ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 December 2023

Aurora Tank Gold

Diamond re-drill yields 58% more mineralised core

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) ("Marmota")

Marmota (ASX:MEU) is very pleased to announce that assay results from the re-drilling of 10 diamond holes in May 2023 [ASX:MEU 30 May 2023] has yielded:

- **multiple high-grade gold intersections** [see Table 1]
- a remarkable **58% increase in mineralised core** and
- **substantially wider intersections:** *e.g.* **15m @ 4.1 g/t gold** from 30m (including **1m @ 19 g/t gold** from 35m, and **3m @ 11 g/t** from 42m) in Hole 1

Most importantly, it means that the delays imposed on Marmota's metallurgical testwork program are over.

Background

In 2021, Marmota engaged GD Geodrill Australia Pty Ltd ('Geodrill') to carry out a diamond drilling program for Marmota. Unfortunately, the work carried out did not meet contractual quality or quantity requirements and the rig was not fit for its intended purpose, resulting in 5 of the 11 holes they attempted being abandoned prior to reaching the planned/targeted zone/depth, massive core loss, quality issues, ongoing breakdowns and repeated difficulties with the *softer* weathered zones [ASX:MEU 12 Oct 2021]. The core loss was so extreme that it delayed Marmota's metallurgical testwork at Aurora Tank, requiring the holes to be redrilled by a new driller [ASX:MEU 14 April 2022, 11 May 2023, 28 July 2023].

All of these previous problems were rectified during May 2023 [ASX:MEU 30 May 2023] by a new driller engaged by Marmota: this time without any abandoned holes, without the quality issues, without losing rods, and with almost perfect core recovery (approximately 98% total core recovery).

Subsequently, the core was then logged, and then shipped interstate for metallurgical testwork. Sample interval selection, sample preparation and crushing then occurred, followed by the assaying (reported here) carried out to determine the mineralised zones on which the testwork will occur.

Key Points

Marmota is very pleased to announce that the assay results from the re-drilling in May 2023 of the 10 diamond holes 21ATDD01 to 21ATDD10 previously drilled by Geodrill (in 2021) has again yielded **multiple high-grade gold intercepts very close to surface**. Remarkably, the re-drilling of the same holes (or as close as reasonably possible) has now yielded an **enormous 58% increase in Au mineralised core**, from 105.7m of mineralised core to 166.6m of mineralised core, and **vastly wider significant intercept widths**. As example of the latter, in hole 9, the largest intercept (averaging over 1 g/t Au) increased:

From: 1m in the 2021 drilling
To: 17m in the 2023 re-drill.

Table 1 May 2023 re-drilling of 10 diamond holes [previously drilled by Geodrill in 2021]

Significant Gold Intersections > 1 g/t Au

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	DIP	AZM	EOH	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intercept Width (m)	Au g/t
23ATDDR01	412,111	6,715,716	-60	150	66.2	30	45	**15 m**	**4.1**
Including						35	36	1 m	**19.4**
						42	45	3 m	**11.2**
						43	44	1 m	**18.8**
23ATDDR05	412,197	6,715,809	-60	150	54.1	18	19	1 m	**9.6**
and						29	30	1 m	**6.9**
23ATDDR04	412,095	6,715,844	-60	150	75.3	57	59	2 m	**6.5**
including						58	59	1 m	**10.3**
23ATDDR06	412,221	6,715,808	-60	150	60.2	14	16.2	2.2 m	**5.7**
23ATDDR02	412,137	6,715,730	-60	150	60.3	19	32	**13 m**	**1.5**
including						21	22	1 m	**7.1**
23ATDDR08	412,384	6,715,882	-60	150	54.1	28	38	**10 m**	**1.3**
23ATDDR07	412,356	6,715,854	-60	150	36.2	22	23	1 m	**1.2**
23ATDDR03	412,086	6,715,822	-60	150	71.6	46	56	**10 m**	**1.1**
23ATDDR09	412,402	6,715,953	-60	150	78.2	36	53	**17 m**	**1.0**

[Intersections over 5 g/t gold in red]

* Due to angled holes: **True Depth from surface = sin(-60°) (Depth in table)**, where sin(-60°) ≈ 0.87

Drilling and sampling details are described in JORC Appendix 1.

Comparison of Holes drilled by GeoDrill (2021) with the re-drilling of same by new driller

	Original Driller (Geodrill 2021)	**Re-drill of GeoDrill holes** (by GMP Drilling 2023)
Holes abandoned (out of the 11 attempted by GeoDrill)	**5 Holes abandoned**	**0 holes abandoned**
% of Core Drilled that was Lost[1]	**22.8 % Total Core Loss** (if abandoned holes are included) **32.9 % Total Core Loss** (if abandoned holes are excluded)	**2 % Total Core Loss**
Rods lost in ground	40m rod string still in ground; 15m rod string still in ground	No rods lost
Metres of core obtained that is *mineralised with gold* [2] (Total metres: from same Holes 1 to 10, or as near as practically possible)	**105.7m** of mineralised core	**166.6m** of mineralised core [**Re-drill yields 58% more mineralised core**]
Time: **(Days: Holes 1 to 10)**	**44 days** (with 4 of 10 holes abandoned) 4 July 2021 to 16 August 2021	**21 Days** (with all holes completed) 9 to 29 May 2023
Largest mineralised intersection with average grade ≥ 1 g/t Au (in metres)	**5m** (in Hole 8)	**17m** (in Hole 9)
Second largest mineralised intersection with average grade ≥ 1 g/t Au	**4m** (in Hole 10)	**15m** (in Hole 1)
Third largest mineralised intersection with average grade ≥ 1 g/t Au	**3.6m** (of which 1.7m is core loss) (in Hole 1)	**13m** (in Hole 2)
Fourth largest mineralised intersection with average grade ≥ 1 g/t Au	**3.2m** (of which 0.9m is core loss) (in Hole 5)	**10m** (in Hole 3 and in Hole 8)

Figure 4 (last page) shows the location (in plan view) of the above holes.

1 Drill Holes ATDD01 to ATDD11

2 Core greater than 0.1g/t Au. Comparison is of holes 1 to 10, as Geodrill were unable to complete Hole 11 and abandoned it 138m short of target.

Comment

Marmota Chairman, Dr Colin Rose, said:

" Due to driller failure in 2021, Marmota's metallurgical program has been in a holding pattern. It has been a frustrating process for us to have to re-drill the same holes again. But we are delighted that is over, that all the sample prep has now been completed, the assays are in, and the mineralised core had been identified, which enables the testwork program to progress.

Remarkably, the re-drilling of the same holes by a new driller has increased the number of metres of mineralised core by 58%, with vastly wider intercepts.

The metallurgical testwork is an essential component to transition Marmota's gold discovery at Aurora Tank to production via open-pittable low-cost low capex heap leach methods: a full suite of tests is being carried out to optimise heap leach recoveries of gold. It is great to see momentum return to Aurora Tank again. "

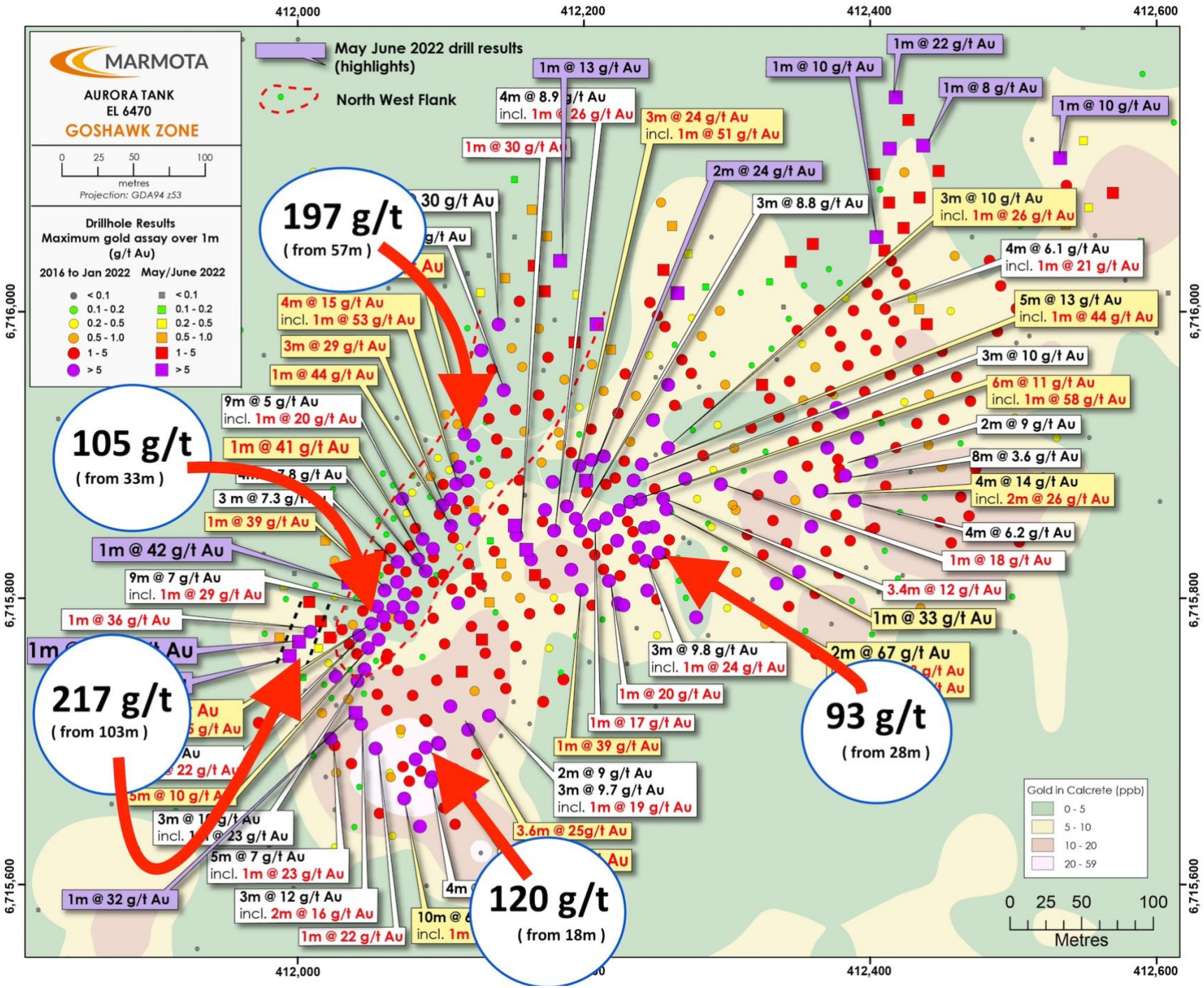

Figure 1: **Aurora Tank: location and grade of best intersections over 1m** (circled)

Summary Highlights at Aurora Tank include:

▪	2m at	112 g/t	gold	from 117m	– Hole 22AT024	(incl	1m @ 217g/t	gold from 118m)
▪	3m at	72 g/t	gold	from 66m	– Hole 20AT324	(incl	1m @ 197 g/t	gold from 66m)
▪	2m at	67 g/t	gold	from 32m	– Hole 17AT021	(incl	1m @ 93 g/t	gold from 32m)
▪	3m at	41 g/t	gold	from 21m	– Hole 19AT049	(incl	1m @ 120 g/t	gold from 21m)
▪	5m at	27 g/t	gold	from 38m	– Hole 18AT104	(incl	1m @ 105 g/t	gold from 38m)
▪	3m at	29 g/t	gold	from 63m	– Hole 20AT200	(incl	1m @ 74 g/t	gold from 64m)
▪	3m at	25 g/t	gold	from 29m	– Hole 21ATDD1	(incl	1m @ 36 g/t	gold from 31m)
▪	3m at	24 g/t	gold	from 34m	– Hole 18AT065	(incl	1m @ 51 g/t	gold from 35m)
▪	4m at	15 g/t	gold	from 67m	– Hole 19AT162	(incl	1m @ 53 g/t	gold from 69m)
▪	4m at	13 g/t	gold	from 54m	– Hole 20AT224	(incl	1m @ 42 g/t	gold from 55m)
▪	6m at	11 g/t	gold	from 40m	– Hole 18AT074	(incl	1m @ 58 g/t	gold from 44m)
▪	6m at	11 g/t	gold	from 76m	– Hole 22AT025	(incl	1m @ 42 g/t	gold from 77m)
▪	5m at	13 g/t	gold	from 41m	– Hole 17AT022	(incl	1m @ 44 g/t	gold from 45m)
▪	4m at	14 g/t	gold	from 32m	– Hole 17AT011	(incl	1m @ 42 g/t	gold from 33m)
▪	4m at	10 g/t	gold	from 25m	– Hole 16AT043	(incl	1m @ 39 g/t	gold from 27m)
▪	9m at	7.5g/t	gold	from 41m	– Hole 20AT201	(incl	1m @ 29 g/t	gold from 49m)
▪	2m at	24 g/t	gold	from 42m	– Hole 22AT034	(incl	1m @ 28 g/t	gold from 43m)
▪	2m at	20 g/t	gold	from 46m	– Hole 19AT065	(incl	1m @ 39 g/t	gold from 47m)
▪	2m at	21 g/t	gold	from 120m	– Hole 20AT303	(incl	1m @ 36 g/t	gold from 120m)
▪	2m at	17 g/t	gold	from 100m	– Hole 22AT080	(incl	1m @ 22 g/t	gold from 101m)
▪	3m at	10 g/t	gold	from 28m	– Hole 18AT070	(incl	1m @ 24 g/t	gold from 29m)
▪	3m at	12 g/t	gold	from 29m	– Hole 17AT045	(incl	1m @ 20 g/t	gold from 30m)
▪	3m at	11 g/t	gold	from 22m	– Hole 16AT019	(incl	1m @ 23 g/t	gold from 22m)
▪	3m at	10 g/t	gold	from 58m	– Hole 18AT120	(incl	1m @ 26 g/t	gold from 59m)
▪	3m at	10 g/t	gold	from 22m	– Hole 17AT035	(incl	1m @ 19 g/t	gold from 23m)
▪	3m at	10 g/t	gold	from 28m	– Hole 20AT144	(incl	1m @ 23 g/t	gold from 28m)
▪	10m at	6 g/t	gold	from 17m	– Hole 17AT042	(incl	1m @ 42 g/t	gold from 18m)
▪	9m at	5 g/t	gold	from 52m	– Hole 20AT198	(incl	1m @ 20 g/t	gold from 52m)
▪	4m at	9 g/t	gold	from 28m	– Hole 17AT026	(incl	1m @ 26 g/t	gold from 31m)
▪	3m at	12 g/t	gold	from 44m	– Hole21ATDD14			
▪	1m at	47 g/t	gold	from 35m	– Hole 19AT051			
▪	1m at	44 g/t	gold	from 45m	– Hole 20AT199			
▪	1m at	33 g/t	gold	from 45m	– Hole 20AT167			

Depth from surface = 0.87 x downhole depth in this table.

Figure 2: **Diamond core being pumped out of the drilling rods at Aurora Tank (May 2023)**

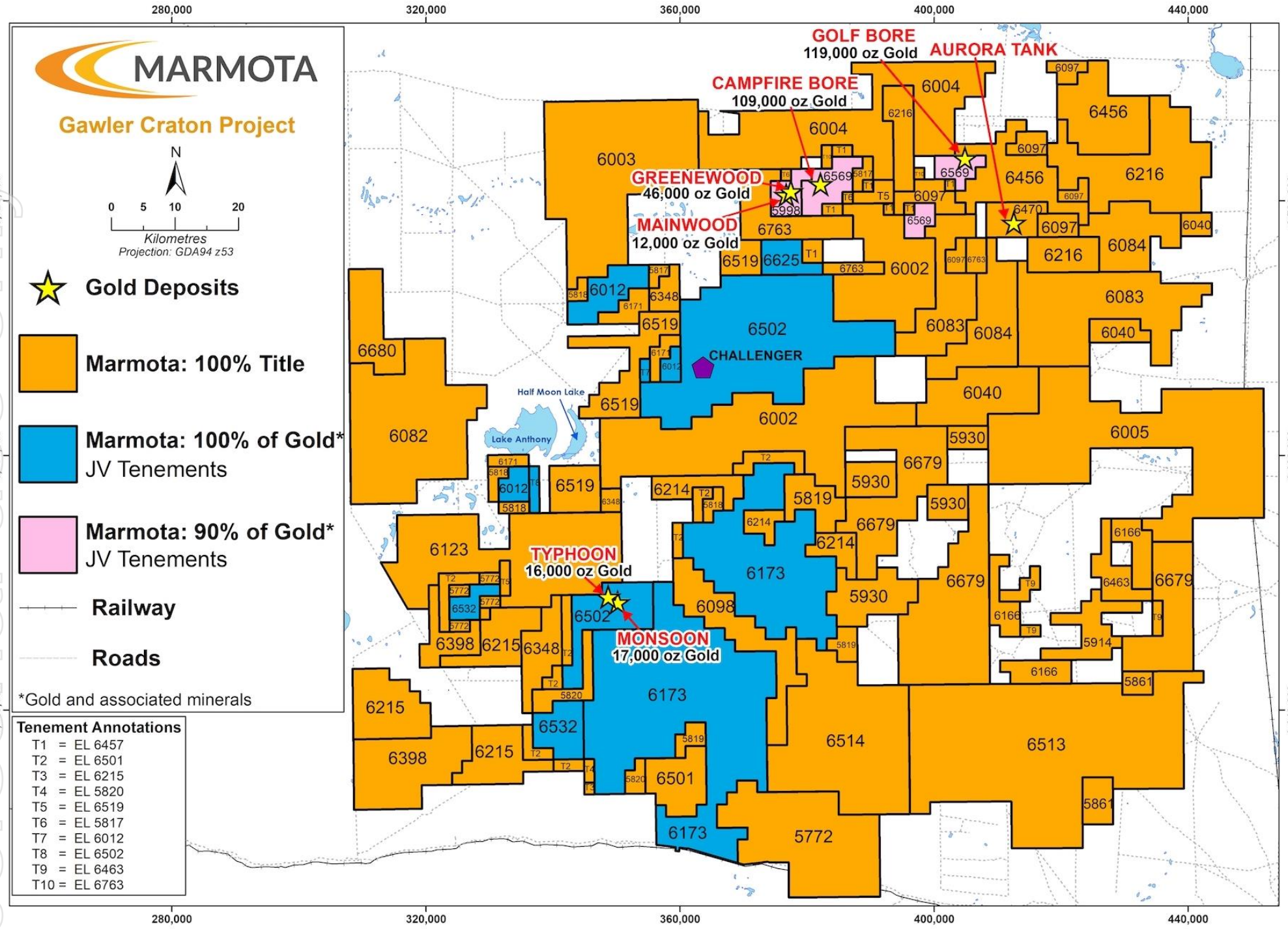

Figure 3: **Marmota's Aurora Tank gold discovery and adjacent gold deposits**

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About Marmota Limited

Marmota Limited (ASX: MEU) is a South Australian mining exploration company, focused on gold and uranium. Gold exploration is centred on the Company's gold discovery at Aurora Tank that is yielding outstanding intersections in the highly prospective and significantly underexplored Gawler Craton in the Woomera Prohibited Defence Area. The Company's uranium resource is at Junction Dam adjacent to the Honeymoon mine.

For more information, please visit: www.marmota.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this Release relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Aaron Brown who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Brown consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

Where results from previous announcements are quoted, Marmota confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised for this announcement to be released.

APPENDIX 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 10 Diamond drill holes were redrilled during May 2023. • A total of 648m was drilled of which 425.8m was cored. • Core was collected in core trays. • Sample intervals for assay were submitted to the lab for core crushing, with a homogenised subsample from each sample submitted for pulverisation to produce a sample for Au by Fire Assay • Only laboratory assay results were used to compile the table of intersections that appears in the report.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill Method was Diamond Drilling. • Hole diameters are either 122.6mm (PQ) or 96mm (HQ) • Drilling used a mix of triple and standard tube configurations. • Core was oriented using a Boart Longyear Truecore digital orientation tool.
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.*	• Drillholes and sample depths were recorded during drilling including description of lithology and sample intervals. • Qualitative assessment of sample recovery was recorded. • Sample recoveries were generally high. No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade, in part due to in-ground variation in grade. A potential bias due to loss/gain of fine/coarse material is not suspected.
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.*	• All samples were geologically logged by Marmota geologists. • Geological logging is qualitative. • Core trays containing ~3m to 4m of core per tray were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Core intervals were crushed to 31.5mm and homogenised, with a subsample submitted for final prep and assay. • It is considered representative samples were collected after crushing for prep and analysis. • Laboratory sample preparation includes drying crushing and pulverizing of submitted sample to target of p80 at 75 um. • No samples checked for size after pulverizing failed to meet sizing target in the sample batches relevant to the report. • Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS Geochemical in Townsville were used for analytical work. Samples were analysed in the following manner: ○ Lead Collection Fire Assay was used for Au (50g). • For laboratory samples, the Company introduced QA/QC samples at a ratio of one QA/QC sample for every 30 drill samples. The laboratory introduced additional QA/QC samples (blanks, standards, checks) at a ratio of greater than 1 QA/QC sample for every 10 drill samples. • The Company introduced QA/QC samples indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. • Duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company. • Standard samples were introduced into the sample stream by the Company, while the laboratory completed standard assays also. • Both Company and laboratory introduced duplicate samples indicate acceptable analytical accuracy and precision. • Laboratory analytical charge sizes are standard sizes and considered adequate for the material being assayed.
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.*	• An alternative company geologist has checked the calculation of the quoted intersections. • Twinned holes were drilled to redrill substandard work by previous drill contractor in 2021. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole coordinate information was collected using an RTX Differential GPS system with an autonomous accuracy of +/- 2.5 centimetres utilising GDA 94 Zone 53. • Down hole surveys were undertaken at ~30m intervals downhole using a Boart Longyear Trueshot digital survey tool. • Area is approximately flat lying and topographic control uses SRTM 90 DEM.
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.*	• Holes were located to follow up specific geological and mineralisation targets with the focus on the collection of geotechnical data, bulk density data and bulk samples for column leach test work. • Drill hole spacing is irregular as indicated in Appendix 2
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.*	• Drill lines were orientated with respect to previously drilled mineralisation and interpreted structure. Therefore, a sampling bias should not have occurred.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company staff transported all core from site. • Core submitted to the laboratory were transported and delivered by Company staff and commercial couriers.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit of data has been completed to date.

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.*	• Aurora Tank (EL 6470) is 100% owned by Marmota Limited. EL 6470 is located approximately 100 km southwest of Coober Pedy in South Australia. • There are no third party agreements, non-government royalties, historical sites or environmental issues. • Exploration is conducted within lands of the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara Native Title Determination Area. • The tenement is in good standing.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration in the Commonwealth Hill region has been carried out by a number of exploration companies previously including;
		  • Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Pty Ltd (1968-69)
		  • Dampier Mining Co. Ltd (1978-79)
		  • Afmeco Pty Ltd (1980-83)
		  • Stockdale Prospecting Ltd (1986-87)
		  • SADME (1996-97)
		  • Minotaur Gold NL (1993-99)
		  • Redport Ltd (1997-2002)
		  • Apollo Minerals (2013-15)

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Goshawk zone of Aurora Tank is situated in the Christie Domain of the western Gawler Craton. The Christie Domain is largely underlain by late Archaean Mulgathing Complex which comprises meta-sedimentary successions interlayered with Banded Iron Formations (BIF), chert, carbonates and calc-silicates. • Marmota is targeting Challenger-style Late Archaean gold whilst also considering occurrence of a variety of other mineralisation styles which may exist in the tenement area.

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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The required information on drill holes is incorporated into Appendix 2 to the ASX Release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Simple averages were used for 1m sections of core, and weighted averages for sub-1m sections of core, as appropriate, for any core samples submitted for assay. • Where aggregated intercepts are presented in the report, they may include shorter lengths of high-grade mineralisation; these shorter lengths are also tabulated. • No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill coverage is considered sufficient to establish approximate true widths due the current geological understanding of mineralisation dip and strike • Mineralisation intersections are downhole lengths; exact true widths are unknown but are similar to the intersection lengths as the mineralised zones are approximately normal to hole inclinations.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See Figures in release attached.
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.*	• A cut-off grade of 1 g/t gold was applied in reviewing assay results and deemed to be appropriate at this stage in reporting of exploration results. • Reporting is considered balanced.
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.*	• See referred ASX Releases. Geological observations are included in same.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See attached release.

APPENDIX 2

Drillhole collar summary: 2023 Re-drill of 21ATDD01 to 21ATDD10

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 z53)	Northing (MGA94 z53)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH Depth
23ATDDR01	412,111	6,715,716	154	-60	150	66.2
23ATDDR02	412,137	6,715,730	154	-60	150	60.3
23ATDDR03	412,086	6,715,822	154	-60	150	71.6
23ATDDR04	412,095	6,715,844	154	-60	150	75.3
23ATDDR05	412,197	6,715,809	154	-60	150	54.1
23ATDDR06	412,221	6,715,808	154	-60	150	60.2
23ATDDR07	412,356	6,715,854	154	-60	150	36.2
23ATDDR08	412,384	6,715,882	154	-60	150	54.1
23ATDDR09	412,402	6,715,953	153	-60	150	78.2
23ATDDR10	412,411	6,715,997	153	-60	150	81.3

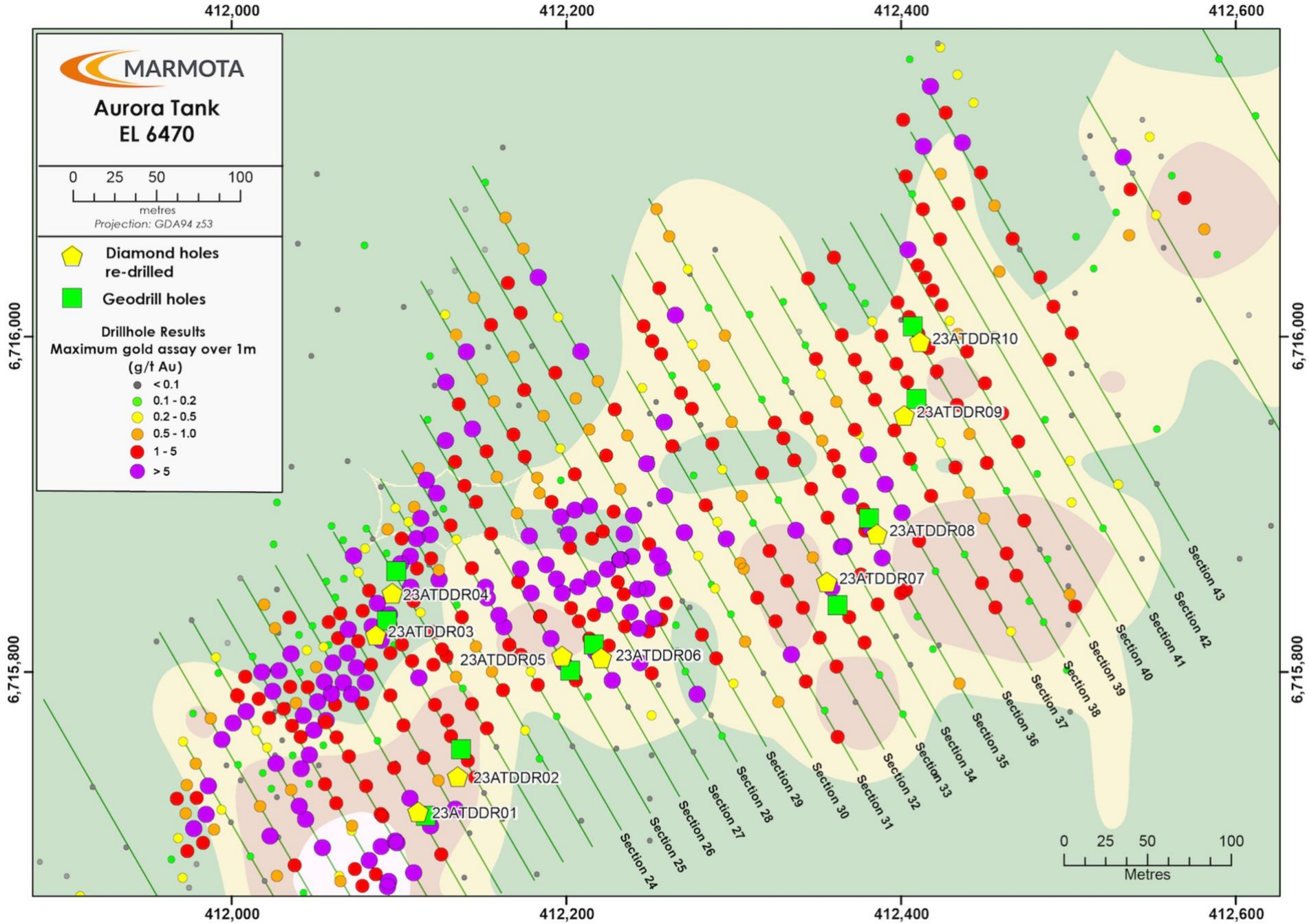

Figure 4: **May 2023 re-drilling of the diamond holes previously drilled by Geodrill [drill-hole collars]**