ASX Code: VTX

ETHICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE

Advanced Hill End Gold Project (NSW) 34km strike length high grade gold system – to be developed on a large scale - 1.6m ozs historically mined.

Advanced Hargraves Gold Project (NSW) moving to a PFS.

Combined existing 2012 JORC 257K oz @ 2.11 g/t. Significant exploration upside likely to be amenable to gravity recovery, with recoveries potentially as high as 95%.

Highly prospective Pride of Elvire Gold Project (WA) & Taylors Rock Nickel Gold Project (WA).

Hill End is home to the largest gold reef nugget ever found – world record.

W. www.Vertexminerals.com
E. info@vertexminerals.com.au

Great drilling results continue at Red Hill

ASX ANNOUCEMENT 14 NOVEMBER 2022

KEY HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Assay results have been received for the fourth hole (VRHD003) of the current 11 drill holes for 900 metres of a total 1500m drilling program.**

- **The 108m angled hole yielded gold grades up to 8.25g/t over a meter.**

- **Significant drill intercepts for hole VRHD003 include:**
  - **2m at 3.84 g/t from 42m down hole and**
  - **15m at 1.4 g/t from 67m down hole including**
    - **1m at 8.25 g/t from 70m and**
    - **1m at 2.68 g/t from 77m and**
    - **1m at 1.30 g/t from 67m.**

- **Importantly shallow mineralisation with broad intersections has been drilled so far and includes the following significant drill intercepts from the first 3 holes:**

  - **VRHD001 - 12m at 1.01 g/t from 4m down hole;**
    - **Including 1m at 8.07 g/t from 15m.**

  - **VRHD002 - 1m at 2.2 g/t from surface;**
    - **19m at 1.1 from 38m;**
      and 1m at 5.37 from 38m.

  - **VRHD004 - 24m at 2.8 g/t from 74m**
    - **Including 16m at 3.78 g/t from 74m**
    - **Including 12m at 4.54 from 78m**
    - **Including 1m at 5.8g.t from 74m**
    - **Including 1 m at 30.8 g/t from 79m**
      and 2m at 8.42 g/t from 106
      and 1 m at 1.91 from 129m.

- **The current drilling program is the first phase of a multi-stage drilling program.**

Ethical and environmentally sustainable gold explorer Vertex Minerals Limited (ASX: VTX) ("Vertex" or the "Company") is pleased to advise of high-grade gold assay results from the Red Hill Project.

The Company has received its fourth hole results from the 1,500m diamond drill program at Red Hill. Drilling is being completed by specialist contractor "The Drillers" under the supervision of the Company's own geologists. The location of VRHD003 shown in Figure 1 while drill hole section is illustrated in Figure 2.

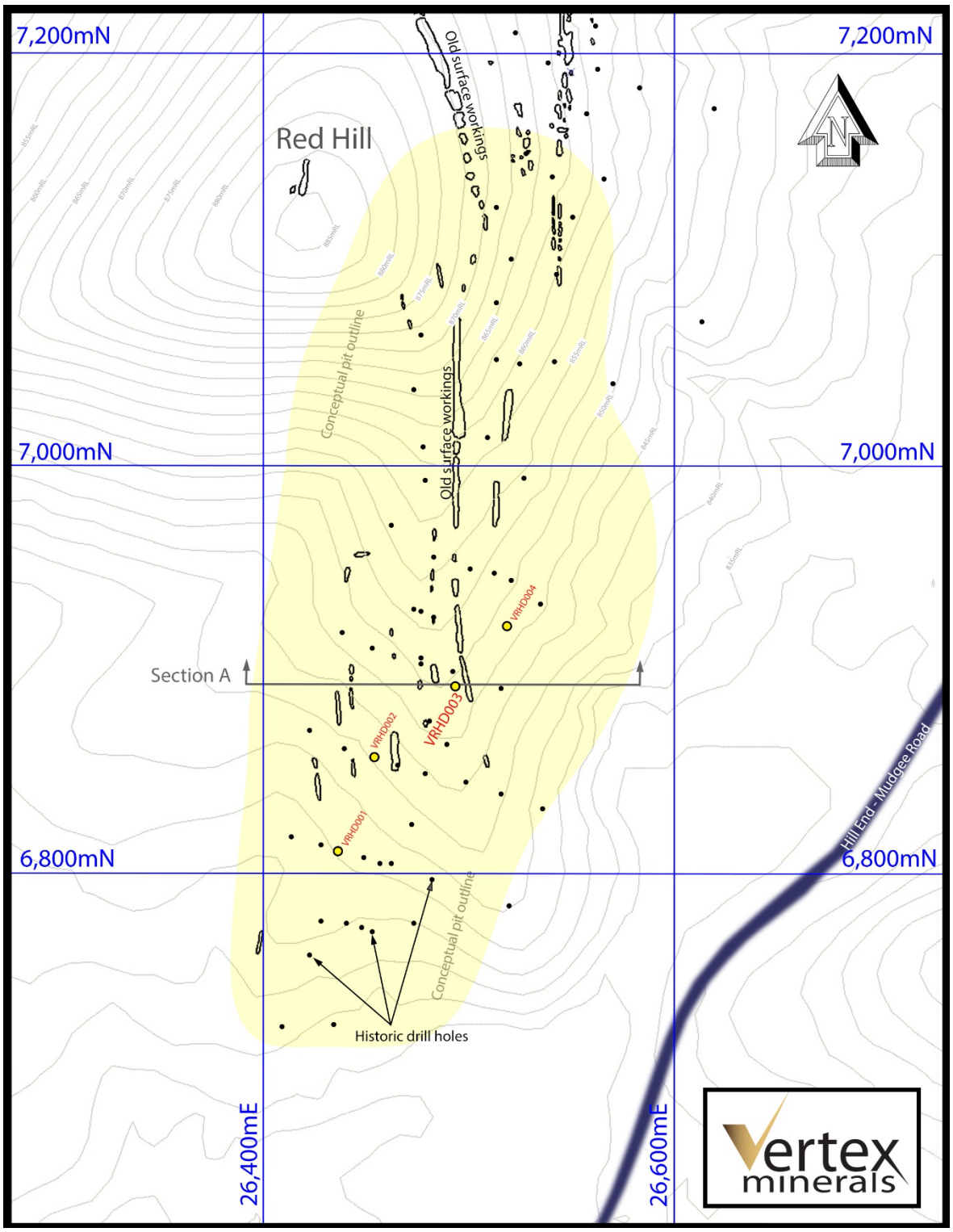

Figure 1 – Drill hole and section locations at Red Hill

The mineralisation demonstrates significant widths from surface which the Company believes is amenable to open pit mining techniques.

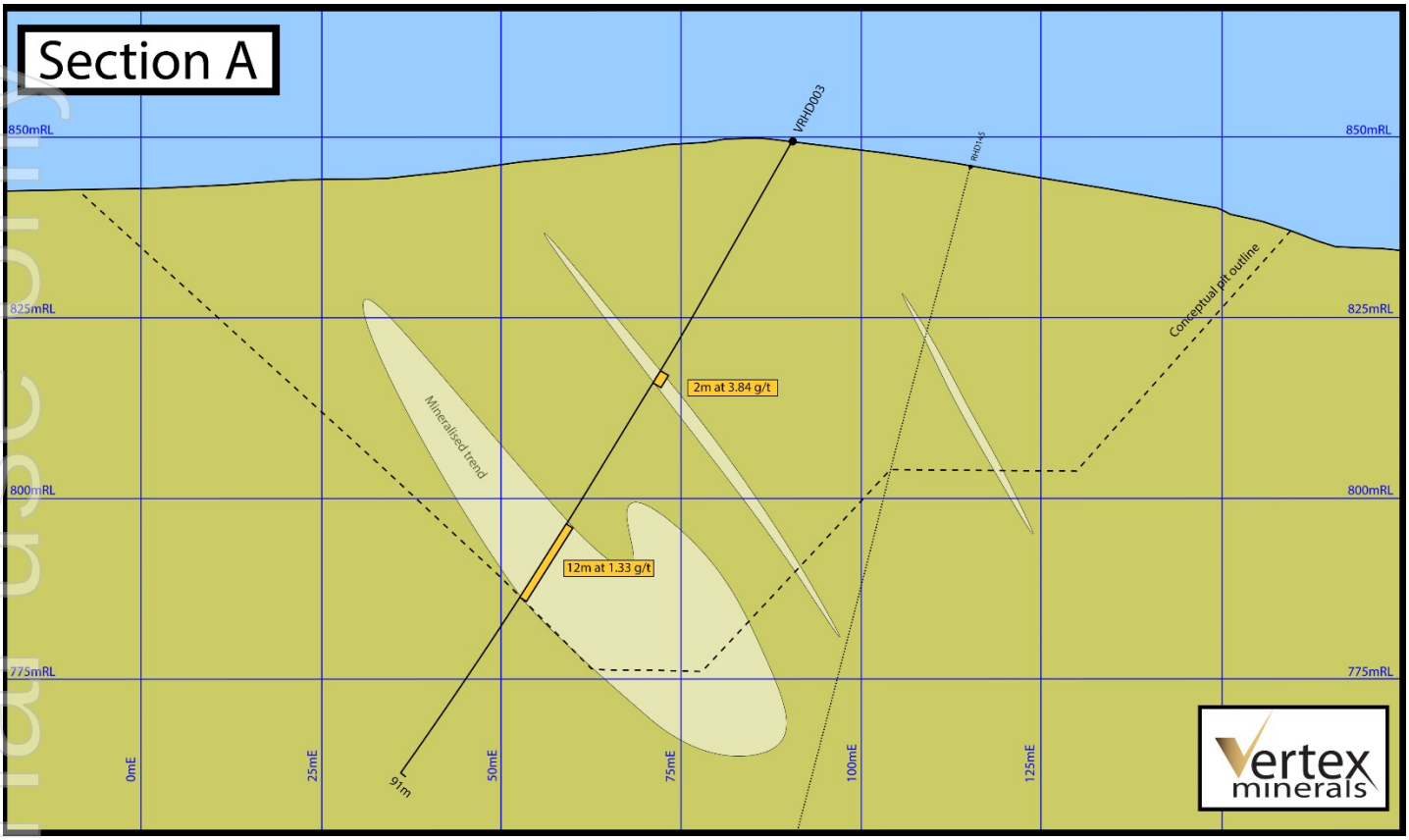

Figure 2 – Section A showing VRHD003

The Red Hill drill program aims to increase the mineral resource within 75m of surface, which will provide the foundation of a low-risk production plan to restart processing operations at Hill End. The planned 1,500m diamond core drill program is targeting the stockwork and halo zones that have the greatest potential to add significant tonnage to the resource whilst improving amenability to bulk mining methods.

The Red Hill Mineral Resource forms approximately 1km of the 14km strike length at the Hill End Gold Project. The project has seen extensive historical mining, however, most of the previous workings were impeded by a high-water table. Consequently, the old workings at Red Hill are relatively shallow when compared to other areas of Hill End. Work completed in 2015 by Hill End Gold Limited ('HEG') culminated in a JORC 2012 resource estimate at the Red Hill Resource of **80,000 oz Au at 1.7 g/t to 150m** depth. The Mineral Resource estimate for the entire Hill End Project is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 – Hill End Project Mineral Resource Estimate					
		Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Contained**
			(t)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Hargraves		Indicated	1,108,651	2.7	97,233
		Inferred	1,210,335	2.1	80,419
	Sub Total		**2,318,986**	**2.4**	**177,652**
Red Hill		Indicated	413,000	1.4	18,600
		Inferred	1,063,000	1.8	61,400
	Sub Total		**1,475,000**	**1.7**	**80,000**
Combined		Indicated	1,521,651	2.35	115,833
		Inferred	2,273,335	1.96	141,819
	Grand Total		**3,793,986**	**2.11**	**257,652**

Hargraves: 0.8 g/t reporting cutoff grade (ASX Announcement 29 May 2020).
Red Hill: 0.5 g/t per block, ordinary kriging grade interpolation, classified mineral Resources Limited to 160mRL below surface. (ASX Announcement November 2015)

The Red Hill metallurgy is believed to be amendable to gravity recovery methods, with previous test work reporting liberation of more than 90% of the contained gold at a coarse grind size. The project boasts an existing 100% owned and permitted processing plant. Access to this existing plant and high metallurgical recovery presents Vertex with the opportunity to develop a low-cost gold mine with a small environmental footprint.

Complete details of drill hole coordinates and corresponding assay results are included in Appendix 1,2 and 3.

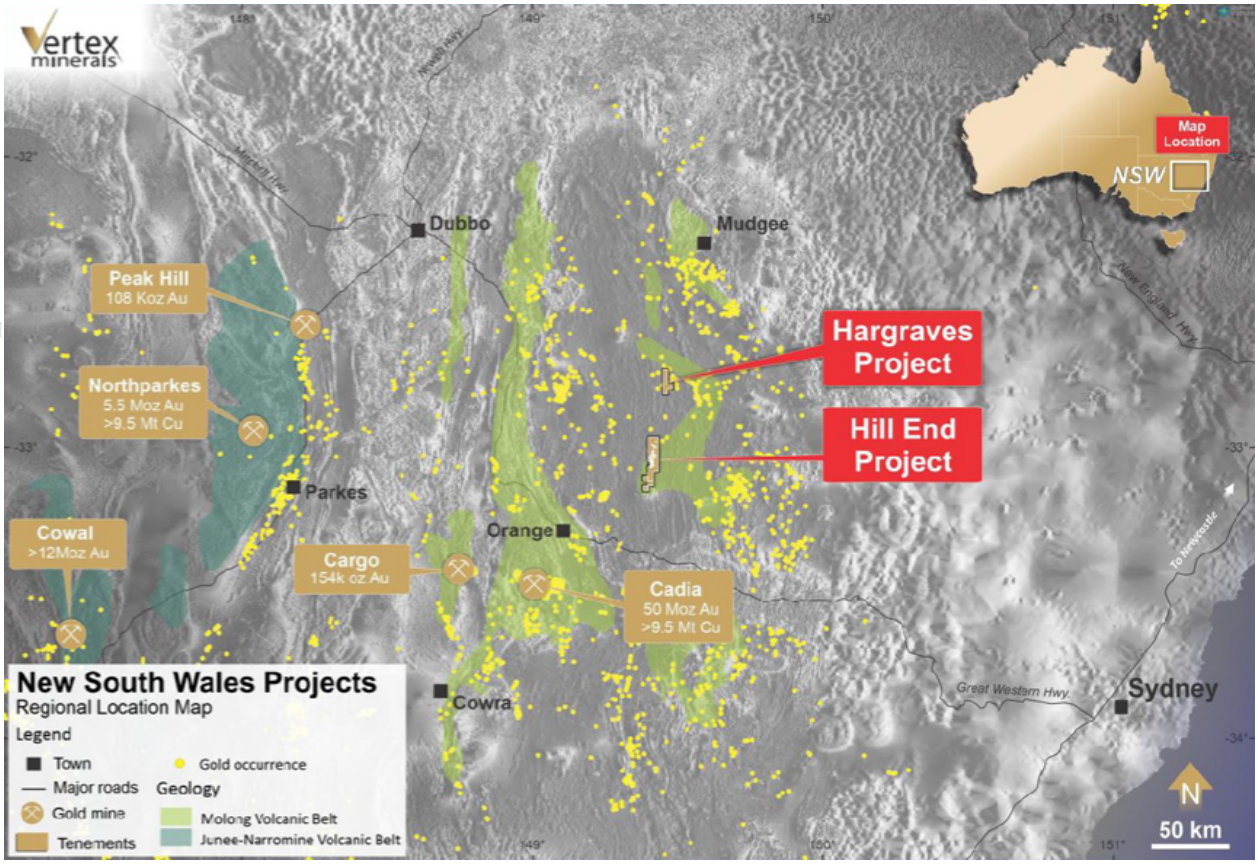

Figure 3: NSW mines and Vertex project locations

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Vertex Minerals Limited.

Further Information:

Roger Jackson
Executive Chairman
roger@vertexminerals.com.au

Tully Richards
Technical Director
tully@vertexminerals.com.au

About Vertex Minerals Limited

Vertex Minerals Limited (ASX: VTX) is an Australian based gold exploration company developing its advanced Hargraves and Hill End gold projects located in the highly prospective Eastern Lachlan Fold Belt of Central West NSW. Other Company assets include the Pride of Elvire gold project and Taylors Rock gold/nickel/lithium project both located in the Eastern Goldfields of WA. The focus of Vertex Minerals is to advance the commercial production of gold from its NSW projects embracing an ethical and environmentally sustainable approach, utilising the below attributes/techniques to uniquely positioning the Company as Australia's first truly environmentally sustainable producer of **green gold**:

- **Gravity Separation**: The deportment of gold at the Hill End Project allows high recovery to a concentrate produced using gravity separation techniques.
- **Direct Smelting**: The use of direct smelting of a gold concentrate that eliminates the need to use cyanide as a solvent.
- **Contrast in Density**: These separation techniques take advantage of the contrast in density of gold (ρ=19.3) relative to quartz (ρ=2.65).
- **Renewable Energy**: The unique landscape and infrastructure makes Hill End ideal for the establishment of renewable sources of power. The Crudine Ridge Windfarm is only 30km from the project site and Vertex plans to examine a pumped hydro-electricity scheme as an integral part of any proposed development. The topography and existing mine workings including shafts and adits make the establishment of a pumped hydro scheme potentially achievable at modest expense.
- **Benign Tailings**: The tailings will essentially be quartz with little to no sulphide minerals.

Hargraves Gold Project (NSW)

- Hargraves Gold project is located approximately 2 5 km south of the town of Mudgee.
- The goldfield is 4 x 10 k m with numerous mineralised structures with little modern exploration.
- An updated mineral resource in accordance with JORC 2012 Code was completed by SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd (SRK) – total of **2.3Mt at 2.38g/t Au for 177koz Au.**

Hill End Gold Project (NSW)

- Consists of 10 mining leases and three Exploration Licences located in the core of the Hill End Trough on the eastern Lachlan Fold Belt.
- 14km of continuous gold lode with gold recovery rate to gravity at +90% - **green gold.**
- Work undertaken in 2015 by Hill End Gold Limited (HEG) culminated in a JORC 2012 resource estimate of **80,000 oz Au @ 1.7 g/t to 150m** depth.

Pride of Elvire Gold Project (WA)

- Tenements surround the Mt. Elvire homestead approximately 210km north of Southern Cross in Western Australia
- The project has seen historical drilling with encouraging gold results achieved.

Taylor Rock Project (WA)

- Located 80km WSW of Norseman in the Southern Goldfields region of Western Australia.
- The project has both Gold and Nickel potential, interesting historical intercepts have recorded encouraging mineralisation.

JORC Compliance Statements

This website contains references to Mineral Resource estimates, which have been extracted from previous ASX announcements as set out above made by Peak Resources Ltd (ASX:PUA), the parent company of VTX prior to the Company's separate listing in 2022. For full details of Exploration Results in this release that have been previously announced, refer to those announcements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Roger Jackson, a Director and Shareholder of the Company, who is a 25+ year Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr. Jackson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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. Jackson consents to the inclusion of the data contained in relevant resource reports used for this announcement as well as the matters, form and context in which the relevant data appears.

Forward Looking Statements and Important Notice

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations and estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of Vertex Minerals' control.

Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. Vertex Minerals has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, Vertex Minerals makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in this report and without prejudice, to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

APPENDIX 1 - RED HILL PROJECT – JORC CODE TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., 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.	• The quality of diamond coring is generally medium – high because the method is designed to sample the rock mass effectively in most conditions. Consequently, these samples can be representative of the interval drilled and can be used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• Diamond drilling is also an established method aimed at collecting representative samples of the interval being drilled.
	• 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.	• Economic gold mineralisation is measured in terms of parts per million and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements of gold concentration. If gold is present as medium – coarse grains, the entire sampling, sub-sampling, and analytical process must be more stringent. Red Hill gold is coarse grained.
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).	• Diamond Drilling in HQ triple tube size were drilled at Red Hill in 2022. All holes were oriented using a Bort Longyear™ TrueCore™ Core Orientation Tool.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Vertex drilling: Sample recovery was measured on a per-run basis and generally reported to be greater than 95%, except where drilling in the upper, weathered, and oxidised zones. However, Vertex also reported some core loss associated with zones of alteration and mineralisation that could result in potential for sample bias.
	• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• Vertex drilling: Used chrome barrels and controlled drilling in broken ground to maximise sample recovery.
	• 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.	• No assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there is any potential for sample bias associated with the drilling methods used to date.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Vertex drilling: Drill core was logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, and veining, which is deemed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and the lithologies encountered. All core was photographed. Logging information is adequate to support Mineral Resource estimation. Information to support geotechnical studies is available.
	• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Vertex drilling: Logging of core is mostly qualitative, except for some semi-quantitative logging of sulphide content, quartz veining, RQD, and geotechnical parameters.
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Vertex drilling: Geological logs were completed for all drilled intervals.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	• Vertex drilling: Vertex cut core samples in half or quarter using a diamond saw and where appropriate used geological contacts or mineralisation to define sample intervals.
	• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	• No non-core drilling has been undertaken. RC drilling was suspended.
	• For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Vertex drilling: Half core yet to be submitted for assaying
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Vertex drilling: Drill core samples of cut core were consistently taken from the same side of the orientation line on the core to maintain consistency.
	• 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.	• Vertex drilling: QA/QC procedures included the insertion of quarter core field duplicates at the insertion rate of 1 in 20 samples. Field blanks will also submitted to the laboratory.
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The larger HQ3 size core was chosen to cater for the nuggety effect
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.	• Gold determination was made by Fire Assay using a 50g charge which is considered appropriate yet partial. Significant intersections will be followed up by Screen Fire, which is considered total.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

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.	• No geophysical tools, spectrometers, or handheld XRF instruments have been used to date to determine chemical composition at a semi-quantitative level of accuracy.
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• No samples have been dispatched to date.
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• It has not been possible to independently verify significant intersections to date.
	• The use of twinned holes.	• There has been no use of twinned holes to date.
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Vertex drilling: Primary logging data was recorded digitally onto electronic spread sheets and validated against code tables by the logging geologist. Primary analytical data was received electronically in csv file format and imported directly into an electronic assay register spread sheet. Data validation was conducted by comparing the spreadsheet data against the Certificate of Analysis supplied as a secured pdf file by the laboratory.
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.	• Vertex surface drilling: Drillhole collar locations were initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes will be subsequently surveyed by contract surveyor to a sub-metre accuracy, with data supplied electronically as spreadsheets and pdf files. The azimuth and dip at the start of the hole was recorded using a line of sight

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Suunto compass and Suunto clinometer by the site geologist. The orientation and dip of drillholes are measured with downhole surveys @ 15 m, 30 m, then every 30 m using a Bort Longyear™ TrueShot™ single/multi-shot survey tool. End of hole surveys were also taken for each hole. At hole completion, all holes were gyro surveyed. Vertex also employed a contract surveyor to survey the as-drilled drillhole collars to sub-metre accuracy.
	• Specification of the grid system used.	• The co-ordinate system used is MGA94 Zone 55 Datum.
	• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Quality of the surface topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data. A lidar survey has been undertaken
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• The spacing of drillhole data is variable.
	• 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.	• There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • There is insufficient drill spacing to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing was carried out on site.
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.	• Drillholes were oriented to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as oblique (perpendicular) as possible. Orientated drill core collected by Vertex has confirmed the orientation of drilling. • To the extent known, drilling is assumed to be unbiased.
	• 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.	• No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced in drilling completed.
SAMPLE SECURITY	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Vertex drilling: Drilling and sampling was supervised and undertaken by company staff.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Vertex drilling: Internal auditing procedures and reviews were regularly undertaken on sampling techniques, standard operating procedures, and laboratory processes.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Project tenements comprise EL5868. All licences are 100% held by Vertex Resources Pty Ltd.
	• 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 tenements are in good standing.
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Drill Type</th><th>Holes Drilled</th><th>RC (m)</th><th>DD (m)</th><th>Total Drilled (m)</th></tr><tr><td>1984</td><td>Flanagan McAdam Resources Incorporated</td><td>DD</td><td>8</td><td></td><td>1,674.07</td><td>1,674.07</td></tr><tr><td>1989</td><td>BHP-Utah Minerals International</td><td>RC</td><td>28</td><td>2,248</td><td></td><td>2,248</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>HEG Limited</td><td>RC</td><td>42</td><td>3,136</td><td></td><td>3,136</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>HEG Limited</td><td>RC/DD</td><td>31</td><td>1,835</td><td>1,061.7</td><td>2,896.7</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>HEG Limited</td><td>RC/DD</td><td>18</td><td>1,551</td><td>581.3</td><td>2,132.3</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>HEG Limited</td><td>RC/DD</td><td>19</td><td>394</td><td>4,179.8</td><td>4,573.8</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>HEG Limited</td><td>RC</td><td>9</td><td>591</td><td></td><td>591</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total Included in Current Resource</td><td>155</td><td>9,755</td><td>7,496.87</td><td>17,251.87</td></tr></table>
GEOLOGY	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Red Hill system lies within a mineralised corridor on the east limb of the Hill End Anticline. It is hostedby thin to thick bedded turbidites, massive quartzose feldspathic volcaniclastic sandstones, siltstone and shale of the Early Devonian (416-407 Ma) Crudine Group, metamorphosed to greenschist facies. The mineralised corridor generally parallels the axis of the Hill End Anticline, which strikes 020° and plunges gently to the north with a relatively broad, regular axial crest. A series of bedding-parallel NNW-striking, moderately east dipping gold mineralised shoots on the east limbof the Hill End Anticline are a single linked system of bedding-parallel quartz veins that carry shoots of high-grade Au mineralisation where they intersect a zone of low displacement faults that strike NNE and dip steeply east. The most significant high-grade Au-mineralised quartz veins within the mineralised corridor appear to be bedding-parallel, and are often in the immediate footwall or hangingwall of especially thick, coarse-grained mechanically strong turbidite units. Bedding dips relatively steeply (65°-90° east) within the mineralised zone at Red Hill, which is steeper than is expected for the local fold geometry (dip 45°-60° east. This suggests an additional structural influence whereby bedding has locally been rotated to be near- parallel to the cleavage as a result of the action of the low-displacement faults. The low displacement faults are poorly identified in outcrop and drill core, but appears to cause, or are localised by, a flexure or kink along a steeper-dipping portion of the eastern limb of the Hill End Anticline. This steepening of the east limb is most strongly developed in the Red Hill zone of the system, decreasing north through the Valentine into the Emily zone and south through White's zone. Vein sets within the RedHill zone will intersect Indicator-type faults at a lower angle and have larger areas of intersection and reaction, resulting in greater tonnage of high-grade Au mineralisation.
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.	• Refer to Appendix 2.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	• Refer to Appendix 2.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	• No results are being reported
	• 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.	• No grades are reported
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATIO N WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• No local grid has been applied.
	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• Drillholes were oriented perpendicular to the strike of the shear zone and angled in order to intersect the moderately dipping mineralised zones at a high angle.
	• 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').	• The mineralised intercepts generally intersect the interpreted dip of the mineralisation at a high angle but are not true widths.
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 contained within this report.
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.	• Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented within this report.
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.	• The Project includes a large amount of exploration data collected by previous companies, including regional stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, drilling data, geophysical survey data, and costean data. Much of this data has been captured and validated into a GIS database. • Previous mining has been limited and involved very selective mining and hand sorting. No systematic data has been collected to date to assess metallurgy and mining parameters relevant to a modern operation.
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).	• Vertex plans to conduct further drilling followed by Resourcing, met work, tailings characterization, waste characterization to then undertake a scoping study
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Refer to figures contained within this report.

APPENDIX 2 - RED HILL DRILLING INFORMATION

Company	Target	Hole ID	Hole Type	East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (° Mag)	Licence	Year
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD001	Diamond	726435	6346812	841	51.5	-60	281	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD002	Diamond	726454	6346857	845	81.8	-90	0	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD003	Diamond	726493	6346892	854	108.5	-60	274	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD004	Diamond	726517	6346921	857	135	-65	276	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD005	Diamond	726488	6346863	855	102.6	-70	280	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD006	Diamond	726455	6346894	853	78.5	-59	280	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD007	Diamond	726532	6347249	867	60	-64	104	EL 5868	2022
Vertex	Red Hill	VRHD008	Diamond	726537	6347298	865	100.5	-55	100	EL 5868	2022

APPENDIX 3 - HOLE VRHD003 GOLD GRADES PER METER

Hole ID	From	To	Au (FA 50g)	Hole ID	From	To	Au (FA 50g)
VRHD003	0	1	<0.01	VRHD003	54	55	<0.01
VRHD003	1	2	<0.01	VRHD003	55	56	0.01
VRHD003	2	3	<0.01	VRHD003	56	57	0.07
VRHD003	3	4	<0.01	VRHD003	57	58	<0.01
VRHD003	4	5	<0.01	VRHD003	58	59	<0.01
VRHD003	5	6	<0.01	VRHD003	59	60	<0.01
VRHD003	6	7	<0.01	VRHD003	60	61	0.08
VRHD003	7	8	<0.01	VRHD003	61	62	0.16
VRHD003	8	9	0.06	VRHD003	62	63	0.18
VRHD003	9	10	<0.01	VRHD003	63	64	0.10
VRHD003	10	11	<0.01	VRHD003	64	65	0.13
VRHD003	11	12	<0.01	VRHD003	65	66	0.09
VRHD003	12	13	<0.01	VRHD003	66	67	0.46
VRHD003	13	14	<0.01	VRHD003	67	68	1.30
VRHD003	14	15	<0.01	VRHD003	68	69	0.29
VRHD003	15	16	<0.01	VRHD003	69	70	0.28
VRHD003	16	17	0.01	VRHD003	70	71	8.25
VRHD003	17	18	<0.01	VRHD003	71	72	0.45
VRHD003	18	19	<0.01	VRHD003	72	73	0.31
VRHD003	19	20	<0.01	VRHD003	73	74	0.56
VRHD003	20	21	<0.01	VRHD003	74	75	0.78
VRHD003	21	22	<0.01	VRHD003	75	76	0.33
VRHD003	22	23	<0.01	VRHD003	76	77	0.15
VRHD003	23	24	<0.01	VRHD003	77	78	2.68
VRHD003	24	25	<0.01	VRHD003	78	79	0.60
VRHD003	25	26	<0.01	VRHD003	79	80	0.17
VRHD003	26	27	<0.01	VRHD003	80	81	0.11
VRHD003	27	28	<0.01	VRHD003	81	82	<0.01
VRHD003	28	29	0.10	VRHD003	82	83	0.02
VRHD003	29	30	0.05	VRHD003	83	84	0.01
VRHD003	30	31	<0.01	VRHD003	84	85	<0.01
VRHD003	31	32	0.20	VRHD003	85	86	0.03
VRHD003	32	33	<0.01	VRHD003	86	87	<0.01
VRHD003	33	34	<0.01	VRHD003	87	88	0.25
VRHD003	34	35	0.44	VRHD003	88	89	0.24
VRHD003	35	36	0.47	VRHD003	89	90	<0.01
VRHD003	36	37	0.21	VRHD003	90	91	0.02
VRHD003	37	38	0.06	VRHD003	91	92	<0.01
VRHD003	38	39	0.01	VRHD003	92	93	<0.01
VRHD003	39	40	0.07	VRHD003	93	94	<0.01
VRHD003	40	41	0.02	VRHD003	94	95	0.02
VRHD003	41	42	0.43	VRHD003	95	96	<0.01
VRHD003	42	43	4.16	VRHD003	96	97	<0.01
VRHD003	43	44	3.52	VRHD003	97	98	<0.01
VRHD003	44	45	0.03	VRHD003	98	99	<0.01
VRHD003	45	46	0.01	VRHD003	99	100	<0.01
VRHD003	46	47	<0.01	VRHD003	100	101	<0.01
VRHD003	47	48	1.04	VRHD003	101	102	<0.01
VRHD003	48	49	0.01	VRHD003	102	103	<0.01
VRHD003	49	50	0.01	VRHD003	103	104	<0.01
VRHD003	50	51	<0.01	VRHD003	104	105	<0.01
VRHD003	51	52	<0.01	VRHD003	105	106	<0.01
VRHD003	52	53	<0.01	VRHD003	106	107	<0.01
VRHD003	53	54	<0.01	VRHD003	107	108	<0.01
				VRHD003	108	108.5	<0.01