NI 43-101 Technical Report

Reedy Creek Gold Project, Victoria, Australia

Prepared for Zincore Metals Inc.

Authored By:

Kell Nielsen

Mannika Resources Group Pty Ltd

BSc (Geol), MSc (MinEcon), FAusIMM

Gooseberry Hill, Western Australia, Australia

Effective Date:

1st January 2025

Certificate of Qualified Person

Certificate: Kell Nielsen

I, Kell Ivar Nielsen, with a business address at 31 Gooseberry Hill Road Gooseberry Hill Western Australia 6076, hereby certify:

This Certificate is made in relation to a technical report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Report for Reedy Creek Gold Project, Victoria, Australia" and dated 1st January 2025, ((the "Technical Report") with respect to the Reedy Creek Gold Project (the "Property").

1. I am a Director and owner of:

   Mannika Resources Group Pty Ltd.

   31 Gooseberry Hill Road

   Gooseberry Hill

   Western Australia, 6076
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1992) from Macquarie University Sydney Australia, and a I hold a Masters of Science in Mineral Economics (2017) from Curtin University Western Australia.
3. I have worked as a geologist for over 33 years working in areas such as project generation, exploration, and development across a broad range of commodities including gold, copper, and base metals. I have worked extensively in Australia, Mongolia, West and East Africa, Myanmar and Canada covering a diverse range of experiences and roles from grass roots exploration through discovery to mine development. I have managed large resource development teams for Placer Dome (Wallaby resource definition >10Moz Au) and consulted to BHP Billiton's iron ore and coal divisions. Currently I provide services to ASX listed Manhattan Corporation (CEO and Director) and TSX-V listed Gladiator Metals Corporation (VP Exploration & QP).
4. I am a Fellow in good order of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM #111212), of which I have been a member for over 32 years.
5. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
6. I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. For the purposes of the Technical Report entitled: "NI43-101 Technical Report for Reedy Creek Gold Project, Victoria, Australia", I oversaw and contributed to writing and editing this report and I have contributed to future work proposals contained therein that may or may not eventuate.
8. I am responsible for all sections of this Technical Report.
9. I visited the property and its current field offices on the 4th and 5th of December 2024. During the site visit I reviewed the geological maps, drill logs, drill core and all other pertinent data from the archives.
10. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and of the Property and Zincore Metals Inc. in accordance with the TSX Venture Appendix 3F, Mining Standard and Guidelines. I am independent of the Vendor Greater Pacific Gold Corporation (GPAC) and have no beneficial interest in the property.
11. Prior to the authoring of this report, I have had no involvement with either the Vendor (GPAC), the Acquirer (Zincore Metals) or the property subject to this Technical Report.
12. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
13. At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of the author's knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

"Kell Ivar Nielsen" (Signed)

Kell Ivar Nielsen
Mannika Resources Group Pty Ltd
Dated: 28th February 2025
FAusIMM #111212

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1.0 Summary

The Reedy Creek Project is 100% owned by Zincore Metals Inc. The project is located 70km north of Melbourne and is prospective for epizonal style gold mineralisation. The Reedy Creek Project consists of two exploration licenses, EL007046 “Yea-Alexandra” and EL007052 “Reedy Creek”, covering a combined area of 44,500 hectares.

The Reedy Creek Project has significant potential to host economic high grade gold mineralisation. While there are several areas of historic gold production within the tenements, this production ceased by 1894, with very little exploration has been completed over the area since.
The area in general has been under-explored, by both private companies and government surveys, and will benefit from focussed attention and systematic exploration using modern techniques.
The recommendation of this report is for two phases of exploration to be conducted over the project areas.
Gold mineralisation in the project area is consistent with an orogenic epizonal model. Mineralisation is present as gold bearing quartz veins hosted within a turbidite sequence. The mineralised veins appear to be subject to both lithological and structural constraints, with both grade and thickness affected by the interaction between cross-cutting fault sets and host lithology.

The exploration strategy for potential orogenic epizonal gold mineralisation within the Reedy Creek Project area consists of detailed structural mapping guiding tightly controlled diamond drilling. Detailed structural mapping, over areas of historic gold production, aided by LiDAR imagery will aid targeting drilling to account for the structural and lithological constraints of the gold mineralisation. Diamond drilling will be the (initial) primary method of testing these targets. Drillholes will be designed to intersect mineralisation at a high angle, and to provide further structural information on mineralisation and its controls.
The above process will be iterative throughout the development of both the Reedy Creek Goldfield and regional exploration targets.

Phase 1 work recommendations are estimated to cost approximately CDN$600,000 and include:

1. Completion of detailed structural mapping over the surface and workings where the previous drilling by Currawong Resources intersected high grade gold mineralisation (i.e. Prince of Wales Reef or Line). The purpose of this mapping would be to provide structural measurements of the mineralisation, as well as any structures constraining or influencing

the gold mineralisation. The timing of these structures and of the mineralisation should also be determined where possible. 3D interpretations of the above would be provided for use in design of a diamond drill program. This work is expected to cost CDN$30,000.

2. Acquisition of LiDAR survey data for the northern part of EL007052. Currently this is the only part of the project tenements that lacks such coverage. The LiDAR coverage over the rest of the tenements has been an invaluable tool for identification and mapping of the historic gold workings of the area. These workings act as a proxy for gold mineralisation when developing and prioritising regional targets for further exploration work. Acquiring the Lidar imagery and data over this area is expected to cost CDN$30,000.
3. 2,110.25m of Diamond core from 19 holes of previous drilling at the Reedy Creek Prospect will be reassessed and re-sampled, either in whole, or in part, for geochemical analyses appropriate to coarse grained gold mineralisation, such as screening, or bottle roll. CDN$40,000 has been allocated to the Cutting, sampling, and laboratory analyses of this core.
4. Phase 1 Diamond Drilling will focus on validating the previous drilling completed by Currawong Resources. While the previous drilling demonstrated the potential for high grade gold endowment, it also showed that a successful drill program will require a firm grasp of the structural controls and geometry of mineralisation.
   These programs will aim to increase the understanding of the Reedy Creek deposits and aid in developing a mineralisation model of the Prince of Wales Reef that can then be applied as an exploration model to the broader Reedy Creek Project.
   Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Program is estimated to cost $500,000.

A successful first Phase would be indicated by positive results in the Diamond Drilling component. With the Phase 2 work programs contingent on success in Phase 1.
Phase 2 exploration programs continue the development of the Reedy Creek Prospect using the methods developed and successfully demonstrated in the Phase 1 work program.

1. Structural mapping would be stepped out from the previous survey area to include areas both along strike and adjacent to the previous detailed structural mapping. The second phase of detailed structural mapping would aim to identify analogous structures to those identified as exerting influence over the gold mineralisation. The survey would also incorporate structural data from the phase 1 diamond drilling program. Where required

downhole televiewing may be applied to the Phase 1 Drilling to ensure complete capture of structural data. Budget for this work program is CDN$100,000.

2. Evaluation of regional exploration targets across the tenements through detailed structural mapping alongside geochemical sampling. While the focus will be on the development of the Reedy Creek Prospect, regional exploration targets will be assessed and prioritised to ensure a steady development pipeline of exploration targets.
   Application of a geochemical pathfinder index to the geochemical analyses.
   CDN$200,000 will be allocated for interrogation of the gold mineralisation potential of regional targets.
3. Phase 2 Diamond Drilling will aim to build upon the results of the Phase 1 Diamond Drilling program by stepping out and validating the mineralisation model developed to this point. This round of diamond drilling will look to extend knowledge of the mineralisation along strike and at greater depth. Regional exploration targets with positive results from Phase 1 mapping and geochemical analysis, particularly those adjacent to the main Reedy Creek workings may also undergo initial drill testing during this phase.
   A budget of CDN$1,700,000 has been allocated to the Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program, though may be increased, or decreased depending on results.

2.0 Introduction

This report has been prepared for Zincore Metals Inc ("Zincore") for the purpose of:

- Providing an independent summary of all known material scientific and technical information concerning mineral exploration activities completed to date at the Reedy Creek Project in the Victorian Goldfields of Australia.
- Describe the relevance and adequacy of the scientific and technical information in its application to the assessment of the project's mineralisation potential, and
- Provide recommendations for future exploration.

This report conforms to the guidelines set out by the National Instrument 43-101 Standard of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

The data presented within this report and utilised by the author comes principally from the staff of Currawong Resources Pty Ltd. Currawong Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Pacific Gold Corp. a publicly listed company on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) under the symbol GPAC.

Zincore entered into a share purchase agreement dated effective December 3, 2024 (the Purchase Agreement) with Great Pacific Gold Corp (GPAC) and 1513609 B.C. Ltd. (BC Subco), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GPAC, pursuant to which the Zincore will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of BC Subco (the Transaction), which, through its Australian subsidiary, Providence Gold Pty Ltd., holds a 100% interest in and to the Reedy Creek (EL007052), and Providence (EL007046) tenements that together comprise the Reedy Creek Project.

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Company will pay to GPAC: (a) a non-refundable cash deposit of $500,000 paid on signing of the Purchase Agreement; (b) a cash payment of $500,000 payable on the date of closing of the Transaction; and (c) 6,000,000 post-consolidation common shares of Zincore to be issued to GPAC on the closing date of the Transaction. In addition, the Company will pay to GPAC post-closing payments of up to an aggregate of $3,000,000 subject to the Reedy Creek Project achieving certain mineral resource targets or taking the Reedy Creek Project into commercial production.

The information presented includes, but is not limited to:

- Geological and topographical maps

- Legal and mineral tenement information and reports
- Drilling data, including geological & geotechnical logging, assays, sections, and collar information
- Geochemical data of soil, rock, stream sampling programs, including descriptions, locations, and assays
- Assay data QAQC reports, and laboratory certificates.
- Interpretations and conclusions, recommendations

The geochemical data for the Reedy Creek Project has been compiled by combining the information from various exploration companies that explored the area to create a consolidated historical geochemical dataset. Separate historic datasets have been created for rock, stream, and soil geochemical results.

In the preparation of this report the author has relied heavily upon public and private information provided by Currawong Resources Pty Ltd.

All coordinates referenced in this report, unless stated otherwise, are within Zone 55 of the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94) geodetic datum (EPSG: 28355).

The QP visited Currawong Resources Pty Ltd.'s facility in Bendigo on the 4th & 5th of December 2024 to inspect the chain of custody, and procedures administered in the processing of diamond core by the company. The QP interviewed staff on site to better understand the data, core, and sampling methodology.

Various GIS workspaces compiling the exploration work to date by Currawong Resources were viewed and interrogated.

The QP was taken to the Reedy Creek tenement on the 4th of December 2024, and shown locations of rehabilitated Diamond, RC (Reverse Circulation), and RAB (Rotary Air Blast) drilling. The Providence tenement was also toured on the 4th of December 2024, with discussion on results of geological mapping undertaken to date and historic workings observed.

The author of this report would like to acknowledge the support and collaboration provided by Currawong Resources personnel during the completion of this project. In particular, the Author would like to thank the following people:

- Keith Watson: Geological oversight and operational information

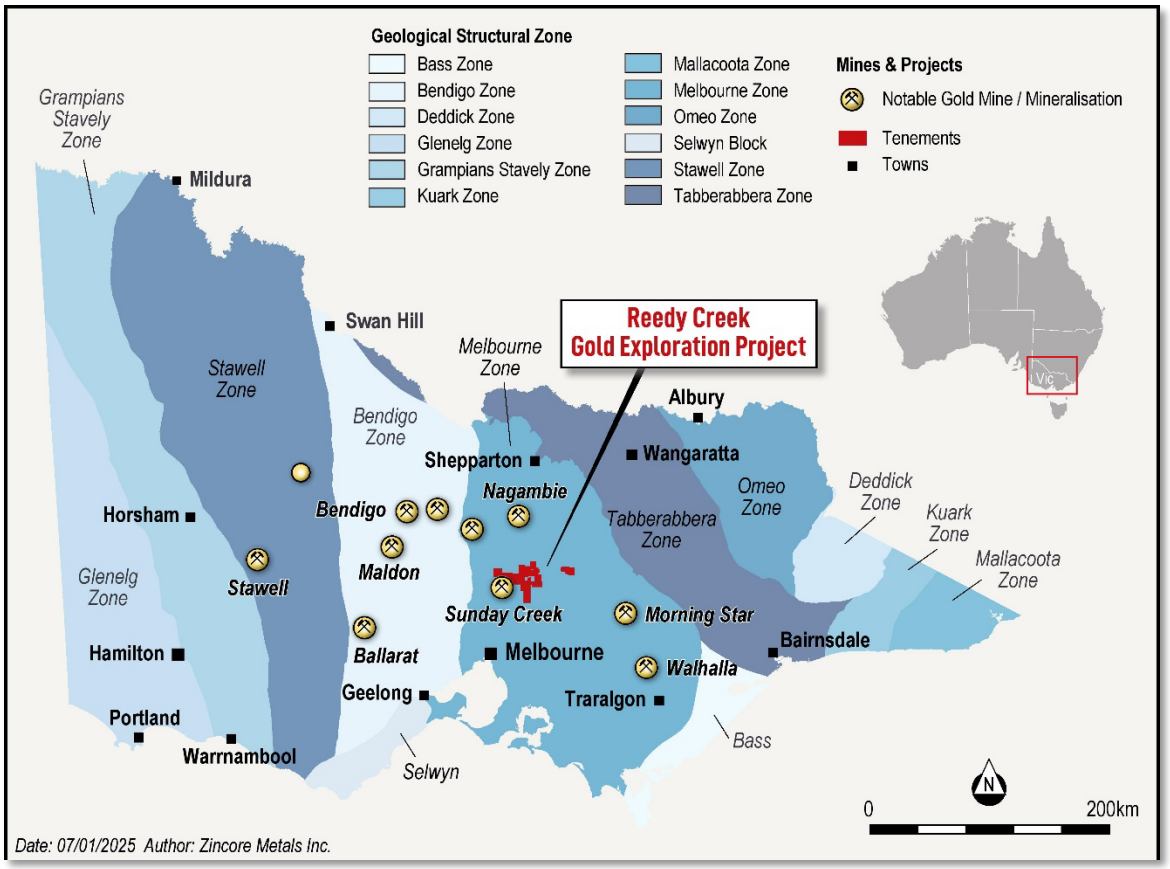

Figure 1 - Reedy Creek Project location in Victoria, Australia

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has not relied on report, opinion or statement of another expert who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the Company concerning legal, political, environmental, or tax matters relevant to this report.

4.0 Property description and Location

The Reedy Creek Project is located 65km north of Melbourne, in the temperate highlands of central Victoria (Figure 3). The Project consists of two exploration licenses, EL007046 “Yea-Alexandra” and EL007052 “Reedy Creek”, covering a combined area of 445km^2 (Table 1).

The Project area hosts steep and rocky topography ranging from farmland to eucalyptus forest, with elevations ranging from 150 to 600m above sea level. Annual average rainfall in the project area is 770mm.

Year-round access to the project is available via sealed and unsealed roads connecting to the Hume highway from Melbourne. The nearest populated centre with services is Broadford, located within the EL007052 licence area. From the Reedy Creek Goldfield, Broadford is 15km by road to the northwest.

Unless noted otherwise, all maps and coordinates within this document are reported in the GDA94 Zone 55 projection (EPSG: 28355).

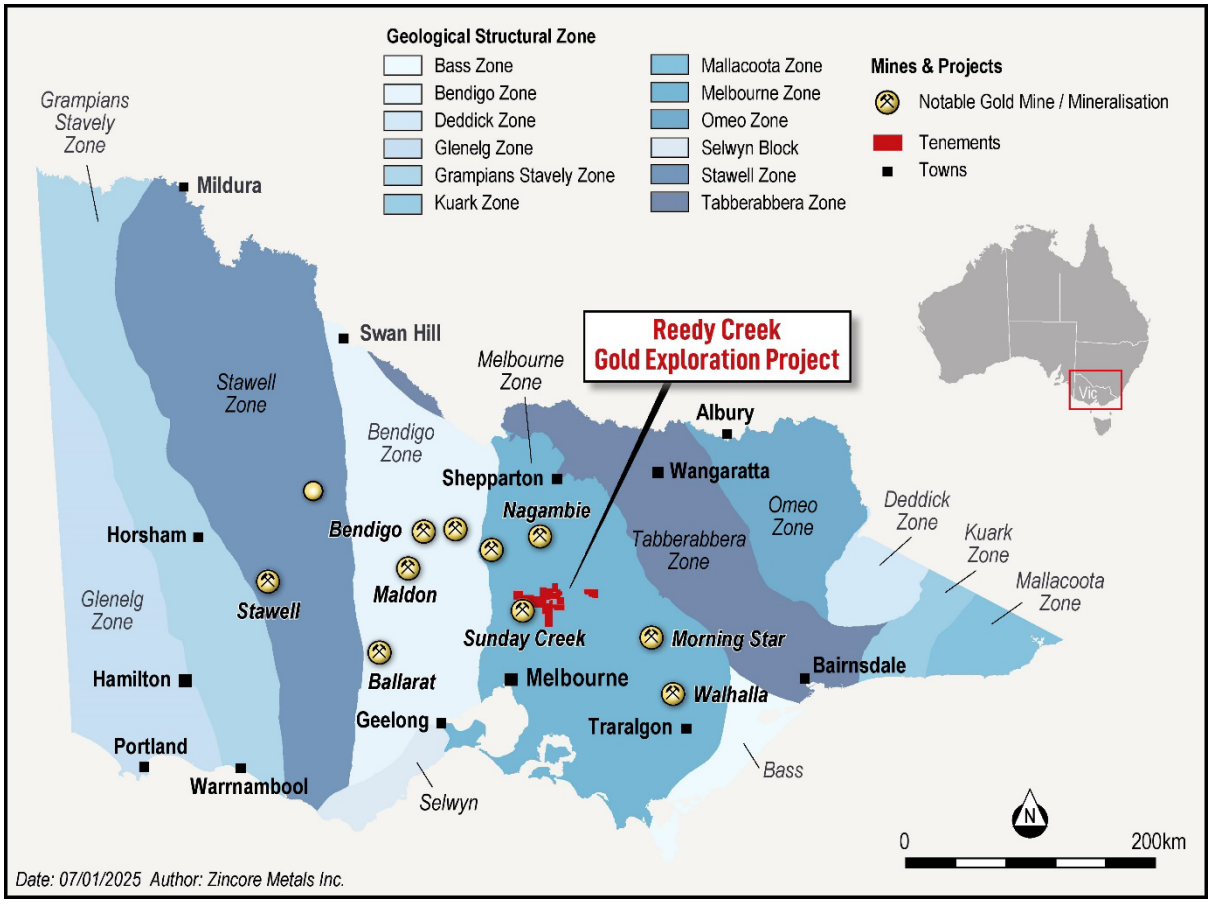

Figure 2 - Location of the Reedy Creek project tenements in relation to the State of Victoria, Australia

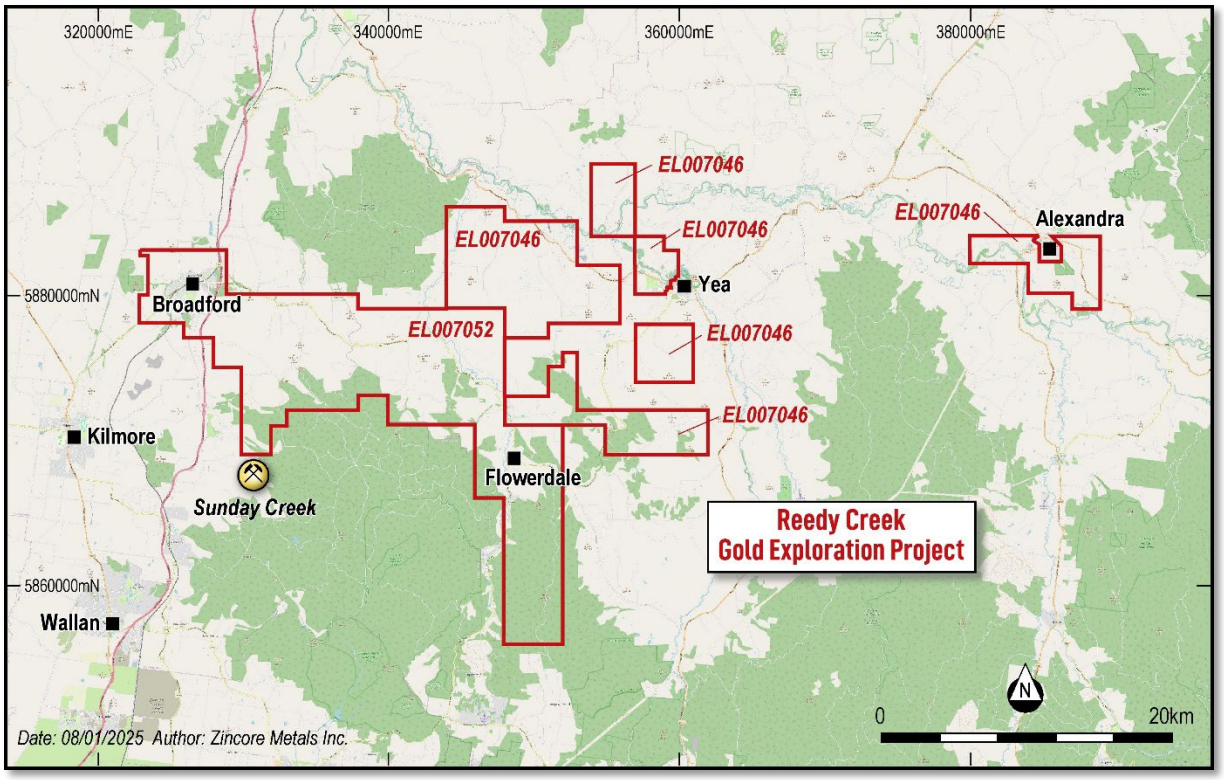

Figure 3 - Location of the Reedy Creek Project, showing location of granted exploration permits EL007046, and EL007052. GDA94 Zone 55 grid coordinates (EPSG: 28355). Source OpenStreetMap.

4.1 Land Tenure

The legal status of these tenements is transparent and available on the Victorian Government's GeoVic website. https://resources.vic.gov.au/geology-exploration/maps-reports-data/geovic

Table 1 - Reedy Creek Project Tenements

Tenement	Name	Status	Current owner	Area (km^2)	Grant Date	Expiry
EL007052	Reedy Creek	Current	Currawong Resources Pty Ltd	257	15/10/2020	14/10/2025
EL007046	Providence	Current	Currawong Resources Pty Ltd	188	15/11/2022	14/11/2027
Total				445		

The area is comprised of private property and State-Owned crown land. The crown land is in the form of Restricted Crown land. The Restricted Crown Land category allows for mineral exploration providing additional criteria regarding rehabilitation and environmental impacts are met.

In order to retain the exploration licences that comprise the Reedy Creek Project, the Company is required to incur certain exploration expenditures on each tenement on a going forward basis. Under the mining law, a person is required to incur AU$150 per km^2 in Year 1, AU$200 per km^2 for each of Year 2, 3, and 4, AU$300 per km^2 for year 5, AU$500 for years 6-10, and AU$1000 for each year thereafter. This calculated expenditure requirement is in addition to an AU$15,000 base expenditure commitment.

Based on Reedy Creek being 257 km^2 of exploration licence tenure and the Providence Tenement being 188 km^2, the Company will be required to incur exploration expenditures of AU$144,700 in year 2025 and $196,100 in year 2026.

Compulsory relinquishment requirements exist for exploration licences after the 2nd and 4th year of 25% and 40% respectively, however such relinquishment requirements are currently on hold since 2020.

Exploration licences are valid for up to 5 years and can be renewed for a further 5 years, plus up to five years on evidence of exceptional circumstance.

4.2 Native Title

An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) for the Taungurung Tribe is active for the Reedy Creek EL007052, and Yea-Alexandra EL007046 tenements. There are currently no native title claims over the project tenements.

4.3 Mining Law

A mining concession allows its holder to carry out exploration activities within the area established in the respective concession title, provided that prior to the beginning of any exploration or mining activity, such concession title is granted by the Mining Authority, which is the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR). Other government department permits are required depending upon location, jurisdiction, landowner or land manager and local government legislation.

4.3.1 Exploration Licence

An exploration licence gives the licence holder exclusive rights to explore for specific minerals within the specified licence area.

No mining activities can be undertaken on an exploration licence.

4.3.1.1 Application Process

The Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) regulates minerals exploration in Victoria.

DJPR's licence application process is outlined below.

1. Applicant submits application including all compulsory information and pays the fee.
2. Applicant supplies extra information if requested.
3. DJPR accepts and ranks the application and advises the applicant.
4. The Applicant advertises licence application in local and state-wide papers within 14 days of acceptance and ranking.
5. Objections may be lodged within 21 days of advertisements.
6. Address any Native Title requirements.
    a. If the application includes Crown land, the licence holder may need to settle an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) or Traditional Owner Settlement Act (TOSA) Land Use Agreement.

7. DJPR assesses application and objections. The Applicant may be asked for additional information.
8. DJPR makes recommendation to grant or refuse the licence.
9. Minister (or delegate) grants or refuses the licence.
10. If granted, license is registered.
11. Applicant and objectors told if licence is granted or refused.

4.3.1.2 Low impact exploration

Low impact exploration is defined in the Act.

Low impact exploration does not require an approved work plan. The Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA) provides for two levels of low impact exploration – reconnaissance exploration and all other low impact exploration.

The licence holder can start reconnaissance exploration immediately, provided it does not involve:

- the use of equipment (other than non-mechanical hand tools) to excavate on the land
- the use of explosives on the land
- removing or damaging of any tree or shrub on the land

and that the licence holder has obtained the required public liability insurance and the appropriate consents, including for mining licensees, the Minister's authorization to undertake "exploration only". Reconnaissance exploration does not require a rehabilitation bond to be lodged or notice to be given of the intention to commence work.

The licence holder has a duty to consult affected community members during the entire exploration process.

The licence holder needs:

- the necessary consents (including ministerial consent if exploring on restricted Crown land)
- public liability insurance
- owner/occupier consent

4.3.1.3 Other types of exploration

A licence holder has a duty to consult affected community members during the entire exploration process. If the planned activities are not low impact, the licence holder requires:

- an approved work plan
- a rehabilitation bond
- the necessary consents (including ministerial consent if exploring on restricted Crown land)
- public liability insurance
- owner/occupier consent
- to give seven days' notice to the chief inspector and owner/occupier of land
- to comply with conditions to offset environmental impacts (if applicable)

For Restricted Crown Land a Work Plan for drilling is required to be approved by Parks Victoria.
This applies to:

- EL007046 – no workplan in place
- EL007052 – (approved workplan in place)

In the case of drilling a bond is required which is usually set at AUD$10,000 per tenement.

4.4 Royalties

Royalties apply to the production of gold and are payable to the Victorian State Government through the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry, and regions (DJSIR). The royalty applies at a rate of 2.75% on the revenue realized from the sale of gold produced, less the selling costs. A royalty exemption applies on the first 2,500oz of gold produced each year.
Additional royalties are payable to the Victorian State Government through the DJSIR at a rate of AUD$0.87/t if waste rock or tailings is sold or provided to any third parties, since these are deemed to be quarry products.
The Company will pay to GPAC post-closing payments of up to an aggregate of $3,000,000 subject to the Reedy Creek Project achieving certain mineral resource targets or taking the Reedy Creek Project into commercial production.

There are no other royalty agreements, back-in rights, payments, or agreements and encumbrances in place with previous owners on the exploration licenses that are the subject of this report.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

To the knowledge of the author, the Reedy Creek Project is not subject to any current or significant environmental liabilities.

4.6 Other Significant Factors and Risks

At the time of writing and to the knowledge of the author, the Reedy Creek Project is not subject to any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property which have not been addressed in this chapter.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Reedy Creek project, located in the highlands of central Victoria, features typically steep topography with elevations ranging from 150 to 600m above sea level. The terrane varies from cleared undulating farmland to dense mixed eucalyptus forests, as well as rocky and steep sided valleys.

The project is located within a temperate environment. Annual average rainfall in the project area is 770mm. The titular Reedy Creek is generally dry, flowing only seasonally after large rainfalls.

The area lies within the Highlands Northern Fall bioregion and occurs on moderately fertile, well-drained soils.

The Reedy Creek Project is accessible year-round via sealed and unsealed roads connecting to the Hume highway from Melbourne. The nearest populated centre with services is Broadford, located within the EL007052 licence area. From the Reedy Creek Goldfield, Broadford is 15km by road to the northwest.

Vegetation is typically medium to tall open forest or woodland, with a small tree layer over a sparse to dense shrub layer. Forest consists of Broad-leaved peppermint (Eucalyptus dives), Messmate (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*). While the understorey tends to be dominated by Austral Bracken (Pteridium esculentum), along with Burgan (*Leptospermum phylicoides*), Slender Tea-tree (*Leptospermun brevipes*), and Shallow Wattle (*Acacia muctonta*).

The Reedy Creek Project is located in steep and rocky terrane with abundant options for storage of water and tailings within the various valleys. Mine buildings, structures and processing facilities would likewise be easily sited. Groundwater was encountered in earlier drilling programs, it is not known if there is sufficient groundwater available for mining operations.

The majority of the project area is located on freehold land.

6.0 History

The Reedy Creek Project tenements have been the subject of minor exploration activity by various companies since the discovery of gold at Reedy Creek in 1858. Exploration conducted by previous owners for each tenement is summarised below.

No significant historic mineral resource or reserve has ever been estimated within the Project area. Limited artisanal gold production occurred after discovery of gold in 1858, with no significant production occurring after 1890.

All historic exploration summarised in this section was conducted within the property that is the subject of this report.

6.1 Exploration History of EL007052 – Reedy Creek

The main historical prospect within the Reedy Creek Project area is the cluster of artisanal workings, known as the Reedy Creek Goldfield (Figure 4).

Alluvial gold was first discovered at the Reedy Creek Goldfield in 1858, with alluvial mining peaking around 1864 with around 400 miners working the deposits. Gold bearing reefs were also identified at this time at King Parrot and Strath Creeks. Alluvial gold was all but worked out by the start of the 1870's, and quartz mining was abandoned by 1872 when all the mining plants were sold off and crushing of ore required carting to the Sunday Creek workings (Bannear, 1999).

There was a revival of activity during the late 1870's when the Doyles Reef mine turned out a payable deposit. The construction of a crushing battery encouraged development of other hard rock workings. By 1881 the field hosted six batteries, and the larger mines, such as Prince of Wales were reported to be well capitalised and fully equipped with rock drills, pumps, and winding gear. The three main mines in the field during the 1880's were Langridge, Crown, and Doyle's. the reefs worked by these mines were approximately 120m apart, and in 1881 were averaging 1-10oz per ton, though this would likely be achieved through selective mining. By 1884 the deepest shaft at Doyles had reached 610ft, mine development and production had ceased by 1890 (Bannear, 1999).

Gold production during the 1800's from the Reedy Creek goldfield was reported by the State of Victoria Mining Surveyors and Registrar's quarterly reports from 1860 to 1891 and annual reports issued thereafter. Reported gold production from Reedy Creek is 39,223 ounces from 43,489 tonnes crushed at 26.8g/t Au (Motton, 2021). This includes mines with high grade gold production such as Langridge's Mine (20,620oz @ 56g/t Au) and Doyles Mine (13,341oz @ 51g/t Au) (Motton, 2020).

Two government bores were drilled between 1894 and 1895 (Clonbinane 1, & Clonbinane 2), reported in extracts from the Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines. The holes were not logged, and no geochemical analysis was performed on the cuttings, the holes are reported to have

intersected sugary quartz at several intervals, and to have identified faulting consistent with that encountered in mining operations. The locations of these bores were identified in LiDAR imagery with Clonbinane 1 located at 334,060mE 5,874,125mN, and Clonbinane 2 at 334,170mE 5,873,965mN.

From 1980 to 2015, several companies held exploration licences over the Reedy Creek Prospect (Table 1). These various companies undertook literature reviews, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling over the prospect. Geochemical sampling returned low level anomalous gold and antimony, however none of these companies progressed the Reedy Creek project to the stage of drilling.

6.1.1 1981-1985 CRA Exploration Pty Ltd EL975

Modern exploration of the Reedy Creek Prospects began in 1980 when CRA Exploration Pty Ltd applied for an exploration licence over the area, EL975 (Thomas, 1983). CRA Exploration undertook geological mapping and geochemical sampling over the Reedy Creek Prospect area. Geochemistry reported slightly anomalous gold and antimony levels at Reedy Creek, however no further work was undertaken by CRA Exploration, and the licence was relinquished in 1985 (Patterson G. , 1982).

6.1.2 1986-1988 Ausminde Pty Ltd EL1603

From 1986 to 1988 the Reedy Creek Prospect was covered by exploration licence EL1603, held by Ausminde Pty Ltd. However, no work was reported at the Reedy Creek Prospect (Krummei G. K., 1989).

6.1.3 1993-1999 Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd EL3129

Ausminde Holdings Pty Ltd held the Reedy Creek Prospect under exploration licence EL3129 between 1993 and 1999. During this period rock chip samples were collected from the Prince of Wales workings in the reedy Creek Goldfield. Geochemical analysis of these samples returned low grade gold over generally narrow zones (Krummei G. , 1994).

6.1.4 2003-2005 Reliance Minerals Ltd EL4692

Exploration continued from 2003 to 2005 with Reliance Minerals Ltd acquiring exploration licence EL4692 covering the Reedy Creek Prospect. Reliance minerals conducted mapping and geochemical sampling across the Reedy Creek workings receiving low level anomalism for gold and antimony (Bartlett J. , 2004).

6.1.5 2006-2015 Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd EL4987

Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd explored the Reedy Creek area within exploration licence EL4987 from 2006 to 2015. Geochemical sampling by the company returned low level gold and antimony anomalism (Krijnen, 2016).

Table 2 - Tenure ownership over Reedy Creek Prospect area prior to Currawong Resources 2024

Date	Company	Licence No
1981-1985	CRA Exploration Pty Ltd	EL975
1986-1988	Ausminde Pty Ltd	EL1603
1993-1999	Ausminde Holding Pty Ltd	EL3129
2003-2005	Reliance Minerals Ltd	EL4692
2006-2015	Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd	EL4987

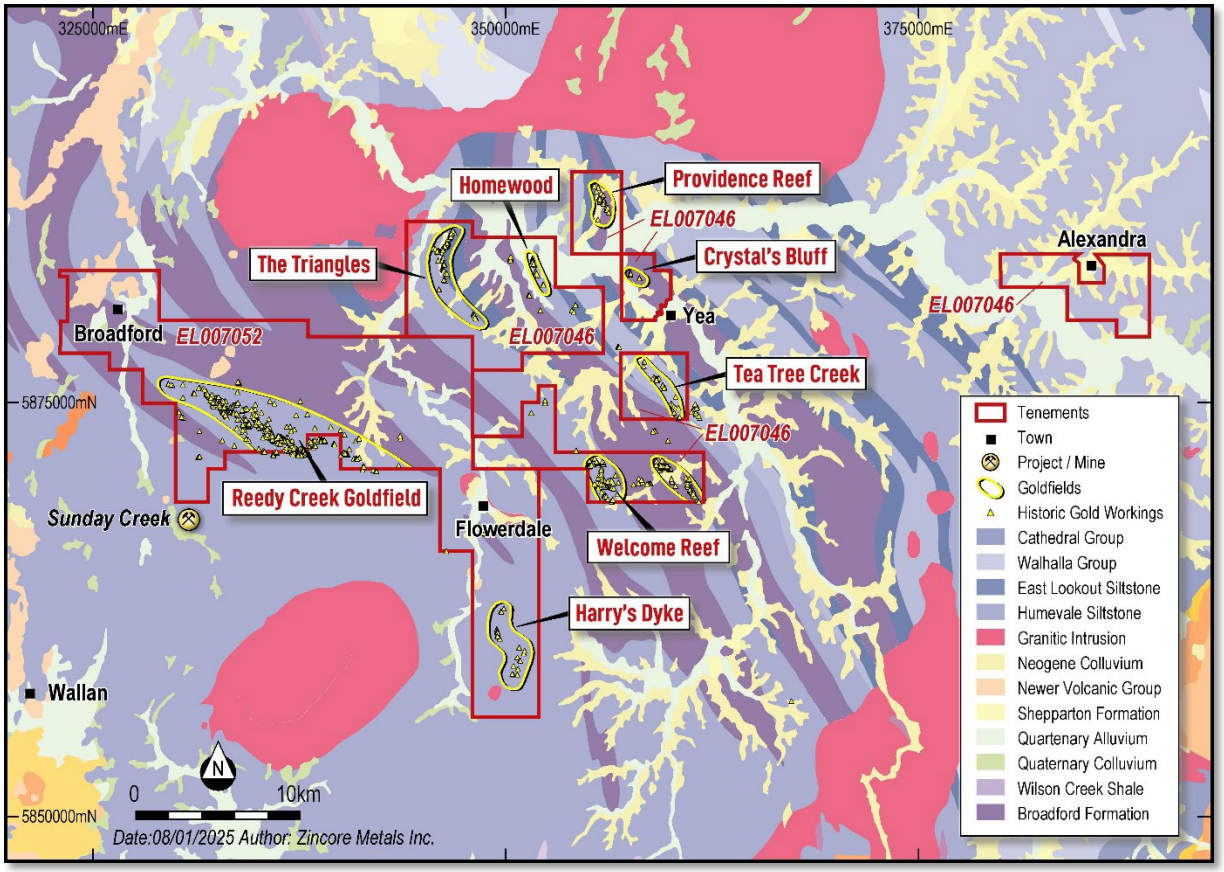

Figure 4 - EL007052 showing gold occurrences of the Reedy Creek Goldfield over geology.

6.2 Exploration History of EL007046 – Yea, Alexandra

Exploration licence EL007046 – 'Yea, Alexandra', is host to several historic goldfields including The Triangles, Ghin Ghin, Yea, Tea Creek, and Alexandra (Figure 4). Of these the Yea Goldfield is the oldest, with the Providence Mine being the largest historical producer within EL007046. Gold mineralisation at the Providence area occurs in west-dipping quartz veins, shear zones and fault breccias within a weakly mineralised 150 m thick host sandstone unit bounded on either side by interbedded siltstones and mudstones. Four main reefs were mined at Providence mainly in the period from 1859 to 1888, reportedly yielding an aggregate of over 930 kg (30,000 oz) of gold (Eggeling, 2011).

The best recorded production was from the Carriers and Providence Reefs. The Carrier Reef recorded production averaging around 310 g/t (10 oz/t). Providence Reef, the focus of mining averaged closer to 1 oz/t. Workings on this reef extended to 100 m in depth and over 240 m horizontally. The mine was abandoned in 1888 after the main shaft collapsed. Minor scale mining occurred intermittently until the late 1940s (Eggeling, 2011).

The Tea Tree Creek Goldfield features several areas of alluvial workings, as well as several significant mines exploiting reef deposits. The Welcome Reef was worked to a depth of over 240m with recorded production of 1,200 oz of gold averaging 45 g/t. The Old Mans Hope Reef averaged 15 g/t gold .. Mineralisation is reported to be concentrated in the core of an anticlinal axis and appears to be most intense where the quartz reefs intersect graphitic shales (Eggeling, 2011).

The Triangles Goldfield gold workings extend along 3 km strike, gold mineralisation occurs within a 4 m zone of stockwork quartz veins at the contact between a coarse sandstone unit and a graphitic black shale. The workings are located on the flank of a distinct magnetic feature and the area indicates strong structural and litho-chemical controls on mineralisation (Eggeling, 2011).

The Ghin Ghin Goldfield consists of several thin quartz reefs and a narrow alluvial deposit (1000 m x 100 m) which yielded from less than 1 g/t to 30 g/t. The reefs strike over a 1.6 km length and have been variously worked to 30 m and up to 100 m in depth. Historic reports fail to mention an average grade of production but refer to peak grades of 90 g/t(Eggeling, 2011).

6.2.1 1978-1979 CRA Exploration Pty Ltd EL622

From 1978 to 1979 CRA conducted geochemical sampling over the prospects at Yea and Ghin Ghin.

The company relinquished the licence in 1980 stating that, though gold occurs at several localities, the possibility is low for large tonnage-low grade deposits, as mineralisation is related to vein type mineralisation possibly related to strike faults" (Patterson G. W., 1979).

6.2.2 1985-1989 Takoradi Gold (Australia) Pty Ltd EL1480

Takoradi Gold undertook a literature review followed by mapping and geochemical sampling over the Ghin Ghin and Providence prospects.

A magnetometer survey was conducted over the Yea breccia zone, the results were generally flat with no anomalism associated with the breccia zone.

6.2.3 1991-2001 Perseverance Exploration Pty Ltd EL3421, EL3504

Perseverance Exploration undertook geological mapping, along with extensive geochemical sampling over the Yea (Providence), Triangles, and Ghin Ghin prospects (McGain, 1993).

Two ground magnetic surveys of about 800 m length were carried out in the Ghin Ghin area. Three SIROTEM traverses were completed over zones of known mineralisation, but no significant responses were observed (Van Riel, 1996).

Perseverance drilled a total of 16 RC drillholes between 1992 and 1997 and confirmed the presence of anomalous gold mineralisation within the sandstone unit. This drilling tested the mineralisation at the Providence Mine (Yea Prospect), and at the Ghin Ghin prospect. Significant intercepts are summarised in Table 1 (Van Riel, 1998). The true thickness, and orientation of the mineralised intervals reported individually are as yet unknown. There is no evidence of subsequent drilling having taken place.

Exploration by Perseverance targeted large tonnage sandstone-hosted disseminated gold mineralisation. Perseverance relinquished the ground stating that the mineralisation "lacked sufficient continuity".

Table 3 - Summary of Perseverance Mining Pty Ltd RC Drilling results (Van Riel, 1998)

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	AMG East(m)	AMG North (m)	From (m)	Significant Intersections (Cut-offs 0.5g/t Au) (True Width Unknown)	Total Depth
PP2	-50°	060°	359119	5880655	0	20 m @ 0.75 g/t Au	70
PP3	-50°	210°	359077	5880801	24	10 m @ 0.6 g/t Au	59

					40	2 m @ 2.5 g/t Au	
					52	2 m @ 0.9 g/t Au	
PP5	-50°	220°	359132	5880564	6	2 m @ 0.8 g/t Au	50
					18	4 m @ 6.1 g/t Au	
					24	2 m @ 0.5 g/t Au	
PP6	-50°	060°	359141	5880600	30	2 m @ 4.2 g/t Au	50
					34	8 m @ 7.01 g/t Au	
					46	2 m @ 1.3 g/t Au	
PP7	-50°	064°	359129	5880740	0	4 m @ 0.69 g/t Au	47
					10	8 m @ 0.59 g/t Au	
					28	2 m @ 0.8 g/t Au	
PP8	-50°	080°	359157	5880558	6	4 m @ 1.0 g/t Au	50
					12	2 m @ 0.5 g/t Au	
					24	2 m @ 0.9 g/t Au	
					26	2 m @ 3.6 g/t Au	
					46	2 m @ 0.7 g/t Au	
PP9A	-50°	060°	359172	5880653	0	7 m @ 0.6 g/t Au	7
PP10	-50°	050°	359107	5880540	56	2 m @ 2.1 g/t Au	58
PP11	-50°	230°	359124	5880774	24	4 m @ 1.1 g/t Au	70
					36	6 m @ 0.7 g/t Au	
					50	14 m @ 0.6 g/t Au	
PP12	-50°	050°	359144	5880707	6	6 m @ 0.7 g/t Au	70
					18	2 m @ 1.0 g/t Au	
PP13	-50°	230°	359120	5880653	4	20 m @ 0.85 g/t Au	70
					32	10 m @ 0.6 g/t Au	
PP14	-56°	228°	359132	5880597	0	10 m @ 0.6 g/t Au	49
PP16	-50°	049°	359049	5880619	48	2 m @ 40.8 g/t Au	50

6.2.4 2007-2009 Flinders Resources Pty Ltd EL4916

Flinders Resources undertook a literature review, followed by some initial field reconnaissance mapping. A review of existing aeromagnetic and gravity data was also completed. No reason was given for relinquishment of the tenements (Saxon, 2008).

6.2.5 2009-2013 Ashburton Minerals Ltd EL5234

Conducted a literature review and compiled the geochemistry, drilling results, historic workings, and topography data into a 3D model of the Providence Gold Mine (Eggeling, 2011).

Table 4 - Tenure ownership over EL007046 - Yea, Alexandra

Date	Company	Licence No
1978-1979	CRA Exploration Pty Ltd	EL622
1985-1989	Takoradi Gold (Australia) Pty Ltd, Tallangalook Pty Ltd, Ghana Gold Pty Ltd	EL1480
1991-2001	Perseverance Exploration Pty Ltd	EL3421, EL3504
2007-2009	Flinders Resources Pty Ltd	EL4916
2009-2013	Ashburton Minerals Ltd	EL5234

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

7.1 Regional Geology

The Reedy Creek Project is located within the Melbourne Zone, which lies between the Bendigo and Tabberabberan zones and occupies a wedge within central Victoria. It is characterized by a thick conformable sequence of Upper Cambrian to Middle Devonian sandstone, mudstone and shale which can be subdivided into many stratigraphic units. During the Middle Devonian Tabberabberan Deformation, Palaeozoic rocks were faulted and folded into broad north-south trending regional anticlinoria and synclinoria. Subsequent deformation created east-west trending folds in the north and warped the early-formed folds to give them doubly plunging, curvilinear axial traces producing a regional basin and dome interference pattern.

The Mount Easton Fault Zone and the sub-parallel Mount Useful Fault Zone dominate the eastern margin of the Mount Easton Province.

The Mount Easton Province consists of a basal unit of porphyritic andesitic lava, and an overlying polymictic breccia of shale, siltstone, basaltic andesite, and felsic volcanic clasts with some ultramafic material. There are also interbeds of lithic sandstone and carbonaceous mudstone and siltstone in the breccia.

The Siluro-Devonian Walhalla Synclinorium is located between these two major structural zones and trends north north-westerly with them, from near Walhalla in the south to Tallangallook 125km to the north. The dominant rocks in this belt are the folded sediments of the Walhalla Group, particularly the closely folded Norton Gully Sandstone Formation. This formation is dominated by sandstone with some interbedded siltstone and shale units. In the north of the Tallangallook licence, the Walhalla Group sedimentary rocks are truncated by the Late Devonian Strathbogie Granite.

During the Late Devonian, I and S-type granites intruded and metamorphosed the Palaeozoic rocks. Most extensive is the Strathbogie Granite, which is batholitic in dimension, and whilst not generally altered or mineralized, often has siliceous and hornfelsic margins that may host Au in quartz veins. The Strathbogie Granite forms a prominent magnetic high and is interpreted to be the source of gold mineralisation in this district. Further south and within the Melbourne Zone, granitic magmas breached the surface and accumulated in thick cauldron sequences.

Cainozoic alluvial sediments occupy the present drainage system, which has been the principal source of alluvial gold production in the district (Edwards, Olshina, & Slater, 1997).

7.2 Local Geology

7.2.1 Local Geology of the Reedy Creek Licence, EL007052

The rocks within EL007052 comprise predominantly of deformed marine siltstones with lesser sandstones of Silurian to Early Devonian age. These sediments are intruded by Late Devonian Granites in the north and south, with the Mount Robertson diorite close to the Harry Dyke and Big Ben prospects. Cenozoic aged rocks are limited to smaller basalt outliers of Miocene age and Quaternary alluvium.

Mineralization at Reedy Creek is hosted within the Silurian Reedy Creek anticline that strikes NW-SE and forms a broad gently dipping dome in the centre of the field. Historic workings extend over a strike length of seven kilometres along the anticline and lie within a zone up to 500 metres wide either side of the anticlinal axis. Field observations indicate that mineralisation is predominantly vein hosted within the sandstone units, which display a characteristic brittle fracture, or at the interface of sandstone and finer grained siltstone lithologies (Hughes, 2003).

The quartz vein orientations and mode of occurrence vary from bedding parallel (WNW strike) to close to north south. The main historic produces on the Reedy Creek goldfield are located on dextral en-echelon arrays along the anticline, suggesting dextral shearing. Historic mining on the goldfield was typically on narrow high-grade veins in steeply plunging shoots up to 70m strike length, with occasional lower grade moderate tonnage stockwork arrays.

At the Big Ben & Harry's Dyke prospects mineralisation occurs in a brecciated siltstone, with associated minor quartz veining and felsic dykes, within and at the margin of the metamorphic aureole of the adjacent Mount Robertson diorite (Bartlett J. K., 2003).

7.2.2 Local geology of the Yea-Alexandra Licence, EL007046

The geology of the Yea area is dominated by mostly marine, Siluro-Devonian metasediments of the Melbourne Trough which have been chevron folded on a broad scale. Both the Providence and the Ghin Ghin prospects occupy the axial zone of a northerly plunging anticlinorium, the Yea Anticline. The folds are open and upright with simple, straight, steeply dipping limbs. However, the hinge zones are multiply folded, fault breached, and up to 100 m in width. The axis of the Yea Anticline changes direction from a north-westerly trend in the Providence and Ghin Ghin areas, to a more northerly trend towards the contact with the Strathbogie Granite to the north.

Similarly, in the southern portion of the tenement, the Welcome and Old Mans Hope prospects are located in the axial zone of the Yea Spur Anticline that trends north-westerly before trending north towards the Strathbogie Granite. This flexure hosts the numerous historic workings of the Triangles prospect (Vandenberg, et al., 2000).

7.3 Mineralisation

The Reedy Creek Goldfield is hosted in Devonian aged sedimentary rocks along the Southern margin of a Silurian anticlinorium and comprises over 12km line of strike of auriferous mineralised historic workings. The trend of historic workings is coincident to the northwest to north-northwest trend of the shear zones. Historic stopes and likely 'shoot' plunges, reflect the intersection between the shear zones with the main layering (bedding). At the regional-scale, historic workings cluster about F^1 fold axes trends suggesting that the distribution of the primary lithologies may impart a further control on gold mineralisation and focus.

The region is dominated by primary lithologies comprising sandstones, siltstones, black shales with significant workings associated with the coincidence of shear zones, pyritic-black shales, and sandstone units. These units are folded about an upright northwest – southeast trending, slatey S^1 cleavage which is axial planar to gentle northwest plunging F^1 fold hinges. Moderate to steeply dipping, north-northwest and northwest dextral shear zones crosscut the main structural grain of the primary layering. The intersection of northwest trending shear zones and bedding planes closely reflects the F^1 fold plunge. Sinistral shear zones were mapped trending sub-parallel to the main layering.

Gold mineralisation envelopes are lensoid in geometry and strike sub-parallel to the shear zones. north-south trending quartz tension veins are observed on the margins of mineralised envelopes and are potentially related to dextral accommodation along the shear zone margins. The tension veins may provide a 'vector' toward targeting gold mineralisation.

The geometry of the lodes is lensoid in nature and plunge coincident to the intersection of bedding and shear zone trends. i.e. where the bedding dips north, the resulting 'shoots will similarly plunge to the north. Mineralised structures comprise shear veins to hydraulic breccias, tension (extension) veins with width of the lodes as observed in underground and surface exposures varying from 0.1m to an inferred three metre mine width and can be traced continuously for over a kilometre. In plan-view, the mineralisation trends reflect 'pinch and swell' structures that are likely associated with the extensive development of the ductile shear zones. These structures will also 'pinch and swell' in long-section however will likely be extensive in plunge. The vertical extent of the gold mineralisation has been observed, through drilling, down to a vertical depth of 160m. Host structures constrain the gold mineralisation, these structures are interpreted to continue further at depth. Further drilling is required to assess the continuity of both the host structures, as well as the gold mineralisation.

Alteration in the lodes comprises silica – sericite carbonate mineralogy with a local distal chlorite (5-20m) envelope that haloes the gold mineralisation and can be used as a vector toward mineralisation.

The bulk of mining appears to have focused where a mineralisation swells or 'blows-out' reflected by a series of multiple sub-parallel lodes. Of note, there were no immediate prohibitive style structures observed that could potentially cut or stope the gold mineralisation at depth (i.e. granitic intrusion or large detachment). The pinch and swell nature of the mineralisation would need to be taken into consideration for drill targeting.

Mineralisation appears best developed at locations where carbonaceous black shales and sandstone sequences are intersected by mineralised shear zones. Where siltstones are dominant, mineralisation is reflected by weak chlorite alteration and minor quartz tension veins.

The timing of mineralisation is likely associated with a north-south to north-northeast south-southwest directed principle compressive stress field subsequent to the regional folding. This stress field results in the development of north-northwest trending dextral shears, southeast striking sinistral shear zones, north-northeast striking tension veins.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Reedy Creek Project is classified as an epizonal orogenic gold occurrence. Epizonal deposits form from the precipitation of gold from low-salinity fluids at relatively shallow depths within the earth's crust, generally less than 3km. In Victoria these deposits are often folded, faulted and regionally metamorphosed turbiditic sediments. Epizonal mineralisation within the Melbourne zone is believed to have occurred immediately after the Tabberabberan deformation event at 380Ma.
The only major ore field of this type in Victoria is Fosterville Goldfield (believed to be at least 65 tonnes total gold).

Other similar epizonal orogenic deposits include Costerfield, Nagambie, and Heathcote. Also of particular note is the Sunday Creek Project operated by Southern Cross Resources (ASX: SXG). The Sunday Creek Project is located just 7km southwest of the Reedy Creek Prospect area. The Reedy Creek's structural setting and host lithologies possess similar attributes to that encountered at the Sunday Creek Project.

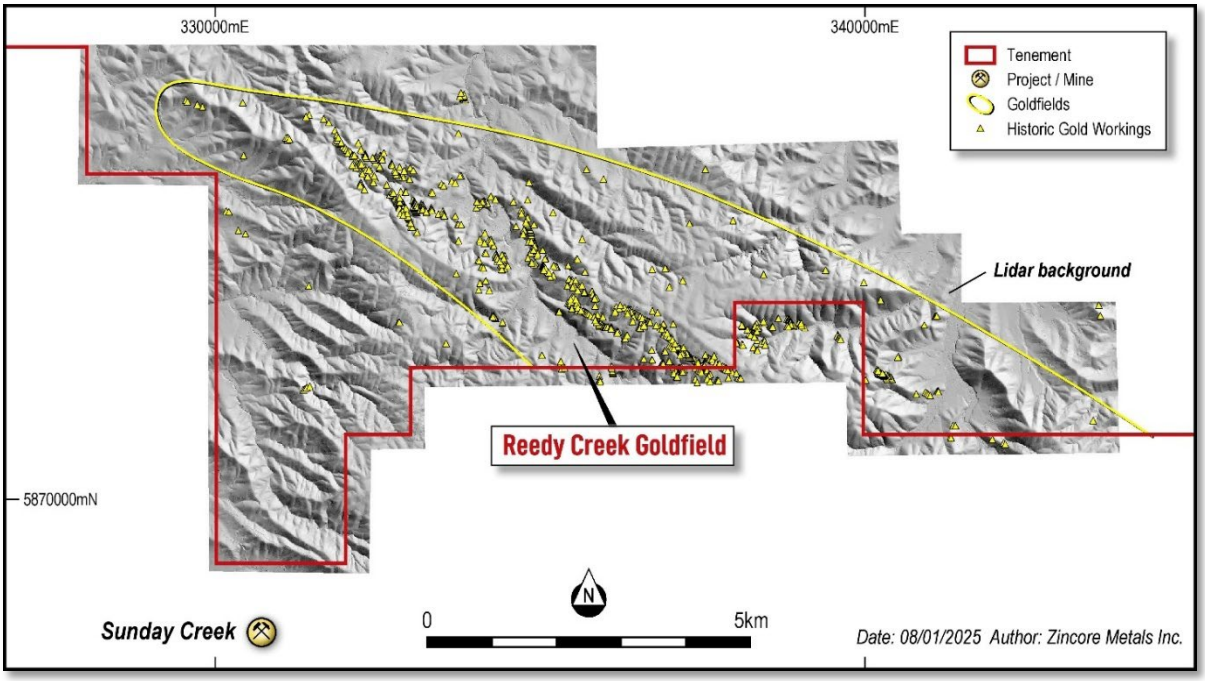

Figure 5 - Location of SXG's Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project from the Reedy Creek Prospect

8.1 Fosterville-Style Gold Mineralisation

The QP has been unable to verify the information in this section related to other company's projects surrounding the Reedy Creek Project, and therefore, the information is general in nature and not necessarily indicative of the geology or mineralization style on the Property that is the subject of this

Technical Report.

Orogenic gold deposits in central Victoria formed during the evolution of a Palaeozoic accretionary system along the Pacific margin of Gondwana. Most deposits are characterised by coarse-grained gold that is hosted in laminated to massive quartz veins. These 'lode' structures are developed in isoclinally folded turbidites that have been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies. Within the goldfields of the Melbourne Zone, diffuse zones of disseminated mineralisation are known, typically developed about the intersection of high-angle reverse faults with oblique slip and strike slip movement and antiform hinges.

Disseminated mineralisation at Fosterville, Nagambie, Bailieston and Whroo is hosted by massive sandstone beds, in quartz/carbonate vein stockworks, and in clay-rich fault breccias. The porous sandstones, which are intercalated with carbonaceous slates, are sericitized & carbonatized, and impregnated with a disseminated arsenopyrite-pyrite (±stibnite) assemblage. Gold occurs as sub-micron inclusions within the sulphides and rarely as free grains. Highest-grade disseminated mineralisation occurs within arsenopyrite. Recent fluid inclusion studies from Fosterville range in composition from high salinity and high CO_2 to low salinity and H_2O-predominance, suggesting precipitation of at least a portion of the veins under shallow burial (1-3 km) conditions (Bierlein F. , 2002).

Within the Melbourne Zone deposit, mineralogy, and geochemistry (Au, As, Sb, Hg, Tl) indicate deposition from H_2S-rich fluids. Other Victorian, Canadian and US analogues occur in reduced, pyritic, ± barite, carbonate and/or sandstone-shale sequences that lack significant pyrrhotite, magnetite, hematite, or chlorite to buffer fluids at low H_2S levels. Reaction of fluids with source rocks yields H_2S-rich fluids capable of transporting Au, As, Sb, Hg, Tl, and Ba, but little Ag or base metals. As these fluids cool, mix with other fluids, or react with wall rocks, mineralisation may precipitate (Bierlein F. , 2002).

Based on features of alteration, physio-chemical characteristics of the ore-bearing fluids and strong structural control, disseminated-style and lode gold deposits are considered endmembers of a crustal continuum of orogenic gold emplacement in Phanerozoic metamorphic terrains.

Disseminated mineralisation is interpreted as being more likely to develop at shallower levels and within more permeable units during the waning stages of uplift and exhumation. The resulting style of mineralisation is controlled by the structural geometry, rheological properties, permeability and chemical receptiveness of the host rock, structural level of emplacement, and pressure conditions (Bierlein F. , 2002).

Mineralisation is Middle Devonian age, and regional mineralisation within the Melbourne Zone is low temperature & low lithostatic pressure, creating disseminated gold mineralisation within faults, fractures and breccias. The principal zones of mineralisation occur in areas of structural complexity, particularly in areas where anticline hinges warp from the regional north-south, representing post Tabberabberan deformation.

8.2 Sunday Creek Style Gold Mineralisation

The QP has been unable to verify the information in this section related to other company's projects surrounding the Reedy Creek Project, and therefore, the information is general in nature and not necessarily indicative of the geology or mineralization style on the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. This section refers to the announcement made by Southern Cross Gold Ltd on 23rd January 2024 titled 'Significant Exploration Target – Sunday Creek Gold-Antimony Project' (Southern Cross Gold Ltd, 2024).

To date there has been no reserve or resource estimates prepared in accordance with NI43-101 or other relevant standards such as JORC 2012 to the Author's knowledge on the Sunday Creek Property.

The Sunday Creek Project is located 7km southwest of the Reedy Creek project, it is 100% owned by Southern Cross Gold Ltd (SXG:ASX). The Project is a significant example of an epizonal-style gold-antimony project and is located 60km north of Melbourne, Australia.

Geologically, the Project is located within the Melbourne Structural Zone in the Lachlan Fold Belt. The regional host to the Sunday Creek mineralization is an interbedded turbidite sequence of siltstones and minor sandstones metamorphosed to sub-greenschist facies and folded into a set of open north-west trending folds.

Gold-antimony mineralisation is dominantly hosted within zones of sub-vertical, brittle-ductile NW striking shear veins and associated veins, containing visible gold, quartz, stibnite, occasional fibrous sulphosalts and minor ferroan carbonates infill. The veins have an associated selvedge of disseminated sulphides in the form of arsenian pyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. The mineralised zones crosscut the bleached sediments and altered dyke (the "host") on a north-westerly orientation and the zones are typically between 5-30m wide, 20-100m in strike and currently defined vertically down to 1km depth. Each of these zones repeats every 10-20m within the prospect areas with 42 vein sets currently defined to date (Southern Cross Gold Ltd, 2024). When observed from above, the

host resembles the side rails of a ladder, where the sub-vertical mineralised vein sets are the “rungs” that extend from surface to depth. At Apollo and Rising Sun these individual rungs have been defined over 600m depth extent from surface to 1,100m below surface, are 2.5 -3.5m (up to 10m wide), and 20m to 100m in strike (Mawson Gold Ltd, 2024).

The exploration target reported by SXG refers to a 620m portion of an 11km mineralisation strike. The estimated range of potential mineralisation for the Exploration Target is 4.4-5.1 million tonnes grading 5.3g/t Au, 1.2% Sb (Southern Cross Gold Ltd, 2024). These tonnage and grade estimates were based on SXG’s exploration results obtained from diamond drilling. The Author has not reviewed the data or information that SXG has utilised to form its “Exploration Target” and would stress that this would constitute a 'forward-looking statement' and that the potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature.

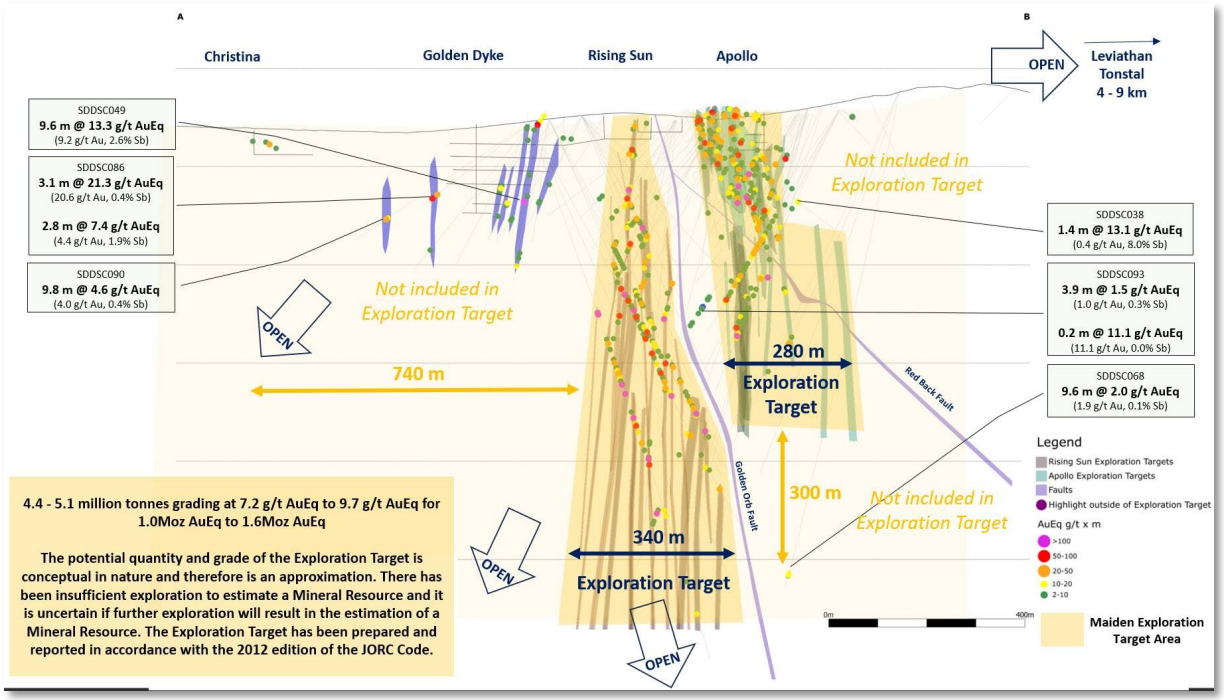

Figure 6 - Sunday Creek Longitudinal Section showing 49 total vein shapes created for the Exploration Target (dark yellow, blue outline). Notably the Exploration Target is constrained to the two main areas along the strike of the dyke breccia host on the project: Rising Sun (over 340 m strike) and Apollo (over 280 m strike) for a total 620 m of strike. This strike represents only 50% strike (light yellow) of the 1.2 km main drill footprint to date at Sunday Creek where high-grade drill intersections have already been made (Southern Cross Gold Ltd, 2024).

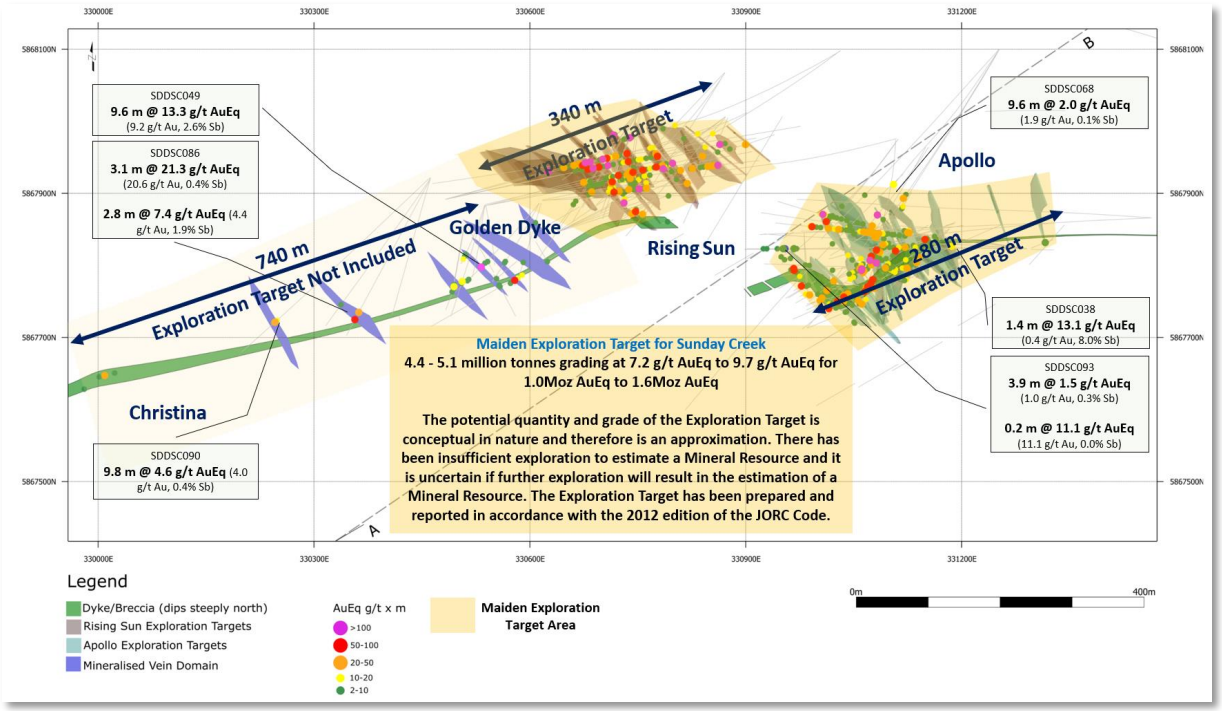

Figure 7 - Creek plan view showing area of interest for Exploration Target (dark yellow) (Southern Cross Gold Ltd, 2024)

8.3 Deposit Type Exploration Strategies

The exploration strategy aimed at developing potential orogenic epizonal gold mineralisation within the Reedy Creek Project area consists of detailed structural mapping and interpretation guiding tightly controlled diamond drilling.

Detailed structural mapping, over areas of historic gold production, aided by LiDAR imagery will provide targets for drilling that account for the structural and lithological constraints of the gold mineralisation.

Diamond drilling is planned to be the primary method of testing these targets. Drillholes will be designed to intersect mineralisation at a high angle, and to provide further structural information on mineralisation and its controls.

The above process will be iterative throughout the development of both the Reedy Creek Goldfield and regional exploration targets.

9.0 Exploration

All exploration reported in this section was carried out by Currawong Resources Pty Ltd prior to the acquisition of the Project by Zincore Metals Inc. The Company has not evaluated the efficacy of

sampling methods, sample representivity, sampling biases, and procedures utilised in the project to date. The Company intends to validate reported chemical analyses via a program of re-sampling and will use this resampling to determine the best practices and methodologies for sampling and chemical analyses at the Reedy Creek Project going forward. The QP has reviewed the QAQC of the sampling and this review is summarised under section 11.0 Sample preparation, Analyses and Security'.

The QP would note, as Zincore plans to complete further assessment of the sampling and assaying completed to date, no assessment of sampling bias or the appropriateness of sampling and assay methodology has been completed. It is recommended by the Author that Zincore undertakes this works and reviews the appropriateness of the practices employed by Currawong prior to drilling.

9.1 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping has been undertaken over parts of the Reedy Creek goldfield and focussed on the collection of structural information. The mapping was centred on the Thompson's Reef mine and was correlated with data collected from nearby diamond holes TRD01 to TRD03. Mapping confirmed the location of the major anticline with a secondary small fold pair, which fades along strike, on the north side of the main fold. There is a high strain zone close to the fold axis, but there are several more, and the strain (as expressed in the different lithologies) is quite variable. The regional-scale S-shaped fold as described in the literature has been interpreted to result from Tabberabberan E-W compression, with a later, weak N-S compressional event. If so, the Reedy Creek goldfield has atypical orientations of approximately 080-090°, with respect to an E-W Tabberabberan compression. This unusual orientation may be due to the rotation of the Selwyn Block when being incorporated into the Lachlan Fold Belt. The steep faults on 280° orientation would likely be strike-slip, while the Prince of Wales reef on c. 330-350o strike and dip of 60° west is a reverse fault. Further research is required to understand the faults individually and as an array, to predict where high-grade shoots at jogs and/or intersections might be, and their plunge. The quartz veining seen in the massive (brittle) sandstone is likely a result of the same fluid event(s) but looks quite different due to the rheological properties of the massive sandstone.

Underground geological mapping was undertaken at the Saddle Reef mine adit, located 180 m southwest of the Langridge shaft. It was hoped that the adit would connect with the underground workings of the more substantial Langridge mine, however the development stopped at the historical mining licence boundary. The locations of the historical lease boundaries are shown in Figure 7. Another adit located 120 m SSE from the Langridge shaft collar and striking 300˚, assumed

to originally access the Langridge, was also entered to gain access to the main workings. The tunnel was collapsed approximately 20 m from the entrance, hence no access to the shaft could be secured.

9.2 Geochemistry

The data in this section relates to exploration geochemical sampling activities conducted by Currawong Resources Pty Ltd.

9.2.1 Rock Chip Sampling

The author reviewed the rock chip sampling procedures (per conversation) and believes the methodology and quality of the rock chip sampling is in line with standard industry practices. The author cannot comment on the representivity of the rock chip sampling data. The Author would also note that rock chip sampling is highly selective and arbitrary in nature and is not a true representation of the sampled mineralisation.

9.2.1.1 Reedy Creek Prospect Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip samples were collected from both underground and surface exposures, knapped from outcrop or underground exposures, with occasional float samples (Figure 10). Rock chip samples were all analysed for gold by fire assay by Onsite Laboratories in Bendigo, with selected samples also tested in-house via pXRF (Weston, 2023).

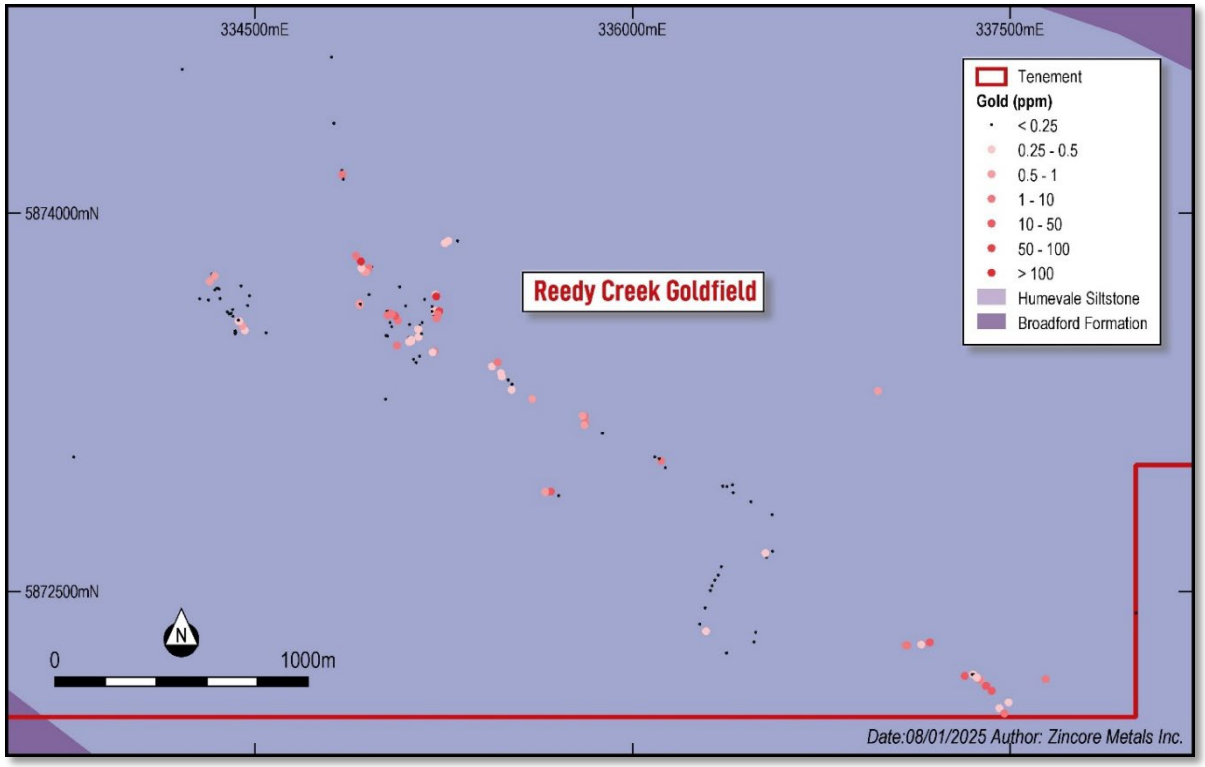

Figure 8 - Rock Chip Sample locations at the Reedy Creek Goldfield, EL007052

9.2.1.2 Alexandra Prospect Rock Chip Sampling

At the Alexandra Prospect, located on EL007046, a total of 9 rock chip samples were collected at the Luckie Reef prospect. Samples were taken from a single adit near the historic Luckie Reef workings. All samples were wall channel samples taken by hammer and chisel over a length of approximately one meter. Samples were positioned by tape and compass from the adit portal, surveyed with a handheld GPS (Figure 9). All samples analysed for gold by OnSite Laboratories Services in Bendigo via 25g fire assay (PE01S) with 1ppb detection limit. Best assays include 1.19 g/t Au from channel samples across a narrow, deeply weathered dyke within the adit (Olson, 2024).

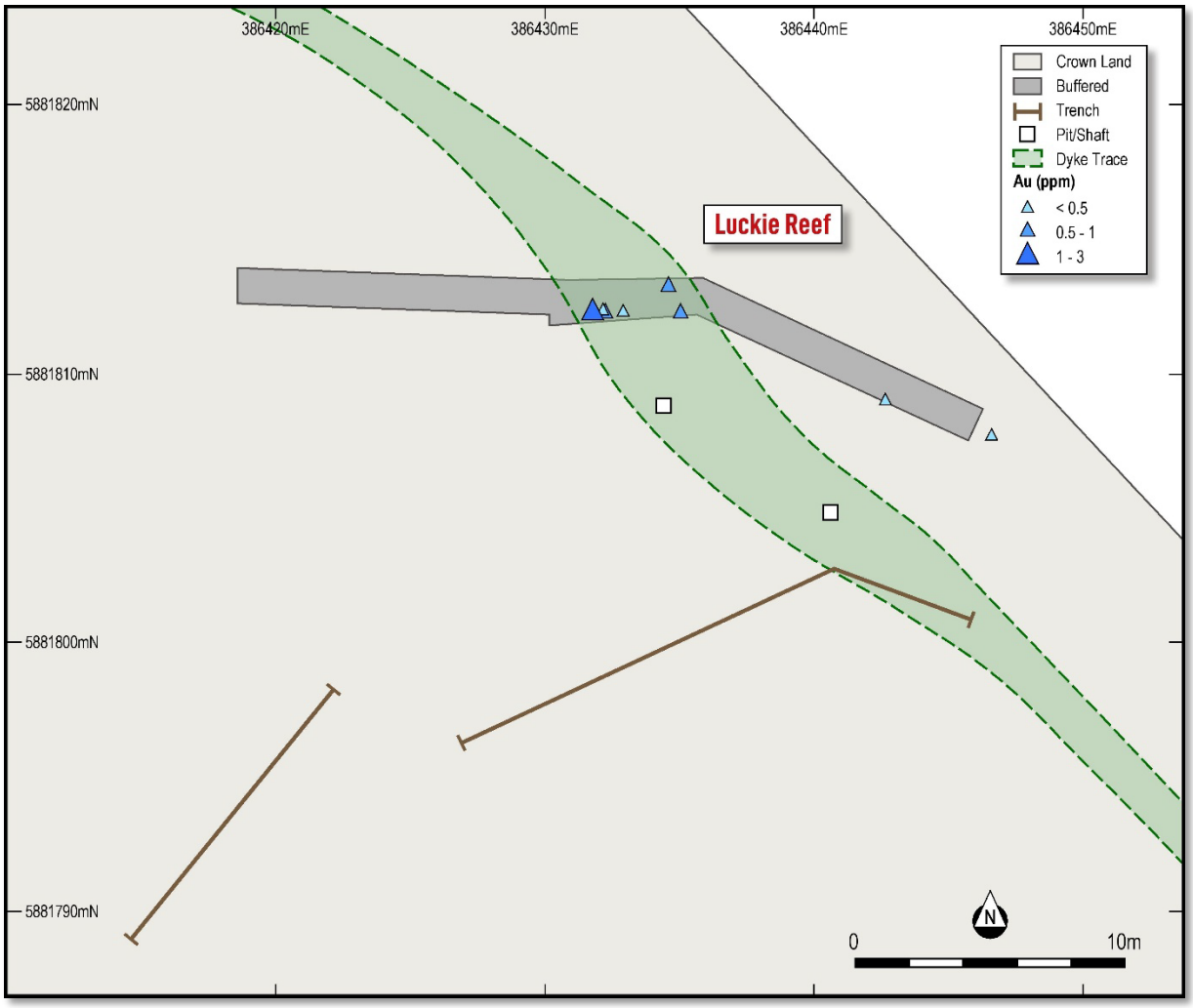

Figure 9 - Rock Chip Sampling of the Luckie Reef workings, Alexandra Goldfield EL007046

9.2.1.3 Yea Prospect Rock Chip Sampling

A total of 43 rock chip samples were collected at the Welcome prospect during the reporting period. Samples were taken from surface workings associated with Welcome mine (Figure 10). All samples

analysed for gold by OnSite Laboratories Services in Bendigo via 25g fire assay (PE01S) with 1ppm detection limit (Olson, 2023).

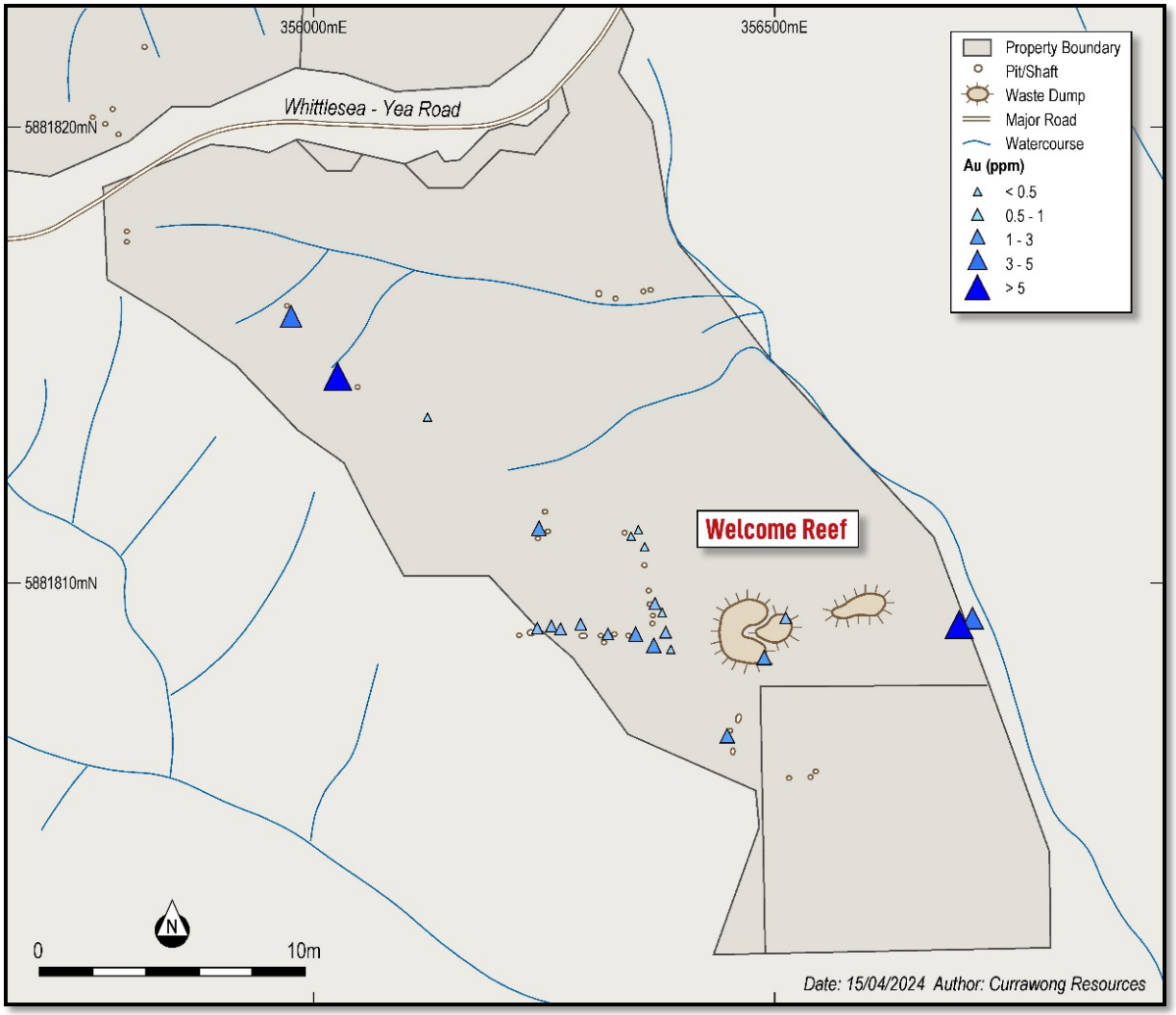

Figure 10 - Rock chip sampling at Welcome Reef, Yea Goldfield, EL007046

9.2.2 Soil Sampling

2,163 soil samples were collected across the Reedy Creek and Yea tenements. Of the 2,163 samples, 1,166 samples were selected after pXRF analysis and submitted for Au analysis.

Soil sampling was conducted by Currawong staff as both orientation sampling along roadside verges, and grid sampling over prospects was conducted.

Soil sampling was concentrated in the areas of Crown and Private Land near the Reedy Creek Township, as well as several areas near Mount Robertson to the southeast.

The author reviewed the soil sampling procedures (per conversation) and believes the methodology and quality and of the soil sampling is in line with standard industry practices. The author cannot comment on the representivity of the soil sampling data.

9.2.2.1 Reedy Creek Goldfield Soil Sampling

The sampling covered areas along the Reedy Creek Anticline, east of Waterford Park and over public land at Tunnel Hill (Figure 11). A total of 290 soil samples and 21 rock chip samples were collected. Laboratory reports are included in Appendix 3. The soil sampling was done by hand auger, with approximately two hundred grams of whole soil collected in kraft paper bags from the B-horizon for subsequent analysis by pXRF. Selected samples were also analysed for gold (1 ppb detection limit) by Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo (Weston, 2023).

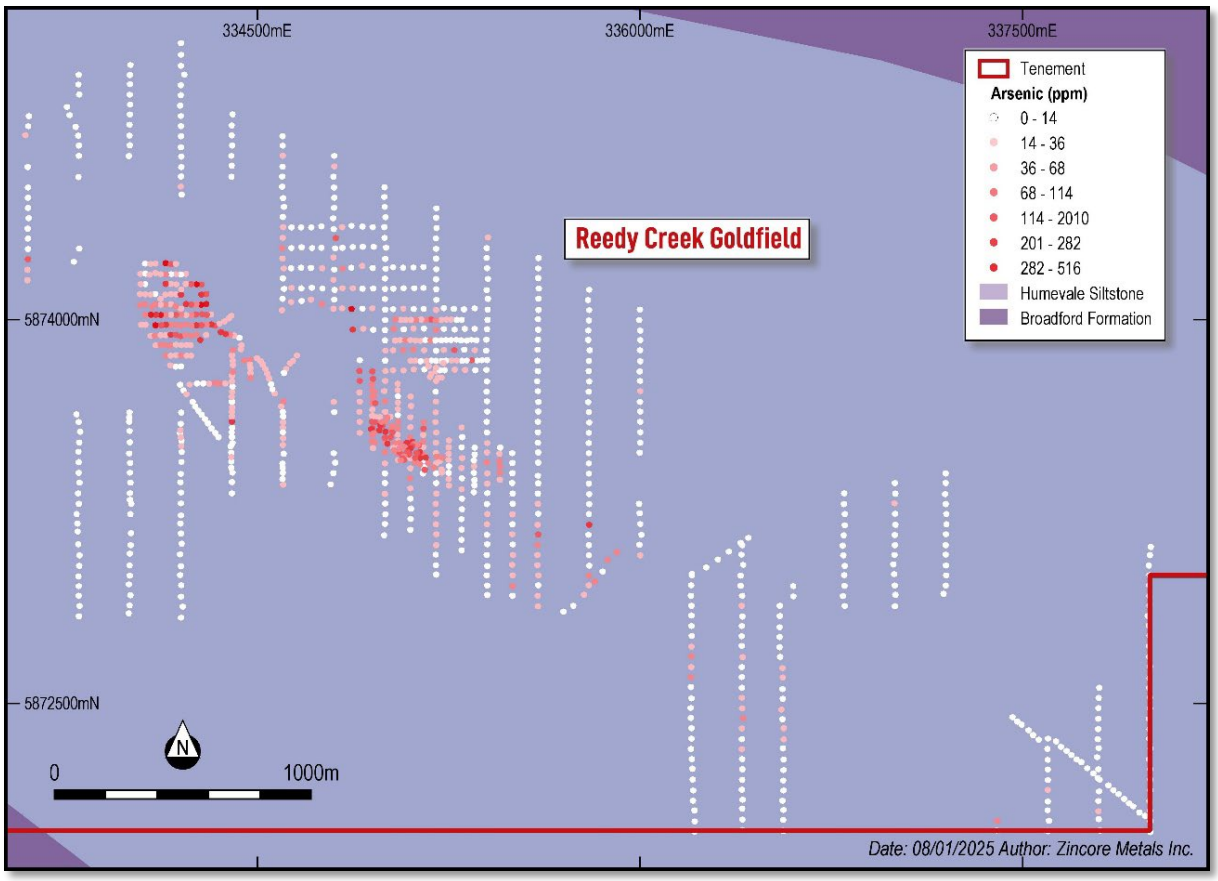

Figure 11 - Soil Sampling over the Reedy Creek Goldfield, EL007052

The sampling was done by hand auger, with approximately 200 grams of whole soil collected in kraft paper bags. Samples were taken on a nominal 200m line by 40m sample spacing from the B-horizon

for subsequent analysis by pXRF. Selected samples were also analysed for gold (1 ppb detection limit) by Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo.

Rehabilitation of the soil sampling sites was completed concurrently with soil sampling. The small hole from which the sample is taken was refilled with the remaining soil and debris, with the ground returned closest to its original state. As the shallow holes are immediately filled after sampling, the impact is very minimal and often unnoticeable.

9.2.2.2 Alexandra Goldfield Soil Sampling

A total of 141 soil samples were collected at the Luckie Reef prospect during the reported period. Soil sampling covered accessible Crown Land to the south of Alexandra township (Figure 12). Samples were retrieved either using a 100mm hand auger or mattock to a depth of 150 - 300mm. Samples were analysed in-house for multi-element geochemistry using an Olympus Vanta VMR portable XRF (pXRF) unit. No samples were submitted for additional analyses. Soils sampling identified anomalous As associated with immediate area around the historic workings and dumps (peak value of 134 ppm As), but no trend or extensions outside the existing workings was identified (Olson, 2024).

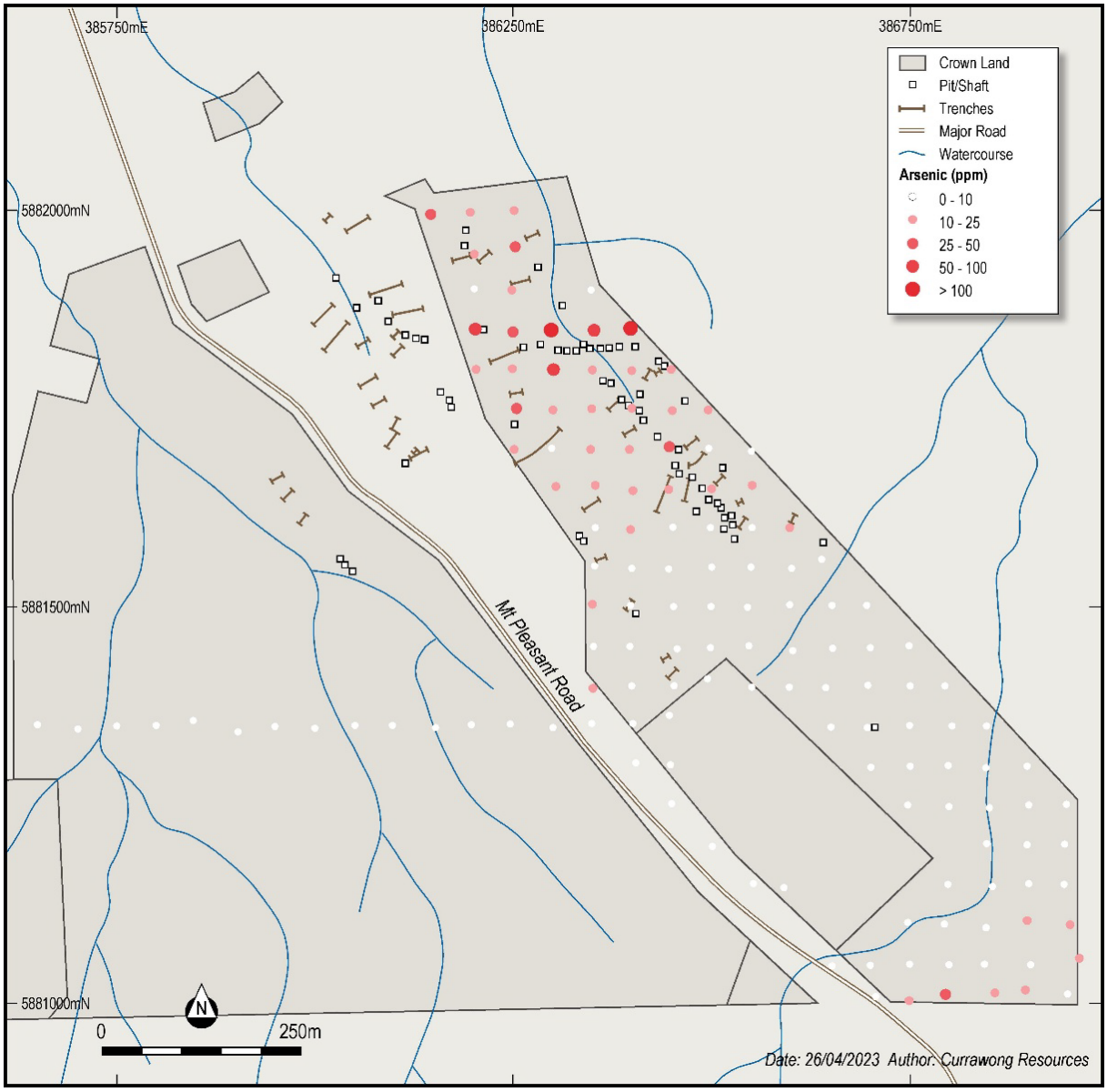

Figure 12 - Soil sampling locations over the Luckie Reef prospect, Alexandra Goldfield, EL007046

9.2.2.3 Yea Goldfield Soil Sampling

A total of 58 soil samples were collected at the Welcome prospect during the reported period (Figure 13). Samples were retrieved either using a 100mm hand auger or mattock to a depth of 150 - 300mm. Samples were analysed in-house for multi-element geochemistry using an Olympus Vanta VMR portable XRF (pXRF) unit. A subset of samples collected were analysed for gold by OnSite

Laboratories Services in Bendigo via fire assay (PE05) with 1ppb detection limit (Olson, 2023).

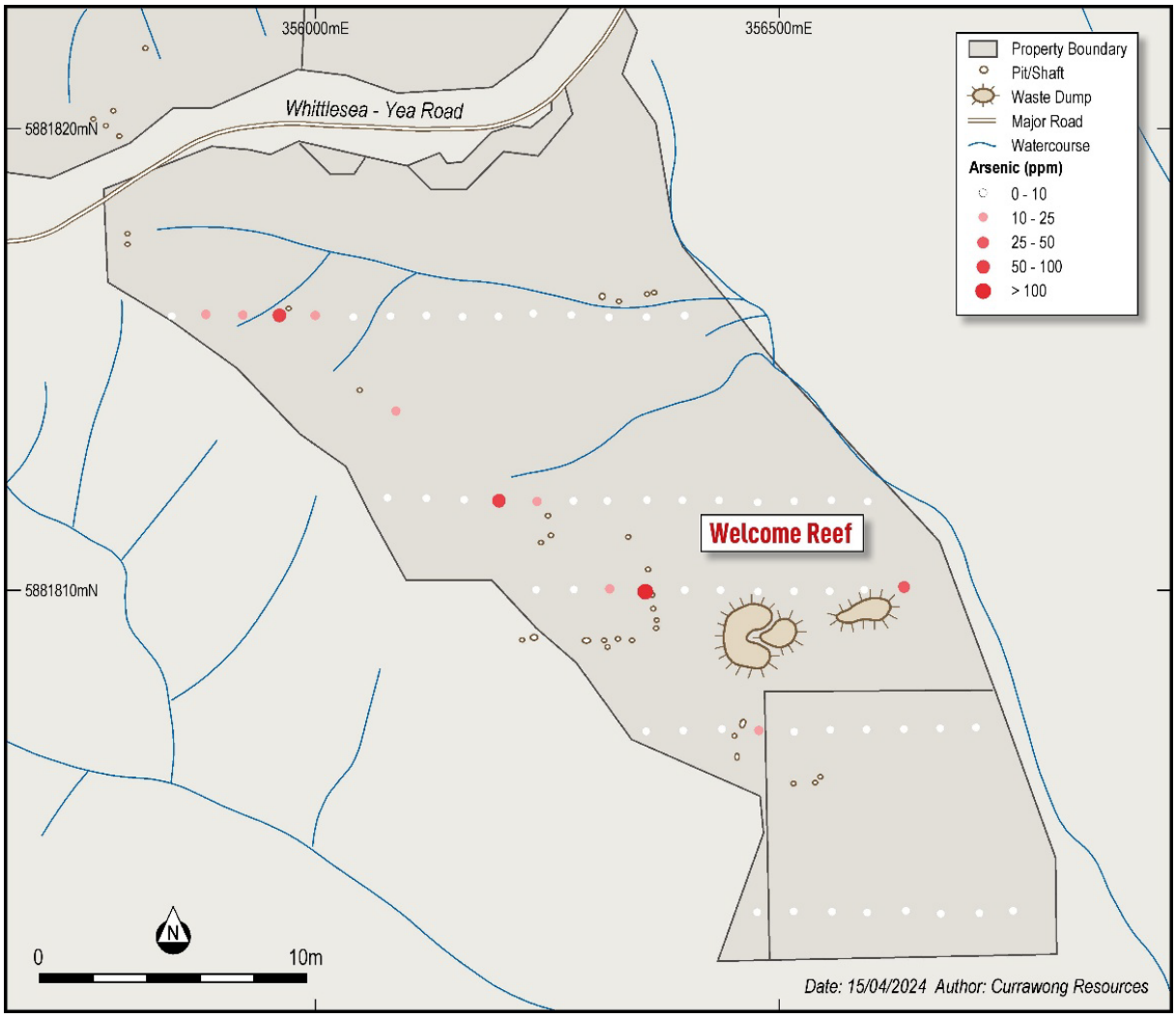

Figure 13 - Soil sampling at Welcome Reef, Yea Goldfield, EL007046

9.2.3 Stream Sediment Sampling

A limited program of stream sediment sampling was conducted upon streams draining the Reedy Creek anticline. Twenty-one stream samples were collected and sent to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for multi-element assay via methods AuME-TL43 and AR25_ICPMS.

The author reviewed the stream sediment sampling procedures (per conversation) and believes the methodology and quality and of the stream sediment sampling is in line with standard industry practices. The author cannot comment on the representivity of the stream sediment sampling data at this point as further work is proposed by Zincore to evaluate the effectiveness of the sampling completed to date.

9.2.4 Big Ben & Harry's Dyke Geochemistry

Soil and rock chip sampling consisted of both orientation sampling along roadside verges and grid sampling. The sampling covered areas in the vicinity of the Big Ben and Harry's Dyke prospects. 560 soil samples were collected by hand auger, with approximately two hundred grams of whole soil collected in kraft paper bags from the B-horizon for subsequent analysis by pXRF. Selected samples were also analysed for gold (1 ppb detection limit) by Onsite Laboratory Services in Bendigo.

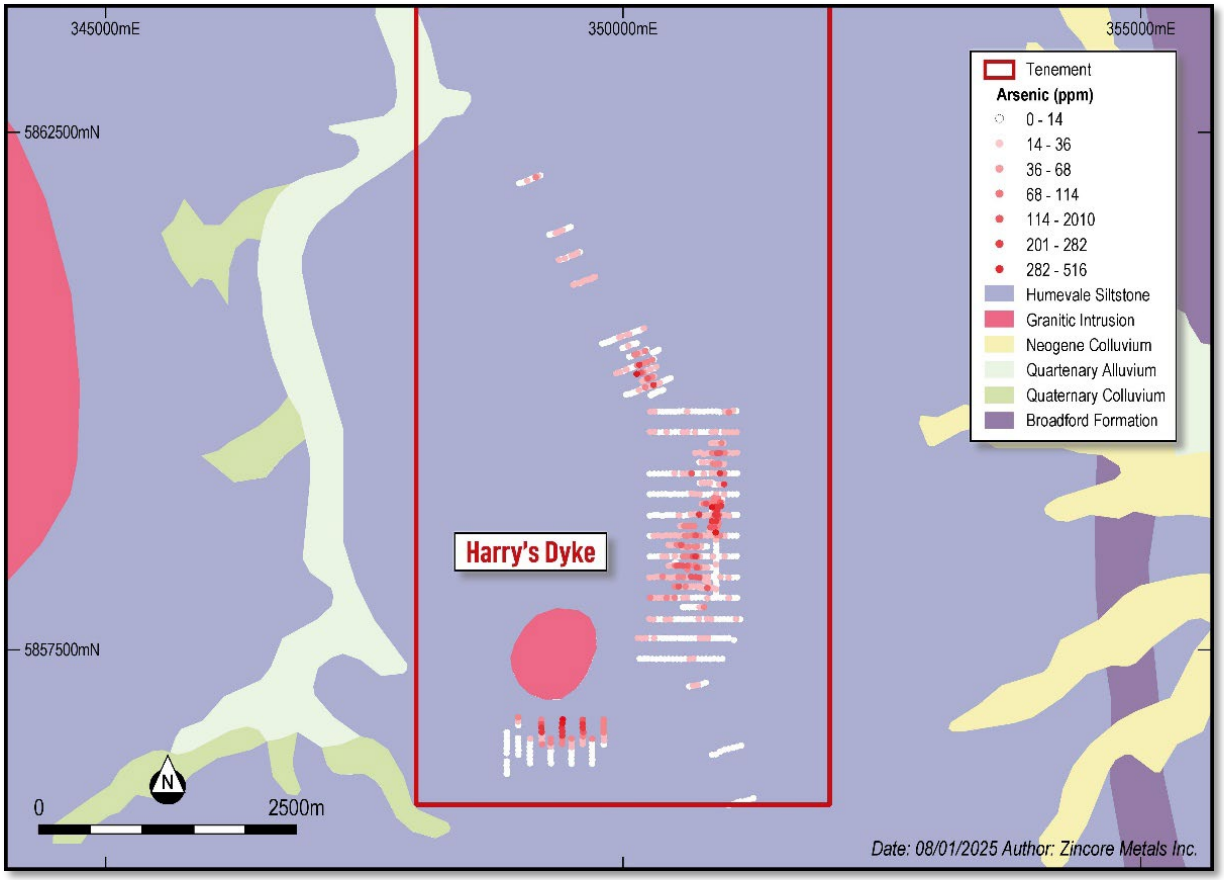

Figure 14 - Soil Sample Locations Over Big Ben & Harry's Dyke prospects, EL007052.

266 rock chip samples were collected from both underground and surface exposures, generally knapped from outcrop or underground exposures with occasional float samples. Rock chip samples were all analysed for gold by fire assay by Onsite Laboratories in Bendigo, with selected samples also tested in house via pXRF.

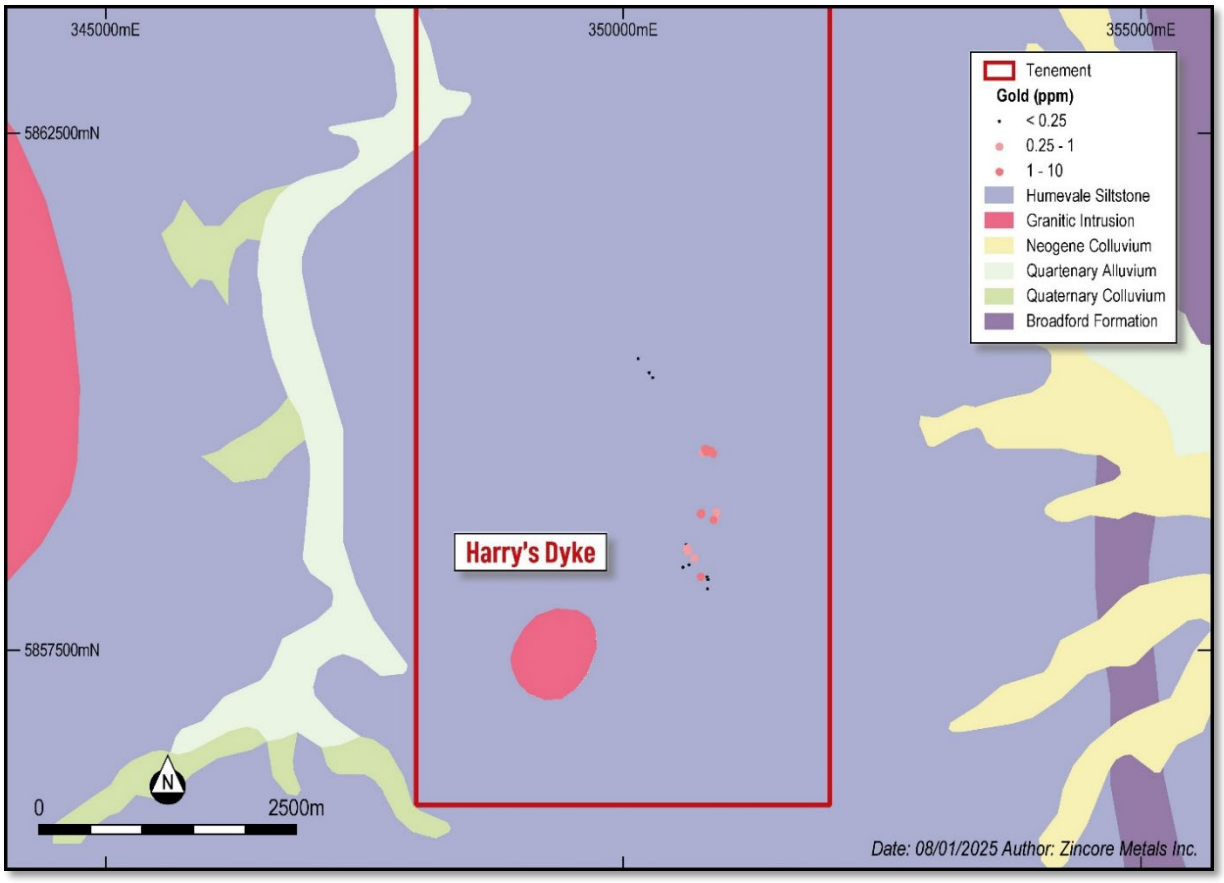

Figure 15 – Rock Chip Sample Locations Over Big Ben & Harry's Dyke prospects, EL007052.

9.3 Remote Sensing & Geophysics

LiDAR (light detection and ranging) data was acquired for portions of the tenement area (Figure 16). Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS) data was acquired from an Optech Galaxy Airborne Lidar System operated from a fixed wing aircraft on the 15th of September and 12th of October 2020 by AAM Pty Limited (Table 5). Laser strikes were collected at a density of 4pts per square meter, these strikes were classified by AAM into ground and non-ground points using a single algorithm across the project area. Manual checking and editing of the data classification by AAM further improved the quality of the terrain model. GPS base station support was provided by SmartNet Australia. The ground check points acquired by AAM allowed an assessment of the accuracy of the LiDAR data (AAM Pty Limited, 2020).

Table 5: Laser Data Characteristics

Device Name	Optech Galaxy
Half Scan Angle	17.5 degrees
Laser Pulse Rate	550kHz
Laser Pulse Mode	Multi Pulse

Returns	1st, second, third, and last
Average Point Spacing	4pts/m^2
Capture Altitude (AGL)	1100m
Survey Speed (Kts)	160
Horizontal Datum	GDA94
Vertical Datum	AHD using Ausgeoid09
Map Projection	MGA Zone 55
Vertical Accuracy Specification	±0.10m at 68% confidence interval
Horizontal Accuracy Specification	±0.30m at 68% confidence interval

The LiDAR data was used to assist in accurately locating historic workings and tracks that are now mostly obscured by tree cover or are not obvious at ground level whilst traversing the ground. Historic workings revealed in the LiDAR data are digitised, these form the basis for the initial identification of regional targets and aid the planning of field Mapping and sampling programmes. No other remote sensing or geophysical surveys were conducted by the vendor.

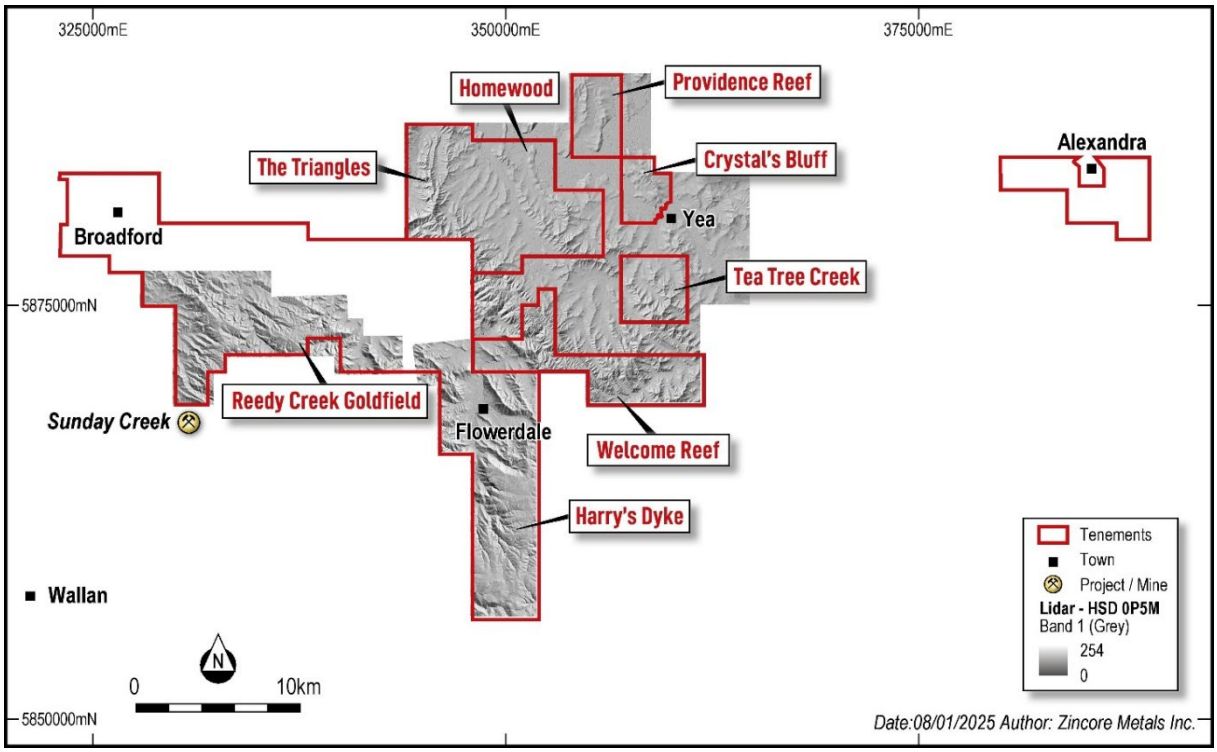

Figure 16 - LiDAR coverage over the Project Area

10.0 Drilling

The data in this section relates to exploration drilling activities conducted by Currawong Resources Pty Ltd. Drilling data, including full collar details and significant intercepts is included in Table 24 and Table 25 under '*Appendix I Drillhole information*'.

During Currawong resources tenure several drill programs were undertaken within the Reedy Creek Project area. Drilling consisted of 112 RC holes totalling 8,872m, 19 diamond holes totalling 2,110m, and 3 RAB holes totalling 141m (Table 6).
Drilling at the Reedy Creek Project by Currawong Resources (per conversations) was undertaken in line with industry best practices and the QP selective inspection of drill core indicated consistent recovery and core quality.

The prospect names typically follow those applied to the original historic mines, apart from Clothier's Ridge and Wieneroider Ridge, which are the present landowners on whose land the drilling occurred. Note the confusingly named Balmer's & Bulmer's mines. Balmer's United (Holes BUR06 to BUR09 below) was one of the earlier discoveries in the district, on the southern portion of the Prince of Wales line of Reef, whilst Bulmer's mine (Holes BUR01 to BUR05) is on a parallel structure 300 m to the east. It is conceivable that the Balmer's and Bulmer's may be the same mining party who exploited the two different mineralised structures and that the confusion results from an historical misprint, or simply that there were two different individuals.

Drilling

All holes completed by Currawong Resources were surveyed for downhole deviation by trushot, in the case where holes were acoustically sounded (televiewer), the downhole telemetry provided was utilised instead due to its higher accuracy. All drill collars have been located via differential GPS (DGPS) survey conducted by external surveyors (Appendix I Drillhole information).

Storage

Diamond drill core, RC chip trays, and sample pulps have been stored securely in Currawong Resources facilities in Bendigo, this was observed by the QP, though an audit of the material was not undertaken.

Rehabilitation

Per conversations, RC and diamond drill holes were temporarily capped upon completion of each hole, with either an orange conical plug or 125 mm PVC 'mushroom' type cap. Upon completion of sampling of the RC holes the residual chips were returned to the hole via the annulus, and the collar PVC pipe removed. The green sample bags and PVC pipe were taken away and disposed of in a licenced landfill facility. Residual samples not returned to the hole were also taken off site to landfill. The immediate area around the drill collar was scarified and leaf litter spread on the site. All holes drilled were in Palaeozoic basement and had minimal groundwater inflows. All holes seen by the QP were observed to be rehabilitated in the manner outlined in Section 5.1.1 of the 'Guidelines for abandonment of mineral drillholes' (Department of Energy, 2025).

Deeper diamond holes into the Palaeozoic basement intersected a single aquifer with low water inflows. The diamond holes were rehabilitated (per conversation) using a modified procedure as described in Section 5.1.1 of the 'Guidelines for the abandonment of mineral drillholes' (Department of Energy, 2025), where the hole was plugged approximately 0.5 m below the surface and the upper section backfilled with soil. As with RC holes the area surrounding the collar was scarified and leaf litter scattered in the vicinity. Prior to the commencement of drilling at Big Ben South, a flora survey was undertaken to identify if any significant species were present.

Table 6: Summary of Recent Drilling

Drilling Method	Holes	Total Metres
RAB	3	141m
RC	112	8,872m
DD	19	2,110m
		11,123m

Results

Results for individual intervals have been reported under the relevant subheadings below. The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling

Currawong Resources completed 112 RC Drillholes, totalling 8,872m of drilling. A summary of this drilling follows. Drilling data, including full collar details and significant intercepts is included in Table 24 and Table 25 under '*Appendix I Drillhole information*'.

All holes were initially sampled via a 4-metre-wide (or lesser interval) composite sample for gold, with corresponding individual single metre splits collected and analysed if the composite assay result was above a nominal 0.1 g/t or 0.2 g/t Au threshold. A small 50-to-100-gram sample from each metre was also tested by pXRF.

Sample recovery was not recorded for the RC drilling program. The author cannot comment on whether this has had a bearing on the representivity of this drilling data.

10.1.1 Big Ben

The Big Ben holes cover a 130 m strike length of the Big Ben mine structure. They were drilled both above and below the existing adit level of the mine. Due to access constraints holes were poorly targeted and believed to be drilled down dip from the footwall side, distorting the true thickness of mineralisation. Mineralisation occurs in a brecciated siltstone, associated with fine grained disseminated sulphides and thin quartz stockwork veinlets up to 3 mm thick (Table 7).

Table 7: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Big Ben, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BBM03a	17	18	3.13	1.00 m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 17.00 m
BBM04	26	30	1.02	4.00 m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 26.00 m
BBM04	32	44	1.02	12.00 m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 32.00 m
BBM05	54	60	1.15	6.00 m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 54.00 m
BBM05	71	75	1.11	4.00 m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 71.00 m
BBM06	36	37	0.55	1.00 m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 36.00 m
BBM06	40	47	1.54	7.00 m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 40.00 m
BBM07	57	58	0.79	1.00 m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 57.00 m
BBM09	30	31	0.58	1.00 m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 30.00 m
BBM10	36	37	0.52	1.00 m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 36.00 m
BBM11	59	75	0.74	16.00 m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 59.00 m
BBM11	88	89	0.97	1.00 m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 88.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.2 Big Ben South

Ten holes were completed south of the Big Ben Mine to evaluate surficial geochemical anomalies previously outlined by Currawong. Only sporadic thin intercepts were returned from this drilling, with mineralisation confined to quartz veins within the aureole of the Mount Robertson diorite, close to the contact. Assays over 0.5g/t Au from these holes are tabulated in Table 8.

Table 8: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Big Ben South, lower cut-off 0.5g/t. Au Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BB01	21	22	0.62	1.00 m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 21.00 m
BB06	50	51	2.82	1.00 m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 50.00 m
BB13	32	33	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 32.00 m
BB13	37	39	0.98	2.00 m @ 0.98 g/t Au from 37.00 m
BB13	65	66	0.92	1.00 m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 65.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.3 Harry's Dyke

Harry's Dyke prospect comprises a few small adits and shallow shafts 600 m north of the Big Ben Mine, also associated with narrow felsic dykes. Mineralisation occurs within stockwork quartz veining in brecciated metasediments. Like the Big Ben South holes, only narrow intercepts were returned from this drilling (Table 9), that could not be readily correlated between each hole.

Table 9: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Harry's Dyke, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Au Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BB07	42	43	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 42.00 m
BB08	40	41	1.09	1.00 m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 40.00 m
BB08	80	81	1.11	1.00 m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 80.00 m
BB09	56	60	0.55	4.00 m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 56.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.4 Balmers

The Balmer's Mine lies on the northern side of a prominent ridge line between the Prince of Wales reef line and Red Rover Mine. The Balmer's workings are oriented on the same strike and dip as the Prince of Wales Line (Strike ~340°, 60° Dip), as supported by observations in the underground workings. Five holes were drilled at Balmer's, only three of which were believed to be successful.

BUR01 blew out the collar and BUR03 intersected old workings at a shallow level. Anomalous assays above 0.5 g/t Au are tabulated in Table 10.

Table 10: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Balmers', lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Au Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BUR03	8	10	1.21	2.00 m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 8.00 m
BUR05	34	36	1.63	2.00 m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 34.00 m
BUR05	38	40	0.5	2.00 m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 38.00 m
BUR05	50	51	0.41	1.00 m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 50.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.5 Balmers North

Balmer's North is the southernmost portion of the Prince of Wales reef line, as denoted on the historic mine plans produced by the Department of Mines in 1932.

Four holes (BUR06 to BUR09) were drilled into this area to seek the southern strike extension of the Balmer's United North Mine. Drillhole BUR09 appears to have intersected the Prince of Wales Reef. Further drilling is proposed along this line of reef, seeking depth and strike extensions. Significant intercepts from the drilling are listed in Table 11.

Table 11: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Balmer's North, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Au Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BUR06	50	51	0.7	1.00 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 50.00 m
BUR09	55	56	1.02	1.00 m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 55.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.6 Clothier's Ridge

Clothier's Ridge is a virgin prospect with no evidence of any historic mining. It lies within a 1,200 m long strike ridge with an approximate 300° orientation. This prospect is difficult to drill test as the narrow ridge sits astride a steep sided valley and drill sites on the valley walls would need substantial earthworks to make suitable pads. Consequently, the mineralised intercepts lie within the upper parts of the holes (see Table 12). The mineralisation is within a sericitized and iron-stained sandstone unit, with abundant stockwork veining.

Table 12: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Clothier's Ridge, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Au Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
CLR03	2	6	0.64	4.00 m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 2.00 m
CLR04	4	7	1.01	3.00 m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 4.00 m
CLR04	26	27	0.62	1.00 m @ 0.62 g/t Au from 26.00 m
CLR05	2	3	0.5	1.00 m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 2.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.7 Prince of Wales Reef

The Prince of Wales Line of Reef covers a 600 m extensive line of mine workings; from north to south, the Prince Arthur, Cherry Tree, Golden Gate and Balmer's United North Mine (see Figure 8). The structure has not been exploited along its entire length, with a gap between the southern end of the Golden Gate and North Balmer's United mines.

The Golden Gate mine is the most substantial mine on this line, denoted by a 60 m long open cut. Currawong has drilled a total of six RC holes on this structure, three additional diamond holes on the Cherry Tree workings to the immediate north of the Golden Gate, and four holes on the Balmer's North workings, which is treated as a separate prospect. The Prince Arthur mine has not been drill tested due to poor access but may be drilled during the next reporting period. Several promising intercepts were returned from these holes, with a 9m wide void due to historic workings hit in hole PWR02, below the historic open cut.

Assays over 0.5g/t Au from these holes are tabulated in Table 13.

Table 13: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Prince of Wales Reef, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
PWR01	52	57	8.8	5.00 m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 52.00 m
				Including 2.00 m @ 18.7 g/t Au from 54.00 m
PWR02	22	23	19.5	1.00 m @ 19.5 g/t Au from 22.00 m
PWR02	32	33	0.9	1.00 m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 32.00 m
PWR02	36	38	0.59	2.00 m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 36.00 m
PWR02	42	43	0.59	1.00 m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 42.00 m
PWR04	12	15	4.81	3.00 m @ 4.81 g/t Au from 12.00 m
				Including 1.00 m @ 10.3 g/t Au from 12.00 m
PWR04	34	35	0.56	1.00 m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 34.00 m
PWR04	51	57	2.16	6.00 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 51.00 m
PWR05	17	18	0.72	1.00 m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 17.00 m

PWR05	22	23	1.77	1.00 m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 22.00 m
PWR06	33	34	1.24	1.00 m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 33.00 m
PWR06	34	35	1.88	1.00 m @ 1.88 g/t Au from 34.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.8 Red Rover

The Red Rover prospect is series of small pits located to the eastern end of the Wieneroider Ridge. The historic workings are mostly infilled, with only minor amounts of mullock still visible. Two holes tested this prospect as an adjunct to nearby drilling on Wieneroider ridge and the United Prospect. Only weak anomalism was found, with the best result of 2 m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 73 m downhole in RK04. The relationship between individual sample length and the true thickness and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.9 Thompson's Reef

Thompson's Reef is a 350 m long structure, with near vertical dip at surface but towards the southwest at depth. The reef lies alongside Thompsons Spur Road, on a northeast facing slope. It is very narrow, 20 to 40 cm wide, and the historic workings are correspondingly narrow, rarely exceeding 90 cm wide and typically only shoulder width in most places.

This Reef was assessed by 13 RC holes, in two phases, and three deeper diamond holes over a combined 200 m strike, on 20 to 40 m centres. Drill site locations were constrained by restricted access along the roadside.

Assay results were generally low, but with one high grade intercept of 418 g/t Au. This high-grade result could not be replicated in resampling, likely due to the nugget effect.

Anomalous assays above 0.5 g/t Au from Thompson's Reef are tabulated in Table 14.

Table 14: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Thompson's Reef, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
TRC02	22	23	0.83	1.00 m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 22.00 m
TRC02	23	24	232	1.00 m @ 232 g/t Au from 23.00 m
TRC02	24	25	418	1.00 m @ 418 g/t Au from 24.00 m
TRC04	19	23	0.9	4.00 m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 19.00 m
TRC06	16	20	0.56	4.00 m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 16.00 m
TRC06	29	30	2.27	1.00 m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 29.00 m
TRC09	31	32	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 31.00 m
TRC10	66	67	0.5	1.00 m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 66.00 m

TRC14	45	46	0.78	1.00 m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 45.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.10 United (King's)

Five holes were drilled on the property of A. & K. King testing weak Au in soil anomalism, along with the area near the western strike of the United GMC shaft. The results were uniformly low, with the only intercept of note being 2 m @ 0.26 g/t Au from 74 m downhole in hole RK03. No further work is planned on this prospect. The relationship between individual sample lengths and the true thickness and orientation of the mineralisation are not known at this time.

10.1.11 Wieneroider Ridge

This prospect was the first outlined by Au-As soil anomalism coincident with a strike ridge in the Freehold property of M. Wieneroider. Outcrop along the ridge is like that seen on the adjacent Clothier's Ridge, comprising a sericitized, Fe-oxide, quartz-rich sandstone with stockwork veinlets. The north-westerly projection of this ridge would intersect the southern part of the Balmer's United North workings. There are some minor workings on the Ridge, southwest of the Bulmer's shaft, otherwise the prospect appears not to have attracted the attention of 19th century miners.
Like the Clothier's Ridge Prospect, the steep sided valleys each side of the ridge and regrowth vegetation combine to make locating suitable drill sites difficult. Drilling was conducted on and adjacent to the narrow track that runs along the ridge crest, where suitable access was possible. Approximately 550 m of strike was assessed, with the best results obtained from the westernmost 120 m portion between holes RWR14 and RWR01.
The third hole drilled on this prospect yielded the impressive result of 11 m at 31.34 g/t Au, including 4 m at 80.05 g/t Au in drill hole RWR13 (Figure 17). Consequently, several other holes were drilled nearby to understand the nature of the intercept. These subsequent holes were interpreted as mineralisation lies at the intersection of a southwest-dipping thrust fault with a subvertical auriferous E-W quartz vein, also seen in diamond holes RWD01 and RWD03. A similar vein-structure scenario of intersecting features is present in the underground workings of Bulmer's mine to the north of RWR13. It is apparent that RWR13 is drilled at an acute angle to mineralisation; the true width is less.

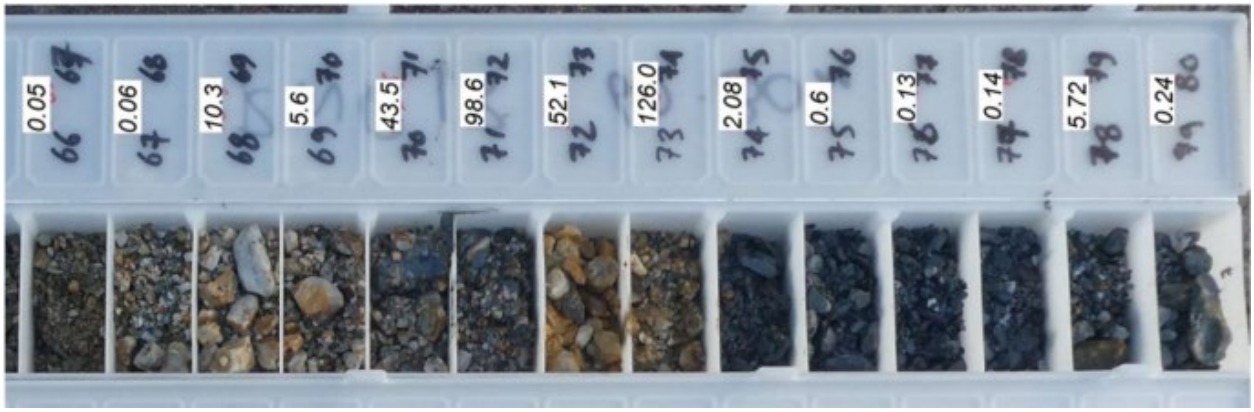

Figure 17 - RWR13 chip tray showing gold assay results in ppm (g/t Au)

To improve the understanding of the structures that host mineralisation, eight RC holes and three diamond holes were surveyed via a slimline downhole acoustic televiewer (ATV). This work was subcontracted to Geosensor Wireline. Due to the time delay between drilling and the ATV survey not all holes could be surveyed due to internal collapse or damage to the collar, however several critical holes, including RWR13, were either fully or partially assessed. The RC holes surveyed were RWR10, RWR11, RWR 13, RWR17, RWR20, RWR23, RWR24, & RWR26 along with diamond holes RWD01, RWD02 & RWD04.

The QP has not assessed the Televiewed data at this stage as this will form part of Zincore's future planning and exploration.

Attention is now focused on understanding the timing of mineralisation, and implementing a suitable drilling program to determine the true width and plunge of the host features.

Assay results above 0.5 g/t Au from the Wieneroider ridge drilling are tabulated in Table 15.

Table 15: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Wieneroider Ridge, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
RWR10	45	46	8.67	1.00 m @ 8.67 g/t Au from 45.00 m
RWR11	50	51	1.16	1.00 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 50.00 m
RWR11	53	54	0.57	1.00 m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 53.00 m
RWR13	68	79	31.34	11.00 m @ 31.34 g/t Au from 68.00 m
RWR13	71	72	98.6	Including 1.00 m @ 98.6 g/t Au from 71.00 m
RWR13	73	74	126	Including 1.00 m @ 126 g/t Au from 73.00 m
RWR14	10	11	0.58	1.00 m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 10.00 m
RWR15	38	39	0.96	1.00 m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 38.00 m
RWR17	15	16	1.07	1.00 m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 15.00 m
RWR17	97	98	0.56	1.00 m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 97.00 m
RWR20	12	17	2.42	5.00 m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 12.00 m

RWR21	34	36	4.68	2.00 m @ 4.68 g/t Au from 34.00 m
				Including 1.00 m @ 8.06 g/t Au from 34.00 m
RWR23	36	40	2.05	4.00 m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 36.00 m
RWR23	37	38	1.16	1.00 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 37.00 m
RWR25	54	55	0.66	1.00 m @ 0.66 g/t Au from 54.00 m
RWR25	58	59	1.13	1.00 m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 58.00 m
RWR26	45	46	0.96	1.00 m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 45.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.1.12 Doyles – Langridge

Drilling targeted unmined portions of the quartz reefs and sought mineralisation below the structure historically named 'Black Break', a shallow thrust fault dipping to the southwest. Historical reports indicated mineralisation in the hanging wall of this structure. Drilling results at suggest this thrust is likely late, but syn-mineralisation. The drilling program encountered several mined-out voids and remnant mineralisation was generally of low grade. The best intercepts from the drilling are shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Significant RC Drilling Intercepts at Doyles-Langridge, lower cut-off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
DLRC02	45	46	1.26	1.00 m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 45.00 m
DLRC04	78	79	0.66	1.00 m @ 0.66 g/t Au from 78.00 m
DLRC05	44	45	0.65	1.00 m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 44.00 m
DLRC06	61	62	0.51	1.00 m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 61.00 m
DLRC14	15	16	3.61	1.00 m @ 3.61 g/t Au from 15.00 m
DLRC17	81	84	2.26	3.00 m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 81.00 m
DLRC19	16	20	11.7	4.00 m @ 11.7 g/t Au from 16.00 m
DLRC19	19	20	2.54	1.00 m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 19.00 m
DLRC21	37	38	1.32	1.00 m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 37.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.2 Diamond Drilling

To date, Currawong Resources has completed 19 Diamond Drillholes, totalling 2,110.25m of drilling. A summary of this drilling follows. Drilling data, including full collar details and significant intercepts is included in Table 24 and Table 25 under '*Appendix I Drillhole information'*.

The two RC holes with diamond tails were RWR17 (RWRD17 from 105 m) and PWR03 (PWD03 from 72 m). Diamond drilling was undertaken as accessory to RC drilling, to provide structural information and an indication of the true thickness of mineralisation. In a few instances diamond drilling was used to assess targets below the depth that our drilling contractor could achieve with their RC drill rig. Three shallow NQ holes (RWD05 to RWD07) were also completed on the southern side of Wieneroider Ridge prospect, using a man-portable pneumatic diamond rig. This area is inaccessible with a conventional equipment, and this small footprint machine was trialled to determine if the rig could achieve the required target depth. Unfortunately, the rig did not have sufficient capacity to drill beyond 20 m below the natural surface, and the program was curtailed due to the excessive cost, slow penetration rate and limited depth that could be attained.

Sample quality and recovery was reported as over 99% average core recovery across the Reedy Creek projects, the author does not believe sample loss has been a concern regarding the drilling and sample quality reported to date.

10.2.1 Big Ben South

A single diamond hole was drilled towards the presumed aureole of the Mount Robertson diorite, to investigate surface geochemical anomalism detected in an area of subdued topography, with no outcrop and rare quartz float. The hole immediately intersected weathered intrusive that graded into an unusual felsic medium grained altered leucodioritic rock. The intrusive is lacking in mafic minerals but does contain pyrite and white mica. Small miarolitic cavities are present, particularly close to the margin, along with thin quartz veinlets. Several mineralised intercepts above 0.5 g/t were found (Table 17).

Table 17: Significant results from Diamond Drilling at Big Ben South Prospect, lower cut off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BBD01	38	39	1.94	1.00 m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 38.00 m
BBD01	140.7	141	1.16	0.30 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 140.70 m
BBD01	197.6	198.5	0.91	0.90 m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 197.60 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.2.2 Balmer's North

BND01 was drilled to provide information on the structure and nature of mineralisation in the southern part of the Prince of Wales line of reef, south of the Balmer's North workings. It was drilling

concurrently with the Balmer's North RC holes BUR06 to BUR09. Unfortunately, due to difficult drilling conditions the hole was terminated before the target depth was reached. There were however several low-grade results within the hanging wall of the Prince of Wales line (Table 18).

Table 18: Significant results from Diamond Drilling at Balmer's North Prospect, lower cut off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
BND01	39	39.4	0.7	0.40 m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 39.00 m
BND01	39.4	39.95	0.82	0.55 m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 39.40 m
BND01	39.95	40.25	0.56	0.30 m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 39.95 m
BND01	43	44.1	0.58	1.10 m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 43.00 m
BND01	64.6	64.9	0.67	0.30 m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 64.60 m
BND01	65.7	66.4	0.66	0.70 m @ 0.66 g/t Au from 65.70 m
BND01	66.4	67.3	0.54	0.90 m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 66.40 m
BND01	67.3	67.7	0.56	0.40 m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 67.30 m
BND01	68.3	68.8	0.67	0.50 m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 68.30 m
BND01	68.8	69	0.59	0.20 m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 68.80 m
BND01	75.2	75.6	0.54	0.40 m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 75.20 m
BND01	76.4	76.9	0.52	0.50 m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 76.40 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.2.3 Doyles-Langridge

Three diamond holes were drilled on the northern portion of the Prince of Wales line of reef under the Cherry Tree workings. Whilst RC drilling is the preferred method to evaluate this target, inordinately lengthy delays in obtaining approvals from the various Government representatives to collar the holes within 200 m of a named creek meant that the drill program was completed using a diamond rig, into the non-preferred footwall side of the structure. Drilling required the holes to be collared with a shallow dip and greater than 200 m from Reedy Creek. The shallow dip and side fall of the pad caused issues with maintaining the holes.

Results from these holes under the Cherry Tree working were all a low tenor, with the best result being 0.9 m @ 0.46 ppm Au from 80.1 m downhole in CTD02. A diamond tail was added to vertical hole PWR03 as excess water inflows prevented this RC hole from reaching the target zone, and stopped it at 72 m. The diamond tail extended the depth of this hole to 123.8 m. The target was pierced at 79.2 m through to 80.95 m, with a disappointing weighted average of 1.75 m @ 0.15 ppm Au. The hole was deepened to test for footwall mineralisation, but none was detected.

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.2.4 Thompson's Reef

The western end was the first part of this structure to be drill tested, prior to the later RC drilling of the central and eastern parts. Thompson's reef is oriented on a similar 300o direction as the Reedy Creek Anticline, and the reef lies on the anticlinal crest. A fan of three holes was drilled, that provided good structural data, but the assay results were lacklustre. While the reef structure was hit in each hole, the best result was 0.2 m @ 21.6 ppm Au from 100.3 m in TRD02.
The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.2.5 United

A single hole was drilled into the United prospect close to RC hole RK06. This short hole was primarily used to confirm the suitability of a new small footprint rig. No noteworthy results were found in this hole.

10.2.6 Wieneroider Ridge

This prospect had the greatest number of holes drilled to understand the context of the high-grade intercept found in RW13 and seek extensions to the west. Holes RWD01 and RWD02 were drilled in a fan arrangement to test for the presence of east-west oriented structures, while RWD03 and RWD04 were designed to provide structural information and context for RWR13. The three shallow NQ holes were originally planned to also seek for east-west structures and 300° structures to the south of RWR13. Once the structural context of mineralisation is better understood, more precisely targeted diamond holes are planned to outline a resource on this prospect. Significant assay results from the diamond drilling above a 0.5 g/t Au are tabulated in Table 19.

Table 19: Significant results from Diamond Drilling at Wieneroider Ridge Prospect, lower cut off 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
RWD01	21.6	22.2	0.63	0.60 m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 21.60 m
RWD01	40.8	41.6	21.7	0.80 m @ 21.7 g/t Au from 40.80 m
RWD01	68.7	68.9	610	0.20 m @ 610 g/t Au from 68.70 m
RWD01	68.9	69.4	91.5	0.50 m @ 91.5 g/t Au from 68.90 m
RWD03	14.95	15.75	0.93	0.80 m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 14.95 m
RWD03	65.8	66.15	17.9	0.35 m @ 17.9 g/t Au from 65.80 m

RWD04	11.55	12.55	0.5	1.00 m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 11.55 m
RWD04	71	71.5	0.98	0.50 m @ 0.98 g/t Au from 71.00 m
RWD04	71.5	72.4	0.66	0.90 m @ 0.66 g/t Au from 71.50 m
RWD05	13.2	13.55	0.64	0.35 m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 13.20 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

10.3 RAB Drilling

To date, Currawong Resources has completed three RAB Drillholes, totalling 141 m of drilling. A summary of this drilling follows. Drilling data is included in Appendix I Drillhole information.

All RAB holes were drilled on the Wieneroider Ridge Prospect to test the down-dip potential of the shallow SW-dipping thrust. The holes were drilled using a small in-house RAB rig with a capacity of 48 m downhole. Previous RC and diamond holes drilled on this prospect were adjacent to a ridgetop track, with the steep terrain on the southern side of the ridge precluding the use of large drilling equipment. Holes RWB07 and RWB09 were drilled from the same collar, but with differing dips and azimuths. Each hole in this program intersected the thrust fault, and returned anomalous results as shown in Table 20. RAB borehole locations are shown in Figure 12. Drilling data, including full collar details and significant intercepts is included in Table 24 and Table 25 under '*Appendix I Drillhole information'*.

Sample recovery was not recorded for the RAB drilling program. The author cannot comment on whether this has had a bearing on the representivity of this drilling data.

Table 20: Significant results from RAB drilling at Wieneroider Ridge Prospect, low cut off of 0.5g/t Au. Collar information presented in Appendix I

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Intercept
RWB07	43	44	0.52	1.00 m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 43.00 m
RWB08	42	43	28.6	1.00 m @ 28.6 g/t Au from 42.00 m
RWB09	40	41	1.71	1.00 m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 40.00 m

The relationships between individual sample lengths and the true thickness or widths and orientation of the mineralisation is not known at this time.

11.0 Sample preparation, Analyses and Security

The sample preparation and analysis process detailed in this section relates to the work undertaken by Currawong Resources. The Methods and Procedures employed by Currawong Resources have been initially reviewed by the QP and are currently not considered by the QP to be adequate for use in future estimations of a mineral resource, without a further review.

The QP would note, as Zincore plans to complete further assessment of the sampling and assaying completed to date, no assessment of sampling bias or the appropriateness of sampling and assay methodology has been completed. It is recommended by the Author that Zincore undertakes this works and reviews the appropriateness of the practices employed by Currawong prior to drilling. This assessment should incorporate a review of the appropriateness of utilising other assaying techniques such as Screen Fire Analysis or Photon Analysis that utilises a larger amount of material for assaying that may be mor suitable for coarse gold.

11.1 Geochemical Sampling Technique

The sampling handling, preparation and analyses conducted by Currawong for the soil and rock chip sampling are of an adequate standard.

The author believes that geochemical work conducted by Currawong staff used adequate sample handling and laboratory preparation and that the selection of the analytical techniques was appropriate for the task of discovering further mineralisation. There does not appear to be any abnormal or erroneous sets of data within the review.

The author believes that the previous sampling completed by Currawong will need to be reviewed regarding the appropriateness in the use of selective samples sent for low-level Au analysis as discussed previously.

11.1.1 Rockchip Sampling Geochemical Technique

Rock chip samples were collected from both underground and surface exposures, knapped from outcrop or underground exposures, with occasional float samples.

Samples were collected by Currawong field staff into numbered calico bags.

Rock chip samples were all analysed for gold by OnSite Laboratory Services in Bendigo via a 25g fire assay with 1ppb Au detection limit. Samples were also analysed in-house with handheld XRF.

Rockchip sampling completed by Currawong is of an industry standard, and no determinations were made by the author as to the appropriateness of this technique as it is designed to aid exploration and drill targeting.

11.1.2 Stream Sediment Sampling Geochemical Technique

Samples were collected from active stream sediments and sieved onsite at each location to -3mm. Sample size was approximately 1kg collected into numbered calico bags.

The collected samples were posted in secure packages to ALS Brisbane by Australia Post, where the sample was dried and sieved to -80# (-180um). This fine fraction then underwent an aqua regia digest (Au-METL43) followed by an ICP-MS determination for a suite of elements including gold.

The ALS laboratory is certified and suitable to complete this type of assay analysis.

AuME-TL43 is an aqua regia digest of a 25g sample followed by an ICP-MS (Inductive coupled plasma - Mass spectrometer) analysis suitable for low level detection at 1ppb Au and various other low levels of detection for a further 50 elements.

Stream Sediment sampling completed by Currawong is of an industry standard, and no determinations were made by the author as to the appropriateness of this technique as it is designed to aid exploration and drill targeting.

11.1.3 Soil Sampling Geochemical Technique

Soil samples were taken from the B-Horizon using a shovel or hand auger where approximately 200g of soil was collected into individually numbered kraft paper bags. The samples were first analysed by pXRF, with selected samples then sent to the Onsite Assay Laboratory located in Bendigo, Victoria and placed in a 110°C oven overnight or until a constant weight was achieved. The dried samples were then crushed in a jaw crusher to 2cm and then a rock crusher to reduce particle size to 3mm. The crushed samples were then pulverised to 75µm where a 50g sample was then split off subjected to fire assay with Atomic Absorption spectrum finish to determine gold values. The assay laboratory is accredited with ISO9001.

Soil sampling completed by Currawong is of an industry standard, and no determinations were made by the author as to the appropriateness of this technique as it is designed to aid exploration and drill targeting.

11.2 Drill sampling technique

The mineralisation encountered by drilling is readily recognisable and visible to the geologists, who determined that systematic sampling was not required. The general guidelines for determining sampling intervals were as follows:

- Intersections of veins, laminated quartz veins, or massive quartz veins were routinely sampled.
- Fault and shear zones were sampled at the discretion of the geologist.

- Waste samples ("Lead-ins" and "Lead-outs") were collected from intervals adjacent to the mineralisation.

Sampling was conducted by field technicians under the direction of the supervising geologist. In order to obtain consistent samples for retention and analysis diamond core was cut perpendicular to the core axis, with the marked side kept for reference.

It was noted in core by the QP, that some areas of minor alteration associated with quartz veining that may or may not be associated with mineralisation were not sampled. Though the QP feels that this has no detrimental effect on the project, it should be considered that sampling is extended to these veins to aid determination of the mineralised structures orientation.

11.2.1 RC & RAB Sampling technique

The sampling methodology for both RC and RAB drilling was identical.

For RC drilling all holes are initially sampled over a 4-metre-wide (or lesser interval) composited sample for gold, with corresponding individual single metre splits collected and analysed if the composite assay result was above a nominal 0.1 g/t or 0.2 g/t Au threshold.

A small 50-to-100-gram sample from each metre was also tested by pXRF.

11.2.3 Diamond Sampling technique

- Systematic sampling of Drill core is typically sampled using half of the core diameter with the drill core orientation line being retained.
- Quarter core is used when taking duplicate samples (these have been termed FDUP in the database)
- Sampling representivity is maximised by always taking the same side of the drill core (whenever oriented) and consistently drawing a cut line on the core where orientation is not possible. The field technician draws these lines during marking up of the core.
- Sample sizes are maximised for coarse gold by using half core, with quarter core and half core splits (laboratory duplicates) allowing for an estimation of potential "nugget effect".
- In mineralised rock the company uses approximately 10% of ¼ core duplicates, certified reference materials (suitable OREAS materials), laboratory sample duplicates and instrument repeats.
- In the soil sampling program duplicates were obtained every 20th sample and the laboratory inserted low-level gold standards regularly into the sample flow.

11.3 Sample Preparation

The following outlines the sample preparation methodology undertaken by Currawong Resources staff for drill core samples.

- Sample information and characteristics were measured, logged, and recorded in the company database; unique sample IDs are assigned to each sample.
- Sample material was collected in a calico bag previously marked with the Sample ID. For further verification of sample numbering, a sample ticket containing the Sample ID is placed into each calico sample bag.
- Calico sample bags were then collected into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory, these bags are marked with the project name, and the sample numbers held within. These polyweave bags are then sealed with a cable tie.
- An assay submission sheet was generated and emailed to OnSite Laboratory Services Pty Ltd
- The polyweave bags containing the samples are transported to the OnSite facility in Bendigo by Currawong staff.

OnSite Laboratory Services completed the following during their processing of the submitted samples:

- Samples are received and checked for labelling, missing samples, and duplicate sample IDs, etc, against the sample submission sheet.
- If the sample batch matches the submission sheet, sample metadata is entered into the OnSite Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). In the event that discrepancies between the received samples and the sample submission sheet are identified Currawong Resources was contacted by OnSite to resolve the discrepancy and corrective actions taken are recorded by Currawong staff.
- A Job number is assigned, and worksheets and sample bags prepared.
- Samples are dried in an oven overnight at 106°C.
- Samples are weighed and recorded.
- The entire dried sample is crushed using a Rocklabs Smart Boyd Crusher RSD Combo with a jaw closed side setting of 2mm.
- If the dried sample weight was less than 3kg splits are retained as coarse rejects in labelled calico bags and returned to Currawong Resources.
- If the dried sample weight was greater than 3kg the sample was split to 3kg using the rotary splitter that is incorporated into the Boyd crusher.
- The sample is then pulverised in an Essa® LM5 Pulverising Mill to 90% pass 75µm.

- The pulverised samples were then subsampled to take a 200g split for assay by a manual scooping procedure across the full width and depth of the mill bowl and loaded sequentially into labelled pulp packets.
- For every 21 primary samples two samples are randomly selected by the LIMS, duplicate 200g split is taken from these and loaded into labelled pulp packets for submission for analysis using the same analytical procedure as the primary sample.
- The remaining pulp was returned to its sample bag and then returned to Currawong Resources for retention following the completion of assay.

11.4 Sample Analysis Method and Approach

The fire assay technique for gold used by OnSite Laboratory Services is a globally recognised method, and over-range follow-ups including gravimetric finish and screen fire assay are standard.
A portable XRF has been used in a qualitative manner on drill core to ensure appropriate drilling intervals have been sampled.

11.4 Assay Quality Assurance

The following sections relate to the Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QAQC) samples submitted and returned to Currawong Resources during their tenure of the Reedy Creek Project.

Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established by submitting the following types of QAQC samples to the laboratory:

- Duplicates
    - Diamond Core: ¼ duplicates – half core is split into quarters and given separate sample numbers (commonly in mineralised core)
    - RC & RAB: Duplicates were created using a riffle splitter, with the duplicate given a unique sample number.
    - Low to medium gold grades indicated strong correlation, dropping as the gold grade increases over 40 g/t Au.
- Blanks
    - Inserted after visible gold and in strongly mineralised rocks to confirm that the crushing and pulping are not affected by gold smearing onto the crusher and LM5 swing mill surfaces.
    - Results are excellent, generally below detection limit and a single sample at 0.09 g/t Au.

- Certified Reference Materials
    - OREAS CRMs have been used throughout the project including blanks, low (<1 g/t Au), medium (up to 5 g/t Au) and high-grade gold samples (> 5 g/t Au).
    - Results are checked on receival to ensure they fall within 2 standard deviations of their expected values.

The QAQC samples were inserted approximately 1 in every 20 samples submitted to the laboratory.

The QAQC program of Currawong Resources, and the routine analysis undertaken by OnSite Laboratory Services appears to have performed well. In general good precision was obtained for gold CRM results (Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20, Figure 21, Figure 22, Figure 23, Figure 24, Figure 25, Figure 26, Figure 27)

All Blanks reported below the 0.1g/t Au threshold, with the highest reporting outlier at 0.09g/t Au (Figure 28, Figure 29)

Duplicates

11.4.1 Certified Reference Material

OREAS CRMs have been used throughout the project including blanks, low (<1 g/t Au), medium (up to 5 g/t Au) and high-grade gold samples (> 5 g/t Au).

OnSite Laboratory Services regularly insert and report on their in-house QAQC, using the ST series of CRMs.

Assay results for CRMs are considered acceptable when the returned assay value falls within three standard deviations of the CRM certification grade. Outside this range the CRM assay is considered to have failed and all significant mineralised samples within the batch must be re-analysed, where significant grades are defined as those that may have a material impact on future resource estimates. All actions and outcomes were recorded as comments within the QAQC portion of the company database. All CRM results are summarised in Table 21

Table 21 - Routine certified reference material results for gold by fire assay.

CRM	NUMBER SUBMITTED	MEAN AU (FA) G/T	% MEAN BIAS	AU (FA) STD. DEV.	% REL STD. DEV.	AU (FA) CERT. VALUE G/T	AU (FA) CERT. STD. DEV.	>3 SD
OREAS230	3	0.35	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.318	0.015	-

OREAS232	45	1.07	0.20	0.88	0.84	0.873	0.042	6
OREAS233	16	0.94	0.06	0.23	0.20	0.990	0.036	-
OREAS235	29	2.37	0.83	0.46	0.39	1.540	0.067	10
OREAS279	6	6.33	0.23	2.40	2.18	6.550	0.218	1
ST345	45	0.05	54.95	0.01	4.99	0.055	0.005	-
ST484	65	7.33	0.19	1.30	1.00	7.520	0.300	1
ST588	81	1.60	0.00	0.19	0.11	1.600	0.080	1
ST620	2	46.60	0.30	26.91	24.91	46.300	2.000	-
ST643	67	4.95	0.01	0.60	0.45	4.940	0.150	-

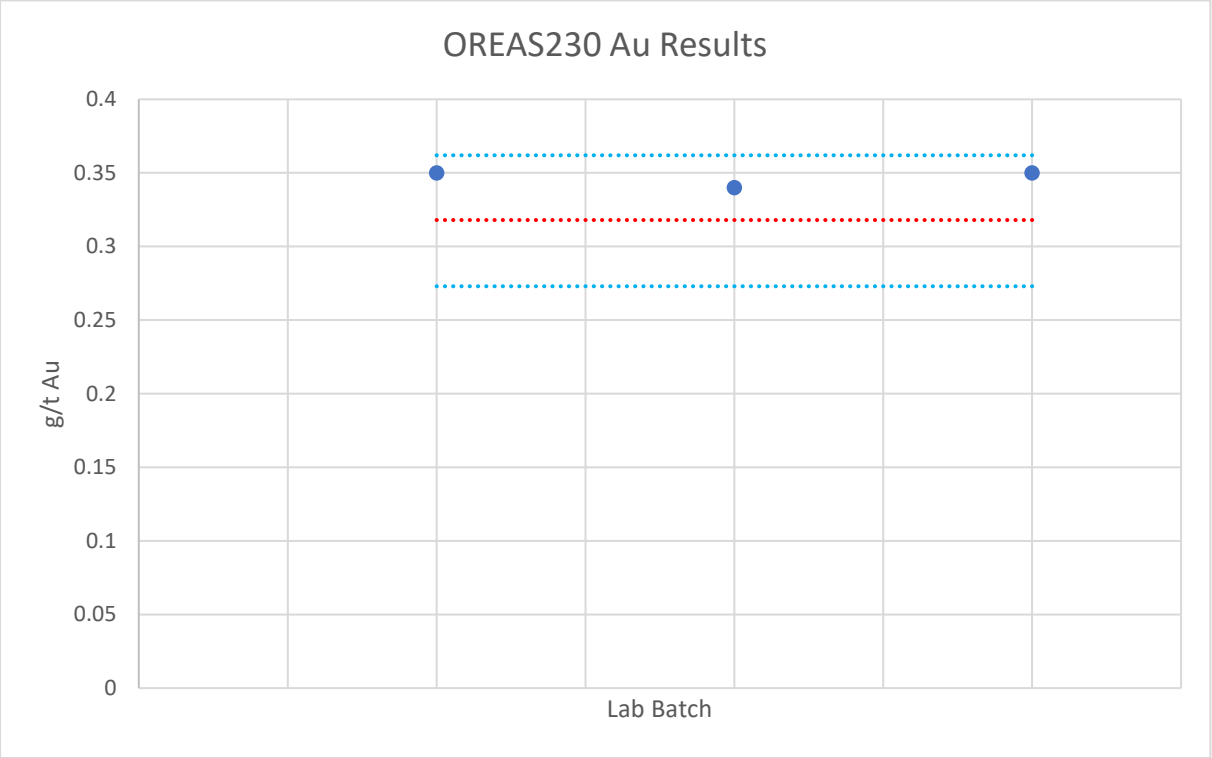

Figure 18 - OREAS230 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

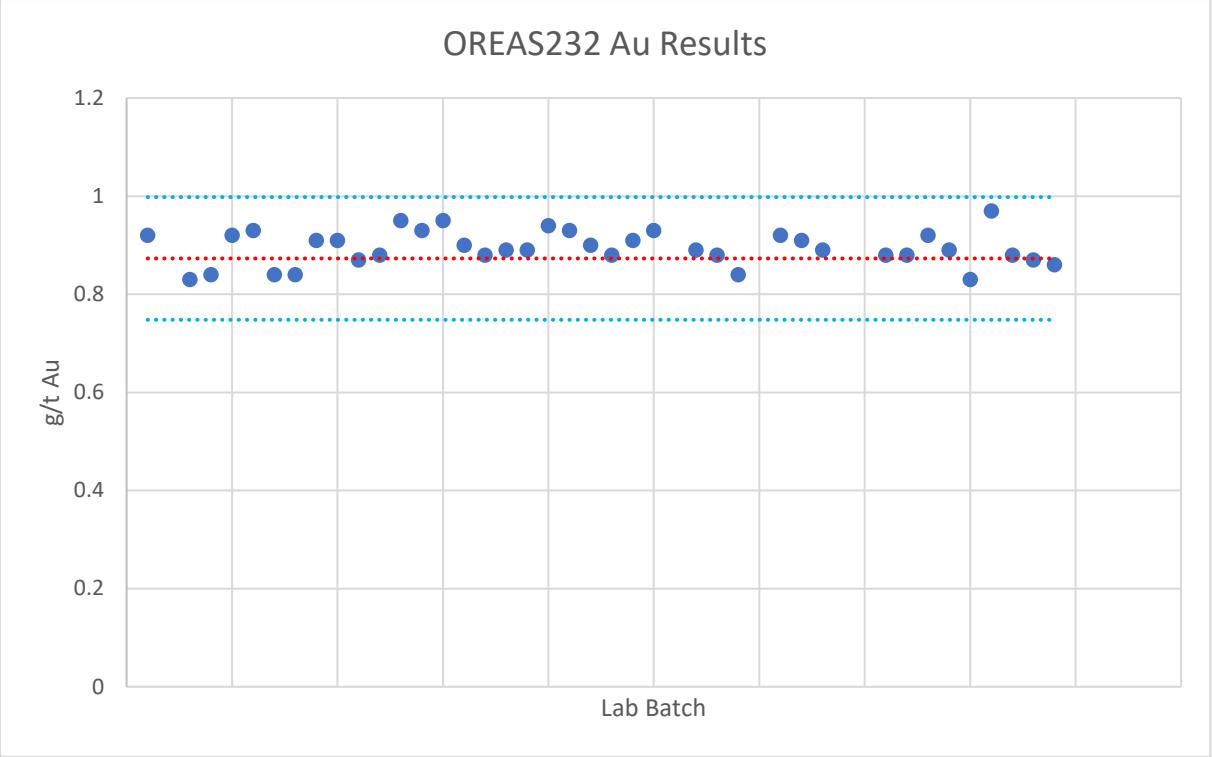

Figure 19 - OREAS232 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

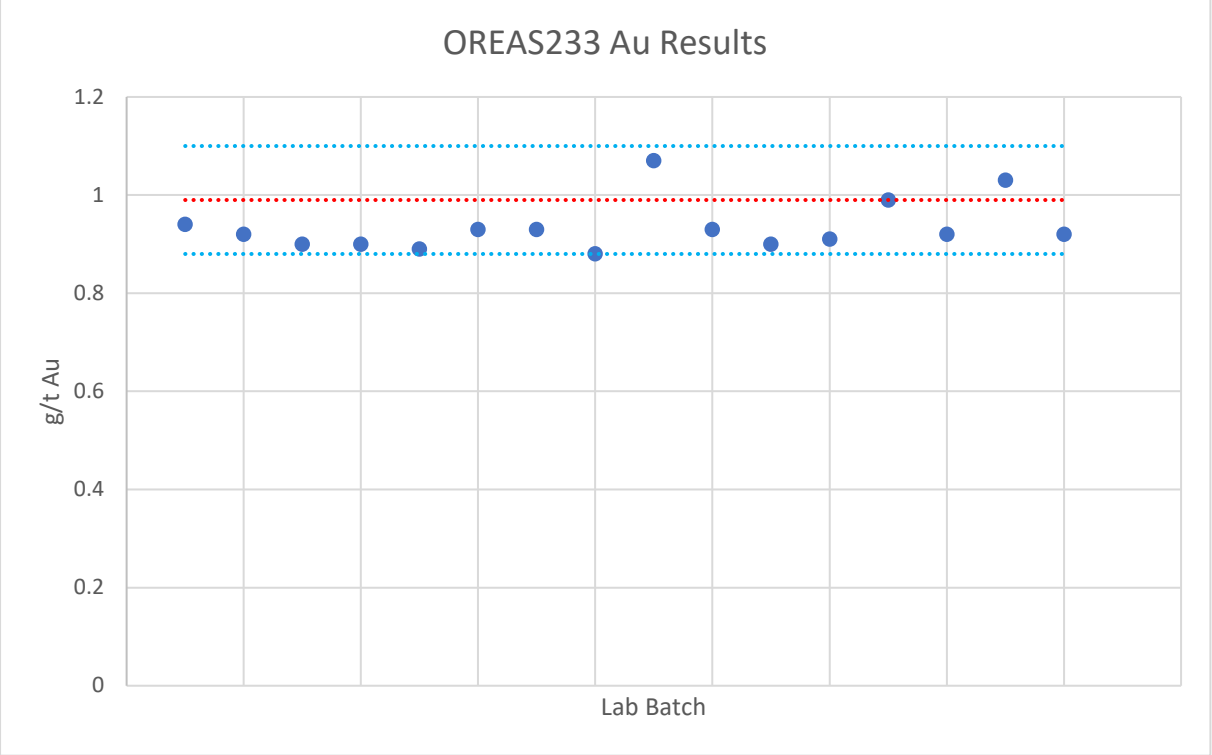

Figure 20 - OREAS233 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

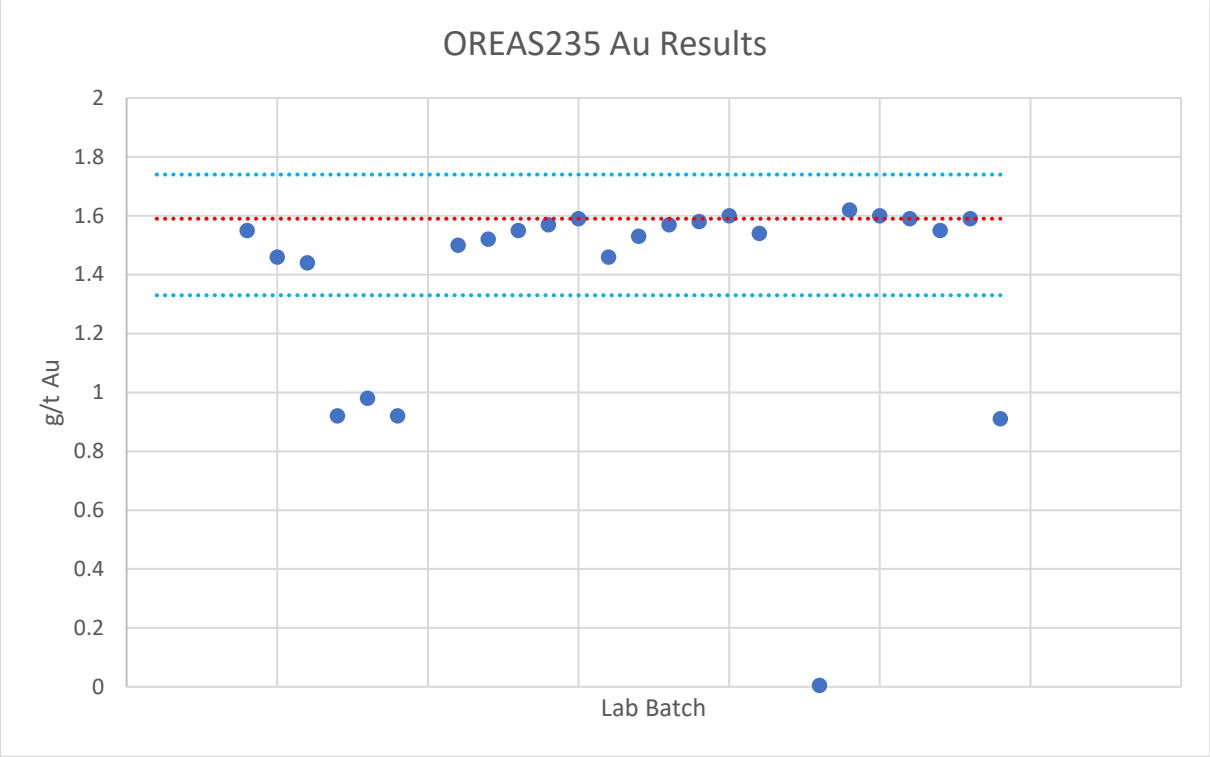

Figure 21 - OREAS235 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

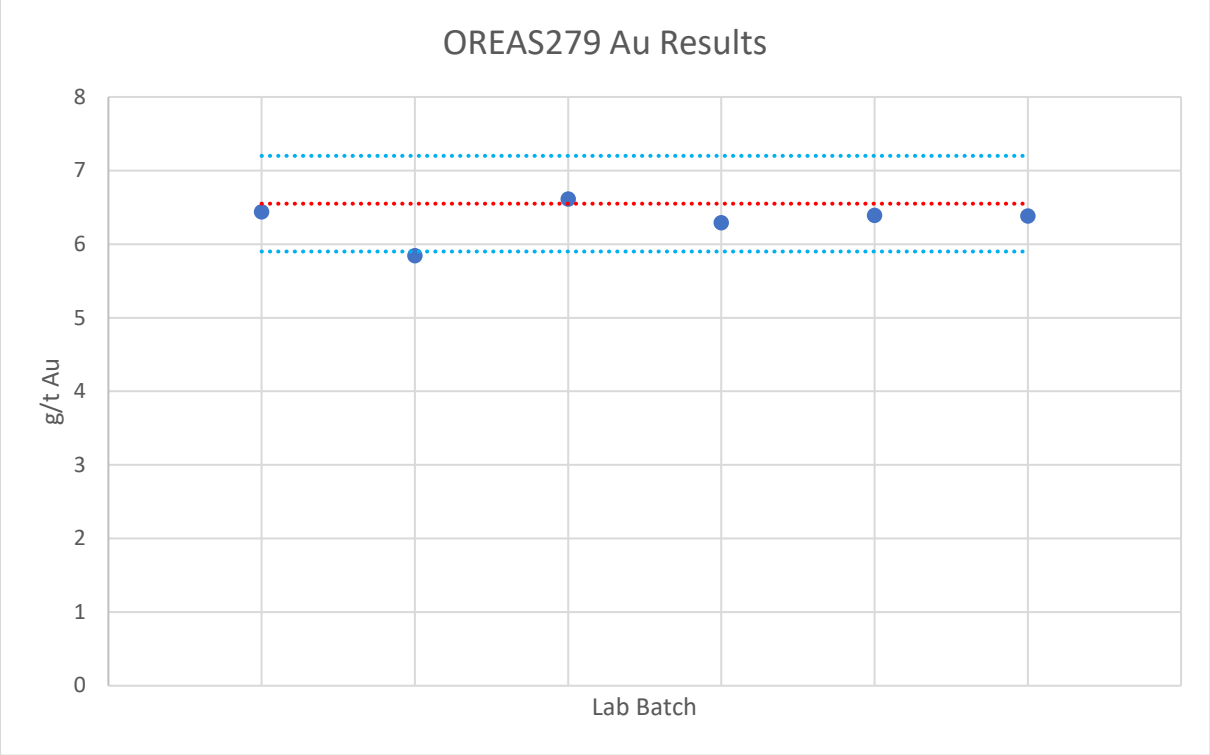

Figure 22 - OREAS279 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

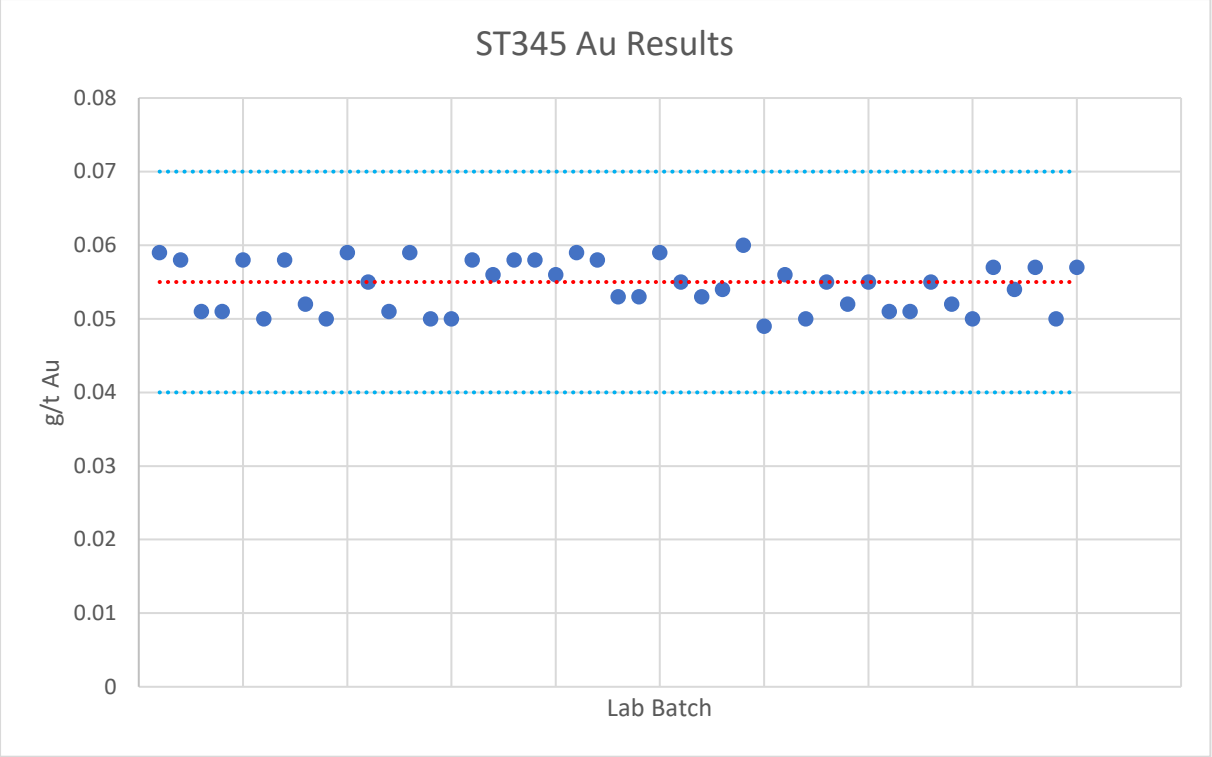

Figure 23 – ST345 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

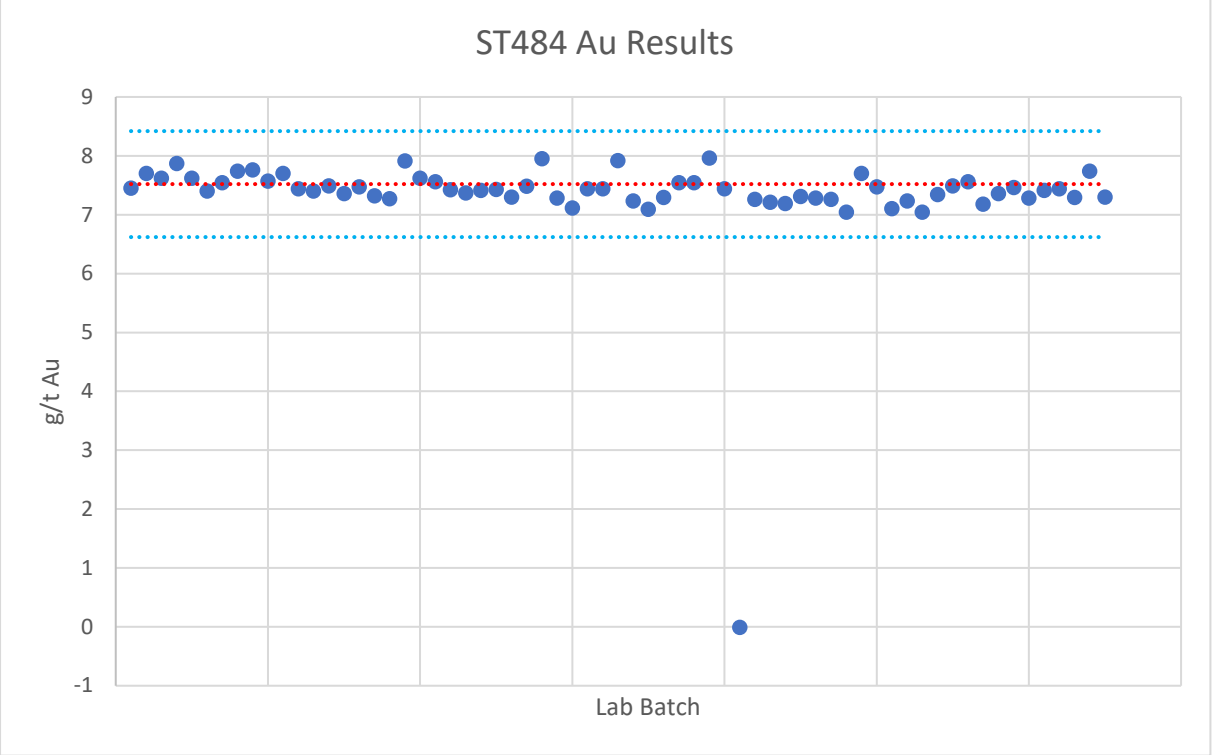

Figure 24 – ST484 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

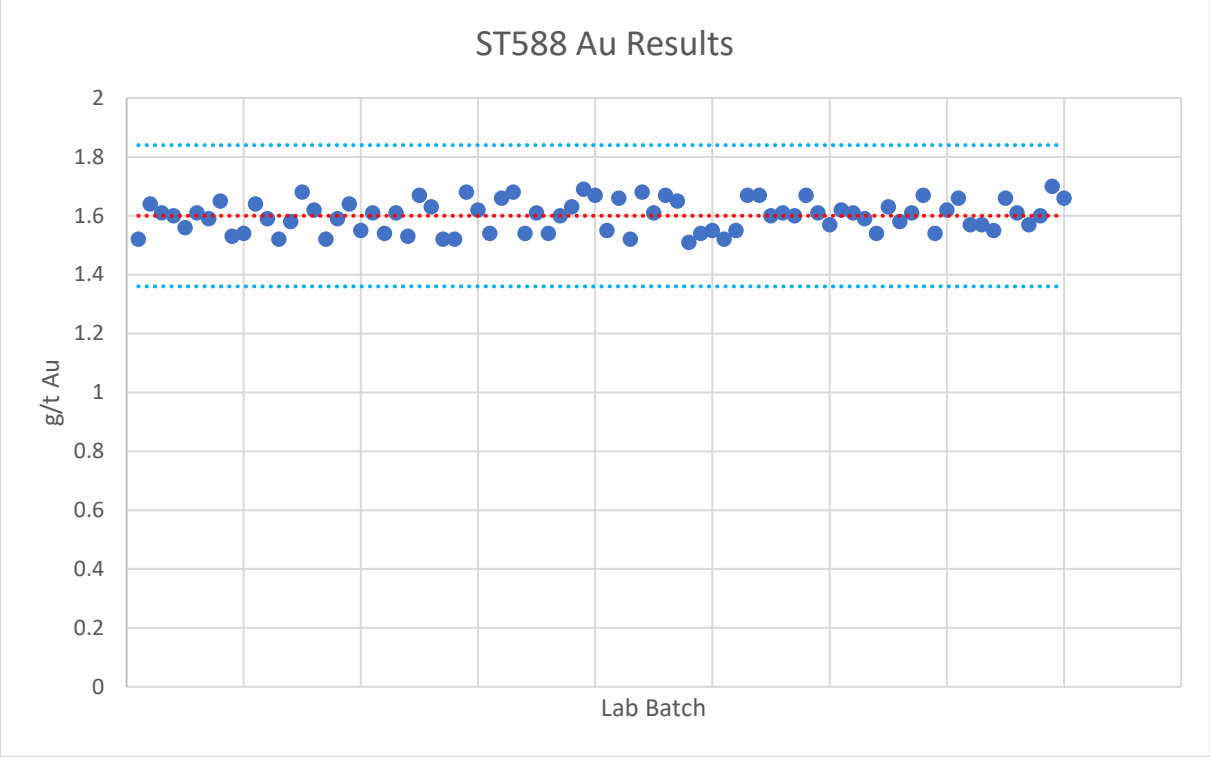

Figure 25 – ST588 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

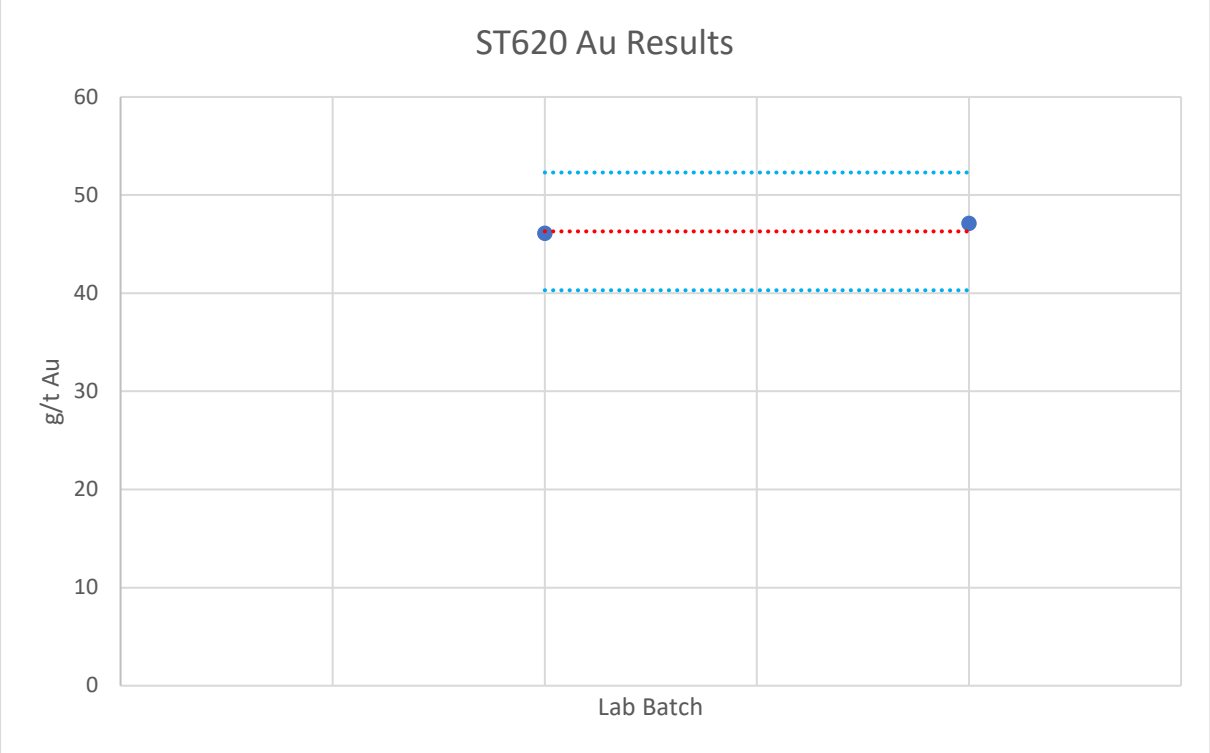

Figure 26 – ST620 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

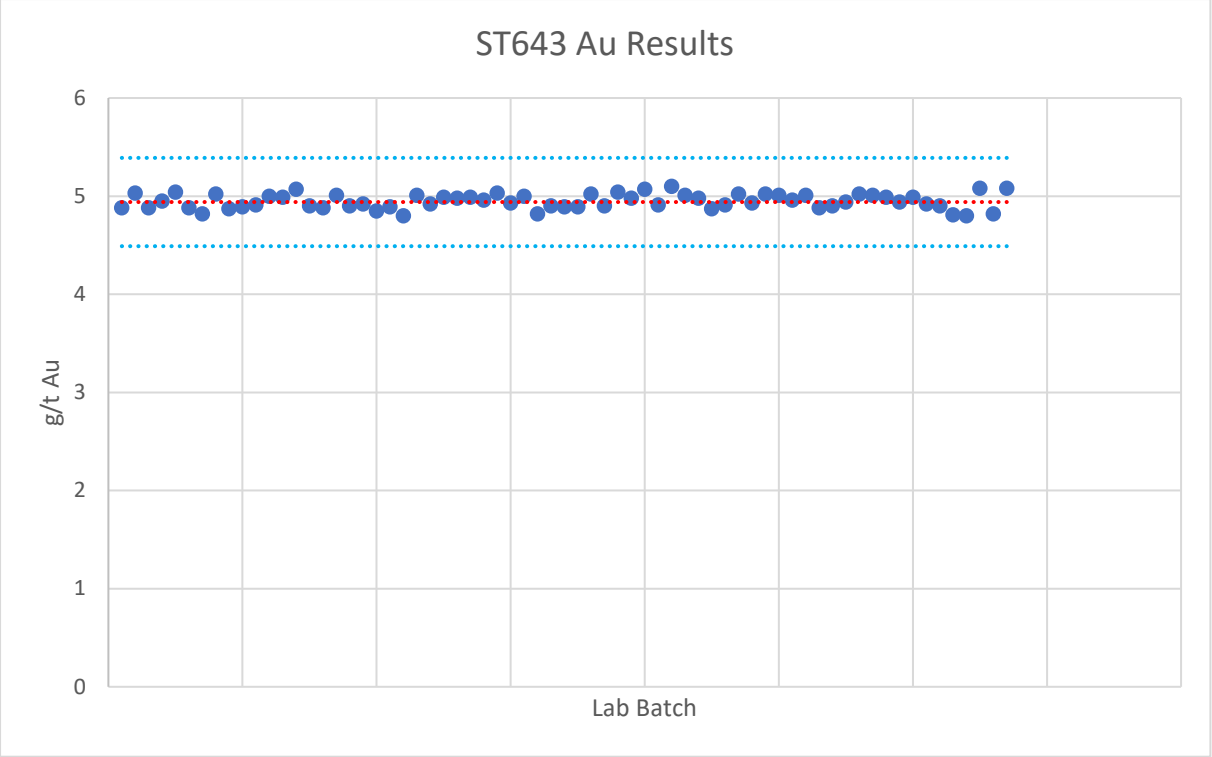

Figure 27 – ST620 gold by fire assay certified reference material control plot.

11.4.2 Blanks

Measures to control contamination at On Site include cleaning of the mill pulverisers and the crusher with a high-pressure air gun as well as each mill pulveriser being placed in venting cabinets with high power extraction fans and the use of quartz washes between samples. Sample submissions deemed as “High Grade” are processed on a single mill pulveriser in sequence to ensure that the quartz washes are occurring in sequence and QAQC measures are active. The failure threshold for gold is 0.10 g/t, which was chosen since it represents ten times the detection limit of 0.01 g/t for AAS.

The blank results demonstrated a passing rate of 100.00% (Figure 28).

OnSite Laboratory Services also reported their own blank results which are presented in Figure 29.

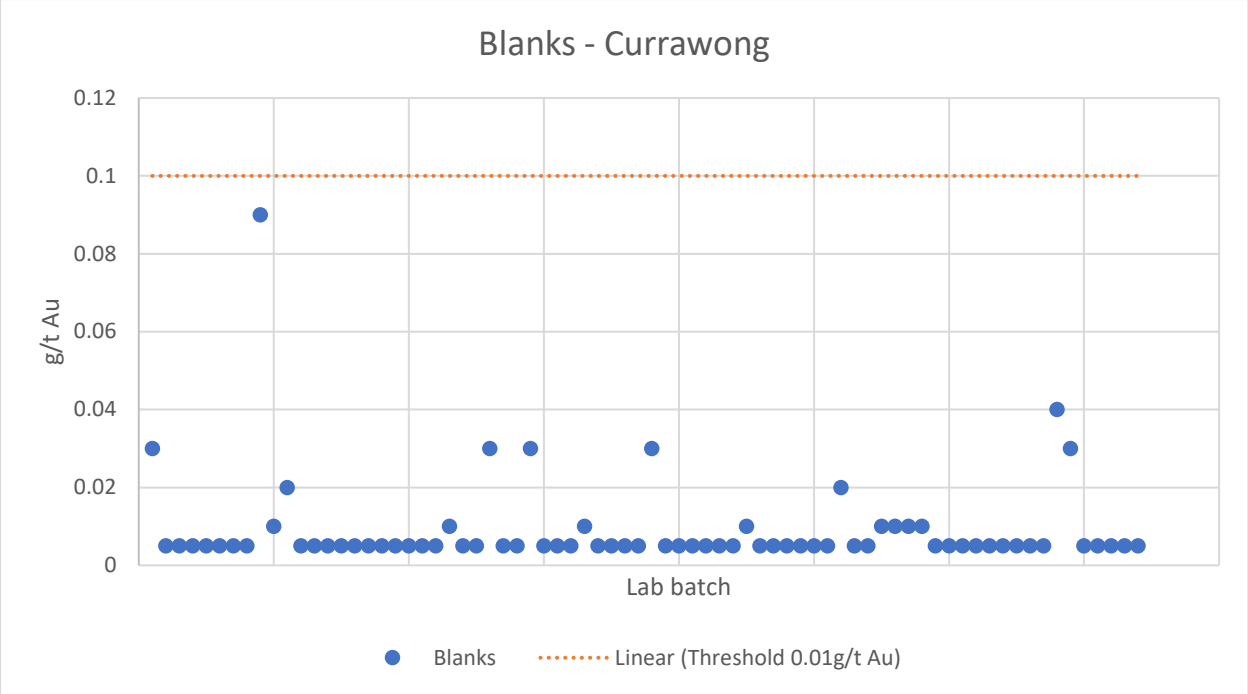

Figure 28 - Gold Blank Assay Control plot.

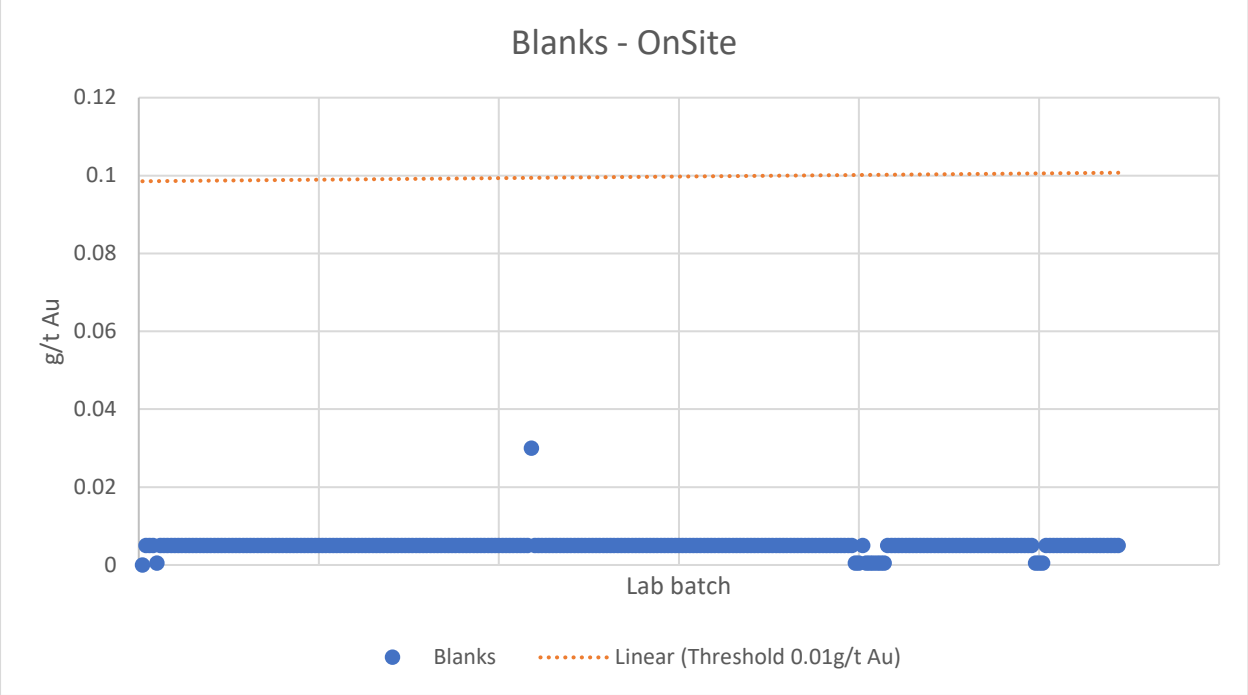

Figure 29 - Gold Blank Assay Control plot (OnSite)

11.4.3 Duplicates & Repeats

Duplicates consisted of split samples submitted to the laboratory under unique sample IDs.

- Diamond Core: ¼ duplicates – half core is split into quarters and given separate sample numbers (commonly in mineralised core)

- RC & RAB: Duplicates were created using a riffle splitter, with the duplicate given a unique sample number.
- Low to medium gold grades indicated strong correlation, dropping as the gold grade increases over 40 g/t Au.

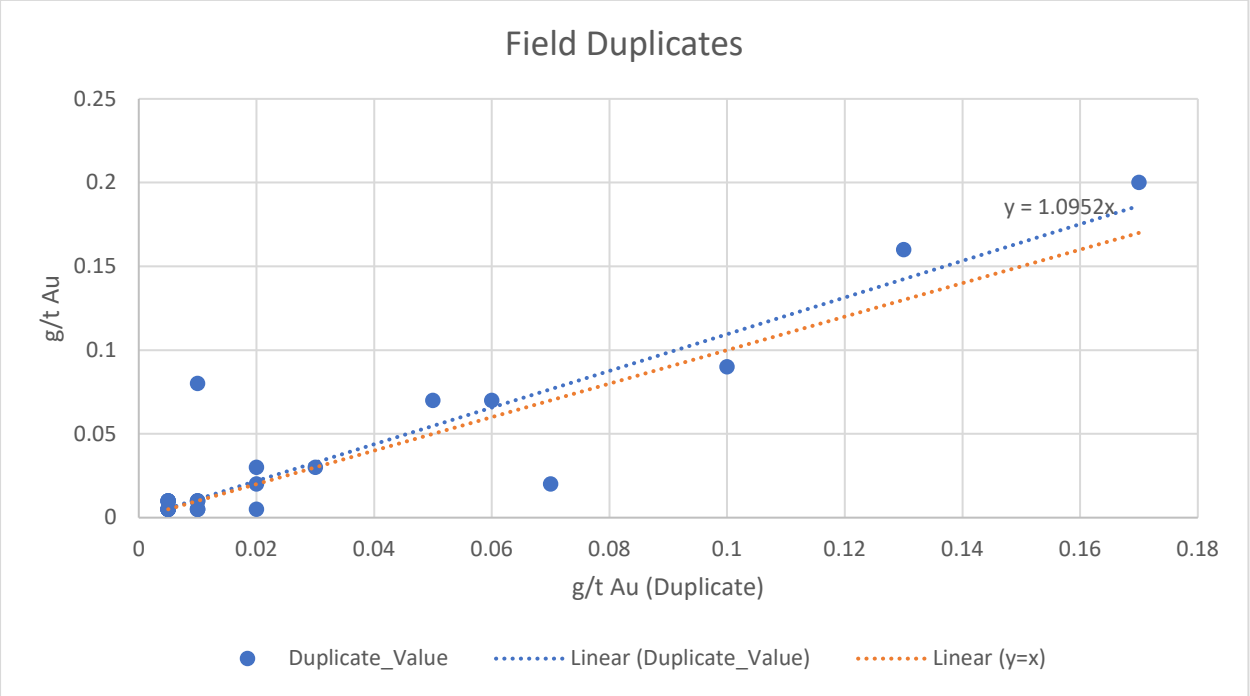

Figure 30 - Gold Field Duplicate Assay Control plot.

Laboratory splits – OnSite conducts splits of both coarse crush and pulp duplicates as quality control and reports all data. In particular, high Au samples have the most repeats.

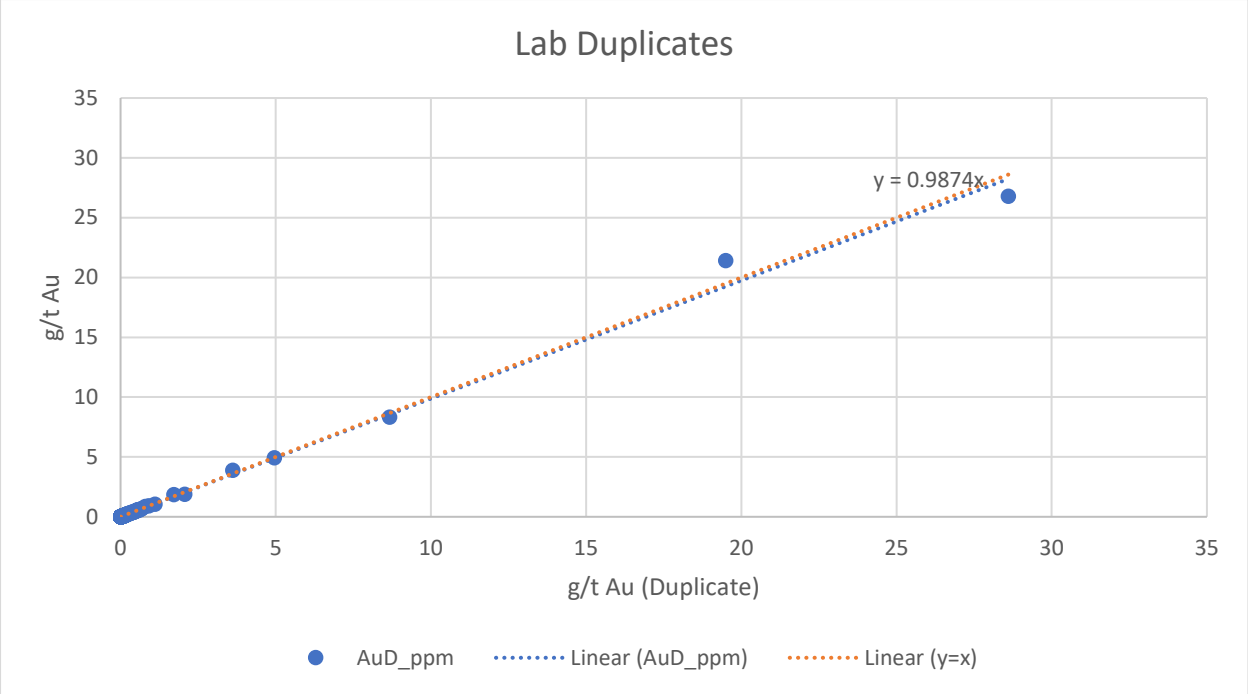

Figure 31 - Gold Lab Duplicate Assay Control plot.

Laboratory precision – duplicate measurements of solutions (both Au from fire assay and other elements from the aqua regia digests) are made regularly by the laboratory and reported.

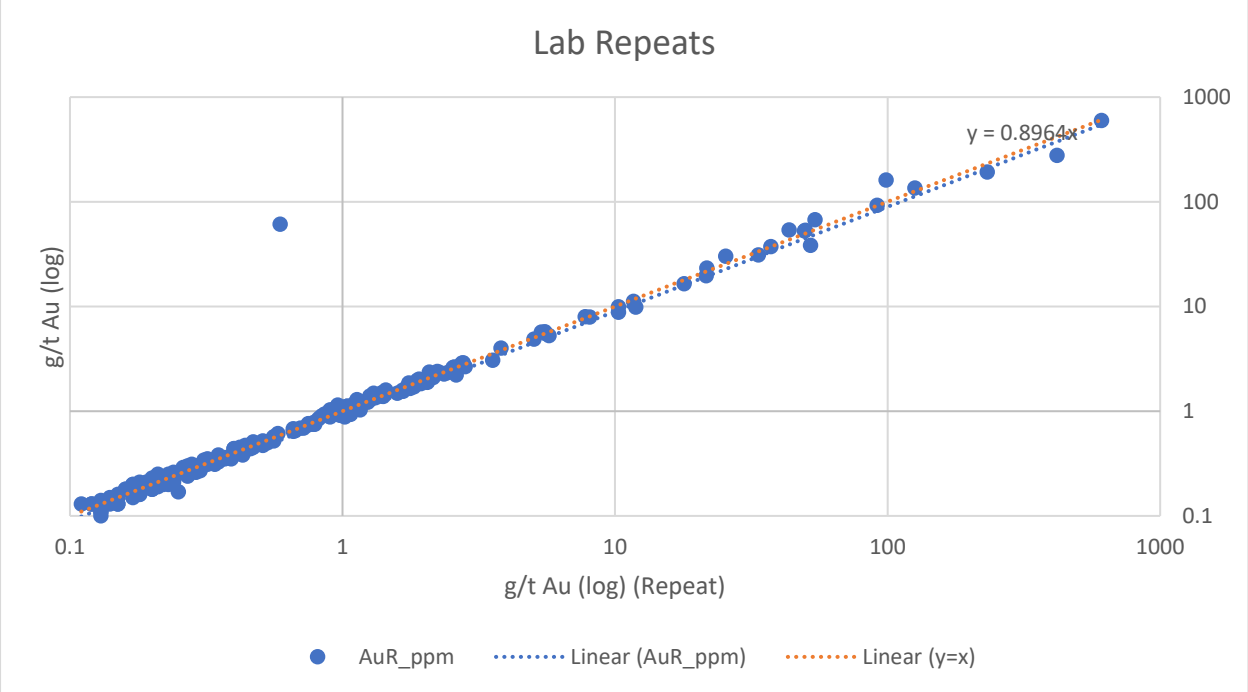

Figure 32 - Gold Lab Repeat Assay Control plot.

12.0 Data Verification

In fulfilment of the NI43-101 requirements, the author of this Technical Report conducted the following work in the verification of the data and geological interpretations:

- Visited the Bendigo core logging shed.
- Observed geological logging of the drill core, compared this with information held in the company's database.
- Understood and discussed the geological logging process.
- Checked selected assay results against half core remaining in core trays.
- Did not take independent sampling of core for check assays, as the procedure for logging, sampling and assay is robust, and several samples with visible gold were confirmed as correlating with drill logs and assays.
- Confirmed field locations of selected drill holes and prospects.
- Understood and validated QAQC for sampling of drill core. The assay data is assessed as valid and supported by QAQC protocols.
- The digital collar survey records supplied by the surveyors were consistent with the database entries.
- The system for recording, storing, and transferring downhole survey measurements, with this system considered industry best practice as it removes the potential for transcription errors from the drillers and geologists. The source data checks for the downhole surveys identified no errors for the drill holes checked.
- Inspected mineralized drill core from the each of the prospects.

DATA LIMITATIONS Due to the lack of QAQC information pertaining to historical exploration work, and particularly the historical RC drilling, it is the opinion of the QP that these historical assay data should not be relied upon as part of future work conducted by the Company, including any potential mineral resource estimations. Only those historical drillholes whose location and assay information can be confirmed to be reliable, and for which the original logging information can be integrated into the geological logging system, should be considered for incorporation into the project database.

ADEQUACY OF THE DATA The QP has reviewed historical exploration information associated with the Reedy Creek Project and surrounding area and concludes that the survey information yields valid information as related to the geology of the Property and are therefore sufficient to be used in background geological interpretations. The QP has reviewed the adequacy of Currawong Resources'

sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures and found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to ques on the validity of the data. The analytical work was conducted at independent, commercial, and accredited laboratories that used reasonable gold and antimony standard sampling practices and analytical methods.

The QP reviewed and discussed logging procedures, density measurements, sampling procedures, and QAQC systems with the Currawong Resources team. Altogether, the Company, and the on-site team, has used the appropriate methodologies with respect to sample preparation, analyses, and security to ensure the integrity of the data. With respect to QAQC work, Currawong Resources has properly utilized and interpreted CRMs, Sample Blanks, core duplicates, pulp duplicates, and check-lab assays. The review of the QAQC results enables the QP to form the opinion that the Currawong Resources exploration data is of reasonable quality, minimal contamination occurred during sample preparation and at the laboratories, and the analytical results are repeatable with good precision and accuracy. It is the QPs opinion that the Currawong Resources exploration data and resulting datasets provide a reasonable and accurate representation of the Reedy Creek Project and are of sufficient quality to support the technical summary, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this Technical Report.

13.0 Mineral Processing & Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been undertaken at this point.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no reserve or resource estimates on the Reedy Creek Property that have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

No Mineral Reserves have been reported.

16.0 Mining Methods

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 Recovery Methods

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report. All available information to this section has been reported under Section Four of this report.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 Economic Analyses

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The QP has been unable to verify the information in this section related to other company's projects surrounding the Reedy Creek Project, and therefore, the information is general in nature and not necessarily indicative of the geology or mineralization style on the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. Adjacent property mineral tenure is based on current information maintained by the Geological Survey of Victoria.

Zincore Metals Inc. holds a 100% interest in licences EL007046 & EL007052 which comprise the Reedy Creek Project.

There are several relevant operations in the region including the Fosterville Gold mine owned by Agnico Eagle, the Costerfield mine owned by Mandalay Resources, as well as Southern Cross Gold's Sunday Creek Project. Adjacent exploration licences are shown in Figure 33, the ownership and status of each of the surrounding licences are detailed in Table 22.

Table 22: Ownership Details, Exploration and Retention Licences adjacent to the Reedy Creek Project

Title	Owner	Status	Granted	Expiry
EL006163	Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd	Current	2015-07-28	2022-07-17

EL006775	Kalamazoo Resources Limited	Current	2018-08-07	2025-07-02
EL007232	Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd	Current	2020-02-21	2020-12-17
EL007308	Currawong Resources Pty Ltd	Current	2021-01-22	2026-01-21
EL007331	Kalamazoo Resources Limited	Current	2020-07-28	2026-04-07
EL007337	Kalamazoo Resources Limited	Current	2020-07-28	2021-04-29
EL007380	Kalamazoo Resources Limited	Current	2021-03-15	2026-03-14
EL007412	Syndicate Minerals Pty Ltd	Current	2020-08-19	2023-02-20
EL007520	Eastern Victoria Gold Exploration Pty Ltd	Application		
EL007620	Eastern Victoria Gold Exploration Pty Ltd	Application		
RL006040	Clonbinane Goldfield Pty Ltd	Current	2015-06-30	2025-07-02

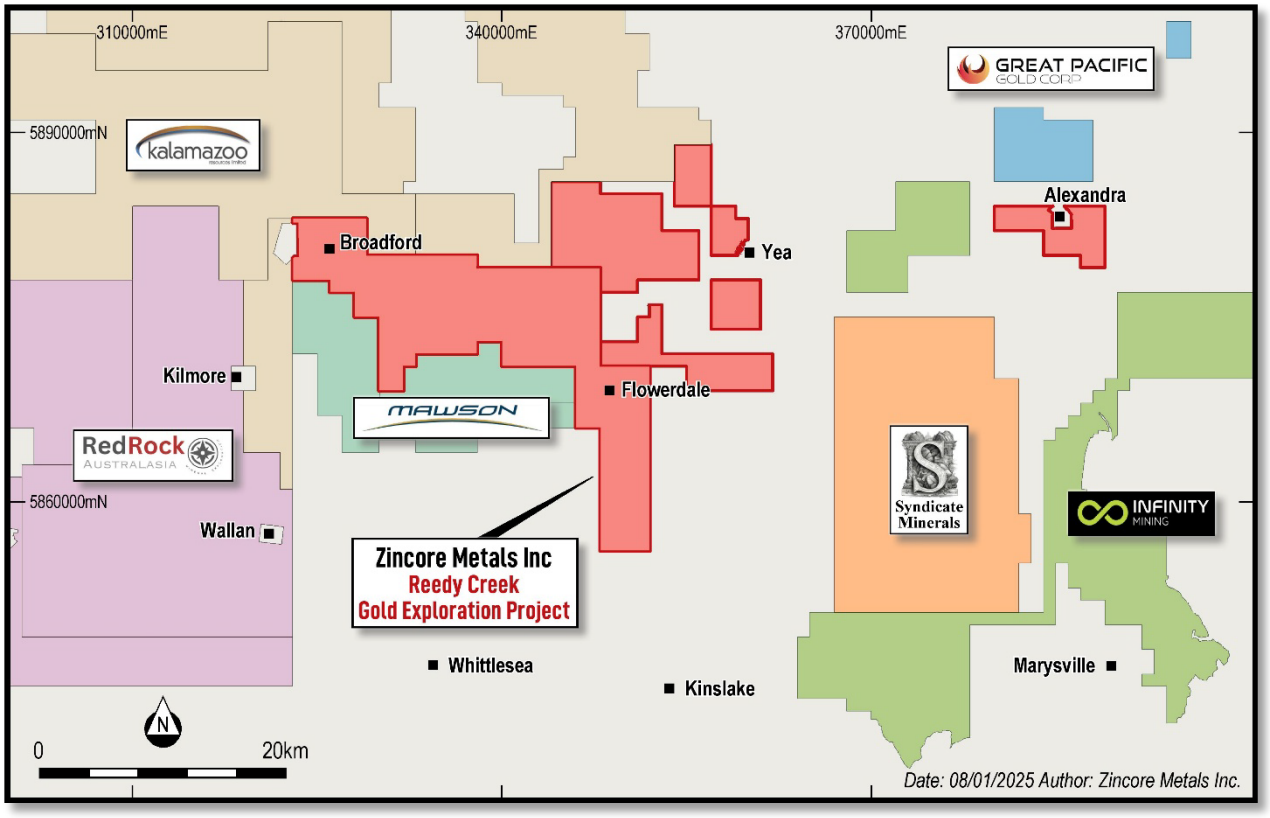

Figure 33 - Exploration Licences Adjacent to the Reedy Creek Prospect

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other data or information relevant to the Reedy Creek Property that has not been documented elsewhere within this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Exploration Results and Interpretations

Exploration programmes conducted by Currawong Resources from 2021 to 2024 comprised:

- Geological mapping
- Surface geochemical sampling
- Acquisition and interpretation of LiDAR imagery
- 11,123m of drilling across 134 drillholes comprising RC, Diamond, and RAB drill methods

Of this work the most significant results were seen at the Reedy Creek Prospect, where drilling beneath historic workings and associated geochemical anomalism yielded several significant intercepts as shown in Figure 34.

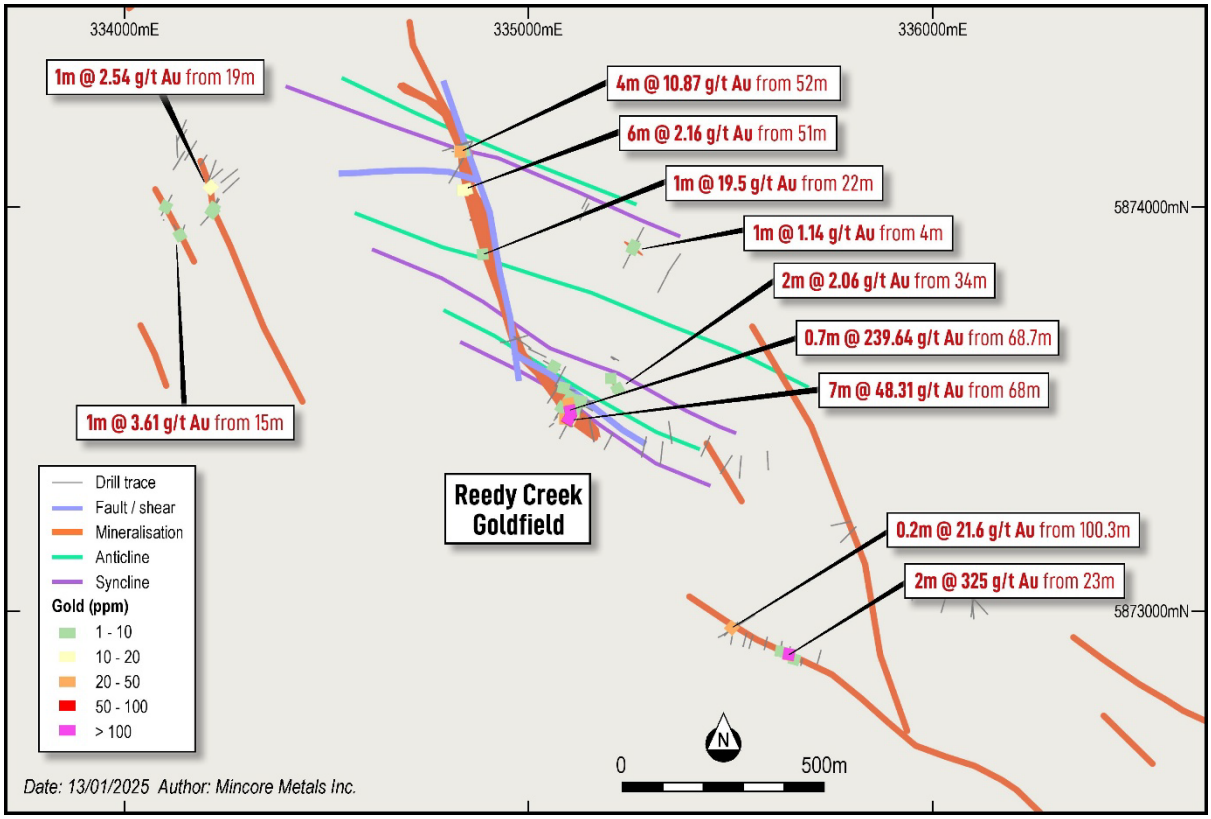

Figure 34 - Significant drilling intercepts at Reedy Creek Prospect, EL007052

Mineralisation encountered to date appears best developed at locations where carbonaceous black shales and sandstone sequences are intersected by mineralised shear zones. Where siltstones are dominant, mineralisation is reflected by weak chlorite alteration and minor quartz tension veins. Alteration in the lodes comprises silica – sericite carbonate mineralogy with a local distal chlorite (5-20m) envelope that haloes the gold mineralisation and can be used as a vector toward mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation envelopes are lensoid in geometry and strike sub-parallel to the shear zones. North-south trending quartz tension veins are observed on the margins of mineralised envelopes and are potentially related to dextral accommodation along the shear zone margins. These tension veins may provide a useful 'vector' toward targeting gold mineralisation.

In addition, the bulk of the historic mining activity appears to have focused on locations where the mineralisation swells or 'blows-out', this is reflected by a series of multiple sub-parallel lodes. Of note, there were no immediate prohibitive style structures observed that could potentially cut or stope the gold mineralisation at depth (i.e. granitic intrusion or large detachment).

25.2 Qualified Persons Opinion on Exploration to date at Reedy Creek Project

It is the QP's opinion that the work completed by Currawong Resources at the Reedy Creek Project is reasonable and within the standard practices of gold evaluation within the Melbourne Structural Zone of Victoria, Australia. This opinion is supported by the QP's:

1. Experience with gold exploration projects, and validation of the gold mineralisation at Reedy Creek
2. Review of sample preparation, security, and analytical protocols employed by Currawong resources
3. Review of the QAQC methodologies employed by both Currawong Resources and OnSite Laboratory Services.
4. Review of the analytical results in conjunction with the laboratory certificates.

Exploration completed by Currawong is well documented and maintained at the time of writing. Significantly the author believes the Reedy creek prospect to have been under tested by drilling programs to date, and that future programs will benefit greatly by the guidance of detailed structural analysis and the establishment of more appropriate drilling pads (where possible) to support drill targeting.

The Author also believes that Zincore, as a matter of priority should review the appropriateness of the sampling methodology and assay technique employed by Currawong prior to drilling due to the coarse nature of the mineralisation.

25.3 Risks and Uncertainties

Uncertainty and Risk are inherent parts of the exploration and resources industry. During the visit to the project and to the best of the QP's knowledge, no significant environmental liabilities were observed or significant factors, or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability of the Company to perform exploration activities as part of its initial focus on the Prince of Wales line including but not limited to the Eureka, Oriental, Bulmer's United Reef and surrounds at the Reedy Creek Project.

External to the Prince of Wales Line; In respect to obtaining additional work permits or required access to the main parts of the project to commence exploration, the QP has no reason to believe that the Company would not be granted additional approvals required to advance the Reedy Creek Project at this stage. The Company will be required to obtain further Land Access Agreements along with the required Statutory permits that have their own uncertainty and risks associated with them.

The Company intends to mitigate these risks and uncertainties inherent to mineral exploration through effective project management. The Company also intends to engage experts to address the specific requirements of the Project's technical, environmental, social, and community aspects.

26.0 Recommendations

The Reedy Creek Project has significant potential to host economic high grade gold mineralisation. While there are several areas of historic gold production within the tenements, this production ceased by 1894, with very little exploration over the area since.

The area in general has been under-explored, by both private companies and state surveys, and will benefit from focussed attention and systematic exploration using modern techniques.

The recommendation of this report is for two phases of exploration to be conducted over the project areas.

Phase 1 work recommendations are estimated to cost approximately CDN$600,000 and include:

5. Completion of detailed structural mapping over the surface and workings where the previous drilling by Currawong Resources intersected high grade gold mineralisation (i.e. Prince of Wales Reef). The purpose of this mapping would be to provide structural measurements of the mineralisation, as well as any structures constraining or influencing the gold mineralisation. The timing of these structures and of the mineralisation should also be determined where possible. 3D interpretations of the above would be provided for use in design of a diamond drill program. This work is expected to cost CDN$30,000.

6. Acquisition of LiDAR survey data for the northern part of EL007052, this is the only part of the project tenements that lacks such coverage. The LiDAR coverage over the rest of the tenements has been an invaluable tool for identification and mapping of the historic gold workings of the area. These workings act as a proxy for gold mineralisation when developing and prioritising regional targets for further exploration work. Acquiring the Lidar imagery and data over this area is expected to cost CDN$30,000.

7. 2,110.25m of Diamond core from 19 holes of previous drilling at the Reedy Creek Prospect will be reassessed and re-sampled, either in whole, or in part, for geochemical analyses appropriate to coarse grained gold mineralisation, such as screening, or bottle roll. CDN$40,000 has been allocated to the Cutting, sampling, and laboratory analyses of this core.

8. Phase 1 Diamond Drilling will focus on validating the previous drilling completed by Currawong Resources. While the previous drilling demonstrated the potential for high grade gold endowment, it also showed that a successful drill program will require a firm grasp of

the structural controls and geometry of mineralisation. To this end Drill targeting will initially focus on testing projected down-plunge locations of surface open pit excavations as well as the footwall to existing stopes. Drilling will especially focus on these areas where sandstone and black shale sequences are dominant.

The program will aim to increase the understanding of the Reedy Creek deposits and aid in developing a mineralisation model of the Prince of Wales Reef that can then be applied as an exploration model to the broader Reedy Creek Project.

Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Program is estimated to cost $500,000.

A successful first Phase would be indicated by positive results in the Diamond Drilling component. With the Phase 2 work programs contingent on success in Phase 1.

Phase 2 exploration programs continue the development of the Reedy Creek Prospect using the methods developed and successfully demonstrated in the Phase 1 work program.

4. Structural mapping would be stepped out from the previous survey area to include areas both along strike and adjacent to the previous detailed structural mapping. The second phase of detailed structural mapping would aim to identify analogous structures to those identified as exerting influence over the gold mineralisation. The survey would also incorporate structural data from the phase 1 diamond drilling program. Where required downhole televiewing may be applied to the Phase 1 Drilling to ensure complete capture of structural data. Budget for this work program is CDN$100,000.
5. Evaluation of regional exploration targets across the tenements through detailed structural mapping alongside geochemical sampling. While the focus will be on the development of the Reedy Creek Prospect, regional exploration targets will be assessed and prioritised to ensure a steady development pipeline of exploration targets.

   Application of a geochemical pathfinder index to the geochemical analyses.

   CDN$200,000 will be allocated for interrogation of the gold mineralisation potential of regional targets.
6. Phase 2 Diamond Drilling will aim to build upon the results of the Phase 1 Diamond Drilling program by stepping out and validating the mineralisation model developed to this point. This round of diamond drilling will look to extend knowledge of the mineralisation along strike and at greater depth. Regional exploration targets with positive results from Phase 1 mapping and geochemical analysis, particularly those adjacent to the main Reedy Creek workings may also undergo initial drill testing during this phase.

A budget of CDN$1,700,000 has been allocated to the Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Program.

Table 23: Summary of Recommended Exploration Work Programs

Phase	Activity	Description	Estimated Cost ($CDN)
Phase 1	Structural Mapping Reedy Creek Prospect	Detailed Structural Mapping over discrete areas of Historic gold production with a focus on defining mineralisation and associated structures	$30,000
	LiDAR	Acquisition of LiDAR coverage for the northern part of EL007052	$30,000
	Re-sampling and validation of diamond drill core	Existing diamond drill core will be cut and submitted for chemical analyses over the sections not previously assayed. Previously assayed intervals will be re-assayed with more appropriate methodology.	$40,000
	Phase 1 Diamond Drilling	Verification and definition of gold mineralisation based on the detailed structural mapping over areas where drilling encountered significant gold	$500,000
		Phase 1 Expenditure	**$600,000**
Phase 2	Expanded Structural Mapping at Reedy Creek Prospect	Detailed Structural Mapping extending coverage out to include adjacent areas of Historic gold production with a focus on defining mineralisation and seeking extension and repetition of structural controls on mineralisation.	$100,000
	Regional Geochemical Survey & Structural Mapping	Exploration targets across the Project Tenements will be evaluated through mapping and small-scale geochemical testing over historic workings.	$200,000

	Phase 2 Diamond Drilling	Step-out and infill drilling seeking to follow-up and expand on results from initial drilling phase. May include exploratory drilling of targets defined in phase 1 geochemical survey.	$1,700,000
		Phase 2 Expenditure	**$2,000,000**
		Total Expenditure Estimate	**$2,600,000**

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Appendix I Drillhole information

Table 24 - Drill Collar information

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Date Started	Date Completed	Drill Method	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Diameter
BB01	350769.141	5858201.781	583.995	24	Big Ben South	26-Mar-22	27-Mar-22	RC	269.66	-55	125mm
BB01A	350773.885	5858189.358	585.568	90	Big Ben South	30-Mar-22	30-Mar-22	RC	266.66	-55	125mm
BB02	350744.803	5858348.275	577.469	90	Big Ben South	26-Mar-22	26-Mar-22	RC	316.76	-52.4	125mm
BB03	350679.207	5858410.434	571.428	90	Big Ben South	22-Mar-22	23-Mar-22	RC	146.26	-49.9	125mm
BB04	350661.288	5858431.707	567.303	84	Big Ben South	23-Mar-22	24-Mar-22	RC	89.86	-50.7	125mm
BB05	350629.165	5858463.968	570.076	90	Big Ben South	24-Mar-22	24-Mar-22	RC	129.26	-53.8	125mm
BB06	350641.569	5858595.605	561.688	78	Big Ben South	25-Mar-22	25-Mar-22	RC	82.86	-52.2	125mm
BB07	350839.757	5859462.397	590.7021	90	Harry's Dyke	11-Mar-22	11-Mar-22	RC	324.56	-51.5	125mm
BB08	350854.941	5859438.378	592.9451	90	Harry's Dyke	14-Mar-22	14-Mar-22	RC	323.56	-54.4	125mm
BB09	350866.624	5859421.084	596.4731	90	Harry's Dyke	15-Mar-22	15-Mar-22	RC	326.96	-51	125mm
BB10	350870.457	5859394.499	598.9601	90	Harry's Dyke	15-Mar-22	15-Mar-22	RC	355.36	-51.2	125mm
BB11	350931.708	5859388.718	597.9811	90	Harry's Dyke	16-Mar-22	16-Mar-22	RC	318.56	-52.7	125mm
BB12	350833.484	5857923.904	574.721	90	Big Ben South	27-Mar-22	28-Mar-22	RC	296.16	-55	125mm
BB13	350853.339	5857803.400	561.027	90	Big Ben South	28-Mar-22	28-Mar-22	RC	89.86	-65	125mm
BB14	350758.703	5857888.038	567.008	90	Big Ben South	29-Mar-22	29-Mar-22	RC	269.66	-60	125mm
BBD01	350695.319	5858368.311	576.969	210.4	Big Ben South	7-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	DD	254.06	-55	125mm
BBM01	350927.283	5858742.922	575.129	90	Big Ben	21-Mar-22	22-Mar-22	RC	272.66	-51.7	HQ
BBM02	350921.136	5858775.466	576.995	90	Big Ben	20-Mar-22	21-Mar-22	RC	269.96	-52.8	125mm
BBM03	350877.042	5858805.057	580.364	72	Big Ben	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	RC	270.46	-53.5	125mm
BBM03A	350881.774	5858804.836	580.485	90	Big Ben	18-Mar-22	18-Mar-22	RC	87.76	-53.8	125mm
BBM04	350915.581	5858830.194	580.364	90	Big Ben	17-Mar-22	17-Mar-22	RC	273.36	-54.1	125mm
BBM05	350932.397	5858860.447	578.375	90	Big Ben	16-Mar-22	17-Mar-22	RC	266.56	-52.2	125mm
BBM06	350879.147	5858809.993	577.894	73	Big Ben	22/07/2022 0:00	22/07/2022 0:00	RC	11.66	-90	5.25inch
BBM07	350871.466	5858847.204	578.916	91	Big Ben	25/07/2022 0:00	26/07/2022 0:00	RC	90	-80	5.25inch
BBM09	350884.713	5858893.091	571.586	90	Big Ben	27/07/2022 0:00	27/07/2022 0:00	RC	89.46	-52.6	5.25inch
BBM10	350867.221	5858763.079	576.958	91	Big Ben	26/07/2022 0:00	26/07/2022 0:00	RC	11.66	-90	5.25inch
BBM11	350950.755	5858921.472	584.207	90	Big Ben	28/07/2022 0:00	28/07/2022 0:00	RC	277.86	-52.4	5.25inch

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Date Started	Date Completed	Drill Method	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Diameter
BND01	334931.796	5873665.529	421.882	105.3	Balmer's North	14-Feb-22	22-Feb-22	DD	95.16	-84.4	HQ
BUR01	335204.434	5873628.888	414.681	18	Bulmer's	22-Feb-22	22-Feb-22	RC	139.06	-58.7	125mm
BUR02	335205.986	5873630.048	415.588	66	Bulmer's	17-Feb-22	18-Feb-22	RC	130.26	-73.2	125mm
BUR03	335203.594	5873576.248	428.737	90	Bulmer's	21-Feb-22	22-Feb-22	RC	0	-90	125mm
BUR04	335209.005	5873581.332	427.794	13	Bulmer's	18-Feb-22	18-Feb-22	RC	80.56	-77.7	125mm
BUR05	335209.523	5873543.159	436.795	66	Bulmer's	21-Feb-22	21-Feb-22	RC	71.46	-67	125mm
BUR06	334965.155	5873679.282	428.104	90	Balmer's North	23-Feb-22	23-Feb-22	RC	136.16	-56.8	125mm
BUR07	334948.958	5873668.168	424.490	90	Balmer's North	23-Feb-22	25-Feb-22	RC	85.36	-55.9	125mm
BUR08	335001.042	5873649.392	433.943	90	Balmer's North	25-Feb-22	25-Feb-22	RC	127.06	-58.8	125mm
BUR09	335037.709	5873620.124	443.433	84	Balmer's North	28-Feb-22	28-Feb-22	RC	130.56	-58	125mm
CLR01	335346.020	5873838.674	497.678	90	Clothiers	4-Aug-21	4-Aug-21	RC	219.06	51.6	125mm
CLR02	335344.106	5873837.128	498.345	90	Clothiers	5-Aug-21	6-Aug-21	RC	45.66	51.5	125mm
CLR03	335259.332	5873899.121	492.248	90	Clothiers	9-Aug-21	9-Aug-21	RC	218.06	52.2	125mm
CLR04	335259.200	5873899.620	491.845	90	Clothiers	10-Aug-21	10-Aug-21	RC	38.96	52.3	125mm
CLR05	335132.999	5873996.413	486.310	60	Clothiers	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-22	RC	38.36	-59.2	125mm
CLR06	335149.495	5874007.992	487.157	90	Clothiers	7-Mar-22	7-Mar-22	RC	220.76	-59.6	125mm
CLR07A	335272.739	5873914.754	489.625	72	Clothiers	8-Mar-22	9-Mar-22	RC	215.36	-63.3	125mm
CTD01	334859.830	5874161.870	429.700	83.9	Prince of Wales	20-Oct-21	2-Nov-21	DD	261.86	-52.2	NQ
CTD02	334860.990	5874160.170	429.610	166.4	Prince of Wales	8-Nov-21	7-Dec-21	DD	221.86	-49.7	NQ
CTD03	334860.210	5874162.170	430.340	116.4	Prince of Wales	25-Nov-21	7-Dec-21	DD	264.56	-51.2	NQ
DLD01	334124.805	5874096.373	399.057	212.7	Doyle's	20/05/2022 0:00	6/06/2022 0:00	DD	43.16	-79.7	HQ
DLRC02	334206.969	5873973.905	414.397	90	Langridge	15/06/2022 0:00	15/06/2022 0:00	RC	44.06	-53.8	125mm
DLRC03	334245.469	5874035.168	412.857	90	Langridge	16/06/2022 0:00	27/06/2022 0:00	RC	58.76	-53.9	125mm
DLRC04	334209.363	5874065.009	407.665	90	Langridge	28/06/2022 0:00	29/06/2022 0:00	RC	31.46	-54	125mm
DLRC05	334239.869	5874060.233	411.027	90	Langridge	27/06/2022 0:00	27/06/2022 0:00	RC	62.86	-54.6	125mm
DLRC06	334210.162	5874063.417	408.810	76	Langridge	28/06/2022 0:00	28/06/2022 0:00	RC	60.06	-53.9	125mm
DLRC07	334189.206	5874103.221	399.680	58	Doyle's	29/06/2022 0:00	30/06/2022 0:00	RC	44.06	-59.9	125mm
DLRC08	334150.774	5874116.582	398.961	90	Doyle's	30/06/2022 0:00	30/06/2022 0:00	RC	43.36	-52.8	125mm

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Date Started	Date Completed	Drill Method	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Diameter
DLRC09	334132.399	5874123.207	396.150	90	Doyle's	1/07/2022 0:00	4/07/2022 0:00	RC	9.36	-54.4	125mm
DLRC10	334146.893	5874176.009	386.368	27	Doyle's	19/07/2022 0:00	19/07/2022 0:00	RC	39.76	-52.4	125mm
DLRC11	334132.191	5874163.551	387.940	90	Doyle's	19/07/2022 0:00	20/07/2022 0:00	RC	34.56	-52.4	125mm
DLRC12	334122.175	5874092.250	399.463	90	Doyle's	5/07/2022 0:00	6/07/2022 0:00	RC	43.66	-54.2	125mm
DLRC13	334097.978	5873967.952	401.050	90	Saddle Reef	4/07/2022 0:00	5/07/2022 0:00	RC	0	-90	125mm
DLRC14	334141.393	5873925.277	420.422	90	Saddle Reef	6/07/2022 0:00	7/07/2022 0:00	RC	340.86	-67.5	125mm
DLRC15	334140.099	5873922.234	421.890	90	Saddle Reef	8/07/2022 0:00	11/07/2022 0:00	RC	28.46	-67.7	125mm
DLRC17	334190.175	5873955.473	415.141	90	Langridge	12/07/2022 0:00	12/07/2022 0:00	RC	53.06	-57.8	125mm
DLRC19	334207.505	5874041.717	414.928	45	Langridge	13/07/2022 0:00	13/07/2022 0:00	RC	57.46	-57.4	125mm
DLRC21	334092.762	5873979.454	402.217	90	Saddle Reef	14/07/2022 0:00	19/07/2022 0:00	RC	38.86	-51.2	125mm
DLRC22	334223.127	5873998.516	414.183	69	Langridge	13/07/2022 0:00	13/07/2022 0:00	RC	32.56	-69.3	125mm
KD001	336100.225	5873030.044	539.872	67.7	United (King)	12-Oct-21	19-Oct-21	DD	198.76	-52	NQ
PWD03	334857.340	5873968.272	395.502	123.8	Prince of Wales	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-22	DD	0	-90	HQ
PWR01	334812.077	5874136.666	430.776	72	Prince of Wales	10-Feb-22	10-Feb-22	RC	102.06	-69.1	125mm
PWR02	334838.454	5874041.176	399.310	60	Prince of Wales	11-Feb-22	11-Feb-22	RC	87.56	-67.9	125mm
PWR03	334857.340	5873968.272	395.502	72	Prince of Wales	14-Feb-22	15-Feb-22	RC	0	-90	125mm
PWR04	334837.728	5874041.463	398.795	66	Prince of Wales	15-Feb-22	16-Feb-22	RC	0	-90	125mm
PWR05	334882.107	5873882.830	385.251	60	Prince of Wales	16-Feb-22	17-Feb-22	RC	95.96	-77.5	125mm
PWR06	334819.716	5874131.973	432.188	40	Prince of Wales	9-Mar-22	9-Mar-22	RC	87.16	-52.8	125mm
RK01	336097.233	5873034.601	539.625	90	United (King)	27-Aug-21	27-Aug-21	RC	187	-55.1	125mm
RK02	336035.306	5873048.417	542.817	90	United (King)	26-Aug-21	27-Aug-21	RC	207.9	-54.6	125mm
RK03	335965.108	5873080.201	538.803	90	United (King)	25-Aug-21	25-Aug-21	RC	209.7	-53.3	125mm
RK04	335809.863	5873209.810	535.837	90	Red Rover	24-Aug-21	25-Aug-21	RC	236.4	-53.4	125mm
RK05	336100.281	5873033.339	538.269	90	United (King)	30-Aug-21	30-Aug-21	RC	149.7	-54.6	125mm
RK06	336037.569	5873052.102	542.805	90	United (King)	25-Aug-21	26-Aug-21	RC	19.5	-53.7	125mm
RWB07	335087.316	5873477.006	446.600	47	Wieneroider Ridge	13/09/2022 0:00	15/09/2022 0:00	RAB	64.26	-56.8	100mm
RWB08	335089.886	5873476.409	447.200	47	Wieneroider Ridge	7/09/2022 0:00	13/09/2022 0:00	RAB	11.66	-90	100mm
RWB09	335087.316	5873477.006	446.600	47	Wieneroider Ridge	15/09/2022 0:00	16/09/2022 0:00	RAB	79.96	-73.4	100mm
RWD01	335094.140	5873541.040	456.710	91.5	Wieneroider Ridge	20-Sep-21	23-Sep-21	DD	180.06	-48.1	HQ

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Date Started	Date Completed	Drill Method	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Diameter
RWD02	335094.150	5873540.300	456.800	60.65	Wieneroider Ridge	23-Sep-21	27-Sep-21	DD	180.06	-60.7	HQ
RWD03	335123.260	5873515.180	464.000	90.65	Wieneroider Ridge	28-Sep-21	30-Sep-21	DD	217.66	-51.4	HQ
RWD04	335122.500	5873518.400	462.200	90.35	Wieneroider Ridge	1-Oct-21	7-Oct-21	DD	263.86	-54.5	HQ
RWD05	335051.902	5873457.479	427.070	19.7	Wieneroider Ridge	8-Mar-22	15-Mar-22	DD	64.06	-50.4	NQ
RWD06	335063.480	5873473.320	435.161	19.4	Wieneroider Ridge	17-Mar-22	23-Mar-22	DD	53.56	-55	NQ
RWD07	335087.000	5873483.000	444.000	19	Wieneroider Ridge	24-Mar-22	28-Mar-22	DD	45	-60	NQ
RWR01	335152.730	5873476.470	470.740	87	Wieneroider Ridge	22-Jul-21	23-Jul-21	RC	223.5	-56	125mm
RWR02	335208.050	5873440.070	475.330	81	Wieneroider Ridge	23-Jul-21	29-Jul-21	RC	219.5	-58	125mm
RWR02A	335207.510	5873439.290	475.310	18	Wieneroider Ridge	23-Jul-21	29-Jul-21	RC	219.5	-55	125mm
RWR03	335291.718	5873431.474	484.695	90	Wieneroider Ridge	26-Jul-21	26-Jul-21	RC	205.5	-56	125mm
RWR04	335332.158	5873419.263	487.406	90	Wieneroider Ridge	26-Jul-21	26-Jul-21	RC	197.5	-52	125mm
RWR05	335354.749	5873416.325	490.044	90	Wieneroider Ridge	27-Jul-21	28-Jul-21	RC	3.5	-53	125mm
RWR06	335427.641	5873384.998	502.914	90	Wieneroider Ridge	28-Jul-21	28-Jul-21	RC	35.5	-54	125mm
RWR07	335503.391	5873385.642	501.158	90	Wieneroider Ridge	29-Jul-21	30-Jul-21	RC	224.5	-55	125mm
RWR08	335526.248	5873384.697	504.016	90	Wieneroider Ridge	26-Jul-21	26-Jul-21	RC	196.5	-53	125mm
RWR09	335590.701	5873394.957	506.013	78	Wieneroider Ridge	2-Aug-21	2-Aug-21	RC	188.5	-56	125mm
RWR10	335120.940	5873512.770	462.280	90	Wieneroider Ridge	12-Aug-21	13-Aug-21	RC	15.26	43.3	125mm
RWR11	335101.570	5873530.330	458.160	90	Wieneroider Ridge	11-Aug-21	11-Aug-21	RC	46.96	51.9	125mm
RWR12	335132.030	5873502.910	464.420	90	Wieneroider Ridge	12-Aug-21	12-Aug-21	RC	220	-55	125mm
RWR13	335122.970	5873516.440	462.500	90	Wieneroider Ridge	21-Jul-21	22-Jul-21	RC	210.86	-54.5	125mm
RWR14	335066.840	5873558.590	453.630	90	Wieneroider Ridge	20-Jul-21	21-Jul-21	RC	39.5	-54	125mm
RWR15	335077.190	5873561.890	454.220	90	Wieneroider Ridge	19-Jul-21	20-Jul-21	RC	224.5	-53	125mm
RWR16	335748.880	5873212.960	517.954	90	Red Rover	3-Aug-21	3-Aug-21	RC	89.5	-57	125mm
RWR17	335121.830	5873513.970	462.440	105	Wieneroider Ridge	16-Aug-21	17-Aug-21	RC	217.66	-62.4	125mm
RWR18	335119.620	5873519.320	461.720	75	Wieneroider Ridge	18-Aug-21	19-Aug-21	RC	311.76	53.8	125mm
RWR19	335125.090	5873517.300	462.670	75	Wieneroider Ridge	20-Aug-21	20-Aug-21	RC	95.26	-58.4	125mm
RWR20	335100.060	5873532.530	457.860	90	Wieneroider Ridge	18-Aug-21	18-Aug-21	RC	323.46	62	125mm
RWR21	335068.830	5873557.090	454.090	90	Wieneroider Ridge	23-Aug-21	23-Aug-21	RC	294.96	58.2	125mm
RWR22	335590.870	5873396.380	504.560	39	Wieneroider Ridge	23-Aug-21	24-Aug-21	RC	0	-90	125mm

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth	Prospect	Date Started	Date Completed	Drill Method	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Diameter
RWR23	335106.690	5873525.870	459.220	90	Wieneroider Ridge	31-Aug-21	31-Aug-21	RC	298.26	51.9	125mm
RWR24	335107.240	5873526.210	459.300	90	Wieneroider Ridge	31-Aug-21	1-Sep-21	RC	331.36	64	125mm
RWR25	335115.470	5873519.910	460.990	90	Wieneroider Ridge	2-Sep-21	2-Sep-21	RC	15.76	63.4	125mm
RWR26	335108.720	5873527.830	459.460	90	Wieneroider Ridge	1-Sep-21	1-Sep-21	RC	28.36	46.7	125mm
RWRD17	335121.830	5873513.970	462.440	153.4	Wieneroider Ridge	16-Sep-21	20-Sep-21	DD	219.16	-51.3	NQ
TRC01	335723.372	5872904.425	500.669	60	Thompson's Reef	1-Mar-22	1-Mar-22	RC	207.26	-58.1	125mm
TRC02	335642.008	5872883.403	493.581	60	Thompson's Reef	1-Mar-22	1-Mar-22	RC	21.86	-59.4	125mm
TRC03	335583.343	5872907.135	481.594	60	Thompson's Reef	2-Mar-22	2-Mar-22	RC	25.16	-59.1	125mm
TRC04	335622.090	5872895.530	487.717	60	Thompson's Reef	2-Mar-22	2-Mar-22	RC	20.66	-57.7	125mm
TRC05	335641.917	5872882.276	491.615	60	Thompson's Reef	26-Apr-22	26-Apr-22	RC	17.76	-71.8	125mm
TRC06	335655.274	5872874.617	493.363	51	Thompson's Reef	26-Apr-22	27-Apr-22	RC	27.26	-73.2	125mm
TRC07	335673.761	5872868.514	498.559	51	Thompson's Reef	27-Apr-22	27-Apr-22	RC	26.16	-72.9	125mm
TRC08	335655.055	5872874.349	494.982	66	Thompson's Reef	27-Apr-22	27-Apr-22	RC	0	-90	125mm
TRC09	335622.528	5872895.175	487.663	51	Thompson's Reef	28-Apr-22	28-Apr-22	RC	23.36	-77.4	125mm
TRC10	335545.840	5872910.286	475.063	90	Thompson's Reef	28-Apr-22	29-Apr-22	RC	26.96	-69.3	125mm
TRC11	335531.165	5872915.056	473.513	90	Thompson's Reef	29-Apr-22	29-Apr-22	RC	25.76	-68.7	125mm
TRC12	335500.288	5872920.050	468.766	72	Thompson's Reef	2-May-22	2-May-22	RC	21.36	-58.6	125mm
TRC14	335642.751	5872881.705	492.842	66	Thompson's Reef	27-Apr-22	28-Apr-22	RC	0	-90	125mm
TRD01	335485.806	5872942.255	457.452	120.8	Thompson's Reef	14-Jan-22	20-Jan-22	DD	51.66	-70	HQ
TRD02	335485.022	5872942.061	457.539	150.8	Thompson's Reef	20-Jan-22	27-Jan-22	DD	55.06	-75.7	HQ
TRD03	335470.021	5872937.472	456.356	207.4	Thompson's Reef	20-Jan-22	28-Jan-22	DD	71.16	-60.5	HQ

Table 25 - Sample results from drilling at a 1 g/t Au lower cut

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Text
BB06	50	51	1	2.82	1.00 m @ 2.82 g/t Au from 50.00 m
BB07	42	43	1	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 42.00 m
BB08	40	41	1	1.09	1.00 m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 40.00 m
BB08	80	81	1	1.11	1.00 m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 80.00 m
BB13	32	33	1	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 32.00 m
BB13	37	38	1	1.06	1.00 m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 37.00 m
BBD01	38	39	1	1.94	1.00 m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 38.00 m
BBD01	140.7	141	0.3	1.16	0.30 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 140.70 m
BBM03A	17	18	1	3.13	1.00 m @ 3.13 g/t Au from 17.00 m
BBM04	26	29	3	1.08	3.00 m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 26.00 m
BBM04	34	44	10	1.12	10.00 m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 34.00 m
BBM05	55	57	2	2.42	2.00 m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 55.00 m
BBM05	59	60	1	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 59.00 m
BBM05	73	74	1	2.66	1.00 m @ 2.66 g/t Au from 73.00 m
BBM06	40	46	6	1.66	6.00 m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 40.00 m
BBM11	60	62	2	1.25	2.00 m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 60.00 m
BBM11	64	65	1	1.4	1.00 m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 64.00 m
BBM11	67	68	1	1.41	1.00 m @ 1.41 g/t Au from 67.00 m
BUR03	9	10	1	2.06	1.00 m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 9.00 m
BUR05	34	36	2	2.06	2.00 m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 34.00 m
BUR09	55	56	1	1.02	1.00 m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 55.00 m
CLR03	4	5	1	1.14	1.00 m @ 1.14 g/t Au from 4.00 m
CLR04	6	7	1	1.67	1.00 m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 6.00 m
DLRC02	45	46	1	1.26	1.00 m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 45.00 m
DLRC14	15	16	1	3.61	1.00 m @ 3.61 g/t Au from 15.00 m
DLRC17	81	84	3	2.26	3.00 m @ 2.26 g/t Au from 81.00 m
DLRC19	19	20	1	2.54	1.00 m @ 2.54 g/t Au from 19.00 m

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Text
DLRC21	37	38	1	1.32	1.00 m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 37.00 m
PWR01	52	56	4	10.87	4.00 m @ 10.87 g/t Au from 52.00 m
PWR02	22	23	1	19.5	1.00 m @ 19.5 g/t Au from 22.00 m
PWR04	12	15	3	4.81	3.00 m @ 4.81 g/t Au from 12.00 m
PWR04	51	57	6	2.16	6.00 m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 51.00 m
PWR05	22	23	1	1.77	1.00 m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 22.00 m
PWR06	33	34	1	1.56	1.00 m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 33.00 m
RWB08	42	43	1	28.6	1.00 m @ 28.6 g/t Au from 42.00 m
RWB09	40	41	1	1.71	1.00 m @ 1.71 g/t Au from 40.00 m
RWD01	40.8	41.6	0.8	21.7	0.80 m @ 21.7 g/t Au from 40.80 m
RWD01	68.7	69.4	0.7	350.75	0.70 m @ 350.75 g/t Au from 68.70 m
RWD03	65.8	66.15	0.35	17.9	0.35 m @ 17.9 g/t Au from 65.80 m
RWR10	45	46	1	8.67	1.00 m @ 8.67 g/t Au from 45.00 m
RWR11	50	51	1	1.16	1.00 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 50.00 m
RWR13	68	76	8	48.31	8.00 m @ 48.31 g/t Au from 68.00 m
RWR13	78	79	1	5.72	1.00 m @ 5.72 g/t Au from 78.00 m
RWR17	15	16	1	1.07	1.00 m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 15.00 m
RWR20	13	15	2	2.81	2.00 m @ 2.81 g/t Au from 13.00 m
RWR21	34	36	2	4.68	2.00 m @ 4.68 g/t Au from 34.00 m
RWR23	37	38	1	1.16	1.00 m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 37.00 m
RWR25	58	59	1	1.13	1.00 m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 58.00 m
TRC02	23	25	2	325	2.00 m @ 325 g/t Au from 23.00 m
TRC06	29	30	1	2.27	1.00 m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 29.00 m
TRC09	31	32	1	1.04	1.00 m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 31.00 m
TRD02	100.3	100.5	0.2	21.6	0.20 m @ 21.6 g/t Au from 100.30 m