

2 November 2022

Gum Creek Gold Project

Further High Grades and Wide Gold Intercepts Returned from RC Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- Numerous shallow and high grade gold intercepts returned from depth extension and infill Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Heron South, Heron, Hyperno and Deep South prospects including:

Heron South Prospect

- **15m @ 3.0g/t Au from 98m** including **7m @ 5.5g/t Au from 104m**
- **8m @ 5.2g/t Au from 178m** including **2m @ 13.9g/t Au from 179m**
- **8m @ 3.2g/t Au from 113m** including **6m @ 4.1g/t Au from 113m**
- **7m @ 3.1g/t Au from 35m** including **1m @ 19.2g/t Au from 35m**
- **11m @ 1.6g/t Au from 202m** including **4m @ 3.0g/t Au from 204m**

Heron Prospect

- **23m @ 1.9g/t Au from 100m** including **12m @ 3.3g/t Au from 100m**
- **15m @ 0.9g/t Au from 120m** including **6m @ 1.6g/t Au from 127m**

Hyperno Prospect

- **8m @ 10.1g/t Au from 33m** including **2m @ 35.2g/t Au from 35m**
- **12m @ 1.6g/t Au from 27m** including **8m @ 2.2g/t Au from 31m**
- **5m @ 2.3g/t Au from 34m** including **2m @ 4.9g/t Au from 34m**
- **10m @ 1.0g/t Au from 37m** including **5m @ 1.5g/t Au from 40m**

Deep South Prospect

- **3m @ 6.8g/t Au from 48m** including **1m @ 18.4g/t Au from 48m**
- **7m @ 2.6g/t Au from 59m** including **2m @ 7.9g/t Au from 59m**
- **8m @ 1.9g/t Au from 39m** including **1m @ 12.0g/t Au from 44m**
- **4m @ 3.6g/t Au from 49m** including **1m @ 9.1g/t Au from 49m**

- The results highlight the potential to define additional gold mineralisation along strike and at depth at all four prospects.
- Final assay results for Altair, Eagle, Kingfisher, Think Big, Wedge, Eagles Peak, Fangio, Kearrys, Beta, Specimen Well and Melbourne Bitter are still pending.
- Metallurgical sighter testwork has commenced, and metallurgical sampling and density determinations are ongoing in preparation for expected maiden Mineral Resource Estimate's (MRE) due to be completed in the first half of 2023.

Horizon Gold Limited (ASX : HRN) (Horizon or Company) is pleased to announce substantial new wide gold intercepts and high grade gold results from RC drilling at its 100% owned Gum Creek Gold Project located in the Mid-West Region of Western Australia. All assay results have now been received from initial RC drilling programs at Heron, Hyperno, and Deep South, and a follow up RC program at the Heron South prospect, located between 14 and 19 kilometres south of the Gidgee processing plant with direct links to the existing haul road network (Figure 1).

Managing Director Leigh Ryan said:

“The continued impressive gold intercepts received from Heron South and Heron, and confirmatory gold mineralisation received from the Hyperno and Deep South RC programs are very positive and highlight the potential for significant gold resources beneath shallow alluvial cover along the entire seven kilometre strike length from Heron through to the Manikato Prospect.

The Company’s strategy of building shallow free milling oxide resources close to our existing haul road network is continuing to deliver, and I’m confident this is the key for achieving a stand-alone gold processing status for the Gum Creek Project.”

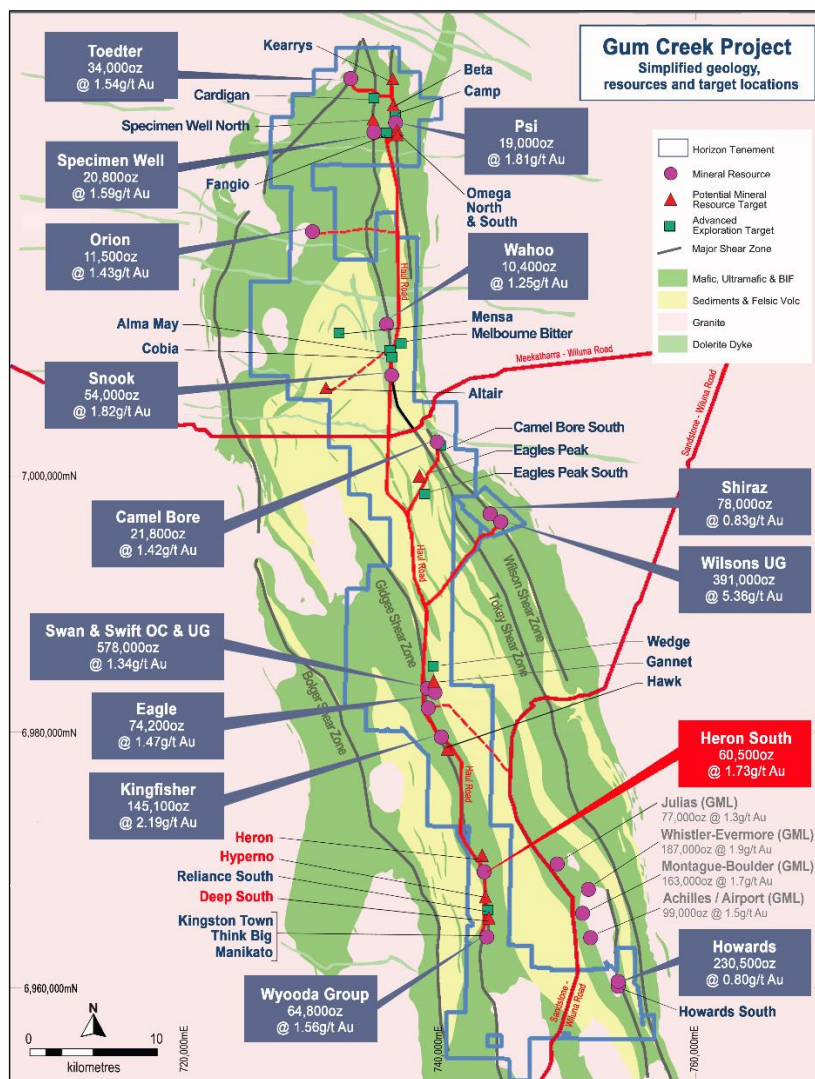


Figure 1: Gum Creek Gold Project existing Mineral Resources, Potential Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets over simplified geology.

The Company completed a total of 60 RC holes for 5,461 metres at the Heron, Heron South, Hyperno, and Deep South prospects during July/August 2022. The drilling has validated the width and grade of historic RAB and aircore intercepts at Hyperno, increased the confidence in our current geological models, and successfully highlighted the potential to define additional gold mineralisation along strike and at depth at all four prospects.

Heron South Prospect

The Heron South deposit is located 15km south-southeast of the historic Gidgee mill and has previously been mined by open cut methods. The current MRE for the Heron South deposit is **1.09Mt @ 1.73g/t Au for 60,500oz** (Table A).

The recent RC program (9 holes for 1,485m) has extended shallow gold mineralisation along strike to the north and south and has extended and confirmed interpreted high-grade plunging gold shoots beneath the Heron South open pit. Numerous significant gold intercepts were returned including: **15m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 98m including **7m @ 5.5g/t Au** from 104m (HERC022), **8m @ 5.2g/t Au** from 178m including **2m @ 13.9g/t Au** from 179m (HERC023), **8m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 113m including **6m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 113m (HERC026), **7m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 35m including **1m @ 19.2g/t Au** from 35m (HERC018), and **11m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 202m including **4m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 204m (HERC021) (Figures 2 & 3, Table B).

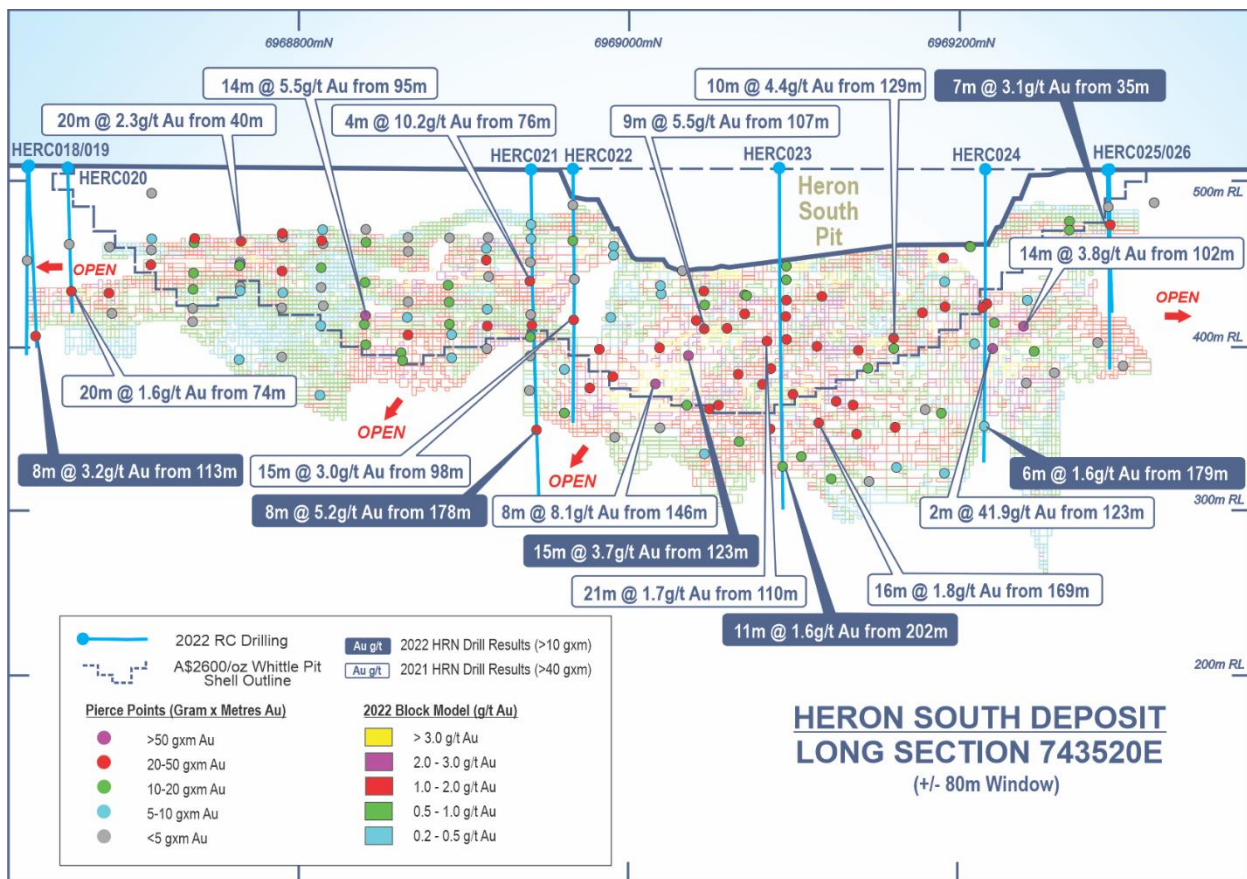


Figure 2: Heron South long section showing 2022 drill traces (blue), all drill intercept pierce points (coloured by GxM i.e. average intercept grade (g/t Au) multiplied by intercept width in metres), MIK resource block model coloured by Au (g/t), and A\$2600/oz Whittle pit shell outline.

Gold mineralisation at Heron South is located within shallow flat lying supergene zones, and steeply plunging, steeply east dipping shear zones containing quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins within strongly sericite-carbonate altered mafic units. Mineralisation is continuous over a 650 metre strike and is

currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of 200 metres. The base of weathering extends up to 100 metres below surface, with high-grade supergene enrichment overlaying primary gold mineralisation.

Subsequent to completing the current Heron South MRE¹, Whittle pit shells were generated by Auralia Mining Consulting using a gold price of A\$2600/oz (Figures 2 & 3). 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 Heron South pit optimisation will be updated once a revised MRE is announced.

There is good potential to further extend the known gold mineralisation at Heron South down dip, down plunge and along strike to the north and south with additional drilling.

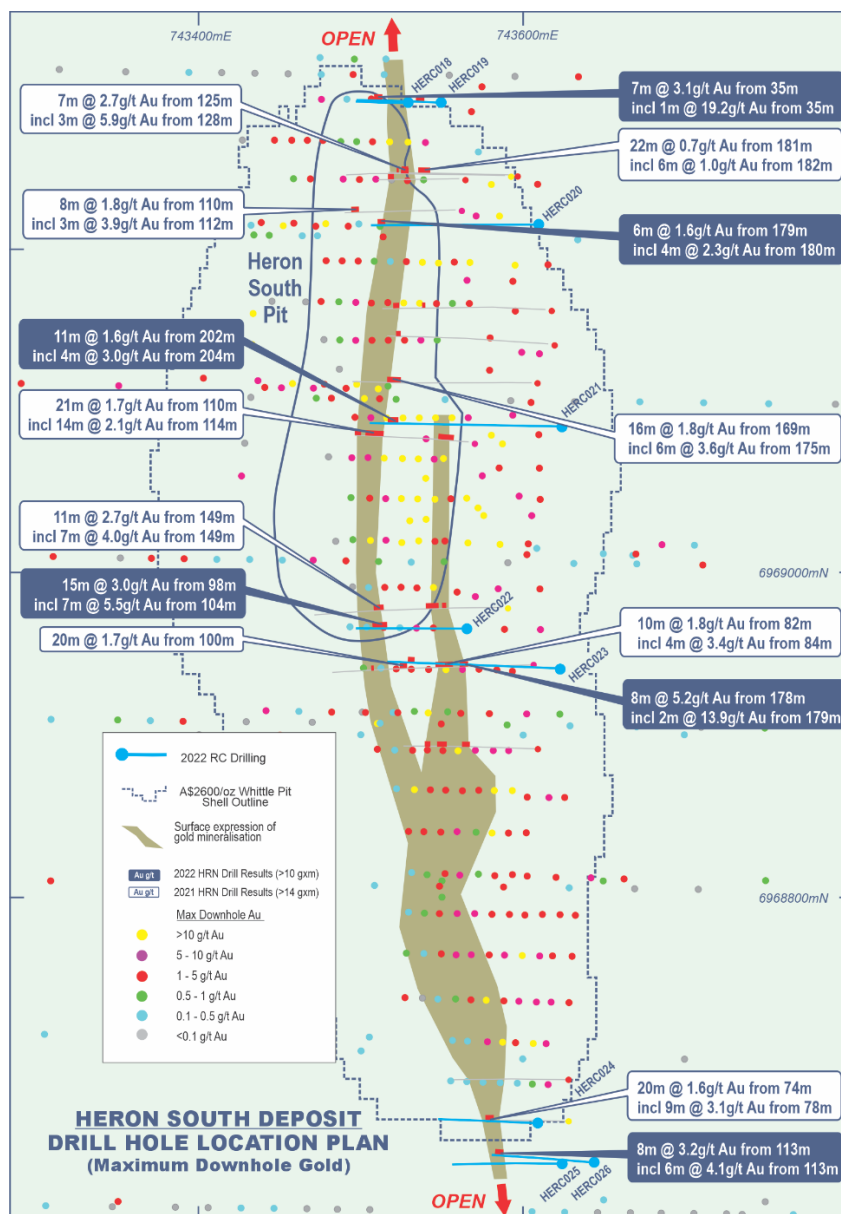


Figure 3: Heron South drill hole collar plan showing 2022 drill traces (blue), 2021 drill traces (grey), all drill collars coloured by max. downhole gold, and A\$2600/oz Whittle pit shell outline.

¹ Refer to Horizon Gold Limited ASX Announcement dated 25 July 2022 titled “32% Increase in Resources at Gum Creek Gold Project”. CP’s R.Maddocks, J.Abbott, S.Carras, L.Ryan

Heron Prospect

The Heron Prospect is located 14km southeast of the historic Gidgee mill. The prospect has not been previously mined and there is no current MRE.

Results from four additional RC holes (663m) were recently received. Significant gold intercepts included: **23m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 100m including **12m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 100m (HRRC013), and **15m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 120m including **6m @ 1.6g/t Au** from 127m (HRRC014) (Figure 4, Table C). The additional drilling has confirmed broad shallow supergene mineralisation and down dip extensions to primary gold mineralisation.

Gold mineralisation at Heron is located within broad flat-lying supergene enrichment zones overlying three sub-parallel northeast dipping fault zones containing quartz veined altered basalt. Mineralisation is continuous over an 850 metre strike and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 350 metres. The prospect area is deeply weathered with the base of complete oxidation between 60 and 120 metres below surface.

Whilst additional drilling is required at depth and along strike to the north and south of Heron, a maiden MRE will be completed prior to any further drilling.

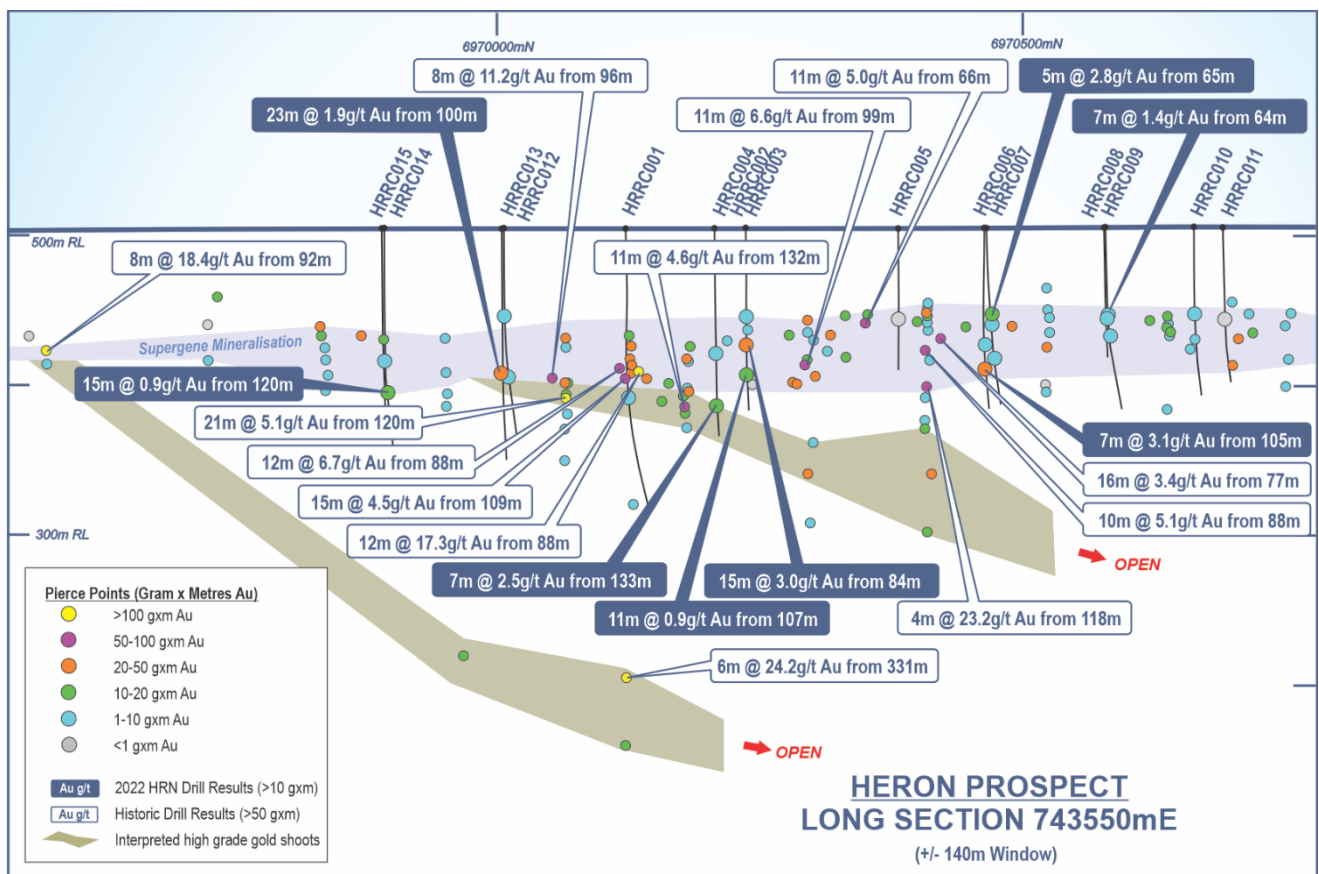


Figure 4: Heron Prospect long section showing high grade plunging gold shoots (gold), gold intercept pierce points (coloured by GxM), 2022 drilling intercepts >10 GxM (labelled), and previous drilling intercepts >50 GxM (labelled).

Hyperno Prospect

The Hyperno Prospect is located 18km southeast of the historic Gidgee mill. The prospect has not been previously mined and there is no current MRE.

Initial RC drilling at Hyperno (36 holes for 2,468m) has confirmed the width and grades of shallow gold mineralisation identified in historic aircore and RAB drilling, and identified the potential for an open pitable resource at the prospect. Significant gold intercepts from the recent campaign included: **8m @ 10.1g/t Au from 33m** including **2m @ 35.2g/t Au from 35m** (HYRC017), **12m @ 1.6g/t Au from 27m** including **8m @ 2.2g/t Au from 31m** (HYRC006), **5m @ 2.3g/t Au from 34m** including **2m @ 4.9g/t Au from 34m** (HYRC027), and **10m @ 1.0g/t Au from 37m** including **5m @ 1.5g/t Au from 40m** (HYRC008) (Figures 5 & 6, Table D).

Gold mineralisation at Hyperno is associated with quartz veined limonitic saprolite within two sub-parallel mineralised zones. Mineralisation is both flat lying (supergene) and dips moderately to the east, is defined to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 100 metres, and has a continuous 600 metre strike length (Figure 5). The area is deeply weathered, with the base of complete oxidation greater than 100 metres below surface. Further drilling is required at depth and along strike to the north and south.

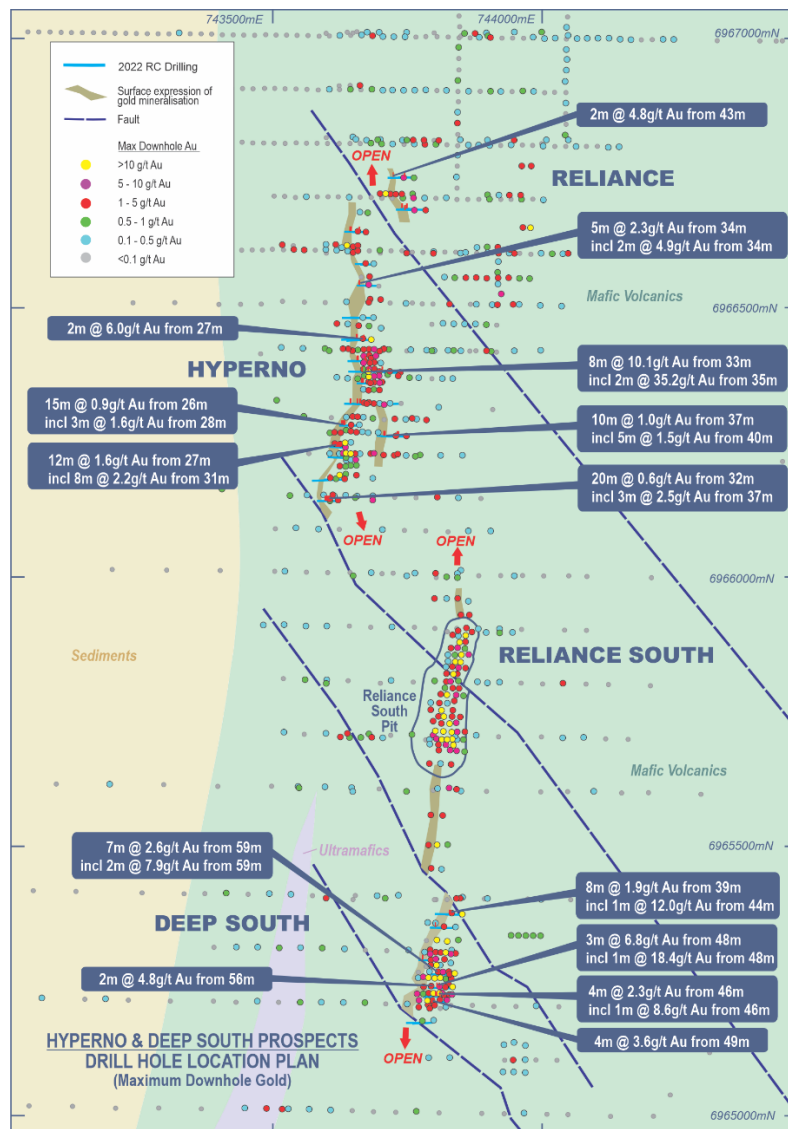


Figure 5: Hyperno / Deep South drill hole collar plan coloured by max. downhole gold, and 2022 drilling intercepts >9 GxM over interpreted geology.

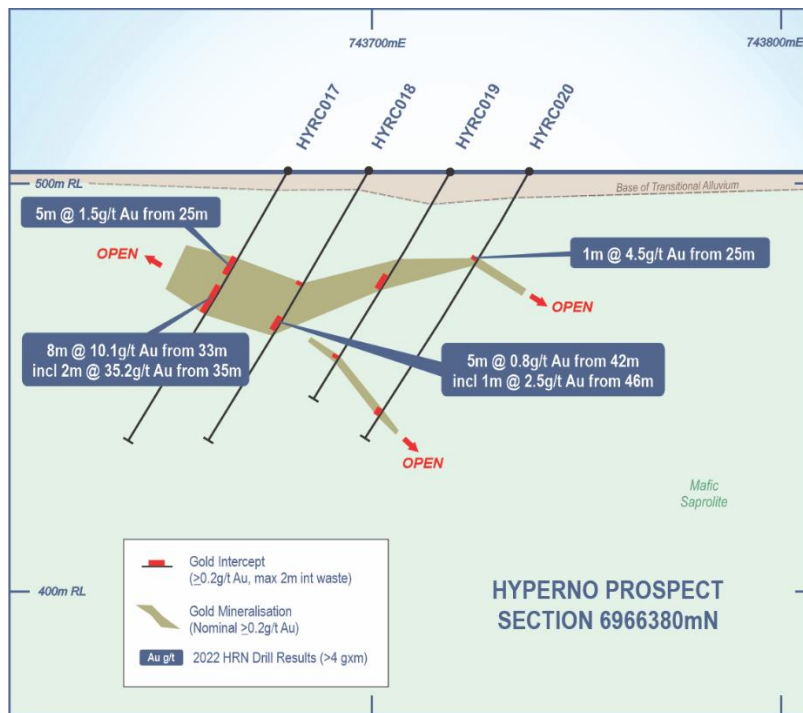


Figure 6: Hyperno Prospect cross section showing mineralised envelopes and 2022 RC drilling intercepts.

Deep South Prospect

The Deep South Prospect is located 19km southeast of the historic Gidgee mill. The prospect has not been previously mined and there is no current MRE.

Initial RC drilling at Deep South (11 holes for 845m) has confirmed grades and widths consistent with shallow gold mineralisation identified in historic aircore and RAB drilling, and highlighted the potential for an open pittable resource at the prospect. Significant new gold intercepts included: **3m @ 6.8g/t Au from 48m** including **1m @ 18.4g/t Au from 48m** (DSRC005), **7m @ 2.6g/t Au from 59m** including **2m @ 7.9g/t Au from 59m** (DSRC006), **8m @ 1.9g/t Au from 39m** including **1m @ 12.0g/t Au from 44m** (DSRC011), and **4m @ 3.6g/t Au from 49m** including **1m @ 9.1g/t Au from 49m** (DSRC003) (Figures 5 & 7, Table E).

Gold mineralisation at Deep South is located within two sub-parallel flat lying to shallow east dipping zones containing quartz veined mafic saprolite. Mineralisation is continuous over a 250 metre strike length and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 80 metres. The prospect area is deeply weathered with the base of complete oxidation between 60 and 80 metres below surface.

Whilst additional drilling is required at depth and along strike to the north and south of Deep South, a maiden MRE will be completed prior to further drilling. Further drilling is also required at Reliance South immediately along strike to the south of the existing open pit, where previous wide spaced drilling identified flat lying and steep east dipping gold mineralisation similar to that at Deep South (Figure 5).

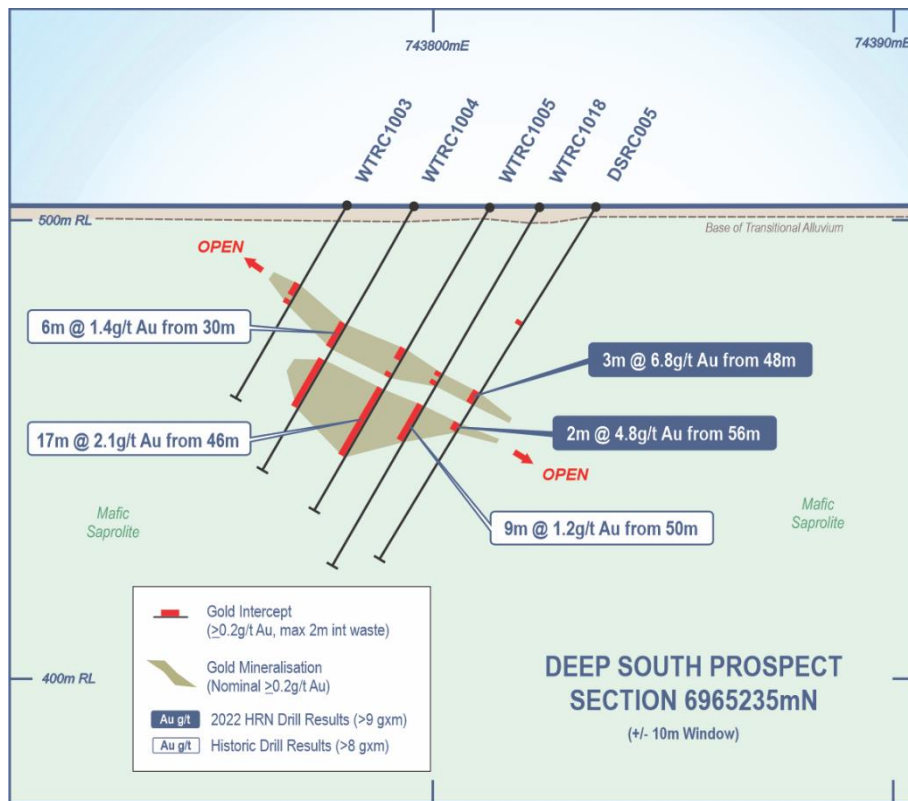


Figure 7: Deep South Prospect cross section showing mineralised envelopes, and 2022 RC drill intercepts (>9GxM) and historic drilling intercepts (>8 GxM) labelled.

Exploration Progress

Initial metallurgical sighter testwork has commenced on Hawk, Heron, and Shiraz mineralisation, and metallurgical sampling has been completed at Hyperno and Deep South. Density determinations have been completed on Hawk, Heron, and Shiraz samples and are ongoing on Hyperno, Deep South, Heron, Wedge, Eagles Peak, Fangio, Kearrys, Beta, Hawk and Melbourne Bitter samples in preparation for maiden MRE's expected to be completed in the first half of 2023.

Drilling data, digital terrain models, and wireframes of mineralisation have been completed for Shiraz, Hawk, and Howards, and are being prepared for Heron, Hyperno and Deep South. This information will be supplied to our consultant resource geologists as it becomes available.

Final assay results for Altair, Eagle, Kingfisher, Think Big, Wedge, Eagles Peak, Fangio, Kearrys, Beta, Specimen Well and Melbourne Bitter are still pending, however all results are expected to be received and announced before the end of the calendar year.

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 8). The Gum Creek Gold Project hosts JORC 2012 Mineral Resources of **1.79 million ounces of gold (Table A)²**. 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.

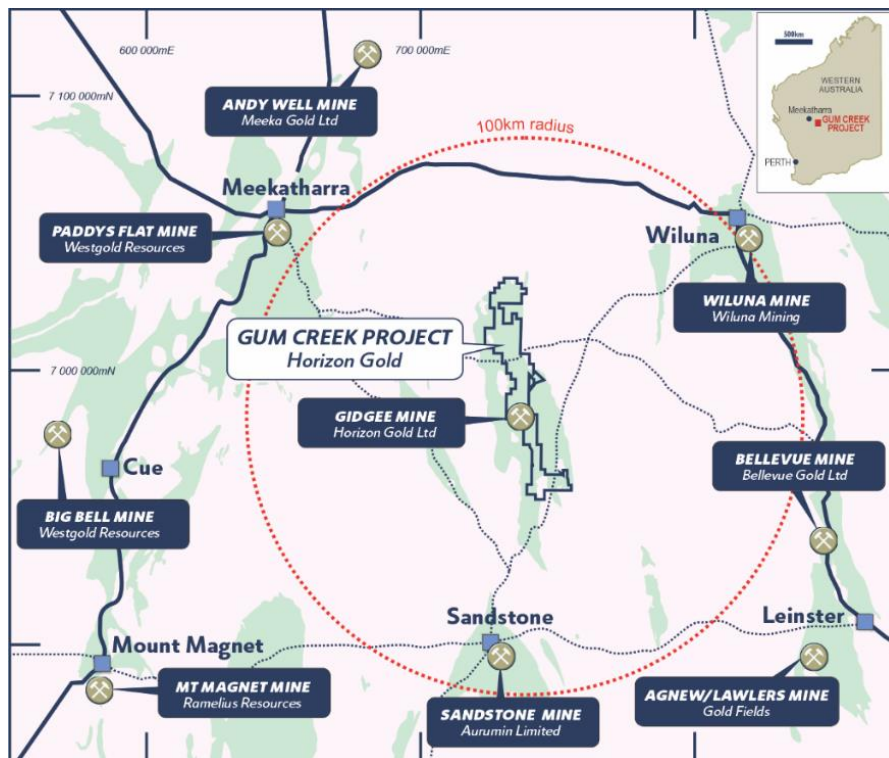


Figure 8: Gum Creek Gold Project and surrounding mines over simplified geology.

² 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 – Heron South RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
HERC018	743529	6969290	507	-61	272	100	35	42	7	3.11
						incl.	35	36	1	19.20
HERC019	743550	6969290	507	-60	269	140	121	127	6	0.41
HERC020	743609	6969215	506	-60	271	210	158	163	5	0.89
						incl.	160	162	2	1.58
							179	185	6	1.60
						incl.	180	184	4	2.26
HERC021	743624	6969090	506	-63	270	240	189	194	5	0.80
							202	213	11	1.63
						incl.	204	208	4	2.99
HERC022	743566	6968965	506	-61	272	180	81	86	5	1.35
						incl.	81	82	1	5.29
							98	113	15	3.02
						incl.	104	111	7	5.46
HERC023	743623	6968940	506	-62	271	240	78	83	5	0.42
							88	93	5	0.50
							178	186	8	5.22
						incl.	179	181	2	13.87
HERC024	743609	6968660	506	-61	272	119				NSR
HERC025	743624	6968635	506	-61	271	131				NSR
HERC026	743644	6968636	506	-61	275	125	72	80	8	0.85
						incl.	72	77	5	1.05
							85	91	6	1.00
						incl.	85	86	1	2.72
							113	121	8	3.20
						incl.	113	119	6	4.14

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.

Table C: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Heron RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
HRRC012	743520	6970136	505	-61	228	160	62	73	11	0.41
							114	120	6	0.89
						incl.	115	117	2	1.47
HRRC013	743547	6970162	505	-61	224	180	100	123	23	1.94
						incl.	100	112	12	3.27
HRRC014	743580	6970085	505	-61	225	173	101	103	2	2.92
							120	135	15	0.94
						incl.	127	133	6	1.59
HRRC015	743612	6970115	505	-61	227	150				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.

Table D: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Hyperno RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
HYRC001	743608	6966141	504	-60	270	50				NSR
HYRC002	743622	6966140	504	-60	271	65	32	52	20	0.61
						incl.	37	40	3	2.51
HYRC003	743618	6966180	503	-55	268	77				NSR
HYRC004	743635	6966181	503	-55	271	70	47	49	2	1.05
HYRC005	743639	6966220	503	-60	273	71				NSR
HYRC006	743635	6966240	503	-60	274	60	23	25	2	1.01
							27	39	12	1.59
						incl.	31	39	8	2.21
HYRC007	743729	6966260	503	-59	271	55	30	34	4	1.84
						incl.	30	31	1	4.53
HYRC008	743750	6966260	503	-60	272	71	37	47	10	1.01
						incl.	40	45	5	1.51
HYRC009	743647	6966281	503	-60	271	47	26	41	15	0.89
						incl.	28	31	3	1.60
						and	37	39	2	2.81
HYRC010	743662	6966280	503	-59	271	65				NSR
HYRC011	743676	6966321	503	-60	271	83	25	30	5	0.81
							35	40	5	0.73
							59	64	5	0.87
						incl.	60	62	2	1.54
HYRC012	743691	6966320	503	-61	272	90	84	86	2	1.23
HYRC013	743719	6966321	503	-60	271	100				NSR
HYRC014	743739	6966321	503	-60	271	65				NSR
HYRC015	743683	6966359	503	-60	271	55	29	40	11	0.50
						incl.	38	39	1	2.40
HYRC016	743703	6966359	503	-60	271	65	42	45	3	0.83
HYRC017	743680	6966380	503	-60	271	77	25	30	5	1.52
							33	41	8	10.08
						incl.	35	37	2	35.15
HYRC018	743699	6966380	503	-60	272	77	42	47	5	0.81
						incl.	46	47	1	2.48
HYRC019	743719	6966379	503	-60	274	65	30	34	4	0.87
						incl.	32	33	1	2.17
HYRC020	743739	6966379	503	-60	272	77	25	26	1	4.49
							69	71	2	1.91
HYRC021	743671	6966400	503	-59	271	55	24	32	8	0.73
						incl.	29	30	1	2.73
HYRC022	743686	6966400	503	-60	271	90	27	32	5	0.92
						incl.	29	30	1	3.69
HYRC023	743668	6966441	503	-59	269	80	21	28	7	0.40
HYRC024	743684	6966440	503	-60	269	90	27	29	2	5.95
HYRC025	743669	6966480	503	-59	271	80				NSR
HYRC026	743689	6966480	503	-59	272	90				NSR
HYRC027	743679	6966540	504	-60	272	45	34	39	5	2.29

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
						incl.	34	36	2	4.89
HYRC028	743699	6966540	504	-58	272	50				NSR
HYRC029	743674	6966580	504	-59	272	45				NSR
HYRC030	743689	6966580	504	-59	271	55				NSR
HYRC031	743659	6966640	504	-60	271	53	25	34	9	0.52
HYRC032	743674	6966640	504	-60	270	53	24	29	5	0.85
						incl.	28	29	1	2.70
HYRC033	743764	6966680	503	-59	272	70	29	33	4	0.98
						incl.	31	32	1	2.46
							36	38	2	3.35
HYRC034	743785	6966680	503	-60	272	89	83	88	5	1.28
						incl.	84	87	3	1.86
HYRC035	743745	6966741	503	-60	270	63	43	45	2	4.83
HYRC036	743764	6966741	503	-60	270	75	36	40	4	0.59

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.

Table E: Significant Drill Hole Intercepts – Deep South RC Drilling

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
DSRC001	743780	6965172	504	-61	269	65				NSR
DSRC002	743800	6965173	503	-60	267	80				NSR
DSRC003	743824	6965211	503	-61	269	95	49	53	4	3.56
						incl.	49	50	1	9.10
							58	60	2	1.12
DSRC004	743835	6965220	503	-60	269	110	46	50	4	2.34
						incl.	46	47	1	8.61
							58	66	8	0.51
DSRC005	743835	6965235	503	-58	271	90	30	31	1	5.80
							48	51	3	6.82
						incl.	48	49	1	18.35
							56	58	2	4.83
DSRC006	743839	6965261	503	-59	271	90	59	66	7	2.62
						incl.	59	61	2	7.86
DSRC007	743797	6965287	503	-58	270	50	33	36	3	1.82
						incl.	33	34	1	4.92
DSRC008	743820	6965348	503	-60	270	55	34	36	2	2.82
DSRC009	743840	6965347	503	-59	270	75				NSR
DSRC010	743835	6965373	503	-55	270	60	30	31	1	2.95
DSRC011	743854	6965372	503	-55	269	75	39	47	8	1.85
						incl.	44	45	1	12.00

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:

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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.
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)/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.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<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 done to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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 recovered vs. 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 various company logging codes. 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. 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. 	<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, however some samples were redirected to ALS Adelaide or ALS Brisbane for sample prep. 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
		<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 (or Townsville or Kalgoorlie) 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.
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. 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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 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 from 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 generally flat, however DGPS RL's have been used for all RC holes. Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. <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 at Heron, Heron South, Hyperno and Deep South is 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. All drill collars were displayed in Micromine and visually checked against the DTMs. 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 flat topography at all four prospects. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 20m to 40m 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 Heron South, Hyperno, and Deep South, and towards 225° (GDA94z50) at Heron. 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 (right angles) 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. <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 M57/634 (Heron, Heron South, Hyperno and Deep South), which is held 100% by Gum Creek Gold Mines Pty Ltd.</p> <p>No native title exists on any of the mining leases, however there is one isolated registered heritage site off the southern end of the Heron prospect.</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>Heron South</u> Gold mineralisation at Heron South is located within shallow flat lying supergene zones, and steeply plunging, steeply east dipping shear zones containing quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins within strongly sericite-carbonate altered mafic units. Mineralisation is continuous over a 650 metre strike and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of 200 metres. The base of weathering extends up to 100 metres below surface, with high-grade supergene enrichment overlaying primary gold mineralisation.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><u>Heron</u> Gold mineralisation at Heron is located within broad flat-lying supergene enrichment zones overlying three sub-parallel northeast dipping fault zones containing quartz veined altered basalt. Mineralisation is continuous over an 850 metre strike and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 350 metres. The prospect area is deeply weathered with the base of complete oxidation between 60m and 120 metres below surface.</p> <p><u>Hyperno</u> Gold mineralisation at Hyperno is associated with quartz veined limonitic saprolite within two sub-parallel mineralised zones. Mineralisation is both flat lying (supergene) and dips moderately to the east, is defined to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 100 metres, and has a continuous 600 metre strike length. The area is deeply weathered, with the base of complete oxidation greater than 100 metres below surface.</p> <p><u>Deep South</u> Gold mineralisation at Deep South is located within two sub-parallel flat lying to shallow east dipping zones containing quartz veined mafic saprolite. Mineralisation is continuous over a 250 metre strike length and is currently defined to a maximum vertical depth of approximately 80 metres. The prospect area is deeply weathered with the base of complete oxidation between 60m and 80 metres below surface.</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. 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 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</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 grade top cut off has been applied. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied. All intercepts greater than 2 GxM are reported in Tables B, C, D and E.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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>Heron South</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Heron South strikes north-south and dips steeply to the east with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at ~40° to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~64% of intercept width.</p> <p><u>Heron</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Heron dips steeply to the northeast with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at ~45 degrees to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~71% of intercept width. The orientation of oxide/supergene mineralisation at Heron varies but is generally flat lying, so true widths of drill intercepts at depths <80m will vary accordingly.</p> <p><u>Hyperno</u> The majority of gold mineralisation at Hyperno is oxide/supergene mineralisation that is generally flat lying. Where mineralisation is flat lying the true width is ~87% of the intercept width.</p> <p><u>Deep South</u> Primary gold mineralisation at Deep South dips steeply to the east with drilling oriented at right angles to strike and at ~50 degrees to the dip of mineralisation, implying true width of mineralisation to be ~77% of intercept width. The orientation of oxide/supergene mineralisation at Deep South varies but is generally flat lying, so true widths of drill intercepts at shallow depths <40m will be ~87% of the intercept width.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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 	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	<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.</p> <p>A mineral resource estimate update is planned for 2023.</p>