ASX Announcement
21/03/2024

Visible Gold Intersected at Hillgrove Project

AMENDED ANNOUNCEMENT

The announcement “Visible Gold Intersected at Hillgrove Project”, released on the ASX on 18 March 2024 has been amended.

Visual estimates disclosure has been amended to comply with ASX Compliance Update 04/23 with the inclusion of Appendix 1 Table 2 in the attached announcement.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Larvotto Resources Limited.

About Larvotto Resources Ltd

Larvotto Resources Limited (ASX:LRV) is actively advancing its portfolio of in-demand minerals projects including the 1.4Moz AuEq high-grade Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in NSW, the large Mt Isa copper, gold, and cobalt project adjacent to Mt Isa townsite in Queensland, the Eyre multi-metals and lithium project located 30km east of Norseman in Western Australia and an exciting gold exploration project at Ohakuri in New Zealand's North Island. Larvotto’s board has a mix of experienced explorers and corporate financiers to progress its projects. Visit www.larvottoresources.com for further information.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Larvotto does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

LARVOTTO RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 16 645 596 238

ASX:LRV | **TGAT:K6X**

Suite 1 / 88 Broadway,

Nedlands, WA 6009

PO Box 496, Claremont, WA 6910

+61 (8) 6373 0112

info@larvottoresources.com

www.larvottoresources.com

FOLLOW US

PROJECTS

Hillgrove Au, Sb

Hillgrove, NSW

Ohakuri Au

New Zealand

Eyre Ni, Au, PGE, Li

Norseman, WA

Mt Isa Au, Cu, Co

Mt Isa, QLD

CONTACT

For further information, please contact:

Mr Ron Heeks

Managing Director

+61 (8) 6373 0112

info@larvottoresources.com

Andrew Willis / Ben Creagh

Media and investor enquiries

awillis@nwrcommunications.com.au

benc@nwrcommunications.com.au

ASX Announcement

21 March 2024

Visible Gold Intersected at Hillgrove Project

Highlights

- 2,036m diamond drilling program completed, designed to extend high-grade mineralisation at Bakers Creek
- Abundant grains of visible native gold identified in quartz-carbonate breccias and quartz-carbonate veins
- Assay results expected in early April

Larvotto Resources Limited (ASX: LRV, Germany: K6X, 'Larvotto' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce it has completed its first diamond drilling program at the Company's newly acquired, 100%-owned Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project (Hillgrove) near Armidale in New South Wales. Drilling was targeted to extend the high-grade gold and antimony mineralisation identified in drilling undertaken in 2022. Numerous zones of visible gold[1] were identified in quartz-carbonate breccias and quartz-carbonate veins associated with wider carbonate altered breccias that also hosted visible stibnite mineralisation.

Managing Director, Ron Heeks commented,

"The diamond drilling program at Bakers Creek was always a priority, aimed at building on the significant high-grade intercepts from drilling undertaken in 2022.

It was pleasing to complete the program so quickly and note numerous instances of visible gold across multiple sections of the drill core. This suggests the potential to mirror historic high-grade results, such as the 0.45m @ 257 g/t gold previously reported at Bakers Creek. Identifying visible gold in the deeper part of the Hillgrove system helps confirm that it may be geologically similar to the high-grade gold and antimony systems identified at the Costerfield Mine operated by Mandalay and the high-grade gold mineralisation identified by Southern Cross Gold in Central Victoria.

Larvotto is working to deliver an initial Ore Reserve Estimation at Hillgrove in the near term from its significant Mineral Resources. This being at a time of a record AUD gold price and near record antimony price. Drill core is currently being cut for assay, with initial results expected in early April and we look forward to moving closer to releasing an initial resource for Bakers Creek mineralisation".

[1] The Company stresses that the references above and in Appendix 1 to visual or visible mineralisation relate specifically to the abundance of those minerals logged in the drill core and is not an estimate of metal grade for any interval. With the disclosure of visible mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole lengths and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative only. Quantitative assays will be completed by ALS Laboratories, with the results for those intersections discussed in this release expected from mid-June 2024

Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project

Hillgrove covers 254km^2 and consists of four exploration leases and 48 granted mining leases. The project contains **1.4Moz Resources at 6.1g/t[2].** Hillgrove is located 23kms east of the major regional centre of Armidale, NSW.

The current Mineral Resource places Hillgrove in the world's top 10 antimony deposits, as well as containing high-grade gold and significant tungsten. Hillgrove is Australia's largest antimony deposit. Antimony and tungsten are considered critical minerals by multiple countries including the US, EU, China, and Australia, and is currently experiencing a near record high price due to increasing use in solar panel manufacturing, fire retardants, and as a metal hardener.

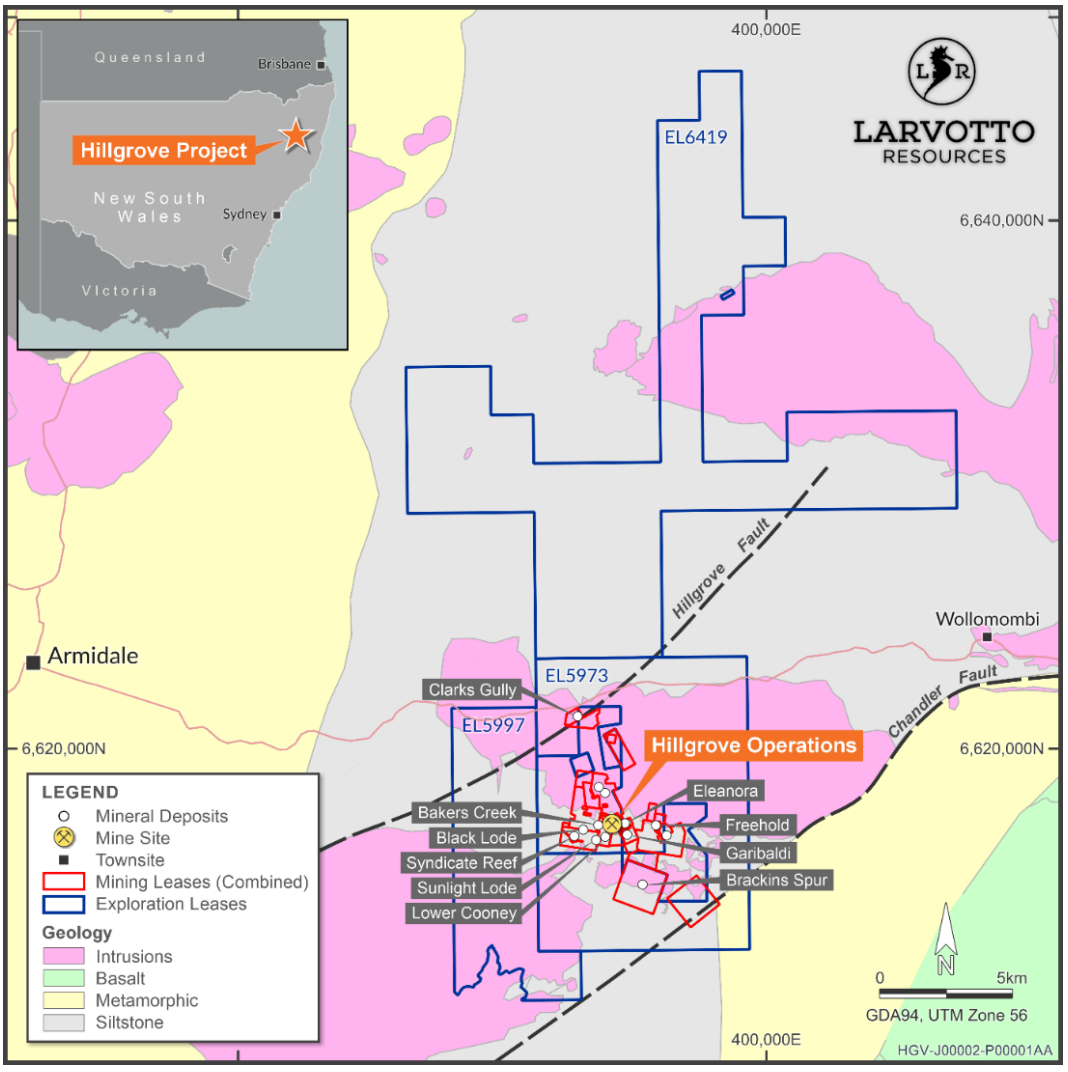

Figure 1 Hillgrove Project Location Map

Bakers Creek

The Bakers Creek deposit is located between the Eleanora-Garibaldi and the Sunlight/Blacklode deposits (Figure 1). The Eleanora-Garibaldi and the Sunlight/Blacklode deposits form part of the wider Hillgrove mineral field with a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 1.4Moz @ 6.1g/t AuEq. There are no Mineral

[2] See ASX: LRV Announcement, 19 December 2023 – Amended 1.4Moz @ 6.1g/t AuEq Hillgrove Project Acquired

Resources defined for the Bakers Creek mineralisation. Bakers Creek was the most productive mine in the Hillgrove field producing more than 300,000oz of gold between ~1880 and 1916.

Drilling undertaken in 2022 identified a new zone of mineralisation at Bakers Creek that included some extremely high grade intersections. The highlights are listed below in Table 1. The current round of drilling is designed to extend this zone.

Table 1 Bakers Creek 2022 diamond drilling assay results summary

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BKC008	376.5	377.0	0.5	14.6	Footwall structure
and	466.0	470.5	4.5	29.5	Little Reef
including	467.75	468.2	0.45	257	Little Reef
BKC009	363.0	364.0	1.0	11.2	Footwall structure
including	363.0	363.5	0.5	21.0	Footwall structure
and	447.0	451.5	4.5	9.6	Little Reef
including	449.6	450.0	0.4	96.8	Little Reef
BKC010	396.7	398.0	1.3	161	Footwall structure
including	396.7	397.1	0.4	525	Footwall structure
and	510.0	513.0	3.0	27.1	Little Reef
including	510.0	510.6	0.6	108	Little Reef

The Bakers Creek mineralisation targeted is some of the deepest mineralisation drilled at Hillgrove. As was predicted from similar type gold and antimony zones elsewhere, the gold grade appears to be increasing with depth. The 2022 drilling confirmed this and the current drilling aims to further reinforce this and infill gaps from previous work as highlighted in Figure 2.

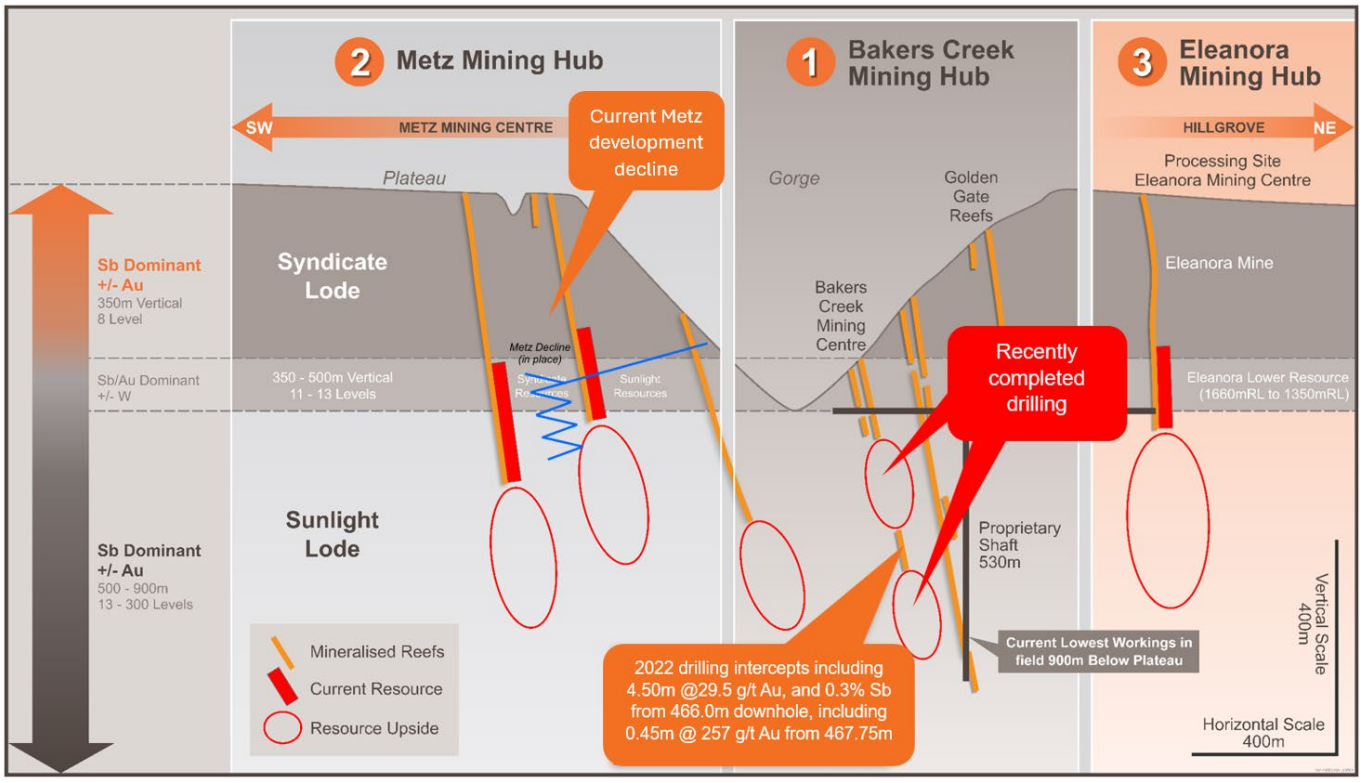

Figure 2 Recent Hillgrove Exploration drilling targeting down dip extensions on known reefs of Au and Sb occurrences

Drilling Program

The Bakers Creek diamond drilling program commenced at Bakers Creek in February[3]. A total of seven holes were commenced with two being abandoned due to poor ground conditions. A total of 2,036m was completed. Drill hole locations and orientation are represented in Figure 3. The drill program was targeting very high grade intersections into a new zone of mineralisation identified by drilling completed in 2022.

Table 1 Bakers Creek 2022 diamond drilling assay results summary

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
BKC008	376.5	377.0	0.5	14.6	Footwall structure
and	466.0	470.5	4.5	29.5	Little Reef
including	467.75	468.2	0.45	257	Little Reef
BKC009	363.0	364.0	1.0	11.2	Footwall structure
including	363.0	363.5	0.5	21.0	Footwall structure
and	447.0	451.5	4.5	9.6	Little Reef
including	449.6	450.0	0.4	96.8	Little Reef
BKC010	396.7	398.0	1.3	161	Footwall structure
including	396.7	397.1	0.4	525	Footwall structure
and	510.0	513.0	3.0	27.1	Little Reef
including	510.0	510.6	0.6	108	Little Reef

[3] See ASX: LRV Announcement, 23 January 2024 – Drilling Commences on High-Grade Gold Hits of up to 257 g/t at Hillgrove

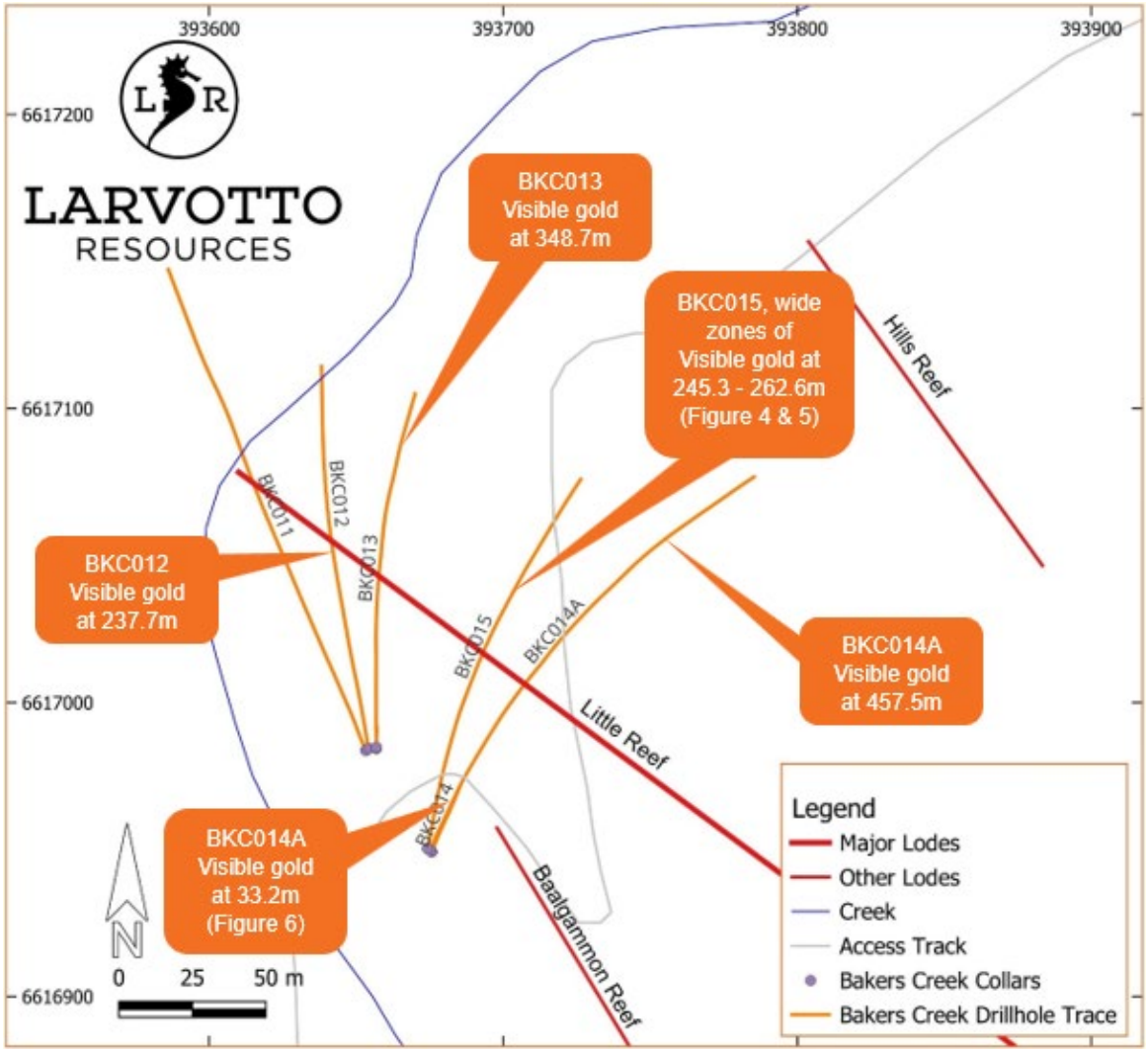

Figure 3 Drill hole location and orientation at Bakers Creek with observed visible gold locations

The Little Reef mineralisation is a newly identified zone that forms part of the wider Bakers Creek area. BKC011 was drilled past target depth without intercepting Little Reef. Hole deviation resulted in the end of hole being located under the interpreted Little Reef target where it appears to be drilling along, or sub-parallel, to the target structure.

Logging of the core did not identify the Little Reef quartz breccia but did note visible gold in small breccias and stringer veins that may form a parallel zone.

BKC012 was drilled to target depth and intercepted 0.5 m of quartz-carbonate breccia in the interpreted Little Reef target location. Visible gold was also noted in another zone from 237.7m down-hole.

These narrow quartz-carbonate breccia zones indicate continuity of Little Reef with pinching and swelling readily evident between the historic workings and the wider zones identified from drilling.

BKC013 was targeted down dip to test along strike on the same horizon as the 2022 intercepts.

It was drilled to target depth and presented 9.7 m of quartz-carbonate breccia in the interpreted Little Reef target location. Abundant visible gold is present in core from 348.7 - 350.1m down-hole.

BKC014A intersected a small zone from 33.2m_soon after the collar which included quartz-carbonate breccias with abundant visible gold. We believe this to be the Baalgammon Reef.

The drill hole entered a 2.1m zone of abundant quartz veining (mostly thin veinlets) from 453.6m within meta siltstones. This zone also has associated abundant quartz veining (up to 25mm wide veins) with associated consistent traces of stibnite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. This zone also contains a sharp-contact,

25cm wide quartz-matrix breccia, from 457.5m which contains ~1% stibnite and arsenopyrite and several grains of aurostibite ($AuSb_2$).

BKC015 encountered a zone of weak to moderate quartz-carbonate veining and breccias from 214.7m to 238.5m. These veins and breccias contain around 0.5% to 1% arsenopyrite and several grains of a glassy orange mineral, possibly realgar. Visible native gold was also observed in a quartz breccia vein at 226.0m. This visible gold occurs as a clusters (0.5 to 2mm in size) within the quartz. Between 245.3m to 250.3m there was an excellent zone of strongly mineralised quartz brecciation. The breccias and some veins in this zone have revealed abundant grains of visible native gold.

The drill hole contains three strong breccia zones which contain the bulk of the observed gold seen in this drill hole. The zones include 245.3-250.3m, 255.2-260.0m and 261.9-262.6m.

At the targeted depth for Little Reef two breccias were encountered. The first from 326.1m to 326.95m and the second from 356.3m to 357.5m. Both, however, have a low angle (~10-15 degrees) to the core axis and, therefore does not represent true width. The breccia at 356.3m is approximately at target depth for Little Reef.

See Appendix 1, Table 2 for drill hole description.

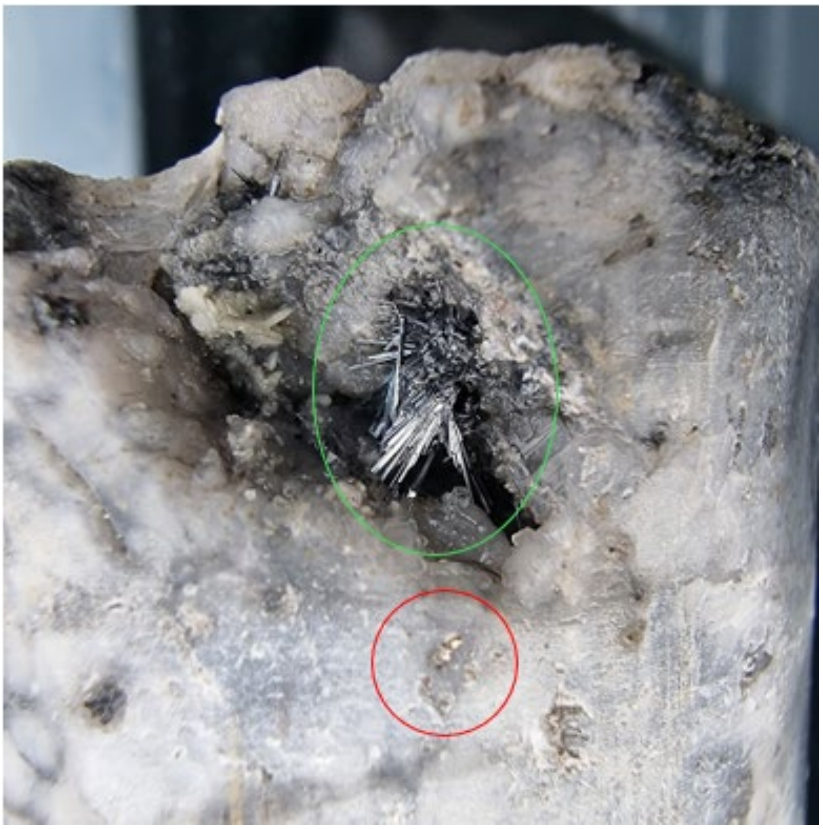

Figure 4 Acicular needle stibnite growths (green) in a late-stage vug in one of the quartz-carbonate breccias which also shows a cluster of native gold grains (red circle) just below the vug. (BKC015)

Figure 5 BKC015 Abundant visible gold (inside red circles) within a quartz-carbonate breccia hosted in meta-sediment.

Figure 6 Visible gold identified in core (red circles) in BKC015 from between 245.3m - 250.3m with stibnite, all within quartz-carbonate breccia hosted in highly siliceous meta-siltstone

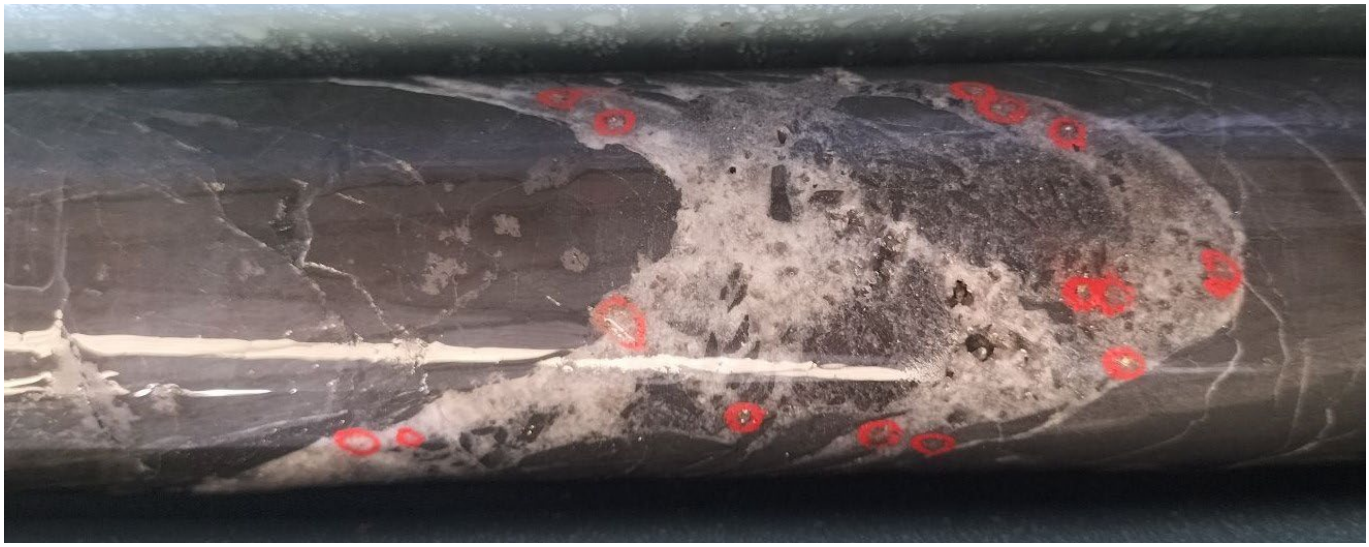

Figure 7 Abundant gold grains circled in red in quartz-carbonate breccia from drill core, BKC014 (33.2m).

Core Logging

The core is collected and logged at the end of each shift with samples being sent to the laboratory (refer to Table 2).

Assays results are pending with the first results due in April 2024.

Figure 8 Diamond drilling at Bakers Creek

Figure 9 Core logging, early morning at Hillgrove

Table 2 A summary of new intercepts from Larvotto's recent diamond drilling

Hole ID	Details	Samples
BKC011	309m EOH (54 samples from 49m of cut core)	Dispatched to laboratory
BKC012	279.3m EOF (191 samples from 149.3m of cut core)	Dispatched to laboratory
BKC013A	15.8m EOH (aborted hole)	Not sampled
BKC013	(90 samples from 64.7m high-grade zone)	Dispatched to laboratory
BKC014	120.6m EOH (aborted hole)	Not sampled
BKC014A	529.9m EOH (wide zones of Visible gold to be assayed)	Currently being Cut
BKC015	378.8m EOH (wide zones of Visible gold to be assayed)	Currently being Cut

Next Steps

Larvotto is set to commence a drill program at Clarkes Gully targeting near surface mineralisation above deeper mineralisation currently included in the Mineral Resource. This mineralisation is potentially amenable for open cut mining before accessing the deeper mineralisation by underground. All results from Bakers Creek and Clarkes Gully will be incorporated into a Mineral Resource Estimate update whilst the Company also undertakes an Ore Reserve Estimation study. This study will be utilised in a Preliminary Feasibility Study that is currently underway with metallurgical testwork, mining studies and plant upgrade studies underway.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this presentation that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Frawley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute Geoscientists and who is exploration Manager of Larvotto Resources Limited.

Mr Frawley 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 Frawley consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this Announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Announcements referred to, continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Larvotto Resources Limited.

Cautionary Note: Visual Estimates

The Company stresses that the references above and in Appendix 1 to visual or visible mineralisation relate specifically to the abundance of those minerals logged in the drill core and is not an estimate of metal grade for any interval. With the disclosure of visible mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The reported intersections are down hole lengths and are not necessarily true width. Descriptions of the mineral amounts seen and logged in the core are qualitative only. Quantitative assays will be completed by ALS Laboratories, with the results for those intersections discussed in this release expected from mid-June 2024.

Reporting Confirmation

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements:

- ASX: LRV release titled "Drilling Commences on High-Grade Gold Hits of up to 257 g/t at Hillgrove" dated 23 January 2024
- See ASX: LRV release titled "Amended 1.4Moz @ 6.1g/t AuEq Hillgrove Project Acquired" dated 19 December 2023

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included with the original market announcement.

About Larvotto Resources Ltd

Larvotto Resources Limited (ASX: LRV) is actively advancing its portfolio of in-demand minerals projects including the 1.4Moz AuEq high-grade Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project in NSW, the large Mt Isa copper, gold, and cobalt project adjacent to Mt Isa townsite in Queensland, the Eyre multi-metals and lithium project located 30km east of Norseman in Western Australia and an exciting gold exploration project at Ohakuri in New Zealand's North Island. Larvotto's board has a mix of experienced explorers and corporate financiers to progress its projects. Visit www.larvottoresources.com for further information.

Forward Looking Statements

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Larvotto does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

LARVOTTO RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 16 645 596 238

ASX:LRV | **TGAT:K6X**

Suite 1, 88 Broadway

Nedlands, WA 6009

PO Box 496, Claremont, WA 6910

+61 (8) 6373 0112

info@larvottoresources.com

www.larvottoresources.com

FOLLOW US

DIRECTORS

Mr Mark Tomlinson

Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Ron Heeks

Managing Director

Ms Anna Nahajski-Staples

Non-Executive Director

Ms Cecilia Tyndall

Company Secretary

PROJECTS

Hillgrove Au, Sb

Hillgrove, NSW

Mt Isa Au, Cu, Co

Mt Isa, QLD

Ohakuri Au

New Zealand

Eyre Ni, Au, PGE, Li

Norseman, WA

CONTACT

For further information, please contact:

Mr Ron Heeks

Managing Director

+61 (8) 6373 0112

info@larvottoresources.com

Ben Creagh / Andrew Willis

Media and investor enquiries

benc@nwrcommunications.com.au

awillis@nwrcommunications.com.au

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Details

Table 1: Drill hole information summary, Hillgrove Mines. GDA94 MGA56

Hole ID	East GDA94	North GDA94	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
BKC011	393653.24	6616983.63	559.57	336	-59.5	309
BKC012	393654.27	6616984.32	559.58	348	-64.5	279.3
BKC013	393656.87	6616984.67	559.69	0	-75	402.7
BKC013A	393656.87	6616984.31	559.68	0	-65	15.8
BKC014	393675.69	6616949.16	557.27	22.5	-79	120.6
BKC014A	393675.09	6616949.62	557.13	22.5	-75	529.9
BKC015	393674.26	6616950.25	557.26	11	-71.5	378.8

Table 2: Drill hole description, Hillgrove Mines. GDA94 MGA56

Drill Hole ID	From	To	Thickness	Description
BKC011	238.1	238.6	0.5	Meta-sediment hosted quartz stringer veins perpendicular to reef structure, some pyrite and trace arsenopyrite observed
BKC012	162.6	163.1	0.5	Small quartz breccia within meta-sediment intersecting several grains of gold (<0.01%). Arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrite also present
	175.0	175.5	0.5	Quartz breccias within meta-sediment showing visible gold grains (<0.01%), in association with Pyrite, Arsenopyrite and Stibnite (~0.1%)
	208.3	208.8	0.5	Small quartz breccia within meta-sediment intersecting several grains of gold (<0.01%). Trace arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrite also present
	237.7	238.3	0.6	Little Reef target, a quartz breccia within silicified meta-sediment with several small gold grains (<0.01%), stibnite and arsenopyrite.
BKC013	348.7	350.1	1.4	Meta-sediment hosted quartz breccia (Little Reef) with abundant visible gold grains (<0.01%). Stibnite, arsenopyrite and pyrite also present
	350.1	357.38	7.28	Quartz breccias subparallel to little reef showing visible gold grains (<0.01%), in association with Pyrite, Arsenopyrite and Stibnite

BKC014A	31.8	34.2	2.4	Small quartz breccia within meta-sediments intersecting 25+ grains of gold (<0.01%). Trace arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrite also present
	453.6	455.7	2.1	Abundant quartz veins (up to 25mm) in meta-sediment host with associated consistent traces of stibnite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Abundant gold grains present (<0.01%)
	457.5	457.75	0.25	A sharp-contact, 25cm wide quartz-matrix breccia in meta-sediments, from 457.5m which contains ~1% stibnite and arsenopyrite and several grains of aurostibite ($AuSb_2$) (<0.01%).
BKC015	226.0	226.02	0.02	A weak to moderate quartz breccia showing observable visible gold (<0.01%) within meta-sediment.
	245.3	250.3	5	Several quartz breccias within meta-sediments. Abundant grains of visible native gold (<0.01%), grains of the orange aurostibite, arsenopyrite, silvery fresh aurostibite, and abundant needle-like crystals of stibnite (~0.2%) within late-stage vugs
	255.2	260.0	4.8	Quartz breccias within meta-sediment. Numerous grains (20+) of visible native gold (<0.01%), abundant grains of the orange aurostibite, arsenopyrite and abundant stibnite (~0.2%)
	261.9	262.6	0.7	Quartz breccias within meta-sediment. Abundant grains of visible native gold (<0.01%), abundant grains of the orange aurostibite, arsenopyrite, aurostibite, and abundant needle-like crystals of stibnite (~0.1%) within late-stage vugs
	326.1	326.95	0.85	A quartz breccia with abundant gold grains (<0.01%) and orange grains (aurostibite) within silicified meta-sediment. Arsenopyrite, stibnite and pyrite also present.
	356.3	357.5	1.2	Little Reef target, a quartz breccia within silicified meta-sediment with abundant gold grains(<0.01%), orange grains of aurostibite, stibnite and arsenopyrite.

Note: Overall gold abundance cannot be quantified due to the fine grained and nuggety nature of gold within the deposit. The number of gold grains represent only the grains visible on the surface of the core. The Company cautions that an estimation of mineral abundance does not substitute for laboratory analysis.

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 techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Diamond drilling (DD) techniques were used to obtain samples. • Diamond core was placed in core trays for logging and sampling. Half core samples were nominated by the geologist from diamond core based on visual inspection of mineralisation. Intervals ranged from 0.4 to 1.2m based on geological boundaries. • Diamond samples were sawn in half using an onsite core saw. • The drill core samples are being sent to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere QLD. • Samples will be crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. • Analysis of the diamond drill samples will consist of a four-acid digest and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) for the following elements: Ag, As, Cu, Pb, S, Sb, W & Zn will be undertaken. The samples will also be assayed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay technique. If over detection on the ICP is reached then the samples will be assayed using XRF. Standards and blanks have been inserted at a rate of 5%. • A screen fire assay trigger is set automatically for samples that return Au grade >20ppm. A screen fire assay is also requested when visible gold is observed in the core during logging. • Gravimetric analysis is carried out for any samples return gold values greater than 100ppm.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.*	• Diamond drilling (DD). The diamond drill core was NQ3 in size.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Sample recovery is measured and recorded by company trained geology technicians.

		• Minimal sample loss has occurred.
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.*	• Holes are logged to a level of detail that would support mineral resource estimation. • Qualitative logging includes lithology, alteration and textures. • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and gangue mineral percentages. • All drill core was photographed. • All drill holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Core is sawn, and half core sent for assay. • Sample preparation is industry standard, occurring at an independent commercial laboratory that has its own internal Quality Assurance and Quality Control procedures. • Samples will be crushed to sub 6mm, split and pulverised to sub 75µm in order to produce a representative sub-sample for analysis. • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation style.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.*	• The assay methods being employed are considered appropriate for near total digestion. • Laboratory certified standards were used in each sample batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assays yet returned
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Collars were surveyed with RTKGPS (+-0.1m). • Down hole surveys conducted with digital magnetic single-shot camera at 30m intervals. • Coordinate system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 56.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The seven reported holes are the first holes drilled by Larvotto into Bakers Creek deposit. • These drill holes were designed to test the vicinity of previously reported drilling, testing theories of extensions both up dip and down dip. • No assays being reported
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.*	• Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the perceived strike of the host lithologies where possible. • The orientation of the multiple lenses varies resulting in some lode/hole intersections occurring at angles less than perpendicular. • Drill holes are drilled at a dip based on logistics and dip of anomaly to be tested. • The orientation of the drilling is designed to not bias sampling. • Orientations of the NQ3 core was undertaken to define structural orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No specific security measures were undertaken, apart from normal industry procedures
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Given the early stage of the works and lack of laboratory data, no audits or reviews have been undertaken.