High-Grade Antimony True Width of 3m at 50.26% from Continuous Trench Sampling

Felix Gold Limited (ASX:FXG) is pleased to announce exceptional high-grade antimony results from the recent trenching and face sampling program at the Treasure Creek Project with the initial results having been reported in ASX Announcement of 23 January 2025 "*High-grade antimony and gold results from trenching, including 3m at >35%Sb* and 5.29 g/t Au*". The new results being reported today are the nine samples that exceeded the initial analytical upper detection limit and were sent for specialized testing.

***TOMORROW**, Thursday, 13th Feb, 1pm (AEDT)*
Join Executive Director of Felix Gold, Joe Webb, for an online investor briefing
Register here: https://felixgold.investorportal.com.au/investor-briefing

Highlights:

- **At NW Array, high-grade antimony and gold intersections from continuous trenching sampling demonstrate significant mineralisation:**
  - **Peak value of 65.40% Sb** (NWTR004)
  - **3m at 50.26% Sb and 5.29 g/t Au** (NWTR004)
- **At Scrafford Shear, systematic sampling returned six samples between 37.5% and 43.7% Sb**
- **Metallurgical testwork for both NW Array and Scrafford Shear is pending**

Location	Sample Number	% Sb (STI-8Sb)
NW Array		
NWTR004	4778126	**45.96**
NWTR004	4778127	**65.40**
NWTR004	4778128	**39.43**
Scrafford Shear		
SCFC001	4778044	**43.72**
SCFC001	4778047	**37.55**
SCFC001	4778055	**42.47**
SCFC001	4778056	**38.30**
SCFC001	4778058	**39.56**
SCFC001	4778060	**39.83**

Table 1: Summary of the new high-grade antimony results being reported (see Appendix for full details)

Felix Gold's Executive Director, Joe Webb, commented:

"Our trenching program has delivered outstanding results across both target areas at Treasure Creek, headlined by exceptional grades up to 65.4% Sb at NW Array. The consistency of high-grade mineralization is remarkable - with continuous trench sampling on true widths at NW Array averaging 3m @ 50.26% Sb and 5.29 g/t gold, while systematic sampling at the Scrafford Shear returned six samples grading between 37.5% and 43.7% Sb, alongside multiple samples above 1 g/t Au.

These results further demonstrate the potential for two high-grade antimony production centers at Treasure Creek, providing optionality and further confidence of our goal of small scale near-term production.

With China's recent antimony export restrictions highlighting supply chain vulnerabilities, Treasure Creek is emerging as a strategically vital project capable of supporting domestic U.S. antimony supply for critical defense and industrial applications."

The remainder of this ASX Announcement updates ASX Announcement of 23 January 2025 "*High-grade antimony and gold results from trenching, including 3m at >35%Sb* and 5.29 g/t Au*" with the new results being reported today.

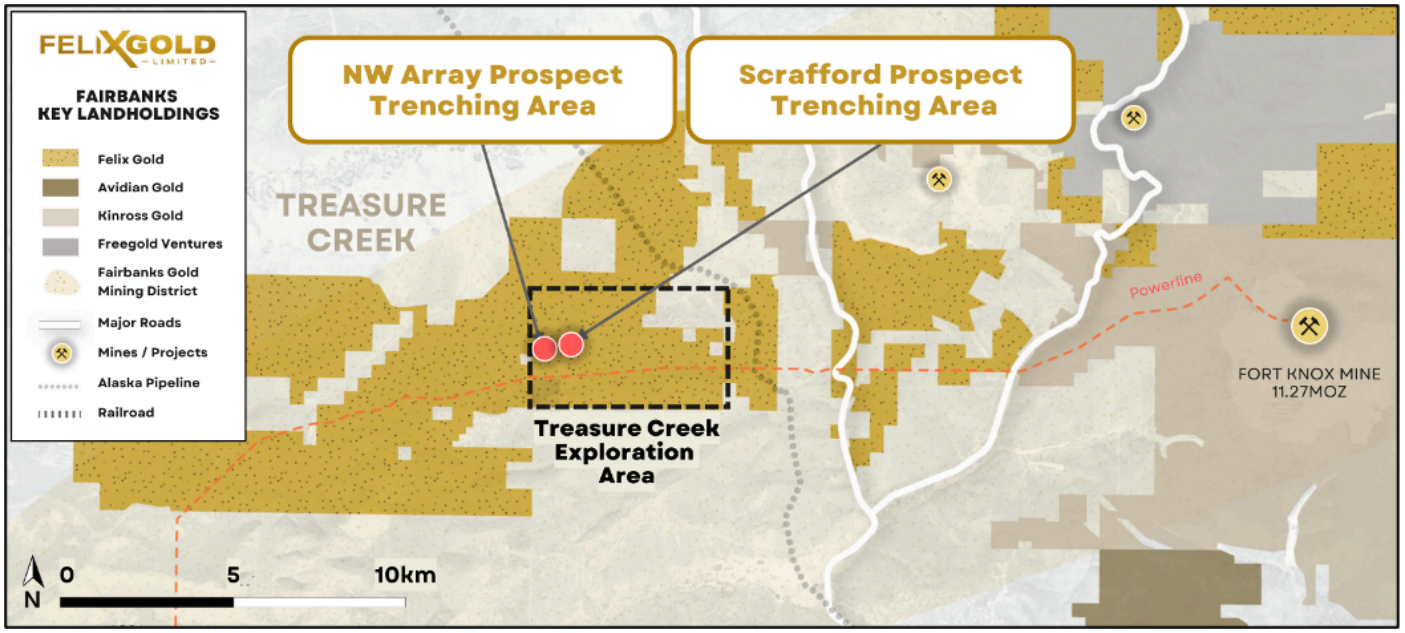

Fig. 1 Treasure Creek Project within the Fairbanks Mining District

Technical Discussion

Felix is pleased to provide an update on results and analysis from recent trench sampling at the Treasure Creek Property **(Fig. 1)**.

Assays have been received from continuous sampling taken from trenches in the NW Array and Scrafford area and rock face sampling at the exposed part of the historic working face of the Scrafford Mine area **(Fig. 2)**. Trenching and sampling were undertaken to access mineralisation for obtaining representative metallurgical samples and gain preliminary data on continuity and structural controls on mineralisation.

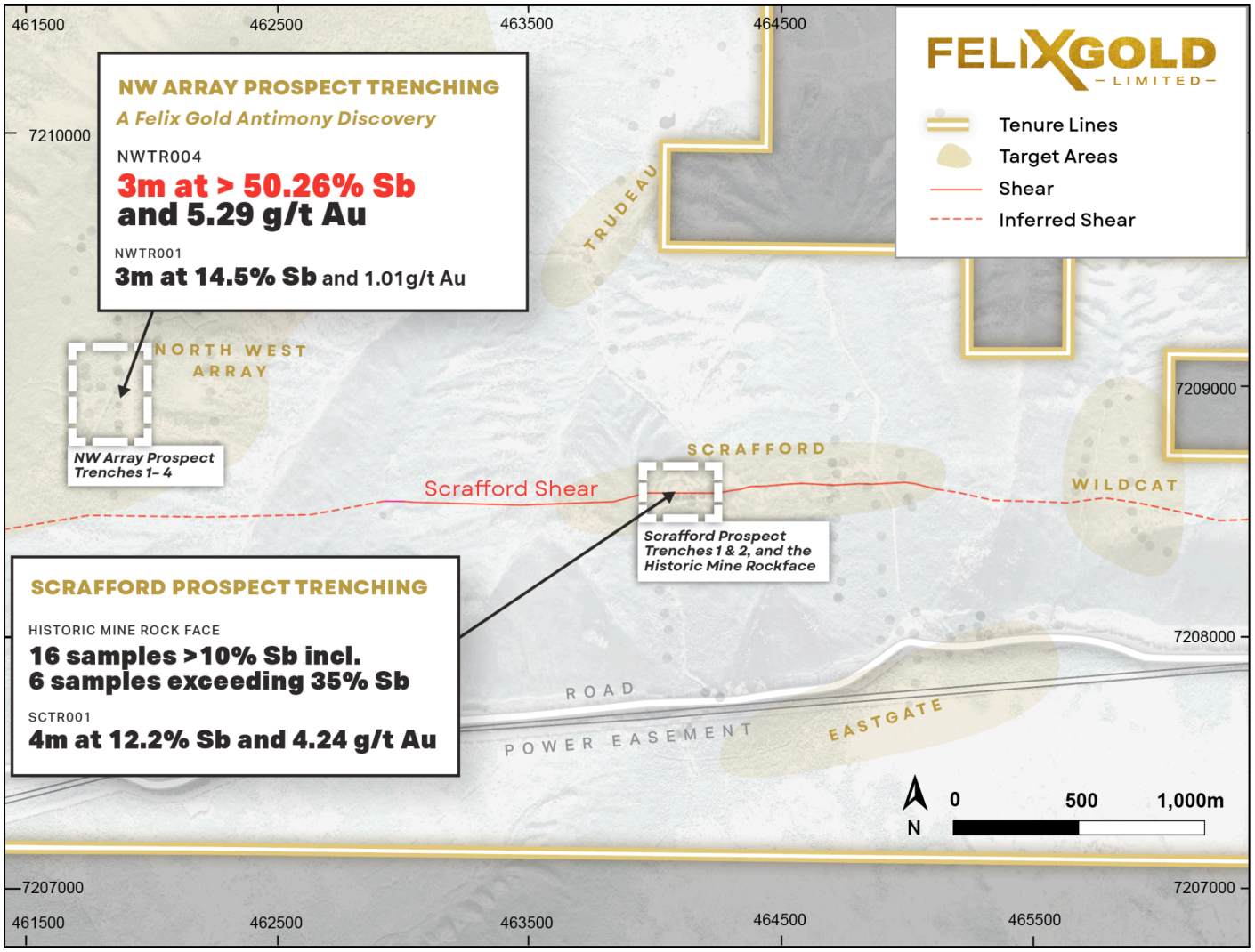

Fig. 2 Trenching areas within Treasure Creek

Northwest Array Prospect Trenching

A targeted trench excavation program was completed at NW Array in October **(Fig. 3)**, just prior to the onset of snow conditions. The initial trenching site was chosen based on interpretations from previous drilling data, focusing on a NNE-trending structural zone. To ensure safe operations and reach bedrock at manageable depths (up to 1.52 metres), trenching was conducted along an established track and drill pad clearings.

The program included a primary trench, 35 metres in length, excavated along the track, and three shorter trenches ranging from 4.7 to 7 metres, extending from the main trench to better access the interpreted strike of mineralisation. These additional trenches, though limited in length by the depth of transported cover further from the track, were essential to sample across the NNE trend, as the track's orientation was suboptimal for this purpose.

In total, 52 metres of trench face were sampled at 1-metre continuous intervals. Additionally, a single 30kg metallurgical sample was collected for future testing to support processing optimization efforts.

Significant results from these trenches:

- **NWTR001** (Trench excavation total length – 5 metres):

  3m at 14.5% Sb and 1.01g/t Au.

- **NWTR002** (Trench excavation total length – 35 metres):

  8m at 1.65g/tAu and 5.37%Sb including high-grade antimony zones of

  1m at 6.4%Sb and 3.97g/t Au

  2m at 16.8%Sb and 0.974g/t Au

- **NWTR003** (Trench excavation total length – 7 metres):

  7m at 0.9g/t Au from 0m

- **NWTR004** (Trench excavation total length – 4.7 metres):

  3m at 50.26%Sb and 5.29g/t Au - This includes results of 45.96%, 65.4% and 39.43% Sb

Very high-grade antimony and gold mineralisation was encountered in NWTR004 over a width of 3 metres. Stibnite and high-grade gold are associated with N to NNE trending fractures and faults. This zone is to the immediate east of the longer trench NWTR002 and mineralised structures are parallel but offset from the earlier trench. The orientation of structures in this excavation conforms with the apparent overall NNE trend of high-grade antimony intercepts reported in previous drilling. Based on these observations the 3-metre width is considered a true width of mineralisation.

A 30kg metallurgical sample was obtained from this zone.

The NW Array trenching program was successful in quickly identifying high-grade antimony mineralisation and providing important structural data to allow for ongoing modelling of Antimony mineralisation and planning for more extensive trenching and resource drilling to be undertaken in 2025.

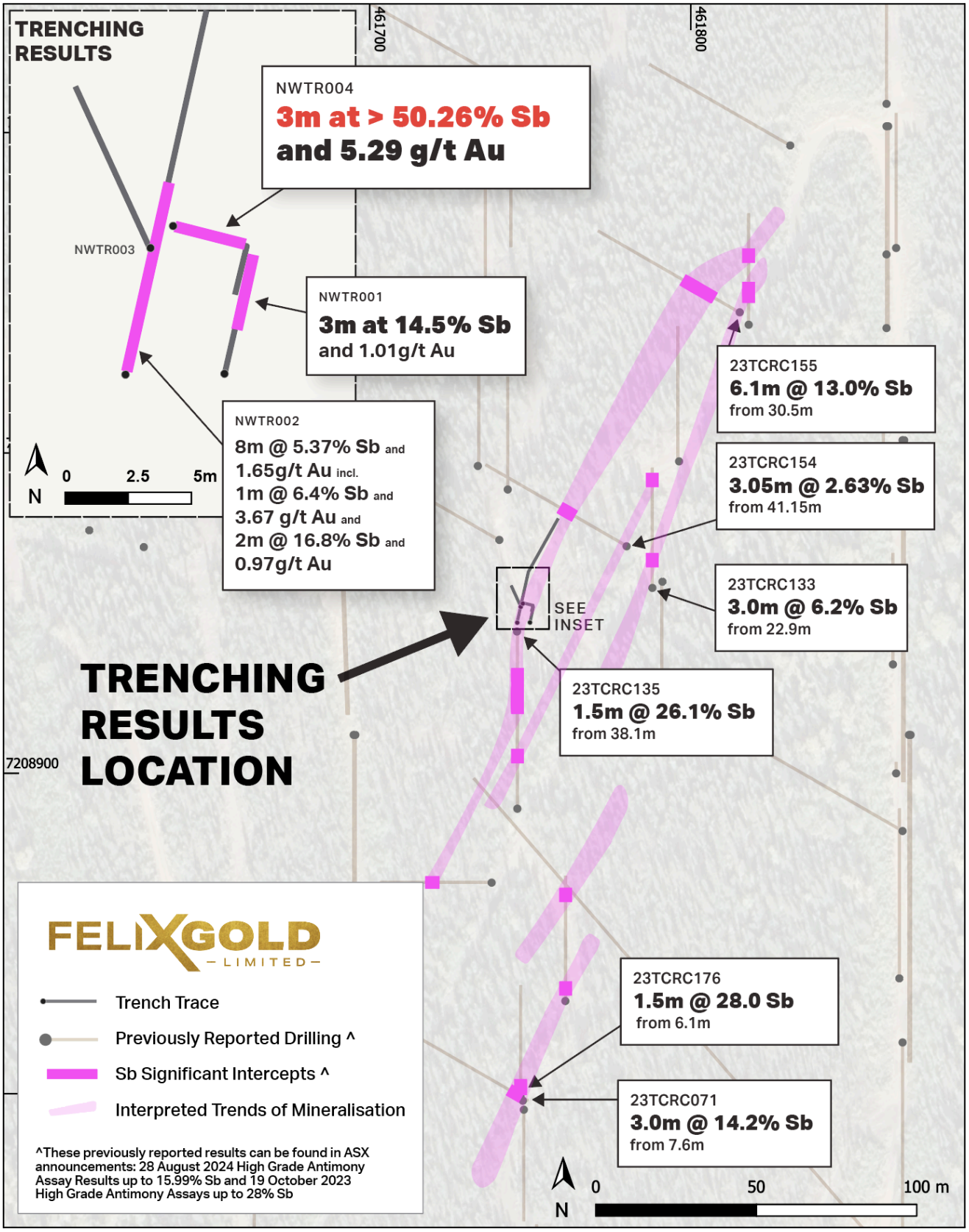

Fig. 3 NW Array Prospect Trenching

Scrafford Prospect Trenching

A comprehensive exploration program, including three trenches and rock chip face sampling, was completed at the Scrafford Prospect **(Fig. 4)**. Key findings highlight the high-grade antimony and gold potential of this historic site:

Trenching Results

Trench SCTR001: Excavated to 24 metres and sampled at 1-metre continuous intervals, this trench intersected a high-grade antimony zone of 4 metres grading 12.2% Sb and 4.24 g/t Au within the 10-metre-wide Scrafford Shear.

The shear in this location dips at an angle of approximately 70 degrees to the south and the true width of mineralisation at this location is therefore calculated to be 3.75 metres.

Stibnite mineralisation was observed alongside a higher-grade gold interval of 5 metres at 3.85 g/t Au. The mineralisation is hosted within fault gouge and breccia fragments comprising quartz-mica schist, graphite schist, and quartzite, with irregular pods of stibnite and secondary stibnite minerals.

Rock Chip Face Sampling

Rock chip sampling at the exposed parts of the Scrafford Shear at the historic Scrafford Mine face confirmed the presence of high-grade antimony (as stibnite and stibiconite). The shear is exposed at the base of the bench face, dipping southward at 60–70 degrees.

The exposed shear zone ranged from 0.5m to 2m thick, though its full thickness was not accessible due to overburden and safety constraints. Sampling covered 18 metres of the 31-metre strike length. A 13-metre section was not sampled due to the presence of overburden fill from collapsed historic workings.

Key results:

- 16 of 38 samples returned assays >10% Sb, with 6 samples exceeding 35% Sb.
- 22 of 38 samples returned assays >1 g/t Au, with a maximum assay of 4.54 g/t Au.

Within the shear zone, high-grade massive stibnite bodies (~0.5m x 0.5m) occur within chaotic gouge and breccia, assaying >35% Sb.

Antimony mineralisation is also present in gouge portions as stringers and pods of stibnite and antimony oxides along shear fabrics.

The variability between massive stibnite zones and mineralised gouge creates challenges for representative sampling in the mine face, precluding weighted averages at this preliminary stage. Sampling was conducted at approximately 0.5 to 1-metre intervals vertically and horizontally, to ensure that both gouge and very high-grade massive stibnite zones were proportionally sampled based on visual geologic mapping of the face.

Additional Trenches

SCTR002 (150m west of Scrafford Mine): No significant antimony results were recorded.

SCTR003 (600m east of Scrafford Mine): Returned anomalous gold over a 19-metre interval averaging 0.42 g/t Au.

These results confirm the high-grade nature of mineralisation in the Scrafford Shear in the vicinity of the Scrafford mine and reinforce the potential for near-surface, high-grade antimony production. Further sampling and metallurgical studies will aim to guide future development strategies.

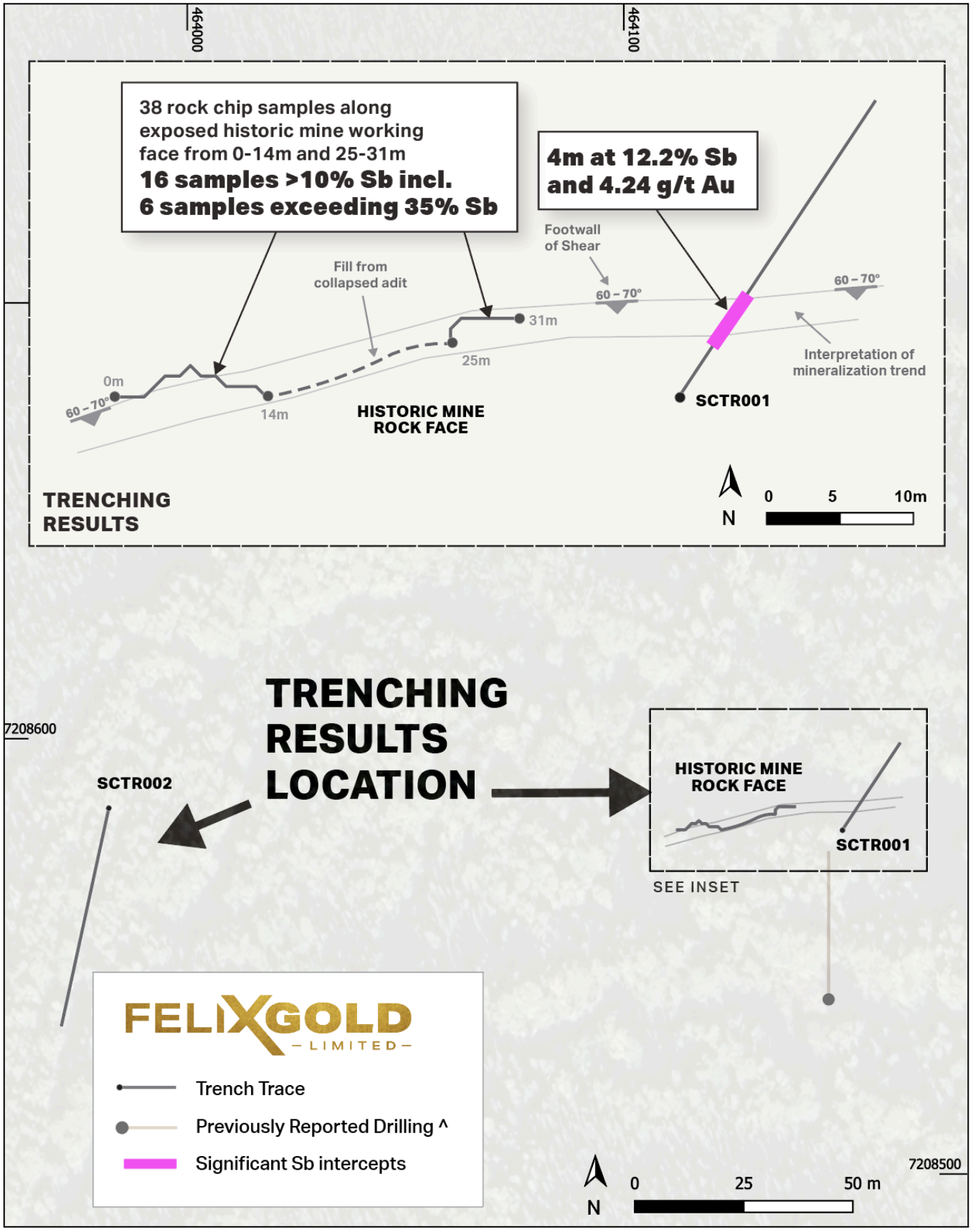

Fig. 4 Scrafford Prospect Trenching

Treasure Creek Antimony Potential

Treasure Creek hosts a large-scale gold-antimony system with high-grade antimony mineralization identified in multiple locations, including:

- The historic Scrafford Antimony Mine and Goodwin Antimony Mine
- The 8 km Scrafford Shear structural corridor including East Scrafford
- Eastgate, Redline and Redline West Prospects
- Veins 2, Veins 4, and NW Array

This widespread mineralization highlights the extensive potential for multiple high-grade mineralised zones.

Strategy to Assess Near-Term Production

Exceptional high-grade antimony assay results at Treasure Creek across multiple prospects complement our credential of having one of Alaska's largest past production antimony mines. Following completion of our recent trenching program, work continues to assess the viability of near-term, stand-alone, and high-grade antimony production. Unlike lower-grade antimony often associated with larger gold systems, the high-grade antimony at Treasure Creek—exemplified by the Scrafford Antimony Mine, with historical production grades up to 58% Sb—presents a unique opportunity for near-term production.

Felix Gold is progressing initiatives aimed at achieving near-term production. The strategic location of our antimony assets in the U.S., combined with the metal's critical importance to national security, opens up multiple opportunities for government funding and support to advance the production potential of our Treasure Creek assets.

Strategic Importance of Antimony

Antimony is recognized as a critical mineral by the U.S. due to its vital roles in:

1. **Defence Applications:** Essential for military equipment and ammunition
2. **Flame Retardants:** Crucial for fire safety in various materials
3. **Energy Storage:** Key component in batteries
4. **High-Tech Industries:** Used in semiconductors and fibre optics
5. **Medical Equipment:** Important for certain medical devices

With no domestic antimony production, the U.S. relies heavily on imports, primarily from China, which controls the majority of the market. The supply situation has become more acute in 2024, with China restricting exports and announcing a full export ban, leading to significant price increases. This vulnerability has drawn attention at the highest levels of the U.S. government. As Sen. Joni Ernst emphasized, "America's defence in the modern era increasingly demands the use of critical minerals, making it more essential by the day for our nation to have a sufficient stockpile of and reliable access to these materials."

Recognizing this urgency, the U.S. Senate National Defense Authorization Act includes $1 billion in funding to support the Defense Logistics Agency's acquisition of critical defence materials, including antimony, for the National Defense Stockpile. The U.S. Government is actively seeking to ramp up domestic production

These initiatives complement the +US$350billion funding through the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) which supports the security of supply chain initiatives, particularly in the context of clean energy and critical minerals. The IRA includes several provisions that aim to strengthen U.S. supply chains and reduce dependence on foreign sources for key materials and technologies.

Felix Gold aims to address this strategic need by developing domestic antimony resources, aligning with U.S. initiatives to secure critical minerals. This strategy positions Felix Gold to meet growing demand in defence, technology, and emerging sectors while maximizing shareholder value and contributing to U.S. mineral security.

This ASX release was approved for release by the Board.

ENDS

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To stay up to date with company news, register your details on the Felix gold investor portal

TOMORROW, Thursday, 13th Feb, 1pm (AEDT)
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Register here: https://felixgold.investorportal.com.au/investor-briefing

About Felix Gold

Felix Gold Limited (ASX: FXG) is an ASX-listed gold and critical minerals discovery business operating in the highly endowed Tintina Gold Province of Alaska in the United States.

Our flagship asset is a substantial landholding in the world-class Fairbanks Gold District, where historical gold production exceeds 16 Moz and historical antimony production shows grades up to 58% Sb from the Scrafford

Mine, Alaska's second-largest historical antimony producer. In Fairbanks, our tenements sit within one of the largest gold production centres in the entire Tintina belt and lie in close proximity to both Kinross Gold's Tier 1 gold mine, Fort Knox, and the rapidly growing Freegold Ventures' discovery, Golden Summit. We hold four key projects across over 392 km^2 of tenure in the heart of this premier gold and antimony production district.

Felix's key projects are located only 20 minutes from our operational base in the central mining services hub of Fairbanks City, Alaska. This base is a huge advantage for Felix with its existing infrastructure, low-cost power, skilled workforce and long history of gold and antimony production. It allows us to explore year-round and delivers genuine potential development pathways for our assets.

Felix's value proposition is simple: we are striving to be the premier gold and critical minerals exploration business in the Tintina Province through the aggressive pursuit and realisation of Tier 1 gold discoveries.

Visit the Felix Gold website for more information.

Current Disclosure – Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Strizek is a Director of Felix Gold Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr. Strizek consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

Various statements in this release constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as "forward-looking statements" and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ materially from what is presented or implicitly portrayed herein. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Felix cautions shareholders and prospective shareholders not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and references to what events have transpired for other entities, which reflect the view of Felix only as of the date of this release. The forward-looking statements made in this release relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. Various statements in this release may also be based on the circumstances of other entities. Felix gives no assurance that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those statements will be achieved. This release details some important factors and risks that could cause the actual results to differ from the forward-looking statements and circumstances of other entities in this release.

Previous Disclosure – 2012 JORC Code

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets for Felix's Fairbanks Gold Projects was extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

23 Jan 2025	**High-grade Antimony and Gold Results from Trenching**
23 Oct 2024	**High Grade Antimony Near-Term Production Target Progressed**
06 Sep 2024	**High-Grade Antimony Program: Trenching to Commence over Antimony Prospects and Workings at Treasure Creek**
28 Aug 2024	**High Grade Antimony Assay Results up to 15.99% Sb**
20 Jun 2024	**Maiden NW Array Inferred Mineral Resource**
19 Oct 2023	**High Grade Antimony Assays up to 28% Sb**
11 Aug 2023	**Assay Results Unveiling Substantial Gold Zones with Continued High-Grade Antimony Enrichment**
24 Jul 2023	**Continuation of Broad Zones of Gold and High-Grade Stibnite from NW Array**
17 Jul 2023	**High-Grade Critical Mineral Discovery at NW Array**
09 Dec 2022	**Scrafford Shear Potential Grows and High-Grade Antimony Initiatives Commenced**
28 Jan 2022	**Felix Gold Prospectus**

A copy of such announcements is available to view on the Felix Gold Limited website felixgold.investorportal.com.au. The reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Appendix 1: Trench Location Details

Trench ID	East (NAD83 6N)	North (NAD83 6N)	Elevation (m) (Trench midpoint)	From (m)	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Total Length (m)	No of Samples
NW Array Prospect								
NWTR004	461749	7208953	467	0	0	104	4.7	5
				3	0	194		

Appendix 2: Rock Chip Face Location Details

Face Samples	East (NAD83 6N)	North (NAD83 6N)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	Dip	Azimuth (Mag)	Total Length (m)	No of Samples
SCFC001	464112	7208579	365	0	0	135	31	38
				1	0	90		
				3	0	45		
				5	0	90		
				6	0	45		
				7	0	135		
				8	0	90		
				9	0	135		
				10	0	90		
				12	0	135		
				13	0	78.7		
				21	0	63.4		
				25	0	90		
				26	0	0		
				27	0	45		
				28	0	90		

Trench Sample Details

Trench ID	Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Lithology
NWTR004	4778126	0	1	1	1	Cretaceous Intrusion
NWTR004	4778127	1	2	1	1	Cretaceous Intrusion
NWTR004	4778128	2	3	1	1	Cretaceous Intrusion

Rock Chip Face Sample Details

Face ID	Sample ID	Midpoint (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Lithology
SCFC001	4778044	9.5	Grab	0.8	Cretaceous Intrusion
SCFC001	4778047	10.5	Grab	1.5	Cretaceous Intrusion
SCFC001	4778055	25.5	Grab	1.5	Cretaceous Intrusion
SCFC001	4778056	26.5	Grab	0.5	Cretaceous Intrusion
SCFC001	4778058	27.5	Grab	0.5	Cretaceous Intrusion
SCFC001	4778060	27.5	Grab	1.5	Cretaceous Intrusion

Trench Sample Assay Results

Sample ID	Sb (ppm) MA200	Sb (%) AQ370	Sb (%) BR405	Sb (%) STI-8Sb	Au (ppm) FA430	Au (ppm) FA530
4778126	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	45.96	1.92	
4778127	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	65.4	0.545	
4778128	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	39.43	>10.000	13.4

Rock Chip Face Sample Assay Results

Sample ID	Sb (ppm) MA200	Sb (%) AQ370	Sb (%) BR405	Sb (%) STI-8Sb	Au (ppm) FA430	Au (ppm) FA530
4778044	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	43.72	1.1	
4778047	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	37.55	0.76	
4778055	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	42.47	1.913	
4778056	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	38.3	2.385	
4778058	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	39.56	1.75	
4778060	>4000.0	>5.000	>35.00	39.83	2.212	

JORC REPORTING TABLES

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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. 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.	• Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator to a depth of 1.5 metres. Samples were taken systematically along trench exposures as continuous channel samples using a rock hammer. Samples were generally taken as 1 metre composites and 0.75m above the floor of the trench with some smaller composites where the geologist identified different rock types. • Rock chip face samples taken along the historic Scrafford Mine bench face. The face and toe of the bench was cleaned and excavated where safe to provide fresh exposures of the shear zone. The variability between massive stibnite zones and mineralised gouge in the Scrafford mine was addressed by sampling being conducted at approximately 0.5 to 1-metre intervals vertically and horizontally where in situ rock was exposed, to ensure that both gouge and very high grade massive stibnite zones were proportionally sampled based on visual geologic mapping of the face. Results are provided as individual sample results as the variability and availability of exposed shear zone for sampling precludes providing aggregated results. • Samples were collected by chipping the exposed area along the trench or bench face with a geological hammer. Polyweave bags were placed under the sampling interval to collect sample debris and to avoid contamination with other material. For trenches, sampling was undertaken as horizontal continuous 1 metre chip samples. • 2-3 kg samples were collected and stored in plastic bags which are labelled with unique

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		barcoded sample number on the bag and paper tag inserted into the bag. • Samples were sent to Bureau Veritas in Fairbanks, Alaska for sample preparation and to Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, Canada for analysis. • Sample preparation involves drying at < 60°C, crushing to 70% passing -2mm (10 mesh), splitting and then pulverising to 80% passing -75µm (-200 mesh) to produce a 250g pulp (Code PRP70-250) for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• 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).	• No new drilling reported in this announcement
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • 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.	• No new drilling included in this announcement.
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.	• No new drilling in this announcement • Trench samples were geologically logged for lithology, alteration and mineralogy.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• 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 techniques and sample preparation	• 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.	• Sample preparation and sample size is considered appropriate for the sample type. • Trench and rock chip face samples were submitted in their entirety for preparation. No sub sampling was undertaken. • This is considered a reconnaissance sampling program and samples are not intended to be used in resource estimation.
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. • 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)	• Pulps prepared in by Bureau Veritas in Fairbanks are set to Bureau Veritas Vancouver, Canada for analysis • A 30g sample is analysed by lead collection fire assay fusion with AAS finish for Au (FA430) and a 0.25g sample is analysed for 45 other elements by 4-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (MA200). • Samples with antimony above the upper detection limit (4000 ppm) are analysed by 1g 1:1:1 aqua regia digestion with ICP-ES finish (AQ370) and those with Au above the upper detection limit (10 ppm) are analysed by lead

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	collection fire assay 30g fusion with gravimetric finish (FA530). • Pulps from samples with antimony above the upper detection limit of 5% Sb (Method AQ370) were reassayed by Bureau Veritas Vancouver, Canada. This involved a 0.5g pulp sample being assayed by hydrobromic acid digestion with AAS finish (BR405). This method has an upper detection limit of 35% Sb. • Pulps from samples with antimony above the upper detection limit of 35% Sb (Method BR405) were sent to MSALABS in BC, Canada for further analysis. This involved a 0.3g-5g pulp sample being analysed for Sb by titration (Method STI-8Sb). • These analysis methods, except for FA530, are full digest methods and considered appropriate for trench sampling. • Commercially prepared standards were submitted at a rate of 1 in 25 samples for a total of 6 standards for this program. • Coarse blanks, composed of play sand from the local hardware store, were submitted at a rate of 1 in 100 samples for a total of 2 blanks for this program. This play sand has previously been assayed to validate its geochemistry. • The competent person considers the commercially prepared standard and blank samples in sufficient proportion for this soil program.
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.	• Significant trench intersections are calculated and validated by professional geologists in Alaska and Australia. • All primary data was collected in the field by Felix Gold contract staff and supplied in digital format to Felix Gold.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	
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.	• The starting point of Trenches and rock chip face sampling are located by handheld GPS and handheld compass with up to 3m accuracy. Sample intervals were then measured using a tape measure and marked on trench walls. The bearing of the trench was recorded with a compass. • Locations are given in NAD83/UTM Zone 6N projection.
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.	• Trenches are spaced according to historical workings, available sub-crop, terrain, staff safety and accessibility. • Rock chip sampling was undertaken at the historic Scrafford mine face approximately 0.5 to 1-metre intervals vertically and horizontally, to ensure that both gouge and very high grade massive stibnite zones were proportionally sampled based on visual geologic mapping of the face. The sampling area was limited by the exposure of in situ rock. • The sampling is of a preliminary nature and no assumptions of continuity of mineralisation or resource estimation can be made from these samples.
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	• Trenches NWTR001 and NWTR002 at NW Array and the rock face sample bench at Scrafford were dug predominantly along mineralisation due to logistical considerations. Trench NWTR004 is oriented perpendicular to mineralisation trends.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	• Trenches SCTR001, SCTR002 and SCTR003 at Scrafford were able to be excavated across the mineralised shear at an appropriate orientation. • The orientation of the Scrafford Shear is well understood due to the long history of mining and exploration. The antimony at NW Array is a relatively new discovery and the recent trenching is the first phase of work to better define the orientation of mineralisation at this prospect. Additional trenching, structural analysis and drilling are planned to confirm optimal sampling directions.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by company contract personnel on-site in plastic bags and sealed with cable ties. • Batches are transported in polyweave bags sealed with cable ties and hand-delivered to the Bureau Veritas prep laboratory in Fairbanks, Alaska
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been completed at this stage of the sampling program.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The Treasure Creek Project is located in the Fairbanks Gold Mining District in central Alaska. • The Treasure Creek Project area consists of 238 active Alaska State Mining Claims (MCs) and 2 Upland Mining Leases (UMLs) for a total of 11687.31 hectares. There are also 4 pending MCs for a total of 64.75 hectares. • The Treasure Creek Project is a consolidation of mining claims and upland mining leases held by Oro Grande Mining Claims LLC (10 MCs and 1 UML), Goldstone Resources LLC (19 MCs and 1 UML), Wally Trudeau (5 MCs), and Felix Gold Ltd (204 MCs). • Felix has acquired the mining claims or the exclusive rights to explore and an option to purchase the mining claims. • Felix has acquired all requisite operating permits to conduct the current sampling program.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Gold was first discovered at Fairbanks in 1902, since then the wider area has been the subject of an enormous amount of exploration and placer mining by companies and individual prospectors. • Since 1969, the Treasure Creek area has been explored by companies including Cantu Minerals, Mohawk Oil, Aalenian Resources/Silverado Mines, American Copper and Nickel Company (ACNC), Amax, Goldstone/Our Creek (OCMC), Canex Resources, Tri-Con Mining and BHP-Utah. • Most of the work was focused on the Au-Sb mines at and around Scrafford, and in the eastern third of Felix's current tenure.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Hard-rock gold mineralisation styles in Felix's Treasure Creek prospect are currently dominated by shear- and fault-vein hosted gold ± antimony deposits, including historic mines at Scrafford (Sb). Broad zones of disseminated and stockwork gold mineralisation are also found within Cretaceous age intrusive rocks, such as at Fort Knox (operated by Kinross) and Golden Summit (Freegold Ventures)Gold mineralisation is linked to a causative intrusion of Cretaceous- Tertiary felsic to intermediated composition. Proximity to the intrusion, structural setting and host rock all control the specific style of deposit produced. Antimony mineralisation is also associated with these felsic sill-like bodies. • Gold mineralisation is linked to a causative intrusion of Cretaceous- Tertiary felsic to intermediated composition. Proximity to the intrusion, structural setting and host rock all control the specific style of deposit produced. Antimony mineralisation is also associated with these felsic sill-like bodies. • Post-mineralisation cover in the Fairbanks area comprises valley-fill gravels plus locally thick accumulations of wind-blown silt (loess).
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	• No new drilling in this announcement • Refer to the body of the text and appendices for all trench and sample information. • No material information has been excluded.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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 aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Trench significant intercepts have used a weighted average to take into account any sample length bias. • Rock face sample results have not been aggregated, they are reported as individual results. • No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • 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').	• Trench NWTR001 and NWTR002 were excavated in what is now understood to be a subparallel orientation to mineralisation and not optimal for estimating true widths. This is partly due to restrictions on the available area to excavate at the time. Trench NWTR004 was excavated optimally across mineralised structures and the true width for this interval is reported in this ASX Release. No significant antimony mineralisation is reported for NWTR003. • Trenches SCTR001, SCTR002 and SCTR003 at Scrafford were excavated across the strike of

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation and a near-optimal orientation to reduce sample bias. Due to the long history of mining and prospecting at Scrafford, the orientation of the Scrafford Shear is well understood. Mineralisation is reported for SCTR001 and the calculated true width is reported in the text of this release. • No aggregated results and widths are reported for rock sampling at the Scrafford Mine face.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All significant results have been reported.
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.	• Other meaningful and material results are reported in the body of the text.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Further work is planned at Treasure Creek and will likely consist of additional trenching and detailed structural mapping, to better understand the mineralisation, prior to drilling.