ASX Announcement
26 September 2025

ADVANCEMETALS

New assay data upgrades high grade gold zone at the Happy Valley Prospect

Advance Metals Limited (**ASX: AVM**) ("**Advance**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide an update on ongoing high-impact exploration activities at the Myrtleford Project in the northeastern Victorian Goldfields, Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS – New screen fire assay data upgrades key gold intersections at the Myrtleford Project

- A program of screen fire gold re-analysis was recently completed on Advance's previously announced drill holes for all samples initially grading above 0.5g/t gold
- Revised screen fire intervals showed both positive and negative variances[1], with the two highest grade intervals from previous AVM drilling seeing **strong upgrades** to:

  AMD001 **8.2 metres at 28.8g/t Au** from 186m (**up 29%** from 22.4g/t Au[2]),
  incl. ***3.4 metres at 68.2g/t Au*** *from 186m* (**up 29%** from 52.7g/t Au[2])

  AMD003 **7.5 metres at 55.0g/t Au** from 178.1m (**up 15%** from 47.9g/t Au[3])
  incl. ***1.3 metres at 305.8g/t Au*** *from 179.6m* (**up 13%** from 271.6g/t Au[3])
- The screen fire method is considered superior to conventional fire assays where coarse gold is present (see **Figure 1**), as it utilises a much larger sample weight (~1kg) and separately analyses the coarse and fine fractions of the pulverised sample
- The revised results further improve the tenor of the **coherent ultra-high grade zone defined by recent drilling in the central portion of Happy Valley**
- The Company has also received initial fire assay results from further shallow peripheral holes completed in the upper portion of the Happy Valley system, including new high grade intervals of:

  AMD010 **0.2 metres at 14.3g/t Au** from 131.4
  1.4 metres at 7.6g/t Au from 164.6m
  incl. ***0.6 metres at 16.9g/t Au*** *from 165.4m*

  AMD012 **0.9 metres at 25.1g/t Au** from 156m
- Re-assay of the latest holes using the screen fire method for gold is also being undertaken, with results currently pending
- Drilling is continuing at Happy Valley with the hole currently in progress set to be the **deepest yet drilled, with the potential to extend mineralisation up to 80 metres down-plunge**
- The current footprint of the Happy Valley Prospect represents only a small portion of the larger 13-km trend, with **drilling to commence at previously undrilled prospects along strike to the northwest and southeast** immediately following the completion of the current hole

Figure 1. *Abundant visible gold grains (lustrous yellow) in an irregular patch of sulphides from a cut section of AMD001 at 189.0m (ASX AVM 31 March 2025). Following re-assay of the interval using a screen fire methodology, the interval grade* ***increased 29% to 3.4 metres at 68.2g/t Au*** *(originally 52.7g/t Au).*

New screen fire gold data upgrades central portion of Happy Valley deposit

Advance Metals recently conducted a gold re-assaying campaign across the first five holes drilled at the Happy Valley Prospect (AMD001-004 & AMD009), with a screen fire assay method employed for all samples initially exceeding 0.5g/t gold. For mineralisation characterised by the occurrence of coarse or nuggetty gold typical at Happy Valley (see **Figures 1 & 3**), the screen fire assay method is considered more precise than the conventional fire assay techniques initially used on these samples. The improved precision of the technique is attributed to the much larger sample mass used (nominally 1 kilogram) and the separate assay tests conducted on the screened coarse and fine fractions of the pulverised sample.

A total of 55 individual samples were re-assayed, with the revised intervals for these five holes inclusive of the new screen fire assays shown in **Figure 2** (blue highlighted intervals)**.** Samples showed both positive and negative variances between the two assay methods, with an overall modest increase in gold grade observed across the screen fire samples. A full comparison of interval grades between the two techniques is given in **Table 2**.

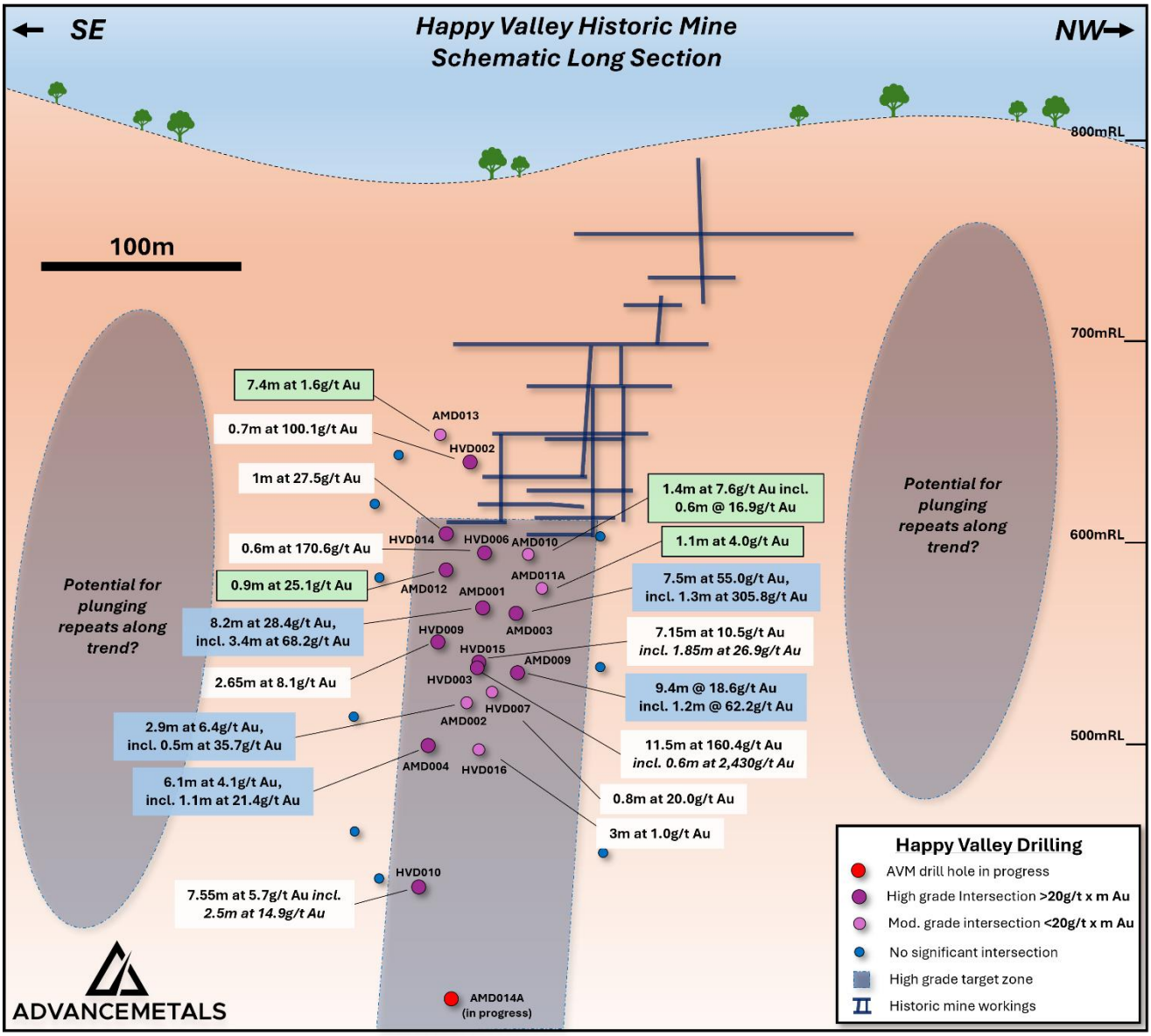

Figure 2. *Schematic long section (looking southwest) showing previous drilling at Happy Valley (ASX AVM 6 January 2025) along with revised high grade intervals for holes AMD001-004 & 009 (blue labels) and new significant intersections from recent drilling (green labels). Full assay details for AVM drilling can be found in* ***Table 2****.*

Of particular significance were the results for the two highest-grade intervals returned to date, with AMD001 seeing an increased grade of 29% to 8.2m at 28.8g/t and AMD003 increasing 15% to 7.5m at 55.0g/t. Key revised intervals for each of the five holes are summarised below and in **Table 2**:

AMD001 **8.2 metres at 28.8g/t Au** from 186m (**+29%** from 22.4g/t Au[2]),
incl. ***3.4 metres at 68.2g/t Au*** *from 186m*

AMD002 **2.9 metres at 6.4g/t Au** from 208.8m (**-4%** from 6.7g/t Au[3])
incl. ***0.5 metres at 35.7g/t Au*** *from 211.2m*

AMD003 **7.5 metres at 55.0g/t Au** from 178.1m (**+15%** from 47.9g/t Au[3])
incl. ***1.3 metres at 305.8g/t Au*** *from 179.6m*

AMD004 **6.1 metres at 4.1g/t Au** from 245m (**+17%** from 3.5g/t Au[4])
incl. ***1.1 metres at 21.4g/t Au*** *from 250m*

AMD009 **9.4 metres at 8.6g/t Au** from 196.2m (**-8%** from 20.2g/t Au[5])
incl. ***3.2 metres at 38.9g/t Au*** *from 200.6m*

The Company has also now received assay results for a further four shallower diamond holes (AMD010, 011A, 012, 013) drilled in the peripheral upper portion of the system (**Figure 2,** green highlighted intervals). All four holes returned zones of gold mineralisation, with shorter high grade intervals in holes AMD010 and AMD012 (**Figure 3 & Table 2**):

AMD010 **0.2 metres at 14.3g/t Au** from 131.4
1.4 metres at 7.6g/t Au from 164.6m
incl. ***0.6 metres at 16.9g/t Au*** *from 165.4m*

AMD011A **1.1 metres at 4.0g/t Au** from 176.8m

AMD012 **0.9 metres at 25.1g/t Au** from 156m

AMD013 **7.6 metres at 1.6g/t Au** from 114m

Figure 3. *Coarse visible gold in core from recent hole* ***AMD012*** *at 156.5m. This mineralisation occurs in a zone that graded* ***0.9 metres at 25.1g/t Au****.*

Diamond drilling is continuing at Happy Valley, with significant progress made on the deepest hole to be completed to date at Happy Valley. The hole is being drilled from a separate pad further to the northeast (see AMD014A in **Figures 2 & 6**) and is aiming to test the down-plunge potential of the Happy Valley system. The hole is currently expected to intersect a zone some 60-80 metres below drill hole HVD010, which previously returned **7.55 metres at 5.7g/t Au**, including **2.5 metres at 14.9g/t Au**.

Maiden programs at the previously undrilled Queen of the Hills and Sheard's Reef prospects will commence immediately following the completion of deep hole AMD014A at Happy Valley, extending drilling over a six-kilometre portion of the broader trend. Like the Happy Valley Mine, both prospects host high grade historic gold workings with strong gold in rock chip samples at surface (**Figure 4**).

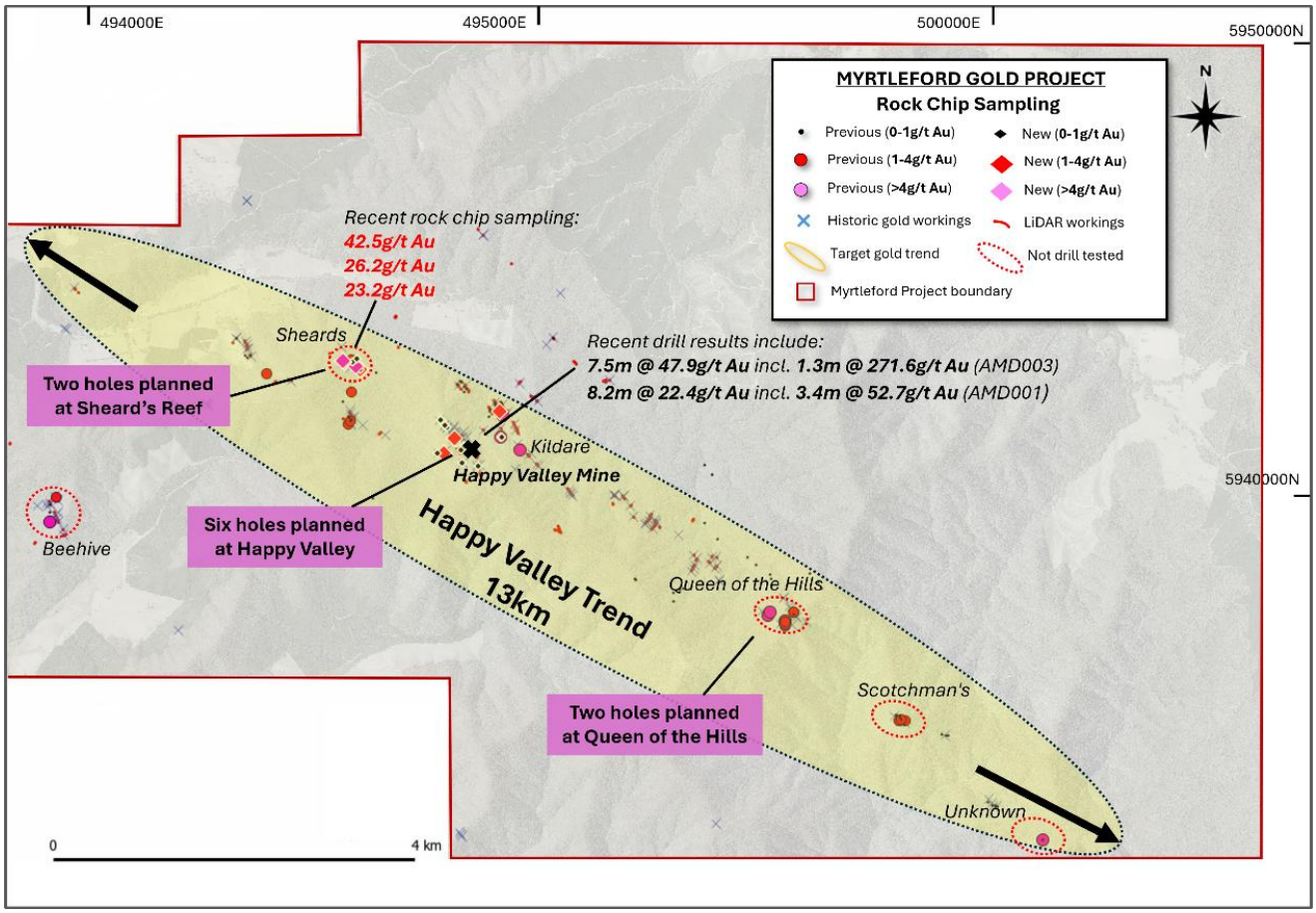

Figure 4. *Plan of the southeastern portion of the Myrtleford Project highlighting previous and new rock chip sampling over the Happy Valley Trend (ASX AVM 17 January & 5 May 2025) along with proposed drilling along a six-kilometre portion of the trend.*

Notes and references

[1]A full comparison of the interval grades between conventional fire assay and screen fire assay can be found in Table 2.

[2]AVM ASX release 'Exceptionally high grades up to 93.2g/t gold returned in Advance's maiden diamond hole at Myrtleford' on 31 March 2025.

[3]AVM ASX release 'Myrtleford produces spectacular new results with grades up to 446g/t gold' on 17 April 2025.

[4]AVM ASX release 'New results highlight discovery potential at Myrtleford' on 5 May 2025.

[5]AVM ASX release 'High grade zone continues to expand at Happy Valley' on 5 August 2025.

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the **Board of Advance Metals Limited**.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report concerning data and exploration results has been compiled and reviewed by Dr. Adam McKinnon, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr. McKinnon is the Managing Director of Advance Metals Limited and possesses the relevant expertise in the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under evaluation, and the associated activities, qualifying him as a Competent Person under the guidelines of the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Dr. McKinnon has approved the inclusion of this information in the report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Advance Metals Limited planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Neither the Company, its officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the events or other matters expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

Table 1. Details for Advance Metals' recent diamond drill holes reported as a part of this release (coordinates MGA94 Zone 55).

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Max Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Type
Happy Valley	AMD001	494227.7	5945658.8	698.7	214.3	-50˚	228.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD002	494227.9	5945659.1	698.8	225.2	-56˚	228.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD003	494227.4	5945658.9	698.8	224.5	-50˚	237.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD004	494227.9	5945658.8	698.7	308.7	-59˚	221.0˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD009	494224.5	5945659.0	699.7	230.0	-55 ˚	235.0 ˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD010	494227.7	5945658.8	698.7	214.3	-42˚	238˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD011A	494227.9	5945659.1	698.8	225.2	-48˚	242˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD012	494227.9	5945659.1	698.8	194.5	-46˚	208˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD013	494227.9	5945659.1	698.8	140.0	-28˚	208˚	HQ2 Diamond
Happy Valley	AMD014A	494254.0	5945714.0	681.6	550.0*	-60˚	202	HQ2 Diamond

**Currently in progress, target depth*

Table 2. Significant assay results for recent diamond drilling reported as a part of this release. Significant intervals defined at a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au with up to three metres internal dilution.

Hole ID	Interval (m)*	Fire Assay Au (original, g/t)	Screen Fire Au (re-assay, g/t)	From (m)	Comments
AMD001	0.9	19.0	**19.7**	157.8	Porpunkah Reef
	2.15	4.0	**3.6**	177.8	New Happy Valley Reef
	8.2	22.4	**28.8**	186	Old Happy Valley Reef
includes	3.4	52.7	**68.2**	186	Old Happy Valley Reef
AMD002	0.55	2.2	**2.4**	196.7	Porpunkah Reef
	2.9	6.7	**6.4**	208.8	New Happy Valley Reef
includes	0.5	36.6	**35.7**	211.2	New Happy Valley Reef
	1.7	2.5	**3.2**	218	Old Happy Valley Reef
AMD003	3.3	11.0	**10.9**	156.5	Porpunkah Reef
includes	0.5	68.1	**67.2**	159.3	Porpunkah Reef
	6.1	5.8	**5.9**	165.5	New Happy Valley Reef
includes	1.1	29.3	**26.6**	168.7	New Happy Valley Reef
	7.5	47.9	**55.0**	178.1	Old Happy Valley Reef
includes	1.3	271.6	**305.8**	179.6	Old Happy Valley Reef
AMD004	0.65	1.0	**1.0**	231.1	Porpunkah Reef
	6.1	3.5	**4.1**	245	New Happy Valley Reef
	1.1	18.2	**21.4**	250	New Happy Valley Reef
AMD009	2.0	7.0	**6.2**	169.1	Unknown Structure
	2.5	8.4	**8.5**	179.8	Porpunkah Reef
includes	0.8	25.9	**26.2**	181.5	Porpunkah Reef
	9.4	20.2	**18.6**	196.2	NHV & OHV Reefs
includes	1.2	83.5	**62.2**	200.6	NHV & OHV Reefs
AMD010	0.2	**14.3**	*Screen fire assays pending*	131.4	Porpunkah Reef
	1.4	**7.6**		164.6	Old Happy Valley Reef
includes	0.6	**16.9**		165.4	Old Happy Valley Reef
AMD011A	0.4	**1.2**		139.4	Porpunkah Reef
	0.8	**1.5**		160.6	New Happy Valley Reef
	1.1	**4.0**		176.8	Old Happy Valley Reef
AMD012	0.9	**25.1**		156.0	Porpunkah Reef
AMD013	0.6	**2.4**		106.7	Porpunkah Reef
	7.4	**1.6**		114.0	NHV & OHV Reefs
AMD014A	*Drilling currently in progress*				

**Down hole interval, true widths ~55-65% of down hole widths for AMD002 and AMD004, ~65-75% for AMD009, ~70-80% for AMD001and AMD003, 75-85% AMD010, AMD011A & AMD012 and ~80-90% for AMD013.*

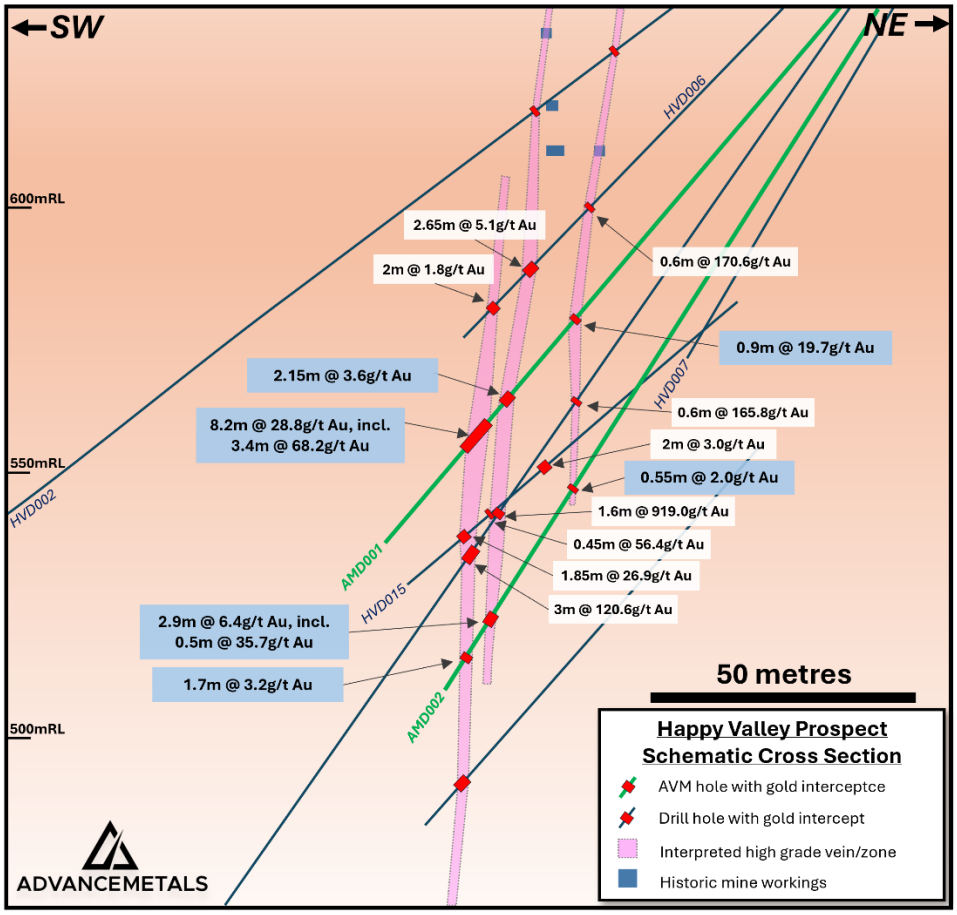

Figure 5. *Schematic cross section showing the location of previous diamond holes AMD001 and AMD002 (green) with new screen fire assay intervals, relative to previous drilling intersections at Happy Valley.*

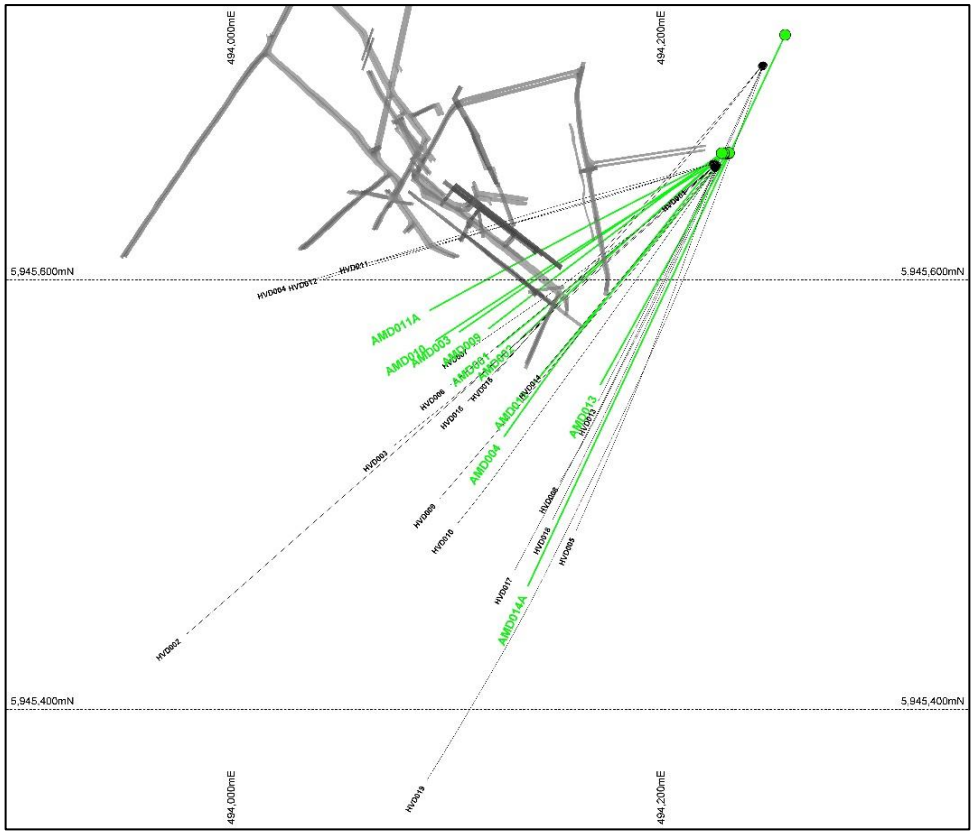

Figure 6. *Plan view showing locations of recent Advance Metals holes AMD001-004 and AMD009 (green) in reference to previous drill holes (black) and historic workings (grey) at the Happy Valley Prospect at Myrtleford.*

1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report for the Myrtleford Gold Project

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Diamond drilling techniques were used to obtain HQ-sized diamond core (63.5mm)* • *The current program has employed HQ diamond core drilling with a standard tube in the zones of interest. Core recoveries are systematically recorded. All core drilled is oriented to the bottom of hole using an orientation tool* • *Nominal one-metre half core samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories. Smaller intervals are occasionally employed to honour veining and geology. Assay standards and blanks are inserted into the batches as a part of the analytical procedures* • *Each sample was assayed by Fire Assay (50g charge) and other accessory elements by ICP-AES* • *Follow-up re-assay of samples initially assaying greater than 0.5g/t Au was also undertaken using a screen fire assay method, which is considered a more precise method for mineralisation with coarse gold.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *The current program has employed HQ diamond core drilling with a standard tube in the zones of interest. Core recoveries are systematically recorded and are close to 100% for the current program. All core drilled is oriented to the bottom of hole using an orientation tool*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *Diamond drill core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. There was a consistently high competency encountered in the rocks during drilling and no significant drill core lost occurred during drilling* • *Diamond drill core is measured and marked after each drill run using blocks calibrating depth. Adjustment rig operating procedures as necessary drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure is sometimes employed to maintain sample integrity*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *No analysis to determine relationship between sample recovery and grades have been undertaken for this program*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Systematic geological logging is being undertaken for this program. Data collected includes nature and extent of lithology, relationship between lithology and mineralisation, identification of nature and extent of alteration and mineralisation, and structural data such as bedding, cleavage, veins, faults etc including alpha & beta angles* • *Core logging is generally qualitative, although some estimates of veining and sulphides contents are semi-quantitative. All diamond core is photographed* • *100% of core drilled in this program has been logged*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *The diamond core reported in this release was half-core sampled using a diamond saw* • *No further sub-sampling was conducted in the field* • *Sample sizes are considered appropriate for style and type of mineralisation being investigated* • *Core was consistently cut near the orientation line, with the same side sampled in all cases to maintain representivity*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples were crushed to a nominal 70% <2 mm and pulverized to 85% <75 µm. A 50g charge was taken for gold determination by fire assay. An accessory multielement suit was also determined using 4-acid digestion with ICP-AES. Follow-up re-assay of samples initially assaying greater than 0.5g/t Au was also undertaken using a screen fire assay method, which is considered a more precise method for mineralisation with coarse gold.* • *Use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs): Multiple standards appropriate to the style of mineralisation were employed from reputable providers such as OREAS and Geostats.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Significant intersections reported in this release were confirmed by at least two Company personnel* • *Advance has not employed any twin holes in the program to date* • *Data was collected in the field via written notes. This data was then entered into a digital form by the same person for entry into the database* • *Location data was obtained by handheld GPS* • *No adjustments were made to the data* • *The data was stored electronically in Microsoft Access and linked using unique identifiers for each sample. Data were also verified against hardcopy assay certificates for quality control purposes.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Location data was obtained by a qualified surveyor utilising a differential GPS.* • *The mapping and survey data for the project area were plotted using Map Grid of Australia (GDA94), Zone 55*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The drilling spacing is considered appropriate for early-stage stage exploration* • *The site does not currently have a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimate* • *No sample compositing was applied*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Where possible, drill holes are designed at a high angle to the interpreted structures.* • *The sampling orientation is not believed to have introduced a bias*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Sample logging and cutting was conducted at the Company's secure site near Beechworth, Victoria* • *Samples were packaged on pallets and securely wrapped for delivery to the laboratory*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques*	• *No audits or reviews conducted at this stage*

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *The Myrtleford Project comprises two exploration licences (EL006724 & EL007670) 100% owned by Serra Energy Metals covering an area of 472km². EL006724 was granted on 3rd July 2020 for an initial period of five years, with an option to seek a renewal for an additional period (which has been sought). EL007670 was granted on 9th May 2023 for an initial period of five years, with an option to seek a renewal for an additional period.* • *In January 2025, Advance Metals Limited executed and agreement to acquire an 80% interest in the Project, and is currently the operator of the tenements* • *There is a 1% NSR on the property with option to buy back 0.5% for C $3.3M* • *The licence requires compliance with the Victorian Minerals Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA)* • *The exploration area contains no significant urban sites and is composed of state forest, softwood plantations, and grazing lands, providing accessible exploration ground* • *The licence area contains several historical mine sites with adits and shafts that discharge water. The Victorian Government requires that, if disturbed, water from these sites must meet Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) water quality standard*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*<u>Various Companies 1965 - 1982</u>* • *Minor exploration works by various companies including North Broken Hill Limited, MDF Pty Ltd, Minefields Exploration NL, Dampier Mining and Freeport Australia.* *<u>Dart Mining NL</u>* • *2007-2011* • *Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and modeling, focusing on Reduced Intrusive Related Gold (RIRG) mineralisation* *<u>Golden Deeps Ltd</u>* • *2010-2015 (EL5272) and 2009-2015 (EL5239)* • *Investigated reef, stockwork, and shear-hosted gold mineralisation. Activities included literature research, mapping, and geochemical analysis* *<u>Northern Mine Ventures Pty Ltd</u>* • *2003-2015 (EL4697)* • *Focused on alluvial and reef gold as well as molybdenum mineralisation. Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and geochemical analysis* *<u>Silkfield Holdings Pty Ltd</u>* • *2005-2015 (EL4866)* • *Focused on molybdenum mineralisation, undertaking sampling at areas distant from the lease boundary* *<u>Beechworth Resources Pty Ltd</u>* • *2012-2017 (EL5418)* • *Exploration for disseminated, porphyry-style, or stockwork mineralisation. Conducted literature reviews, mapping, and sampling* *<u>E79 Resources Pty Ltd (current holder)</u>* • *2020-present* • *Jointly held by Dusko Ljubojevic, Martin Pawlitschek, and Mining Projects Accelerator Pty Ltd. E79 Resources Corp. has agreed to acquire 100% of the property through the purchase of E79 Resources Pty Ltd*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The project is situated at the boundary of Early and Late Devonian magmatism, surrounded by Devonian-aged granite bodies, and influenced by the Lachlan Orogeny. This tectonic activity caused significant folding, faulting, and the development of an "oroclinal bend" structure, similar to the Bendigo Zone's geological environment.* • *The area is characterized by multiple deformation events, with F1 folds, slaty cleavage, upright anticlinoria, and synclinoria. These features, combined with dextral transpression from the Benambran and Tabberabberan orogenies, played a key role in the emplacement and deformation of mineralised zones.* • *The main lithological unit is the Ordovician Pinnak Sandstone of the Adaminaby Group, a turbiditic sequence that has undergone metamorphism. It is overlain by Pleistocene Shepparton Formation gravels and Holocene alluvial deposits, with scree slopes near the Murmungee Granite metamorphic aureole.* • *Gold is primarily hosted in shear- or fault-controlled quartz veins (fissure, saddle, and spurry reefs) within the Pinnack Sandstone, ranging from less than 1 m to 12 m in width. These veins often contain up to 2% sulphides, including pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite.* • *Mineralisation is structurally controlled, with steeply dipping, northwesterly striking quartz reefs associated with dextral and reverse faulting. Stockwork-style mineralisation, involving interconnected quartz veins, is present but typically has lower gold grades.* • *Gold is also associated with alluvial deposits from weathered reef material. Supergene enrichment further concentrates gold in regolith profiles through weathering and groundwater interaction.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
		• *Relevant drill hole data is given in Table 1 in the body of the report*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *A nominal 0.3g/t gold cut-off was employed to define significant intersections in this release* • *No cutting grade cutting was applied* • *Higher grade zones that are included within the larger intersections are also given in the significant intersection table to illustrate the grade distribution* • *No metal equivalents reported*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Given the orientation of the drilling to the interpreted mineralised structures, true widths are estimated at ~55-65% of down hole widths for AMD002 and AMD004, ~65-75% for AMD009, ~70-80% for AMD001and AMD003, 75-85% AMD010, AMD011A & AMD012 and ~80-90% for AMD013.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Refer to main body of announcement*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Current result are shown in relation to all other nearby drilling at the prospect in the relevant plan and long section.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating*	• *Refer to main body of announcement*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Refer to main body of announcement*