

19 December 2022

Gum Creek Gold Project

Further impressive broad, shallow and high-grade intercepts returned from RC Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Broad, shallow and high-grade intercepts returned from Specimen Well, Fangio, Kearrys and Beta Prospects including:

Specimen Well Prospect:

- 11m @ 9.7g/t Au from 8m including 6m @ 17.4g/t Au from 11m
- 12m @ 1.4g/t Au from 50m including 6m @ 2.6g/t Au from 50m
- 9m @ 1.4g/t Au from 51m to 60m (EOH) including 5m @ 2.4g/t Au from 51m
- 7m @ 1.4g/t Au from 16m including 2m @ 3.0g/t Au from 18m
- 9m @ 1.1g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 3.8g/t Au from 33m

Fangio Prospect:

- 22m @ 1.4g/t Au from 8m including 8m @ 2.4g/t Au from 12m
- 8m @ 3.0g/t Au from 56m including 4m @ 5.1g/t Au from 59m
- 21m @ 1.1g/t Au from 30m including 5m @ 2.7g/t Au from 37m
- 15m @ 1.3g/t Au from 13m including 5m @ 2.9g/t Au from 13m
- 19m @ 0.7g/t Au from 16m including 6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 25m
- 6m @ 1.3g/t Au from 68m including 2m @ 3.3g/t Au from 70m

Kearrys Prospect:

- 11m @ 2.9g/t Au from 56m including 7m @ 4.3g/t Au from 57m
- 27m @ 0.7g/t Au from 86m including 4m @ 3.0g/t Au from 98m
- 13m @ 1.4g/t Au from 32m including 9m @ 1.7g/t Au from 34m
- 11m @ 1.0g/t Au from 82m including 5m @ 1.6g/t Au from 82m

Beta Prospect:

- 21m @ 0.9g/t Au from 24m including 10m @ 1.3g/t Au from 34m

- **The results once again confirm the exceptional potential for expanding current shallow gold resources and defining substantial new resources within the Gum Creek Project area.**
 - All gold assays for 2022 drilling now received, with final assays for the Altair Zinc-Copper Prospect still pending.
 - **Updated Mineral Resource Estimate's (MRE) on track for completion in the first half of 2023.**
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Horizon Gold Limited (ASX : HRN) (Horizon or Company) is pleased to announce numerous shallow, broad and high grade gold intercepts from RC drilling at its 100% owned Gum Creek Gold Project (Gum Creek or the Project) located in the Mid-West Region of Western Australia. Final assay results have now been received from RC drilling programs at the Specimen Well, Fangio, Kearrys and Beta prospects, which are all located in the northern part of the Project with direct links to the existing haul road network (Figure 1). Assay results for all 2022 RC drilling have now been received.

Managing Director Leigh Ryan said:

“The RC results from all four prospects are very encouraging and again support the potential to build a substantial combined resource in the northern part of the Gum Creek Project. The Specimen Well results should help increase the existing in pit resource, and we’re looking forward to releasing the maiden resource estimates for the Fangio, Kearrys and Beta prospects in the first half of 2023.”

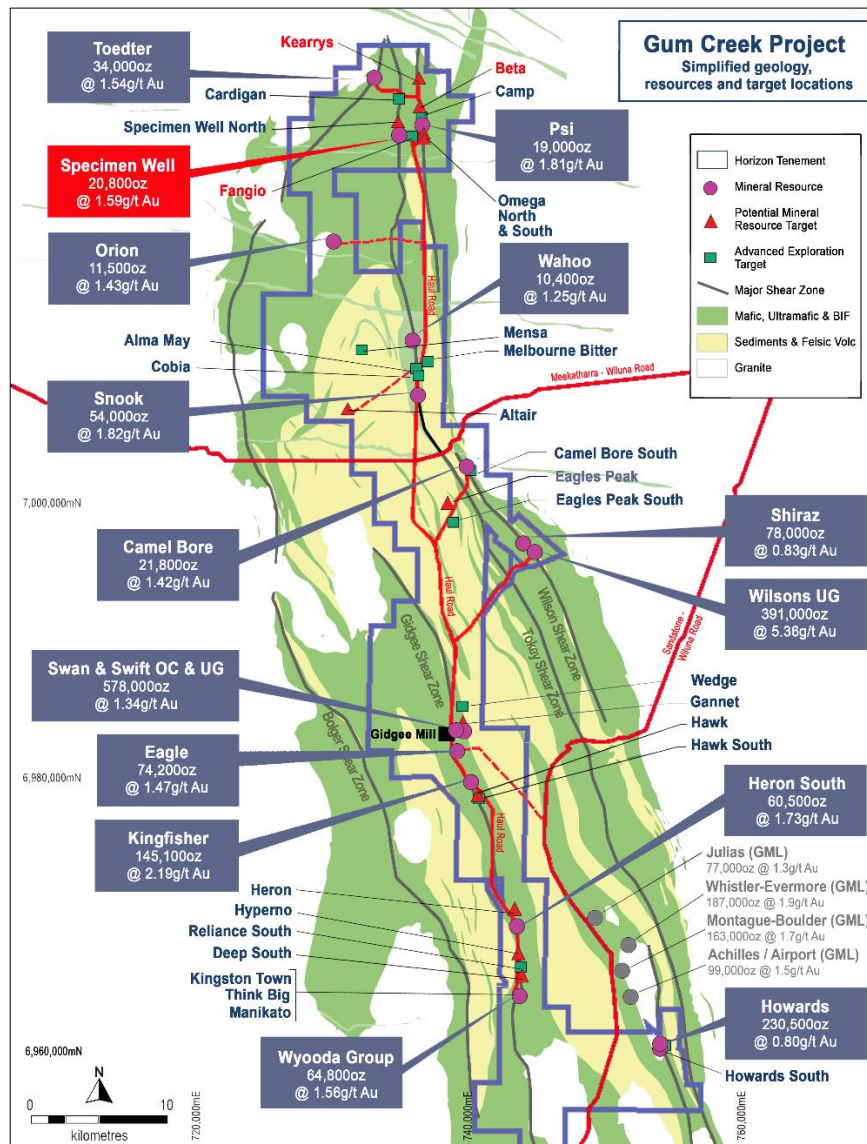


Figure 1: Gum Creek Gold Project existing Mineral Resources, Potential Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets over simplified geology.

The Company completed a total of 61 RC holes for 4,714 metres at the Specimen Well, Kearrys, Fangio and Beta prospects in October/November 2022. The shallow, broad and high-grade drilling results returned from all four prospects have confirmed the good results from historic drilling and extended gold mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Specimen Well Prospect

The Specimen Well Prospect is located 44 kilometres north of the historic Gidgee Mill and has not been mined previously. The current MRE for the Specimen Well Prospect is 0.41Mt @ 1.59g/t Au for 20,800oz (Table A).

Twenty-nine RC holes (2,030m) were completed down dip and along strike to the north and south of significant 2021 and historic drill results. Significant shallow gold intercepts were received from the recent extensional drilling (Figures 2 & 3, Table B) include:

- **11m @ 9.7g/t Au from 8m including 6m @ 17.4g/t Au from 11m (SPRC020)**
- **12m @ 1.4g/t Au from 50m including 6m @ 2.6g/t Au from 50m (SPRC040)**
- **9m @ 1.4g/t Au from 51m to EOH including 5m @ 2.4g/t Au from 51m (SPRC030)**
- **7m @ 1.4g/t Au from 16m including 2m @ 3.0g/t Au from 18m (SPRC024)**
- **9m @ 1.1g/t Au from 26m including 1m @ 3.8g/t Au from 33m (SPRC034)**

Additional drilling between the current optimised pit shells is warranted to increase the Specimen Well MRE and significantly add to the in-pit resource (Figure 2).

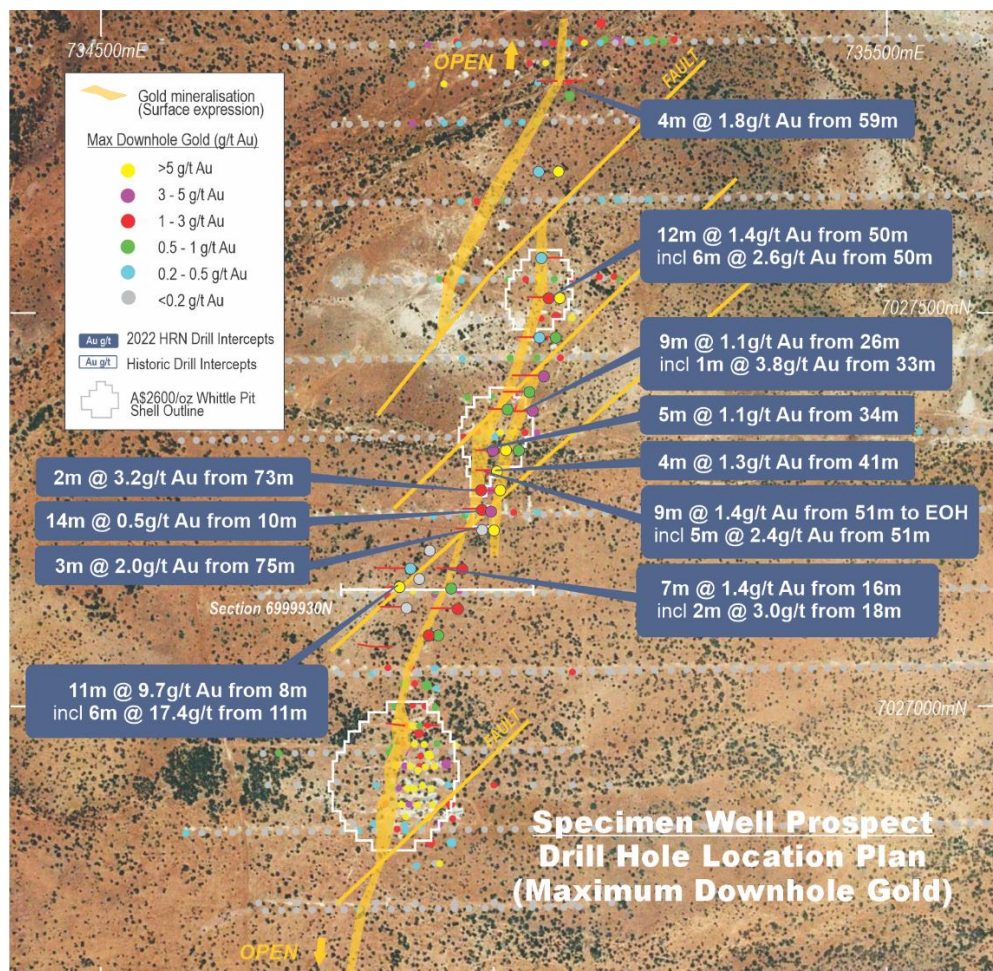


Figure 2: Specimen Well drill hole plan with collars coloured by maximum downhole gold, \$2600/oz optimised pit shell outlines, and recent gold intercepts >5 GxM (labelled) over satellite image.

Gold mineralisation at Specimen Well is continuous over a 1.4 kilometre strike length, is up to 25 metres wide, and is currently defined to an average maximum vertical depth of ~80 metres. Mineralisation strikes north-northeast, is vertical to steeply east dipping, and remains open to the north, south and down dip (Figures 2 & 3). The prospect is deeply weathered with the base of complete oxidation between 50 and 80 metres below surface. Gold occurs in quartz veined, sheared and strongly altered high magnesium basalt and mafic volcanics.

Subsequent to updating the Specimen Well Prospect MRE (Table A), Whittle pit shells were generated by Auralia Mining Consulting using a gold price of A\$2600/oz (Figure 2). Costs used in the optimisation process were based on up-to-date average industry costs for deposits of a similar scale and geological nature. All processing recovery assumptions were provided by Horizon Gold. The Specimen Well pit optimisation will be updated once a revised MRE is completed.

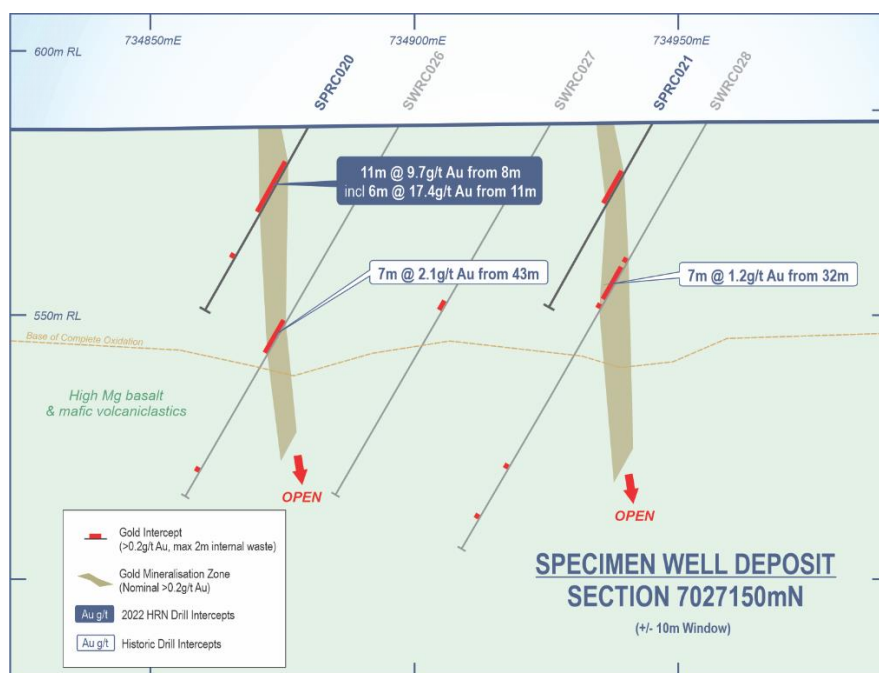


Figure 3: Specimen Well cross section showing mineralised envelopes, significant 2022 and historic RC intercepts.

Fangio Prospect

The Fangio Prospect is located 44 kilometres north of the Gidgee Mill. The Prospect has not been previously mined and there is no current MRE. Initial RC drilling at Fangio (12 holes for 770m) has confirmed broad, shallow gold mineralisation located within wide spaced historic RC drilling, with good potential for an open pitable resource at the Prospect. Significant shallow gold intercepts received from the recent RC drilling (Figures 4 & 5, Table C) include:

- **22m @ 1.4g/t Au from 8m including 8m @ 2.4g/t Au from 12m (FARC004)**
- **8m @ 3.0g/t Au from 56m including 4m @ 5.1g/t Au from 59m (FARC008)**
- **21m @ 1.1g/t Au from 30m including 5m @ 2.7g/t Au from 37m (FARC003)**
- **15m @ 1.3g/t Au from 13m including 5m @ 2.9g/t Au from 13m (FARC002)**
- **19m @ 0.7g/t Au from 16m including 6m @ 1.1g/t Au from 25m (FARC011)**
- **6m @ 1.3g/t Au from 68m including 2m @ 3.3g/t Au from 70m (FARC005)**

Gold mineralisation at Fangio is associated with quartz-pyrite veining within magnetic banded iron formation, is continuous over a 250 metre strike length, is up to 15 metres wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~70 metres below surface (Figure 4). Mineralisation strikes northwest,

dips steeply to the southwest, and remains open down dip and down plunge to the south. The plunge component is parallel to and potentially controlled by ~50 degrees south plunging fold axes measured in outcrop at the Prospect.

Whilst additional drilling is warranted at Fangio, a maiden MRE and pit optimisation exercise will be completed prior to further drilling.

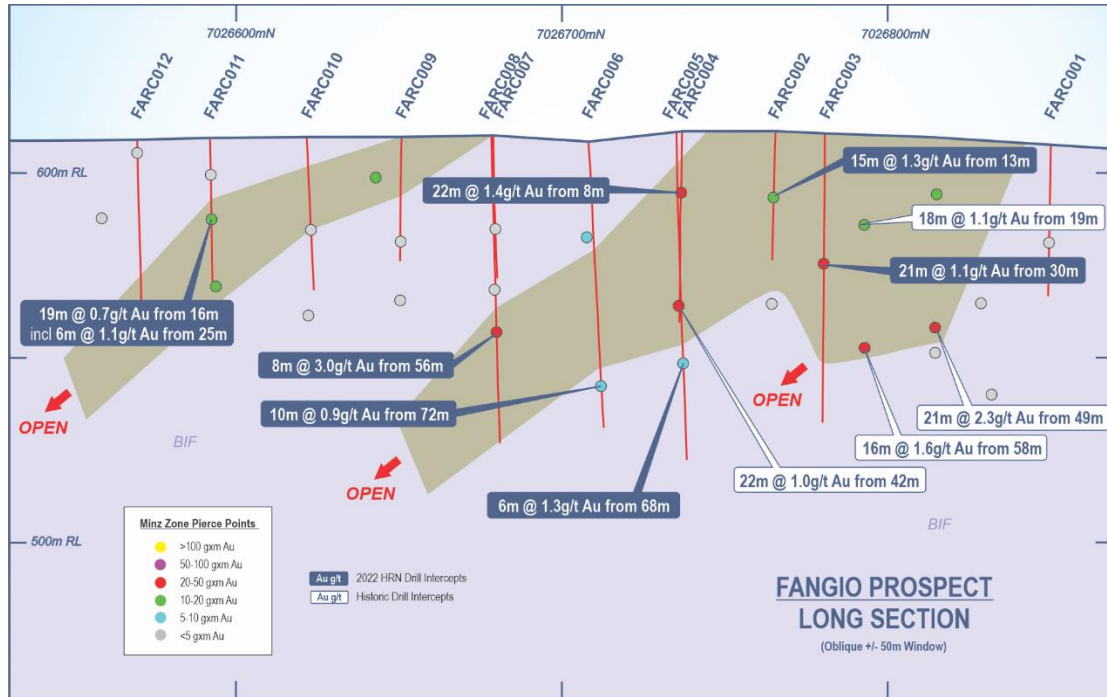


Figure 4: Fangio Prospect long section highlighting interpreted south plunging gold shoots, and gold intercept pierce points coloured by GxM with recent intercepts >8 GxM and historic intercepts >20 GxM labelled.

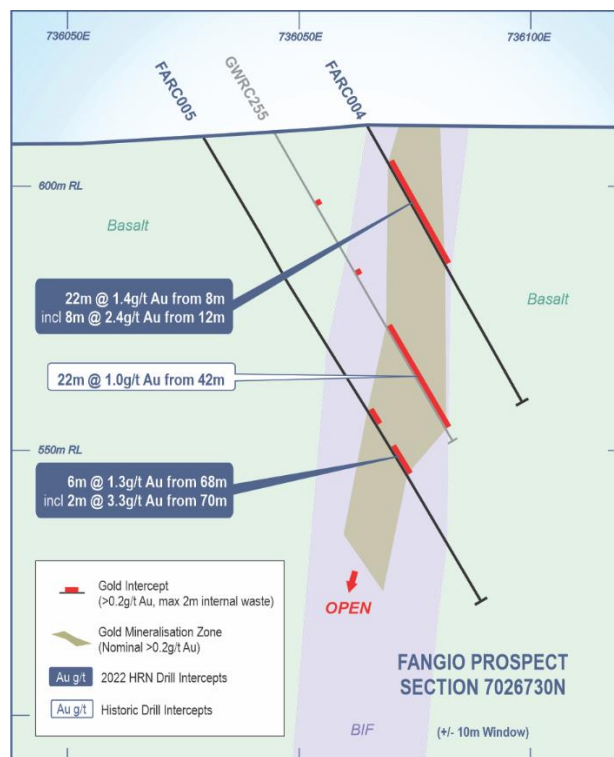


Figure 5: Fangio cross section showing interpreted geology, mineralised envelope and significant 2022 and historic RC intercepts.

Kearrys Prospect

The Kearrys Prospect is located 48 kilometres north of the Gidgee Mill. The Prospect has been mined previously by open cut methods, however there is no current MRE.

Initial RC drilling at Kearrys (16 holes for 1,618m) has confirmed the previously interpreted lithologically controlled plunging gold shoots, extended the known gold mineralisation at depth and identified new hanging wall and footwall lodes in the north-western and south-eastern parts of the deposit.

Significant gold intercepts received from the recent drilling (Figures 6 & 7, Table D) include:

- **11m @ 2.9g/t Au from 56m including 7m @ 4.3g/t Au from 57m** (KERC005)
- **27m @ 0.7g/t Au from 86m including 4m @ 3.0g/t Au from 98m** (KERC013)
- **13m @ 1.4g/t Au from 32m including 9m @ 1.7g/t Au from 34m** (KERC011)
- **11m @ 1.0g/t Au from 82m including 5m @ 1.6g/t Au from 82m** (KERC002)

Gold mineralisation at Kearrys occurs in quartz veined banded iron formation (BIF), is continuous over a 370 metre strike length, is up to 18m wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~100 metres. Mineralisation strikes north-northwest, dips between 40 and 70 degrees to the west, plunges at ~30 degrees to the south (sub-parallel to fold axes observed in the pit), and remains open to the south and down dip (Figures 6 & 7). The Prospect is strongly weathered to around 60 metres below surface.

The recent results highlight the excellent potential to define an open pitable resource at Kearrys, and whilst additional drilling is clearly warranted, a maiden MRE and pit optimisation exercise will be completed prior to further drilling.

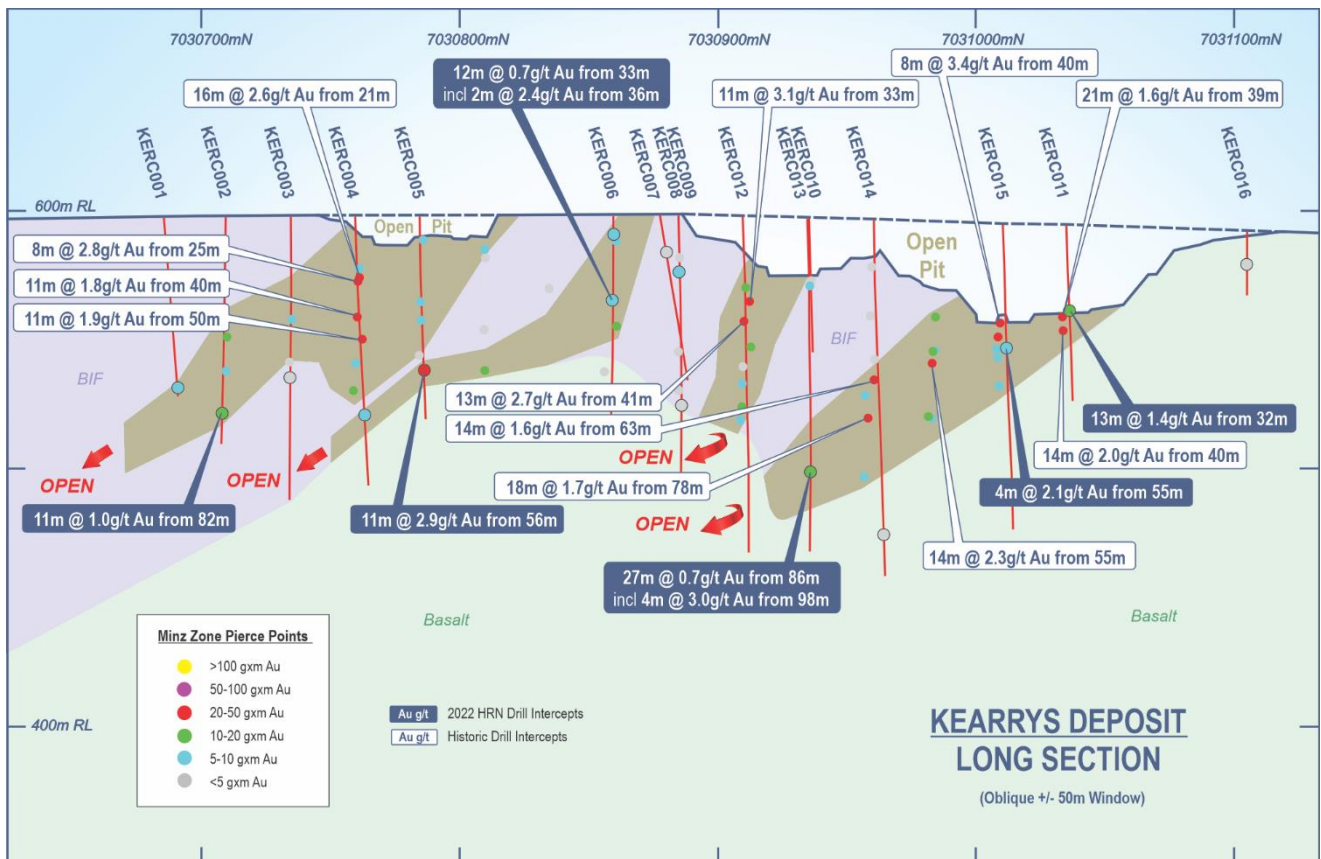


Figure 6: Kearrys long section showing open pits, gold intercept pierce points coloured by GxM, interpreted geology and plunging gold shoots, with 2022 intercepts >8 GxM and unmined historic intercepts >20 GxM labelled.

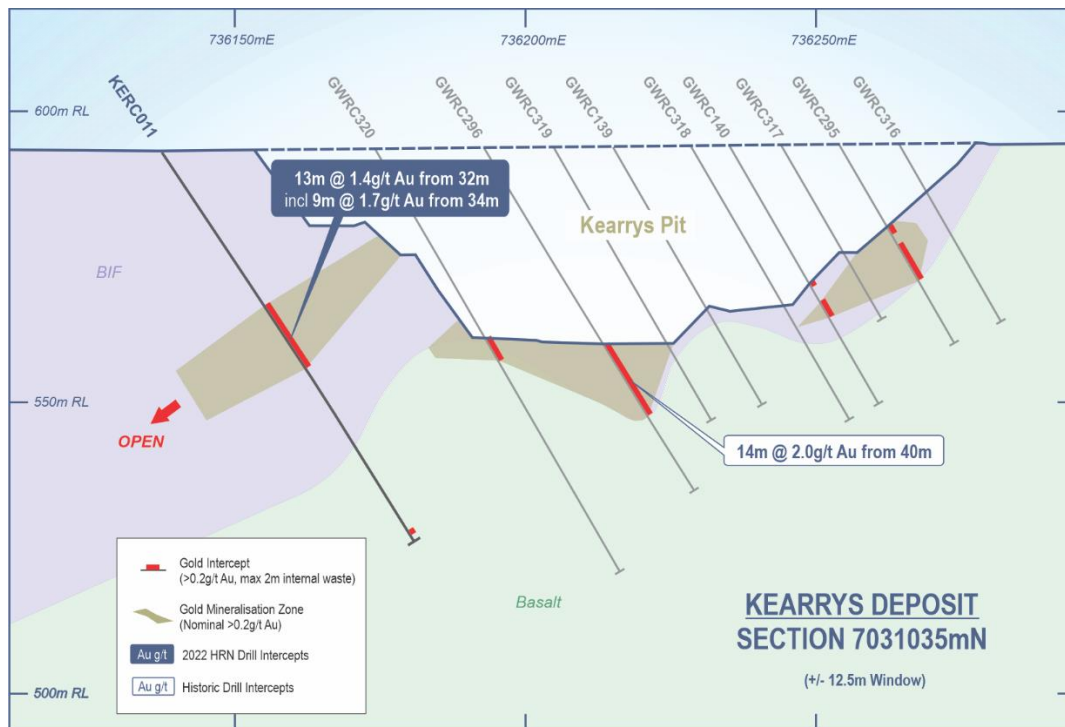


Figure 7: Kearrys cross section showing open pit, interpreted geology, mineralised envelopes with 2022 intercepts >8 GxM and unmined historic intercepts >20 GxM labelled.

Beta Prospect

The Beta Prospect is located 46 kilometres north of the historic Gidgee Mill. The Prospect has not been previously mined and there is no current MRE.

Initial shallow RC drilling at the Beta Prospect (4 holes for 296m) returned a best intercept of **21m @ 0.9g/t Au from 24m** including **10m @ 1.3g/t Au from 34m** (BERC003) confirming the shallow gold mineralisation intercepted in wide spaced historic RC drilling (Figures 8 & 9, Table E).

Gold mineralisation at Beta occurs in quartz veined, banded iron formation (BIF), is continuous over a 200 metre strike length, is up to 14m wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~100 metres. Mineralisation strikes north-northwest, dips steeply to the west, potentially plunges at ~25 degrees to the south (sub-parallel to fold axes observed in outcrop), and remains open along strike and down plunge (Figures 8 & 9).

The nearest drilling along strike to the south of Beta is over 550m away, so there remains significant potential to extend the currently defined gold mineralisation at the Prospect. Whilst additional drilling is warranted, a maiden MRE and pit optimisation exercise will be completed prior to further drilling.

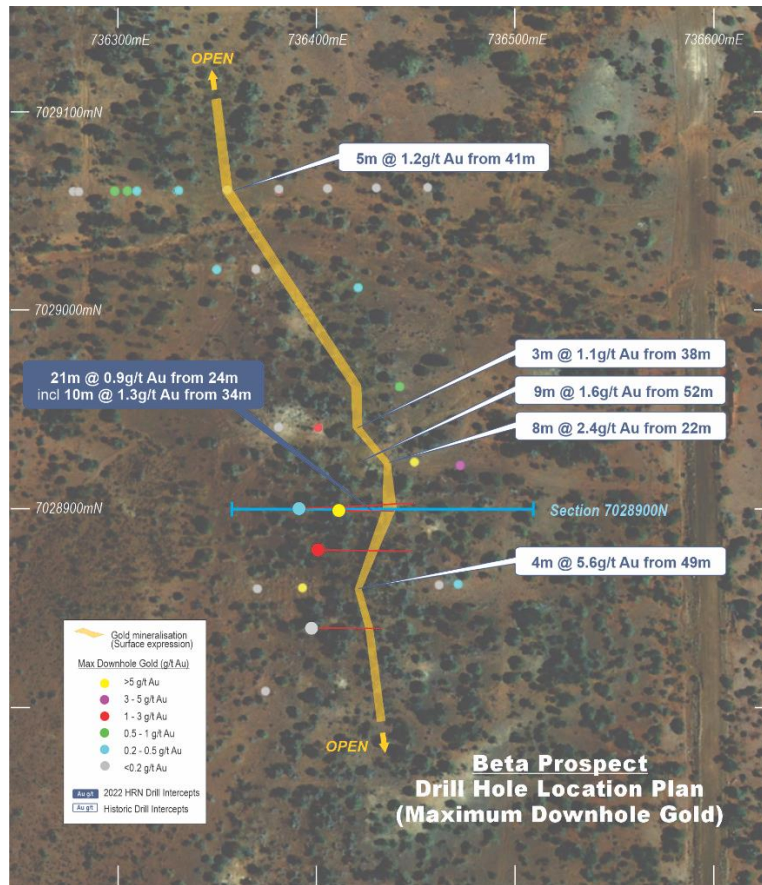


Figure 8: Beta drill hole plan showing all collars coloured by maximum downhole gold with all drilling intercepts (>3 GxM) labelled over satellite image.

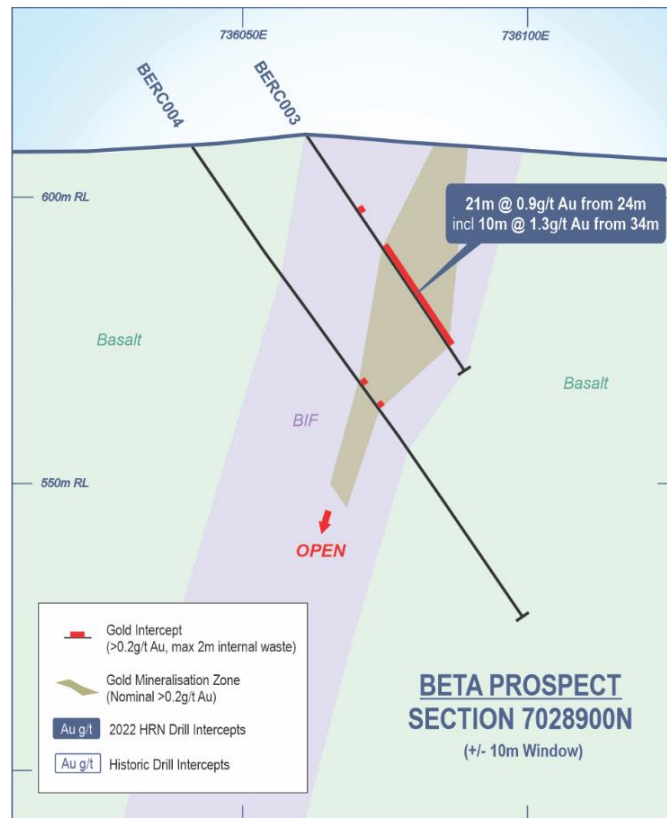


Figure 9: Beta Prospect cross section showing interpreted geology, mineralised envelopes and 2022 drilling intercepts >5 GxM.



Exploration Progress

All assays for the Gum Creek gold prospects 2022 drilling have now been received and reported. Final assay results from diamond drilling at the Altair Zinc-Copper Prospect are still pending.

Metallurgical sighter testwork on mineralised samples from the Hawk, Heron, Shiraz, Hyperno and Deep South prospects is progressing well with results expected early in 2023. Metallurgical samples for all other gold prospects have been selected and will be collected early in 2023.

Drilling data compilation, digital terrain modelling, and wireframing of gold mineralisation for each prospect is now well underway, with an **updated MRE for the Gum Creek Project remaining on track for completion in the first half of 2023.**

About the Company

Horizon Gold Limited (**ASX:HRN**) is an exploration company focused on its 100% owned Gum Creek Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 10). The Gum Creek Gold Project hosts JORC 2012 Mineral Resources of **1.79 million ounces of gold (Table A)**¹. The **free milling portion of the MRE is 29.2Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.19Moz**, representing over 66% of the total resource ounces. The Project is located within a well-endowed gold region that hosts multi-million ounce deposits including Big Bell, Wiluna, Mt Magnet, Meekatharra and Agnew/Lawlers. Horizon is continuing to drill at multiple advanced targets to expand its resource base with the aim of developing a stand-alone operation.

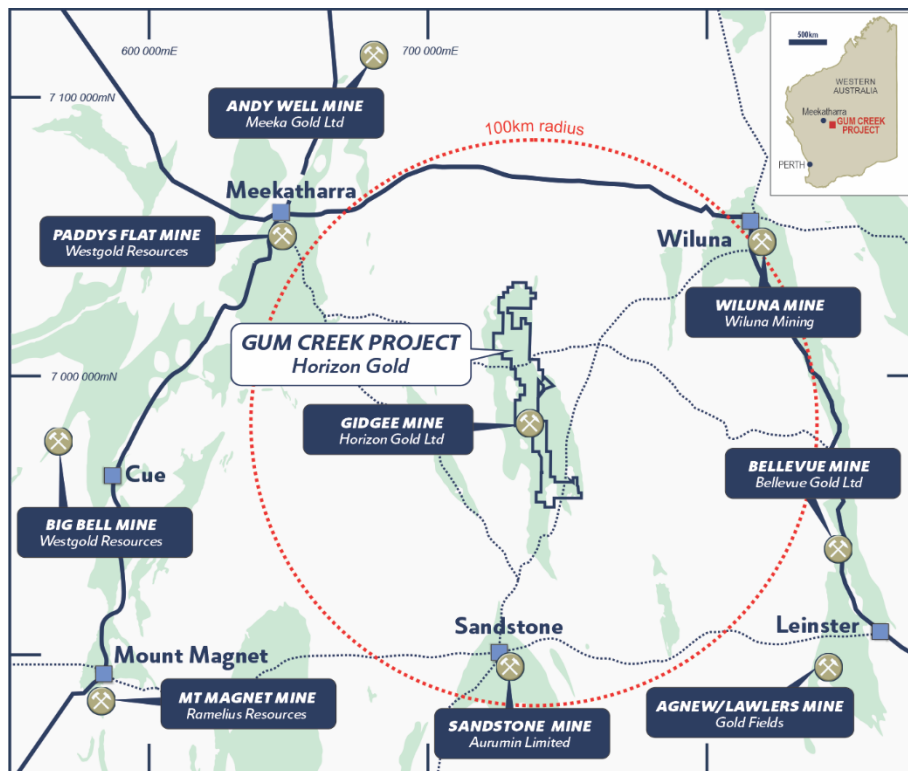


Figure 10: Gum Creek Gold Project and surrounding mines over simplified geology.

¹ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 25 July 2022 titled "32% Increase in Resources at Gum Creek Gold Project" to which the Company confirms there has been no changes.

Horizon Gold Mineral Resources

Table A: Gum Creek Mineral Resources as at 25 July 2022

Resource	Resource Date	Cut-off grade (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
			Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Gold (oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Gold (oz)	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Gold (oz)
Swan/Swift OC	Jul-22	0.4	9,980,000	1.09	349,500	2,735,000	0.96	84,600	12,715,000	1.06	434,100
Swan UG	Jul-22	2.5/3.0*	301,000	6.91	66,900	226,000	7.10	51,600	527,000	6.99	118,500
Swift UG	Jul-22	3.0	-	-	-	138,000	5.72	25,400	138,000	5.72	25,400
Wilson's UG	Jul-13	1.0	2,131,000	5.33	365,000	136,000	5.95	26,000	2,267,000	5.36	391,000
Howards	Jul-22	0.4	7,556,000	0.82	199,100	1,359,000	0.72	31,400	8,915,000	0.80	230,500
Kingfisher	Jul-22	0.8	318,000	1.91	19,500	1,745,000	2.24	125,600	2,063,000	2.19	145,100
Shiraz	Jul-13	0.4	2,477,000	0.84	67,200	439,500	0.76	10,800	2,916,500	0.83	78,000
Eagle	Jul-22	0.8	184,000	2.08	12,300	1,390,000	1.39	61,900	1,574,000	1.47	74,200
Wyooda**	Jul-22	0.8	430,000	1.56	21,600	862,000	1.56	43,200	1,292,000	1.56	64,800
Heron South	Jul-22	0.8	280,000	1.58	14,200	807,000	1.78	46,300	1,087,000	1.73	60,500
Snook	Jul-22	0.8	75,000	2.57	6,200	846,000	1.76	47,800	921,000	1.82	54,000
Toedter	Aug-16	0.5	-	-	-	688,800	1.54	34,000	688,800	1.54	34,000
Camel Bore	Jul-22	0.8	379,000	1.47	17,900	100,000	1.21	3,900	479,000	1.42	21,800
Specimen Well	Jul-22	0.8	-	-	-	408,000	1.59	20,800	408,000	1.59	20,800
Psi	Jul-22	0.8	100,000	2.08	6,700	226,000	1.69	12,300	326,000	1.81	19,000
Orion	Jul-22	0.8	69,000	1.49	3,300	182,000	1.40	8,200	251,000	1.43	11,500
Wahoo	Jul-22	0.8	-	-	-	258,000	1.25	10,400	258,000	1.25	10,400
Total			24,280,000	1.47	1,149,400	12,546,300	1.60	644,200	36,826,300	1.51	1,793,600

* cut-off grades are 2.5g/t Au for Swan Underground (UG) Indicated, and 3.0g/t Au for Swan UG Inferred.

** Wyooda includes the Kingston Town, Think Big and Manikato resources which are within 600m and 200m of each other respectively.

Note. Figures are rounded.

Table B: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Specimen Well RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
SPRC016	734930	7026976	585	-60	272	131				NSR
SPRC017	734870	7027075	585	-60	275	89				NSR
SPRC018	734889	7027125	586	-60	273	70				NSR
SPRC019	734955	7027125	587	-60	270	70				NSR
SPRC020	734880	7027150	586	-60	276	40	8	19	11	9.68
						incl.	11	17	6	17.43
SPRC021	734945	7027150	586	-60	273	40				NSR
SPRC022	734875	7027175	586	-60	273	53				NSR
SPRC023	734894	7027175	586	-60	273	65				NSR
SPRC024	734960	7027175	587	-60	272	65	16	23	7	1.43*
						incl.	18	20	2	2.98*
SPRC025	734985	7027225	586	-60	272	40				NSR
SPRC026	735000	7027225	587	-60	271	101	29	31	2	1.47
							75	78	3	1.98
SPRC027	734985	7027250	586	-60	273	50	10	24	14	0.48
SPRC028	734984	7027275	586	-60	272	40	5	10	5	0.69
SPRC029	735009	7027275	586	-60	273	89	73	75	2	3.20
							80	85	5	0.48
SPRC030	735004	7027300	586	-60	273	60	41	45	4	1.27
						incl.	41	43	2	2.34
							51	60(EOH)	9	1.41
						incl.	51	56	5	2.35
SPRC031	734999	7027325	586	-60	272	55	34	39	5	1.07
						incl.	35	36	1	3.71
SPRC032	735031	7027325	586	-60	270	107				NSR
SPRC033	735017	7027378	587	-60	271	50				NSR
SPRC034	735050	7027375	587	-60	271	83	26	35	9	1.08*

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
						incl.	33	34	1	3.79
							55	59	4	1.17
						incl.	55	56	1	4.16
SPRC035	735044	7027400	587	-60	271	65				NSR
SPRC036	735064	7027420	588	-60	274	83	65	67	2	1.82
SPRC037	735059	7027469	588	-60	271	59				NSR
SPRC038	735080	7027470	588	-60	271	89	38	45	7	0.35*
SPRC039	735070	7027520	588	-60	275	50				NSR
SPRC040	735085	7027520	588	-60	272	80	28	35	7	0.54*
							44	45	1	2.85
							50	62	12	1.43
						incl.	50	56	6	2.55
SPRC041	735061	7027570	586	-61	91	50				NSR
SPRC042	735080	7027796	583	-60	271	53				NSR
SPRC043	735116	7027796	585	-61	269	85	59	63	4	1.76
						incl.	60	62	2	3.26
SPRC044	735136	7027847	584	-60	274	119	76	79	3	1.33
						incl.	77	78	1	3.38

Notes: All coordinates are GDA94 zone 50, all intercepts are determined using 0.2 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, 2m maximum internal dilution and all intercepts >2.0 GxM are reported. NSR = no intercept >2.0 GxM. * Includes 2m composite sample(s).

Table C: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Fangio RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
FARC001	736013	7026817	608	-60	62	47				NSR
FARC002	736057	7026756	611	-60	65	40	13	28	15	1.29
						incl.	13	18	5	2.92
FARC003	736025	7026754	610	-60	62	90	30	51	21	1.05
						incl.	37	42	5	2.70
FARC004	736064	7026731	611	-61	63	59	8	30	22	1.42*
						incl.	12	20	8	2.42
FARC005	736038	7026715	609	-60	60	101	68	74	6	1.33
						incl.	70	72	2	3.26
FARC006	736045	7026692	608	-60	56	90	72	82	10	0.85
						incl.	73	79	6	1.25
FARC007	736078	7026680	610	-55	59	47				NSR
FARC008	736056	7026668	608	-60	59	95	56	64	8	3.03
						incl.	59	63	4	5.12
FARC009	736085	7026656	610	-55	61	41	32	37	5	0.59
FARC010	736091	7026630	610	-55	57	50				NSR
FARC011	736107	7026609	609	-60	58	45	10	13	3	0.83
							16	35	19	0.72
						incl.	25	31	6	1.06
FARC012	736109	7026587	609	-60	58	65				NSR

Notes: All coordinates are GDA94 zone 50, all intercepts are determined using 0.2 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, 2m maximum internal dilution and all intercepts >2.0 GxM are reported. NSR = no intercept >2.0 GxM. * Includes 2m composite sample.

Table D: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Kearrys RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
KERC001	736260	7030685	598	-60	81	80	74	79	5	1.27
KERC002	736231	7030710	598	-60	91	101	82	93	11	0.96
						incl.	82	87	5	1.57
KERC003	736231	7030735	598	-61	89	125				NSR
KERC004	736231	7030759	598	-60	84	120	83	94	11	0.63
						incl.	88	91	3	1.25
KERC005	736345	7030785	597	-75	88	81	56	67	11	2.86
						incl.	57	64	7	4.29
KERC006	736318	7030860	599	-59	90	101	2	16	14	0.37
							33	45	12	0.69
						incl.	36	38	2	2.43
							48	53	5	0.64
						incl.	49	51	2	1.17
							59	63	4	0.63
KERC007	736317	7030878	598	-56	75	77	14	21	7	0.30
KERC008	736274	7030885	598	-65	88	120				NSR
KERC009**	736251	7030885	598	-65	88	83	16	32	16	0.39*
KERC010	736260	7030935	597	-60	87	60				NSR
KERC011	736137	7031035	593	-55	87	80	32	45	13	1.39*
						incl.	34	43	9	1.70*
KERC012	736224	7030910	597	-65	87	140	18	27	9	0.39
KERC013	736176	7030935	596	-75	86	120	79	83	4	0.85
						incl.	80	82	2	1.28
							86	113	27	0.72
						incl.	98	102	4	2.97
KERC014	736116	7030961	594	-61	86	160				NSR
KERC015	736121	7031010	594	-55	86	140	55	59	4	2.11
							64	68	4	0.51
KERC016	736221	7031105	592	-56	89	30				NSR

Notes: All coordinates are GDA94 zone 50, all intercepts use a 0.2 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, 2m maximum internal dilution and all intercepts >2.0 GxM are reported. NSR = no intercept >2.0 GxM. * Includes 2m composite sample(s). ** Did not reach target depth.

Table E: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Beta RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
BERC001	736397	7028840	613	-55	89	60				NSR
BERC002	736401	7028880	611	-56	90	85	49	54	5	0.52
						incl.	52	54	2	1.00
BERC003	736411	7028899	611	-55	89	50	24	45	21	0.92
						incl.	34	44	10	1.31
BERC004	736391	7028900	609	-55	87	101				NSR

Notes: All coordinates are GDA94 zone 50, all intercepts are determined using 0.2 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, 2m maximum internal dilution and all intercepts >2.0 GxM are reported. NSR = no intercept >2.0 GxM.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Horizon Board.

For further information contact:

Leigh Ryan
Managing Director
+61 8 9336 3388

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Leigh Ryan, who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Ryan is the Managing Director of Horizon Gold Limited and holds shares and options in the Company, Mr Ryan has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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". Mr Ryan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data:

This announcement contains references to Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any additional information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements:

This ASX announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, as well as political and operational risks, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes.

APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1 (SECTIONS 1 AND 2)

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. The upper sections of some holes were sampled at 2m intervals. Samples were collected at the drill rig using an industry standard rig-mounted cone splitter to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample in a numbered calico sample bag, with the remaining sample retained at the drill site for future resampling and/or metallurgical sampling if required. Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 25th sample in the sample sequence. All samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Perth for preparation (including pulverising) to produce a 50g sub-sample for analysis for gold by 50g Fire Assay. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples were collected at 1m intervals through the drill rig cyclone and then split via riffle and cone splitters. RC samples were typically dry. Composite samples were collected by tube sampling the bulk RC sample bags. Diamond drilling involved HQ and NQ core. Sampling of diamond core involved 1m sampling, with sampling over geological intervals (down to 0.1m) in more recent holes. The diamond core has generally been cut in half for sampling with some holes whole core sampled, and some quarter core sampled subsequent to half core sampling where alternate laboratory samples were submitted or thin section work was completed. Initially assaying utilised the aqua regia process but most assays used in this report have been by fire assay with an AAS finish using the site laboratory or off-site laboratories. A 50g charge was generally used. After the year 2000, samples (mainly grade control) were assayed at the accredited on-site laboratory at Gidgee using the Leachwell method. Leachwell cyanide (bottle-roll) assays are apparently more predictive of expected recoveries from Carbon-in-Pulp gold recovery plants, so provide a more realistic grade estimate.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques using a Schramm T685 drill rig. Drill rod diameter was 4.5" (114mm) and drill bit diameter was nominally 143mm to 146mm. A face sampling down hole hammer (5' type 760 SREPS) was used at all times. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was completed with industry standard RC drill rigs using a 4.5" to 5.5" drill bit with either a cross-over sub or a face sampling hammer. Diamond drilling was completed with industry standard diamond drill rigs acquiring HQ (63.5mm) or NQ (47.6mm) diamond core with a standard tube and all core oriented when possible. Only some of the pre-2014 diamond core was oriented and some orientation marks have since faded or disappeared.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. A qualitative estimate of sample weight was completed to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. Most material was dry when sampled, with damp and wet samples noted in sample sheets and referred to when assays were received. Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where documented, RC drilling returned good recoveries, however drill recoveries for some historical holes are not known. All RC samples were split and mixed in the riffle splitting process. Diamond core recovery was noted during the drilling and geological logging process as a percentage of core recovered vs. known / expected drill length. There is no evidence of there being sample bias due to non-representative or preferential sampling. No apparent relationships were noted in relation to sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were logged in full. All RC drill sample chips were geologically logged by a qualified Geologist. Where appropriate, RC geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types, veining, alteration and weathering using an industry standard logging and geological coding system. A small sample of all RC drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical drill holes have been logged using the respective company geological coding system. The type of drill log varies with time depending on drill technique, year and company. Logging included codes and descriptions of weathering, oxidation, lithology, alteration and veining. Geological logging is qualitative and based on visual field estimates. Not all RC logs have been converted to a digital format.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core sampling results have been reported. All RC samples were cone split at the drill rig. Field sample duplicates were taken every 25 samples to evaluate whether samples were representative. Sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Perth. At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -6mm. The crushed sample was subsequently bulk-pulverised in an LM5 ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing <75um. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for the commodity being targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sampling involved 1m RC cuttings, split using riffle splitter in dry materials and a wedge splitter or rotary splitter in wet materials. Usually a 2 - 3kg sample was retained. DD has involved HQ and NQ core sizes. Sampling of diamond core has involved 1m sampling, with sampling over geological intervals (down to 0.1m) in more recent holes. The diamond core has generally been cut in half for sampling however some holes are whole core sampled and some quarter core sampled subsequent to half core sampling where alternate laboratory samples were submitted or thin section work was completed. Where it has been suspected that drillholes were drilled down dip, scissor holes have been drilled. Most drilling showed good sample recovery with the exception of some holes drilled in 1989. All RC samples were thoroughly mixed in the riffing process. There is no stated evidence of there being sample bias due to preferential sampling. There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis for gold only was undertaken at ALS Perth using 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Results of analyses from field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially, assaying utilised the aqua regia process but most assays used in this study have been by fire assay with an AAS finish using the site laboratory or off-site laboratories. A 50g charge was used. After 2000, samples were assayed at the Gidgee accredited mine-site laboratory using the Leachwell method with approximately 30g of sample pulverised to 85% passing -200 mesh. The analytic techniques are considered appropriate. Where coarse gold occurred offsite screen fire assaying was carried out using a 105 micron sieve. Samples were submitted to off-site laboratories with check assays carried out in 1988. Further check assays were carried out in other years however this data has not been analysed. Some CRMs and blank samples were used prior to 2002 however there is insufficient information to complete an accurate analysis. There are records of laboratory standards and blanks having been submitted post 2002 and an analysis of these shows good correlation between results. No evidence has been found in the mining process that there were issues with assaying. An analysis of duplicates showed that in general the precision of samples was adequate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill chips are logged on the drill rig by contract geologists and logs compiled and data entered by consulting data entry personnel or database administrators then uploaded into a Datashed relational database in accordance with Industry best practice. Cross sections and long sections were generated, and visual validation was completed in 3D (Micromine) as further quality control. Twin holes were not utilized to verify results; however, some infill verification holes were completed to test the strike continuity of mineralisation. Virtually all drilling confirmed expected or existing geological and mineralogical interpretations. The deposits are reasonably continuous in terms of mineralisation and grade. The continuity and consistency of the grade intercepts down dip and along strike give reasonable confidence in the verification of the grade and style of deposit. All historic reported data has been reported in technical reports submitted by Companies to the Western Australian Government which are now available as open file. No adjustments were made to assay data except for replacing negatives with half detection limit numerical values. All significant intersections reported have been compiled and reviewed by senior geological personnel employed by the Company.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations were determined using GDA94 Zone 50 coordinates and datum. Drill hole collars were positioned and picked up on hole completion using a Carlson BRx7 DGPS (GDA94 Zone 50). All drill holes were surveyed for down hole deviation using an Axis Champ (model 14858) downhole gyro with downhole readings collected every 10m. Topography and relief is relatively flat, however DGPS RL's have been used for all RC holes. Locational accuracy at the collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration and for resource estimation work. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned drill hole locations were positioned by either hand-held global positioning satellite (GPS) in AMG84 or GDA94 zone 50 datums or pegged on local grids by a mine surveyor and transformed to GDA94 coordinates. The majority of holes have subsequently been picked up by DGPS and were generally found to be within 1m horizontal and 1m vertical accuracy. Historic drilling coordinates include both local, AMG84 and GDA94 coordinates. The Company database contains all sets of coordinates, but for the purpose of this estimate the GDA94 grid coordinates have been used. All coordinates are reported in the GDA94 – Zone 50 grid datum. The topography is relatively flat, however 3D topographic surfaces or Digital Terrain Models (DTMs) were built using a combination of drill hole DGPS pickup RL's and RL's from specifically selected DGPS points at all prospects. All drill collars were displayed in Micromine and visually checked against the DTMs, with any nominal or highly irregular RL's projected to the DTM surface. The DTMs were created using a combination of surveyed pit pickups, DGPS pickups of historical and more recent drill hole collars, and specifically selected DGPS pickup points. RL data bias or error is considered low given the relatively flat topography at the prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down-hole surveys were routinely performed every 5m to 30m using a range of single shot, electronic multi-shot and north seeking gyro tools. A visual check of the traces in Micromine was also completed, with no anomalous surveys being identified. All down survey data is recorded in the Company's drill hole database. Survey details for some historical holes are not known. Location data is considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting of mineral resources.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were nominally drilled at 10m to 20m spacings on sections, with sections spaced 12.5m, 20m, 25m or 40m apart depending on the existing drill line spacing. Holes were drilled towards 270° (GDA94z50) at Specimen Well, towards 90° (GDA94z50) at Kearrys and Beta, and towards 60° (GDA94z50) at Fangio. The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves, however the drill hole distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications. Sample compositing was not applied to the reported intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling has targeted known mineralisation which has been previously drilled in some detail. Holes have therefore generally been drilled to intersect target zones at an optimal orientation (perpendicular) and no significant sampling bias is expected.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site in a locked compound before being delivered by company personnel to the Toll Transport depot in Meekatharra, prior to road transport to the laboratory in Perth via a large reputable trucking company (Toll). <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no evidence to suggest inadequate drill sample security prior to 2014.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no external audits or reviews of the Company's sampling techniques or data. <p><u>Pre-2014 Drillholes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Audit was carried out in 2003 by Resource Evaluations Pty Ltd. The only issue raised was that a Kempe diamond rig was used for underground drilling and the resulting BQ core samples may have been too small. Underground drilling assays have not been reported here.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>The tenements are located in the Murchison region of Western Australia, and extend from ~60km to ~130km north of Sandstone. The southern half of the Gum Creek Gold Project lies within the Gidgee Pastoral Lease, which is owned by Gum Creek Gold Mines Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Horizon Gold Limited). The northern half of the Project mainly lies within the Youno Downs Pastoral Lease.</p> <p>Environmental liabilities at Gum Creek pertain to historical mining activities.</p> <p>Drilling occurred on Mining Leases M51/186 and M51/157 (Specimen Well and Fangio), M51/185 (Kearrys), and E51/1844 (Beta) all of which are held 100% by Gum Creek Gold Mines Pty Ltd.</p> <p>No native title exists on any of the mining leases.</p> <p>Various royalties exist over specific parts of certain mining leases as noted in Section 8 of the Horizon Gold Ltd prospectus ASX announcement dated 19 December 2016.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Significant historical exploration work has been completed via “industry standard” procedures by other Companies including geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, and substantial RAB, RC and DD drilling.</p> <p>The project boasts a long list of reputable previous owners and operators including: Pancontinental Mining Ltd, Dalrymple Resources, Metana Resources, Noranda Pty Ltd, Legend Mining Ltd, Kundana Gold Pty Ltd, Goldfields Kalgoorlie Ltd, Australian Resources Ltd, Arimco Mining Pty Ltd, Apex Gold Pty Ltd, Abelle Ltd and Panoramic Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The Gum Creek Gold Project has previously been mined for gold by open pit and underground techniques. Exploration and mining completed by previous owners since discovery has led to good understanding of geology, rock mechanics and mineralisation especially within the areas mined.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The project is located in the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt, within the Southern Cross Province of the Youanmi Terrane, a part of the Archaean Yilgarn craton in Western Australia. The Gum Creek Greenstone belt forms a lensoid, broadly sinusoidal structure approximately 110 km long and 24 km wide. It is dominated by mafic volcanic and sedimentary sequences.</p> <p><u>Specimen Well Prospect</u> Gold mineralisation at Specimen Well is continuous over a 1.4 kilometre strike length, is up to 25 metres wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~135 metres towards the centre of the deposit. Mineralisation strikes north-northeast, is sub-vertical to steeply east dipping, and remains open to the north, south and down dip. The prospect is deeply weathered with the base of complete oxidation between 50 and 80 metres below surface. Gold occurs in quartz veined, sheared and strongly altered high magnesium basalt and mafic volcanics.</p> <p><u>Fangio Prospect</u> Gold mineralisation at Fangio is associated with quartz-pyrite veining within magnetic banded iron formation, is continuous over a 250 metre strike length, is up to 15 metres wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~70 metres below</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>surface. Mineralisation strikes northwest, dips steeply to the southwest, and remains open down dip and down plunge to the south. The plunge component is parallel to and potentially controlled by ~50 degrees south plunging fold axes measured in outcrop at the Prospect.</p> <p><u>Kearrys Prospect</u> Gold mineralisation at Kearrys occurs in quartz veined, banded iron formation (BIF), is continuous over a 370 metre strike length, is up to 18m wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~100 metres within the northern gold shoot. Mineralisation strikes north-northwest, dips between 40 and 70 degrees to the west, plunges at ~30 degrees to the south (sub-parallel to fold axes observed in the pit), and remains open to the south and down dip. The prospect is strongly weathered to around 60 metres below surface.</p> <p><u>Beta Prospect</u> Gold mineralisation at Beta occurs in quartz veined, banded iron formation (BIF), is continuous over a 200 metre strike length, is up to 14m wide, and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of ~100 metres. Mineralisation strikes north-northwest, dips steeply to the west, potentially plunges at ~25 degrees to the south (sub-parallel to fold axes observed in outcrop), and remains open in all directions.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p>Relevant drill hole information and reported results are tabulated within the body of this announcement.</p> <p>The drill holes reported have the following parameters applied;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grid co-ordinates are GDA94 zone 50 Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in GDA94 zone 50 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. Depth of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Intercept Width is the down hole distance of an intercept as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole intersections are reported from 1 metre down hole samples (but may include 2m composite samples where noted). Intersection gold grade is calculated as length weighted average of sample grades. A minimum cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. No grade top cut off has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied. All intercepts greater than 2 GxM are reported in Tables B, C, D and E.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p><u>Specimen Well Prospect</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Specimen Well strikes north-northeast, and is sub-vertical to steeply east dipping, with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at an average of ~40° to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~71% of intercept width.</p> <p><u>Fangio Prospect</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Fangio strikes northwest, dips steeply to the southwest with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at ~40° to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~71% of intercept width.</p> <p><u>Kearrys Prospect</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Kearrys strikes north-northwest, dips between 40° and 70° to the west (average 55°), and plunges at ~30° to the south, with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at an average of ~65° to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~91% of intercept width.</p> <p><u>Beta Prospect</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Beta strikes north-northwest, dips steeply to the west, and potentially plunges at ~25° to the south with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at an average of ~40° to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~71% of intercept width.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Appropriate drill hole plans, sections and tables of significant intercepts are included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Drilling results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. All information considered material to the reader's understanding of the Exploration Results and data has been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Diagrams highlighting possible extensions to mineralisation are included in the body of the announcement and further drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported.</p> <p>Initial metallurgical / gold recovery testwork is planned for the Kearrys, Fangio and Beta prospects.</p> <p>A mineral resource estimate update is planned for 2023.</p>