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5 July 2022

Humboldt Range Gold-Silver Project, Nevada

First RC drilling at Star Canyon hits 9.1m at 124g/t Au from 27m

Bonanza result sits within numerous wide lower-grade intersections less than 3km from the 5Moz operating Florida Canyon Gold Mine

Highlights:

- **Maiden Reverse Circulation percussion (RC) drilling at Star Canyon in the Humboldt Range Project has returned exceptional results.**
- **The results highlight potential for Star Canyon to host high-grade gold and silver veins within a potentially bulk mineable Carlin-style system in Nevada, a world-class precious metals province.**
- **The results include:**
    - **9.1m @ 124.36 g/t Au & 48.6 g/t Ag from 27.4m to 36.6m depth in hole BC22-005, including 3m @ 371g/t Au & 143.5g/t Ag.**
    - **73.2m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 36.6m to end of hole in Carlin-style mineralisation immediately down hole from the bonanza intersection in BC22-005.**
    - **42.7m @ 0.32 g/t Au, including 25.9m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 19.8m (BC22-007). This is also spatially associated with a broad zone of silver mineralisation over 59.4m @ 3.5g/t Ag from 3m depth.**
    - **61m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 39.2m (BC22-004).**
- **Broad Carlin-style gold and silver mineralisation occurs throughout the tested part of the soil anomaly and the central mineralised limestone corridor.**
- **The mineralisation remains open and largely untested for the extension of bonanza grade veins.**
- **The Star Canyon prospect is part of a much larger anomalous gold & silver zone known to contain many other mineralised veins with bonanza grade potential.**
- **In light of these strong results, PolarX is prioritising follow-up drilling at Star Canyon and the associated Ridgeline Target.**

PolarX Limited (ASX: PXX, "PolarX" or 'the Company") is pleased to report outstanding assays which confirm bonanza gold and silver grades in mineralised veins associated with Carlin style mineralisation at the Star Canyon prospect within its Humboldt Range Project in Nevada, USA.

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The coincidence of the two mineralisation styles within the one project demonstrates the **potential** for high grade veins to significantly increase the metal inventory of a large tonnage Carlin style resource that may be present and that could be amenable to a bulk mining operation.

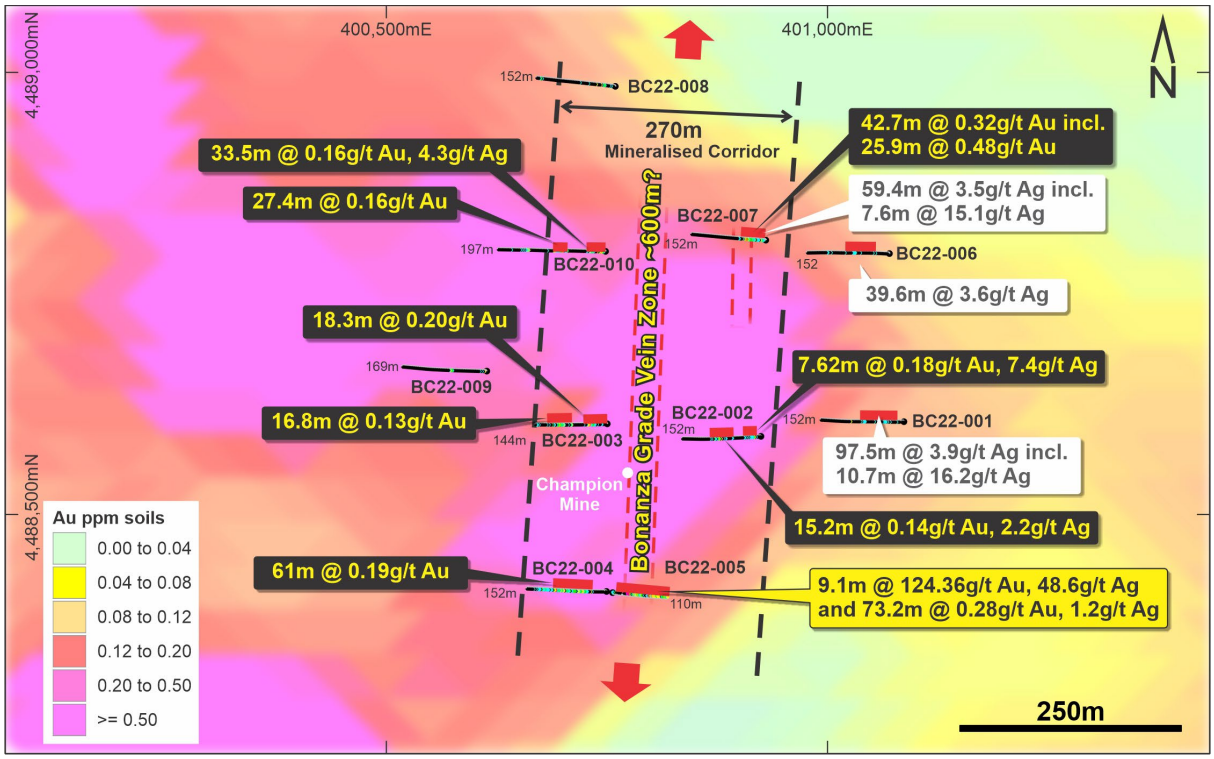

Figure 1. Star Canyon drill plan view with drill results overlaid on the soil sample anomaly. All 10 RC holes drilled at Star Canyon (except BC22-005) were either drilled west-dipping and away from the central bonanza vein or ended well before they had the opportunity to test the bonanza vein. Hole BC22-005 intercepted the bonanza grade vein (9.14m apparent width) and continued for over 73m within Carlin-style mineralisation until end of hole (109m). A potential bonanza vein system may extend through the central anomalous zone at Star Canyon. Note silver mineralisation extends further east than gold mineralisation (holes BC22-001 and BC22-006).

Program Details

The maiden RC drill program at Star Canyon consisted of 10 Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion holes to test the strong gold and silver anomaly identified from PolarX's soil sampling program (Figure 2, Tables 1 and 2 and see ASX announcement 16 February, 2022). Drill holes were largely set to west dipping inclinations due to the angle of the terrain to test the bulk tonnage potential of the anomaly. The RC drilling program has only tested an area of 600m x 400m within the soil anomaly which measures 2,500m x 1,000m.

The Star Canyon prospect lies with the Black Canyon claims at the northern end of Humboldt Range and is less than 3km from the currently operating Florida Canyon Mine, which hosts 5Moz gold (see Figure 6) and the Rochester Mine is about 20km south of the Fourth of July claims.

Drilling has confirmed that **mineralisation is hosted within strongly silicified limestone with extensive quartz veining in a Carlin-style setting** (see ASX announcement 3 May, 2022). An east dipping hole (BC22-005) was drilled to test for west-dipping vein structures observed at the nearby historic Champion Mine workings, and intercepted a bonanza grade vein consistent with historical vein samples encountered elsewhere in the Black Canyon tenure (see Figure 3 and 4 and Table 1 below).

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Table 1. Assay results summary for Star Canyon RC program.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)**	Grade g/t Au	Grade g/t Ag	Comment
BC22-005	27.4	36.6	**9.1**	**124.4**	**48.6**	*bonanza vein*
incl.	27.4	30.5	**3.1**	**371.0**	**143.5**	*bonanza vein*
and	36.6	109.7	73.2	0.28	1.2	*Carlin style*
and	68.6	77.7	9.1	0.92	1.2	*vein*
BC22-007*	3.0	45.7	42.7	0.32		*Carlin style*
incl	19.8	45.7	25.9	0.48		*Carlin style*
or	3.0	62.5	59.4		3.5	*Carlin style*
incl	42.7	50.3	7.6		15.1	*Carlin style*
BC22-004	39.6	100.6	61.0	0.19	*NSI*	*Carlin style*
BC22-010	1.5	35.1	33.5	0.16	4.3	*Carlin style*
and	68.6	96.0	27.4	0.16	0.9	*Carlin style*
BC22-003	22.9	41.1	18.3	0.20	0.9	*Carlin style*
and	70.1	74.7	4.6	0.16	1.8	*Carlin style*
and	85.3	102.1	16.8	0.13	1.0	*Carlin style*
BC22-002	10.7	18.3	7.6	0.18	7.4	*Carlin style*
and	73.2	88.4	15.2	0.14	2.2	*Carlin style*
BC22-001	0	97.5	97.5	*NSI*	3.9	*Carlin style*
Incl	30.5	41.1	10.7	*NSI*	16.2	*Carlin style*
BC22-006	27.4	67.0	39.6	*NSI*	3.6	*Carlin style*
BC22-008				*NSI*	*NSI*	
BC22-009				*NSI*	*NSI*	

*Lower cut-off 0.1 g/t Au was used for the Carlin style mineralisation. No upper cut-offs have been used for the high-grade vein results for BC22-005. *Note that silver mineralisation extends for further down-hole than gold mineralisation in BC22-007 (see Figure 5).*

*** Note that these are down-hole thicknesses. There is insufficient interpretation of the mineralisation to confidently report "true widths".*

Hole BC22-005 is situated 100m south of the artisanal Champion Mine workings and the veins discovered in the drilling are not exposed at surface.

The bonanza grade vein (see Figures 1 and 4) was intercepted between 27.4 and 36.6m down-hole depth and averages 124.36 g/t Au & 48.6 g/t Ag. Two individual 1.52m samples assayed **352.79 g/t Au & 134 g/t Ag and 389.27 g/t Au & 153 g/t Ag** from 27.4 to 30.5m downhole depth, immediately followed with 73.15m at 0.28 g/t Au from 36.6m to end of hole at 109.73m. This hole was terminated in mineralisation grading 0.29g/t Au and 4.3g/t Ag due to technical issues.

Quartz veins identified in the historical Champion Mine workings strike NNE and dip steeply (about 80°) to the west and can be traced for about 450m along an intense zone of quartz veining and silica flooding. This zone remains untested outside hole BC22-005 due to the west dipping inclinations of all other drill holes in the program being unable to intercept the steep west dipping vein structures from their drill pads.

Access to the mine is limited but only minor surface disturbance indicates mining activities at Champion were not extensive. BC22-005 was drilled 100m to the south of these historical workings

to avoid any potential voids. Follow-up diamond drilling is planned to confirm vein continuity, grades and true thicknesses and will also attempt to drill beneath the historical workings.

Hole BC22-004 intercepted 61m @ 0.19 g/t Au and was drilled dipping away from the bonanza vein yet still encountered strong Carlin-style mineralisation (Figure 3).

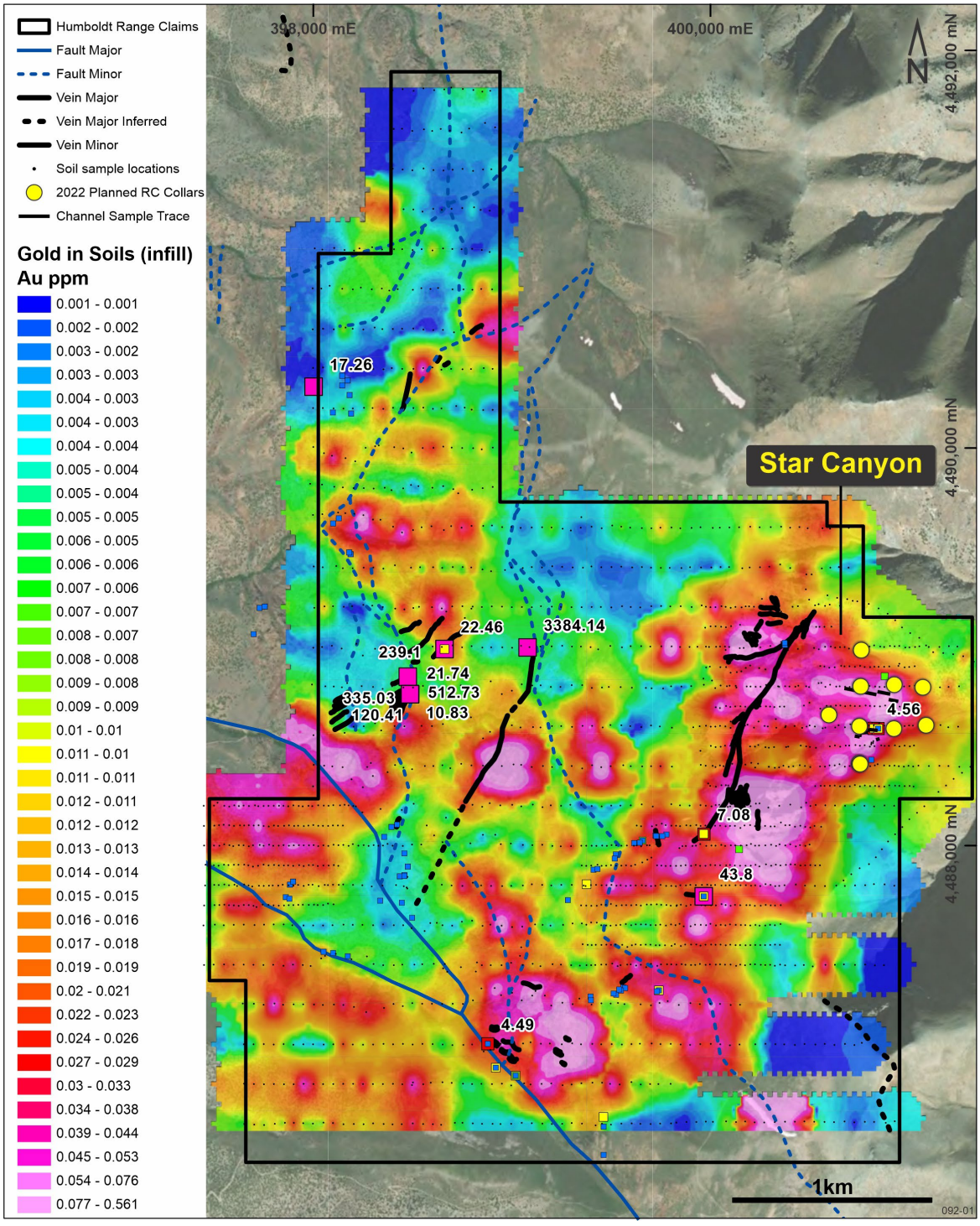

Figure 2 *Black Canyon project showing location of Star Canyon RC drill collars on the NE flank of a large gold-in-soil anomaly which measures approximately 2,500m by 1,000m. RC drilling covers a very small proportion of this anomaly which includes outcrop of several high-grade gold-silver vein systems.*

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Figure 3 *Intensely veined and altered volcanic rocks associated with gold anomalism exposed in soil sampling and historic Champion Mine gold-silver workings, Star Canyon.*

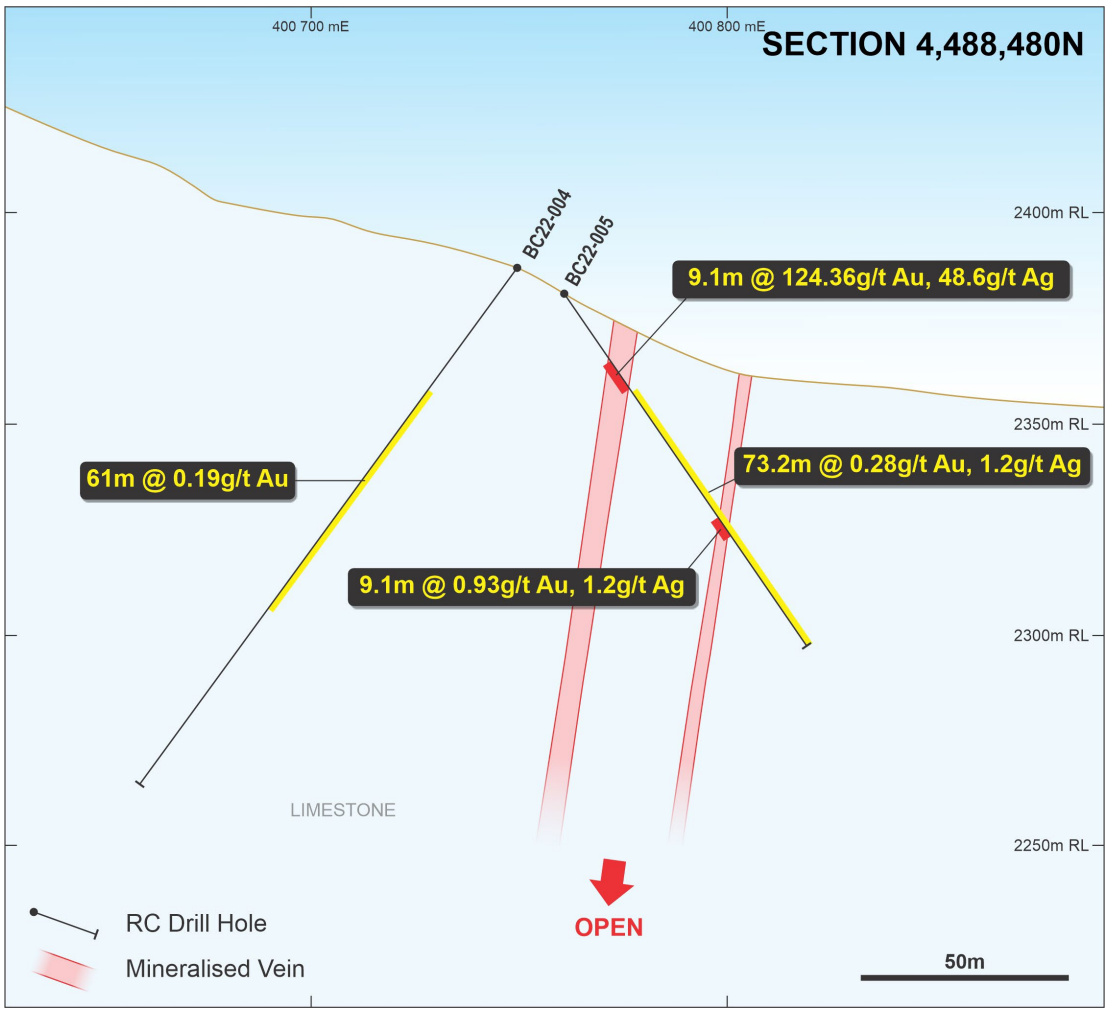

Figure 4. *Section 4488480N displays the bonanza vein gold and silver intercepts and long Carlin style mineralisation in between vein intercepts. Hole BC22-004 was drilled away from the bonanza vein yet intercepted a 61m at 0.19 g/t Au within Carlin style mineralisation.*

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Figure 5 highlights the potential of the bonanza vein to extend along strike within this recently discovered Carlin system. Hole BC22-010 drilled in the projected hanging-wall of the bonanza vein into the Carlin system but away from the vein system and BC22-007 drilled into the Carlin system but into the vein footwall with a hole depth too short to intercept the vein.

Follow-up

PolarX is highly encouraged by these assay results and is prioritising follow-up drilling at Star Canyon and the nearby Ridgeline Target (see Figures 6 and 7). Ridgeline has good road access and can be drilled from the roadside to test for high-grade veins within Carlin style mineralisation similar to Star Canyon.

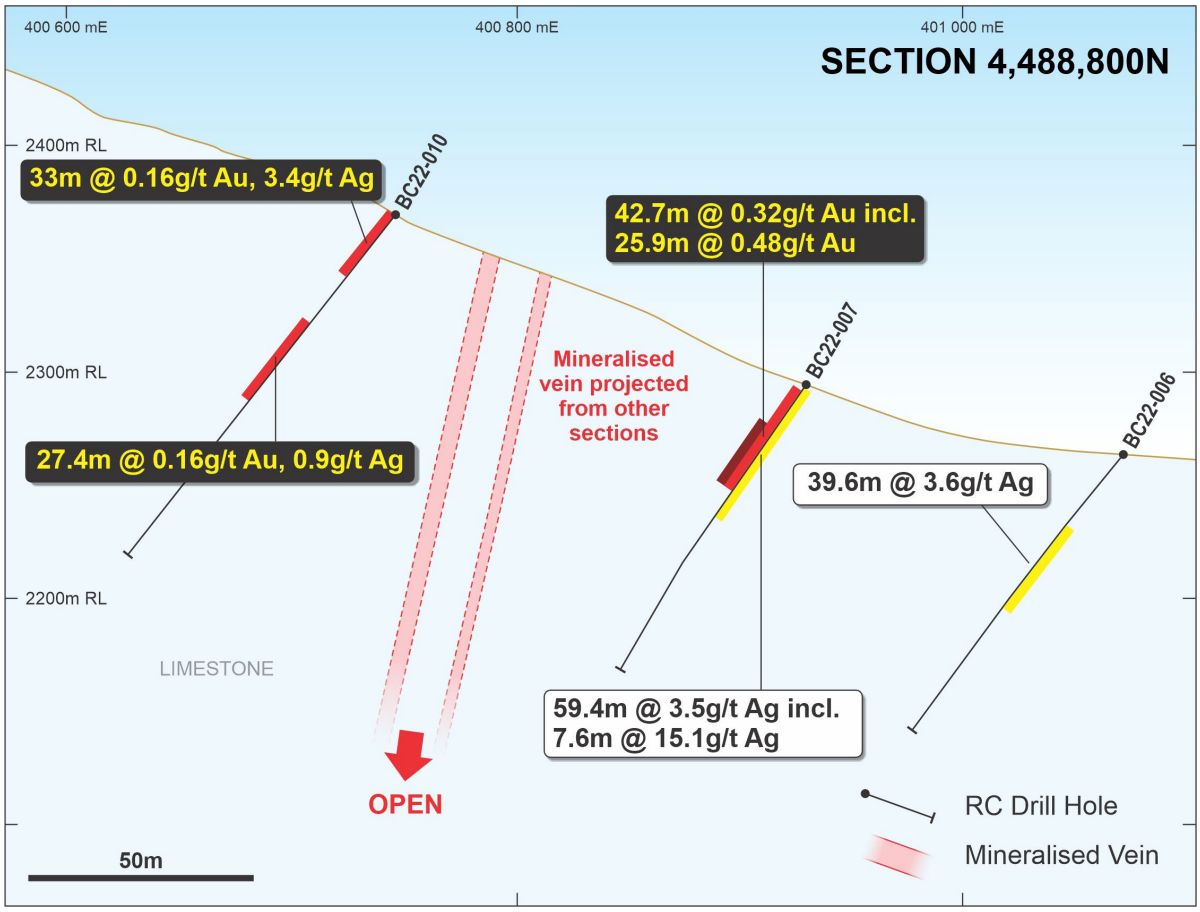

Figure 5. *All RC holes drilled at Star Canyon (except BC22-005) were either drilled west-dipping and away from the projected location of the central bonanza vein or ended well before they had the opportunity to test for the bonanza vein.*

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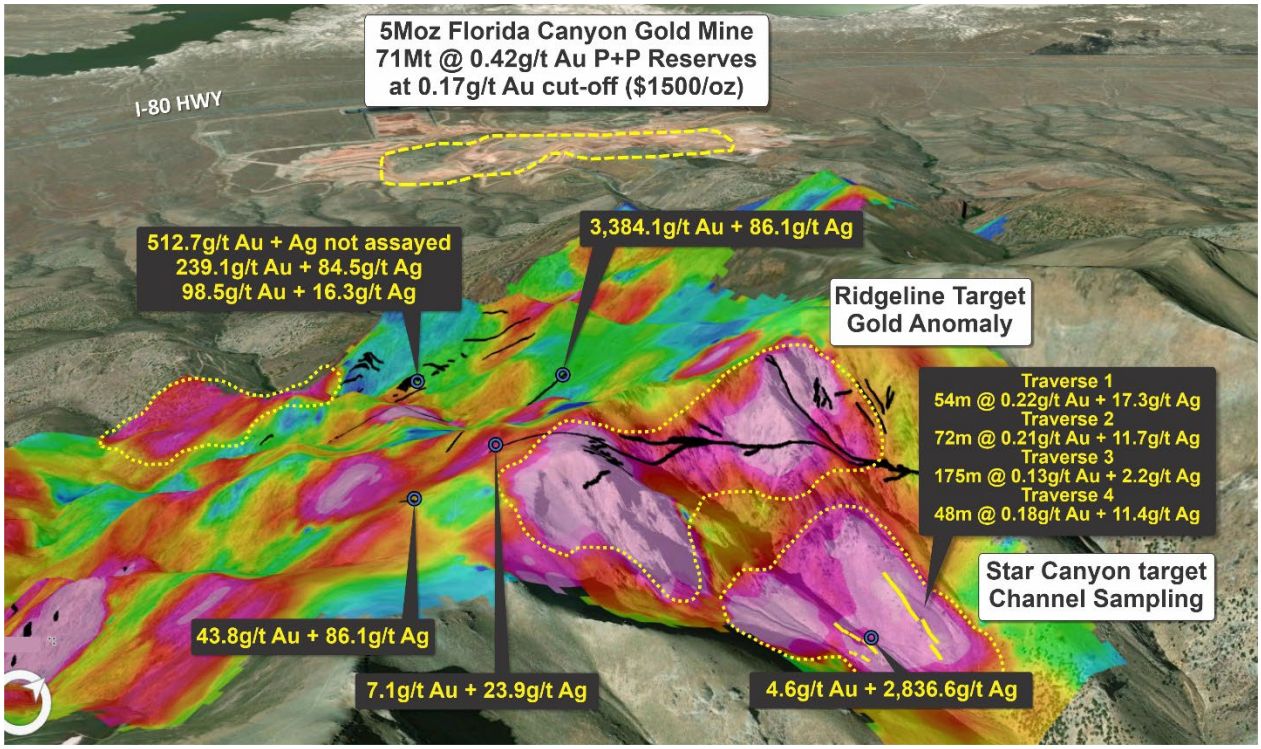

Figure 6. *Oblique 3D-view showing Star Canyon and Ridgeline targets, high-grade vein samples and proximity to the 5Moz Florida Canyon gold mine.*

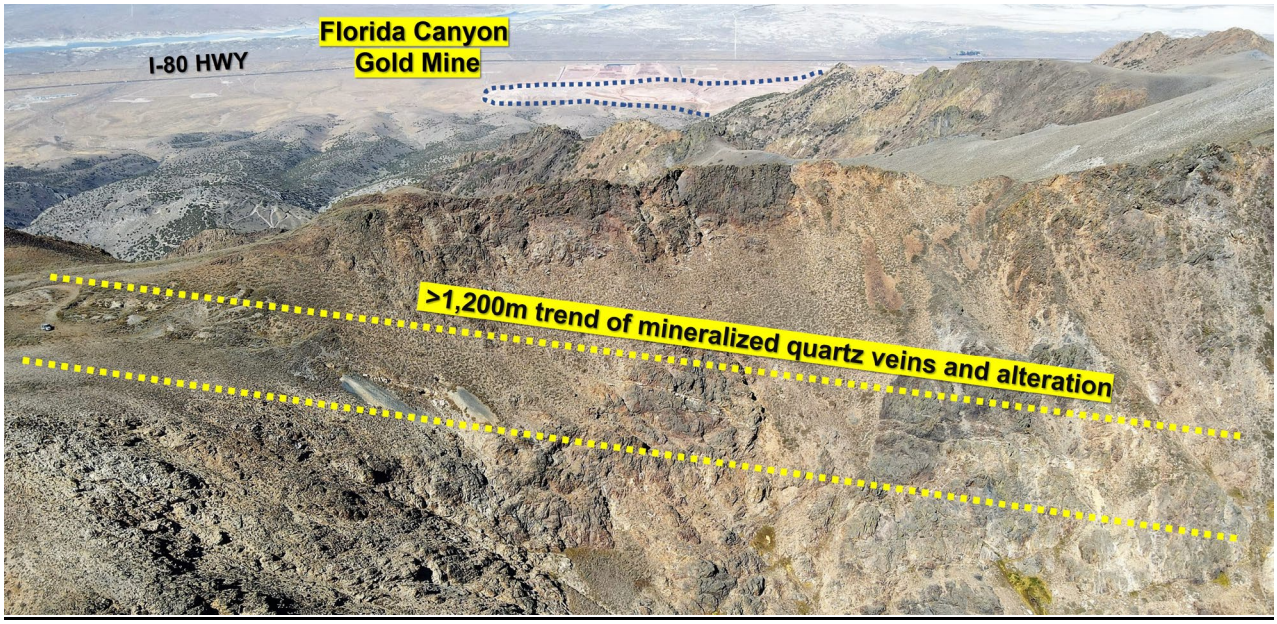

Figure 7. *Aerial view looking northwards towards the Ridgeline Target which comprises the extension of the high-grade Monster Veins and associated gold-in-soil anomalism.*

Humboldt Range Background

The Humboldt Range Project comprises 333 lode mining claims in Nevada in two claim groups: Black Canyon and Fourth of July and is **situated between two large-scale active mines: the Florida Canyon gold mine and the Rochester silver-gold mine** (see Figure 8). Access to the project is straightforward via roads off the I-80 Interstate Highway, which lies less than 15km to the west of the claims.

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Humboldt Range contains geology consistent with bonanza-style epithermal gold-silver mineralisation and bulk mineable epithermal gold-silver mineralisation, <u>both</u> of which are well known in Nevada.

Widespread narrow vein mineralisation with visible gold occurs within the claims and was historically mined via numerous adits and underground workings between 1865 and the 1927. Mineralisation occurs in swarms of high-grade epithermal quartz veins of varying thickness (reported from 1cm to 3m), either as isolated veins or as broad zones of sheeted/anastomosing veins within zones of intensely altered and mineralised host rocks.

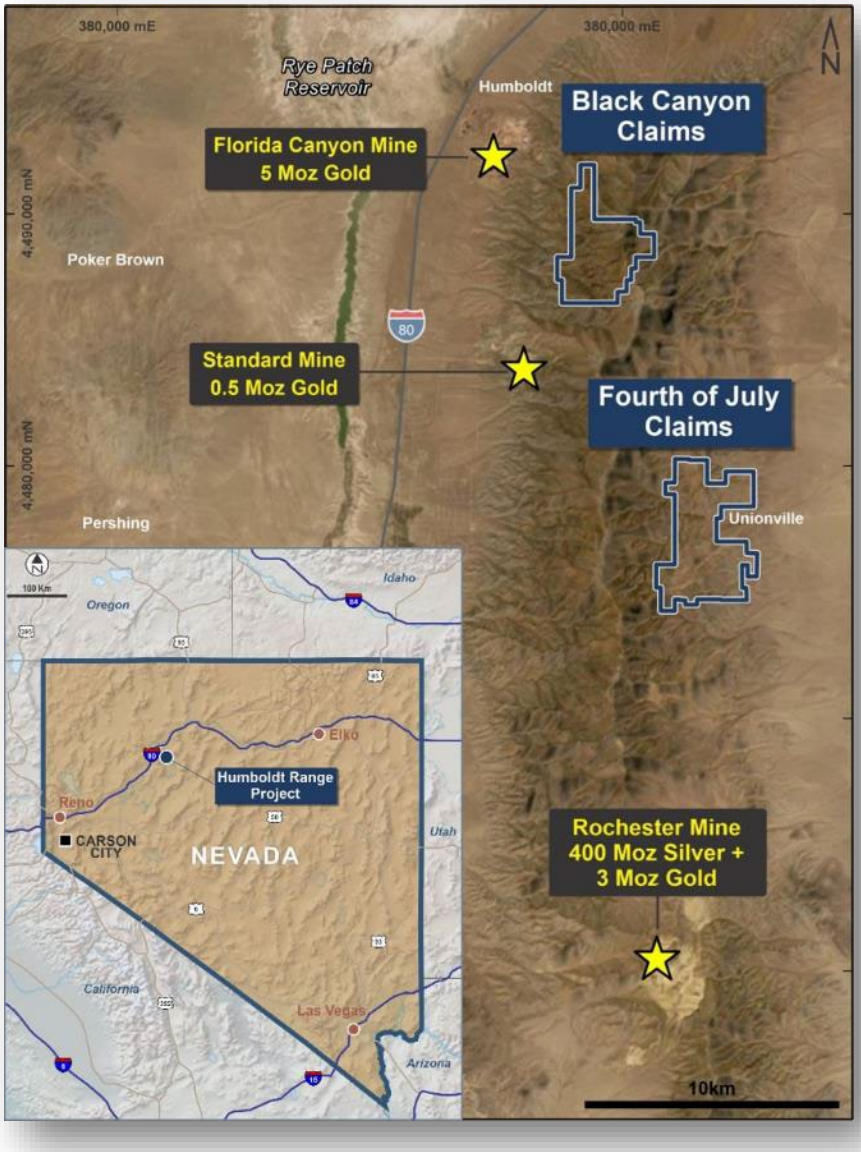

***Figure 8**. PolarX's Nevada claims are ideally located in Nevada, adjacent to large scale operating mines and important road, rail, power and workforce infrastructure.*

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Table 2. 2022 Star Canyon Drill Collar Locations (reported in WGS84_UTM11N coordinates)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
BC22-001	401085	4488605	2303	270	-55	152m
BC22-002	400923	4488588	2310	270	-55	152m
BC22-003	400750	4488600	2378	270	-55	144m
BC22-004	400749	4488414	2412	270	-55	152m
BC22-005	400753	4488410	2412	90	-55	109m
BC22-006	401069	4488796	2251	270	-50	152m
BC22-007	400925	4488809	2290	270	-55	152m
BC22-008	400759	4488983	2385	270	-55	152m
BC22-009	400596	4488657	2400	270	-55	169m
BC22-010	400756	4488801	2379	270	-50	197m

Authorised for release by Executive Director Dr Jason Berton

For further information contact:
Peter Nesveda, International Investor Relations and Corporate Affairs on +61 412 357 375

Or contact the Company directly on +61 8 6465 5500

Media
For further information, please contact:
Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
+61 8 9388 1474

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ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code.

Information in this announcement relating to Exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr Jason Berton (an employee and shareholder of PolarX Limited), who is a member of the AusIMM. Dr Berton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Berton consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 11 January, 2 February, 3 March 2021, 27 May 2021, 19 August 2021, 16 February 2022, 21 April 2022 and 3 May 2022.

Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements:

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, PolarX does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

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APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE 2012 – TABLE 1 REPORT FOR HUMBOLDT RANGE RC DRILLING

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – RC Drilling
(Criteria in this section applies 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 downhole 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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	• Reverse circulation percussion drilling was used to collect 5-foot (1.5m) samples from which approximately 3kg was pulverized to produce a 30g charge for fire assay (for gold) and a 0.5g sample for four-acid digest multi-element analysis. • These RC chip samples were sent to the laboratory where they were crushed to -2mm and a 250g split was pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. A 0.5g charge was prepared for four acid digest followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis. A 30g charge was prepared for fire assay with an AAS finish.

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.).	Reverse circulation percussion drilling with a face-sampling hammer, the tricone bit and traditional hammer were also used at times when the face-sampling hammer was ineffective.
		• Drill rig and compressor as follows:
		  ○ Schramm T450 RC drill (track mounted)
		  ○ 1,050cm/ 350psi air compressor
		• Drilled using a 6-inch diameter ODEX down-hole face sampling hammer with 4.5-inch rod string.

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	• Drill penetration rates were kept steady to maximise sample recovery and maintain sample quality. • Sample volumes were visually monitored during drilling to assess variability in sample recovery. Anomalously low recoveries were noted.
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.	• Chip samples have been qualitatively geologically logged over 5-foot (1.5m) intervals long the entire length of each drill hole. • This is considered standard practice for this stage of exploration drilling.

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	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Samples were split in a 3-tier riffle splitter with an 8:1 reduction ratio. • Most samples were ran through the splitter twice to give larger sample (approx. 25% of total) for assay • RC chip samples were crushed in their entirety, and up to 250g pulverized to -75 micron size to produce a 30g charge for fire assay for gold, and a 0.5g charge for four-acid digest and multi-element ICP-MS analysis.
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. • calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• RC chip samples were analysed for gold using a 30g charge by fire assay with an AAS finish at Paragon Mineral Laboratories in Reno (method Au-AA30). A 0.5g charge was dissolved in a four-acid digest and analysed for 33-elements by ICP-OES at Paragon Mineral Laboratories (method 33MA-OES).These are both considered total dissolution techniques.
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation etc.	• N/A - none of those were used in the current program
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	• Certified Reference Materials (standards), field duplicates and blanks were inserted into field sampling procedures and represent approximately 10 in every 100 samples. • Additional standards and duplicates were inserted by the assay laboratory as an internal QA/QC check. • Evaluation of the blanks, standards and duplicates will be undertaken. • Standard Reference Materials used were MEG Au 11.15, MEG Au 12.27, and MEG Au 19.11 • Blank material used was crushed and washed landscaping marble. Blanks show no sign of contamination
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	• Representative samples of washed RC chips are laid out on a table at the rig for visual inspection and geological logging. • Drill logs are entered into spreadsheets on laptop computers with cloud-based storage. • Copy of the spreadsheet used to populate master database run by the Company's consultants, Mitchell River Group Limited, stored online in Datashed ™. • Representative washed drill chips are stored in plastic trays as a permanent record of the lithologies encountered.

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Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.	• All location measurements for PolarX drill collars were recorded by reference to the WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 11N using hand-held GPS and the Waypoint Averaging function over 5 minutes. • Locational accuracy is considered adequate for this stage of exploration.
Data Spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Refer to Figures in this report. These data are early-stage visual exploration results designed to verify the prospectivity of the claims under evaluation. • Geological and grade-continuity has not been established at this early stage. More drilling will be required to meet this criterion.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Average strike/dip of the vein swarms is 010, 80 degrees to the west. With the exception of BC22-005 in Star Canyon, we decided to drill westward into the hill in order to improve drilling conditions and make it to solid bedrock faster rather than drill downhill subparallel to slope and stay in overburden/broken bedrock. With this program, we were also testing for a bulk tonnage resource and were not specifically targeting individual veins. • No sampling bias is believed to have been introduced by the orientation and nature of the drilling as drill holes were orthogonally oriented w.r.t. known vein orientations throughout the program.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• Samples were collected by PolarX consultants and driven under supervision to the Paragon Geochemical laboratory in Reno, Nevada.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• The Company is unaware of any sampling audits adopted previously.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results – RC Drilling
(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area	• The Black Canyon Claims comprise 151 contiguous Lode Claims in Pershing County, Nevada. 136 claims covering a total area of 2795.5 acres (1,131.30 hectares) are registered to Sleeping Midas LLC, and a further 15 claims covering an area of 300 acres (121.41 hectares) are registered to Humboldt Range Inc (wholly owned by PolarX Limited). • The Fourth of July Claims comprises 182 Lode Claims in Pershing County Nevada. 41 Lode Claims covering 860.8 acres (348.35 hectares) are registered to Sleeping Midas LLC. A further 141 Claims covering 2,806 acres (1,136.00 hectares) are registered to Humboldt Range Inc (wholly owned by PolarX Limited). • PolarX holds the rights to explore and develop the claims registered in the name of Sleeping Midas LLC, pursuant to a Mining Lease Agreement. • While the Claims appear to be in good standing, additional permits/licenses may be required to undertake specific (generally ground disturbing) activities such as drilling and underground development.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Refer to ASX release on 11 January 2021 for work undertaken by Victoria Gold Corp.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• Low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver 14ineralization and associated deposit types including orogenic-gold, Carlin-style and bonanza grade veins in Nevada's Basin and Range Province. • Nearby deposits (Florida Canyon Au, Standard Au and Rochester Ag-Au) verify the geological setting is prospective for these types of deposit. • The presence of numerous epithermal quartz-sulphide veins in the claims further confirm the geological setting.

Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
	  • easting and northing of the drillhole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • downhole length and interception depth
	  • hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.
		• This information has been provided in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• All assay intervals were 1.5m wide so weighted averages were not used. • Low grade cuts of 0.1 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag were used for reporting Carlin style intercepts.

	• 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	• No cut-offs were used for high grade vein results. • Hole BC22-005 includes both mineralization styles and is reported using domain separation in this announcement. Non-domained average intercepts for hole BC22-005 are also provided and stated as such.
Relationship between 15ineralization 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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg, 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Average strike/dip of the vein swarms is 010, 80 degrees to the west.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	• Relevant maps and sections have been included in this announcement
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	• High and low grade intervals have been separated into mineralization type domains within this announcement and clearly stated.
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.	• The Company has previously released to ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Humboldt Range Project.
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.	• Diagrams highlighting geochemical soil sample anomalies that represent future drill targets are presented in this release. • Future work has been mentioned however planning is incomplete at this point.

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