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Projects

Lithium Projects (Brazil)
Cococi region
Custodia
Iguatu region
Jacurici
Juremal region
Salinas region
Salitre
Serido Belt

Copper Projects (Brazil)
Ararenda region
Sao Juliao region
Iguatu region

REE Projects (Brazil)
Jequie

Copper Projects (PNG)
Wabag region
Green River region

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ASX Announcement/Press Release | 22 January 2025

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN)

Nickel-Copper Anomalies at Iguatu North Project

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX: GMN) ("Gold Mountain" or "the Company" or "GMN") is pleased to announce it has received 52 stream sediment samples from the Iguatu North Project in Central Brazil. The anomalies represent a new style of target for GMN in the Iguatu North Project area.

Highlights

Work Undertaken

- Assays received from 52 regional stream sediment samples at Iguatu North Project with widespread coincident Copper-Nickel anomalies supported by Cobalt, Palladium and Chromium anomalies.
- High order Ni-Cu anomalies over 3 km long surrounded by lower order anomalies.
- Geochemical anomalies clearly indicate the priority area for initial follow up work to define mineralised drill targets.

Figure 1. Field technician taking a sample in the Iguatu North region

David Evans, Managing Director, commented:

We are delighted to identify potential for Copper-Nickel-PGE mineralisation within our Iguatu tenements. The proximity of these anomalies to the Pedra Branca PGE deposit, just 25 km northeast, is highly encouraging.

With samples returning copper and nickel values up to two and four times higher than the program's average, respectively, these results also present an opportunity for Gold Mountain to add exciting Copper-Nickel-PGE targets to its existing lithium and rare earth prospects.

Future Workplan

- Iguatu North Ni-Cu anomalous areas will be tested by infill stream sediment and soil sampling followed by IP or other ground or airborne geophysics to define specific drill targets.
- Mapping of the full extent of the mafic intrusives interpreted to be present will be undertaken.
- Drilling will be undertaken on defined targets.

Details

Stream sediment sampling was carried out in a broad network of samples over the Iguatu North tenements, which were initially acquired for their Copper and Lithium potential.

Interpretation of results consisted of determining populations of results considered to be anomalous and then separating anomalous results for copper and carrying out element correlations on the copper anomalous samples.

Table 1 shows the correlation coefficients for a series of elements considered important for mafic intrusive hosted nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation and for IOCG style mineralisation.

R	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30
Cu	Ni	Co Cr Sc V	Pt	Te	Al Bi Fe	Ga In Li	Ag B Ba Na
Na				S	B	Pt	Cu U
Ni	Cr Cu	Co Sc V	Mg Pt Te	Li Sc V	Bi	Al Fe Ga Hg	Ag Ba K
Ba			Al	Ga Li	K	Bi Cs Fe Mg Ti Zn	Be Co Cu Cr Hf Pt Rb ScSr V
Co		Cu Ni	Cr Pt	Mg Sc	Fe Mn Te	Al Bi Ga In Li Mo W	Ag B Ba Ge Hg K Ti
Cr	Ni	Cu	Co Mg Sc Te V	Bi Li Pt	Al Fe Ga	Hg K	Ag Ba In Zn
Pt			Co Cu Ni	B Cr Te	Ag Mg Mn Sc V	Fe Na	Al Ba Bi Ga In Li Mo S W Zn
Te			Bi Cr Ni	Ag Cu Pt Sc	Co Mo W	V	Fe In Li Mg
Fe		Al Ga Sc Ti	Ge In Mg V Zn		Co Cr Cu Sb Y	Ba Be Cs Nb Ni Pt Rb Se	As Li Re Te Zr
Mg			Al Cr Cu Fe Ga K Ni Sc V	Co Li Ti	Pt	Ba Ge In Zn	Bi Cs Te

Table 1. Correlation chart for samples anomalous in copper from the latest results at the Iguatu North Project. Very strong correlations are present for nickel, cobalt, chromium, vanadium and magnesium.

Images & Maps

Figure 2 shows the location of the Iguatu Project in the western part of the Borborema Province.

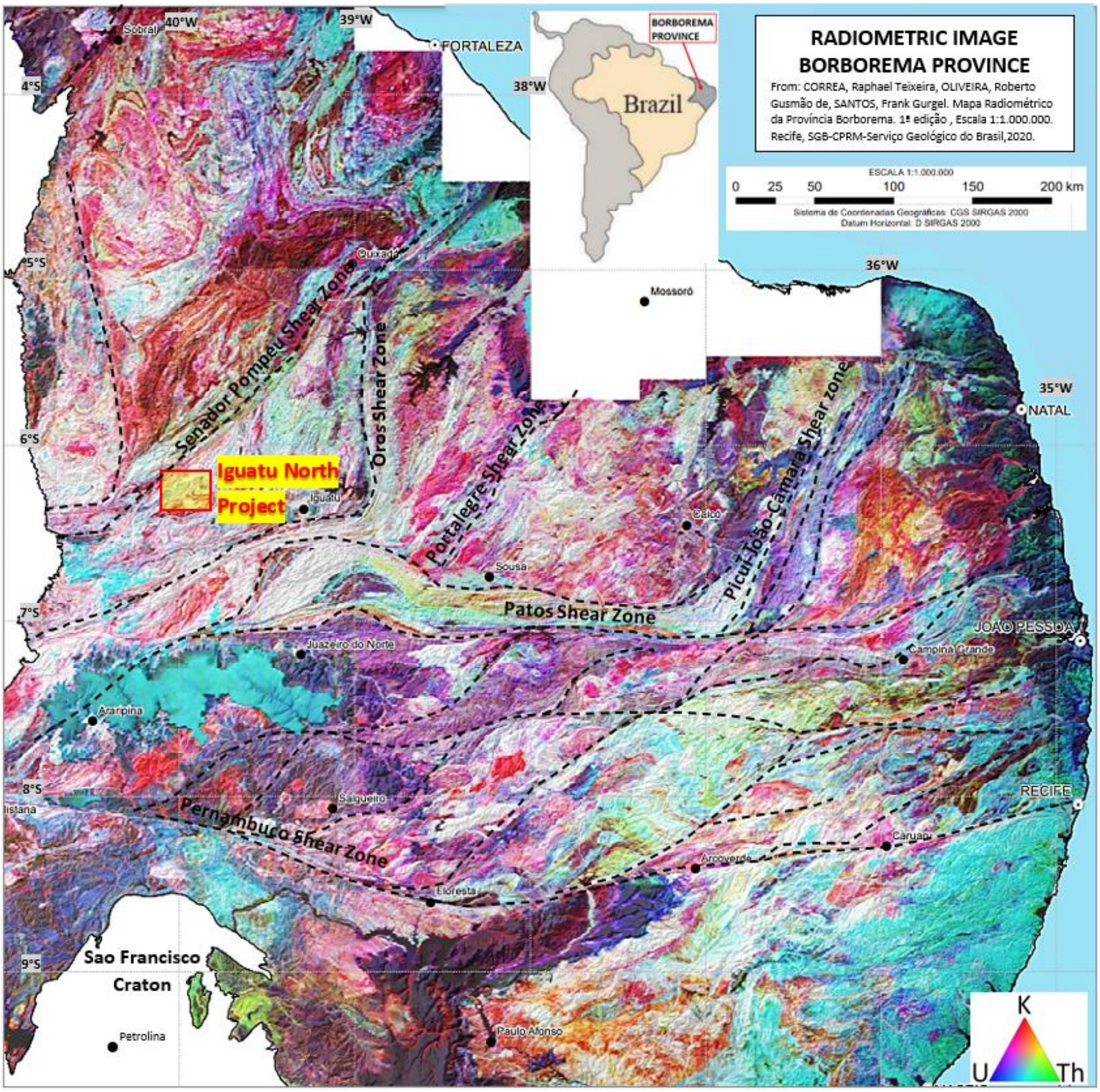


Figure 2. Location of the Iguatu North Project on a base plan of the KUT radiometric image of the Borborema Province. Major shear zones are named and lesser shears also marked as dashed lines. The intense shearing has allowed magma intrusion, partially controlled by shear zones, to occur in the Lower Proterozoic and particularly in the Late Proterozoic.

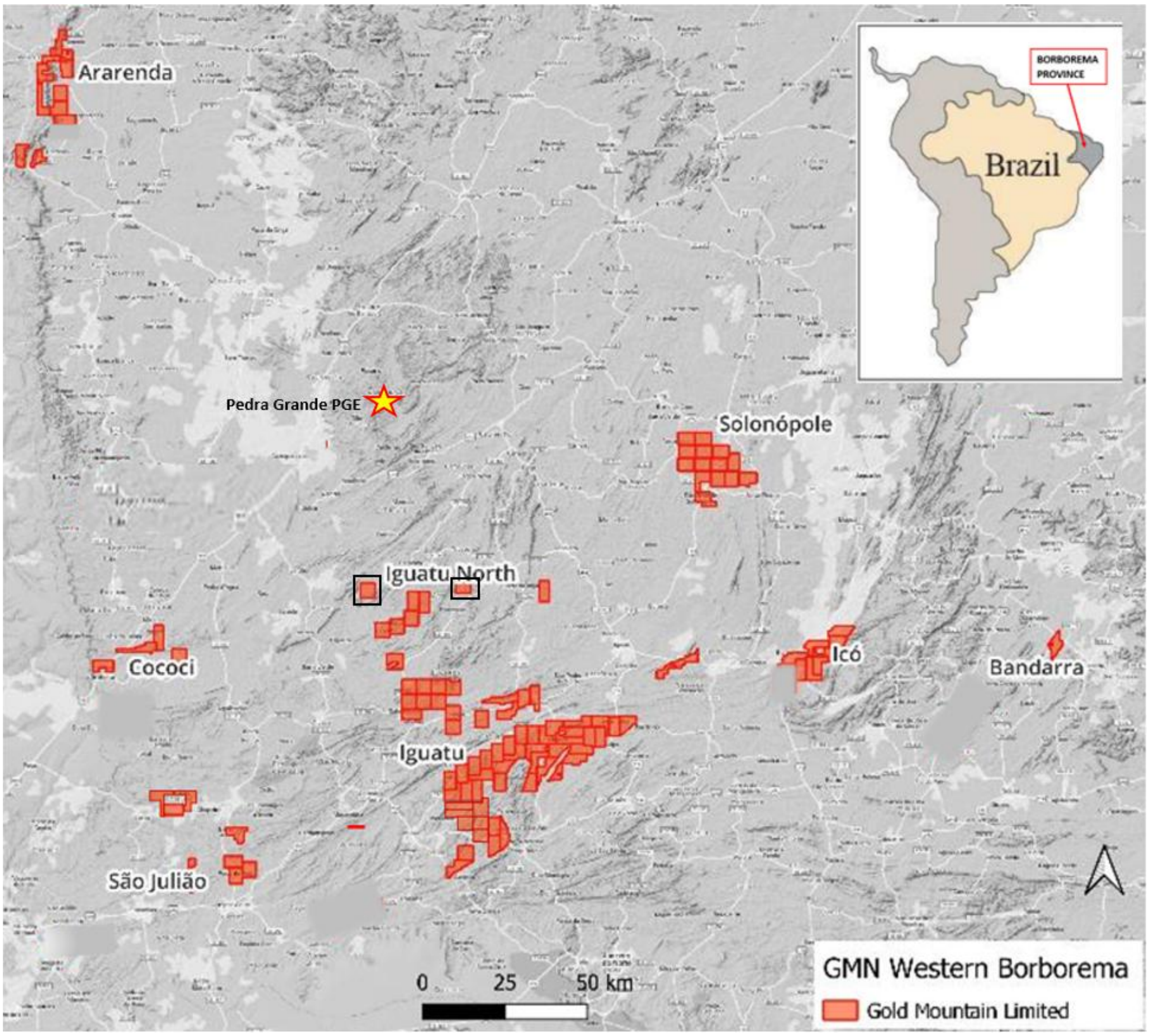


Figure 2. location map of the Iguatu North Project in the western Borborema province. The two tenements discussed in this report are shown with black rectangles.

The Pedra Grande layered mafic intrusive hosted PGE deposit is shown north of Iguatu North Project. The host intrusive is shown in the latest mapping as 35 km from the western of the two Iguatu North tenements discussed in this report.

Figure 3 shows the tenement holdings in the Iguatu North Project, highlighting the tenements for which the current results were received. No significant anomalies were interpreted for 800.161/2022.

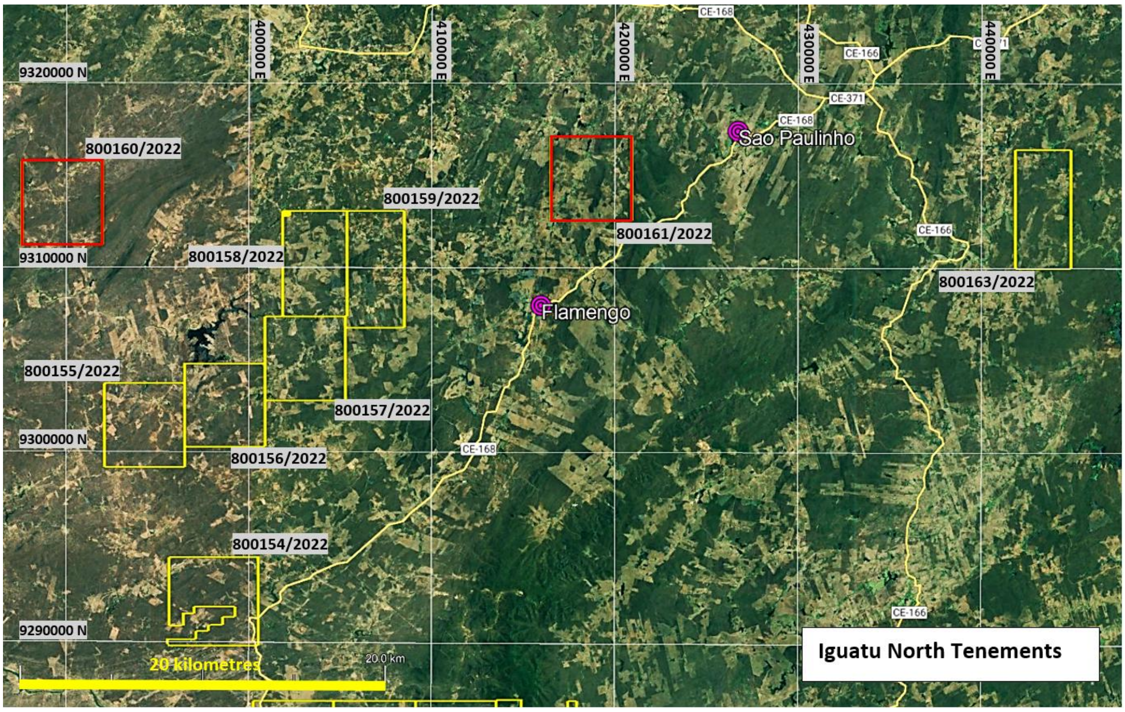


Figure 3. Iguatu North Project with current results from tenement outlined in red.

Figure 4 shows the copper anomalies and the mafic intrusive related elements cobalt and chromium.

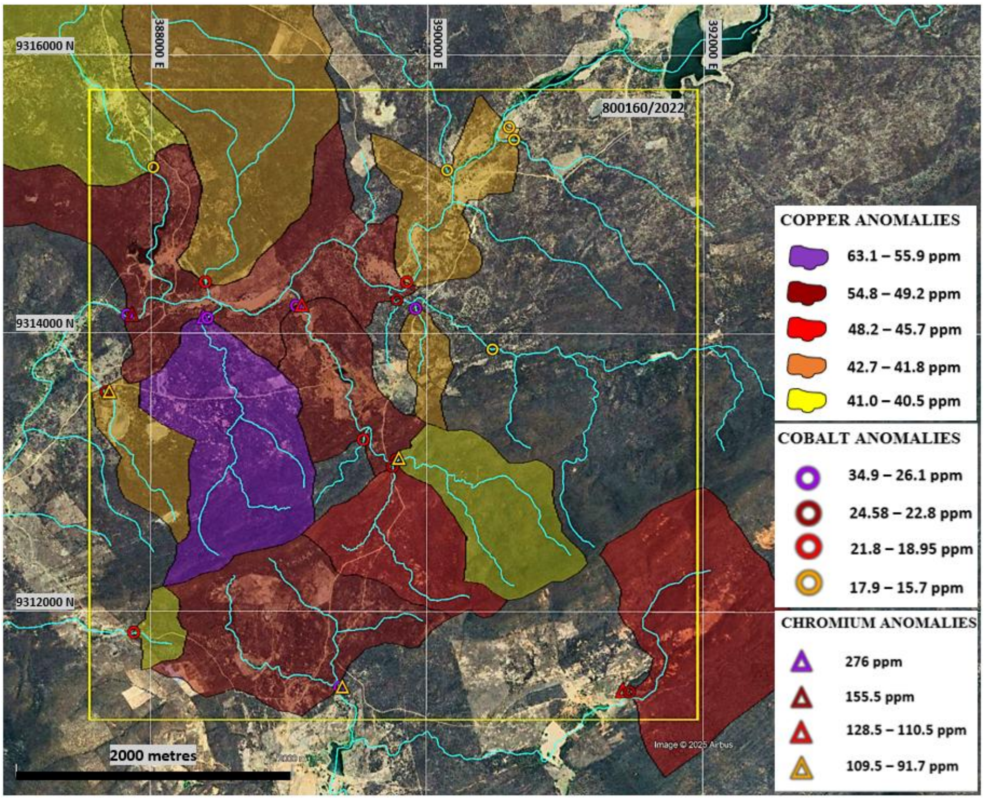


Figure 4. Stream sediment copper anomalies together with the mafic intrusive related elements cobalt and chromium. Palladium anomalies, that also may be related to mineralised mafic intrusives, are present associated with the copper anomalies.

Figure 5 shows the nickel anomalies found so far in the Iguatu North Project area.

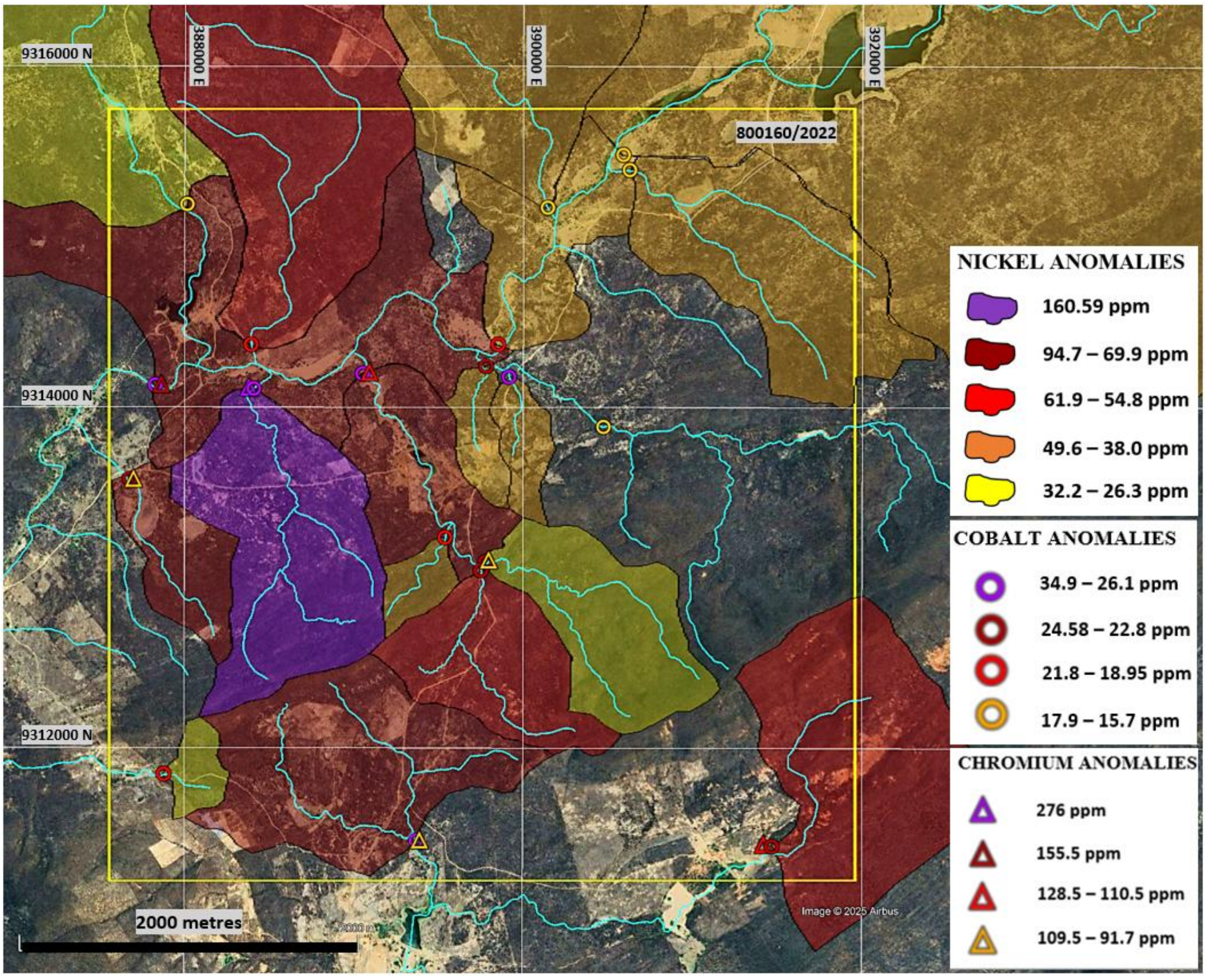


Figure 5. Stream sediment nickel anomalies together with the often mafic intrusive related elements cobalt and chromium.

Figure 6 shows the copper and nickel anomalies superimposed on the magnetic anomaly image for tenement 800.160/2022. Also shown is where an 'area with frequent "sheets" of schistose meta-basics' were observed (Souza et al 1993).

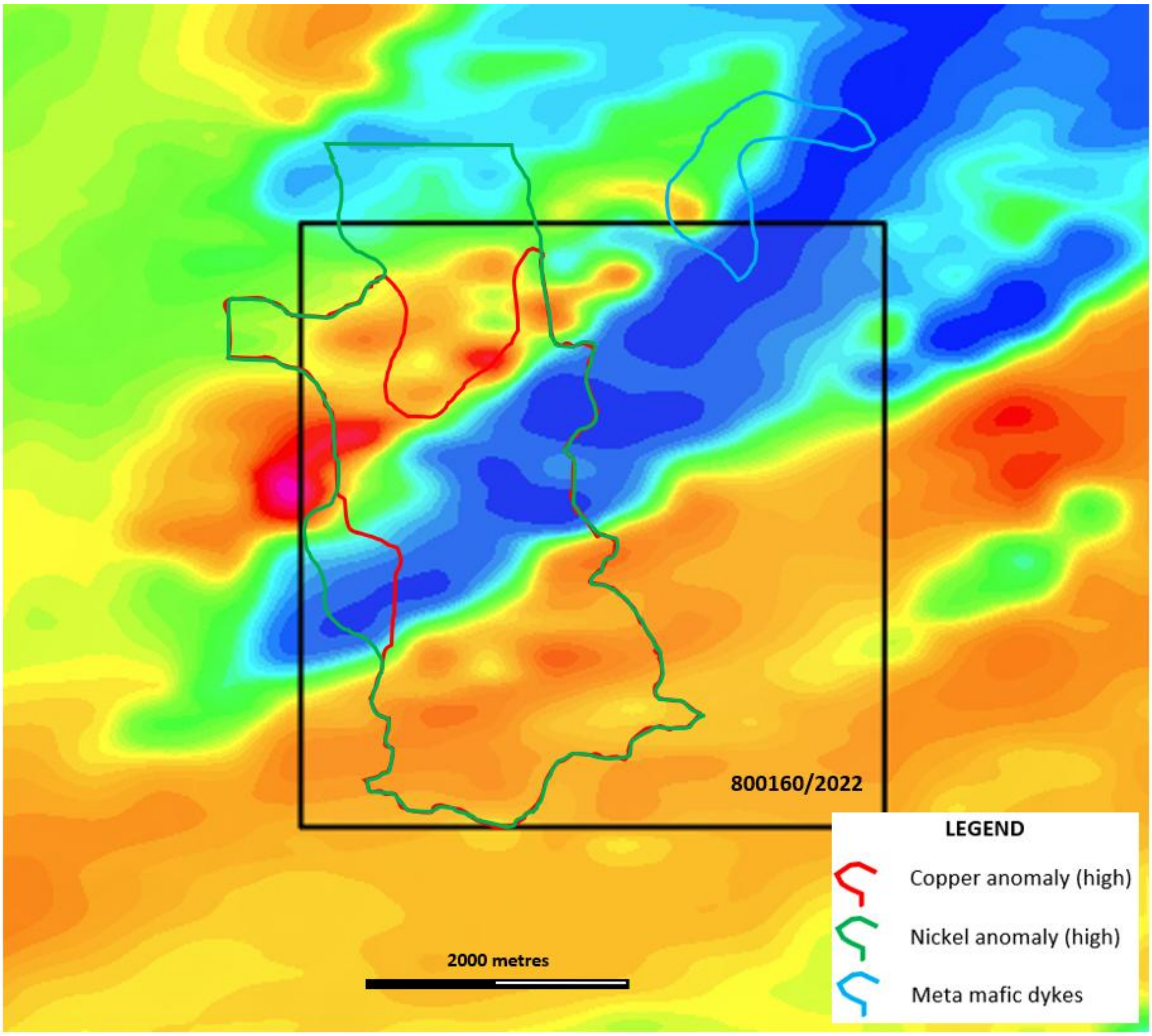


Figure 6. Combined high order copper and nickel anomalies together with the area of mapped meta-basic dykes. Magnetic low is caused by an Ediacaran age granitic intrusive. Magnetic highs are of unknown significance at present.

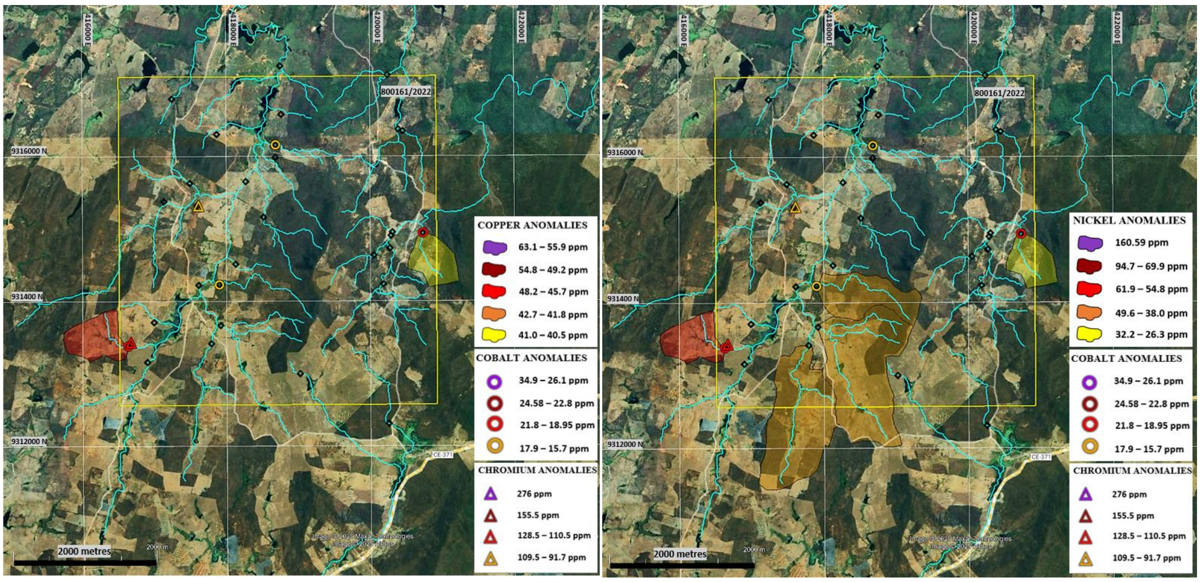
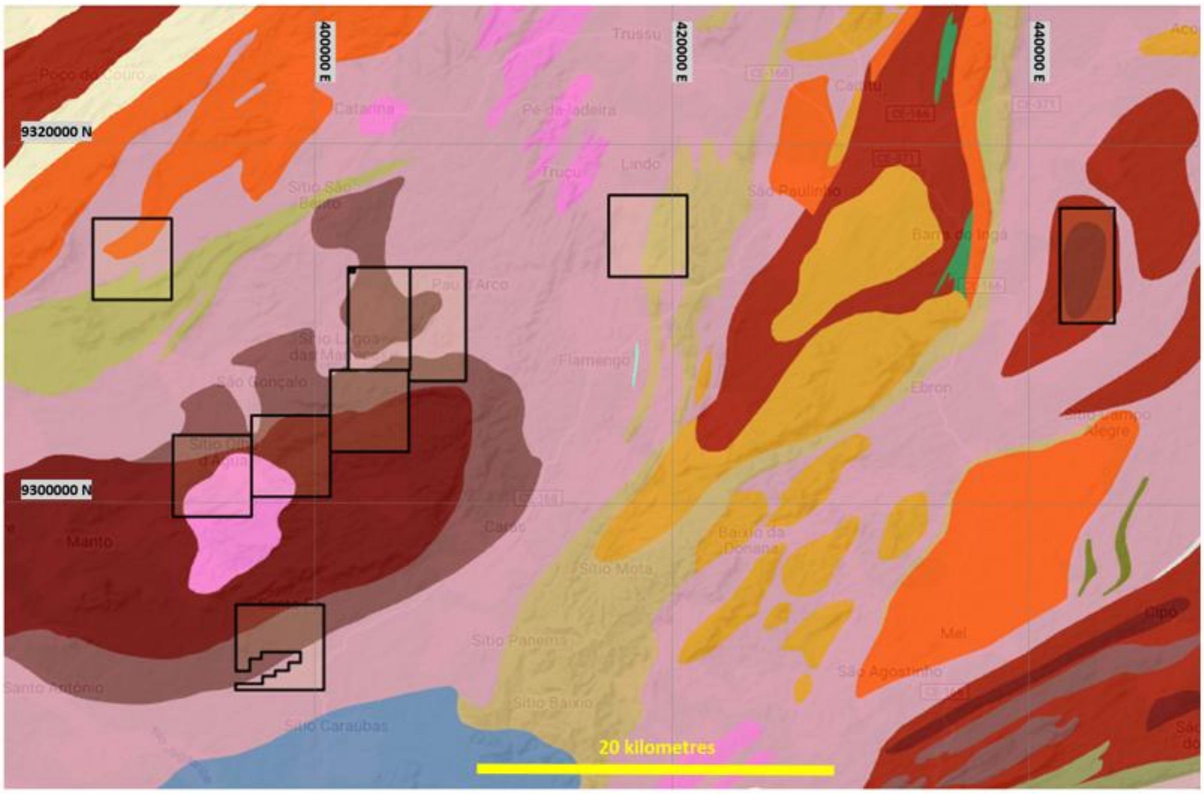


Figure 7. Maps of Copper and nickel anomalies on 800.161/2022

Figure 8 shows the regional geology of the Iguatu North tenements region mapped at 1:350,000 scale. Note that the Cruzeta Complex is the host to the mafic-ultramafic intrusives that host the Pedra Grande PGE deposit. Age of the mafic-ultramafic intrusive is unknown.



	Brasiliano granitoids undifferentiated: Monzogranite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, granitoid, granite porphyry, syenogranite, tonalite, biotite granite, metagranite; **Ediacaran**
	Piquet Caneiro Suite: Quartz monzonite, granite, granodiorite, syenite, shoshonitic; **Ediacaran**
	Rio Quixeramobim Complex: Granitoid, monzonite, quartz monzodiorite, syenogranite, coarse-grained and porphyritic in texture**,** 587 Ma; **Ediacaran**
	Arneiroz Unit: Schist, metacarbonate, gneiss, quartzite, calc-silicate rock, marble, amphibolite; **Ediacaran**
	Santarém Formation: Metachert, meta-arkose, quartzite, calcsilicate rock, metavolcanic rock, marble, gneiss, phyllite, schist, amphibolite, meta-graywacke, mylonite; **Statherian**
	São Gonçalo Complex gneissic-migmatite: leucogranitoid, migmatite, hornblende gneiss, migmatitic orthogneiss, amphibolite, metaultramafic rock, quartzite, schist; **Rhyacian**
	São Gonçalo gneissic granite: Orthogneiss migmatítico, volcanic; **Rhyacian**
	São Gonçalo gneissic granodiorite: Orthogneiss migmatítico, volcanic; **Rhyacian**
	Acopiara, marble Unit: Metacarbonate; **Rhyacian**
	Acopiara Complex: Metaultramafics, quartzite, schist; **Riaciano**
	Cruzeta Complex: Metatonalite, metagranodiorite, pegmatite, albite-epidote-calcite-plagioclase-hornblende metabasite, metaleucogranite, paragneiss, metaultramafite, metatrondhjemite, metagranite, metagabbroid, metadiorite, arkosic quartzite, dolomitic marble, gondite, iron formation; **Neoarchean**

Figure 8. Regional Geology of the Iguatu North Project area, mapped at 1:350,000 scale.

Figure 9 shows the regional potassium-uranium-thorium (KUT) image over the Iguatu North area, note that at tenement 800.160/2022 in the NW corner of the image, there is a bright red response to the Quixeramobim Granite and an adjacent low response unit that is in part coincident with the copper-nickel-chromium-cobalt anomalies.

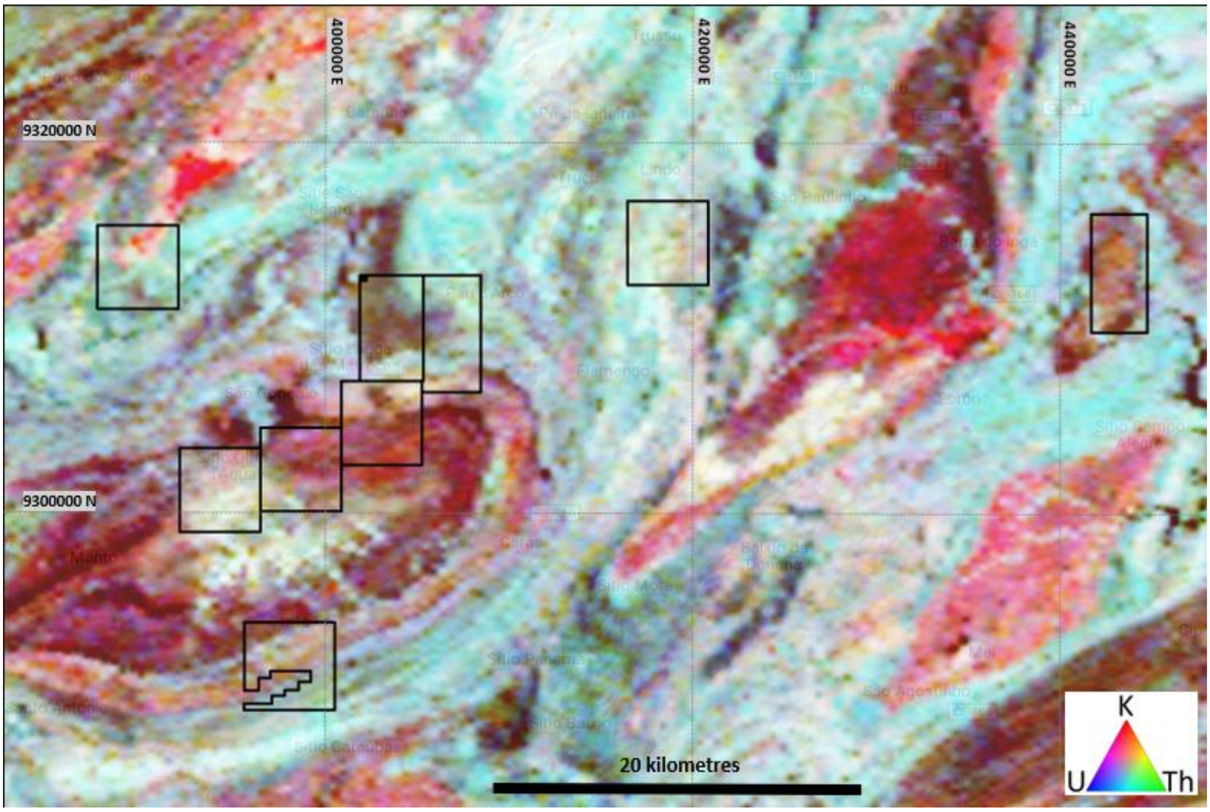


Figure 9. Radiometric potassium-uranium -thorium (KUT) ternary image over the Iguatu North Project area

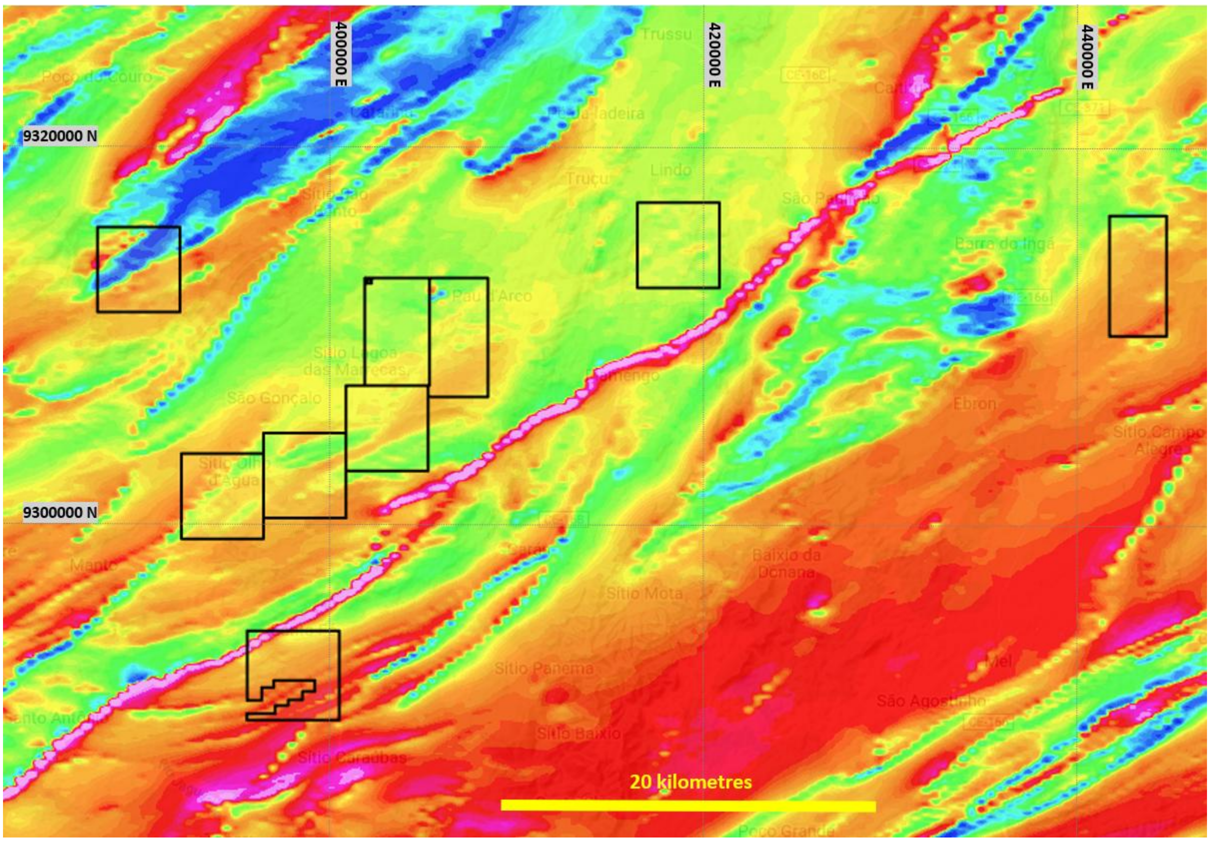


Figure 10. Magnetic anomaly image over Iguatu North tenements.

The strongly coincident copper and nickel anomalies that are unrelated to IOCG type mineralisation and have a typical mafic to ultramafic metal association are of importance to the company as it shows that an additional style of mineralisation is likely to be present in its current tenements, particularly given past mapping observations within the tenement of mafic schistose rocks occurring as sheet like bodies.

A clear path to develop drill targets has been defined.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this ASX release is based on information compiled by Peter Temby, a Competent Person who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Peter Temby is an independent consultant working currently for Gold Mountain Ltd. Peter Temby confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as the Competent Person. Peter Temby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Peter Temby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- END –

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Gold Mountain Limited

For further information, please contact:

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About Us

Gold Mountain (ASX:GMN) is a mineral explorer with projects based in Brazil and Papua New Guinea (PNG). These assets, which are highly prospective for a range of metals including rare earth elements, niobium, lithium, nickel, copper and gold, are now actively being explored.

Gold Mountain has gradually diversified its project portfolio. The Company has highly prospective rare earth elements (REE), niobium, copper and lithium licenses located within the eastern Brazilian lithium belt, spread over parts of the Borborema Province and São Francisco craton in north-eastern Brazil including in Salinas, Mines Gerais.

In PNG, Gold Mountain is exploring the Wabag Project, which covers approximately 950km^2 of highly prospective exploration ground in the Papuan Mobile belt. This project contains three targets, Mt Wipi, Monoyal and Sak Creek, all lying within a northwest-southeast striking structural corridor. The three prospects have significant potential to host a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum system and, or a copper-gold skarn system. Gold Mountain's current focus is Mongae Creek, which has been subjected to several phases of exploration, and the potential to host a significant copper-gold deposit is high. The current secondary targets are, in order of priority, Mt Wipi, Lombokai and Sak Creek. A new target, potentially another epithermal/porphyry system, has been identified at Mamba Creek.

Gold Mountain has also applied for a total of 1,048 km^2 in two exploration licences at Green River where high-grade Cu-Au and Pb-Zn float has been found and porphyry style mineralisation was identified by previous explorers. Intrusive float, considered to be equivalent to the hosts of the majority of Cu and Au deposits in mainland PNG, was also previously identified in one of the tenements which has now been granted.

List of references

1. GMN ASX Release 27 August 2024 Strongly anomalous Copper and Lithium Assays - Iguatu
2. GMN ASX Release 12 July 2024 Technical Presentation Brazil and PNG
3. GMN ASX Release 8 April 2024 Critical Minerals – Copper investor Presentation
4. GMN ASX Release 7 March 2024 Investor Presentation
5. GMN ASX Release 11 December 2023 Investor Presentation
6. Benevides HC, 1984, Metallogenetic Maps and Mineral Resources Forecasting Project Folha SB. 24-Y-B Iguatu Scale 1:250000 Volume 1 Text and maps. CPRM.
7. Souza EM de, Cavalcante JC, Medeiros M de F, Lins CAC, Souza EC de, Metelo MJ, Rodrigues JC, Oliveira RG de, Frizzo SJ, Delgado I de M, Gomes HA; 19993; Catarina: folha SB.24-Y-B-II Estado do Ceará Escala 1:100.000; https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/handle/doc/8669
8. Gomes JC de, Vasconcelos AM; 2000, Jaguaribe SW: folha SB.24-Y Estados do Ceará, Pernambuco e Piauí; https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/handle/doc/5362
9. Xavier FVC, Rodriguez PC, Kaye C, 2022; Independent Technical Report – Mineral Resource Update on the Pedra Branca PGE Project, Ceará State, Brazil. Valore Metals Corp.
10. Calado, Bruno Oliveira Atlas geoquímico do estado do Ceará / Bruno Oliveira Calado. -- Rio de Janeiro : CPRM, 2016. 1 57 p. ; 30 cm Projeto levantamento geoquímico de baixa densidade do estado do Ceará. ISBN 978-85-7499-309-6 1 .Geoquímica – Brasil – Ceará – Atlas. I. Título. C DD 551.909813

Appendix 1 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.*	▪ *Stream sediment sampling was carried out in drainages over 500 metres long with spacing planned at approximate 1 km on drainages.* ▪ *Stream sediment samples weighed approximately 1 kg each. Sample is pre-processed to a -10 micron sample fraction that is submitted to the laboratory. They are not considered representative of the possible grade of mineralisation at depth* .
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*	▪ *No drilling undertaken*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken*
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *Stream sediment sampling is subjective however the fraction sampled and the preparation and analytical procedures used make the samples readily compared and more representative than -80 # samples.*
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*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *All samples were collected at 1 kg bulks in the field, screened at approximately 2.5 mm then securely packaged* ▪ *Sample preparation undertaken prior to sample dispatch to ALS at Belo Horizonte was to separate in an apparatus using Stokes Law to produce a nominal -10 micron fraction for dispatch to the lab after drying* ▪ *Sample representativity of the catchment was well represented in the -10 micron samples* .

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	▪ *The analytical techniques used are aqua regia digest and ICP-MS, the aqua regia digest method is a partial digest technique, compared to four acid or fusion digests and then ICP-Ms and are suitable for non-resource sampling in exploration work. ALS codes used were ME-MS41L.* ▪ *No standards duplicates or blanks accompany these initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate potentially interesting element contents of the variably weathered samples* ▪ *Checks of the analytical values of CRM's used by the laboratory against the CRM specification sheets were made to assess whether analyses were within acceptable limits*
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.*	▪ *No verification samples analysed* ▪ *No adjustments were made to any data.* ▪ *No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples, which will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Cu, Li and other valuable or geologically important elements in stream sediment samples*
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.*	▪ *Data points are measured by hand held Garmin 65 Multiband instruments with accuracy to 3 metres* ▪ *Grid system used is SIRGAS 2000 which is equivalent to WGS84 for hand held GPS instruments*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	▪ *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	▪ *Elevations are measured by hand held GPS and are sufficiently accurate for this stage of exploration.* ▪ *Stream sediment sample sites are measured by hand held Garmin 65 multiband instruments with 3 metre accuracy in open conditions.*
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.*	▪ *Stream sediment sampling was carried out at approximately 1 km intervals on drainages over 500 metres long.*
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken.* ▪ *Many streams are controlled by regional structure which may also control mineralisation and may bias results to some degree. The close spacing of samples is thought to have removed much of the potential bias present.*
Sample security	▪ *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	▪ *Stream sediment samples are taken to the GMN laboratory daily and kept under secure conditions. Prepared samples are securely packed and dispatched to ALS by reliable couriers or hand delivered by GMN personnel.*
Audits or reviews	▪ *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	▪ *No audits or reviews of the stream sediments sampling was undertaken.*

Gold Mountain Limited

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.*	▪ *GMN holds 10 granted tenements in the Iguatu North Project. GMN has 75% ownership of 10 granted tenements* ▪ *There are no known serious impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*
Exploration done by other parties	▪ *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	▪ *No known modern exploration for IOCG copper or for Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation is known to have been carried out in the tenements. Artisanal prospecting has been carried out on the exploration licence areas.*
Geology	▪ *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	▪ *Principal deposit type sought is IOCG type copper of post tectonic structurally controlled type similar to Olympic Dam. Post tectonic IOCG mineralisation is known regionally along strike to the west and east.* ▪ *Second type of target is LCT pegmatites* ▪ *Third new target tyupe is Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation in layered mafic intrusives.*
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken* ▪ *Locations of all stream sediment samples and of anomalies are shown on maps in this report. And in the list of selected analyses in Appendix 2.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	▪ *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.*	
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken, no cut off grades applied* . ▪ *All sample results were included in the interpretations of the stream sediment data and no cut off was applied to results.*
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').*	▪ *No drilling undertaken*
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.*	▪ *No drilling undertaken; plan views of tenement geochemical sample locations are provided*

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>The range of anomalous results in ppm is given for the principal elements .
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>Highest</th><th>Lowest</th><th>Median</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cu ppm</td><td>71.2</td><td>10.4</td><td>24.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Na %</td><td>0.082</td><td>0.011</td><td>0.019</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ni ppm</td><td>160.5</td><td>6.45</td><td>23.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba ppm</td><td>437</td><td>86.8</td><td>204.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co ppm</td><td>34.9</td><td>4.93</td><td>12.425</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr ppm</td><td>276</td><td>16.6</td><td>40.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>Te ppm</td><td>0.085</td><td>0.008</td><td>0.013</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mg %</td><td>1.82</td><td>0.25</td><td>0.615</td></tr>
<tr><td>Li ppm</td><td>48.5</td><td>4.3</td><td>22.75</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>One known underground artisanal mine for amethyst is known on one tenement. Artisanal mines for talc, marble and for amethyst are know in close proximity to the tenements.
Analytical methods used are partial extraction techniques and will not dissolve refractory minerals and sulphides.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>Additional work is infill stream sediment sampling and grid soil sampling and mapping of outcrop to define areas for IP for Ni-Cu-PGE targets and for resource drilling on those targets targets.
Diagrams show target areas based on current results which will probably be subject to change as further results are obtained.</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix 2 Table of Selected analyses

800160/2022 800161/2022			ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L	ME-MS41L
SAMPLE	SIRGAS 2000		Au	Ba	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Li	Mg	Na	Nb	Ni	Rb	Sn	Ti	V
DESCRIPTION	UTM_X	UTM_Y	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
INSS0041	391463	9311427	0.0025	368	24.4	110.5	7.57	46.8	6.34	23.4	1.44	0.02	3.63	54.8	157	3	0.371	129
INSS0042	389370	9311454	0.0051	389	29.3	105	4.24	51.9	4.6	29.8	1.38	0.021	2.6	69.9	83.7	1.49	0.257	113
INSS0043	389775	9313091	0.0021	244	24	98.2	5.41	35.1	4.23	31.9	1.22	0.015	3.82	55.3	132.5	2.03	0.21	80.5
INSS0044	389748	9313043	0.0093	255	23.4	90.1	4.31	46.3	4.24	27.9	1.39	0.022	1.73	58.8	78	1.27	0.211	101
INSS0045	389534	9313235	0.0003	341	18.95	68.6	5.65	28.2	3.75	29.2	1.1	0.017	2.85	44.7	127	2.03	0.168	72.7
INSS0046	390472	9313885	0.0004	198.5	15.7	38.3	4.36	23.5	3.22	23.7	0.66	0.018	2.89	23.3	123	1.44	0.134	53.9
INSS0047	390742	9313849	0.0004	174.5	11.2	33.7	3.64	18.45	2.73	18.1	0.52	0.016	2.52	18.85	99.2	1.13	0.112	44.5
INSS0048	389912	9314178	0.0023	218	26.1	80.5	3.69	41	4.17	17.8	0.73	0.02	2.33	46.3	87.4	1.62	0.157	93
INSS0049	389783	9314244	0.0015	122.5	22.8	80.1	2.81	32	3.82	12.1	0.53	0.017	1.5	40.2	65.6	1.2	0.101	89.1
INSS0050	389845	9314368	0.0011	289	19.85	77.5	3.97	37.8	4.04	22.1	0.94	0.026	2.24	49.6	99.4	1.6	0.164	78.4
INSS0051	390626	9315392	0.0006	240	16.6	62.7	3.66	23.9	3.6	18.2	0.87	0.02	1.79	39.5	97.6	1.35	0.158	66.9
INSS0052	390586	9315483	0.0027	205	15.95	52.5	3.34	24.5	2.83	16.9	0.76	0.015	1.695	38	81.2	1.25	0.134	55.2
INSS0053	390258	9314895	0.0004	166.5	11.2	36.8	2.39	16.75	2.65	11.2	0.6	0.012	1.225	24.8	71.2	1.29	0.109	45.5
INSS0054	390142	9315170	0.0007	287	16.95	66.4	4.1	31.2	3.12	21.8	0.91	0.028	1.81	46.8	80.8	1.43	0.114	62.4
INSS0055	389549	9314791	0.0003	315	11.15	35.6	2.87	16.05	3.34	15.6	0.76	0.027	1.05	23.5	79.4	1.24	0.136	57.9
INSS0056	389050	9314195	0.001	328	29.7	118.5	3.83	55.8	4.95	26.3	1.36	0.071	2.53	83.3	88.4	1.55	0.202	112
INSS0057	387879	9311847	0.0009	371	21.7	89.9	6.13	33.5	4.79	39.1	1.17	0.017	3.01	55.4	130.5	1.35	0.243	76.2
INSS0058	387677	9313579	0.0006	337	24.5	109.5	6.38	45	3.9	30.7	1.03	0.017	1.97	84.5	121.5	1.78	0.155	92.7
INSS0059	387827	9314132	0.0013	352	26.4	155.5	5.88	50.6	4.15	32.9	1.27	0.035	2.42	94.7	109.5	1.64	0.183	97.8
INSS0060	388389	9314364	0.0006	327	20.9	96.6	6.99	42.6	4.06	29.7	1.31	0.02	2.43	61.9	144	2.21	0.23	100.5
INSS0061	388411	9314109	0.0012	429	34.9	276	7.1	71.2	5.85	48.5	1.82	0.028	2.29	160.5	120.5	1.16	0.248	131.5
INSS0062	388015	9315193	0.0049	301	17.5	39.9	3.49	35	3.36	25.1	0.8	0.028	1.65	32.2	72.9	2.2	0.126	73.7

INSS0063	419020	9312999	0.0003	216	7.84	23.7	11.8	16.9	2.65	32.9	0.5	0.02	2.58	15.35	153	1.5	0.098	30.4
INSS0064	420252	9312310	0.0004	150.5	4.98	23.5	10.7	14.55	1.79	22.7	0.32	0.013	1.64	12.05	95.9	1.14	0.057	27.3
INSS0065	420183	9314233	0.0004	199	10.1	29.2	12.2	22.7	2.82	26.5	0.58	0.034	2.04	16.95	127.5	1.27	0.094	35.7
INSS0066	420048	9314633	0.0004	170	8.67	29.7	10.8	16.95	2.57	21.4	0.54	0.013	1.76	15.5	134	1.27	0.092	30.4
INSS0067	420291	9314903	0.0005	140	6.42	20	7.74	10.4	1.85	21.6	0.47	0.034	1.035	10.65	75.7	0.95	0.059	25.1
INSS0068	420308	9314950	0.0006	166	7.13	20.8	12.4	18.7	2.51	22.7	0.43	0.024	2.33	14	128.5	1.28	0.083	29.8
INSS0069	420725	9314937	0.0008	437	21.8	44	8.56	33.9	4.47	35	1.02	0.023	3.58	26.3	134	1.53	0.194	73.7
INSS0070	420391	9316370	0.0022	163.5	9.33	27.1	10.65	20.4	3.01	25.7	0.58	0.016	2.78	19.05	130	1.51	0.114	34.6
INSS0071	420454	9316345	0.0003	177.5	9.06	21.1	10.6	17.85	2.6	24.1	0.44	0.011	2.6	14.45	123	1.16	0.092	33.6
INSS0072	420246	9317119	0.0004	188	10.9	27.5	15.65	25.5	3.09	42.6	0.57	0.016	3.61	19.65	148.5	1.65	0.119	37.2
INSS0073	418752	9317246	0.0142	188	10.9	41.4	6.14	30.6	2.9	22.8	0.66	0.071	2.94	22.5	105	1.83	0.101	49.7
INSS0074	417249	9316793	0.0005	107	12.45	32.9	4.12	19.25	2.94	17.8	0.45	0.012	1.77	16.9	91.8	0.94	0.079	36.4
INSS0075	417870	9316304	0.0003	204	11.65	26.8	10.15	18.9	3.26	33.9	0.62	0.016	5.02	16.6	165	1.89	0.155	42.1
INSS0076	418767	9316577	0.0003	224	9.27	18.85	11.4	15.9	2.79	45.7	0.55	0.021	2.8	14.6	147.5	1.48	0.108	30.2
INSS0077	418687	9316152	0.0268	416	17.9	25.7	10.7	18	5.64	31.7	0.56	0.027	2.22	15.4	121.5	1.59	0.096	36
INSS0078	418685	9315983	0.0001	244	7.07	17.7	3.29	16.95	2.36	13.4	0.39	0.016	1.26	13	59.5	1.14	0.035	29.7
INSS0079	418518	9315160	0.0004	260	12.25	30.5	8.3	27.5	3.26	27.6	0.77	0.02	3.46	23.1	134.5	1.64	0.131	49.6
INSS0080	418273	9315651	0.0007	153	11.6	40.5	4.45	22.5	2.6	16.4	0.51	0.026	2.66	24.1	84.6	1.63	0.069	39
INSS0081	417134	9315377	0.0007	116.5	10.85	36	4.12	14.3	3.36	14.4	0.4	0.011	1.88	15.45	77.1	1.29	0.078	45.8
INSS0082	417496	9315630	0.0003	150	11.4	55.9	7.03	24.3	3.82	21.2	0.53	0.018	2.39	22.2	108.5	1.65	0.11	65.8
INSS0083	417597	9315317	0.0007	117.5	6.65	91.7	4.57	16.65	4.62	11.8	0.25	0.011	2.97	22.8	54.7	3.87	0.07	71.7
INSS0084	417615	9314222	0.0001	86.8	4.93	16.6	1.975	11.45	2.88	4.3	0.26	0.011	10.45	6.45	43.2	7.62	0.028	34.1
INSS0085	417902	9314227	0.0002	146	15.8	86.4	3.51	27.5	3.02	17	0.53	0.011	1.15	42.6	71.2	1.43	0.051	49.5
INSS0086	418130	9314512	0.0001	153.5	12.45	39.1	4.71	19.1	2.44	16.6	0.48	0.011	1.395	20.6	76.2	1.13	0.055	36.2
INSS0087	416993	9313710	0.0001	164.5	8.85	20.1	8.78	14.25	2.59	26.7	0.49	0.017	2.55	13.2	126	1.17	0.113	35.2
INSS0088	416633	9313383	0.0005	253	21.7	128.5	8.33	47.4	4.38	33.3	1.14	0.082	2.76	70.1	127.5	1.47	0.154	91.2
INSS0089	416899	9313161	0.0004	187	12.4	46.6	5.21	24.6	2.8	20.6	0.61	0.052	2.77	21.6	101.5	2.03	0.086	49.1
INSS0090	417919	9313668	0.0003	174.5	13.3	64.7	6.59	29.4	3.57	22.1	0.67	0.078	2.01	29.7	104.5	1.73	0.081	54.9
INSS0091	417788	9313416	0.0003	239	11	63.2	7.08	30.1	3.5	21.1	0.65	0.016	2.95	29.1	124.5	1.86	0.112	64.5

INSS0092	420272	9314727	0.004	201	8.86	22.4	7.98	20.2	3.31	17.6	0.55	0.017	2.57	13.5	177.5	1.39	0.139	40.1