LABYRINTH RESOURCES

Labyrinth Gold Project, Canada

Maiden Underground Drilling Program at Labyrinth Continues to Deliver Mineralised Intercepts across Multiple Lodes

Maiden JORC Resource on track for September quarter

Key Points

- **Maiden underground exploration program at the flagship Labyrinth Gold Project in Quebec approaching completion with over 4,390m of diamond drilling completed**
- **Assays are pending for 8 holes, with 6 expected to be received in the next two weeks and the final hole in the initial program underway**
- **Visual logging of core indicating successful intercepts of multiple modelled gold lodes within the Labyrinth deposit**
- **Upon completion of the underground program, surface drilling to commence in late June targeting significant mineralisation extensions to depths of up to 400m below current known resource**
- **Discussions advanced with independent geological consultants and metallurgical test-work commenced to support compilation of maiden JORC resource, expected in the September quarter**

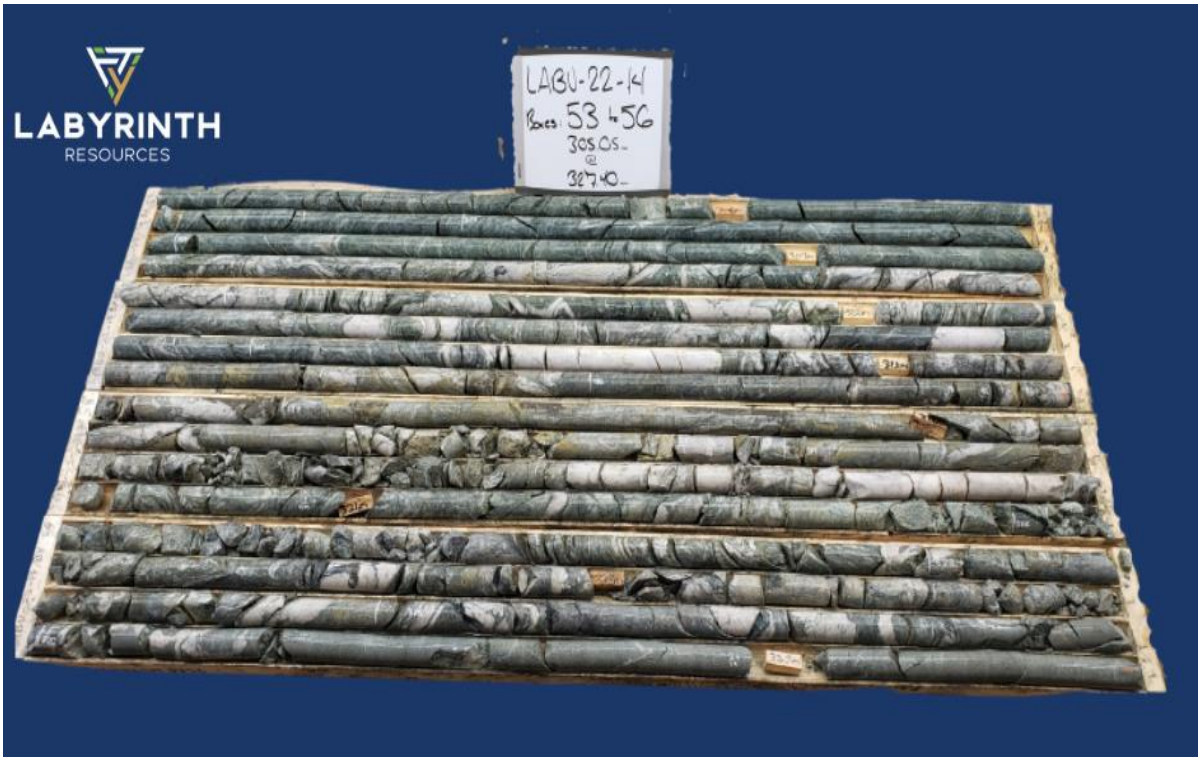

Figure 1 - Core tray containing visually interpreted Boucher intercept from 310m - 326m in LABU-22-14

Labyrinth Resources (ASX: LRL) (**'Labyrinth'** or **'the Company'**) is pleased to advise that the maiden underground diamond drilling program at its Labyrinth Gold Project in Canada continues to return highly encouraging mineralised intercepts of modelled targets based on visual inspection of the core.

Labyrinth Chief Executive Matt Nixon said: "We are extremely pleased with the progress at Labyrinth as we continue to intercept mineralisation across multiple historically modelled lodes through the first genuine exploration conducted in over ten years.

"The fact that we have a readily accessible underground mine provides a real point of difference to our exploration focus in regards to interpretation and comprehension of the mineralisation that has historically been mined across four levels down to 130m below surface.

"The initial underground drilling program has delivered great results in support of establishing a significant maiden JORC resource later this year and we now immediately turn our attention to the commencement of a surface diamond drilling campaign.

"The surface exploration will target a genuine step change in the scale of this deposit, drilling holes up to 400m deeper than the current known resource and seeking to unlock the growth potential of the substantial 1.4km of currently modelled strike".

Underground Diamond Drilling

The maiden underground diamond drilling program at Labyrinth Gold Project consists of ~5,000m across 17 holes targeting the known resource to enable conversion of the NI43-101 Resource compiled in 2010 to JORC classification. The drilling has progressed well since commencing in mid-February, with sixteen holes now completed for 4,389.5m and producing successful intercepts of multiple modelled gold lodes, as well as indicating potential to immediately extend the strike of the McDowell, Talus and Front West lodes.

The resulting core has presented strongly sheared and silicified packages with multiple stages of veining evident, with both discrete veining with fine pyrite and wider pervasive mineralisation containing prevalent sulphides at the margins, particularly in Boucher which has produced a significant visual interval interpretation of 16m in LABU-22-14.

Surface Diamond Drilling

Preparations are well advanced for the commencement of a surface diamond drilling campaign immediately following completion of the underground program. The program will consist of ~3,000m across 5 holes covering over 1km in strike of the Labyrinth gold deposit and will be targeting the extension of the known resource to the significant depth of ~700m below surface.

The holes will drill through extension targets of all five existing lodes, as well as identify possible unmodelled repeat gold bearing structures, with target depths potentially providing resource extension of between 250m (Boucher) and 400m (McDowell & Talus) as indicated in Figure 2.

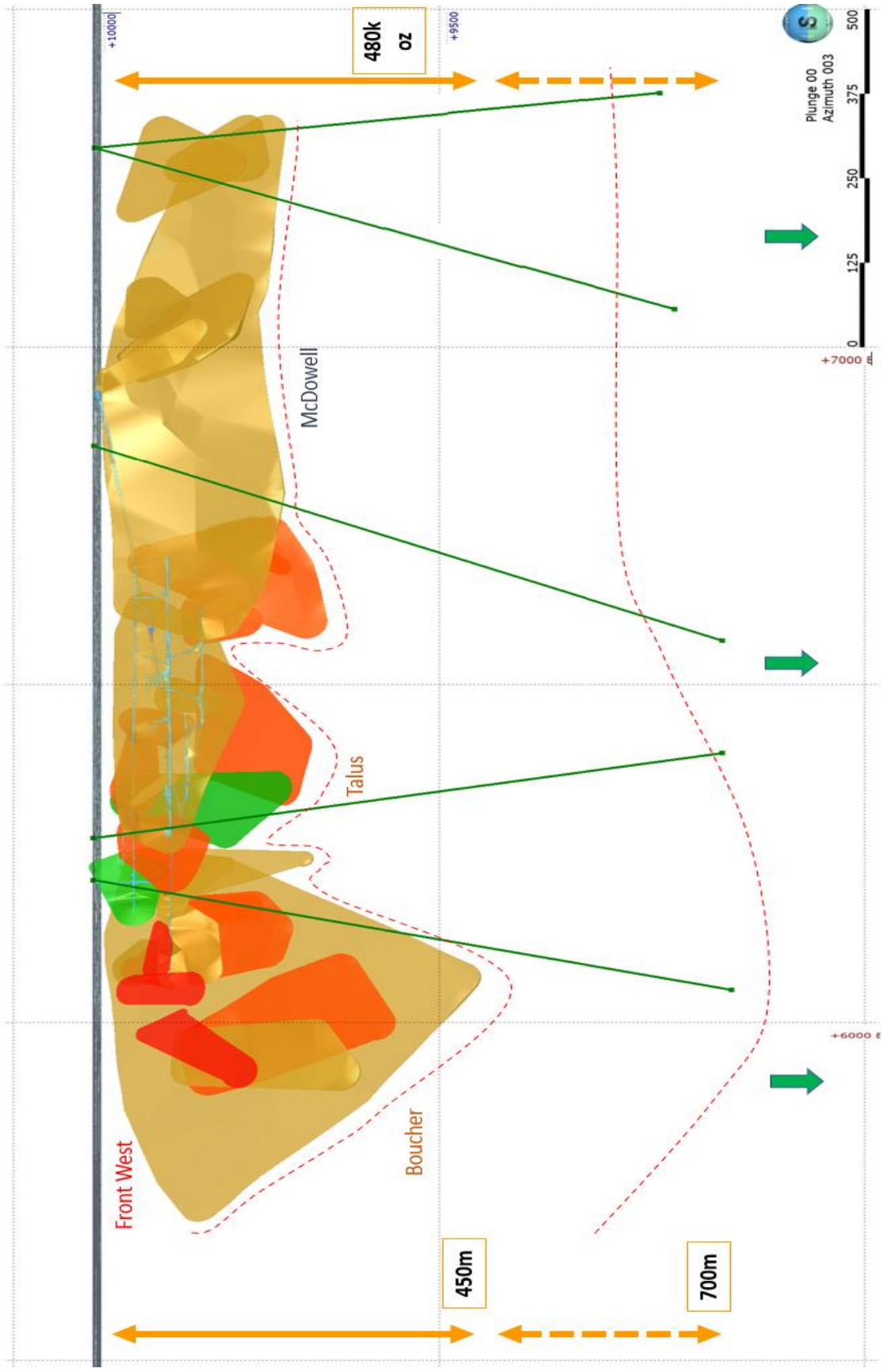

Figure 2 Current planned design of surface exploration drilling targeting beneath known gold resource

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Forward Looking Information

This announcement contains forward-looking information about the Company and its operations. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by such terms as "anticipates", "believes", "should", "could", "estimates", "target", "likely", "plan", "expects", "may", "intend", "shall", "will", or "would". These statements are based on information currently available to the Company and the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. Forward-looking statements are subject to risk factors associated with the Company's business, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from these statements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Labyrinth Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Chirnside, who is an employee of Labyrinth Resources Limited. Mr Chirnside is a professional geoscientist and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Chirnside consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix One – Interpreted Visible Boucher Intercept of LABU-22-14

Hole ID	Diameter	Mine Easting	Mine Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
LABU-22-14	BQ	6184.0	2624.7	9910	305.0	-65	357

Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)	Description
LABU-22-14	299.7	340.45	BOUCHER Shear zone with deformed rock and 5-10% quartz-calcite tension veinlets, variable % of yellow leucoxene. Sulphides in traces (~1%) with limited segments with 0.5% py as stringers of really fine xls. Chloritized and strong silicification, traces potassic alteration. ALTERATION Strongly silicified, locally epidotized, weak potassic alteration, overall chloritized. STRUCTURE @328.65-332m: Brecciated fault with sandy clay gouge, highly fractured, mineralization in traces up to 1%, py. MINERALIZATION: ~1% disseminated py. VEINS: overall 15~20% brecciated quartz with altered host rock @333.10-.70m: white quartz vein. 60cm@20*CA on proximal contact, @variable on distal contact. @339.10-340.45m: white quartz vein. 135cm@~65*CA on proximal contact, @10~15*CA on distal contact. Mixed with purple-ish aphanitic mineral (altered magnetite?) and 2-4% mm automorph py. SUB-LITHO starting ~327m, more Andesite looking rock with yellow leucoxene, intervals of brecciated-fault and quartz characterizing the Boucher Zone. Distal contact: sheared, with similar but aphanitic rock formation

Appendix Two – JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 pulverized 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.	• Drill samples recovered using a LM90 diamond drilling rig with wireline core barrel recovery through the inside of the drill string and employing a BQ size diamond drill bit at the face. • Rock chips samples are collected using a geological hammer to break the area of interest. Pieces of rock are then placed into sample bags and sealed for delivery to the laboratory. • Where possible all samples are taken at 1m intervals. Some sub-sampling will be undertaken in reference to geological units and other intervals as determined by a qualified consultant geologist. • The diamond drill core is meter-marked, logged, marked for sampling, photographed and whole core sampled. • Samples are bagged in numbered calico bags, wire tied and sent to Swaslabs in Swastika for assay. • Samples are crushed, split, pulverized, split and fire assayed using a 30g charge with an AAS finish.
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).	• All drilling being reported is diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize 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.	• Drill core is assessed for core recovery during drilling operations. • All care is taken to recover the entire core, however some drilling conditions i.e broken ground can impede 100% recovery. • Core is also meter marked by experienced contract geologists to core blocks inserted by drillers at the end of their runs. This provides a further level of quality control re: core recovery as the geologist will discuss with drilling crew if there are issues. • To date core recovery has been +95%.

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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All diamond drill core is logged for geology and fundamental geotechnical parameters are taken i.e RQD etc. • All core logging is quantitive and a full record is taken by a qualified and experienced contract geologist.
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 maximize 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	• All drill-core being reported is BQ (36.5mm). • Qualified and experienced contract geologists determine the sampling and sub-sampling with the majority of samples being 1m and a nominal minimum sample length of 0.3m.
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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples are crushed, split, pulverized, split and fire assayed using a 30g charge with an AAS finish. • The nature of assaying employed (Fire Assay) is appropriate for the style of mineralisation under review. • Certified Reference Material or Standards, as well as Blanks are inserted at regular intervals 1:20 by qualified contract geologists to ensure a standardized measure of QAQC. • A lab audit of Swaslabs was undertaken on 01/03/22 with no deviations from standard practices observed.
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.	• Qualified and experienced company geologists design and supervise the drilling program. Experienced contract geologists geologicially log the core as per procedures. • A number of twinned holes are employed during the program to provide a measure of reproducibility and as a measure of spatial variability given the high-grade gold mineralisation present at the property. • Data is entered directly into logging software to minimize any transcription errors

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 underground development has been flown by a drone as well as picked up by a surveyor creating high confidence in location. • At the end of each phase of drilling the drill-collars are also picked up by a qualified surface surveyor. • The grid system in use is a local mine grid that has been developed reference from the portal
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.	• Hole spacing is highly variable due to the early stage of the project, however, a 80m meter spacing is being targeted in preparation for a maiden JORC-compliant resource over the project. • A 80m spacing of data would be sufficient to establish a JORC-compliant Inferred resource at Labyrinth. • No sample compositing is being employed or being applied.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling is being conducted perpendicular to the strike of the mineralized structure and the various dips of the drill-holes will give very close to a right-angle intercept of the projected mineralized positions. • There appears to be no sample bias in relation to ore body geometry and the angles of drill-hole intercept.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The core samples are bagged and sealed with numbered security tags. Once samples arrive at the laboratory the security tags and corresponding samples are verified against onsite logs. Site is always occupied, and no samples were left at the project during field breaks.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of all logging and sampling practices was carried out on 26/02/22 with no deviations observed.