



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 15 November 2024

Stavely Copper-Gold Project, Western Victoria – Exploration Update

## Diamond Drilling has Commenced at High-Grade Junction Copper-Silver Discovery

Diamond drilling at Junction aims to confirm structural orientations controlling high-grade copper and silver mineralisation, extend the known mineralisation at depth, and inform additional drilling of the large nearby Junction porphyry copper-in-soils anomaly

- Diamond drill rig has commenced drilling to test underneath the high-grade coppersilver intercepts from recent shallow air-core drilling at the Junction Prospect<sup>1</sup>, which returned assays including:
  - o **14m @ 3.24% Cu, 34.5g/t Ag** from 34m drill depth in SJAC105, including:
    - 8m at 4.62% Cu and 49.5g/t Ag from 34m, including:
    - 2m at 6.47% Cu and 59.5g/t Ag from 36m
  - o 48m at 1.60% Cu and 14.8g/t Ag from 2m drill depth in SJAC112, including:
    - 8m at 2.53% Cu and 26.1g/t Ag from 34m
  - 40m at 1.59% Cu, 13.0g/t Ag from 10m drill depth in SJAC103, including:
    - 6m at 3.79% Cu and 18.8g/t Ag from 24m; and
    - 1m at 5.20% Cu and 34.2g/t Ag from 60m to EoH
  - 20m at 2.16% Cu and 21.6g/t Ag from 18m in SJAC116, including:
    - 4m at 3.83% Cu and 21.7g/t Ag from 32m
  - 20m at 2.48% Cu and 24.4g/t Ag from 32m in SJAC117, including:
    - 4m at 5.10% Cu and 51.6g/t Ag from 38m
  - 22m at 1.85% Cu and 19.6g/t Ag from 28m in SJAC113, including:
    - 6m at 3.15% Cu and 33.2g/t Ag from 32m
- ➤ The high-grade copper-silver mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in a series of sigmoidal (curved) tension gash arrays with outstanding rock-chip float samples to the north suggesting strong potential for structural repetitions, including:
  - o 0.51% copper, 7.35g/t gold and 143g/t silver on the drill grid; and
  - o 0.24% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 10.9g/t silver.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See SVY:ASX announcement dated 1 October 2024



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- ➤ A new understanding of the structural controls on the high-grade copper-silver mineralisation at Junction could have significant implications for further discovery:
  - In the immediate Junction area, this indicates the potential for repeats to the north of the drilled high-grade copper-silver mineralisation;
  - It may also explain the largest copper-in-soil anomaly in the entire Stavely Project, ~200m east of Junction – which is an obvious target for testing the tension gash array as the control on mineralisation in that area; and
  - At the regional scale, it highlights the fertility of the Stavely structural trend over some 30 kilometres of strike.
- Structural measurements confirming the orientation of high-grade copper-silver mineralisation will inform additional diamond drilling under the largest copper-insoils anomaly in the entire Stavely Project, located at the Junction Prospect.

Stavely Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **SVY** – "Stavely Minerals") is pleased to advise that diamond drilling has commenced testing the high-grade Junction copper prospect, located 2km south of the Cayley Lode deposit within its 100%-owned Stavely Copper-Gold Project in Victoria (Figures 1 and 2).

The new phase of diamond drilling follows on from the recent highly successful 21-hole air-core drilling program at the Junction Prospect, which returned multiple outstanding high-grade intercepts as announced on 1 October 2024.

A diamond drill rig has commenced to test beneath these outstanding results.

Stavely Minerals Executive Chair and Managing Director, Mr Chris Cairns, said: "The very large and high tenor copper-in-soil anomaly at Junction, with surface samples to over 0.5% copper, has been enigmatic since it was first sampled in 1979.

"To be able to follow-up the high copper and silver grades returned from recent shallow air-core drilling with imminent diamond drilling is a fantastic opportunity, both to confirm the orientation of the structural controls to the high-grade mineralisation and to apply that new understanding to test the very large Junction copper-in-soils anomaly just 200m to the east.

"This is an exciting time for our team as we put some of these recent breakthroughs and learnings to the test with the diamond drill rig.

"A significant new discovery at Junction would clearly be transformational for the Stavely Project, where we have already defined a significant Mineral Resource at the Cayley Lode Deposit."

As previously outlined in the ASX announcement of 14 May 2024, the Junction Prospect is located approximately 2km south of the Cayley Lode Deposit, which hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate of **9.3Mt at 1.23% copper, 0.23g/t gold and 7g/t silver**<sup>2</sup> (see Table 1 for Mineral Resource Estimate classifications).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Reported in compliance with the JORC Code 2012, see ASX announcement 14 June 2022. Stavely Minerals confirms that there is no new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resource estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the cited market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.



The wet conditions of the Victorian winter are abating and the exploration season has commenced and is expected to extend through to the end of April next year.

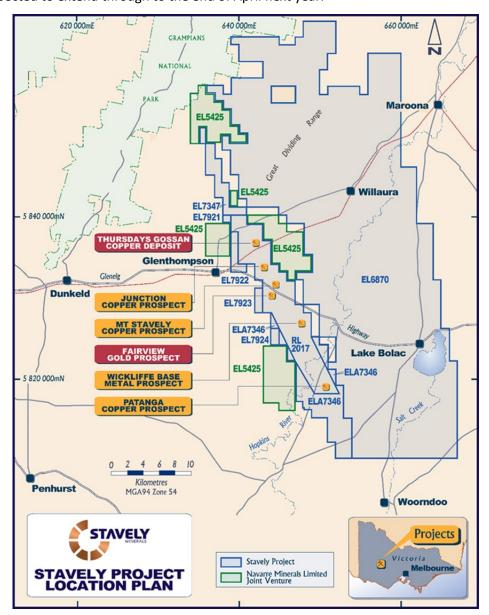


Figure 1. Stavely Project and prospect location map.

While historic drilling at the Junction Prospect returned impressive intercepts, historic follow-up drilling failed to confirm a consistent structural orientation for the high-grade copper-gold-silver mineralisation. This uncertainty has now been resolved with the recent air-core drilling.

Significant historical intercepts at Junction include:

- o 35m at 3.44% Cu and 26g/t Ag from 24m drill depth to end-of-hole (EoH) in TGAC078
- 11m at 1.72% Cu and 26g/t Ag from 33m in TGRC087
- o 6m at 2.15% Cu and 8g/t Ag from 2m and 6m at 3.90% Cu and 25g/t Ag from 28m to EoH in PENP004
- o 6m at 1.52% Cu and 19g/t Ag from 42m, 5m at 1.12% Cu and 10g/t Ag from 62m and 6m at 1.77% Cu and 21g/t Ag from 72m to EoH in TGRC110
- o 6m at 1.65% Cu and 16g/t Ag from 37m in TGRC109



Given the spatial distribution of the historical drill intercepts and the presence of multiple intercepts in a number of these drill-holes (e.g., TGRC110), it appeared that there may be a number of mineralised structures within the broader mineralised zone.

New air-core drilling assay results at the Junction Prospect include:

- o **14m @ 3.24% Cu, 34.5g/t Ag** from 34m drill depth in SJAC105, including:
  - 8m at 4.62% Cu and 49.5g/t Ag from 34m, including:
  - 2m at 6.47% Cu and 59.5g/t Ag from 36m
- o 48m at 1.60% Cu and 14.8g/t Ag from 2m drill depth in SJAC112, including:
  - 8m at 2.53% Cu and 26.1g/t Ag from 34m
- o 40m at 1.59% Cu, 13.0g/t Ag from 10m drill depth in SJAC103, including:
  - 6m at 3.79% Cu and 18.8g/t Ag from 24m; and
  - 1m at 5.20% Cu and 34.2g/t Ag from 60m to EoH
- o **20m at 2.16% Cu and 21.6g/t Ag** from 18m in SJAC116, including:
  - 4m at 3.83% Cu and 21.7g/t Ag from 32m
- o **20m at 2.48% Cu and 24.4g/t Ag** from 32m in SJAC117, including:
  - 4m at 5.10% Cu and 51.6g/t Ag from 38m
- o **22m at 1.85% Cu and 19.6g/t Ag** from 28m in SJAC113, including:
  - 6m at 3.15% Cu and 33.2g/t Ag from 32m
- 6m at 3.23% Cu and 9.2g/t Ag from 2m in SJAC104, including:
  - 2m at 6.44% Cu and 9.5g/t Ag from 2m; and
  - 4m at 1.15% Cu and 15.1g/t Ag from 24m
- o 2m at 1.09% Cu and 4.5g/t Ag from 0m in SJAC108

An annotated drill collar plan is shown in Figure 3 and long-section and cross-sections are included as Figures 10 to 13.

The estimated true width of the intercepts is included in the drill-hole table at the end of this announcement.

As the mineralisation is hosted in NW-SE oriented tension gashes – with several mineralised zones likely to occur in each 'gash' and the pinching of those gashes towards the north-south oriented bounding structures, with quite thick central portions – the true widths of high-grade copper-silver can be quite variable.

In undertaking the air-core drilling, it was apparent that initial drill orientations to the ENE (e.g., SJAC103) were drilling along strike, while drill holes oriented towards the south-east were drilling down-dip (e.g., SJAC112).

Eventually, later-stage drilling to the north (e.g., SJAC116 and SJAC117) intersected the mineralisation more perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralisation, with true widths approximating 20m.



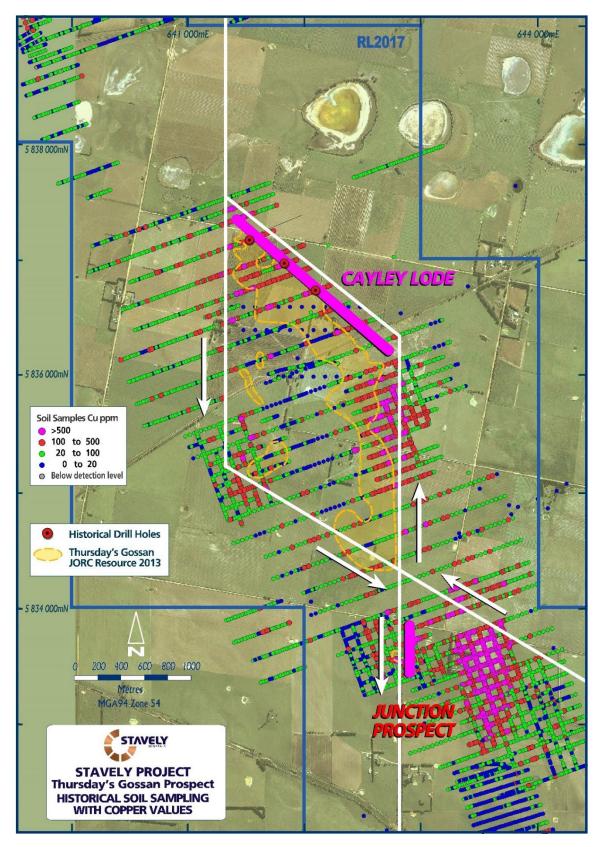


Figure 2. Cayley Lode and Junction Prospect location map with soil copper geochemistry (coloured dots) and structural context. Note the very large copper-in-soils geochemical anomaly east of Junction.



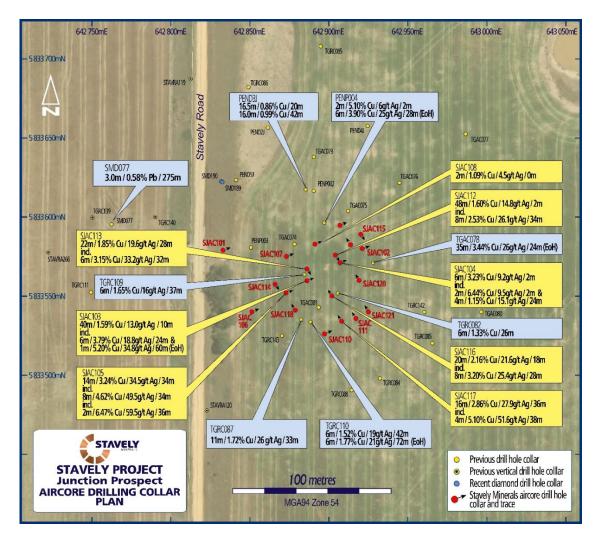


Figure 3. Junction Prospect drill collar plan with selected intercepts. Light blue are historic intercepts from previous explorers and the yellow annotations are from recent air-core drilling.

Rock-chip samples of gossanous float have also returned significant assays including (Figure 4):

- 0.51% copper, 7.35g/t gold and 143g/t silver; and
- 0.24% copper, 0.28g/t gold and 10.9g/t silver

High-grade copper-silver mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted in a series of sigmoidal tension gash arrays bound by north-south oriented bounding structures in a sinistral (left side towards you) stress regime (Figure 5).

The assay results from rock-chip floats samples to the north of current drilling suggest good potential for structural repetitions.

A new understanding of the structural controls on high-grade copper-silver mineralisation at Junction could have significant implications for further discovery:

- o In the immediate Junction area, there is excellent potential for repeats to the north of the drilled high-grade copper-silver mineralisation;
- Additionally, the sigmoidal tension gash array structural control may also explain the largest copper-in-soil anomaly in the entire project and is an obvious target for testing the tension gash array as the control on mineralisation in that area; and
- At the regional scale, this highlights the fertility of the Stavely structural trend over some 30 kilometres of strike.



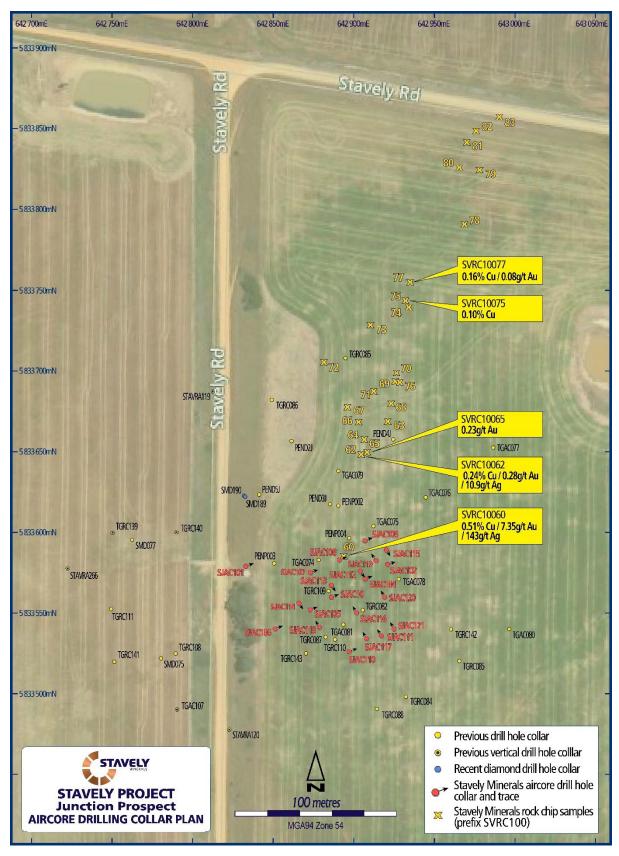


Figure 4. Junction prospect rock-chip float selected assay results.



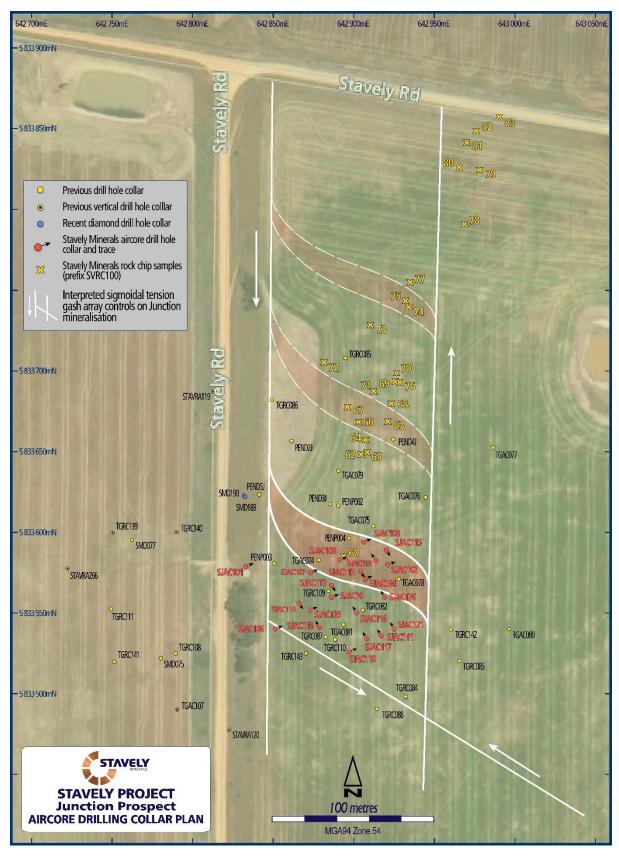


Figure 5. Junction Prospect structural interpretation showing potential for additional 'sigmoids' to the north as evidenced in the rock-chip float geochemistry.



This new understanding of the structural controls on high-grade copper-silver mineralisation at Junction may have significant implications for regional exploration with an emerging recognition of the copper fertility along the ~30-kilometre long Stavely structural trend (Figure 6).

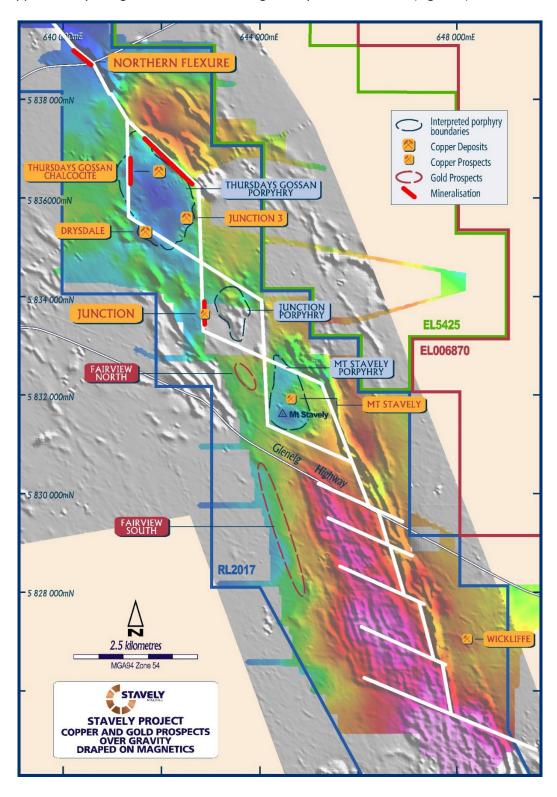


Figure 6. A portion of the Stavely structural trend showing the location of several significant copper prospects – the Toora Road prospect to the north and the S2 and S3 porphyry prospects to the south are not shown on the extent of this figure. Coloured gravity draped on grey-scale 1VD magnetics.



The Junction copper-in-soils anomaly was originally sampled in the late 1970's but has had sparse follow-up, largely due to land access issues. Consistent with the geochemical sampling programs from the era, samples were often only assayed for copper, lead and zinc with some latter also assayed for silver and fewer again assayed for gold. However, in porphyry systems those metals are often zoned with copper in the core and lead and zinc on the periphery (Figure 8 a to d). This generalised pattern is true at Junction with the distribution of copper also very closely related to a strong magnetic anomaly interpreted to be reflecting a porphyry at depth (Figures 6 and 7).

One simple method previously recommended by Dr Steve Garwin for identification of porphyry-style mineralisation – and which suits the limited suite of elements available – is to do a copper over zinc ratio (Figure 8d). The copper/zinc ratio clearly focuses attention to a large and coherent anomaly of soil samples – sampled at 100m-spaced lines and 20m-spaced samples.

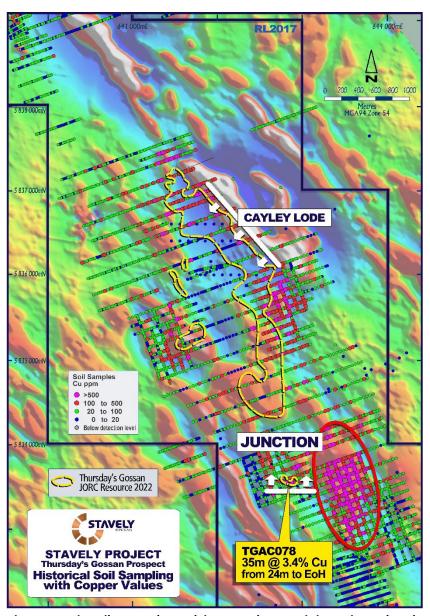


Figure 7. Junction copper-in-soils anomaly overlain on total magnetic intensity, reduced to pole. Note that the Junction copper anomaly is very closely related to an underlying magnetic feature implying it may be related to a porphyry. Note also that drill hole TGAC078 was an historic hole in the area of the recent aircore drilling.



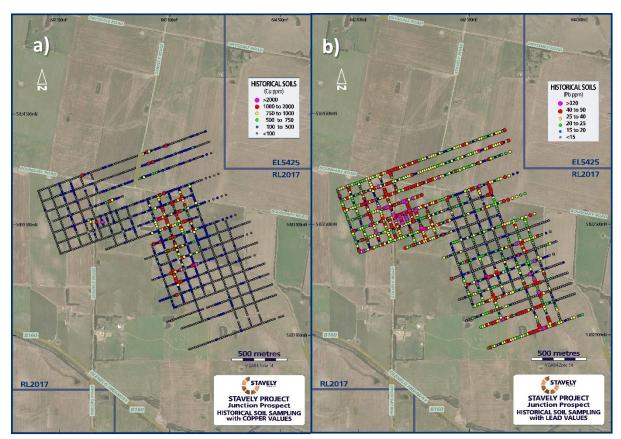
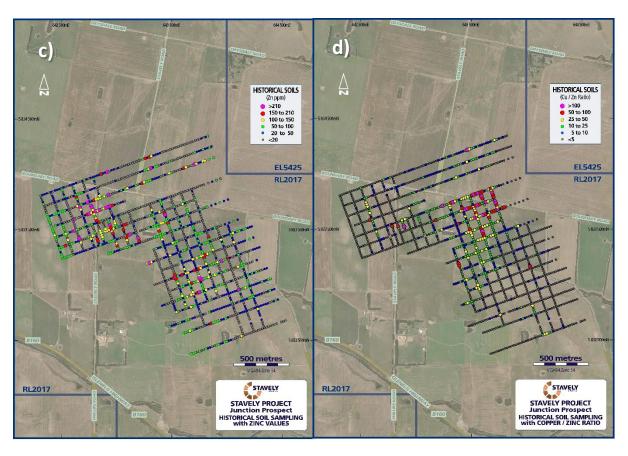


Figure 8. Junction prospect soil sample locations showing: a) copper in soils (ppm), b) lead in soils (ppm), c) Zn in soils (ppm) and d) copper over zinc ratio. Note that in the top-left copper in soils image, the small but high-grade anomaly straddling Stavely Road was the are of recent high-grade aircore drill results, the larger Junction copper-in-soils anomaly is located 200m to the east of that drilling.





The Junction copper-in-soil anomaly was previously drilled with shallow rotary air blast (RAB) drilling in the late 1970's with two follow-up diamond drill holes (PEND1J and PEND6J) of 100m and 178m drill depth respectively. Further diamond drilling was completed in 2014 by Stavely Minerals with SMD002 (531m) and SMD005 (596.4m) (Figure 9). SMD002 did intercept 5m at 1.38% copper, 0.25g/t gold and 11.8g/t silver from 332m down-hole. Given the size and intensity of the copper-in-soils anomaly and the extent of copper mineralisation in the historic RAB drilling, the relative lack of material mineralised intercepts in the 4 diamond drill holes is enigmatic. One observation is that the diamond drill holes were all drilled towards or from similar orientations. If, as noted in recent aircore drilling completed in August, that high-grade copper and silver mineralisation has a strong structural control, mineralisation at the Junction porphyry prospect could also have a strong structural control.

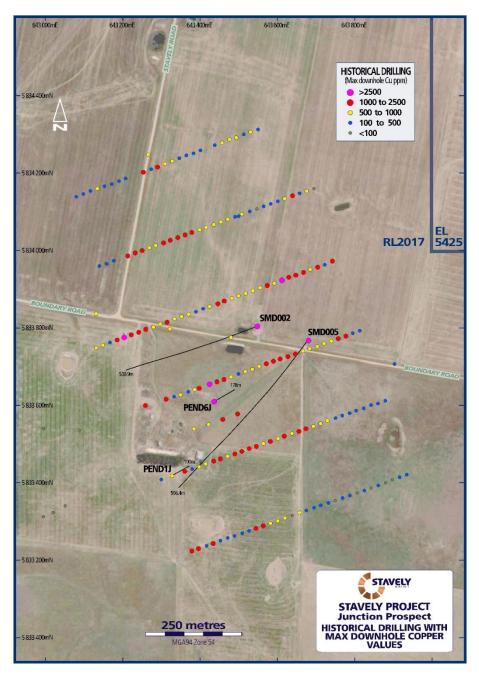


Figure 9. Junction Porphyry Prospect historical RAB drilling with diamond drill hole traces.



If this is the case, and there are indications in the grade variances within the soil geochemistry, the previous diamond drilling at the Junction porphyry prospect may have been drilled sub-parallel to the orientation of the major structural controls. This possibility highlights the importance of getting oriented drill core from diamond drilling under the recent high-grade copper-silver aircore intercepts at Junction to confirm the orientation of the structural controls and then using that understanding to design a diamond drilling program that will properly test the Junction porphyry opportunity.

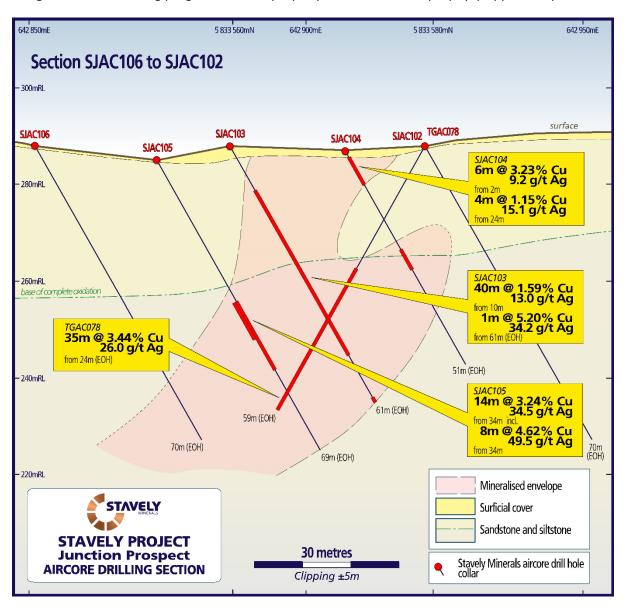


Figure 10. Junction Prospect oblique long-section.



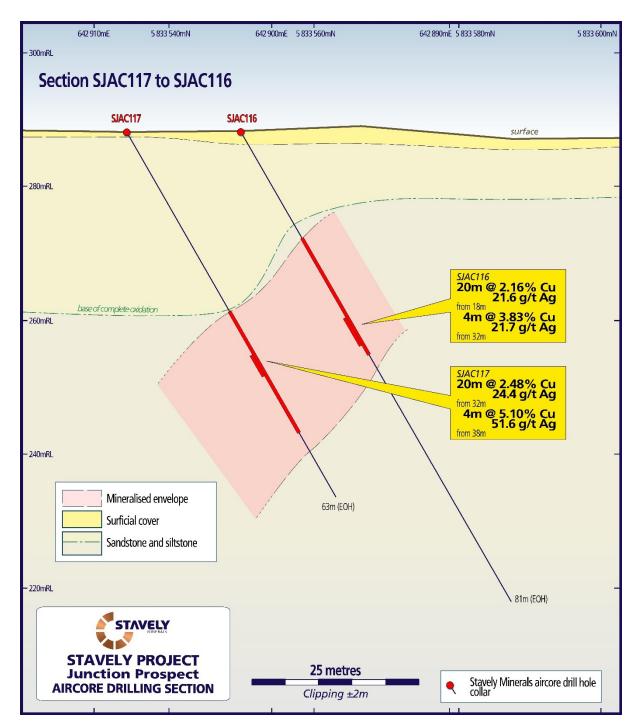


Figure 11. Junction Prospect cross-section with SJAC116 and SJAC117. In this section, drill-holes are oriented roughly perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation and reflect approximately true widths.



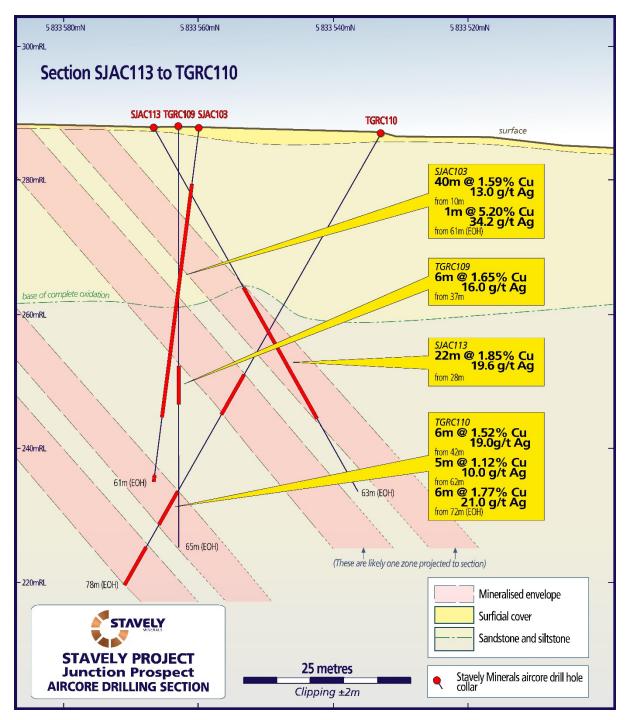


Figure 12. Junction Prospect cross-section with SJAC103 and SJAC113 with historic drill-holes. Note: SJAC113 is likely drilling down-dip of the copper-silver mineralisation, while SJAC103 is drilling through the section from front to back but is shown in its entirety projected to section. It is interpreted to be drilling along the strike of mineralisation and is likely located only within the upper zone of mineralisation. The top two zones are likely, in reality, only one zone expressed in three different drill holes (SJAC113, TGRC109 and TGRC110). The two lower zones in TGRC110 are interpreted to be genuinely different zones with TGRC110 drilled roughly perpendicular to the dip and strike of mineralisation.



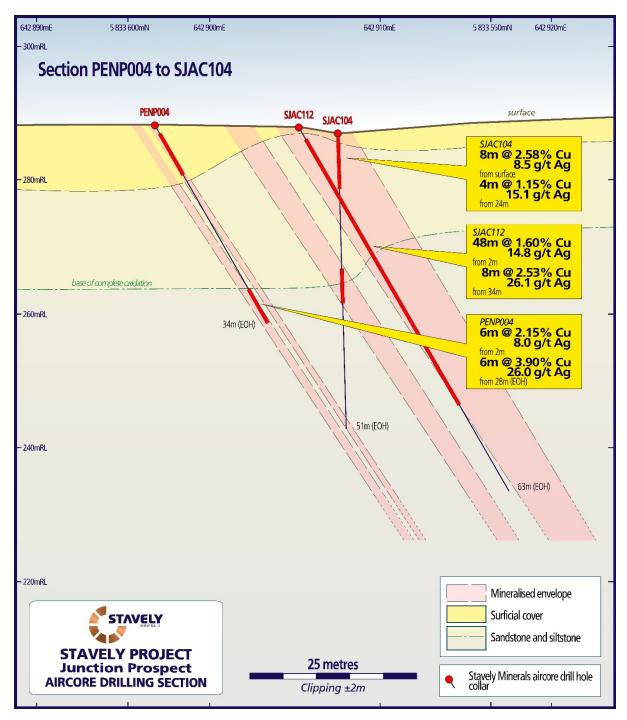


Figure 13. Junction Prospect cross-section with SJAC104 and SJAC112. In this section, drill-holes are oriented oblique to the strike and dip of mineralisation and do not reflect true widths. SJAC112 is interpreted to be drilled approximately down-dip of one of the mineralised zones.



Yours sincerely,

**Chris Cairns** 

**Executive Chair and Managing Director** 

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Cairns, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cairns is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Cairns is Executive Chair and Managing Director of Stavely Minerals Limited and is a shareholder and option holder of the Company. Mr Cairns 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'. Mr Cairns consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information: The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Authorised for lodgement by Chris Cairns, Executive Chair and Managing Director.

For Further Information, please contact:

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	Table 1. Cayley Lode Initial Mineral Resource estimate								
Resource Material	Resource Category	Cut-off	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade	Cont.	Grade	Cont.	Grade	Cont.
		(Cu %)	, ,	(Cu %)	Cu (Mlbs)	(Au g/t)	Au (oz)	(Ag g/t)	Ag (oz)
Primary Mineralisation (OP)	Indicated	0.2	5.87	1.04	134.4	0.23	43,407	7	1,321,074
	Inferred	0.2	1.7	1.3	49	0.2	10,931	9	491,907
Sub-Total Primary OP			7.6	1.1	183	0.2	54,338	7.4	1,808,158
Primary Mineralisation (UG)	Indicated	1.0	-	-	-	-		-	
	Inferred	1.0	1.7	1.8	69	0.2	10,931	6	327,938
Sub-Total Primary UG		1.7	1.8	69	0.2	10,931	6	327,938	
Total Cayley Lode			9.3	1.23	252	0.23	65,000	7.1	2,100,000



			М	GA 94 zone 54			
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Comments
SJAC101	AC	642833	5833579	-60/70	288	68.5	No intercept
SJAC102	AC	642921	5833580	-60/70	288	70	Drilled oblique to strike
SJAC103	AC	642886	5833560	-60/70	288	61	Drilled oblique to strike
SJAC104	AC	642907	5833571	-60/70	287	51	Drilled oblique to strike
SJAC105	AC	642873	5833552	-60/70	285	69	Drilled oblique to strike
SJAC106	AC	642851	5833540	-60/70	288	70	Drilled oblique to strike
SJAC107	AC	642873	5833575	-60/68	288	51	No intercept
SJAC108	AC	642891	5833583	-60/70	288	61	Drilled oblique to strike
SJAC109	AC	642907	5833595	-60/70	288	56	No intercept
SJAC110	AC	642897	5833526	-60/67	288	45	No intercept
SJAC111	AC	642917	5833536	-60/68	288	45	No intercept
SJAC112	AC	642904	5833576	-60/160	288	63	Drilled oblique to dip
SJAC113	AC	642886	5833567	-60/160	288	63	Drilled oblique to dip
SJAC114	AC	642866	5833556	-60/161	288	73	Drilled oblique to dip
SJAC115	AC	642920	5833589	-60/159	288	85	Drilled oblique to dip
SJAC116	AC	642902	5833550	-60/340	288	81	Drilled approximately perpendicular to strike and
SJAC117	AC	642908	5833534	-60/330.5	288	63	Drilled approximately perpendicular to strike and
SJAC118	AC	642879	5833541	-60/341.5	288	69	Drilled approximately perpendicular to strike and
SJAC119	AC	642914	5833582	-60/340	288	73	Drilled approximately perpendicular to strike and
SJAC120	AC	642919	5833560	-60/340	288	60	Drilled approximately perpendicular to strike and
SJAC121	AC	642925	5833540	-60/340	288	78	Drilled approximately perpendicular to strike and



		MGA 94 z	one 54				Interce	pt				
Hole id	Hole Type	East	North	Dip/ Azimuth	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Estimated true width	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
SJAC103	AC	642886	5833560	-60/70	288	61	10	50	40	20	1.59	13.0
						Incl.	24	30	6	3	3.79	18.8
						and	60	61	1	0.5	5.20	34.2
SJAC104	AC	642907	5833571	-60/70	287	51	2	8	6	3	3.23	9.2
						Incl.	2	4	2	0.1	6.44	9.5
							24	28	4	2	1.15	15.1
SJAC105	AC	642873	5833552	-60/70	288	69	34	48	14	7	3.24	34.5
						Incl.	34	42	8	4	4.62	49.5
						Incl.	36	38	2	1	6.47	59.5
SJAC108	AC	642891	5833583	-60/70	288	61	0	2	2	0.7	1.09	4.5
SJAC112	AC	642904	5833576	-60/160	288	63	2	50	48	16	1.60	14.8
						Incl.	34	42	8	3	2.53	26.1
SJAC113	AC	642886	5833567	-60/160	288	63	28	46	22	9	1.85	19.6
						Incl.	32	38	6	2	3.15	33.2
SJAC116	AC	642902	5833550	-60/340	288	81	18	38	20	20	2.16	21.6
						Incl.	32	36	4	4	3.83	21.7
SJAC117	AC			-60/330.5	288	63	32	52	20	20	2.48	24.4
		642908	5833534			Incl.	38	42	4	4	5.10	51.6



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling	Nature and quality of	The Junction Prospect has predominately been evaluated
techniques	sampling (e.g. cut	by shallow aircore and reverse circulation drilling to date.
	channels, random chips, or	
	specific specialised industry standard measurement tools	For diamond holes drilled by Stavely Minerals, SMD075 and SMD077 and holes drilled along strike from the Junction Prospect, SMD002 and SMD005 the entire hole
	appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF	has been sampled. PQ quarter core and HQ half core is submitted for analysis. In general 1m samples were sent for analysis.
	instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Diamond holes SMD189 and SMD190 drilled by Stavely Minerals were not sampled.
	meaning of sampling.	For aircore holes SJAC101 to SJAC121, inclusive drilled by Stavely Minerals, all holes were sampled at 2m composite samples or at a 1m interval at the bottom the of hole. Samples for every metre are collected by the drill offsider from the cyclone directly into a bucket (if dry) or, if wet, through a garden sieve to separate the coarse fraction from the sludge. The sample is then placed on a black plastic sheet on the ground. Samples are placed every metre in rows of 10.
		For the historical diamond drill holes drilled by Pennzoil, PEND1J, PEND2J, PEND3J and PEND6J samples were only selected where mineralisation was observed, it is unknown whether these were half or full core intervals. PEND4J and PEND5J were not sampled.
		For the North Limited aircore holes 3m composite samples were taken.
		For BCD reverse circulation holes TGRC082-88, TGRC108 – 111 and TGRC139-143, 1 or 2m composite samples were collected. 1m samples were collected from the bulk sample using a riffle splitter to collect a representative sample (of unknown proportion).
		For BCD aircore drilling, 2m composite samples were collected for holes TGAC074, TGAC075, TGAC077, TGAC078, TGAC079 and TGAC107. The sample collection method is unknown.
		BCD aircore holes TGAC076, TGAC080 and TGAC081 were not sampled.
		The Pennzoil Auger soil sampling was conducted by a mechanical auger rig, mounted on a Toyota Land Cruiser



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		in 1980, The s 5.0m. The -80 Pb and Zn at A	# auger soil :	samples were	e assayed for Cu,
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	combination c	of Company and quality as	Procedures ssurance/ tes	y was ensured by a regarding quality ting (QA). Certified the assay batches.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	industry standar For Stavely circulation dri riffle/rotary sp microns to pro 0.25g charge for the aircore Drilling The aircore Drilling The aircore of Laboratory Se sample prepar riffle/rotary sp microns. The auger soi standard. The samples Services ("ALS sieved. The reservices to the standard of the samples sieved.	als drill samples of the Silit off 1kg, oduce a 30g for multi-element of the Silit off 1kg, oduces ("ALS extion involved of the Silit off 1kg, oduces ("ALS extion involved of 1kg, oduces ("ALS extion involved of 1kg, oduces of 1kg, oduces of 1kg, oduces ("ALS extion involved of 1kg, oduces	tavely work poliamond, so were crush pulverize to go charge for nent analysis  were submodically submodically sample crustomate to the Auside where the document analysis  to the Auside where the document analysis	onic and reverse to 70% < 2mm, >85% passing 75 gold analysis and .  de, SA. Laboratory ush to 70% < 2mm, >85% passing 75 considered industry extralian Laboratory ey were dried and soil samples were 3 and for a multi-
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	A summary of is given below  Company Stavely Minerals BCD  North Limited Pennzoil	Drill hole type DD AC RC AC DD	Number of holes 4 21 20 9 3 4	Total metres 1876.5 1355.5 1068 299 99.5 207
		Minerals (SMI wireline drilling	D prefix hole g mostly usin	s) was drille g PQ bits but	Pty Ltd for Stavely d utilising standard also with some HQ tube core barrels



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were routinely used to maximise drill core recovery. Core diameter is mostly PQ (85mm) or HQ3 (63.5mm). For diamond tails to RC drilling, HQ diameter core is produced.
		SMD002 was orientated at -50° towards azimuth 239° to a depth of 530.9m. SMD005 was orientated at -50° towards azimuth 208° to a depth of 696.4m.
		SMD075 was orientated at -50° towards azimuth 60° to a depth of 244.4m.
		SMD077 was orientated at -50° towards azimuth 60° to a depth of 404.8m.
		Aircore Drilling of SJAC101 to SJAC121, inclusive was carried out by Durock Drilling using a track mounted Aircore rig. The aircore rig used a 3.5" blade bite to refusal, generally just below the fresh rock interface.
		Historic North Limited aircore drilling was conducted in 1993 by contractor Luhrs Holding using an "Edson 3000 Rig".
		Historical aircore holes with prefix TGAC were drilled by Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2008 and 2009 by Wallis Drilling.
		Historical reverse circulation holes with prefix TGRC were drilled by BCD in 2009. Drilling was conducted by Budd Exploration Drilling P/L using a Universal drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip	Diamond core recoveries for Stavely Minerals holes were logged and recorded in the database.
,	sample recoveries and results assessed.	Core recovery for SMD002 averaged 98%, SMD005 averaged 99%, SMD075 averaged 97% and SMD077 averaged 99%. There were no issues with recovery for SMD189 and SMD190.
		Aircore drill recoveries for SJAC101 to SJAC121 were visually estimated as a semi quantitative range, and where significant recovery issues, they were recorded in the comments.
		The aircore sample for the interval 18 to 20m in SJAC109 was destroyed in preparation at the laboratory.
		Recoveries were not documented for Pennzoil or North Limited holes.
		For BCD percussion drilling, wet drilling and sampling conditions is often mentioned and is likely to have affected all drill holes. However, data and information is not available.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Stavely Minerals diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the driller. Triple tube core barrels were routinely used to maximise drill core recovery.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For Stavely Minerals aircore drilling recoveries were generally high (>90%). In rare cases there was poor sample return and in some cases wet samples.
		No details are available for the historical drill holes.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and	There are no issues with Stavely Minerals diamond core sample recovery at the Junction Prospect.  In the Stavely Minerals aircore drilling program it is
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to	considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	For BCD drilling, wet drilling and sampling conditions is often mentioned and is likely to have affected all drill holes. However, data and information is not available for assessing the effect these conditions have on grade.
		No details are available for the other historical drill holes.
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.	For Stavely Minerals drilling geological logging of samples followed Company and industry common practice. Qualitative logging of samples including, but not limited to, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Diamond core logging included additional fields such as structure and geotechnical parameters.  Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were taken for each 1m diamond core interval.  For aircore drilling a small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip try for future reference and logging checks.
		All historical drill holes were geologically logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	For all diamond drilling by Stavely Minerals, logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. Systematic photography of the core in the wet and dry form was completed.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	For all aircore drilling by Stavely Minerals, logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.
		For all historic drilling logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	For Stavely Minerals diamond drilling, detailed core logging, with digital capture, was conducted for 100% of the core by Stavely Minerals' on-site geologist at the Company's core shed near Glenthompson.
		For aircore drilling by Stavely Minerals, digital chip logging was conducted for 100% of chips.
		Historical holes have been logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	For Stavely Minerals diamond drilling quarter core for the PQ diameter diamond core and half core for the HQ diameter core was sampled on site using a core saw.
preparation		For historical holes, sub-sampling is not well documented. Holes drilled by BCD and North Limited the majority of the hole was sampled in 1-2m intervals. For Pennzoil diamond holes, samples were only selected where mineralisation was observed, it is unknown whether these were half or full core intervals. For Pennzoil reverse circulation holes 2m composite samples were collected.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	For Stavely Minerals aircore drilling, one metre individual or two metre composite samples were collected as grab samples.
		For BCD holes reverse circulation drill holes, 1-2m composite samples were collected from the bulk sample using a riffle splitter to collect a representative sample (of unknown proportion).
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	For the Stavely Minerals drilling the Company procedures were followed to ensure sub-sampling adequacy and consistency. These included, but were not limited to, daily work place inspections of sampling equipment and practices.  No details of sample preparation are given for the historical drilling.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	For diamond drilling by Stavely Minerals, blanks and certified reference materials are submitted with the samples to the laboratory as part of the quality control procedures. Blanks were inserted – 1 per 40 samples outside the strongly mineralised zone and 1 in 10 samples within the strongly mineralised zone. Standards were inserted – 1 per 20 samples outside the strongly mineralised zone and 1 in 10 samples within the strongly mineralised zone.
		Due to the reconnaissance nature of the aircore drilling program conducted by Stavely Minerals, no blanks or certified reference material were submitted with the samples.
		For historical holes no QAQC procedures have been recorded.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is	For diamond drilling by Stavely Minerals at the Junction Prospect no second – half core sampling was conducted.
	representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Due to the reconnaissance nature of the aircore drilling program conducted by Stavely Minerals, no field duplicates were collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	For the Stavely Minerals drilling the sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought mineralisation.
Quality of	The nature, quality and	Diamond Drilling
assay data and laboratory tests	appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Stavely Minerals core samples were analysed by multielement ICPAES Analysis - Method ME-ICP61. A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for porphyry copper-gold systems.
		This technique is a four- acid digest with ICP-AES or AAS finish.
		The drill core was also analysed for gold using Method Au-AA23. Up to a 30g sample is fused at approximately 1,100°C with alkaline fluxes including lead oxide. During the fusion process lead oxide is reduced to molten lead which acts as a collector for gold. When the fused mass is cooled the lead separates from the impurities (slag) and is placed in a cupel in a furnace at approximately 900°C. The lead oxidizes to lead oxide, being absorbed by the cupel, leaving a bead (prill) of gold, silver (which is added as a collector) and other precious metals. The prill is dissolved in aqua regia with a reduced final volume. Gold content is determined by flame AAS using matrix matched standards. For samples which are difficult to fuse a reduced charge may be used to yield full recovery of gold. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for detecting gold mineralisation.
		Aircore Drilling & Rock Chip Samples
		The Stavely Minerals aircore samples were sent to the Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Adelaide. The soil samples were dried and sieved. The sieved - 80 mesh samples were analysed for gold by Method Au-TL43 and for a multi-element suite by Method ME-MS61 at ALS in Perth.
		Aircore samples were analysed by multielement ICPAES Analysis - Method ME-ICP61. A 0.25g sample is predigested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals and is considered an appropriate assay method for porphyry copper-gold and epithermal systems.
		This technique is a four acid digest with ICP-AES or AAS finish.
		For over-range copper (>1000ppm) assays the samples were re-assayed using the method Cu-OG62.For over-range silver (>100ppm) assays the samples were re-assayed using the method Ag-OG62.
		For the ME-OG62 technic a prepared sample is digested with nitric, perchloric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids, and then evaporated to incipient dryness. Hydrochloric acid and de-ionized water is added for further digestion, and the sample is heated for an additional allotted time. The sample is cooled to room temperature and transferred to a volumetric flask (100 mL). The resulting solution is diluted



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to volume with de-ionized water, homogenized and the solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectroscopy or by atomic absorption spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.
		Gold by Method Au-TL43, is by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. Up to a 25g sample is digested in aqua regia, and the acid volume is partially reduced by evaporation. The solution is diluted to volume and mixed thoroughly. Gold content is measured by ICP mass spectrometry. Alternatively, an aliquot is taken, a complexing agent added and the gold complex is extracted into an organic solvent. Gold concentration can be measured by flame AAS using matrix matching standards.
		Trace level methods by aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish are considered to be excellent for regolith, where gold anomalies indicating mineralisation below surface are well-characterised. Aqua regia dissolves native gold as well as gold bound in sulphide minerals.
		For over-range gold (>1.0ppm) assays the samples were re-assayed using Au-AROR43. This method is an overlimit method which is used to analyse the same solution prepared from the Trace Level Au by aqua regia extraction method (25g).
		A finely pulverised sample (25 g) is digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid (aqua regia). This acid mixture generates nascent chlorine and nitrosyl chloride, which will dissolve free gold and gold compounds such as calaverite (AuTe <sub>2</sub> ).
		Gold is determined by ICPMS directly from the digestion liquor. This method allows for the simple and economical addition of extra elements by running the digestion liquor through the ICPMS.
		Information on assaying details for historic holes are not well documented, the following information was gathered from previous annual technical reports:
		<ul> <li>Pennzoil: A base metal suite was assayed via AAS (digestion not specified) including Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Au was assayed via fire assay.</li> <li>North Limited: A base metal suite (Cu, Ni, Pb &amp; Zn) was assayed via Mixed Acid digest, AAS detection (ICP-OES for CRAE) and Au was assayed via fire assay.</li> </ul>
		BCD: A base metal suite (Ag, As, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, S & Zn)by aqua regia digest ICP-OES methods and repeated assays for samples returning greater than 5000ppm Cu by Mixed Acid Digest ICP-OES detection. Au was assayed via fire assay.
		Pennzoil Auger Soil Samples
		The -80# auger soil samples were assayed for Cu, Pb and Zn at Australian Laboratory Service (ALS).



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not applicable to this report.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and	Laboratory QAQC for Stavely Minerals drilling involved insertion of CRM (Certified Reference Materials), duplicates and blanks.  The analytical laboratory provides their own routine quality controls within their own practices. The results from their
	whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	own validations were provided to Stavely Minerals.  Results from the CRM standards and the blanks gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.  For historical holes no QAQC procedures have been recorded.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Stavely Minerals Managing Director, the Technical Director or the Geology Manager – Victoria have visually verified significant intersections in the diamond core for holes drilled by Stavely Minerals.  Stavely Mineral's Managing Director has visually verified the aircore chips for holes SJAC101 to SJAC121, inclusive.  The chip trays with samples from the BCD AC and RC drilling have also been inspected and the mineralised
		intervals verified.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	For Stavely Minerals drilling primary data was collected for drill holes using the OCRIS logging template on Panasonic Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to a database consultant for validation and compilation into a SQL database.  All primary assay data is received from the laboratory as electronic data files that are imported into the sampling database with verification procedures in place.  Digital copies of Certificates of Analysis are stored on the server which is backed up daily.  Data is also verified on import into mining related software.  No details are available for historical drilling.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other	For the Stavely Minerals diamond and aircore drilling, the drill collar location was pegged before drilling and surveyed using Garmin handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 3m. Collar surveying was performed by Stavely Minerals' personnel.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	There is no location metadata for historic Pennzoil, North Limited or BCD holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is GDA94, zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	For Stavely Minerals exploration, the RL was recorded for each drill hole location from the GPS. Accuracy of the DGPS is considered to be within 10m.
Data spacing and	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drill holes are variably spaced. A collar plan with the drill hole locations is presented in the body of the report.
distribution	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.	The Junction Prospect has not been sufficiently drilled to produce a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For Stavely Minerals diamond core for the entire hole is sampled. For diamond core PQ quarter core and HQ half core was submitted for analysis. Sample intervals were in general 1m.
		For the Stavely Minerals aircore drill holes, SJAC101 to SJAC121, inclusive, two-metre samples were composited for assaying.
		Historical Pennzoil diamond holes were selectively sampled with composite samples varying from 1 to 16m.
		Historical RC drill holes with the prefix PENP were drilled by Pennzoil of Australia and two metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn.
		Historical aircore drill holes with the prefix STAVRA were drilled by North Limited and three metre composite samples were assayed for Au, Cu, Pb and Zn.
		For historical aircore holes TGAC002 to TGAC125 approximately the top 15 to 16 metres was not sampled, after that one metre intervals samples were taken for the remainder of the holes.
		For BCD aircore holes two metre composite samples were collected and for the RC holes one meter samples were collected. The aircore and RC was assayed for Au, Ag, As, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, S and Zn.
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.	The Junction Prospect is still at a reconnaissance drilling stage. The aircore drilling was conducted at a variety of azimuths to determine the orientation of the mineralised structure.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key	There is insufficient drilling data to date at the Junction Prospect to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	and determine if any orientation sampling bias can be identified in the data.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	For Stavely Minerals drill samples in closed poly-weave bags are delivered by Stavely personnel to Ararat or Ballarat from where the samples were couriered by a reputable transport company to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, SA. At the laboratory, samples are stored in a locked yard before being processed and tracked through sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review of the sampling technique or data has been conducted for drilling at the Junction Prospect.

## **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 Stavely Project comprises RL2017, EL6870, EL7347, EL7921, EL7922, EL7923 and EL7924. Stavely Minerals hold 100% ownership of the Stavely Project tenements. The mineralisation at Thursday's Gossan is situated within retention licence RL2017.  EL4556, which was largely replaced by RL2017 was purchased by Stavely Minerals (formerly Northern Platinum) from BCD Resources Limited in May 2013. RL2017 was granted on the 8th May 2020 and expires on the 7th May 2030. A Section 31 Deed and a Project Consent Deed has been signed between Stavely Minerals Limited and the Eastern Maar Native Title Claim Group for RL2017. EL6870 was granted on the 30 August 2021 and expires on the 29 August 2026. A Section 31 Deed and a Project Consent Deed has been signed between Stavely Minerals Limited and the Eastern Maar Native Title Claim Group for EL6870.  EL7347 was granted on the 17th June 2022 for a period of 5 years. EL7921 was granted on the 15th September 2022 for a period of 5 years. EL7922, EL7923 and EL7924 were granted on the 29th September 2022 for a period of 5 years. These 5 tenements do not cover crown land and are not subject to Native Title.  Black Range Joint Venture  The Black Range Joint Venture comprises exploration licence 5425 and is an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Navarre Minerals Limited. Stavely Minerals earned 83% equity in EL5425 in December 2022. EL5425 was



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		granted on 18 December 2021 and expires on the 17 December 2027.
	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.	All the exploration licences and the retention licence are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration	Acknowledgment and	Stavely Project & Black Range Joint Venture
done by other parties	other parties.	The Mt Stavely belt has been explored since the late 1960's, including programmes undertaken by mineral exploration companies including WMC, Duval, CRA Exploration, BHP, and North Limited.  Exploration activity became focused on Thursday's Gossan and the Junction prospects following their discovery by Pennzoil of Australia Ltd in the late 1970s. North Limited continued to focus on Thursday's Gossan in the 1990s. North's best drill result at Thursday's Gossan came from VICT1D1 which gave 161m of 0.26% Cu from 43m, including 40m of 0.74% Cu from 4.2m from a supportance.
		including 10m of 0.74% Cu from 43m from a supergene- enriched zone containing chalcocite.  The tenement was optioned to CRA Exploration between 1995 and 1997. CRAE drilled several deep diamond drill holes into Thursday's Gossan, including DD96WL10, which intersected 186m from 41m of 0.15% Cu and DD96WL11, which intersected 261.7m from 38.3m of 0.13% Cu. EL4556 was further explored by Newcrest Operations Limited under option from New Challenge Resources Ltd between 2002 and 2004. Their main focus was Thursday's Gossan in order to assess its potential as a porphyry copper deposit. One of their better intersections came from
		drill hole VSTD01 on the northern edge of the deposit which gave 32m at 0.41 g/t Au and 0.73% Cu from 22m in supergene-enriched material.  The Stavely Project was optioned to Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd in 2006 who flew an airborne survey and undertook an extensive drilling programme focused on
		several prospects including Thursday's Gossan. One of their diamond drill holes at Thursday's Gossan, SNDD001, encountered zones with quartz-sulphide veins assaying 7.7m at 1.08 g/t Au and 4.14% Cu from 95.3m and 9.5m at 0.44 g/t Au and 2.93% Cu from 154.6m along silicified and sheared contacts between serpentinite and porphyritic intrusive rocks.
		Once Beaconsfield Gold Mines Pty Ltd had fulfilled their option requirements, title of EL4556 passed to their subsidiary company, BCD Metals Pty Ltd, who undertook a gravity survey and extensive drilling at prospects including Thursday's Gossan. They also commissioned a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for Thursday's Gossan.  All work conducted by previous operators at Thursday's Gossan is considered to be of a reasonably high quality.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comme	ntary				
		and high the Stav SSE of th Stavely V 4 RC hol returned @3.90% Limited of	est tenor ely Projective Cayley /olcanic Bles in the 2m @ 5 Cu & 25cd Irilled 3 air.	soil auger ct area. The Lode along elt. Pennzolate 1970's 10% Cu g/t Ag fron rcore holes	coppe ne ano g a sub oil drille s and e & 6g/t n 28m s at the	rgest (1,200mer anomaly ide maly is locate -cropping ported 5 diamond hearly 1980's. F Ag from 2meto EoH. In 19 divicinity of the return any ar	entified in ed 3.5km ion of the noles and PENP004 and 6m 93 North Junction
		At the required methods anomaly PENP00 30x60m. and 12m in the tobserved sulphides zone rem	Junction where the Drilling and th Lower the Just the Jus	Prospect. ground co targeted le previou pacing wa Its include Cu (TGR ow. Miner oxide zor or malachi rill target.	RC condition a sulusly discond	holes and 16 drilling methons were too has be-circular coplingled interse a nominal sp. 3.69% Cu (To Peak results in was predochalcocite & ited drilling in by BCD at the eto landholder	ds were rd for AC oper soil ection in pacing of GAC078) are listed ominantly covellite the fresh Junction
		Hole ID	MGA East (m)	MGA N (m)	Depth From (m)	Significant Intersections	Total Depth (m)
		TGAC078	642927	5833571	2 24	10m @ 2.18% Cu 35m @ 3.69% Cu	59
		TGRC082	642905	5833552	26	13m @ 1.07% Cu	61
		TGRC087	642882	5833535	33	12m @ 1.61% Cu	
					73	1m @ 1.13% Cu	76
		TGRC109	642884	5833563	37	6m @ 1.65% Cu	65
					42	6m @ 1.52% Cu	
		TGRC110	642888	5833533	60	7m @ 0.93% Cu	78
					71	7m @ 1.59% Cu	
		TGRC139	642750	5833600	3	1m @ 1.26% Cu	49
		and SMI Junction northern magnetic anomaly	D005 app Prospect end of low annu coincide	roximately t. SMD002 the magr llus and a c nt with th	500m 2 was letic h coppers e mag	amond holes along strike designed to igh surround soil/auger geo pretic high. m @ 1.38% C	from the test the ed by a chemical SMD002



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		g/t Au from 332m. SMD005 was designed to target the core of the magnetic high which is coincident with the peak/ auger geochemical anomaly. SMD005 intercepted 3m @ 0.21% Cu from 161m.
		In 2020 Stavely Minerals drilled diamond holes SMD075 and SMD077 at the Junction Prospect. These holes were drilled at an orientation of 060 degrees and did not explain the presence of the high-grade copper in historical aircore holes. SMD077 intersected 3m @ 0.58% Pb from 275m. From a more recent interpretation it would appear that the holes drilled over and under the mineralised structure.
Geology	Deposit type, geological	Stavely Project & Black Range Joint Venture
	setting and style of mineralisation.	The Stavely Project and Black Range JV are located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such at the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits.
		EL6870 is interpreted by Cayley et al. (2017) to host structurally dislocated and rotated segments of both the Stavely Belt and the Bunnugal Belt.
		Stavely Project
		Thursday's Gossan Prospect
		The Thursday's Gossan prospect is located in the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex (MSVC). Intrusion of volcanic arc rocks, such at the Mount Stavely Volcanic Complex, by shallow level porphyries can lead to the formation of porphyry copper ± gold ± molybdenum deposits.
		The Thursday's Gossan Chalcocite deposit (TGC) is considered to be a supergene enrichment of primary porphyry-style copper mineralisation. Mineralisation is characterised by chalcopyrite, covellite and chalcocite copper sulphide mineralisation within a sericite, illite and kaolin clay alteration assemblage. Copper mineralisation is within a flat lying enriched 'blanket' of overall dimensions of 4 kilometres north-south by up to 1.5 kilometres eastwest by up to 60 metres thick with an average thickness of approximately 20 metres commencing at an average depth below surface of approximately 30 metres. The majority (circa 60%) of the Mineral Resources reside within a higher-grade zone of approximate dimensions of 1 kilometre x 300 metres by 35 metres thick.
		The mineralisation at the Cayley Lode at the Thursday's Gossan prospect is associated with high-grade, structurally controlled copper-gold-silver mineralisation along the ultramafic contact fault.
		The Thursday's Gossan area hosts a major hydrothermal alteration system with copper-gold mineralisation over a 10 kilometre long corridor.
		Junction Prospect



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment	ary					
		package of porphyry. quartz+car intersected	of sar bonat I in SN omina	ndstone Trace e+sulp //D077 intly c	e and si to hide+bas . In the ai observed	Itstone se me rcore dr in the	with so locally tal ve illing mi	neralisation zone as
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 hole length.	was pred	omina	intly c	bserved	in the	e oxide	zone as
		TGRC082  TGRC083  TGRC084  TGRC085  TGRC086  TGRC087  TGRC108  TGRC109  TGRC110  TGRC111  TGRC111  TGRC139  TGRC140  TGRC141	RC R	61 37 43 49 67 76 91 60 65 78 72 49 55 79	MGA94 54  MGA94 54	642905 642965 642932 642894 642849 642882 642914 642789 642884 642750 642750	5833552 5833520 5833498 5833708 5833682 5833535 5833525 5833525 5833533 5833552 5833600 5833600 5833520	289.09 288.69 288.95 288.42 288.75 289.02 288.84 287.45 285.34 287.06 285.4 283.85 284.37



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment	ary					
		TGRC142	RC	49	MGA94_54	642960	5833540	289.57
		TGRC142	RC	6	MGA94 54	642870	5833525	288.56
		SMD005	DD	696.4	MGA94_54	643681	5833768	292
		SMD002	DD	530.9	MGA94_54	643549	5833804	270
		SMD189	DD	130	MGA94 54	642831	5833623	288
		SMD190	DD	150	MGA94 54	642831	5833623	288
		SJAC101	AC	68.5	MGA94 54	642833	5833579	288
		SJAC102	AC	70	MGA94_54	642921	5833580	288
		SJAC103	AC	61	MGA94_54	642886	5833560	288
		SJAC104	AC	51	MGA94_54	642907	5833571	287
		SJAC105	AC	69	MGA94_54	642873	5833552	285
		SJAC106	AC	70	MGA94_54	642851	5833540	288
		SJAC107	AC	51	MGA94_54	642873	5833575	288
		SJAC108	AC	61	MGA94_54	642891	5833583	288
		SJAC109	AC	40	MGA94_54	642907	5833595	288
		SJAC110	AC	45	MGA94 54	642897	5833526	288
		SJAC111	AC	45	MGA94_54	642917	5833536	288
		SJAC112	AC	63	MGA94_54	642904	5833576	288
		SJAC113	AC	63	MGA94_54	642886	5833567	288
		SJAC114	AC	73	MGA94_54	642866	5833556	288
		SJAC115	AC	66	MGA94_54	642920	5833589	288
		SJAC116	AC	81	MGA94 54	642902	5833550	288
		SJAC117	AC	63	MGA94_54	642908	5833534	288
		SJAC118	AC	69	MGA94_54	642879	5833541	288
		SJAC119	AC	73	MGA94_54	642914	5833582	288
		SJAC120	AC	60	MGA94_54	642919	5833560	288
	If the exclusion of this	No materia	AC I drill	78 hole in	MGA94_54	642925	5833540	288 Udod
	information is justified on	NO materia	ıuııı	noie in	iioiiialioi	i iias be	eli exci	uueu.
	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.							
Dete	In managina Carla a ti-	I liada ama i		- ne l!	tiana'		۰۰۰ الم	
Data aggregation	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting							per/ and or have been
methods	averaging techniques,	reported w	ith sul	bjectiv	e discreti	on.		
	maximum and/or minimum							have been
	grade truncations (e.g.	applied, no significant				essary	ior the	reporting of
	cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually	3.3						
	Jac-on grades are usually							



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	In reporting exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval grade %) divided by sum of interval length.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Assumptions used for reporting of metal equivalent values are clearly stated.
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.	There is insufficient drilling data to date to demonstrate continuity of mineralised domains and determine the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Refer to the Tables and Figures in the text.
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 Figures in the text. A plan view of the drill hole collar locations is included.
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.	All copper and gold values considered to be significant have been reported. Some subjective judgement has been used.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 substances.	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures and discussed in the text.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	Diamond drilling has been planned to test the new interpretation of the copper mineralised structure at the Junction Prospect.