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Projects

**Lithium Projects (Brazil)**

Cococi region  
Custodia  
Iguatu region  
Jacurici  
Juremal region  
Salinas region  
Salitre  
Serido Belt

**Copper Projects (Brazil)**

Ararenda region  
Sao Juliao region  
Iguatu region

**REE Projects (Brazil)**

Jequie

**Copper Projects (PNG)**

Wabag region  
Green River region

**Well Defined strong Copper-Gold Anomalies at Ararenda Project**

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX: GMN) ("Gold Mountain" or "the Company" or "GMN") is pleased to announce exciting results from its ongoing exploration at the Ararenda Project, located in Northeast Brazil. All 149 stream sediment samples have been received and highlighted strong and very well-defined copper-gold anomalies, interpreted to be associated with IOCG-style mineralisation identified in adjacent tenements.

**Highlights**

**Work Undertaken**

- Assays results have now been received for all 149 regional stream sediment samples collected across the Ararenda Project, inclusive of 50 samples previously reported (ASX 24 April 2025).
- A major copper-gold anomaly has been identified, extending over 11 km in a N-S direction
- The major anomaly lies to the north of the known iron and copper mineralised zone underlain by a major IP anomaly that extends into GMN tenements.

These highly encouraging results, with stronger multi-element geochemical anomalies than from known mineralisation, reinforce the potential of the Ararenda Project and suggest that the mineralisation yet to be discovered within the GMN tenements could surpass the grade of the known mineralisation adjacent to them.

**David Evans, Managing Director, commented:**

"We are extremely encouraged by the identification of extensive and significantly anomalous zones within the Ararenda Project. These results confirm that the prospective mineralised system extends well beyond the known IP anomaly just outside our tenements, highlighting the untapped potential within GMN's ground.

While the adjacent discovery and the extension of the IP anomaly into our tenements remain compelling and high-priority targets, what excites us even more is the emergence of a newly defined, 11 km-long copper and multi-element anomaly. This could represent an even more significant exploration opportunity.

These outcomes are a strong validation of our targeting strategy and underscore the effectiveness of our exploration approach. We are now in a position to fast-track the delineation of high-priority drill targets, leveraging both geochemical and geophysical data to unlock the full potential of the Ararenda Project."

**Future Workplan**

- Soil Sampling: will be conducted in the Ararenda Copper - Gold anomalous areas.
- Geophysical Surveys: Follow-up Induced Polarisation (IP) and magnetic surveys will be undertaken to better define the geometry and extent of potential mineralised systems and to prioritise specific RC and diamond drill targets.
- IP Extension Mapping: A targeted IP program will be implemented to map the continuation of the existing anomaly within Tenement 800.373/2022. This anomaly is interpreted to be part of a larger mineralised system hosting known

IOCG-style copper-gold mineralisation. This will be carried out in conjunction with IP surveys on the major new copper anomaly that has been defined.

- Stream sediment surveys will be carried out over the new tenement applications once they have been granted.

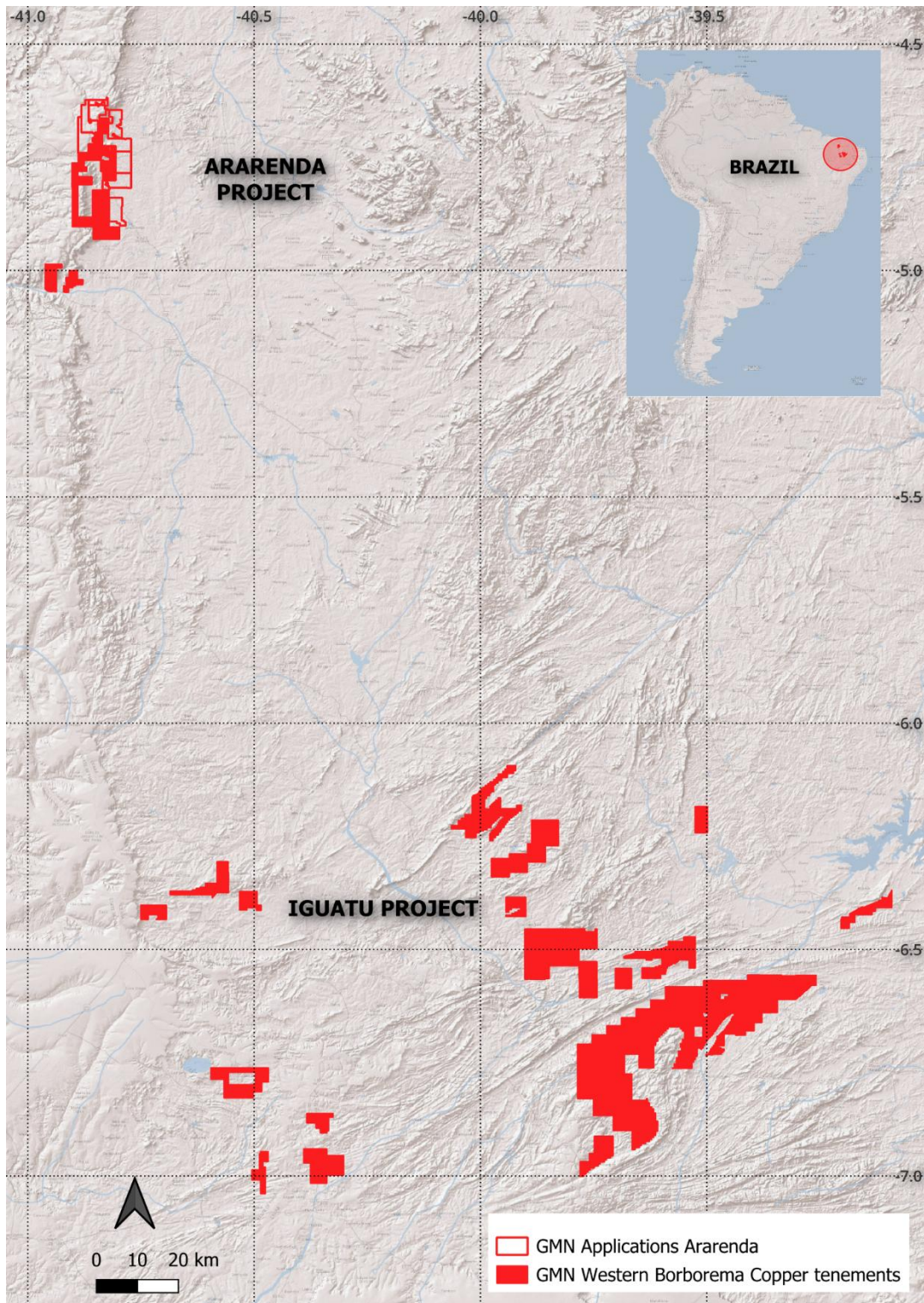


Figure 1. Location of the Ararenda Project in the Western Borborema IOCG Copper Province

## Background

IOCG type copper-gold mineralisation was previously identified on a competitors tenement which is now surrounded by GMN tenements. A rock sample from that area returned copper grades exceeding 1% Cu with 0.16 g/t Au.

Detailed exploration confirmed the presence of a large IOCG system, prompting GMN to acquire tenements strategically positioned to surround and capture potential extensions of the known mineralisation. Recent results now indicate that the system is significantly more extensive than previously recognised, has stronger geochemical anomalies than the known mineralisation and may host even stronger mineralisation to the north of the original discovery.

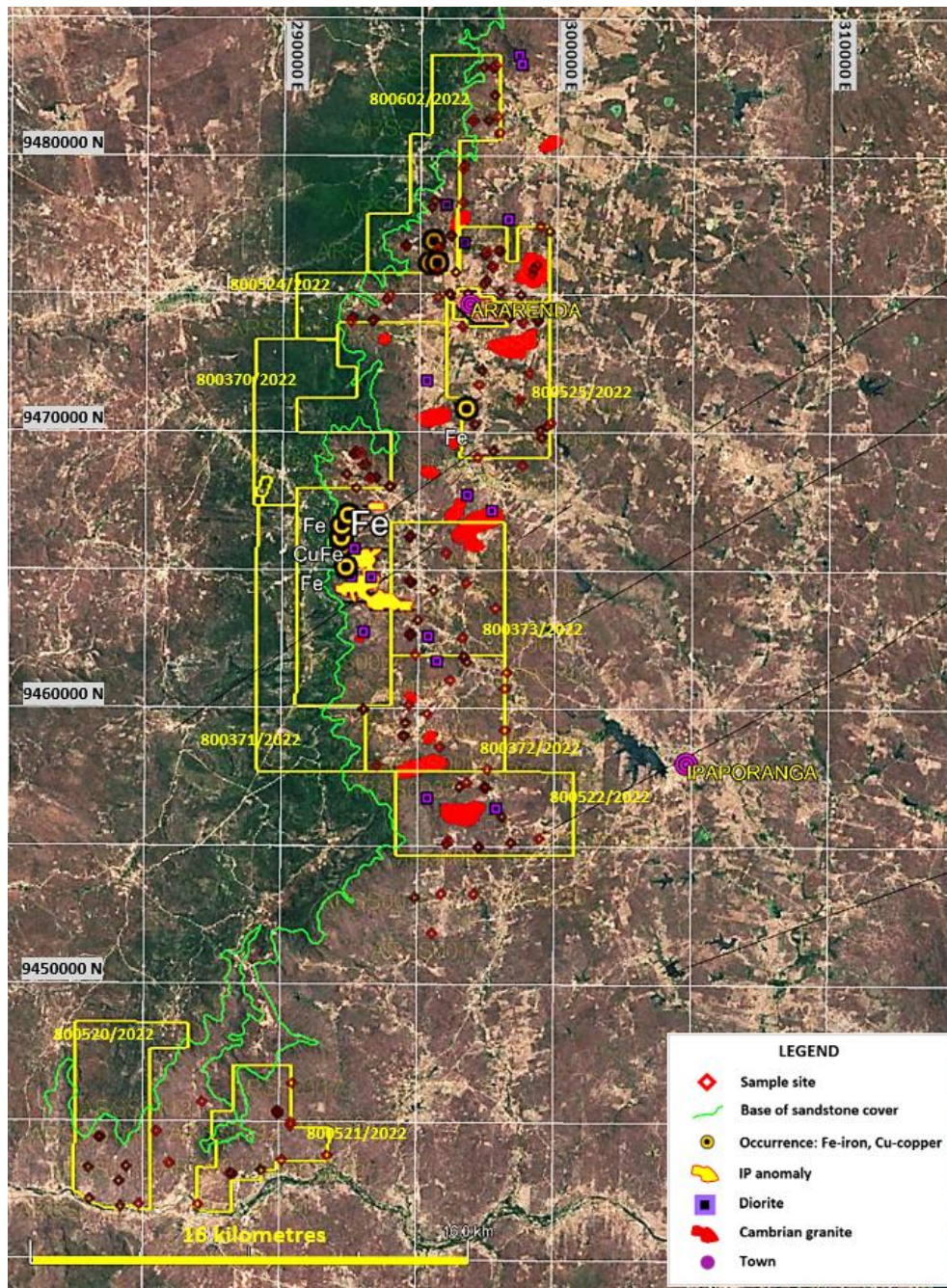


Figure 2. Location of sample sites, mineral occurrences, principal geological features and the IP anomalies in and around the Ararenda Project.

Figure 2 shows the location of Cambrian granites, diorites, known copper and iron occurrences, the IP anomalies and the base of the Palaeozoic sandstone cover of the Parnaiba Basin over the Proterozoic sequences of the Borborema Province. GMN tenements and sample locations for stream sediment samples are also shown.

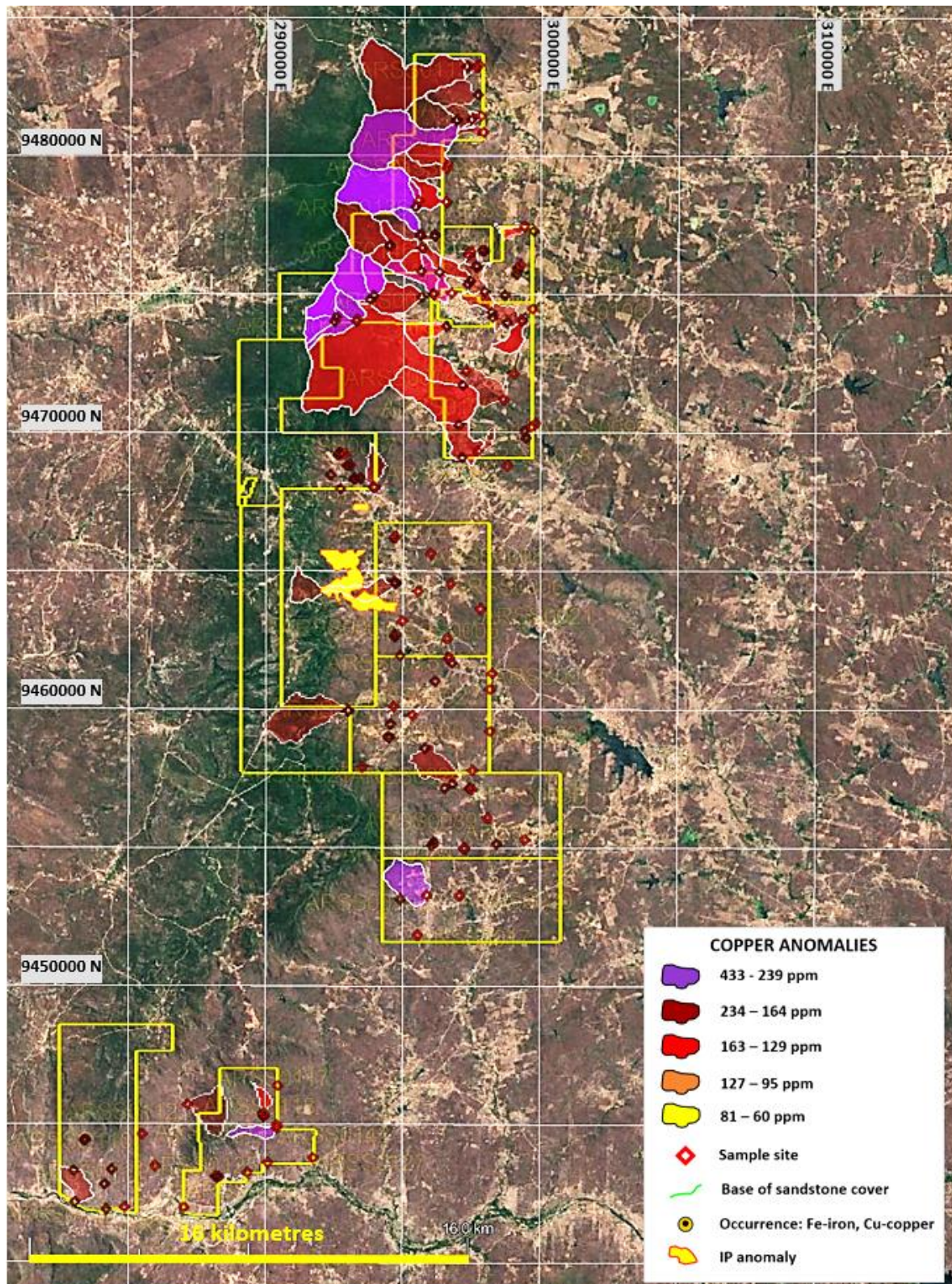


Figure 3. Copper anomalies in the Ararenda Project.

Figure 4 shows the detail of the central and northern part of the Ararenda Project and copper anomalies.

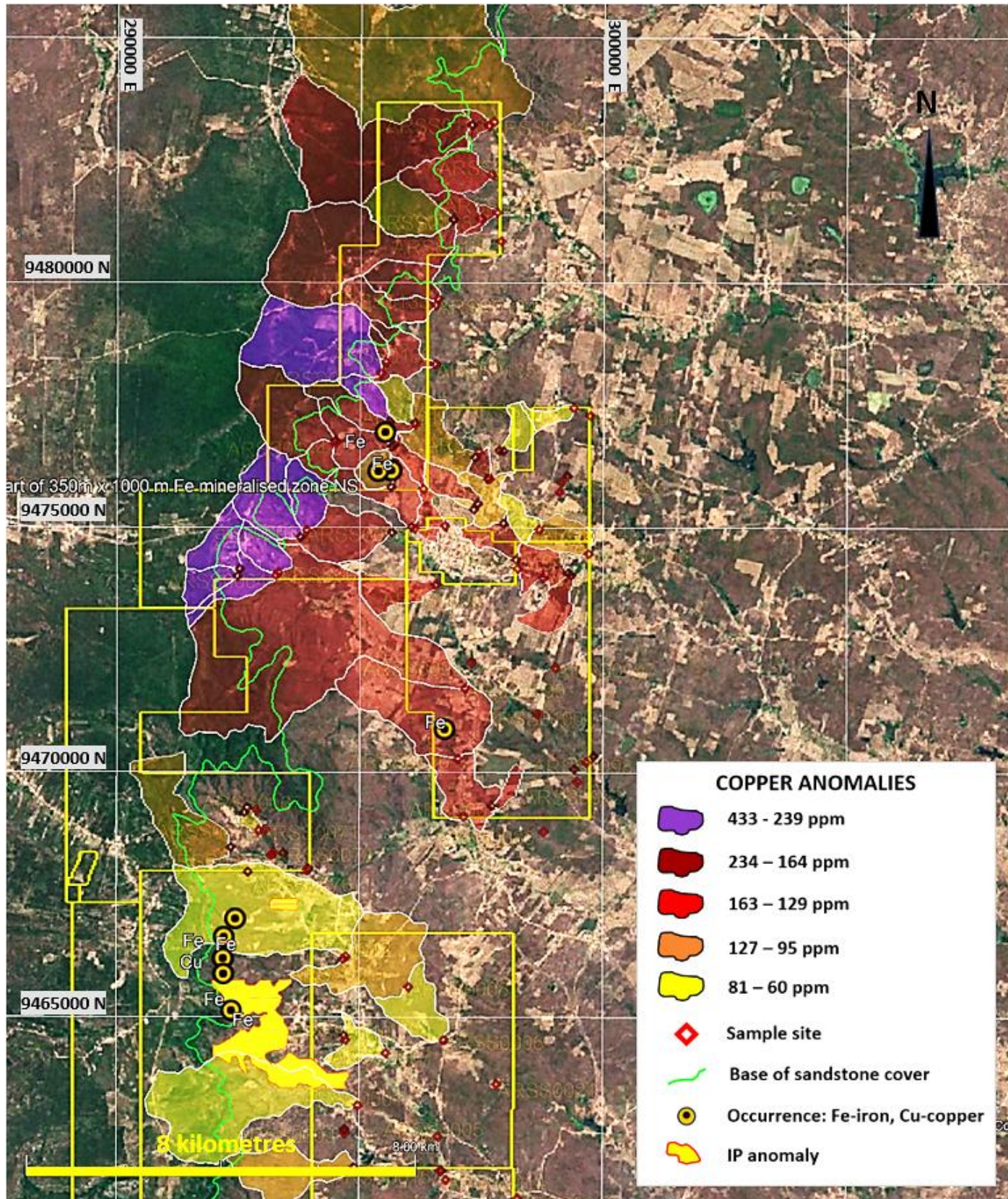


Figure 4 Copper anomalies in the northern part of the Ararenda Project area.

The known 1% copper mineralisation, located just north of the main IP anomaly, has notably weaker stream sediment copper anomalies than the anomalies identified further to the north. The green line delineates the base of the sandstone unit, which is not copper-mineralised. Therefore, the copper detected in the anomalous catchments originates from the portions of each catchment situated east of this boundary.

Figure 5 shows vanadium anomalies, one of the elements that were strongly correlated with copper.

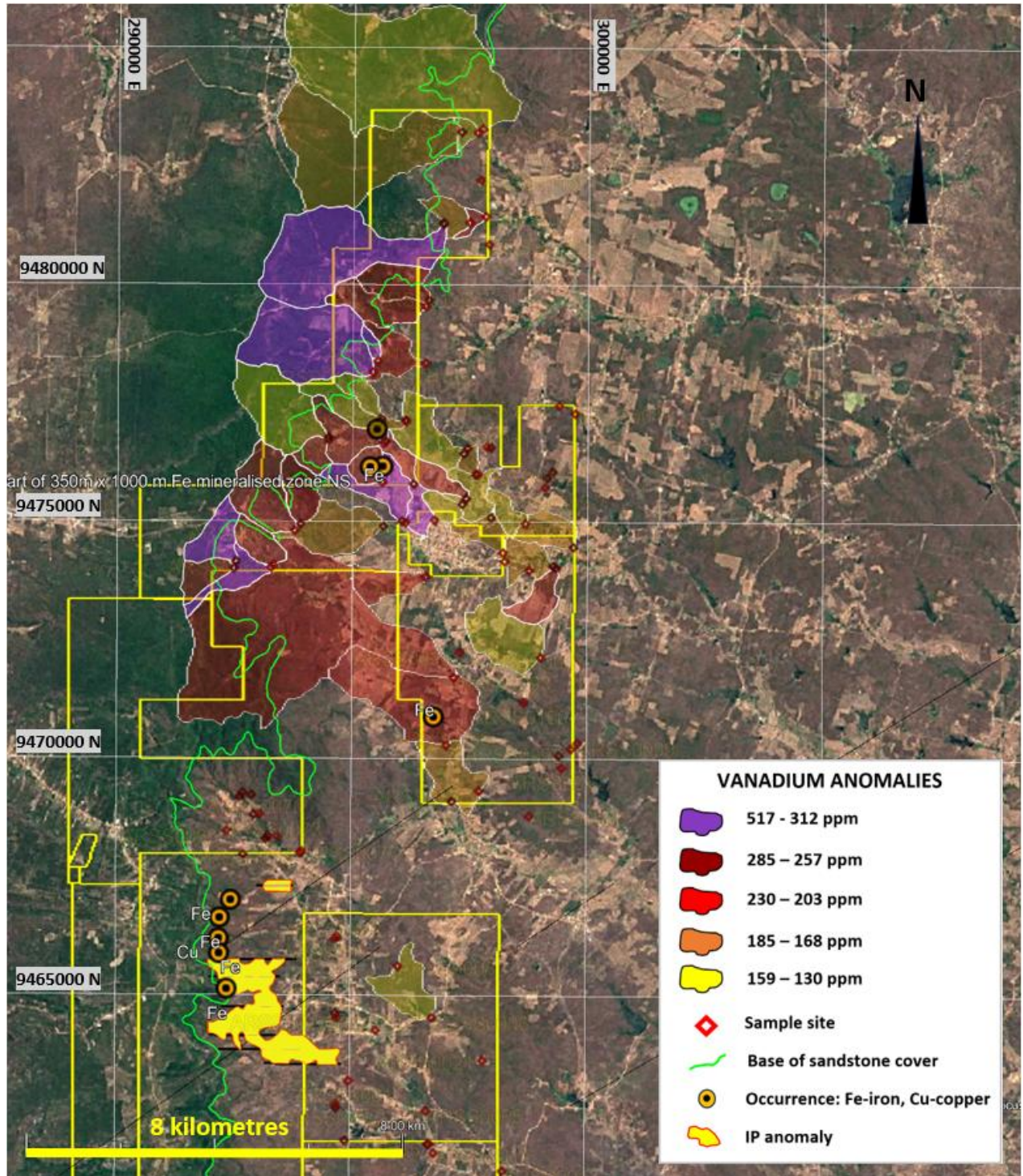


Figure 5. Vanadium anomalies in the northern part of the Ararenda Project area.

Figure 6 shows the gold anomalies; gold is an element correlated with copper at Ararenda and a typical element of economic importance in IOCG type copper mineralisation.

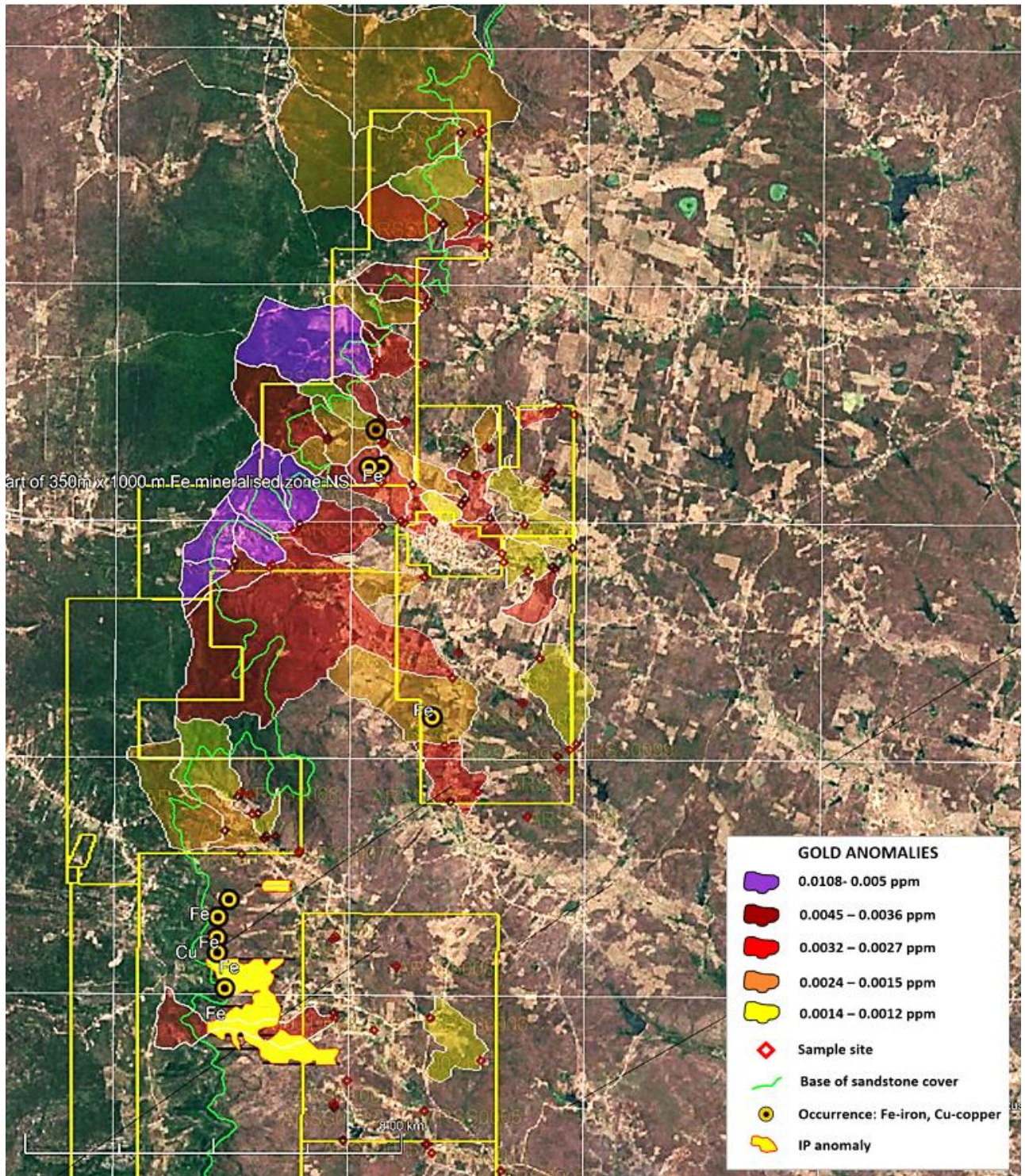


Figure 6. Gold anomalies in the northern part of the Ararenda Project area.

The strong coincident anomalies of copper, gold and vanadium is clear on figures 4, 5 and 6 and a series of additional elements including scandium, palladium and iron also are well correlated with copper. Figure 7 shows the combined high order anomalies in gold, scandium, vanadium, palladium and iron over all copper anomalies. The intense clustering of the high order results clearly identify the most prospective part of the Ararenda Project.

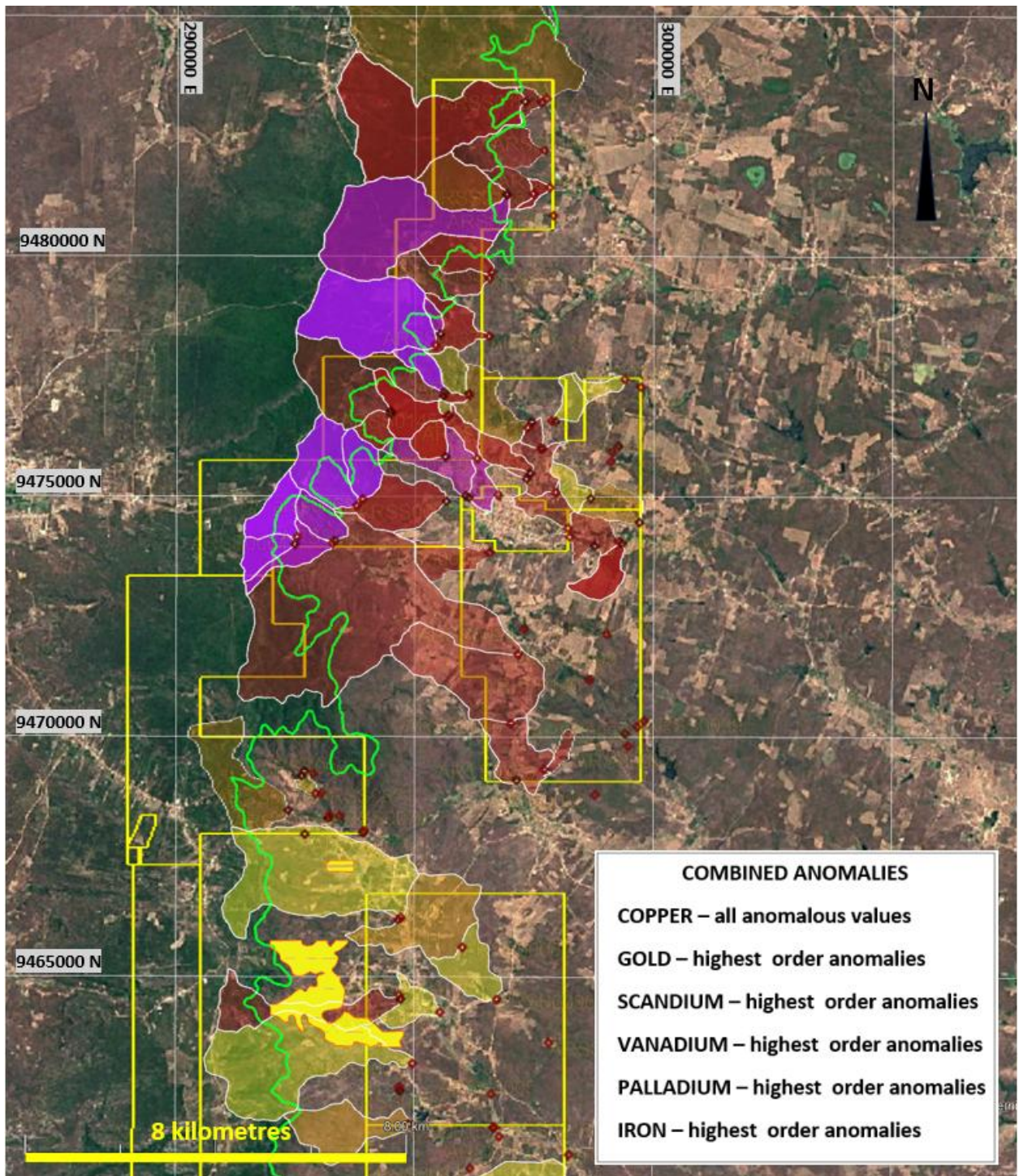


Figure 7. Combined strongly correlated anomalies in the northern Ararenda Project area.

Data interpretation involved statistical analysis to define anomalous populations within the dataset. These anomalous values were then isolated for further analysis and assessment of spatial relationships

The correlation chart for all stream sediment results is shown on figure 8. Correlations indicate elements closely related spatially however further assessment is required to determine economic importance.

R	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Cu	Pd	Cd Fe Sc V	Au Ag	Co In P		Pt Re TaY Zn	Ga Hg Na Ti
Sc	Fe	Cu V	Al Co Pd	Au Cd	Ag Ni Ti Zn	Hf Pt Y Zr	Ge Li Mg Na P
V	Fe	Cu Sc	In Pd	Au Cd	Ag Co Ga P	Al Pt Y Zn	Hf Se Ta
Fe	Sc V	Cu In	Co Ga Pd	Au Al Zn	Cd P Y	Ag Hf Ni Pt Ti Zr	Cr Ge Mn Mo Na Re Se Ta
Au			Cu Pd	Fe Sc V	Cd In	Ag Co Hf Na P Zr	Al Re Ta Y Zn
Mo			As		Sn	Hg	Fe Mn P Sb U
P			Cd	Ag Cu Pd	Co Fe Sn V	Au B Ca Hg In Mn Pt Re S Y Zn	Mo Sc Ta U
Zn			Ti	Al Ga Ge In	Ag Cd Co Mg Sc	Ca Cu Hf K Li Ni P Pd Sn Sr V Zr	Au B Ba Be, Cr Cs Nb Pt Rb Te TI W

Figure 8. Correlation chart for Ararenda Project stream sediment samples.

Data interpretation involved statistical analysis to define anomalous populations within the dataset. These anomalous values were then isolated for further analysis and assessment of spatial relationships.

Element	Au	As	Ba	Bi	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Li	Mo	Na	Nb	Pd	Rb	Sn	W
Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Max	0.0057	6.56	499	0.1555	26.7	133.5	118	5.2	1.04	46.1	1.84	0.05	5.47	0.011	124	2.49	0.07
Min	0.0001	0.29	90.4	0.0303	5.96	13.95	5.59	1.38	0.09	7.2	0.07	0.01	0.32	0.0005	18.75	0.67	0.004
Median	0.0006	1.03	236.5	0.0543	14.33	46.7	28.7	3.47	0.46	17.05	0.4	0.02	1.815	0.002	57.75	1.72	0.016
Max/Med	9.5	6.4	2.1	2.9	1.9	2.9	4.1	1.5	2.3	2.7	4.6	2.2	3.0	5.5	2.1	1.4	4.4

Table 1. Range and median value for the samples reported. The high max/med values indicate that anomalous populations of elements may be present and warrant further interpretation

Selected analyses from the Ararenda Project are shown in Table 2.

### Competent Persons Statement

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

- END -

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

For further information, please contact:

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### **About Us**

Gold Mountain (ASX:GMN) is a mineral exploration company focused on rare earth elements (REE) with projects in Brazil and Papua New Guinea (PNG). While its assets are primarily centred around REE and niobium, the company is also exploring a diverse range of tenements for lithium, nickel, copper, and gold.

Gold Mountain has expanded its portfolio in Brazil, holding large areas of highly prospective REE and REE-niobium licenses in Bahia and in Minas Gerais. Additional tenement areas include lithium projects in the eastern Brazilian lithium belt, particularly in Salinas, Minas Gerais, and parts of the Borborema Province and São Francisco Craton in northeastern Brazil, as well as copper and copper-nickel projects in the northeast of Brazil.

In PNG, Gold Mountain is advancing the Green River Project, covering 1,048 km<sup>2</sup> across two exploration licenses. This project has shown promise with high-grade Cu-Au and Pb-Zn float samples, and previous exploration identified porphyry-style mineralization. Intrusive float, believed to be similar to the hosts of many Cu and Au deposits in mainland PNG, has also been discovered.

### **List of references**

1. GMN ASX Release 24 April 2025 Encouraging Copper-Gold Anomalies Identified at Ararenda
2. GMN ASX Release 12 July 2024 Technical Presentation Brazil and PNG
3. GMN ASX Release 8 April 2024 Critical Minerals – Copper investor Presentation
4. GMN ASX Release 7 March 2024 Investor Presentation
5. GMN ASX Release 11 December 2023 Investor Presentation
6. Souza EM de, Cavalcante JC, Medeiros M de F, Lins CAC, Souza EC de, Metelo MJ, Rodrigues JC, Oliveira RG de, Frizzo SJ, Delgado I de M, Gomes HA; 1993; Catarina: folha SB.24-Y-B-II Estado do Ceará Escala 1:100.000; <https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/handle/doc/8669>
7. Gomes JC de, Vasconcelos AM; 2000, Jaguaribe SW: folha SB.24-Y Estados do Ceará, Pernambuco e Piauí; <https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/handle/doc/5362>
8. Calado, Bruno Oliveira Atlas geoquímico do estado do Ceará / Bruno Oliveira Calado. -- Rio de Janeiro: CPRM, 2016. 1 57 p; 30 cm Projeto levantamento geoquímico de baixa densidade do estado do Ceará. ISBN 978-85-7499-309-6 1. Geoquímica – Brasil – Ceará – Atlas. I. Título. C DD 551.909813



Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Stream sediment sampling was carried out in drainages over 500 metres long with spacing planned at approximate 1 km on drainages.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Stream sediment samples weighed approximately 1 kg each. Sample is pre-processed to a -10 micron sample fraction that is submitted to the laboratory. They are not considered representative of the possible grade of mineralisation at depth.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Samples show improved results for repeatability and a lack of nugget effects compared to -80# samples</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i></li> </ul>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Stream sediment sampling is subjective however the fraction sampled and the preparation and analytical procedures used make the samples readily compared and more representative than -80 # samples.</i></li> </ul>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i></li> <li>▪ <i>All samples were collected at 1 kg bulks in the field, screened at approximately 2.5 mm then securely packaged</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Sample preparation undertaken prior to sample dispatch to ALS at Belo Horizonte was to separate in an apparatus using Stokes Law to produce a nominal -10 micron fraction for dispatch to the lab after drying</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Sample representivity of the catchment was well represented in the -10 micron samples</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>The analytical techniques used are aqua regia digest and ICP-MS, the aqua regia digest method is a partial digest technique, compared to four acid or fusion digests and then ICP-Ms and are suitable for non-resource sampling in exploration work. ALS analytical code used was ME-MS41L.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>No standards duplicates or blanks accompany these initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate potentially interesting element contents of the variably weathered samples</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Checks of the analytical values of CRM's used by the laboratory against the CRM specification sheets were made to assess whether analyses were within acceptable limits</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No verification samples analysed</i></li> <li>▪ <i>No adjustments were made to any data.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples, which will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Cu, Li and other valuable or geologically important elements in stream sediment samples</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Data points are measured by hand held Garmin 65 Multiband instruments with accuracy to 3 metres</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Grid system used is SIRGAS 2000 which is equivalent to WGS84 for hand held GPS instruments</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Elevations are measured by hand held GPS and are sufficiently accurate for this stage of exploration.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Stream sediment sample sites are measured by hand held Garmin 65 multiband instruments with 3 metre accuracy in open conditions.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Stream sediment sampling was carried out at approximately 1 km intervals on drainages over 500 metres long.</i></li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Many streams are controlled by regional structure which may also control mineralisation and may bias results to some degree. The close spacing of samples is thought to have removed much of the potential bias present.</i></li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Stream sediment samples are taken to the GMN laboratory daily and kept under secure conditions. Prepared samples are securely packed and dispatched to ALS by reliable couriers or hand delivered by GMN personnel.</i></li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No audits or reviews of the stream sediments sampling was undertaken.</i></li> </ul>

## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>GMN holds 9 granted tenements in the Ararenda Project. GMN has 75% ownership of 9 granted tenements.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>There are no known serious impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Modern exploration for IOCG copper mineralisation is known to have been carried out adjacent to GMN tenements and in one of the tenements. Artisanal prospecting has been carried out on the exploration licence areas for gold although no mineral occurrences have been recorded by the ANM.</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Principal deposit type sought is IOCG type copper of post tectonic structurally controlled type similar to Olympic Dam. Post tectonic IOCG mineralisation is known regionally and associated IP responses extend into one tenement.</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Drill hole information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Locations of all stream sediment samples and of anomalies are shown on maps in this report. A list of selected analyses is included in Table 2.</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken, no cut off grades applied</i></li> <li>▪ <i>All sample results were included in the interpretations of the stream sediment data and no cut off was applied to results.</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i></li> </ul>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>No drilling undertaken; plan views of tenement geochemical sample locations are provided</i></li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The range of anomalous results in ppm is given for the principal elements in table 2 in the report .</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A significant scale IOCG type deposit with ore grade copper-gold mineralisation is known in the tenement surrounded by GMN. Detailed petrological and mineralogical studies including Induced Polarisation surveys have been carried out and modelled.</li> <li>Analytical methods used by GMN are partial extraction techniques and will not dissolve refractory minerals and pyrite or marcasite.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional work is grid soil sampling and mapping of outcrop to define additional areas for magnetic and IP surveys for gold and copper targets and for resource drilling on those targets. The existing areas of IP response need further survey work carried out to confirm depth extent of the chargeability anomalies and to close them off.</li> </ul> <p>Maps show target areas based on current stream sediment results which will probably be subject to change as further results are obtained.</p>