Vango Intersects Wide, High-Grade Gold Zones at Marymia Gold Project

Highlights

- **Second-phase drilling in Vango's open-pit focused drilling campaign has been completed at the Skyhawk open-pit**
- **This drilling at Skyhawk comprised 6 RC holes for 1014m with significant gold results returned in 5 holes, including high-grade gold intersections:**
  - **15m at 3.5 g/t Au from 113m in VSKRC0010 incl. 7m at 6.6 g/t Au from 119m**
  - **12m at 2.4 g/t Au from 110m in VSKRC0009 incl. 1m at 7.6 g/t Au from 118m**
- **These results are within the same area as the previously reported result from Vango's first-phase open-drilling at Skyhawk of:**
  - **16m @ 4.4 g/t Au, from 54m in VSKRC0007, including 6m @ 8.2 g/t Au[1]**
- **These thick, high-grade gold intersections are in addition to high-grade historical drilling results at Skyhawk, which intersected;**
  - **18m @ 2.0 g/t Au, from 76m in DSHRC0023, including 1m @ 8.5 g/t Au [1]**
  - **16m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 132m in DSHRC0014**
  - **12m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 65m in DSHRC0004**
  - **18m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 76m in DSHRC0023**
  - **7m at 4.6 g/t Au from 67m in DSHRC0015**
  - **5m at 6.4 g/t Au from 84m in DSHRC0015[2]**
- **The results confirm the excellent potential for an open pittable resource at Skyhawk to add to the existing 1Moz resource at the Marymia project**
- **Resource upgrade to be confirmed by end of Q2, 2022 - to be compiled by Dr Spero Carras**

Vango Mining Limited (Vango, ASX: VAN) is pleased to announce further high-grade gold intersections from drilling at the Skyhawk open-pit target as part of its open-pit focused drilling campaign at the Company's flagship Marymia Gold Project (Marymia, the Project) in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

The latest assay results are from 6 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 1,014m at the Skyhawk open-pit, as part of Vango's second-phase of drilling at priority open-pit targets. Significant gold was intersected in 5 of the holes including the following wide and high-grade gold results:

- **15m at 3.5 g/t Au from 113m in VSKRC0010 incl. 7m at 6.6 g/t Au from 119m**

[1] "Drill Results Confirm Potential Open Cut model at Marymia" - VAN ASX 14/09/2021
[2] "Wide High-Grade Intercept at Skyhawk" - VAN ASX 21/09/2021

- **12m at 2.4 g/t Au from 110m in VSKRC0009 incl. 1m at 7.6 g/t Au from 118m**

These results are highly encouraging. They are supported by several other zones showing the potential for an economic resource in the area below the previously mined laterite material at the Skyhawk open-pit, including;

- **1m at 2.2 g/t Au from 85m in VSKRC0008**
- **1m at 1.2 g/t Au from 126m in VSKRC0009**
- **4m at 1 g/t Au from 144m in VSKRC0009**
- **1m at 1 g/t Au from 141m in VSKRC0010**
- **1m at 1.7 g/t Au from 162m in VSKRC0012**
- **4m at 1.5 g/t Au from 64m in VSKRC0013**
- **1m at 1.2 g/t Au from 81m in VSKRC0013**

The intercepts in holes VSKRC009 and 10 are located close to the previously announced result in VSKRC0007, from the first phase of drilling at Skyhawk last year,[3] which returned:

- **16m @ 4.4 g/t Au, from 54m in VSKRC0007, including 6m @ 8.2 g/t Au**

These results extend an excellent zone of mineralisation from historical drilling previously reported from Skyhawk[4]:

- **18m @ 2.0 g/t Au, from 76m in DSHRC0023, including 1m @ 8.5 g/t Au**
- **16m @ 3.5 g/t Au from 132m in DSHRC0014**
- **12m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 65m in DSHRC0004**
- **7m at 4.6 g/t Au from 67m in DSHRC0015**
- **5m at 6.4 g/t Au from 84m in DSHRC0015**

Skyhawk open-pit – Commentary

Vango's drilling results at Skyhawk demonstrate the continuation of a significant zone of near-surface gold mineralisation, which has extended the mineralised zone at Skyhawk.

See cross sections from latest round of drilling in Figures 1 and 2, and a plan view of current and historic drilling intersections in Figure 3.

Skyhawk is the first open-pit targeted in the second-phase of drilling at priority open-pits identified in the Company's open-pit focused drilling campaign. Vango has 11 targeted open pits (Figure 4) not currently part of the Marymia JORC 2012 resource, which stands at 1.02Moz @ 3.0 g/t Au[5], in this extensive ongoing drilling campaign. It is designed to add significant near-surface resources amenable to open pit mining, as part of any potential future mining operation at the Marymia Project.

Vango is delighted with the results of this second round of drilling at the Skyhawk target, which has reaffirmed and strengthened its significant open-pit potential. These results will be modelled to

[3] "Drill Results Confirm Potential Open Cut model at Marymia" - VAN ASX 14/09/2021
[4] "Wide High-Grade Intercept at Skyhawk" - VAN ASX 21/09/2021
[5] VAN ASX, 20/05/20 "Marymia Mineral Resource Increases to One Million Ounces"

determine the full controls on this significant wide gold zone and plan further targeted drilling at depth.

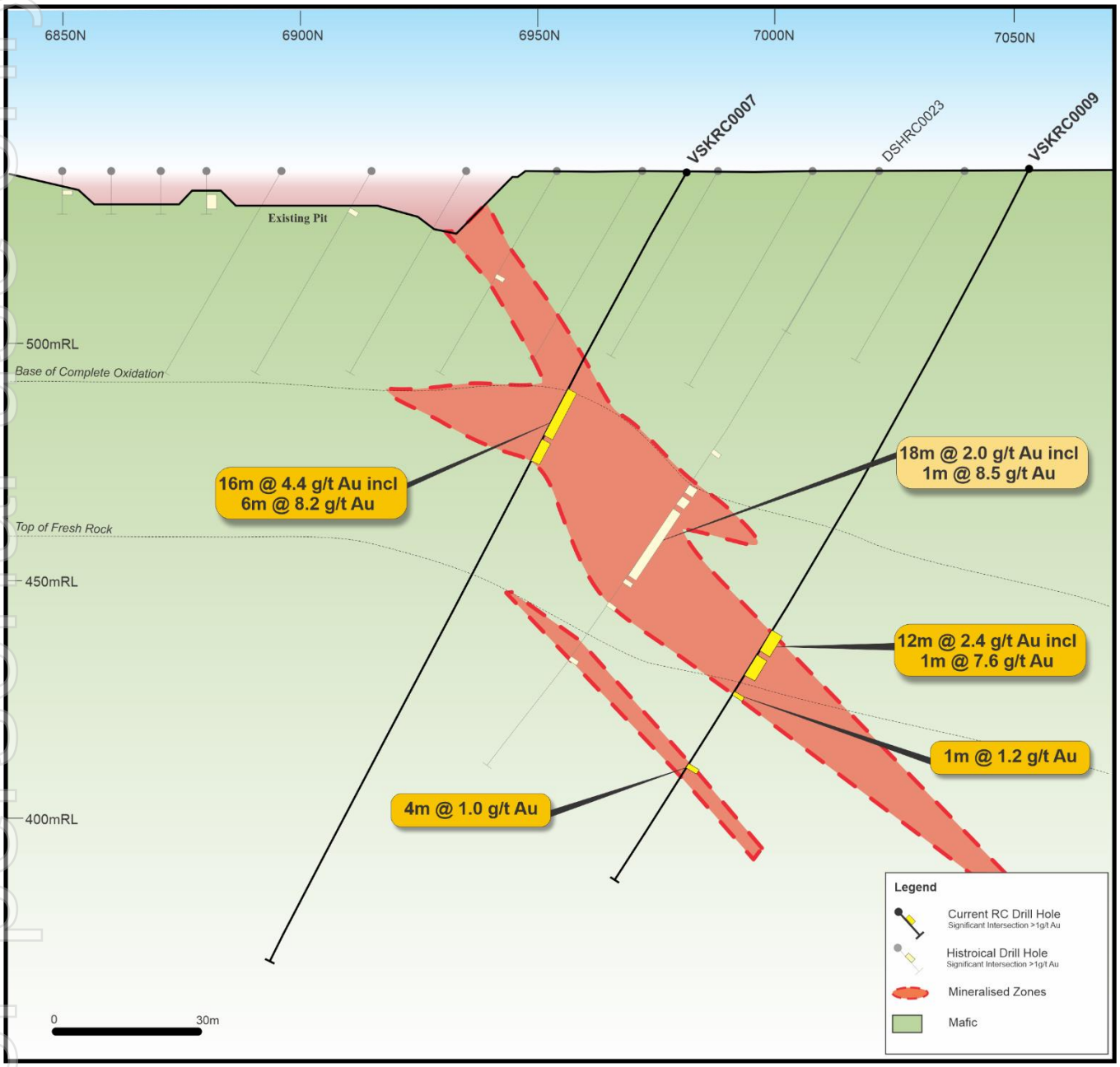

Figure 1: *Cross Section 28320mE at the Skyhawk open pit target*

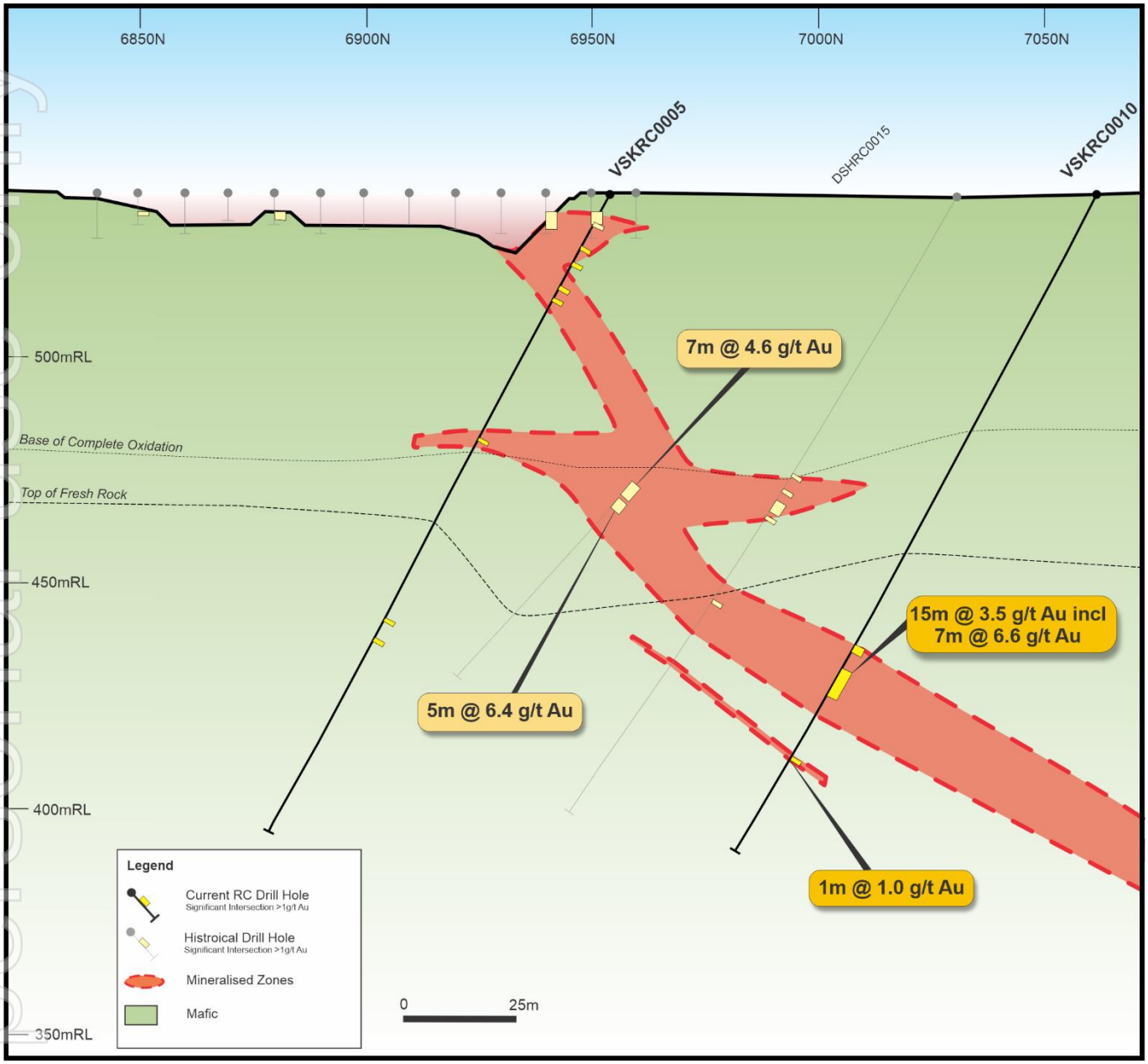

Figure 2: *Cross Section 28280mE at the Skyhawk open pit target*

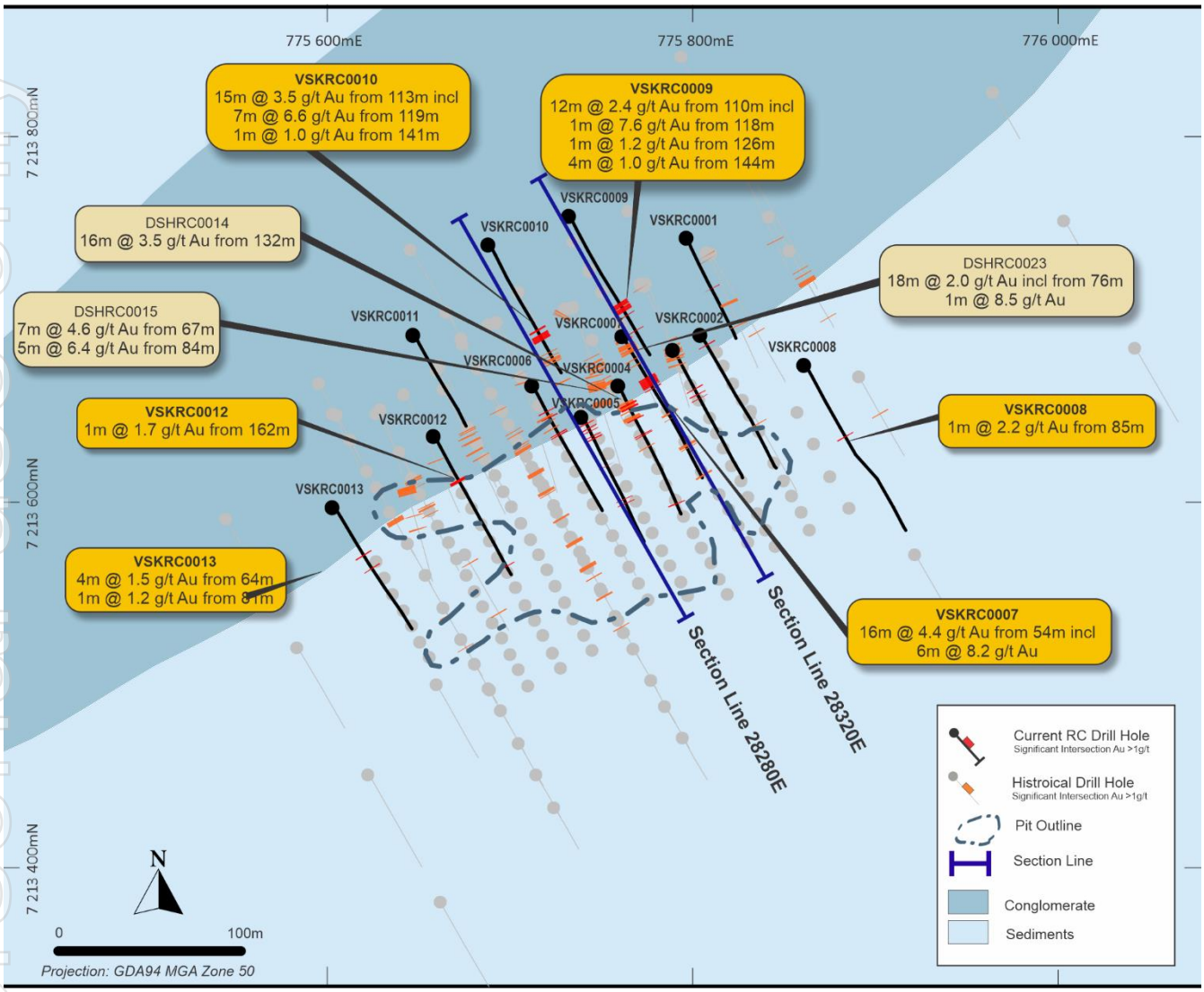

Figure 3: *Drilling plan Skyhawk showing current and previous drilling intersections*

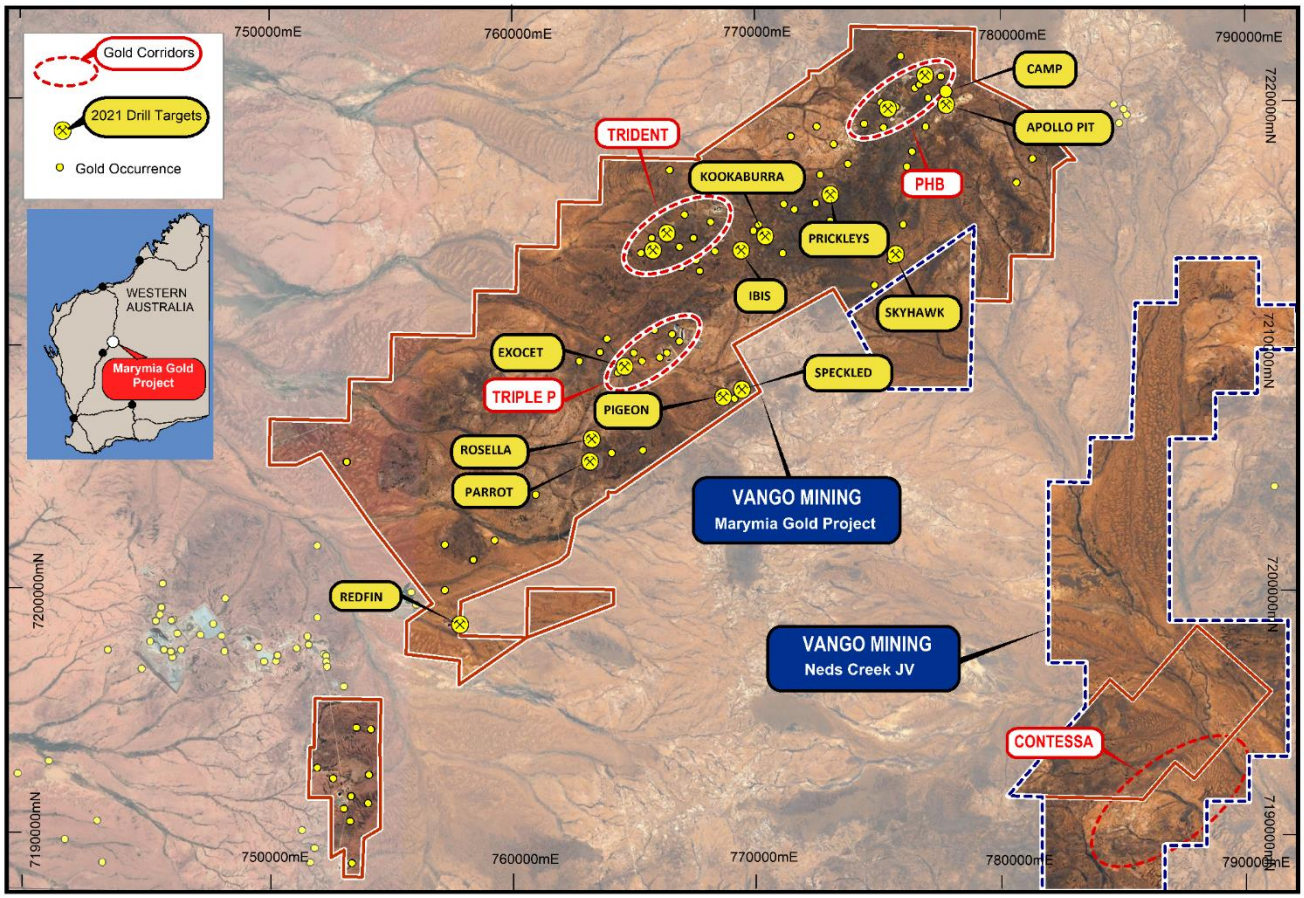

Figure 4: *Marymia Gold Project showing the 11 priority open pits.*

Open-Pit Focused Drilling Campaign Progress and Next Steps

Vango targeted 11 priority open-pits in an extensive open-pit focused drilling campaign, commencing in H2, calendar 2021. Drilling was designed to add resources to the substantial existing Marymia resource base, and to assist in delivering 'critical mass' to Marymia's resource base to support a proposed stand-alone mining operation at the Project.

The first phase of drilling in all 11 open pits has been completed and consisted of 8,914 metres of RC drilling across 56 holes. All results from the first-phase campaign have been received and reported.

Vango will now conduct follow-up, second phase drilling at targets that delivered positive results from the completed first round of drilling, to test for further extensions of gold mineralisation to add to the Marymia resource base.

Second-phase drilling has already been competed at the Skyhawk and Parrot open-pits. Results from drilling at Skyhawk are reported in this announcement and results from the Parrot open-pit are pending.

Table 1 2021 Drilling Skyhawk

Hole ID	MGA_N	MGA_E	RL	North	East	Depth	Dip	Az
VSKRC0008	7213673	775863	615	6920	28398	189	-61	151
VSKRC0009	7213754	775734	615	7053	28325	173	-63	152
VSKRC0010	7213739	775690	615	7062	28279	166	-63	152
VSKRC0011	7213689	775649	615	7038	28219	160	-71	153
VSKRC0012	7213634	775660	615	6984	28202	172	-62	152
VSKRC0013	7213595	775605	615	6977	28135	154	-63	149

Authorised for release by the Chairman of Vango Mining Limited.

-ENDS-

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The information in this announcement is extracted from reports lodged as market announcements available on the Company's website https://vangomining.com/.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

About Vango Mining

Vango Mining Limited (ASX: VAN) is a minerals exploration mining company with ambitions of becoming a high-grade WA gold miner by developing the 100% owned Marymia Gold Project (**Marymia**) in the mid-west region of Western Australia. The Project comprises 45 granted mining leases over an area of 325.08km^2. It has an established high-grade resource of 1Moz @ 3g/t Au[6], underpinned by the Trident Deposit, whose resource is 410koz @ 8g/t Au, with immediate extensions open at depth/along strike.

The Marymia Project has the potential to become a significant Australian high-grade producer. The Greenstone Belt in the Marymia region includes six major gold corridors, which remain largely un-tested beyond 100m depth - supported with an extensive drilling and geophysical database. Previous mining between 1992-2001, produced 580,000 ounces of gold almost entirely from open-pits.

Vango is focused on growing its high-grade gold resource to support a proposed stand-alone gold mining and production operation at Marymia. The Project is located along strike, immediately to the north of Superior Gold's (TSX-V: SGI) Plutonic Gold Mine which has produced more than 5.5Moz of gold.[7]

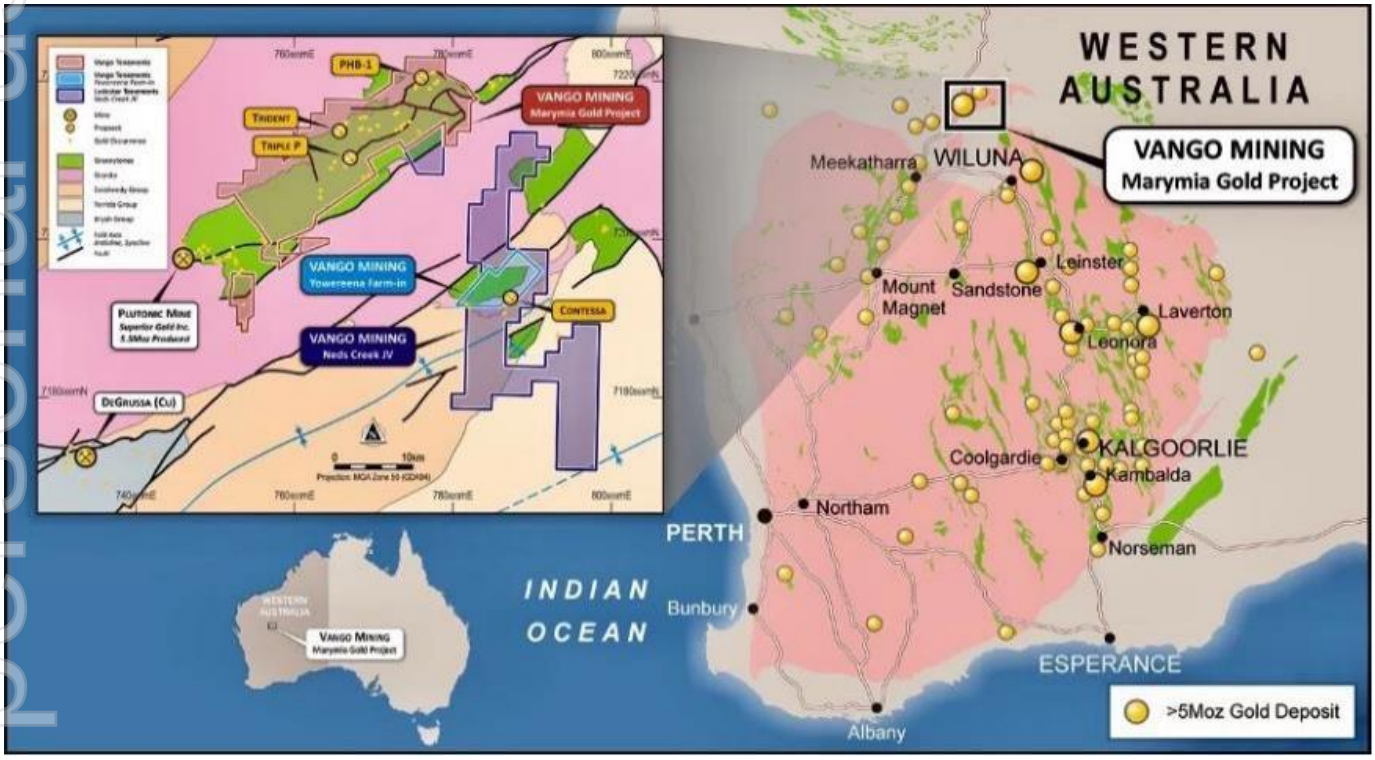

Figure 5: *Location of Marymia Gold Project in the Yilgarn block of Western Australia.*

[6] VAN ASX, 20/05/20 "Marymia Mineral Resource Increases to One Million Ounces"
[7] Superior Gold Inc., TSX-V:SGI, Corporate Website www.superior-gold.com

JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (ASX Announcement dated 20 May 2020^)

MARYMIA GOLD PROJECT JORC 2012 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE – MAY 2020										
Deposit	**Cut-off**	**Indicated**			**Inferred**			**Total**		
Mineral Resource	*Au g/t*	*K t*	*g/t*	*K oz*	*K t*	*g/t*	*Oz*	***Kt***	***g/t***	***K oz***
Open Pits	0.5	5,300	1.8	311	2,950	1.6	150	**8,250**	**1.7**	**461**
Underground	3.0	1,142	9.6	352	992	5.9	189	**2,134**	**7.9**	**541**
Total		**6,442**	**3.2**	**663**	**3,942**	**2.7**	**339**	**10,384**	**3.0**	**1,002**

* VAN confirms all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Resource Estimate and Reserve continue to apply, and have not materially changed as per Listing Rule 5.23.2

Mineral Resources reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition). Open pit resources reported within optimised conceptual pit shells at A$2,500/oz gold price above a 0.5 g/t Au cut off and include oxide, transition and fresh material.

Trident underground resources are retained as first reported 18 April 2019[1] above a 3.0 g/t Au cut-off grade, and modelled at a gold price of A$2,000/oz, on the basis that the information has not materially changed since last reported. Other underground resources reported above a 3.0 g/t Au cut off (with minor 2.5 g/t Au cut-off material included for continuity purposes) and includes fresh material only. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

Competent Persons Statements

The Statement of Mineral Resource Estimates has been compiled by Dr. Spero Carras who is a full-time employee of Carras Mining Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("FAusIMM"). Dr. Carras has sufficient experience, including over 40 years' experience in gold mine evaluation, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ("JORC") Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr. Carras consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this report that relates to exploration results has been reviewed, compiled and fairly represented by Mr David Jenkins, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geologists and a full time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd. Mr Jenkins has sufficient experience, including over 29 years' experience in exploration and resource evaluation relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee ('JORC') Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Jenkins consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Table 2 Significant Assays Round2 - 2021 Skyhawk drilling

Hole ID	Sample	From	To	Type	Au	Au1
VSKRC0008	2022419	48	52	COMP	-0.005	
VSKRC0008	5312299	52	53	INT	0.416	
VSKRC0008	5312301	52	53	DUP	0.531	
VSKRC0008	2022420	53	57	COMP	0.007	
VSKRC0008	5312336	83	84	INT	0.013	
VSKRC0008	5312337	84	85	INT	0.009	
VSKRC0008	5312338	85	86	INT	2.226	
VSKRC0008	5312341	86	87	DUP	0.164	0.159
VSKRC0008	5312339	86	87	INT	0.209	
VSKRC0009	2022434	4	8	COMP	0.275	
VSKRC0009	5312468	5	6	INT	0.09	
VSKRC0009	5312469	6	7	INT	0.26	
VSKRC0009	5312470	7	8	INT	0.73	
VSKRC0009	2022435	8	12	COMP	0.077	
VSKRC0009	2022441	42	46	COMP	-0.005	
VSKRC0009	2022442	46	50	COMP	0.254	
VSKRC0009	5312515	46	47	INT	0.43	
VSKRC0009	5312516	47	48	INT	0.55	
VSKRC0009	5312517	48	49	INT	0.03	
VSKRC0009	5312587	106	107	INT	0.07	
VSKRC0009	5312588	107	108	INT	0.318	
VSKRC0009	5312589	108	109	INT	0.401	
VSKRC0009	5312590	109	110	INT	0.485	
VSKRC0009	5312591	110	111	INT	0.507	
VSKRC0009	5312592	111	112	INT	1.548	
VSKRC0009	5312593	112	113	INT	1.873	
VSKRC0009	5312594	113	114	INT	1.485	
VSKRC0009	5312595	114	115	INT	2.927	3.117
VSKRC0009	5312596	115	116	INT	2.112	
VSKRC0009	5312597	116	117	INT	0.988	
VSKRC0009	5312598	117	118	INT	2.997	3.611
VSKRC0009	5312599	118	119	INT	7.624	7.609
VSKRC0009	5312601	118	119	DUP	8.387	7.476
VSKRC0009	5312603	119	120	INT	2.161	
VSKRC0009	5312604	120	121	INT	2.879	3.047
VSKRC0009	5312605	121	122	INT	1.482	
VSKRC0009	5312606	122	123	INT	0.286	
VSKRC0009	5312607	123	124	INT	0.121	
VSKRC0009	5312608	124	125	INT	0.052	
VSKRC0009	5312609	125	126	INT	0.358	
VSKRC0009	5312610	126	127	INT	1.182	
VSKRC0009	5312611	127	128	INT	0.09	

Hole ID	Sample	From	To	Type	Au	Au1
VSKRC0009	5312612	128	129	INT	0.293	
VSKRC0009	5312613	129	130	INT	0.102	
VSKRC0009	5312614	130	131	INT	0.056	
VSKRC0009	5312627	140	141	INT	0.022	
VSKRC0009	5312628	141	142	INT	0.212	
VSKRC0009	5312629	142	143	INT	0.492	
VSKRC0009	5312630	143	144	INT	0.359	
VSKRC0009	5312631	144	145	INT	2.489	
VSKRC0009	5312632	145	146	INT	0.859	
VSKRC0009	5312633	146	147	INT	0.237	
VSKRC0009	5312634	147	148	INT	0.525	
VSKRC0009	5312635	148	149	INT	0.085	
VSKRC0010	5312796	112	113	INT	0.194	
VSKRC0010	5312797	113	114	INT	1.084	
VSKRC0010	5312798	114	115	INT	1.545	
VSKRC0010	5312801	115	116	DUP	0.618	
VSKRC0010	5312799	115	116	INT	0.865	
VSKRC0010	5312803	116	117	INT	0.679	
VSKRC0010	5312804	117	118	INT	0.284	
VSKRC0010	5312805	118	119	INT	0.888	
VSKRC0010	5312806	119	120	INT	1.551	
VSKRC0010	5312807	120	121	INT	13.226	
VSKRC0010	5312808	121	122	INT	10.83	
VSKRC0010	5312809	122	123	INT	4.748	
VSKRC0010	5312810	123	124	INT	8.85	8.432
VSKRC0010	5312811	124	125	INT	5.251	
VSKRC0010	5312812	125	126	INT	1.923	
VSKRC0010	5312813	126	127	INT	0.422	
VSKRC0010	5312814	127	128	INT	0.559	
VSKRC0010	5312815	128	129	INT	0.165	
VSKRC0010	2022480	128	132	COMP	0.22	
VSKRC0010	5312816	129	130	INT	0.217	
VSKRC0010	5312817	130	131	INT	0.365	
VSKRC0010	5312818	131	132	INT	0.112	
VSKRC0010	5312827	137	138	INT	0.421	
VSKRC0010	5312828	138	139	INT	0.137	
VSKRC0010	5312829	139	140	INT	0.269	
VSKRC0010	5312830	140	141	INT	0.02	
VSKRC0010	5312831	141	142	INT	0.98	
VSKRC0010	5312832	142	143	INT	0.458	
VSKRC0010	5312833	143	144	INT	0.335	
VSKRC0010	5312834	144	145	INT	0.474	
VSKRC0010	5312835	145	146	INT	0.288	
VSKRC0010	2022482	145	149	COMP	0.409	
VSKRC0010	5312836	146	147	INT	0.333	

Hole ID	Sample	From	To	Type	Au	Au1
VSKRC0010	5312837	147	148	INT	0.213	
VSKRC0010	5312838	148	149	INT	0.163	
VSKRC0012	5313236	160	161	INT	0.025	
VSKRC0013	5313263	8	9	INT	0.125	
VSKRC0013	2022533	8	12	COMP	0.437	
VSKRC0013	5313264	9	10	INT	0.479	
VSKRC0013	5313265	10	11	INT	0.589	
VSKRC0013	5313266	11	12	INT	0.462	
VSKRC0013	2022534	12	16	COMP	0.063	
VSKRC0013	5313327	63	64	INT	0.005	
VSKRC0013	2022545	63	67	COMP	1.159	
VSKRC0013	5313328	64	65	INT	4.101	
VSKRC0013	5313329	65	66	INT	0.737	
VSKRC0013	5313330	66	67	INT	0.341	
VSKRC0013	2022546	67	71	COMP	0.216	
VSKRC0013	5313331	67	68	INT	0.628	
VSKRC0013	5313332	68	69	INT	0.096	
VSKRC0013	5313347	80	81	INT	0.028	
VSKRC0013	2022549	80	84	COMP	0.315	
VSKRC0013	5313348	81	82	INT	1.184	
VSKRC0013	5313349	82	83	INT	0.158	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Table 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample 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 pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC Drilling assays are from 1m samples cone split on the cyclone for the key intercepts. 4m composites from these 1m splits are taken in zones of lower prospectivity at the Laboratory. Where the composite samples return > 0.2g/t Au, they are re-assayed on 1m intervals • Historical drilling has been sampled on a 1m basis using a cone splitter for the Dampier holes. 1m sampling by Barrick Gold – split at rig. • Duplicates are taken of the second quarter of core every 20 samples to ensure the samples were representative.
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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Face Sampling, Reverse Circulation hammer
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling was bagged on 1m intervals and an estimate of sample recovery has been made on the size of each sample.
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.*	• Reverse Circulation holes are being logged on 1m intervals
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*	• Duplicates taken every 20 samples by sampling a second quarter of the NQ core, or from a second split directly from cyclone. • Standards submitted every 20 samples of tenor similar to those

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stages to maximise samples representivity • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	expected in the sampling. • Cone splitter on the cyclone was used to produce a 1m sub-sample on the RC rig. • Blanks were inserted every 20 samples also • In un-prospective lithologies these 1m samples were composited at the lab over 4m intervals.
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.*	• Samples analysed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth, WA, using a 50g Fire Assay method. • Samples are dried, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis. • Dampier assays completed at Genalysis • Barrick Gold assays at Amdel labs at their Plutonic site
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.*	• Intercepts have been calculated generally using a 1g/t cut off or as otherwise stated (see Table 2) and internal waste of up to 3m thickness with total intercepts greater than 1g/t. All repeats and duplicates have been included. • Historical work has been cross referenced against WAMEX reports A97218 (Dampier) and A68298 (Barrick)
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.*	• DGPS has been used to locate the drillholes. • REFLEX Gyro Tool used for downhole surveys on all holes
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.*	• Sample data down hole is at no more than 1m intervals • Data spacing varies from approx. 20m Assessment as to whether sufficient data has been generated to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and estimation procedure(s) is underway and, if necessary, additional drilling will be carried out to establish continuity.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which*	• Intercepts given are downhole widths with the true widths not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	*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.*	determined.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples sealed in bulka bag with Security seal, unbroken when delivered to lab
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Review of standards, blanks and Duplicates indicate sampling and analysis has been effective for current and historical drilling where QA/QC has been available

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Skyhawk • Located in the Marymia - Plutonic Greenstone Belt ~218km northeast of Meekatharra in the Midwest mining district in WA • M52/323 granted tenement in good standing. • The tenements predate Native title interests, but are covered by the Gingirana Native Title claim • The tenements are 100% owned by Vango Mining Limited and subsidiary Dampier Plutonic Pty Ltd. • Gold production will be subject to a 1-4% royalty dependent on gold price (Currently 2%) capped at $2M across the entire project area. • Contingent production payments of up to $4M across the entire project area.
Exploration done by other parties.	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Extensive previous work by Resolute Mining, Barrick Gold and Dampier Gold
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ▪ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole* ▪ *down hole length and interception depth* ▪ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this*	• Location of new drillholes based on surveyed sites, and DGPS, summarised in Table 1 and shown on Figures 1 and 2. • Location of previous Drillholes based on historical reports and data, originally located on surveyed sites, and DGPS. • Northing and easting data generally within 0.1m accuracy • RL data +-0.2m • Down hole length =+- 0.1 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Intercepts have been calculated generally using a 1 g/t cut off or as otherwise stated (see Table 2) and internal waste of up to 3m thickness with total intercepts greater than 1g/t. All Duplicates and repeats are included • No upper cut off has been applied to intersections.

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').*
		• Orientation of mineralised zones are still to be ascertained by follow up drilling.

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.*	• Appropriate cross-sectional and plan view of the drilling are included. • See Table 1, summary of drilling intersections and Table 2, all significant assays, with repeats and duplicates.
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.*	• See Table 1, summary of drilling intersections and drillhole locations, and Table 2, all significant assays, with repeats and duplicates.
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.*	• Geological interpretations are included on plan views (Figure 3), sectional view (Figures 1 and 2) • No new exploration data has been generated apart from the drilling information included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Extensive further drilling is planned for the project