

### 22 November 2021

Company Announcements Office Australian Securities Exchange Limited Exchange Centre 20 Bridge Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

# KARONIE EXPLORATION UPDATE APPENDIX A

Alchemy Resources Limited (ASX: ALY) (Company) advises that the required JORC Code tables were erroneously omitted from the announcement dated 18 November 2021 titled "Karonie Exploration Update" (Announcement). The tables are as follows and should be read in conjunction with the Announcement.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## 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.  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 (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.	Magnetic survey locations were measured with a uBlox GNSS receiver with multi-constellation tracking operating in autonomous mode, with x,y,z accuracies accurate to less than 1m.  Elevations were derived using a laser altimeter with 1cm resolution, 10cm accuracy with a maximum of 360 readings per second.  A UAV survey was conducted on 50m line spacing and 25m sensor height by Pegasus Airborne Systems Rotary Wing helicopter. The magnetic data was collected using a Scintrex CS-VL Caesium Vapour magnetometer with the following parameters:  • Sensitivity 0.0006nT sq rt RMS  • Noise envelope 0.002nT peak to peak  • Heading error +/_ 0.25nT
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, openhole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Ontona	tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
	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.	
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.	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub- sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
techniques and sample preparation	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.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	No drill results reported
tests	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis	Tie lines were flown to analyse the cross overs and assist with levelling the magnetic survey
	including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No drill results reported
	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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.  The use of twinned holes  Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.  Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
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.  Specification of the grid system used.  Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Magnetic survey locations were measured with a dual frequency GNSS receiver operating in autonomous mode, with x,y,z accuracies accurate to less than 1m.  Elevations were derived using a laser altimeter.  Sample locations were collected and reported using the WGS84_UTM grid system.  Magnetic survey altitude measurements were measured with a laser altimeter with accuracies better than 1cm.
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.	No drilling results reported  No Drilling results 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  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.	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All magnetic data is digitally stored by the contractor and geophysical consultant.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Daily Repeats and quality control by contractor  Data yet to be reviewed by external geophysical consultant

# Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status		<del>-</del> ,

C	riteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		native title interests, historical sites,	Reference number – E28/2575, E28/2576
		wilderness or national park and	Location – 100km east of Kalgoorlie, Australia.
		environmental settings.  The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known	Ownership – 100% Goldtribe Corporation Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Alchemy Resources Limited)
	impediments to obtaining a licence to	operate in the area.	Overriding royalties - none
		operate in the area.	The land is 100% freehold.
			No Wilderness Reserves, National Parks, Native Title sites or registered historical sites are known.
			No environmental issues are known.
do	xploration one by other arties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A significant amount of exploration has been conducted across the majority of E28/2575, E28/2576. Previous exploration companies include Freeport McMoran Ltd, Poseidon Gold Ltd, WMC, Goldfields Pty Ltd, Integra Mining Ltd, Border Gold, and Silver Lake Resources.
			Exploration work completed across the area covered by E28/2575, E28/2601 and E28/2576 has included desktop studies and collaborative research, geological and regolith mapping, soil sampling, RAB, Aircore, RC and diamond drilling, and numerous airborne and ground geophysical surveys (magnetics, gravity, IP, surface EM and downhole EM).
			Government DMIRS 100m spaced airborne magnetics data has been included.
Ge	eology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	Deposit Type – Structurally controlled, shear zone and dolerite hosted mesothermal gold mineralisation.
			Geological setting — Proterozoic Woodline Formation overlying variably folded Archean and sheared sediments and mafic volcanic units. Multiple deformation events leading to complex faulting and metamorphism ranging from greenschist to amphibolite facies.
			Style of mineralisation – quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation within steep west dipping shear zones. Better grades and tonnages are associated with isoclinally folded (or otherwise thickened) coarser grained mafic units (dolerites). Gold mineralisation is associated with strong silicification-carbonate-biotie + calc-silicate alteration and observed steep north plunging fold axes and lineations correlate with steep north plunging high grade ore shoots.
	rill hole Iformation	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:	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
		<ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> </ul>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.  Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
	aggregations should be shown in detail.  The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	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	Not Applicable – Geophysical Surveys only
lengths	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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.	Appropriate diagrams have been included in the body of this announcement.
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.	Reporting of the magnetic results is considered balanced.
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;	All meaningful data and information has been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	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.	Data was processed and modelled by Pegasus Airborne Systems Geologically prospective horizons will be tested with air-core RC and Diamond core drilling to check geological, geophysical and geochemical characteristics.