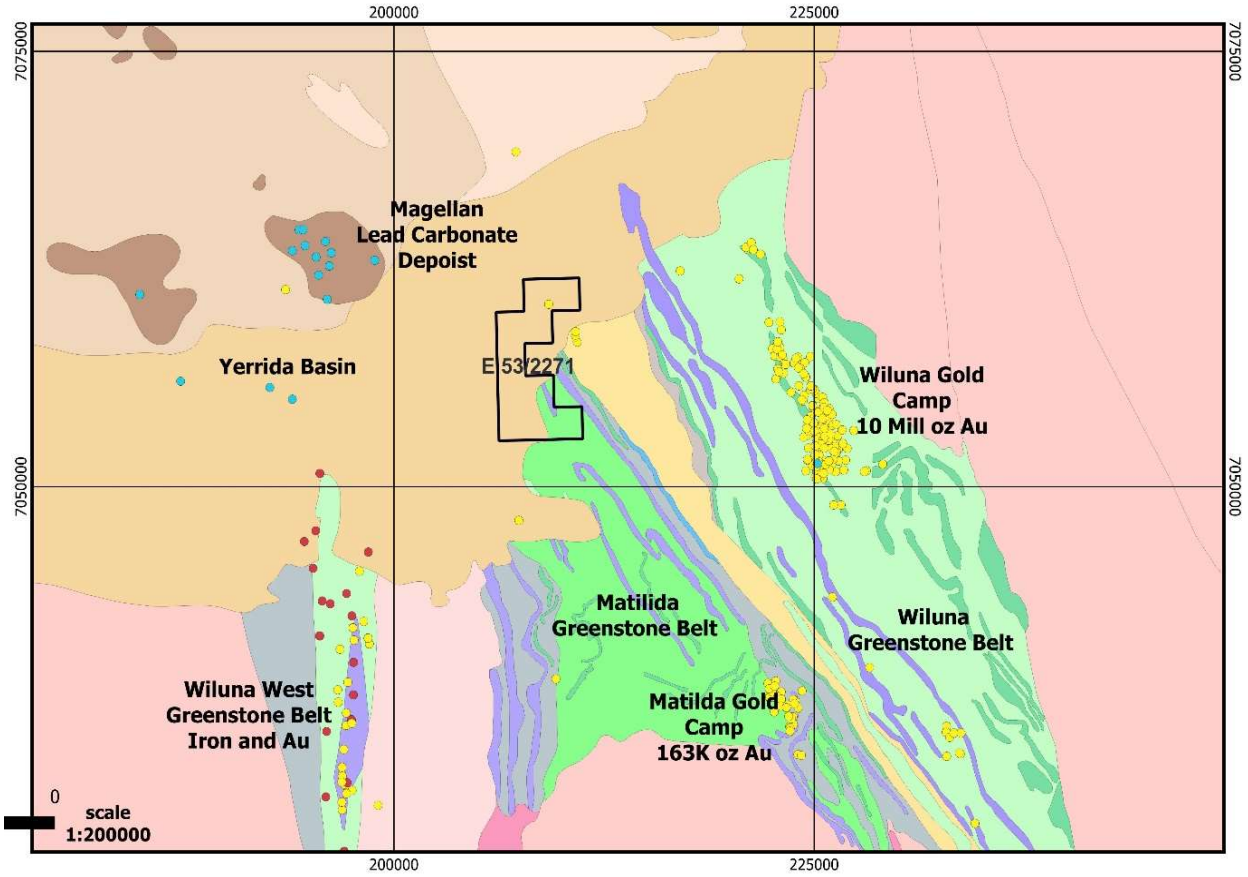

Figure 16 Capellis Find Regional Geology

Project Geology

Sedimentary rocks of the Juderina Formation outcrop in the north eastern and south western corners of the project (figure 17) which are cut seasonal water courses draining into a north westerly drainage system that cuts through the central part of the tenement.

Surficial cover includes degraded laterite profiles and ferruginous rubble, and colluvium covers areas of subdued relief which grade in to sheet wash deposits and alluvium in surrounding watercourses.

Previous Mining and Exploration

Mindex records indicate the Capellis Find gold prospect occurs in the north eastern corner of the tenement. Details on the prospect are limited and it could be related either to auriferous quartz veining in the Juderina Formation or alluvial processes. No records of production or recent exploration are available.

The area of the tenement has been subject to a number of regional exploration programs for base metal mineralisation within the for base metal mineralisation within the Yerrida basin. Aside from regional basin mapping and geophysical studies only one RC drill hole appears to have been drilled in the area of the tenement. Hole NRC6 was drilled by RGC as a regional stratigraphic hole to a depth of 125m. Archean basalts were intersected at 39m, the hole was only analysed for gold and returned a best result of 1 m at 0.23 g/t Au from 121m.

It does not appear than any other on ground exploration work was completed within the area of the current tenement.

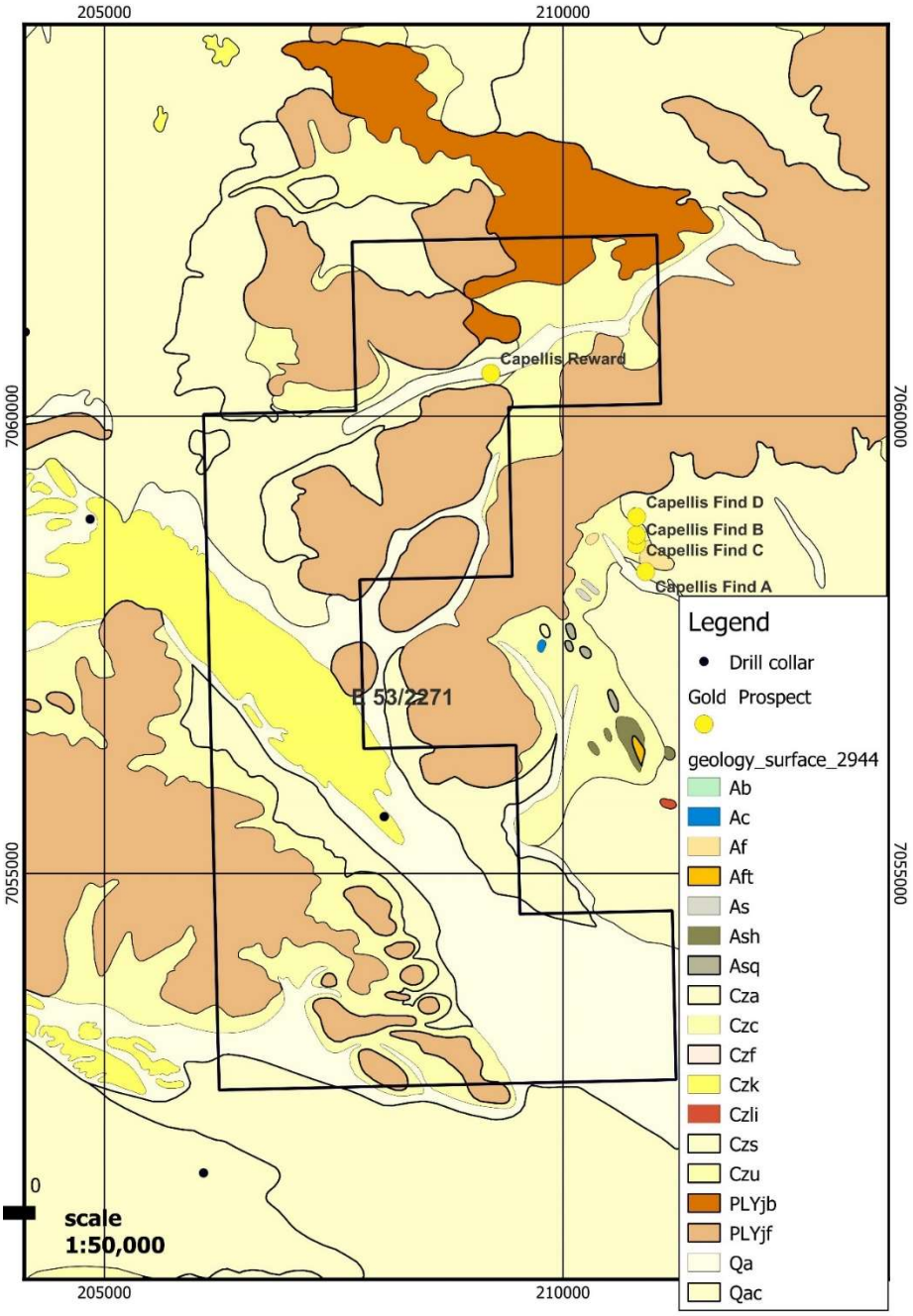

Figure 17 Capellis Find GSWA surface geology.

Exploration Potential

A field inspection of the Capellis Find workings is required to determine if the occurrence warrants further investigation.

The structure that appears to control the Matilda gold camp runs through the north eastern part of the tenement (figure 19). This may warrant testing for shear hosted gold mineralisation however it would be under an undetermined thickness of Yerrida Basin sediments making exploration difficult and expensive.

Greenstones of the Matilda sequence are interpreted in the SW corner of the tenement. The sequence is under recent o cover or a thin veneer of Yerrida sediments.

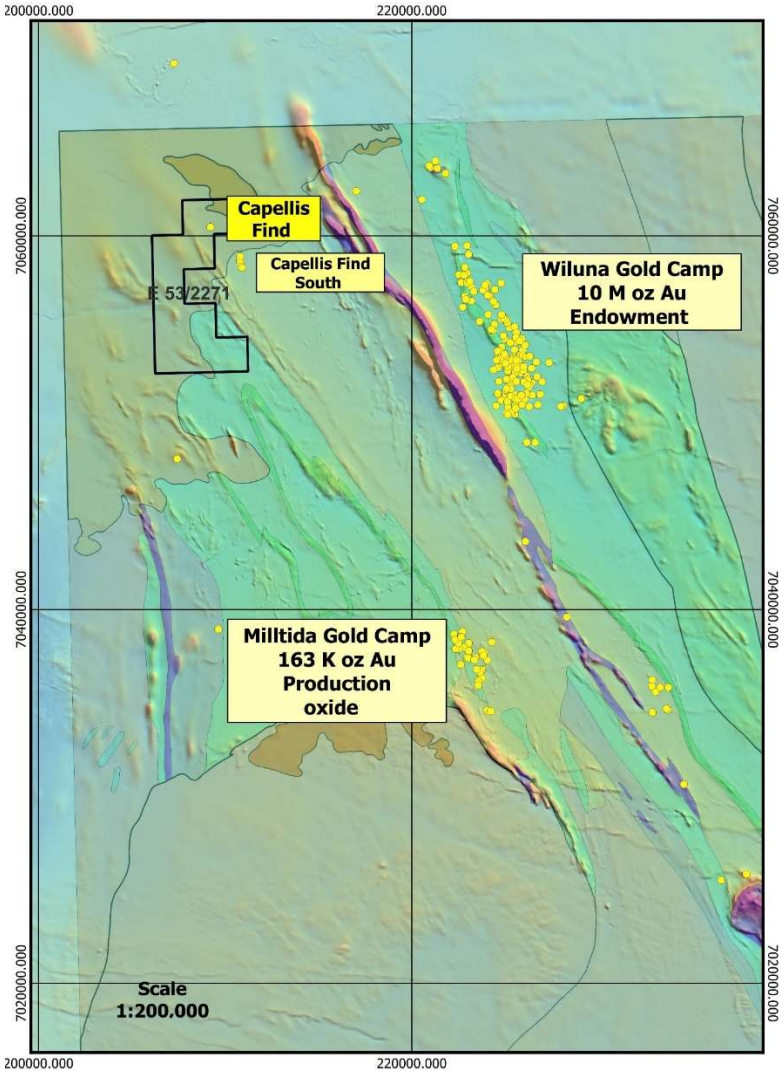

Figure 19 Capellis Find TMI Magnetics over regional Geology.

Sunset Well

Location

The Sunset Well Project consists of a single prospecting licence covering an area of 117ha located immediately north of the Malcom Gold Camp. The tenement is approximately ten kilometres due east of the township of Leonora in the Mt Malcom District of the Mount Margaret Goldfield. Access by a series of dirt tracks off the Leonora to Laverton Road.

Regional Geology.

The Sunset Well Project is situated in the Malcom Greenstone Belt within the Keith – Kilkenny Tectonic Zone. The Malcom Greenstone Belt consists of number of gold deposits and the Teutonic Bore VMHS base metal deposit. Most gold mineralisation within the belt is fracture controlled and hosted by either quartz vein sets or by alteration haloes around the veins (figure 18).

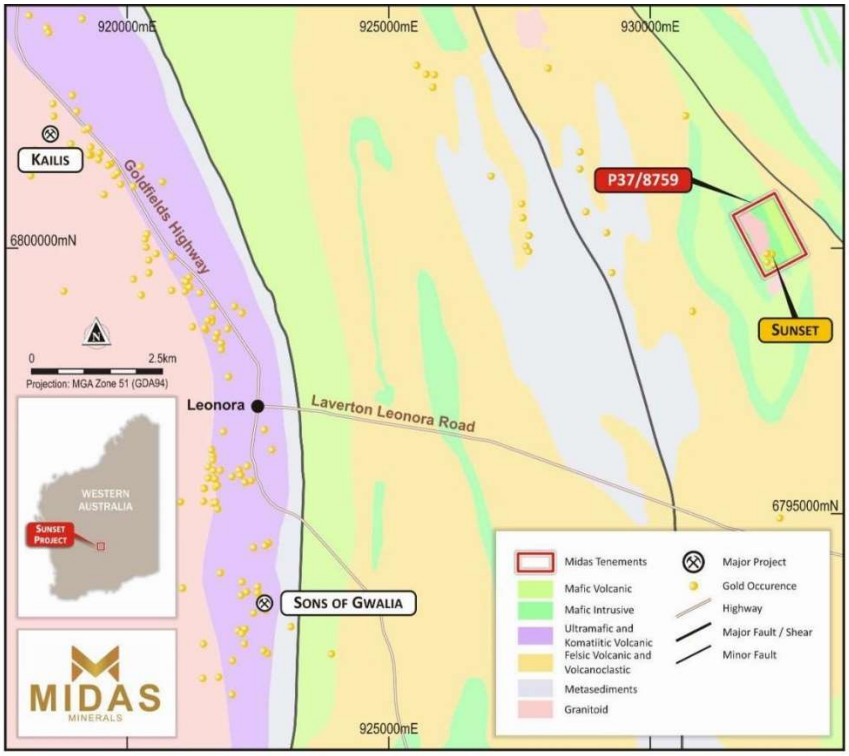

Figure 18 Sunset Well Project Regional Geology Plan (Midas Minerals)

Project Geology and Mineralisation

The tenement area consists of a package of mafic and felsic volcanic and metasediments rocks that have been intruded by a late stage granodiorite. The volcanic and metasedimentary package strikes roughly NNW, with the granitoid intruding the basalt sequence in the western side of the tenement. A number of NNW and E-W faults have been interpreted offsetting the mafic volcanics (figure 19).

There are a number of historical working within the tenement, the majority are within sheared granodiorite or on the sheared contact between the granodiorite and basalts, however there are also gold workings in the felsic volcanics – metasedimentary unit as well.

Previous Mining and Exploration

A series of expired Gold Mining Leases (GML's) cover the south corner of the tenement (figure 19) within strongly foliated portions of the granodiorite Production from these leases is believed to be in the order of approximately 650oz of gold from 650 tons of ore.

The area of the current tenement, until recently had been held by the same family group for prospecting purposes for many years with little modern exploration undertaken. Work by the syndicate involved metal detecting dry blowing and dollying for gold.

The group also completed four lines of soil sampling across the central part of the licence on an 80m X 40m grid spacing. No information on the sample method, or laboratory technique are available This work returned highly anomalous results with assays up to 716 ppb Au with a number of anomalous values over 50 ppb Au. The sampling lines where in the area away from the main groupings of old workings and the anomalous results are away from mapped pits or shafts suggesting good potential gold mineralisation under shallow cover not discovered by the early prospectors.

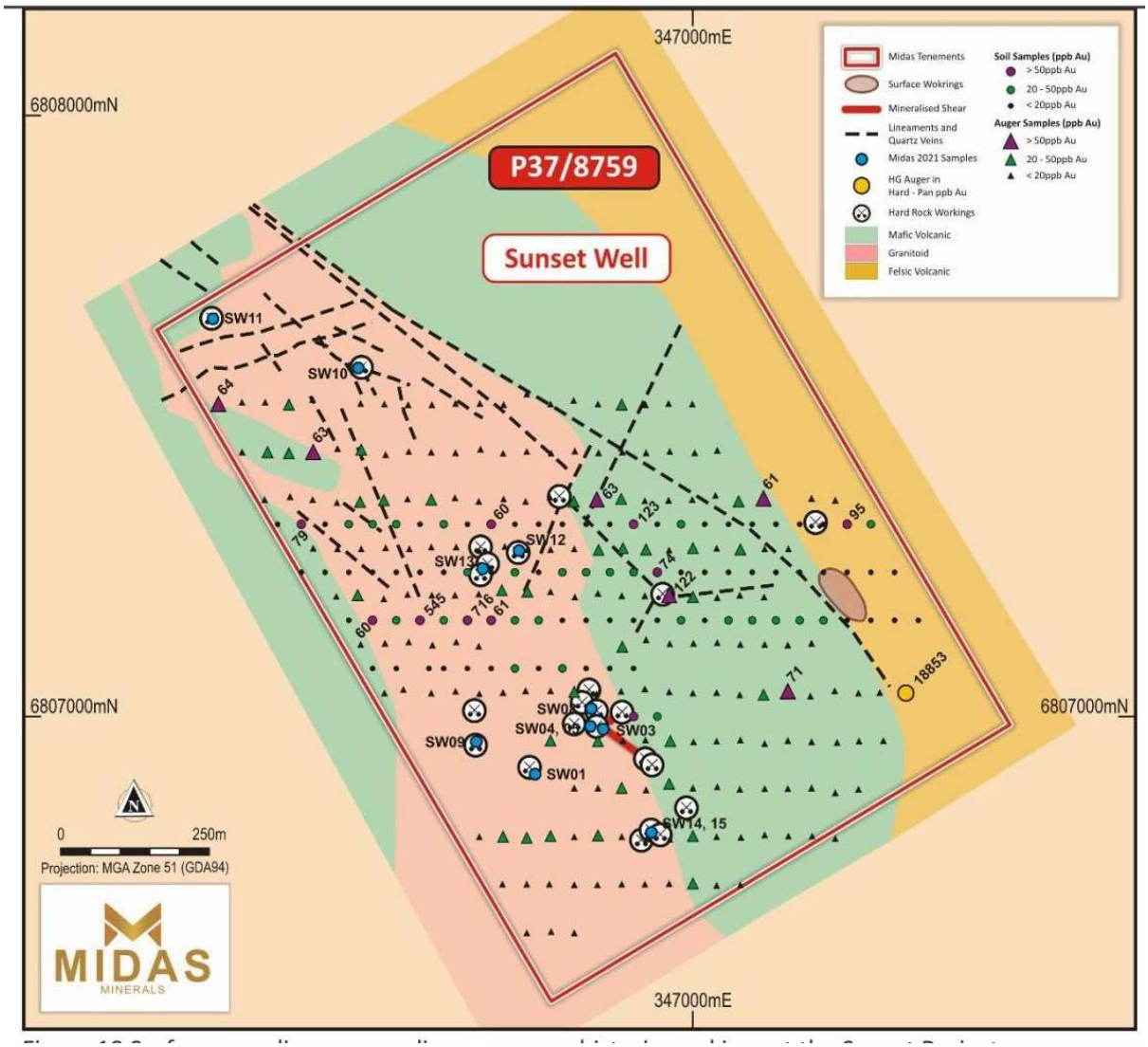

Figure 19 Sunset Well Project Geology and Soil Sampling (Midas Minerals)

In 2018, Legendre has completed a systematic 40m X 80 m auger sampling infilling the earlier work and expanding the coverage to over approximately three quarters of the tenement. The auger holes were drilled to depth ranging between 0.2m and 2m deep. The samples were analysed for low level gold. Results ranged from 3 ppb Au to 18.53 g/t Au. The results confirmed the earlier anomalism and generated a number of coherent targets.

Midas Minerals Ltd acquired the project and floated on the ASX. Midas completed rock chip sampling around the old workings and a program of 47 shallow RC holes for 1106m on 4 traverses testing anomalous soil geochemical targets for oxide gold mineralisation suitable for open pit mining. Holes varied in depth between 11 and 44 m with an average of 23 m.

Ten holes from the program returned anomalous results (table 4) with the best result SWRC004 4m at 1.34 g/t which was drilled close to the main cluster of old workings.

Hole	North	East	Azi	Dip	TD	From	To	Width	Au ppm
SWRC004	6806938	346808	210	-60	17	4 6	8 8	4 2	1.34 2.49
SWRC005	6806953	346820	210	-60	14	6	10	4	0.21
SWRC006	6806965	346828	210	-60	11	0	4	4	1.05
SWRC007	6806988	346832	210	-60	17	0	6	6	0.42
SWRC008	6807009	346848	210	-60	38	4	8	4	0.27
SWRC014	6807172	346945	210	-60	23	10	12	2	0.29
SWRC020	6807210	347174	210	-60	26	20	24	4	0.32
SWRC034	6807245	346674	210	-60	32	20	26	6	0.2
SWRC035	6807260	346683	210	-60	29	16	18	2	0.24
SWRC044	6806813	346945	210	-60	17	0	2	2	0.21

Table 4 Sunset Well Significant Drill intersection Midas RC drilling (>0.2 ppm Au)

Exploration Potential

Midas Minerals recent RC drilling tested the existing geochemical anomalies for the potential to host open pittable oxide mineralisation. Only one fence was drilled across each geochemical anomaly, but the results were generally low and failed to identify an open cut style gold system which was the target Midas was testing.

Single metre bottom of hole sample from each hole which was analysed for low level gold (figure 20) has identified anomalous results around the existing old working. The drilling was relatively shallow the probably didn't test below the depleted zone. Based on the BOH results shallow air core drilling between the old workings and along strike could define a bedrock anomaly that may warrant deeper testing.

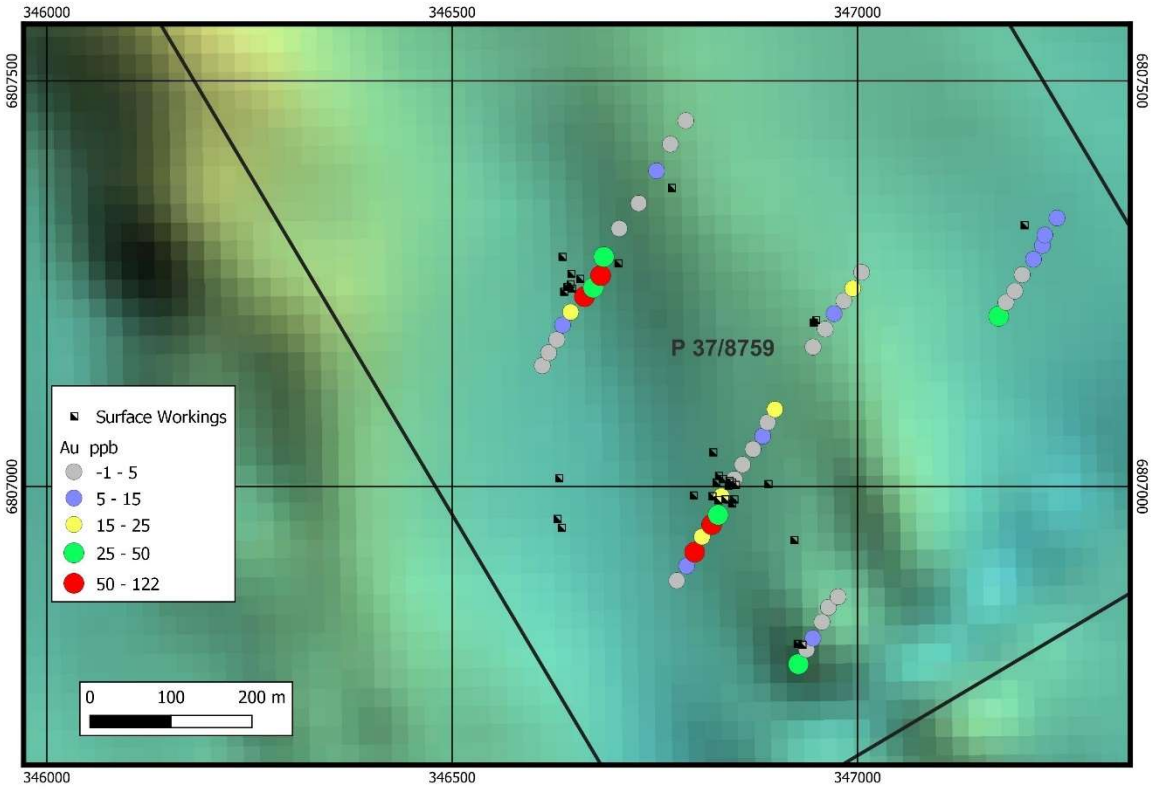

Figure 20 Sunset Well Bottom of Hole Geochemistry Au ppb

Master's Find Project

Location

The Master's Find Project comprises a single exploration licence covering an area of approximately 33 sq kilometres. The project is located approximately 130 km east of the township of Wiluna in the North Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The main access route to the project is via the Gunbarrel Highway east from Wiluna, or alternatively the Mount Fisher Road from Leonora. Access within the tenement is via station tracks and historical exploration grid lines.

Regional Geology.

The project is located on the north western side of the Dingo Range – Mt Eureka greenstone belt (figure 21). The belt trends approximately north south and is approximately 120 km long and 25 km wide. The belt hosts predominately mafic and ultramafic volcanics and metasediments with lesser interbedded cherts. The greenstone belt is flanked by granitic bodies.

Structurally the belt is tightly folded with north south fold axis which appear to be dislocated by strike north-northeast trending shearing. Later northwest and north east dextral strike slip faulting has occurred b between the major shears.

The belt is located approximately 45 km east of the Yandel Greenstone Belt which hosts the multimillion-ounce Jundee, Bronzewing and Darlot gold deposits. Within the Dingo Range- Mt Eureka belt gold mineralisation occurs a Mt Fisher Project where historical open pit mining was undertaken in the 1980's by Sundowner Mining NL mining gold mineralisation within quartz sulphide veining within BIF (Mt Fisher) as well as high grade quartz veins within basalts (Moray Reef). The project is currently owned by Rox Resources Ltd who have defined a further 1Mt at 2.7 g/t Au at the Mt Fisher, Damsel and Moray Reef deposits. The project lies immediately west of the historical Mt Eureka-Little Greta gold workings. In addition, Rox has recently discovered Kambalda style komatiitic channel hosted nickel sulphide mineralisation within ultramafic units on the eastern side of the belt. To date 4.2Mt at 1.9% Ni has been defined across three separate nickel sulphide deposits.

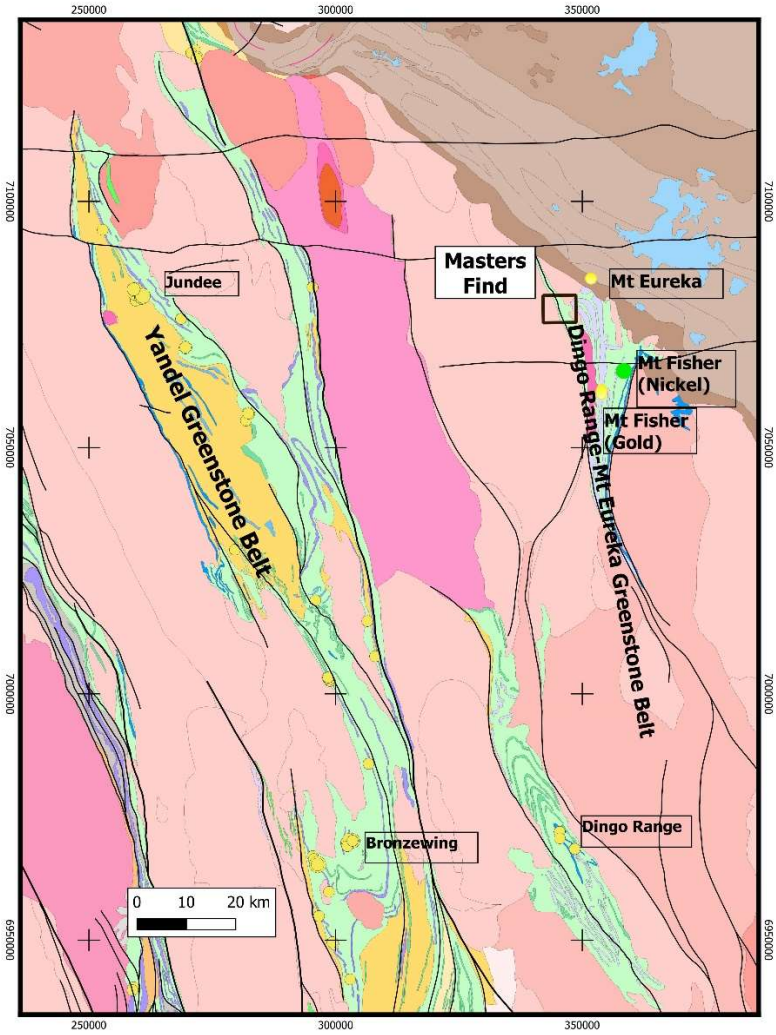

Figure 21 Master's Find Project Regional Geology

Project Geology

Within the project area exposure of Archean bedrock is sparse where GSWA mapping records isolated outcrops of basement granite and Archean sediments to the west and gneiss and mafic lithologies to the east. Much of the tenement is covered with ferruginous float and lag over a veneer of soil, hardpan, and transported colluvium (figure 22).

Exploration drilling across areas of cover suggests there is more greenstone in the project area under the surface veneer than suggested by the surface mapping.

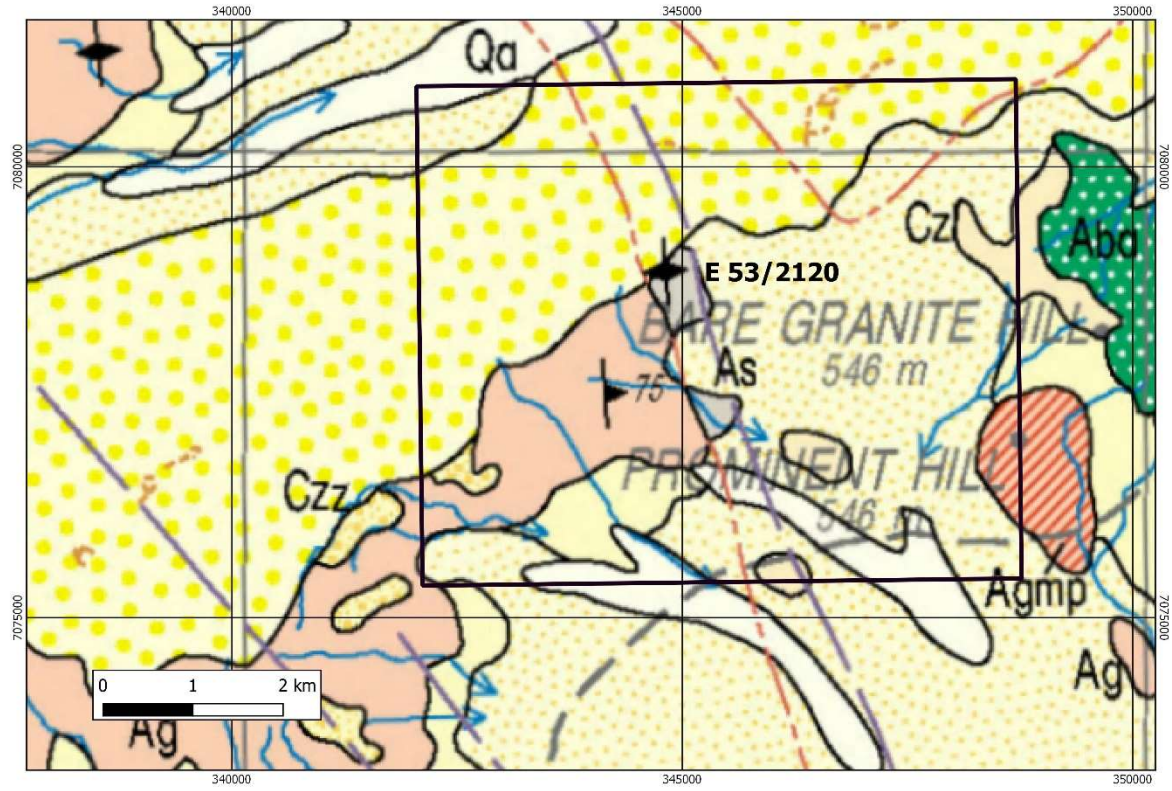

Figure 22 Master's Find Surface Geology Plan (GSWA)

Previous Mining and Exploration

Modern exploration over the area commenced in the early 1970's with explorers looking for nickel, base metals and asbestos. Since the mid 1980's the emphasis has been on gold exploration and more lately following the discovery of nickel sulphides by Rox Resources to the south.

A summary of the main work programs over the current tenure is tabulated below.

Company	Period	WAMEX	Commentary
Sundowner Minerals NL	1985-1987	17076, 30989	Held the majority of the greenstone belt under tenure. In the northern part of the belt the majority of work was completed testing the Mt Eureka gold workings on the eastern side of the tenement with RAB drilling. As all the work was completed in local grids locating the exact location is difficult but did not appear to do any specific work within the current project area.
ACM Ltd	1988-1989	27116	Mt Eureka Gold Project completed regional BCL stream sediment sampling

			over part of the eastern side of the tenement no significant results
Hunter Resources Ltd	1990	39292	Completed 1km X 1km grid pattern pisolite lag sampling over the eastern side of the tenement No significant results were returned though the majority of the samples were taken on transported cover
Kingston JV Dominion, Ashton Gold, Aurora Gold	1993- 1998	39292, 53109	The Kingston JV held most of the current project area. The completed open file compilation as well as a single line of RAB drilling across the current project area (96KNRB01-017) (figure4) Hole depth ranged from 16 – 66 m. Drilling intersected an in-situ weather profile with some holes terminating in saprock. Lithologies intersected included granite, mafic and ultramafic schists. Best result was from hole 96 SKRB016 25m at 19.4 ppb Au from 40m within saprolite over ultramafic schist. Based on this work they interpreted a buried 2.5 km thick greenstone sequence between belts of granite and gneiss within the project area
Western Mining Corporation	2003-2005	66603	Explored the belt for nickel sulphide mineralisation concentrating on the ultramafic sequences to the east.
Cullen Resources Ltd	2011-2015	93392,97071	Held part of the current project. Explored for gold and nickel sulphide mineralisation. Completed lag and vegetation sampling over part of the eastern side of the tenement with no significant results
Magnetic Resources Ltd	2018	121118	Magnetic held the ground covering the current tenure under option. They completed a soil geochemical program over the tenement comprising 493 samples collected in two areas (figure 5) The ultrafine clay fraction (<2 micron) was collected and analysed for Ag, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te, W, Zn using the Labwest ultrafine (UFF^{+}) technique. A plan of the gold results is included

			below. magnetic withdrew from the project after completing the program

Table 5 Master's Find Past Exploration Summary

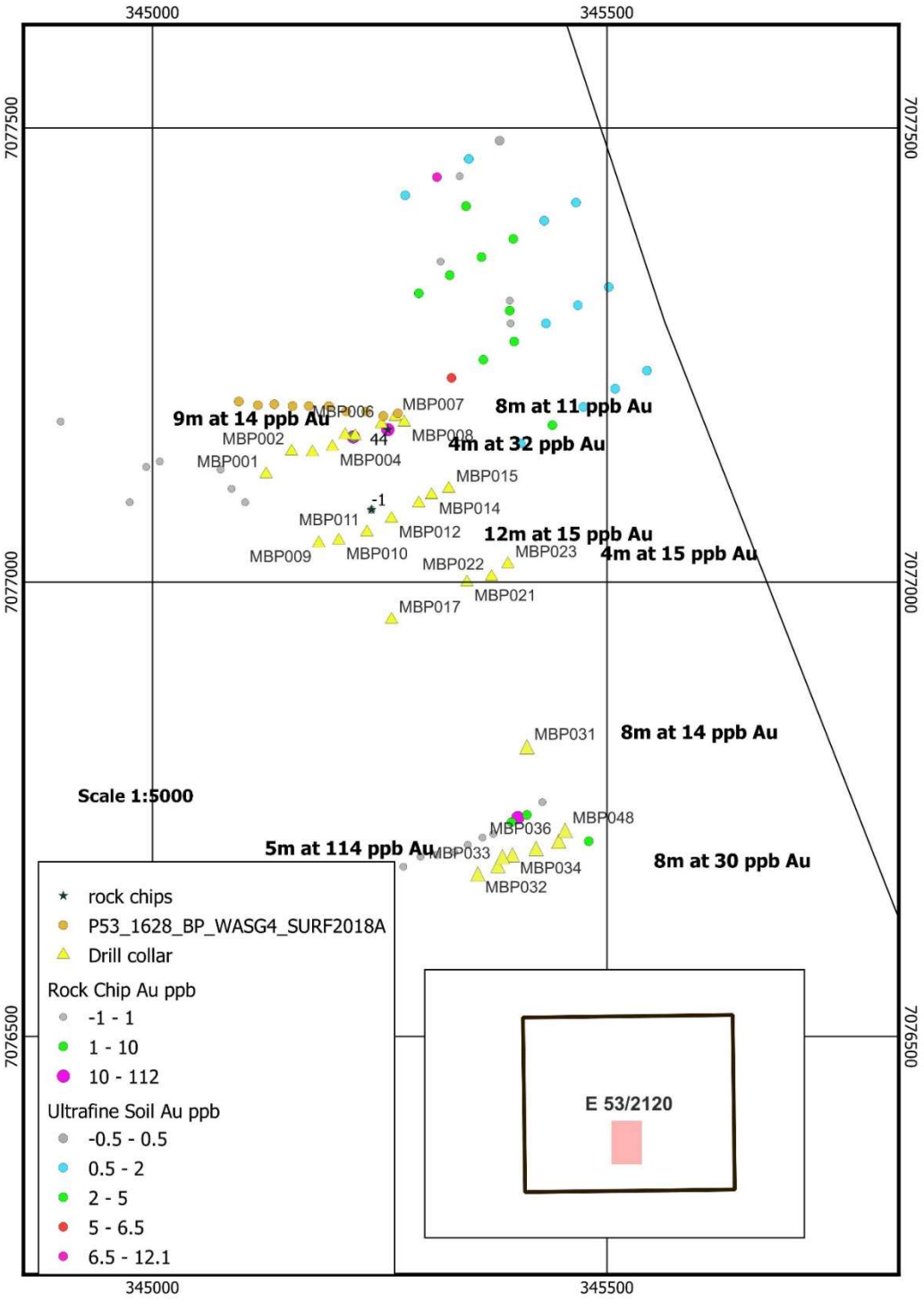

Figure 23 RAB Drill and Rock Chip sample results around Nugget Patches

Exploration Potential

The project area covers part of a poorly explored greenstone belt that until recent times has not had any significant exploration. Recent discoveries by Rox Resources in the belt since approximately 2005 demonstrate the potential for discovery. Exploration work to date has mainly focused on the alluvial nugget patches found by prospectors seeking the bedrock source of the nuggets. Figure 23 summarises the work completed on the central nugget patch area. Drilling and rock chip sampling has only returned ppb level gold. It is likely the nugget gold has been transported in the weathered zone and the source of the gold is probably offset from the nugget patches.

The nugget patch is on a regional structure that can be mapped for approximately 5.5 km through the tenement. Ultrafine soils sampling on a 200 m X 50 m pattern over approximately half the structure has identified a number of gold anomalies that have not been tested by drilling. Further infill sampling to 100m X 25m would be required to define a drill target for testing. In addition, completing the survey over the remainder of the structure could assist in the definition of additional targets for drill testing.

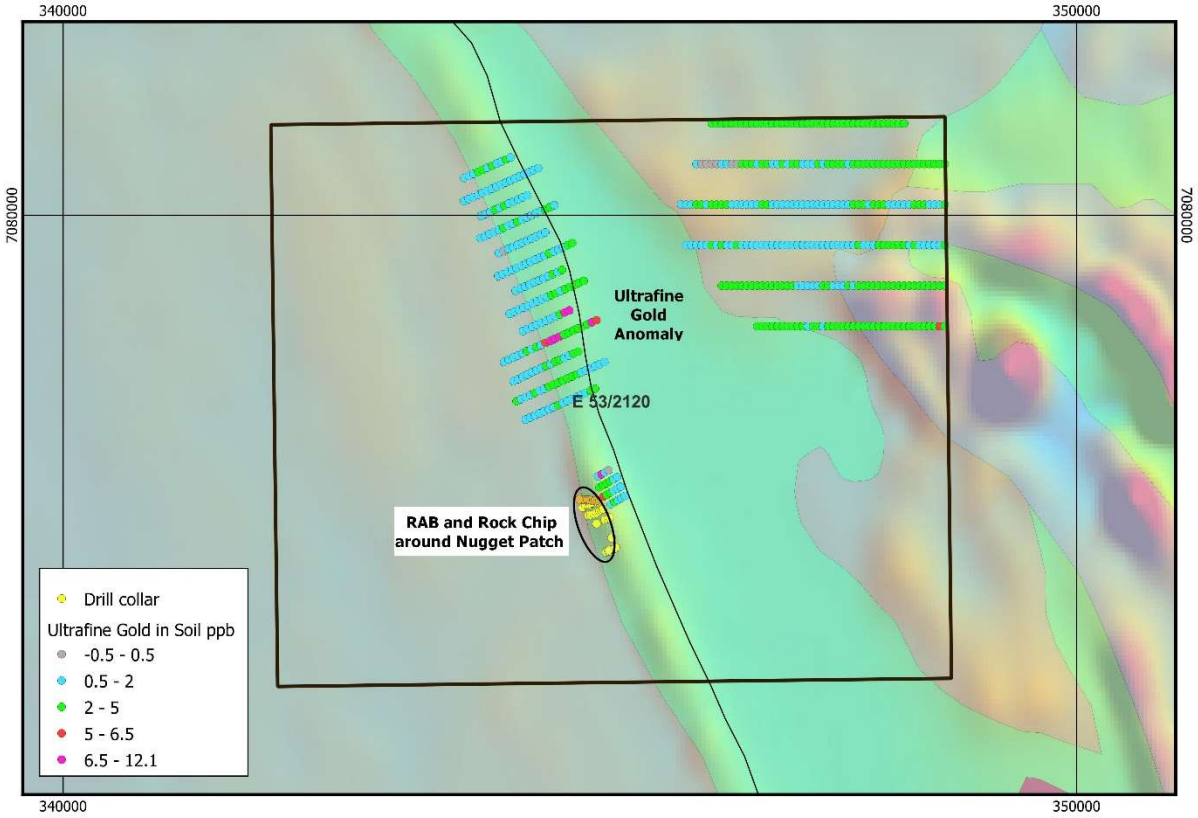

Figure 24 Master's Find Exploration Targets

Five Mile Well Project

Location

The Five Mile Well Project comprises a single exploration licence application (E 58/581). The project is located approximately 11 km SE of the township of Mt Magnet in the Murchison District of Western Australia. The Great Northern Highway runs through the western boundary of the tenement and access to the tenement is via a series of station tracks and exploration grid lines.

The project is located on the Kirkaloocka [SH50-03] 1:250,000 and Mt Magnet (2441) 1:100,000 map sheets. The project is located on the HY Brazil Pastoral licence.

Regional Geology.

The Five Mile Well Project lies within the Murchison Province of the Archean Yilgarn Craton.

The Mt Magnet Greenstone Belt comprises a series of basalts, komatiitic basalts and ultramafic schists passing upwards into felsic volcanics and sedimentary rocks. The mafic and ultramafic volcanics are intercalated with quartz -magnetite and chert jaspilite Banded Iron Formation (Figure 25). The Mt Magnet Greenstone Belt has undergone multiple stages of deformation and complex folding. The Mt Magnet Fault strike roughly N-S and is a major regional structure that can be traced for several hundred kilometres. On the western side of the fault, the greenstone units are folded into a broad NNE trending synform, the Boogardie Synform. The eastern limb of the synform hosts most of the gold mineralisation in the Mt Magnet district. To the east of the Mt Magnet Fault, a number of smaller gold mines occur associated within an NNW trending shear zone. Several late stages post folding granite plutons intrude the greenstone sequence.

As with the majority of the Murchison Province outcrop is generally poor, with the greenstone sequences having undergone extensive weathering and lateralisation.

The Mt Magnet district has produced in excess of 6 million ounces of gold. The majority of the production has come from deposits formed within the Boogardie Synform with the Hill 50 mine accounting for approximately 50 % of the total production. The majority of the gold deposits are within one kilometre of major faults and shear zones, and within 2 -3 kilometres of the granite greenstone contact.

Project Geology

The project area lies to the south east of the Mt Magnet Greenstone Belt. Mapping by the GSWA and exploration work by companies shows the entire area of the project is covered by thick sequences of alluvium and transported cover (figure 3). Drilling has shown the cover is up to 70 m thick and represents a significant impediment to exploration. The bedrock geology is interpreted to be granite.

The concept which is the basis of this project is that, based on regional gravity data there the project sits just off the Mt Magnet Greenstone. A number of gravity lows mapped could be interpreted as late stage granite plutons that have intruded either basement granite or deeper buried greenstones. Additionally, NNW trending gravity highs could represent fault systems that have had some control in the formation of gold mineralisation within the greenstone belt.

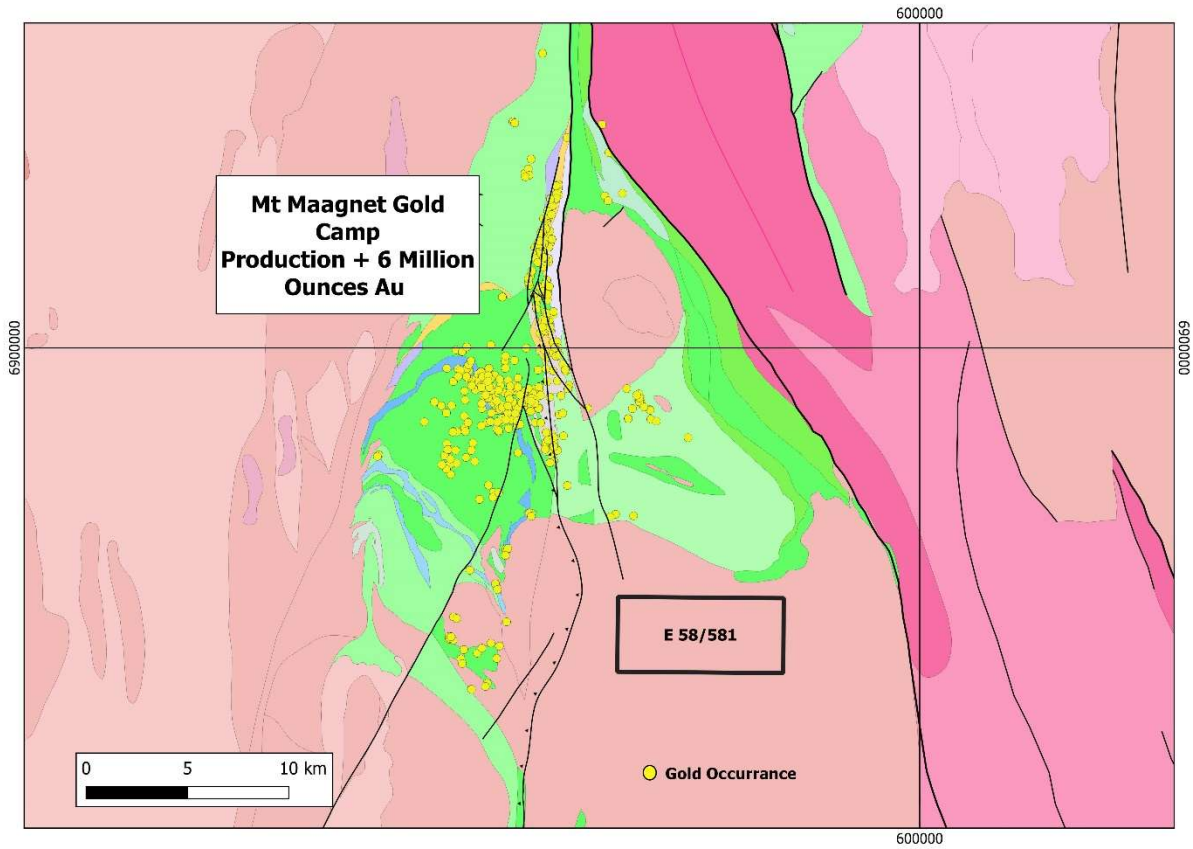

Figure 25 Five Mile Well Regional Geology and Gold Deposits (GSWA)

Previous Mining and Exploration

There is no evidence of historical prospector or mining operations on the project.

Modern exploration over the area commenced in the late 1960's. The depth of cover has been a substantial barrier to undertaking any effective exploration work in the area.

A summary of the main work programs over the current tenure is tabulated below:

Company	Period	WAMEX	Commentary
Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd	1969-1973		Regional exploration program along western side of Mt Magnet Greenstone belt.
WMC	1988		Completed a regional exploration program over the are SE of Mt Magnet on the basis that due to the depth of cover little effective work has been completed in the area. Work involved interpretation of Landsat TM and aeromagnetic data and collected 286 deflation lag samples program did not identify any significant anomalies.

Julia Mines NL /Centaur Mining Ltd JV	1993	39610	Julia Mines completed soil sampling covering part of the current tenement. No discussion of sample method or analytical methods Program generated a number of anomalous results in the 50 – 400 ppb range. Centaur formed a JV to drill test the anomalies Hole depths ranged from 10m-75m All holes intersected transported cover and pisolite gravels to depths of up to 70 m. Holes terminated in weathered granite no significant geochemical results. Work done on local grids difficult to located based on plans provided in report, but work appears to be in the northern part of the current tenement.
Ralph McNab	1997	51178,	Prospector engaged Bob Argar of Australian Geological and Remote Sensing Services to manage an exploration program that covered a large area to the SE of Mt Magnet. Work involved interpretation of regional aeromagnetic and gravity data
Airborne Geoscience Exploration NL/ McNab JV	1998	55280	Program supervised by Argar, completed reconnaissance soil sampling over an area to the west of the Great Northern Highway and RAB drilling of several anomalies. Work was outside the current tenure. No significant anomalies.
Mines and Resources Australia Pty Ltd./ McNab JV	1999	51178	Tested a coincident geochemical anomaly from the Julia Mines era and NE trending structure in the aeromagnetic with a program of overlapping RC holes. Completed 29 holes on three fences, with two fences of holes drilled within the current tenure. All holes penetrated deep alluvial cover and gravels before penetrating saprock and weathered granite. No significant results.
Airborne Geoscience Exploration NL/ McNab JV	2000	60889	Completed systematic magnetic lag sampling using a metal rake with mounted magnetic to collect material Samples were collected at a depth of approx. 45 mm over an area of 285 mm. Samples were collected on a 200X100m local grid pattern Samples were analysed for Au and as following an Aqua Regia digestion by ICPMS. Discussion of results suggests some of the anomalism in the sampling was due

			to transported material and likely to be spurious. Figure 3 presents the Maglag gold results draped over regolith geology for the project area which demonstrates the influence the transported regolith has over the gold in soil results. Argar however suggested some anomalous trends could be also due to underlying structural trends especially over areas of greenstones and hence valid target. A program of reconnaissance drill testing of selected anomalies was suggested which does not appear to have been done.
Oakover Gold Ltd/Laconia Resources Ltd	88443, 89725	2010-2012	Project area held ground covering the current tenure. Completed review of past exploration. Over the area of the current tenure believed the transported cover to be too deep to warrant further work and focused on areas to the north on the edge of the Mt Magnet greenstone belt.
Venus Metals		2021	No surrender report completed but reprocessed regional gravity data. Identified a gravity high under the current tenure they interpreted to be a continuation of a structure controlling mineralisation in the Mt Magnet Camp.

Table 6 Five Mile Well Past Exploration Summary

Exploration Potential

The Five Mile Well Project is located within 5 km of the +6 Million Ounce Mt Magnet Gold Camp. Whilst the project covers basement granite bedrock which is not regarded as a favourable host rock for gold mineralisation in the Mt Magnet Camp. Processed open file gravity data over the Mt Magnet area show a number of gravity highs to the SW of mapped greenstone belt and main group of gold workings (figure 27) which may represent rafts of greenstone stratigraphy or regional structures that may be prospective for gold mineralisation. The area is covered by a thick blanket of alluvial transported cover which has masked any geochemical signature and only limited drilling completed in the area has only tagged the weathered bedrock.

A conceptual gravity target exists within of the tenement (Figure 27&28). Gravity lows to the south of the interpreted greenstone basement granite contact have been interpreted as post folding granite intrusions and linear NW striking gravity highs have been interpreted as structures that may be prospective for gold mineralisation. The target is high risk but could be tested by infill gravity survey followed by a fence of four – five, 150-200m deep RC drillholes. If greenstones or a major structure in the granite was identified with anomalous gold mineralisation further testing may be warranted.

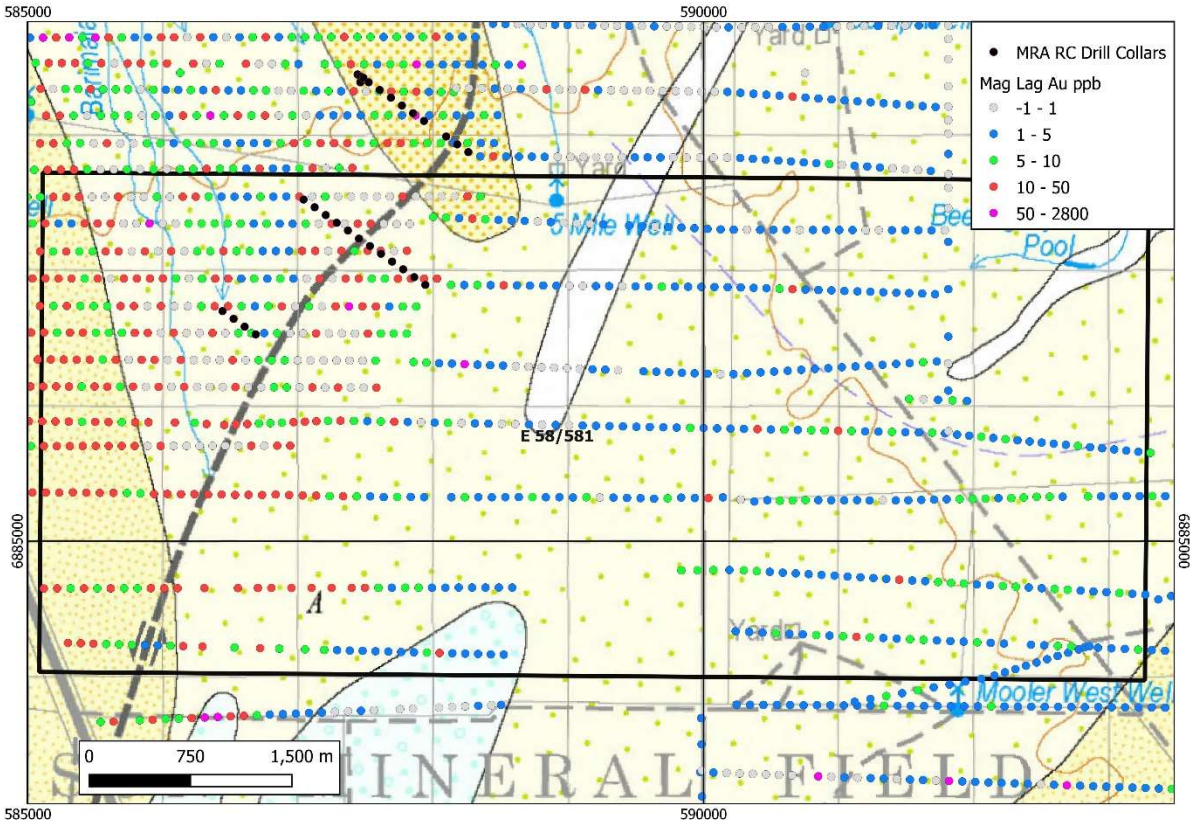

Figure 26 Five Mile Well Regolith Geology (GSWA) and Maglag Assays (Au ppb)

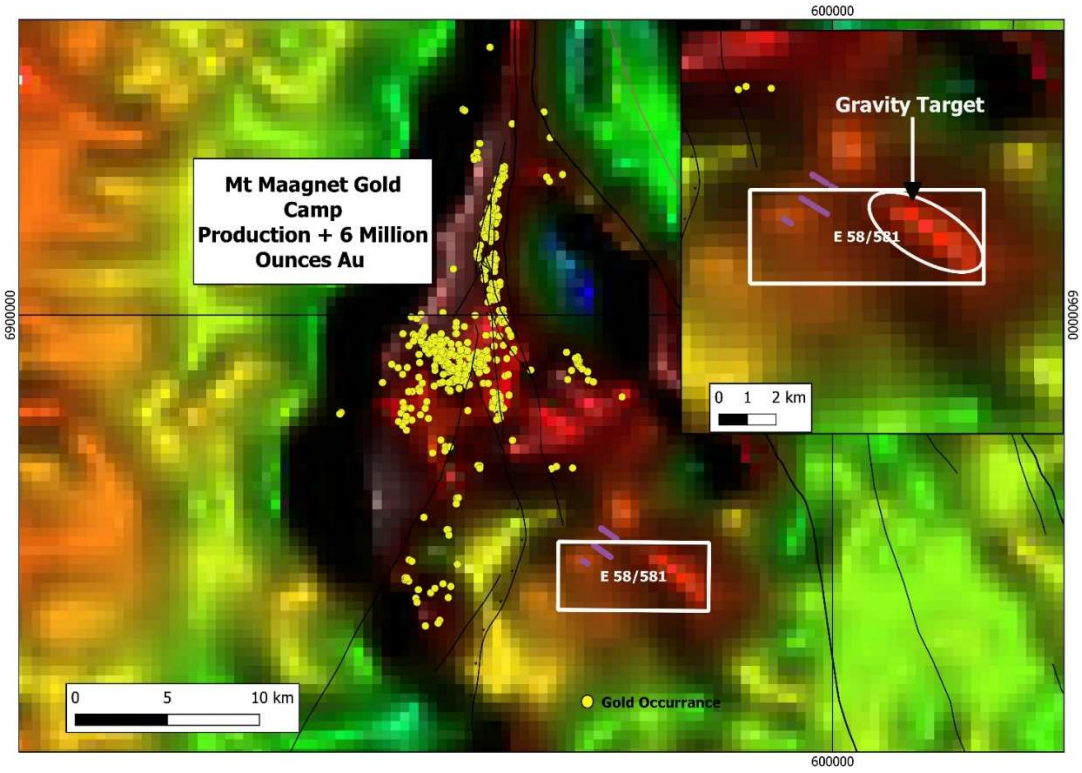

Figure 27 Regional 1VD Gravity Image and Gold Deposits

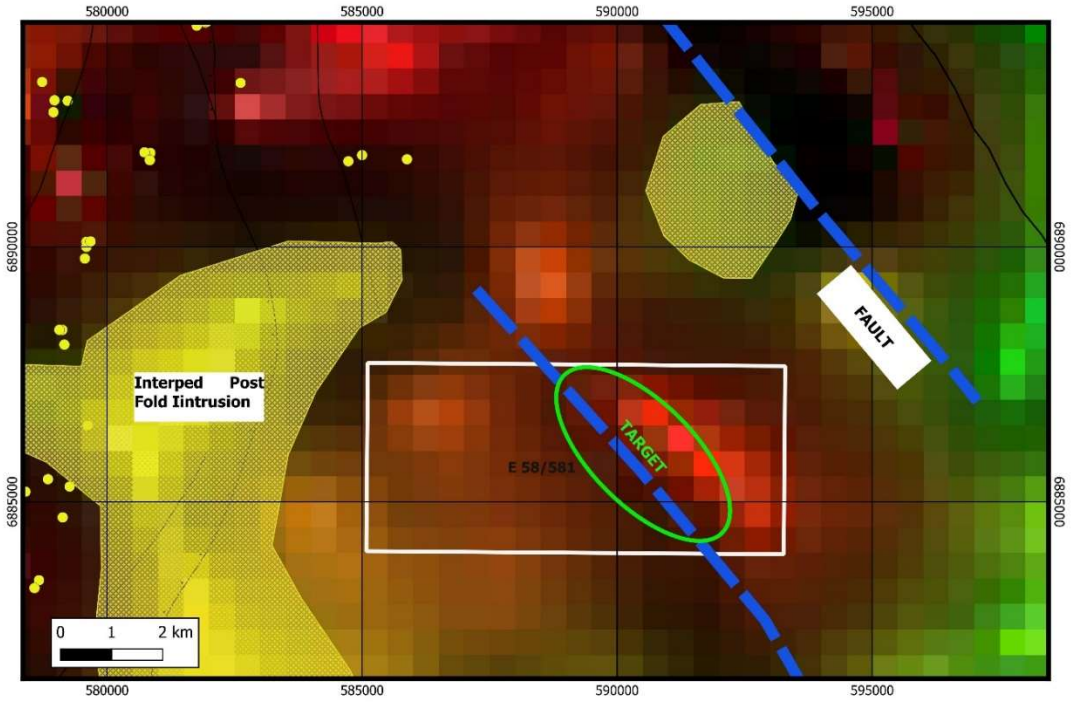

Figure 28 Five Mile Well Interpreted Gravity Image and Target