

GOLD GRADES CONTINUE TO IMPRESS AT NORTHERN ZONE 25km East of Kalgoorlie

Highlights

- Highest grade interval to date from shallow drilling of 27.5 g/t gold (NZAC033) reported in recently completed drilling at Northern Zone Gold Project, located only 25km east of Kalgoorlie
- Recently completed 1,903m of new shallow drilling to blade refusal has successfully targeted an overlying blanket of shallow gold mineralisation in oxide zone above gold mineralised porphyry system in follow up to previous reported¹ 18m at 4.14 g/t Au from 36m (NZRC001)
- Significant shallow gold intercepts include:
 - 16m at 4.69 g/t Au from 30m (NZAC033)
 - 4m at 6.9 g/t Au from 39m (NZAC029)
 - 3m at 3.32 g/t Au from 35m (NZAC030)
 - 9m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m (NZAC048)
 - 3m at 2.68 g/t Au from 31m (NZAC043)
 - 3m at 2.11 g/t Au from 46m (NZAC044)
 - 4m at 1.47 g/t Au from 30m (NZAC053)
- Single metre assay of NZRC001 has now been completed returning a higher-grade core that includes:
 - 10m at 4.94g/t Au from 39m (NZRC001)¹; or
 - 14m at 3.6/t Au from 39m; or
 - 18m at 2.8g/t Au from 36m (if the same interval as the composite)
- Further infill and step-out targeted drilling is now being planned over the expanded footprint of the mineralised porphyry
- Riversgold is funded to continue drilling operations at Northern Zone
- Previously announced Exploration Target at Northern Zone Gold Project of 200Mt - 250Mt at a grade of 0.4 g/t Au - 0.6 g/t Au for an Exploration Target of 2.5Moz - 4.8Moz of gold.²

The Northern Zone Project has an Exploration Target of 200 to 250 million tonnes at a grade of 0.4 g/t to 0.6 g/t Au for an Exploration Target of 2.5 to 4.8 million oz of gold, as announced by RGL to the ASX on the 9 May 2023.

Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The reader is advised that an Exploration Target is based on existing drill results and geological observations from drilling as well as interpretation of multiple available datasets. The Exploration Target is based on historical and Oracle drilling results. It uses data from 53 historical drillholes drilled between 1998 and 2012, and 7 drillholes drilled by Oracle in 2021. Refer to Appendix 1 of the announcement dated 9 May 2023 for further information with respect to these exploration results.

David Lenigas, Chairman of RGL, said: “These latest gold results are very exciting for this Project and it is great to be able to back up our initial results at Northern Zone with this latest run of assays so quickly after the recent success of our latest RC and AC campaigns that we reported on in July. These results have exceeded our initial expectations and indicate that we have very significant shallow supergene and oxide gold mineralisation that overlays our main hard-rock porphyry target area.

¹RGL ASX announcement 11 July 2024 “Northern Zone Delivers Further High-Grade Gold Intercepts”

² RGL ASX announcement 9 May 2023 “Farm into Significant Porphyry Hosted Gold Project”

“The fact that this gold project is so close to Kalgoorlie, with all of its associated infrastructure and third-party processing plants, makes it very attractive for us, especially with the AUD\$ gold price increase. The next drilling program will focus on heading to the north-east, north-west and south-east, where the maiden diamond drilling traverse intersected mineralisation down to 450 metres and in excess of 150 metres thick in the unweathered underlying porphyry. The identification of a fault, believed to be a controlling feature of mineralisation in the area will also be targeted in a follow up drill program, that will be finalised shortly. We look forward to the results from the next round of drilling which we are hopeful of starting within weeks.”

Riversgold Limited (ASX: RGL, Riversgold or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has received further assay results from aircore (AC) drilling undertaken during July 2024 at the Northern Zone Intrusive Hosted Gold Project, located 25 km east-south-east of the Kalgoorlie Super Pit in Western Australia (refer to **Figure 1** for location) and readily accessed from the Bulong road, which is paved to within 9km of the prospect site. The last 9km consists of 4km of a high-quality haul road with the last 5km on a station road.

Drilling contractor, Australian Aircore Drilling (Mick Shorter), completed a further 26 holes for 1,903m of AC drilling at Northern Zone using a blade to drilling refusal, with the cuttings being logged by RGL geologists. The detailed logging and assays continue to show that a significant gold mineralisation event has occurred in the project area. The drilling targeted the shallower, up dip portion of the mineralised system, that yielded a significant composite intercept of **18m at 4.14g/t Au from 36m (NZRC001)**³.

Single metre assay of NZRC001 has now been completed returning a higher-grade core of **10m at 4.94g/t Au from 39m or 14m at 3.6/t Au from 39m or 18m at 2.8g/t Au from 36m** if the same interval as the composites is used.

Recent aircore drilling has replicated zones of gold mineralisation seen in NZRC001 with **16m at 4.69 g/t Au from 30m (NZAC033), 4m at 6.9 g/t Au from 39m (NZAC029), 3m at 3.32 g/t Au from 35m (NZAC030) and 9m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m (NZAC048)**.

Mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, necessitating further drilling campaigns. Refer to Figure 2 for drilling locations, and Tables 1-4 for location and assay results.

Saturn Metals Limited has released a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the Apollo Hill Gold Project which is located 175km due north of Northern Zone. With a resource estimate of 105Mt at 0.54g/t gold, totalling 1.839Moz⁴, this development serves as a benchmark for our aspirations at Northern Zone, albeit with the potential for Northern Zone to be an even larger project.

Conceptually, the Company draws parallels between Northern Zone and Saturn Metals' Apollo Hill Project, discerning similarities based on the PEA statement released by Saturn Metals (ASX 7 August 2023), which suggests the potential for a sizeable low-grade heap leach operation.

³ RGL ASX announcement 11 July 2024 “Northern Zone Delivers Further High-Grade Gold Intercepts”

⁴ STN ASX announcement 17 August 2023 “Updated Preliminary Economic Assessment”.

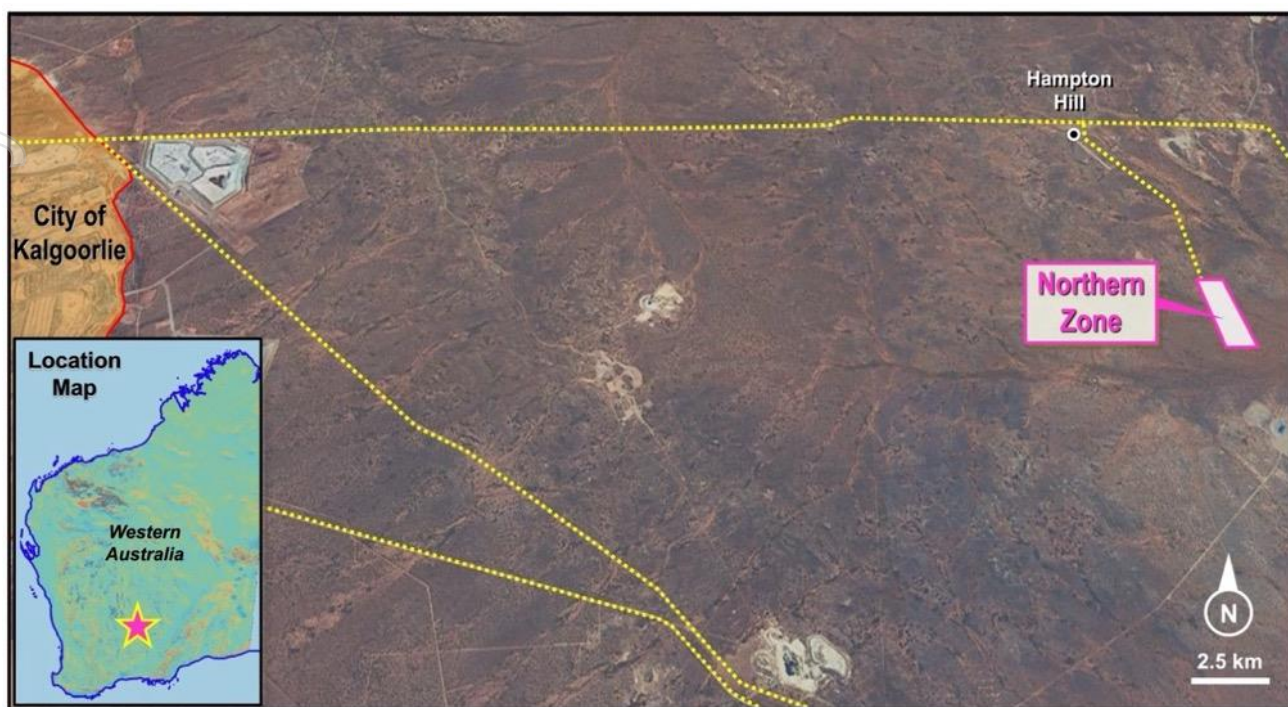


Figure 1: Northern Zone Project Map showing proximity to the Kalgoorlie "Super Pit".

-ENDS-

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Riversgold Ltd.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The Information in this report that relates to exploration results, exploration targets, mineral resources or ore reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Edward Mead, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mead is a director of Riversgold Ltd and a consultant to the company through Doraleta Pty Ltd. Mr Mead has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). Mr Mead consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

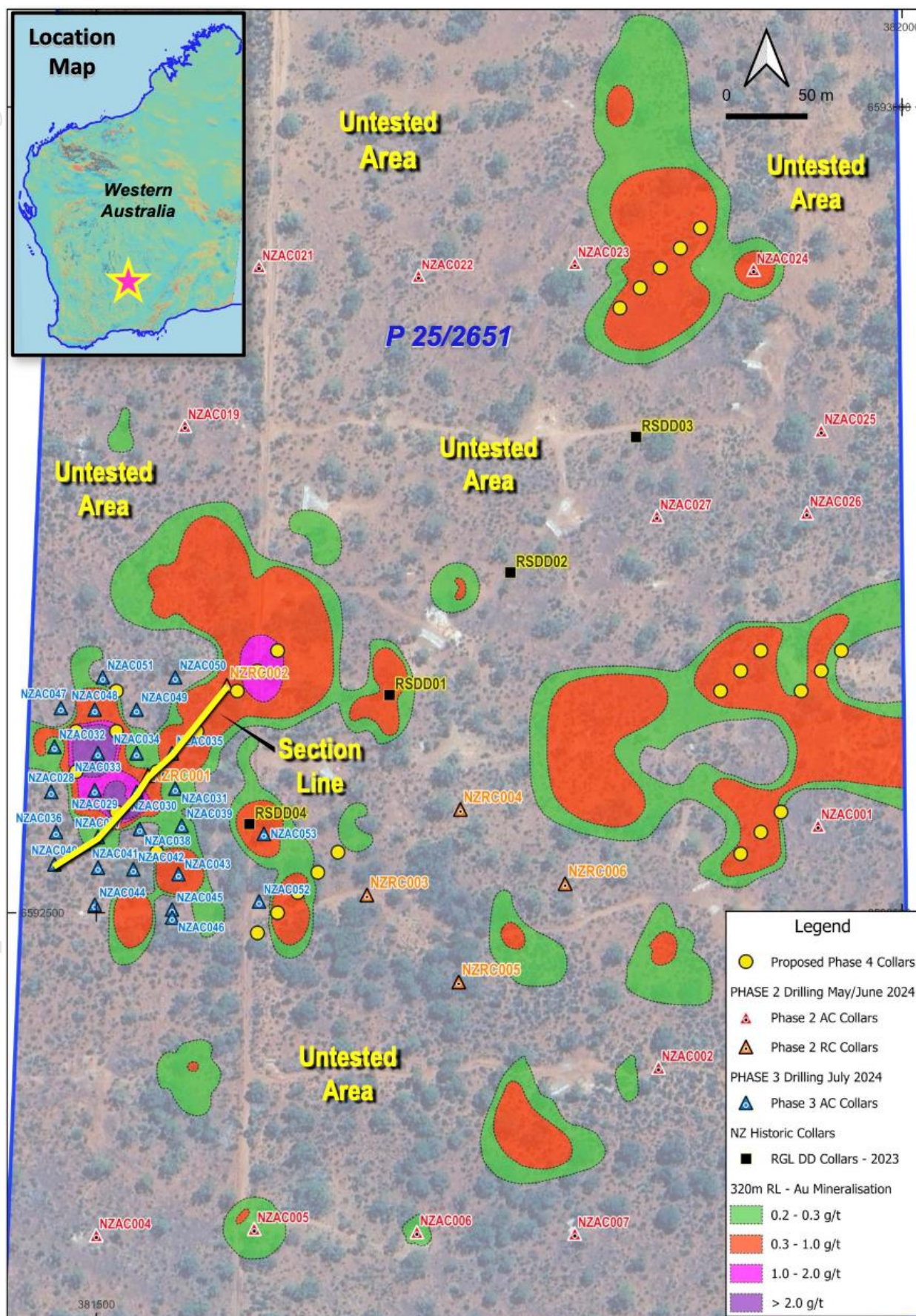


Figure 2: Drill collar plan with gold grade contours from all drilling results to date, section line (Figure 3), and proposed next phase of drilling.

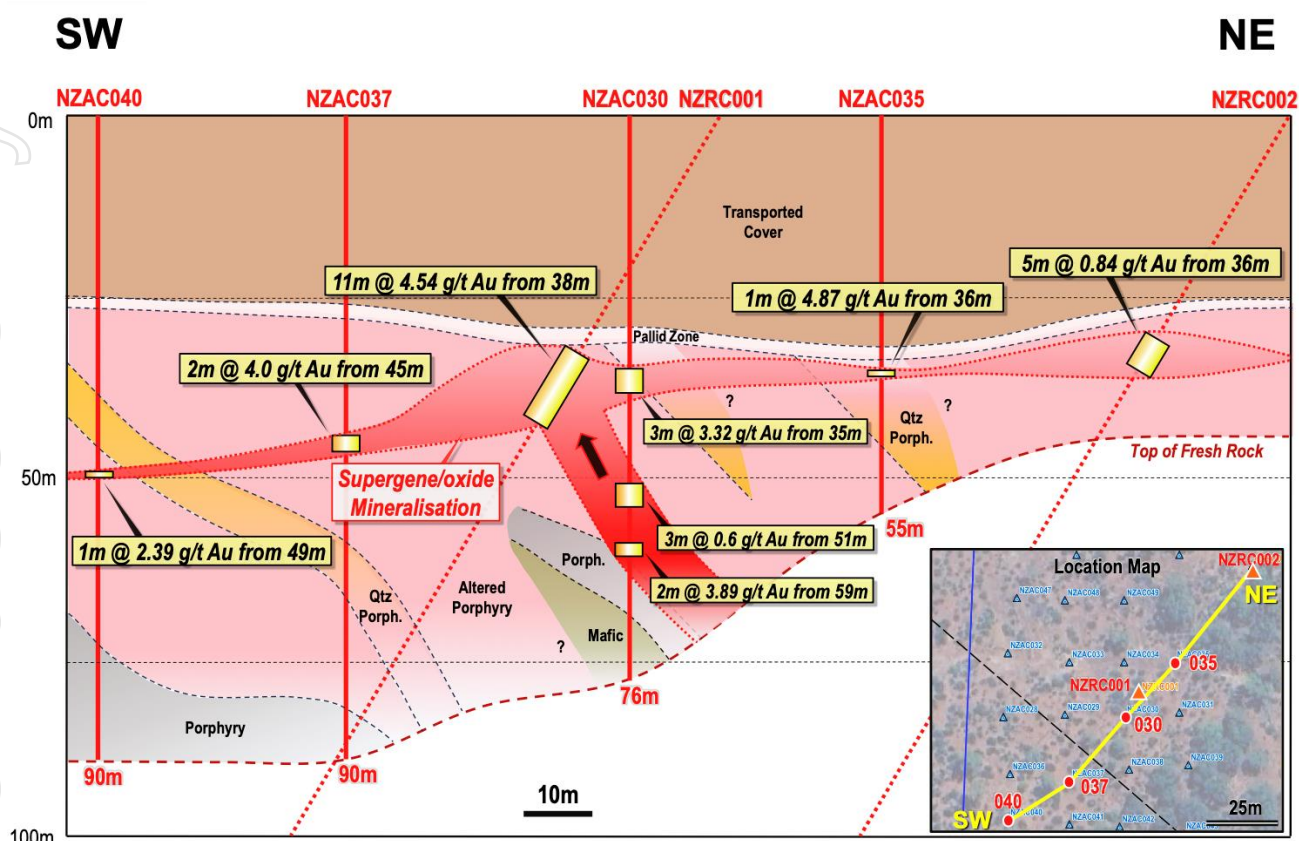


Figure 3: Oblique schematic cross section. 1.5 times vertical exaggeration. Geology, supergene mineralisation and oxide mineralisation interpretation with significant intercepts. Refer to Location Map inset for section line. Refer to Figure 2 for all drill hole locations and section line.

APPENDIX 1: Drilling Information

Table 1: Northern Zone Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
NZAC029	39	43	4	6.9	4m @ 6.9 g/t Au from 39m
NZAC029	54	56	2	1.89	2m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 54m
NZAC030	35	38	3	3.32	3m @ 3.32 g/t Au from 35m
NZAC030	51	54	3	0.6	3m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 51m
NZAC030	59	61	2	3.89	2m @ 3.89 g/t Au from 59m
NZAC031	34	35	1	1.8	1m @ 1.8 g/t Au from 34m
NZAC032	33	35	2	1.4	2m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 33m
NZAC032	55	56	1	1.16	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 55m
NZAC032	76	77	1	3.78	1m @ 3.78 g/t Au from 76m
NZAC032	88	91	3	1.17	3m @ 1.17g/t Au from 88m
NZAC033	30	46	16	4.69	16m @ 4.69 g/t Au from 30m
NZAC034	32	33	1	1.2	1m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 32m
NZAC035	36	37	1	4.87	1m @ 4.87 g/t Au from 36m
NZAC037	45	47	2	4	2m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 45m
NZAC038	50	51	1	4.2	1m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 50m

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Intercept
NZAC039	31	35	4	0.64	3m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 32m
NZAC039	68	70	2	0.87	2m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 68m
NZAC040	49	50	1	2.39	1m @ 2.39 g/t Au from 49m
NZAC041	77	78	1	10	1m @ 10.0 g/t Au from 77m
NZAC042	38	39	1	0.61	1m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 38m
NZAC043	31	34	3	2.68	3m @ 2.68 g/t Au from 31m
NZAC043	56	57	1	0.79	1m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 56m
NZAC044	47	52	5	1.34	3m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 46m
NZAC047	51	52	1	1.72	1m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 51m
NZAC048	31	40	9	1.2	9m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 31m
NZAC051	36	37	1	1.66	1m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 36m
NZAC053	30	34	4	1.47	4m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 30m
NZRC001	39	49	10	4.94	10m @ 4.94g/t Au from 39m
NZRC001	39	53	14	3.6	or 14m @ 3.6/t Au from 39m
NZRC001	36	54	18	2.8	or 18m @ 2.8g/t Au from 36m

Table 2: Northern Zone Aircore Drill Collar Locations and information, in GDA Zone 51J.

Hole_ID	East	North	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Elevation
NZAC028	381472	6592575	71	-90	0	356
NZAC029	381499	6592576	81	-90	0	356
NZAC030	381525	6592575	76	-90	0	356
NZAC031	381549	6592577	60	-90	0	356
NZAC032	381474	6592603	91	-90	0	356
NZAC033	381501	6592599	77	-90	0	356
NZAC034	381525	6592599	60	-90	0	356
NZAC035	381547	6592599	55	-90	0	356
NZAC036	381475	6592550	90	-90	0	356
NZAC037	381501	6592547	90	-90	0	356
NZAC038	381527	6592552	84	-90	0	356
NZAC039	381553	6592554	71	-90	0	356
NZAC040	381474	6592530	84	-90	0	356
NZAC041	381501	6592528	90	-90	0	356
NZAC042	381523	6592527	88	-90	0	356
NZAC043	381551	6592524	78	-90	0	356
NZAC044	381499	6592505	90	-90	0	356
NZAC045	381547	6592502	57	-90	0	356
NZAC046	381547	6592497	82	-90	0	356
NZAC047	381478	6592627	74	-90	0	356
NZAC048	381499	6592626	69	-90	0	356
NZAC049	381525	6592626	56	-90	0	356
NZAC050	381549	6592646	47	-90	0	356
NZAC051	381504	6592646	58	-90	0	356
NZAC052	381601	6592507	66	-90	0	356
NZAC053	381604	6592549	58	-90	0	356

Table 3: Northern Zone single metre assays from NZRC001

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
NZRC001	36	37	1	0.09
NZRC001	37	38	1	0.07
NZRC001	38	39	1	1.26
NZRC001	39	40	1	22.70
NZRC001	40	41	1	1.11
NZRC001	41	42	1	0.10
NZRC001	42	43	1	1.16
NZRC001	43	44	1	0.73
NZRC001	44	45	1	15.65
NZRC001	45	46	1	0.81
NZRC001	46	47	1	1.07
NZRC001	47	48	1	4.77
NZRC001	48	52	1	0.56
NZRC001	52	53	1	0.07
NZRC001	53	54	1	0.01
NZRC002	36	37	1	0.83
NZRC002	37	38	1	0.56
NZRC002	38	39	1	0.10
NZRC002	39	43	1	2.01
NZRC002	43	44	1	0.68
NZRC002	44	45	1	0.21
NZRC006	57	58	1	0.02
NZRC006	58	59	1	0.01
NZRC006	59	60	1	2.67

Table 4: Northern Zone AC Results > 0.5 Au Grade (g/t) Cutoff

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
NZAC029	39	40	1	26.30
NZAC029	40	41	1	0.64
NZAC029	54	55	1	0.70
NZAC029	55	56	1	3.08
NZAC030	35	36	1	0.86
NZAC030	36	37	1	8.15
NZAC030	37	38	1	0.94
NZAC030	40	41	1	0.53
NZAC030	51	52	1	0.82
NZAC030	53	54	1	0.54
NZAC030	59	60	1	1.47
NZAC030	60	61	1	6.30
NZAC031	34	35	1	1.80
NZAC031	59	60	1	0.88
NZAC032	34	35	1	1.05
NZAC032	35	36	1	1.68
NZAC032	55	56	1	1.16
NZAC032	76	77	1	3.78
NZAC032	88	89	1	1.42
NZAC032	89	90	1	0.86

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
NZAC032	90	91	1	1.24
NZAC033	30	31	1	0.90
NZAC033	31	32	1	1.08
NZAC033	36	37	1	1.73
NZAC033	37	38	1	11.95
NZAC033	38	39	1	25.50
NZAC033	39	40	1	27.50
NZAC033	40	41	1	2.85
NZAC033	41	42	1	0.75
NZAC033	42	43	1	0.75
NZAC034	32	33	1	1.20
NZAC034	34	35	1	0.80
NZAC035	36	37	1	4.87
NZAC035	38	39	1	0.91
NZAC037	45	46	1	3.71
NZAC037	46	47	1	4.26
NZAC038	50	51	1	4.20
NZAC038	62	63	1	0.55
NZAC039	32	33	1	1.56
NZAC039	47	48	1	0.51
NZAC039	68	69	1	1.37
NZAC040	49	50	1	2.29
NZAC041	77	78	1	10.00
NZAC042	38	39	1	0.61
NZAC043	32	33	1	7.31
NZAC043	56	57	1	0.79
NZAC044	48	49	1	1.98
NZAC044	50	51	1	4.15
NZAC046	80	81	1	0.67
NZAC047	51	52	1	1.72
NZAC048	32	33	1	0.77
NZAC048	33	34	1	3.54
NZAC048	34	35	1	1.24
NZAC048	36	37	1	0.71
NZAC048	37	38	1	2.19
NZAC048	38	39	1	0.54
NZAC048	40	41	1	1.42
NZAC050	43	44	1	0.68
NZAC051	32	33	1	1.08
NZAC051	36	37	1	1.66
NZAC051	52	53	1	0.73
NZAC053	30	31	1	1.37
NZAC053	32	33	1	0.83
NZAC053	33	34	1	3.41

APPENDIX 2: JORC INFORMATION

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at Northern Zone.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Every metre drilled was placed on the ground. 6m composites were collected using a scoop method of sampling the coarse reject sample for the first 24m.</p> <p>1m sampling using a rifle splitter was trialed on the clays, from 24m, with sampling deemed to create a high degree risk of smearing. The clays are not wet, but have a damp characteristic. A large metal scoop was used to sample between 70-90% of material from each metre drilled, to total between 2-3kg samples.</p> <p>Standard reference material, sample duplicates and blanks, were undertaken at 25m sample intervals.</p> <p>Samples were sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and analysis.</p> <p>Analysis was undertaken by ALS laboratories (Kalgoorlie) for gold assay by 50g fire assay.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Australian Aircore Drilling completed the program using a blade to refusal. A hammer was used on 10m in hole NZAC053 due to a hard silica layer.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Drill recovery was routinely recorded via estimation of the comparative percentage of the volume of the sample pile by the company geologist.</p> <p>The sample recovery was deemed excellent for representative assays, with consistent sample recovery and no loss though the top of the cyclone.</p> <p>The cyclone was cleaned or checked every 3m.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>All holes have been geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation and weathering. As well as whether dry, damp or wet.</p> <p>Logging is quantitative for presence of quartz veins. All other logging is qualitative.</p> <p>All metre intervals from 24m to end of hole were chip trayed and photographed.</p> <p>A brief description of each drilling sample was recorded and a permanent record has been collected and stored in chip trays for reference.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>1m sampling using a rifle splitter was trialed on the clays, from 24m, with sampling deemed to create a high degree risk of smearing. The clays are not wet, but have a damp characteristic. A large metal scoop was used to sample between 70-90% of material from each metre drilled, to total between 2-3kg samples.</p> <p>Standard reference material, sample duplicates and blanks, were undertaken at 25m sample intervals.</p> <p>Samples were sent to the laboratory for crushing, splitting and analysis.</p> <p>The use of fire assay with 50g charge for all AC drilling provides a level of confidence in the assay database. The sampling and assaying are</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		considered representative of the in-situ material. The sample size of 2-3 kilograms is appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	ALS (Kalgoorlie) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Riversgold. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Reedy South Project area: Samples above 3Kg were riffle split. Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish – Au Duplicates, Standards and Blanks were used for external laboratory checks by RGL.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Intercepts were reviewed by 2 company personnel.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The collar position of each hole was recorded using handheld Garmin 64S GPS in GDA Zone 51J. All holes will be picked up by a surveyor in the near future.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The holes were drilled on a nominal East-West 25m spacing on traverses 25m apart, North-South. On the schematic cross sections contained in the release the drill holes are 38m apart.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	The vertical drill holes were designed to test for supergene mineralisation or weathered primary ore zones and are believed to be unbiased based when interpretation is applied at modelling results.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Company personnel delivered samples to ALS Kalgoorlie where they were submitted for assay.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Data reviews will be conducted on completion of further drilling

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	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Northern Zone Project is comprised of one granted prospecting licence (P25/2651) which covers an area of 82 hectares, and is held in the name of Oracle Gold (WA) Pty Ltd. RGL are farming into the Tenement and have committed to spend \$600,000 in exploration expenditure on the tenement within the next two years. After Riversgold achieves 80% ownership, Oracle will be required to contribute pro-rata or dilute.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The majority of previous exploration in the area was by Northern Mining during 2007 to 2012 under the Blair North project, multiple small resource areas were identified at the George's Reward area to the south of P25/2651. Numerous gold intersections were recorded
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The deposit is thought to be an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) style of mineral deposit. Further drilling will better define the mineralisation style, and timing of the gold mineralisation event.
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Refer to Tables and Figures within the body of the release.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	Intersections are weighted average grades based on a 0.001 g/t Au cut-off with unlimited waste zones but with a targeted grade of above 2.0 g/t Au.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<p>The diamond drilling program in 2023 confirmed the apparent widths of mineralisation as being perpendicular to foliation and veining. We believe the step out RC drilling to be the same as the diamond drilling. The true width of mineralisation is still to be fully ascertained.</p> <p>The Aircore drilling was vertical and not designed for true width, but was targeting supergene mineralisation.</p>
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	See body of the announcement for relevant diagrams and photos.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	See body of the announcement.
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up phases of drilling to further test strike to be undertaken. Core from phase 1 to allow for further metallurgical studies.