Overlooked mineralised zones identified, expanding copper & base metals potential at Minbrie, SA

Highlights:

- **New analysis confirms overlooked copper and base metals potential:** Historical drillhole BUDD192[1] **(29.5m @ 0.8% copper (Cu), 7.5% lead (Pb), 1.9% zinc (Zn), 9.0 g/t silver (Ag) from 131.1m)** confirms copper and base metals mineralisation **is hosted within the largely untested footwall sequence** / Katunga Dolomite on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula.
- **Underexplored potential:** Historic drilling by Centrex, who only had the exploration rights for iron, was focussed exclusively on the overlying magnetite-bearing Banded Iron Formation (BIF), leaving the **footwall sequence largely untested,** presenting a large and compelling copper and base metals target.
- **Significant exploration oversight now identified**: Many historic drillholes, drilled only for magnetite exploration, either stopped just passed or short of the key mineralised contact or were not assayed for copper or base metals in the absence of visible magnetite.
- **Extensive historical database under review**: Lincoln is analysing **~263 drillholes over 12km in strike, along with geochemical and geophysical data,** to refine future exploration targets.
- **Accelerated two-phase exploration plan for Minbrie**:
  - **Phase 1** – Relogging and geochemical sampling of historical drill holes to refine targets (underway)
  - **Phase 2** – Follow-up drilling to extend mineralisation around drillhole BUDD192 and test newly identified zones.

Lincoln Minerals' CEO Jonathon Trewartha commented: *"The underexplored Minbrie footwall sequence presents a significant opportunity for Lincoln Minerals. Our targeted exploration program aims to unlock its copper and base metal potential by integrating historical data with a modern systematic approach. Previous exploration was focused solely on magnetite, with most historic drillholes stopping short of or barely extending beyond the Band Iron Formation – missing the high-grade copper-lead-zinc mineralisation hosted in the footwall. With this extensive high-impact base metals target zone largely untested, we are now well positioned to assess and advance its true potential."*

[1] Refer to LML ASX Announcement dated 23 January 2012, titled "Assay Results Increase Grades for new Base Metals Discovery". The 2012 information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has been updated in this release to comply with the JORC Code 2012 (see Table 1 below for a discussion on the changes to the reported intersection grades).

Lincoln Minerals Limited (LML or **Company')** (ASX: LML) is pleased to announce it has identified a highly promising copper and base metals footwall formation at its Minbrie copper and base metals prospect, on the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia.

Lincoln's review of historical drillhole information in the vicinity of the previously announced high-grade discovery hole BUDD192, indicates that the copper and base metal mineralisation is hosted within a footwall / Katunga Dolomite sequence. The discovery of the copper and base metals potential at Minbrie mirrors base metals projects elsewhere on the Eyre Peninsula, including Investigator Resources' (ASX: IVR) **Paris Silver-Lead Deposit**, the **Weednanna Gold Deposit**, Terramin's (ASX:TZN) **Menninnie Dam Lead-Zinc-Silver Deposit** and several nearby copper occurrences (Figure 1).

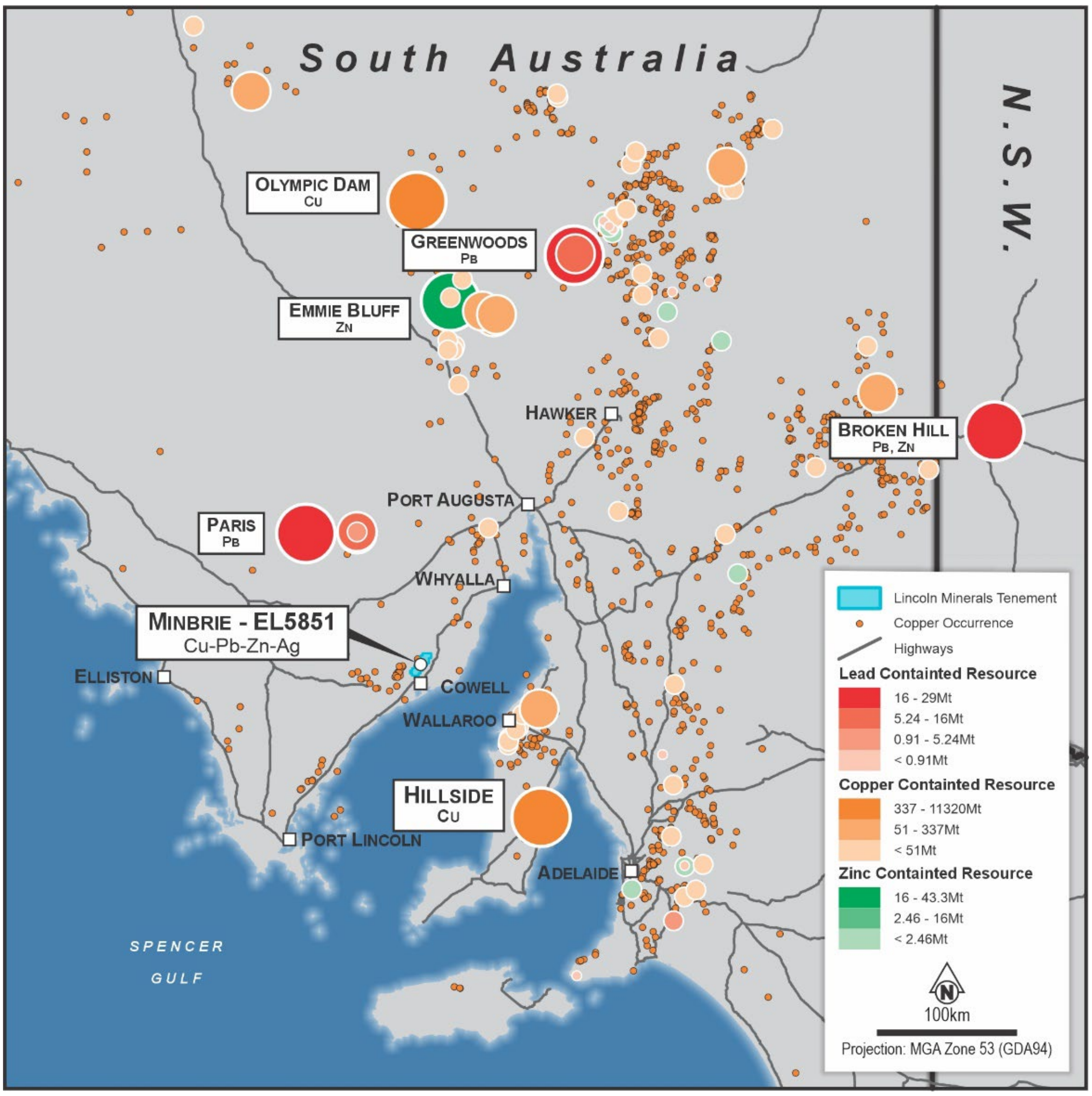

Figure 1: Location of the Minbrie base metals discovery on SA's Eyre Peninsula.

Historical drillhole BUDD192[2], which intersected **29.5m @ 0.8% copper (Cu), 7.5% lead (Pb), 1.9% zinc (Zn), 9.0 g/t silver (Ag) from 131.1m** was drilled in 2011 by Centrex Metals Pty Ltd (now Centrex Limited) as part of resource drilling focussing on its Bungalow Magnetite Project.

Between 2003 and 2012, Centrex drilled more than **263 holes** along **a >12km strike length** (Figure 2), targeting the **northeast-striking, steeply northwest-dipping BIF**, which hosts magnetite mineralisation. Most drill holes were stopped just **2m into the underlying footwall sequence and Katunga Dolomite**, leaving a lower **base metals target zone largely untested**.

Notably, it is these **footwall metasediments** that host the **base metal mineralisation intersected in drillhole BUDD192** (Figure 3). The footwall contains **highly reactive lithologies** such as **dolomite, calc-silicates, and graphitic sequences**, which are known to be prospective for **metasomatic and hydrothermal base and precious metal deposits**.

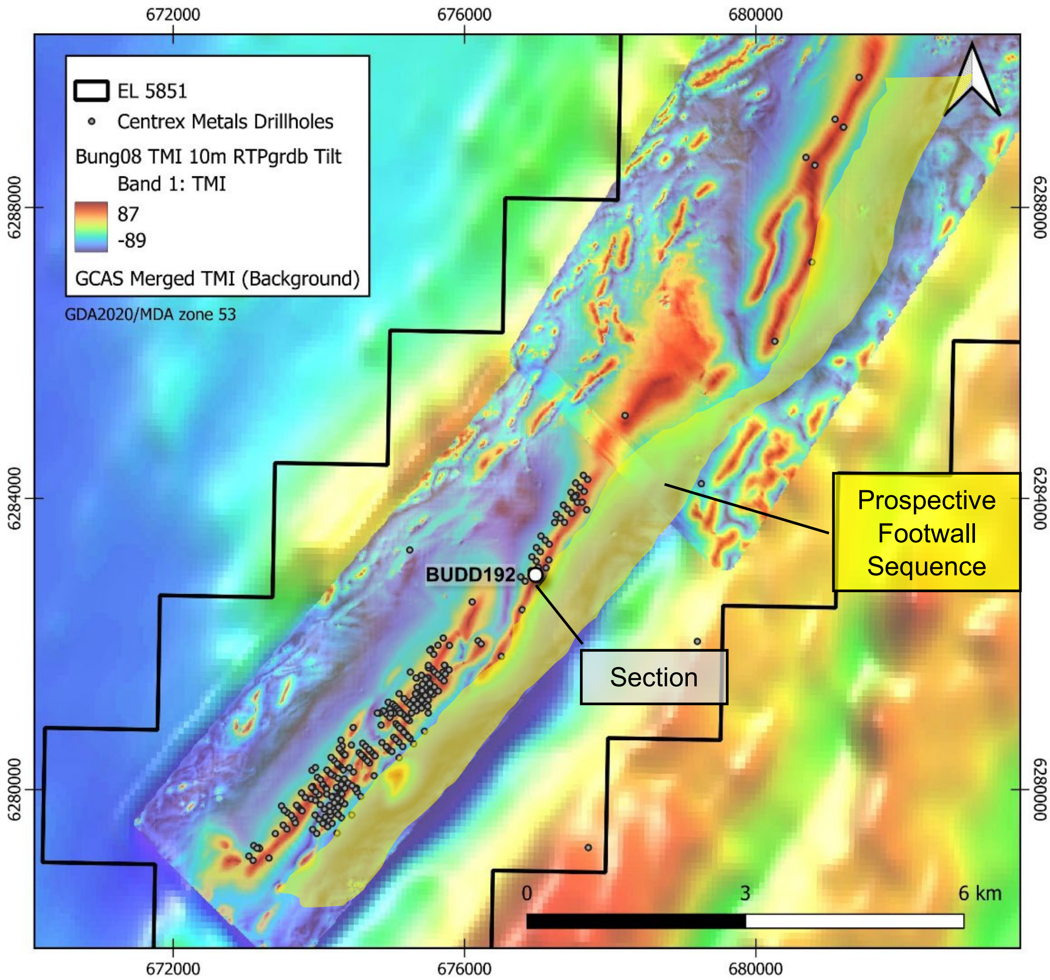

Figure 2: Historical drillhole location plan over surface geology (Section Location)

[2] Refer to LML ASX Announcement dated 23 January 2012, titled "Assay Results Increase Grades for new Base Metals Discovery". The 2012 information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has been updated in this release to comply with the JORC Code 2012 (see Table 1 below for a discussion on the changes to the reported intersection grades).

Historically, exploration in this area focused on **BIF-hosted magnetite**, as Centrex only held **iron ore exploration rights**, while Lincoln Minerals retained rights to **all other metals**. At the time, Lincoln was focused on its **Gum Flat Iron Ore Project** and **Kookaburra Gully Graphite Project**, meaning the base metal mineralisation identified in **BUDD192 was never followed up**.

Recent geochemistry and geophysical data analysis by Lincoln geologists indicates that historical drilling along strike from BUDD192 has not adequately tested the target zone, the foot wall sequence and Katunga Dolomite. As a result, the copper and base metal mineralisation remains open along strike and down dip from BUDD192 (**Figure 4)**.

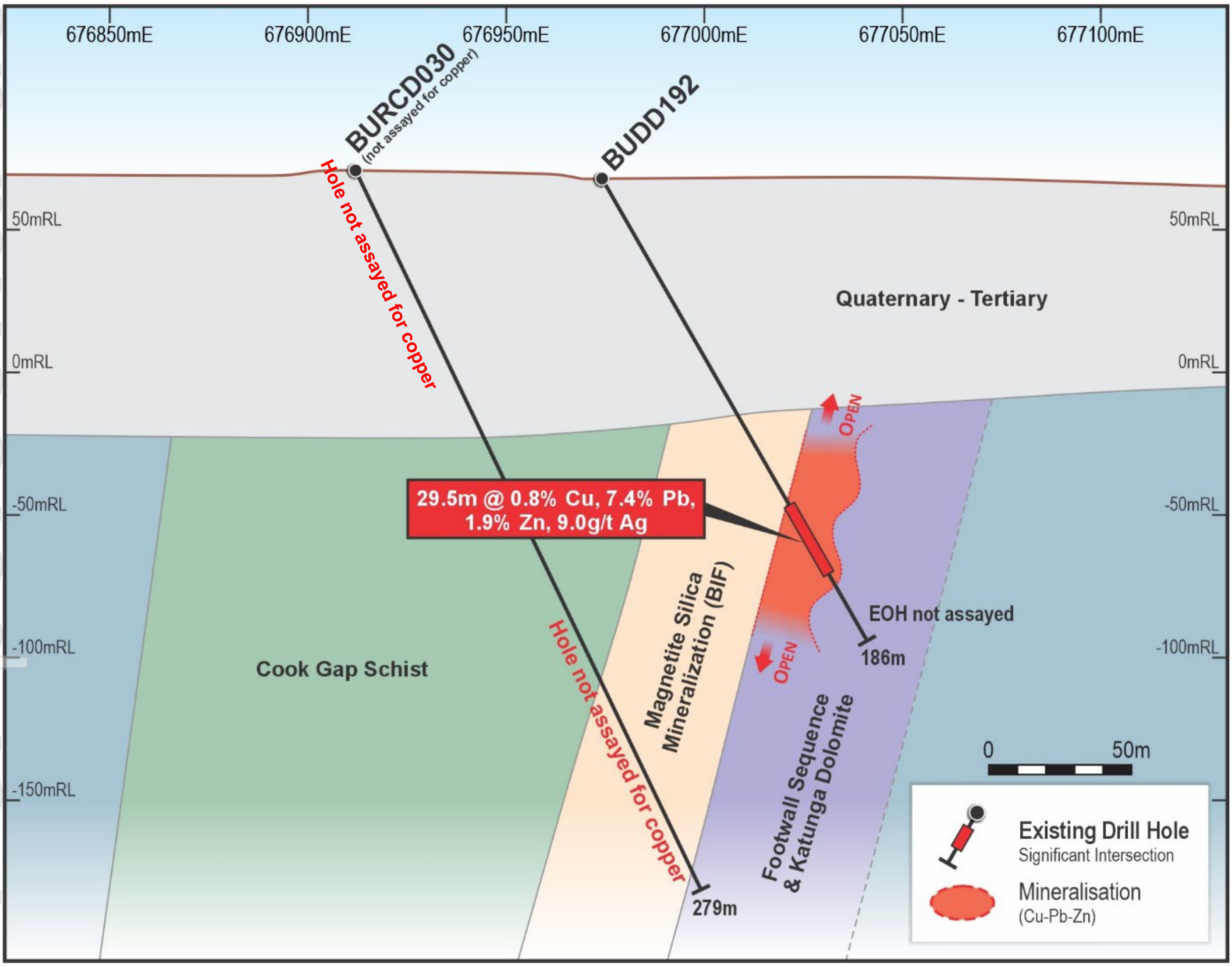

Figure 3. Minbrie Diamond Drill Hole BUDD192 and Reverse Circulation Drill Hole BURCD030 (not assayed for copper)

Importantly, Lincoln now has access to all historical drillhole data, having acquired these from Centrex in 2018, including a comprehensive diamond core farm and drill pulps. The Company plans to rapidly investigate the base and precious metal potential of the footwall rocks with a two-phase exploration program:

- **Phase 1:**

  - Identify and relog all historical drillholes that intersected the prospective footwall rocks (currently underway),
  - Conduct portable XRF analysis and laboratory assaying for base and precious metals of selected intervals in the prospective foot wall.
  - Analysis of pulps for previously unassayed products found on the Eyre Peninsula associated with base metals and magnetite, such as gallium, iridium, germanium, and rare earths.

- **Phase 2:**

  - Pending the results of Phase 1 work, planned targeted drilling along strike and down dip of BUDD192 will take place.
  - Drilling any new prospective zones, identified from geological data analysed, along the 12km strike length drilled to date.

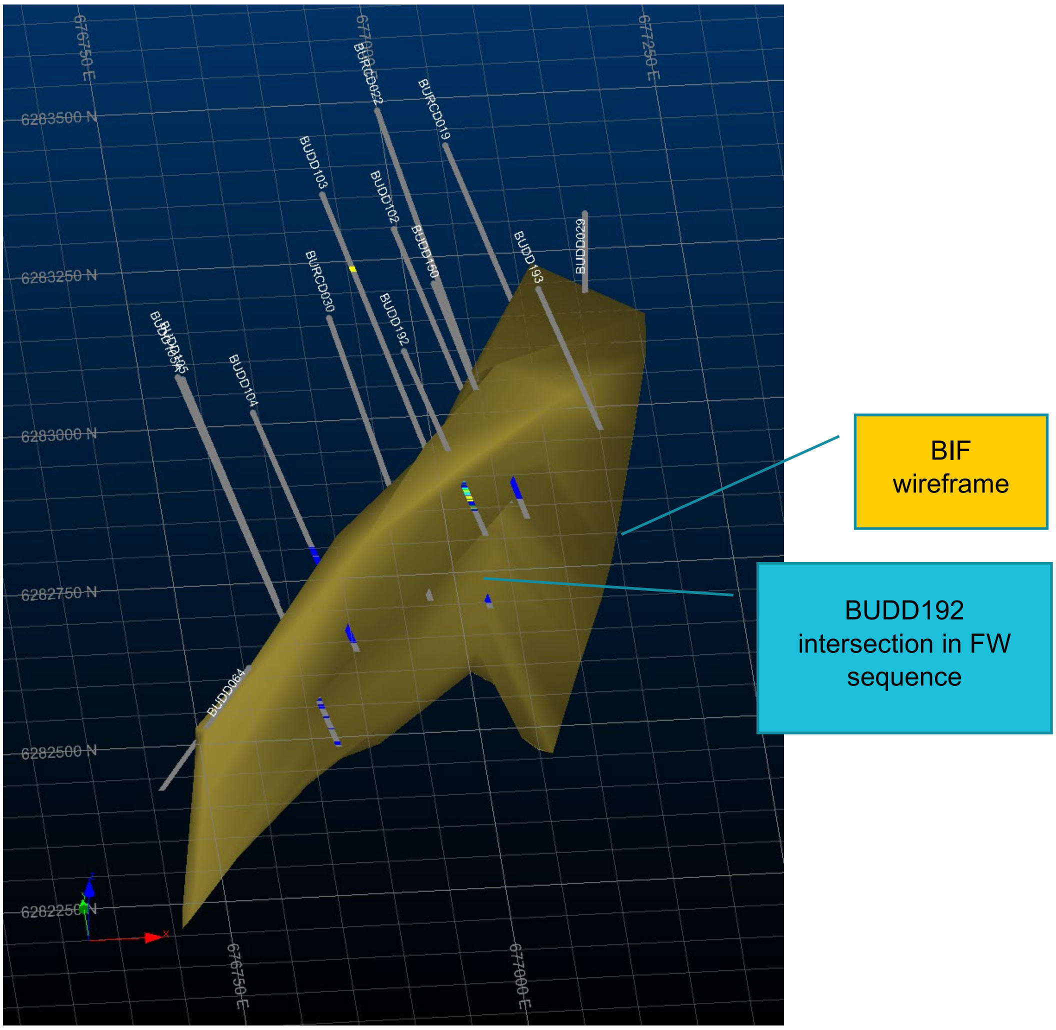

Figure 4: 3D diagram of historical drill holes in relation to the BIF and footwall sequence

Regional Prospectivity

The Eyre Peninsula, situated within the Gawler Craton in South Australia, is highly prospective for copper deposits due to its unique geological characteristics. The Gawler Craton is an ancient, stable geological formation that has undergone significant tectonic, magmatic, and hydrothermal activity, creating favourable conditions for the formation of large-scale copper deposits.

Key regions within the Gawler Craton are known to host iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) systems globally recognised for their high-grade copper potential. These systems are associated with Proterozoic-age rocks, particularly those with extensive faulting and structural complexity, which act as conduits for mineralising fluids. The region's proven geological setting, coupled with existing discoveries such as Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena deposits in adjacent areas of the Gawler Craton, highlights its potential for further copper discoveries.

Locally, mineralisation at Paris Pb-Ag Deposit and Menninnie Dam Pb-Zn-Ag Deposit are linked to the Hiltaba Event (1595-1575Ma), which is also responsible for significant IOCG deposits elsewhere in the Gawler Craton. Hiltaba Granite outcrops within 15km to the NE of the Minbrie Prospect area. Encouragingly, there are several base metal occurrences in outcropping Hutchinson Group rocks just 15km to the west of EL5851. The prospective basement rocks at the Minbrie Prospect area are covered by around 60m of transported sediments which has hampered exploration progress in the past. The Company believes the buried HG basement rocks at Minbrie, are highly prospective for base and precious metals.

Next Steps:

Lincoln has commenced Phase 1 exploration as detailed in this release, while concurrently obtaining the necessary regulatory and land access approvals in preparation for drilling, pending results.

Approved for release by the Board of Lincoln Minerals Limited. For further information, please visit lincolnminerals.com.au

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to historical Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr S. O'Connell who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr O'Connell is a consultant to Lincoln Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 (the JORC Code). Mr O'Connell consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 by Lincoln Minerals in 2012. It has been updated in this release to comply with the JORC Code 2012 and as such will supersede the 2012 release. See Table 1 below.

Minbrie Project – Historical Drilling

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	**Explanation**
Sampling techniques	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** A total of 263 holes for 62,593m were drilled by Centrex from 2002-2012 for exploration and resource delineation of magnetite iron ore. Some additional holes were drilled for water purposes but are not relevant to this release. Of the 263 holes, around 13 holes for 3,800m are considered to be relevant to the contextual understanding of the Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation in hole BUDD192. The following information relates to all of the drilling unless otherwise stated. The majority of holes were drilled by Diamond drilling coring methods with either a Reverse Circulation (RC) or Rotary pre-collar depending on the nature of the pre-collar material. Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were collected at 1m, 2m and 3m composites and passed through a rifle splitter to obtain a 2-3kg sample which was later pulverised at the lab for fused bead XRF analysis. NQ2 and HQ Diamond core was quarter-sawn and sampled at notional 1m to 3m intervals respecting lithology boundaries. Samples were later pulverised at the lab for fused bead XRF analysis. Samples from drill hole BUDD192 were also submitted for ICP-AES analysis.
Drilling techniques	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a 4.5-inch face-sampling bit. NQ2 and HQ Diamond drilling was undertaken with all holes undergoing down-hole surveys. Core was oriented using either the spear technique or with the 'ACE' electronic core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** Recovery has been recorded for Diamond drilling by measuring core lengths recovered. The majority of recovered core was greater than 90%, and recovery in sample intervals sent for laboratory analysis ranged from 90% to 96%. RC recovery information was not collected; however RC drilling was rarely used near mineralised zones.
Logging	**Details for historical work are as follows.**

	Centrex (2002-2012) All RC samples have been logged for lithology, presence of various minerals, weathering, and colour. All diamond core has been systematically logged with the aid of standard codes for lithology, presence of various minerals, structures, weathering, and colour. The geological logging is qualitative in nature. Core and chip trays have been photographed. Geophysical in-hole logging was carried out where possible using Magnetic Susceptibility and Natural Gamma techniques. Density measurements were taken using wax coating and immersion techniques or by weighing and measuring the cylindrical volume with callipers. Where it was not possible to use these techniques (~1/3rd of core samples), an estimate of density was derived by regression of the Fe and SiO_2 head assay analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** RC samples were passed through a riffle splitter with a 2-3kg sub-sample sent to the lab for analysis. Diamond drill (DD) core was quarter sawn with one quarter sent to the laboratory for assay analysis. Drill core was selected in notional 1m to 3m lengths, unless the sample length was terminated sooner or later to honour lithological boundaries. A field duplicate was taken at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. Analytical samples were dried, crushed (if necessary), pulverised, and subsampled at ALS Adelaide and/or Perth laboratory using fused bead XRF analysis of major and minor elements including Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Si, Sn, Sr, Ti, V, Zr, LOI. For those samples within BIF units, Davis Tube Recover (DTR) analysis was undertaken followed by concentrate assay analysis of major and minor elements. Unique sample identification numbers were given to all samples to ensure laboratory integrity and random placement of QA/QC samples throughout the batch. Samples are dried (105°C), crushed to 3 mm (if required), and then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Grind checks are undertaken at a rate of 1-in-20. Samples from drill hole BUDD192 were also submitted for ICP-AES analysis to ALS Minerals laboratory in Brisbane. In addition to Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ag, the samples were analysed for Au using a 50g charge for fire-assay with an ICP-AES finish. Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy or ICP-AES, is a more appropriate assay technique for high grade base metal analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** Field duplicate samples representing approximately 1 sample in 20 for both Diamond and RC holes, were submitted for QC purposes. A number of Standards been used but no Blanks were submitted.

	As part of their own quality control procedures ALS Minerals laboratories also conducted analysis of duplicates and standards. Although BUDD192 has not specifically undergone QAQC sample analysis for base metals, as the practices and procedures for the collection of data for iron ore samples are sufficient for the declaration of a mineral resource, some inference of sample quality and assay quality assurance can be applied to the base metals data. Reported results are therefore considered reasonable for assessing early-stage exploration potential.
Verification of sampling and assaying	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** Significant and/or unexpected drillhole intersections for iron ore are reviewed by alternative company personnel through review of geological logging data, core photography, physical core, downhole magnetic susceptibility data, and review of geological interpretations. Geological data was manually entered and stored electronically in the database on a restricted access server together with all assays, density determination, downhole magnetic susceptibility, and survey data. All electronic data is routinely backed up. Some twinned holes have been drilled, mostly confirming the interpretation of major lithological units. QAQC data has been routinely gathered and assessed and is considered acceptable. No twinning of hole BUDD192 has occurred. See comments above relating to hole BUDD192 in section *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*.
Location of data points	Grid system reported here is MGA2020 Zone 53 **Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** Drillhole collar coordinates were surveyed using a Differential GPS (DGPS) with an accuracy of 0.3 m. All survey information was originally recorded in datum GDA-94 Map Projection UTM Zone 53 South. Downhole surveys were obtained for all drillholes using either gyroscopic or camera methods.
Data spacing and distribution	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** Drilling has been conducted on 80m to 160m spaced lines with holes at 80m apart on each line. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** The orientation of mineralisation and structures have been determined from oriented core. Drill holes were designed to test the northeast striking and steeply northwest dipping BIF which hosts the magnetite mineralisation. Overall the stratigraphic package is steeply dipping to the northwest however,

	individual units may be complexly faulted and or folded. The holes are generally orientated on an azimuth of 135° and dipping 60° to the southeast.
Sample security	**Details for historical work are as follows.** **Centrex (2002-2012)** The site core storage facility is locked securely when unattended. For transportation of the samples to the laboratory, sample bags are secured in bulka-bags that are secured with zip lock ties, and samples are freighted by a reputable transport company.
Audits or reviews	No audits of the data have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	**Explanation**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Exploration Licence EL 5851 (formerly EL 4884) is held by Dragon Resource Investment Pty Ltd. The tenement was granted on 14/8/2016 for a term of 11 years expiring on 13/8/2027. As the tenement is in good standing with the South Australian department of energy and mining, renewal of the licence is expected. The project is located on freehold land. The tenement holder holds the rights to iron ore with all other mineral rights held by Lincoln Minerals. There are no overriding royalties on the tenement. Native title is held by the Barngarla Determination Aboriginal Corporation
Exploration done by other parties	From 2002 to 2012, Centrex Ltd completed exploration drilling activity. Further details are recorded in this table.
Geology	The project region is characterized by the metamorphic lithologies of the Hutchison and Middleback Group punctuated by igneous intrusions from the Moody and Hiltiba Suite and is positioned along an extensive regional shear zone that traverses the entire eastern coast of the Eyre Peninsula. The Eyre Peninsula, situated within the Gawler Craton in South Australia, is highly prospective for copper deposits due to its unique geological characteristics. The Gawler Craton is an ancient, stable geological formation that has undergone significant tectonic, magmatic, and hydrothermal activity, creating favourable conditions for the formation of large-scale copper deposits. Key regions within the Gawler Craton are known to host iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) systems globally recognized for their high-grade copper potential. These systems are associated with Proterozoic-age rocks, particularly those with extensive faulting and structural complexity, which act as conduits for mineralizing fluids. The region's proven geological setting, coupled with existing discoveries such as Olympic Dam Operations, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena deposits in adjacent areas of the Gawler Craton, highlights its potential for further copper discoveries.

	Locally, mineralisation at Paris Pb-Ag Deposit and Menninnie Dam Pb-Zn-Ag Deposit are linked to the Hiltaba Event (1595-1575Ma), which is also responsible for significant IOCG deposits elsewhere in the Gawler Craton. Hiltaba Granite outcrops within 15km to the NE of the Minbrie Prospect area. Encouragingly, there are several base metal occurrences in outcropping HG rocks just 15km to the west of EL5851. The prospective basement rocks at the Minbrie Prospect area are covered by around 60m of transported sediments which has hampered exploration progress in the past. The Company believes the buried HG basement rocks at Minbrie, are highly prospective for base and precious metals.
Drill hole Information	Of the 263 holes drilled by Centrex, around 13 holes are relevant to the contextual understanding of the Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation in hole BUDD192. These holes fall on sections 160m to 320m to the north and south of BUDD192. As shown in Table 1A, of these 13 holes, only BUDD192 effectively tests the prospective footwall units. Table 1B lists significant intersections previously reported by Lincoln Minerals. Note the change to the grades for the intersection 131.1m to 160.6m. This is to correct an error made in the LML 2012 release that was only detected while compiling this release.

Table 1A – Summary of drill hole effectiveness in testing prospective footwall units

Hole ID	Assay Result	Effective Test	Comment
BUDD029	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD064	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD102	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD103	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD104	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD105	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD105A	NSA	Partial	Mostly unassayed
BUDD150	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BUDD192	See table 1B	Yes	Significant assays recorded
BUDD193	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BURCD019	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BURCD022	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units
BURCD030	NSA	No	Did not intersect prospective footwall units

NSA = no significant assay

Table 1B – Significant intersections

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
BUDD192	131.1	160.6	29.5	0.77	7.48	1.91	9	0.01
including								
	139	151	12	1.35	12.39	2.06	13	-
	145	146	1	4.80	31.00	3.14	36	-

	156	159	3	1.74	19.37	2.03	17	0.09

Note: As density information is not available for BUDD192, intersections have not been density weighted. Ag assays of less than detection (<1ppm) have been set to half the detection value (0.5ppm) for calculations of average Ag in this table. Calculated average Ag grades have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 1B – Complete assay results for hole BUDD192

Hole ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)
BUDD192	131.1	132	0.15	1.25	2.42	7	0.006
BUDD192	132	133	0.01	0.56	2.25	5	0.001
BUDD192	133	134	0.04	1.49	5.52	11	0.003
BUDD192	134	135	0.42	2.40	3.89	15	0.002
BUDD192	135	136	0.01	0.47	1.14	2	0.002
BUDD192	136	137	0.01	0.78	2.46	2	0.001
BUDD192	137	138	0.38	4.97	4.21	9	0.007
BUDD192	138	139	0.19	0.81	1.05	3	0.004
BUDD192	139	140	0.83	1.99	2.59	8	0.002
BUDD192	140	141	1.34	2.22	3.11	8	0.003
BUDD192	141	142	1.78	47.10	4.04	23	0.001
BUDD192	142	143	0.27	10.20	0.59	6	0.001
BUDD192	143	144	0.71	17.40	2.12	13	0.004
BUDD192	144	145	0.14	4.95	0.40	4	0.002
BUDD192	145	146	4.80	31.00	3.14	36	0.001
BUDD192	146	147	1.84	10.65	1.71	13	<0.001
BUDD192	147	148	1.82	6.76	0.68	12	0.002
BUDD192	148	149	1.04	11.60	0.97	17	0.001
BUDD192	149	150	0.38	2.09	0.84	4	<0.001
BUDD192	150	151	1.29	2.74	4.50	14	0.002
BUDD192	151	152	0.03	0.17	0.51	2	0.004
BUDD192	152	153	0.01	0.30	1.07	<1	0.004
BUDD192	153	154	0.02	0.13	0.55	1	0.003
BUDD192	154	155	0.00	0.06	0.16	1	0.002
BUDD192	155	156	0.01	0.09	0.45	2	0.007
BUDD192	156	157	0.96	2.22	2.37	7	0.1
BUDD192	157	158	3.49	44.30	2.91	34	0.042
BUDD192	158	159	0.77	11.60	0.80	10	0.116

BUDD192	159	160	0.02	0.53	0.03	<1	0.005
BUDD192	160	160.6	0.01	0.16	0.01	<1	0.004

Table 1C – Drill hole information for holes mentioned in this release

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH Depth (m)
BUDD029	677,155	6,283,153	68	0	90	408.5
BUDD064	676,791	6,282,468	64	315	60	203.3
BUDD102	676,983	6,283,138	72	134	61	273.2
BUDD103	676,924	6,283,196	73	136	61	408
BUDD104	676,831	6,282,861	71	134	60	238.2
BUDD105	676,773	6,282,916	73	134	61	221.4
BUDD105A	676,769	6,282,920	73	134	60	368.5
BUDD150	677,010	6,283,052	70	137	61	231
BUDD192	676,974	6,282,949	69	131	61	186
BUDD193	677,102	6,283,034	70	133	60	145
BURCD019	677,040	6,283,266	72	127	64	360.3
BURCD022	676,985	6,283,323	74	133	66	477.8
BURCD030	676,912	6,283,004	71	135	65	278.8

Table 1D – Holes with anomalous copper values of 1,000ppm or greater along the strike extent of drilling.

BHID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (ppm)	EOH (m)
BUDD010	673,295	6,279,034	114	0	90	90	90.2	0.2	2,900	310
BUDD010	673,295	6,279,034	114	0	90	90.2	90.6	0.4	2,900	310
BUDD010	673,295	6,279,034	114	0	90	90.6	92	1.4	2,900	310
BUDD010	673,295	6,279,034	114	0	90	92	94	2	6,500	310
BUDD048	675,706	6,282,080	88	135	59	210.6	212.7	2.1	1,140	253.4
BUDD048	675,706	6,282,080	88	135	59	212.7	213.6	0.9	1,140	253.4
BUDD067	680,810	6,288,579	90	315	74	388.5	390.5	2	1,000	393.1

Data aggregation methods	No top cuts or lower cuts of assay results have been applied to the reported drill holes.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Previous drilling has been undertaken on mostly 60-65° drill orientation in relation to geological units and structures that are steeply dipping and thus does not represent true width intersections.
Diagrams	Refer to figures below this table.
Balanced reporting	All drill holes referenced in this release are listed in this table. The data referenced includes both high and low grades relevant to the overall understanding of the results.
Other substantive exploration data	A range of geophysical data has been collected by Centrex from 2003 to 2012 including down-hole magnetic susceptibility and natural gamma, airborne magnetics and a surface EM survey over the area of BUDD192. The surface EM survey was deemed ineffective due to the conductive ground water in the overlying transported cover.
Further work	Further work will consist of a two-phase exploration program with Phase 1 aimed at identifying and relogging all historical drillholes that intersected the prospective foot wall rocks, together with conducting pXRF analysis and laboratory assaying for base and precious metals of selected intervals in the prospective foot wall. Pending the results of Phase 1 study, it is anticipated that targeted drilling along strike and down dip of BUDD192 will take place in Phase 2 together with additional drilling of any new prospective zones identified in Phase 1 along the 9km strike length drilled to date.

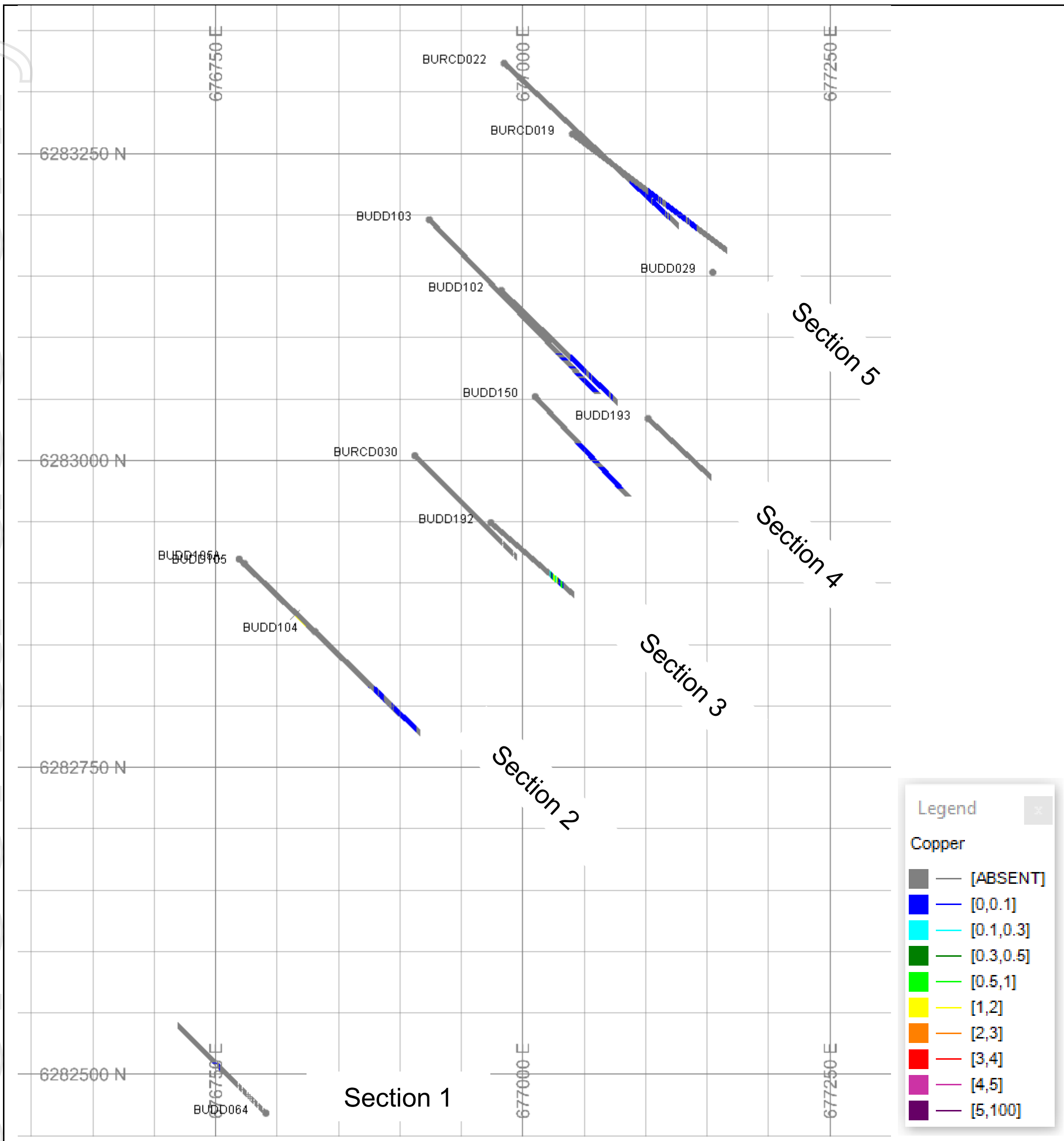

Figure A1 – Plan view of holes in relation to BUDD192

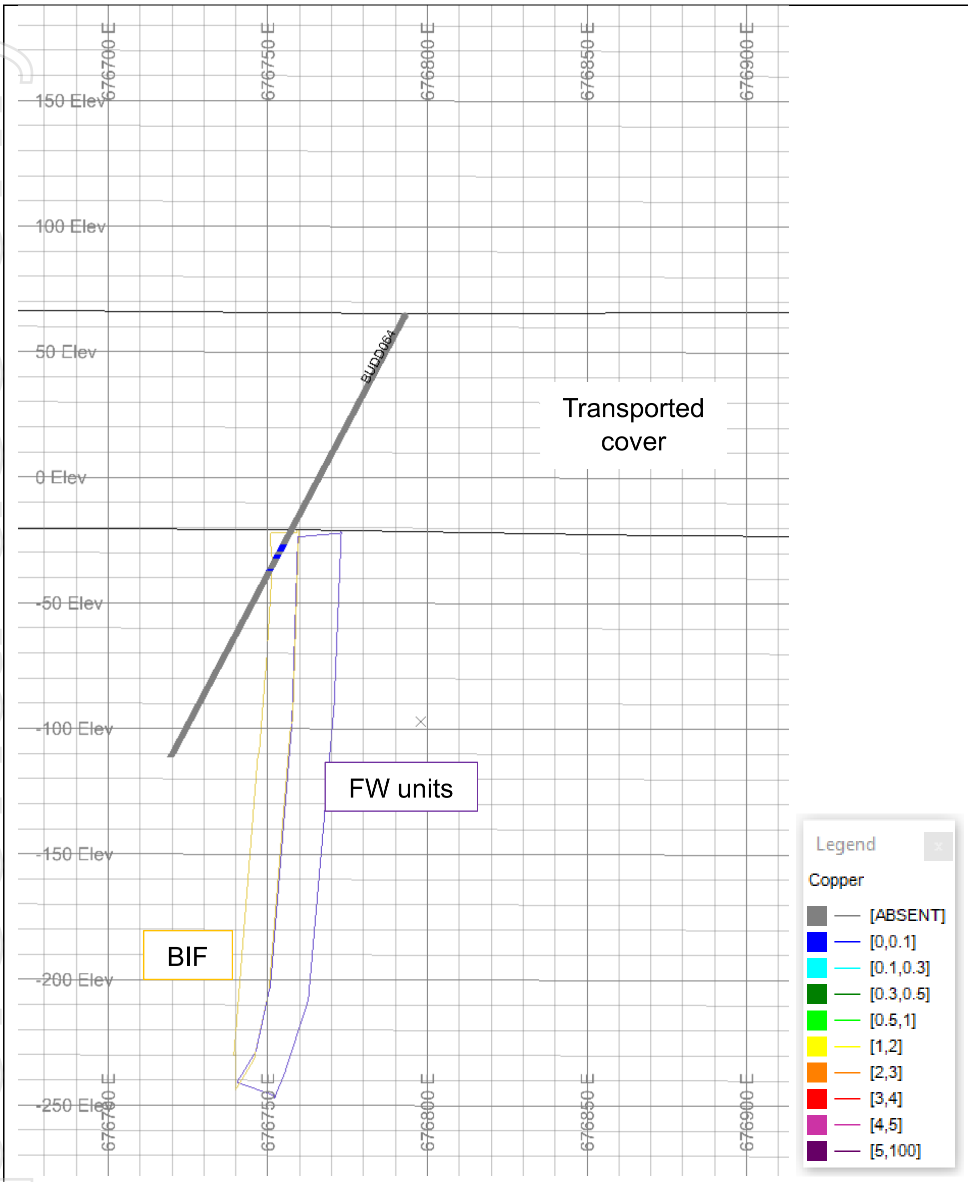

Figure A2 - Section 1

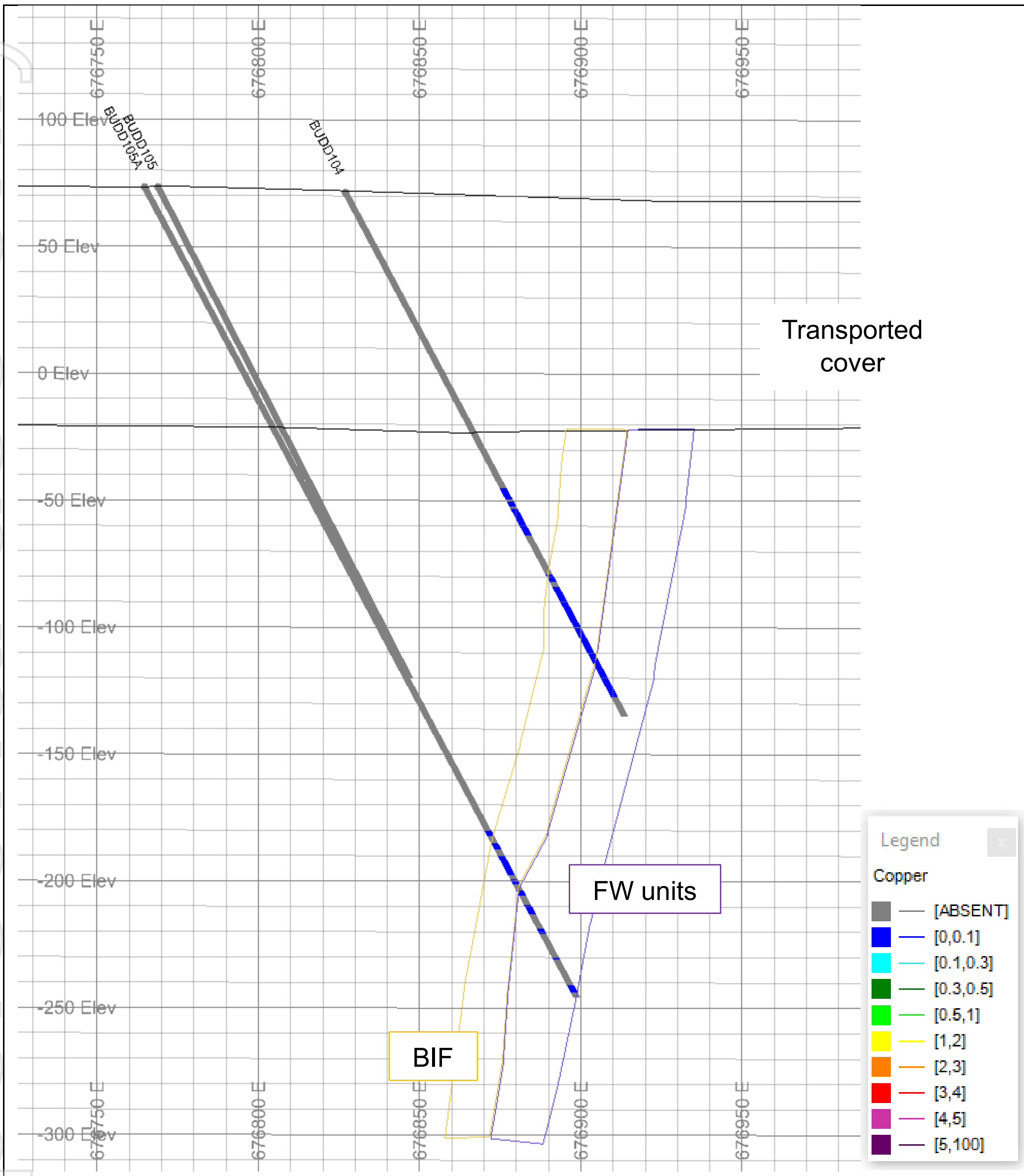

Figure A3 - Section 2

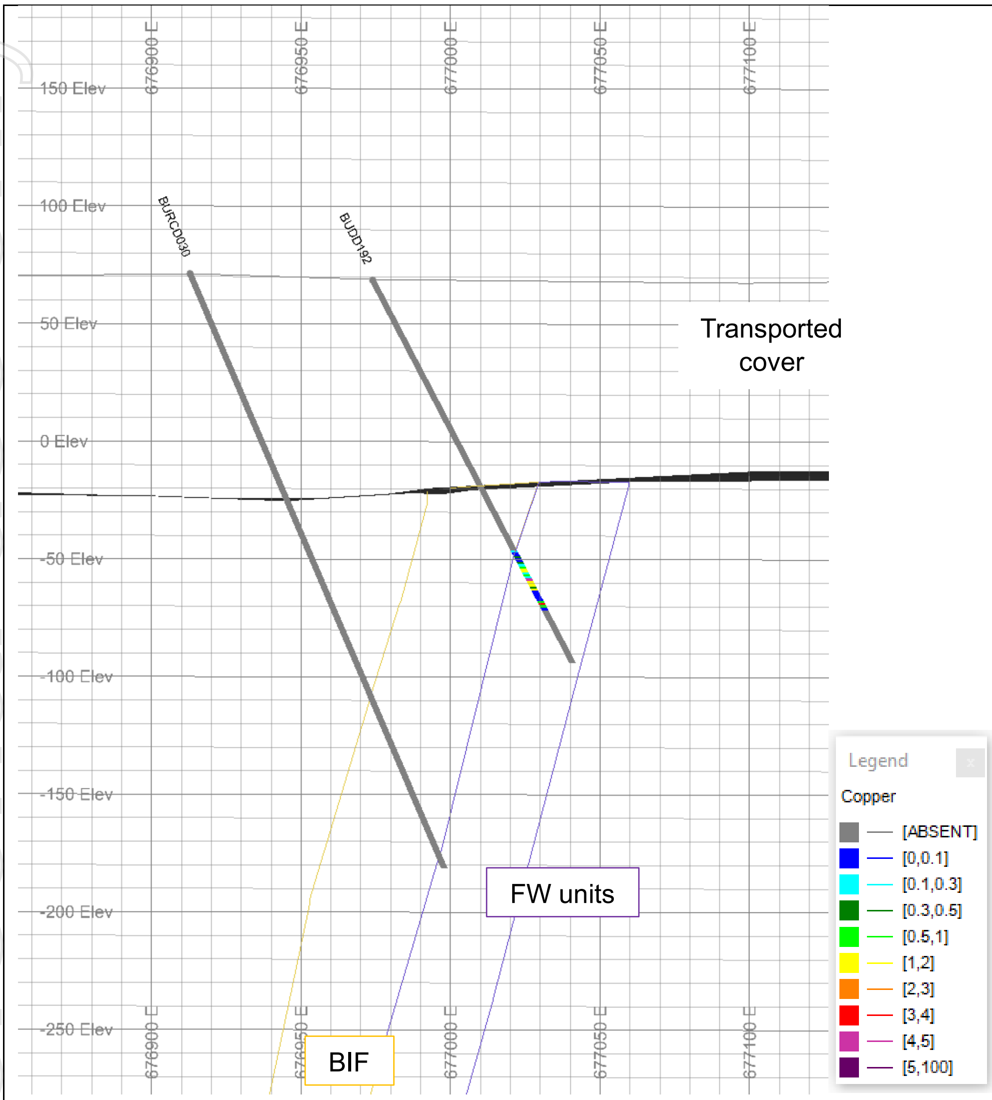

Figure A4 - Section 3

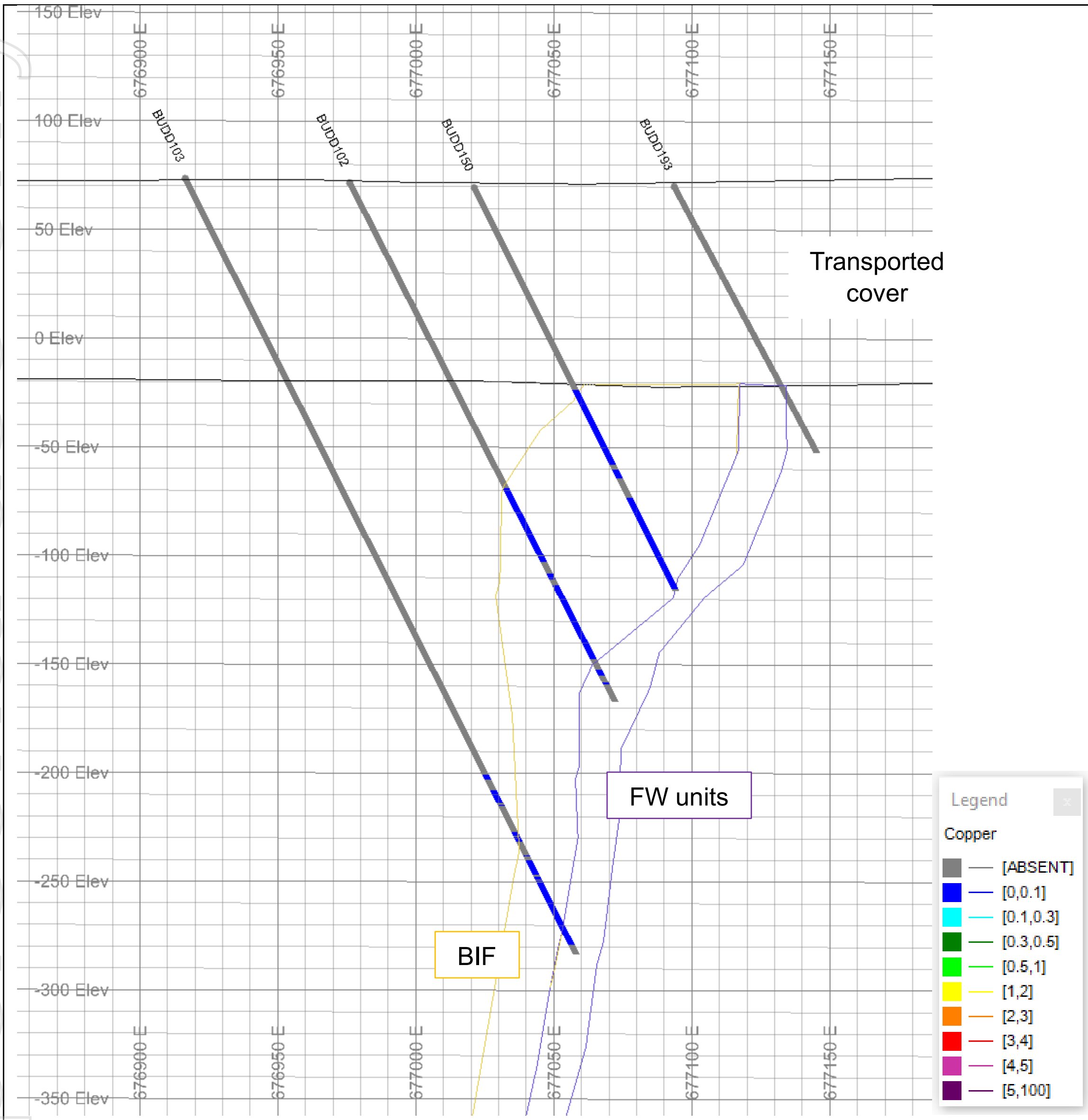

Figure A5 - Section 4

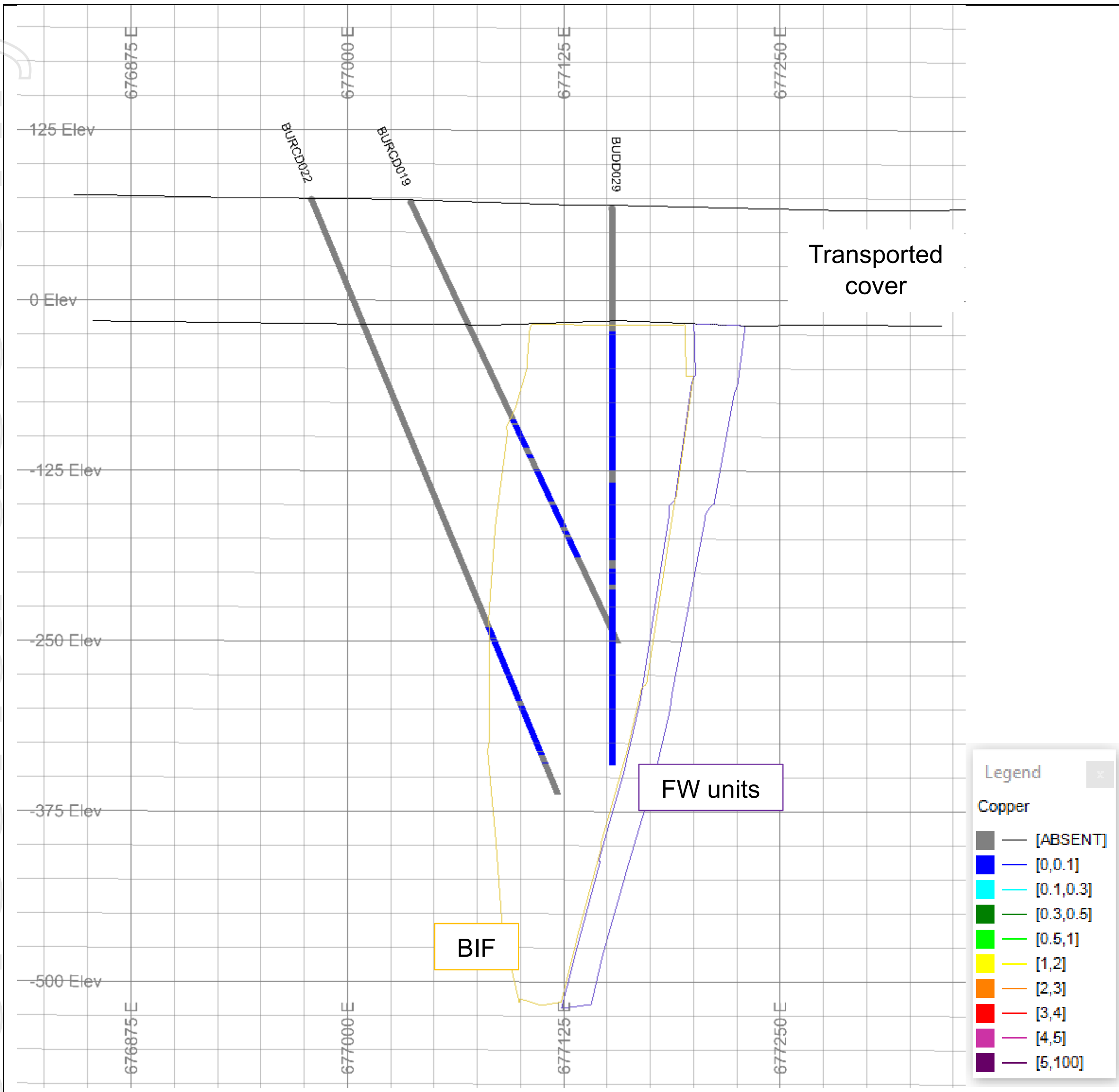

Figure A6 - Section 5