ASX Announcement

21 May 2025

High-grade copper intercept confirms extension at Surprise

Key Highlights:

- **Drillhole ASD008 has intersected copper mineralisation of 2.0m @ 2.0% Cu (pXRF), identifying a new zone of mineralisation 200m north of the Surprise Mine.**
- **Confirms the mineralised structure extends to the north of the existing Surprise Mine and represents a follow-up drill target.**
- **The second phase of drilling has been completed at the Surprise Copper Project in QLD.**
- **The remainder of the drill data is still under review, while assays are anticipated in the next 5-6 weeks.**

Antares Metals Ltd (ASX: AM5) (**Antares**, **AM5** or the **Company**) is pleased to share an exploration update relating to the second phase of RC drilling at the Surprise Copper Project (**Surprise**) within the Mt Isa North Project in northwest Queensland.

The 1,384m second phase of RC drilling at **Surprise** has been completed, and the Company is pleased to announce that it has uncovered a newly discovered zone of mineralisation north of the mine. The zone is confirmed by an intersection of **2m @ 2.0% Cu (pXRF)** from 124m in ASD008, some 200m north of the Surprise Copper Mine.

Antares geologists have confirmed mineralisation guidance in the field, testing drill chips in real time using handheld pXRF technology. The portable XRF readings are indicative of grade and mineralisation but do not represent quantitative laboratory-derived assay grades. The pXRF readings are a guide to mineralisation only and are limited to the accuracy of the XRF device.

This new target represents an untested outcrop of quartz/calcite veins at least 240m long. The intercept is 104m deep (vertical), opening the possibility for mineralisation up dip, down dip, and along strike.

Chief Executive Officer, Johan Lambrechts, commented:

"The intercept achieved by ASD008 represents a fantastic new zone of mineralisation north of the Surprise Mine and opens the opportunity for AM5 to increase the scale of the project. We are eager to start planning the third phase of drilling, which will target this zone and any others identified by phase 2, after reviewing the assays in a few weeks.

We are planning field activities on other prospects, including Conglomerate Creak within our tenure and look forward to updating our investors with activities and results as we progress."

ANTARES METALS LIMITED
ASX : **AM5**

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Mark Connelly
NE Chairman

Johan Lambrechts
CEO

Bruno Seneque
NE Director

Richard Maddocks
NE Director

Suzie Foreman
CFO & CoSec

CONTACT

Level 1, 43 Ventnor Ave,
West Perth, WA, 6005
info@antaresmetals.com.au
antaresmetals.com.au

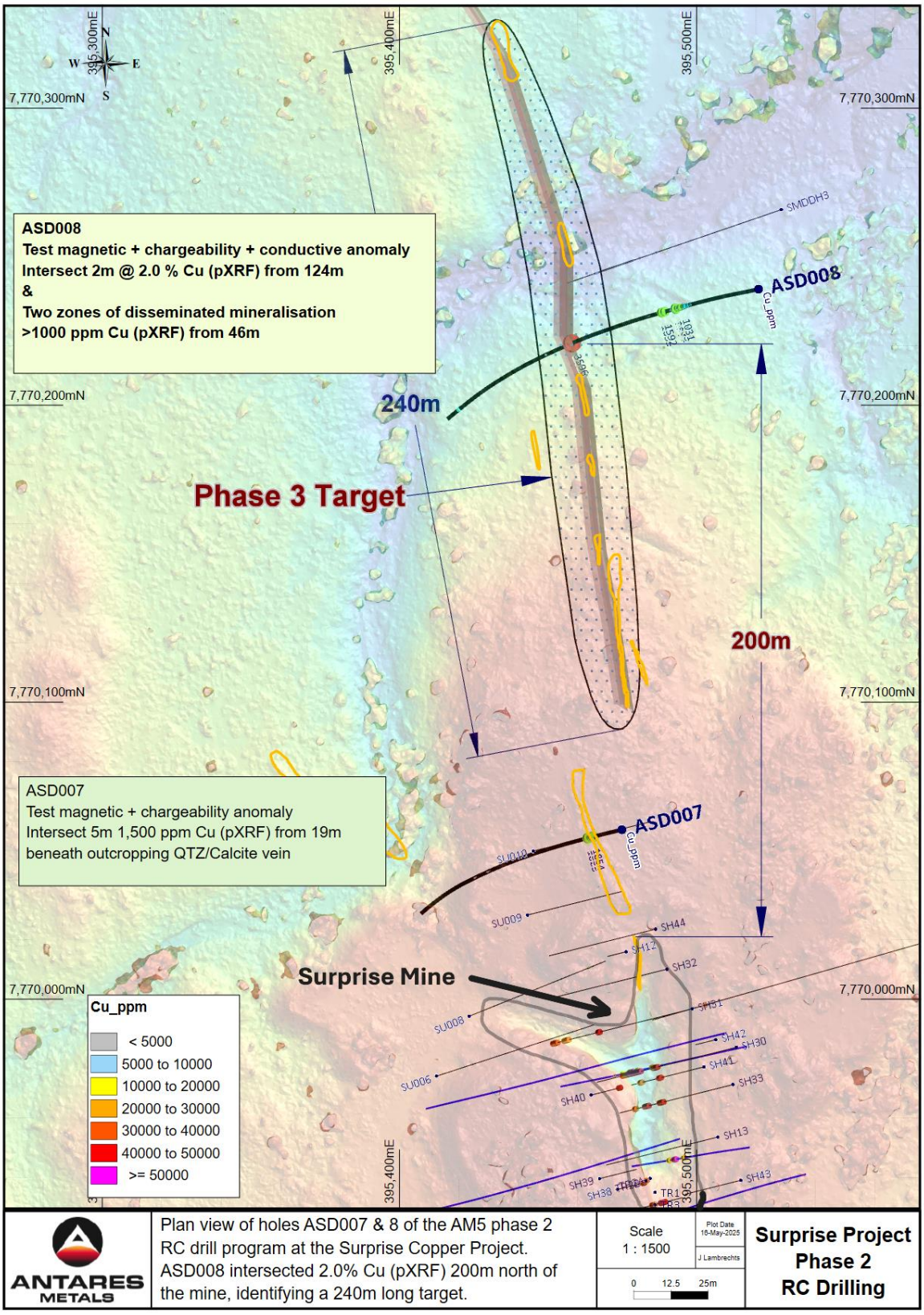

***Figure 1**: Map of the mineralisation intersected by ASD008, 200m north of the Surprise Mine.*

Antares geologists have confirmed mineralisation guidance in the field, testing drill chips in real time using handheld pXRF technology. The portable XRF readings are indicative of grade and mineralisation but do not represent quantitative laboratory-derived assay grades. The pXRF readings are a guide to mineralisation only and are limited to the accuracy of the XRF device.

Phase two RC Drilling

The second phase of RC drilling on the Surprise Copper Project aimed to test extensional targets along the northern strike of the known mineralisation. The three target areas consisted of geophysical, geochemical, and physical targets in artisanal workings. Within each target area, the drill program tested individual targets with one drill hole each, with the intention to follow up on any successful intersections with a third phase of drilling.

Success was envisaged as any mineralised intersection in an untested area that would represent an entirely new area of mineralisation, which could add scale to the project's copper potential.

The second phase of drilling is now completed and included ten (10) RC drillholes for a total of 1,384m drilled. The intervals were logged on site, and indicative copper mineralisation was ascertained using a portable XRF. Intervals that represented increased visual or pXRF mineralisation were re-evaluated in a controlled environment to better estimate the copper tenure in the interval. The results of such an interval are detailed below.

New Zone of Mineralisation Intersected

Drillhole ASD008 was drilled approximately 200m north of the historic Surprise mine, testing beneath artisanal workings at the surface and a combined magnetic/chargeability anomaly at depth.

The drillhole intersected two zones (6m and 3m, respectively) of increased copper mineralisation (>1000ppm Cu $^{(pXRF)}$) beneath the artisanal workings, but the main mineralised intersect of **2.0m @ 2.0% Cu $^{(pXRF)}$ from 124m in drillhole ASD008** was achieved directly beneath an outcropping quartz-calcite vein stretching for more than 240m. The intervals were tested five times with a Niton XL5 portable XRF, and the average of the readings is used in this announcement to represent the grade of the mineralised intercepts. A table of the pXRF results is included in Table 1.

Table 1: Table of the pXRF results from the main intercepts achieved from hole ASD008

Reading	Sample ID	Cu ppm	Avg Cu ppm
1	ASD008_124_125	**35,962**	
2	ASD008_124_125	20,066	
3	ASD008_124_125	27,935	**25,725**
4	ASD008_124_125	22,735	
5	ASD008_124_125	21,928	
1	ASD008_125_126	**28,179**	
2	ASD008_125_126	8,423	
3	ASD008_125_126	11,969	**14,161**
4	ASD008_125_126	11,042	
5	ASD008_125_126	11,193	
			19,943

Antares geologists have confirmed mineralisation guidance in the field, testing drill chips in real time using handheld pXRF technology. The portable XRF readings are indicative of grade and mineralisation but do not represent quantitative laboratory-derived assay grades. The pXRF readings are a guide to mineralisation only and are limited to the accuracy of the XRF device.

Figure 2: *Photograph of drill chips from hole ASD008 collected between 124-125m*

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Large new target identified

The new target identified by drillhole ASD008 is at least 240 m long, as indicated by a quartz/calcite vein mapped at the surface. The mineralised intercept of the drillhole is about 106m deep (vertical) and therefore illustrates the open prospectivity at depth and along strike. Historical drillhole SMDDH3 was drilled 50m north of ASD008 but stopped before intersecting the interpreted extension of the mineralisation zone identified by ASD008 (See Figure 3). Planned future drilling will be aimed at providing further understanding of the mineralisation characteristics and will be used for potential future testing of similar targets.

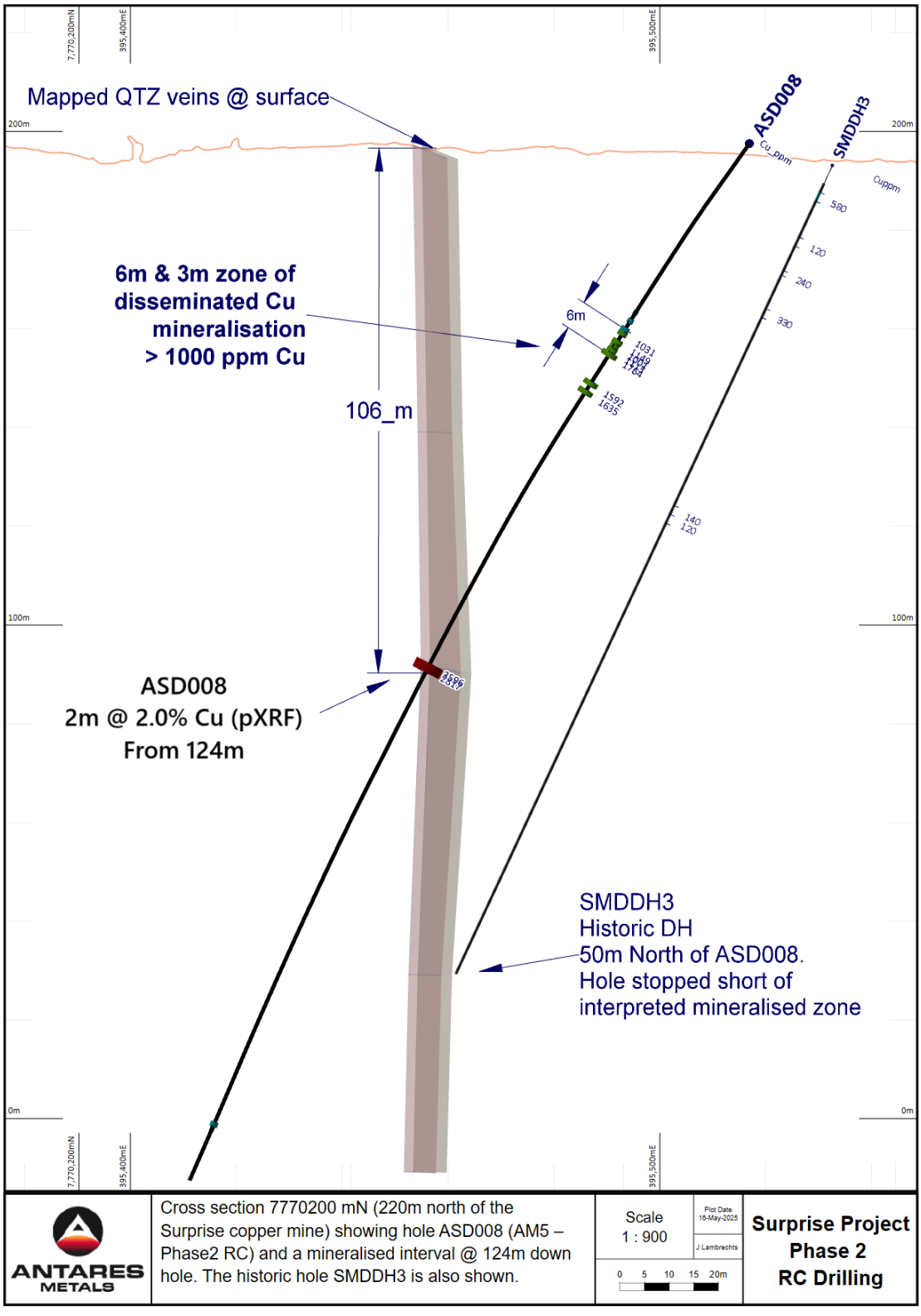

***Figure 3**: Section looking north at 7770200 mN of ASD008.*

Antares geologists have confirmed mineralisation guidance in the field, testing drill chips in real time using handheld pXRF technology. The portable XRF readings are indicative of grade and mineralisation but do not represent quantitative laboratory-derived assay grades. The pXRF readings are a guide to mineralisation only and are limited to the accuracy of the XRF device.

Future activities

The Company is excited by the discovery of this new zone of mineralisation 200m north of the historic Surprise Copper Mine. Pending the assay results, the company plans to execute further drilling on this new zone and any other targets identified by the second phase of drilling. Samples have been dispatched to the laboratory, and results are expected within the next 5-6 weeks.

The Company is funded to complete the work programs for the coming season, with field activities planned on several of the prospects, including Conglomerate Creek, on the Company's Mt Isa North project. Further progress updates will be provided in due course.

-ENDS-

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Antares Metals Limited.

Enquiries:
Johan Lambrechts
Chief Executive Officer
Antares Metals Limited
E: johan@antaresmetals.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration activities and Exploration Results has been approved by Mr. Matthew Porter, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and is the Exploration Manager of Antares Metals Limited.

Mr Porter has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Porter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Antares Metals

Antares Metals is a multi-commodity, Australian-focused explorer with two district-scale exploration hubs. The Company uses modern exploration methods and models to develop cost-effective exploration programs focused on discovery.

Mt Isa North Cu-U Project

- 2,003km^2 of prime tenure at Mt Isa, adjoining Glencore's Mt Isa Operations
- Right geology for discovery of Cu, Zn-Ag-Pb, U_3O_8 and REE deposits
- Limited historical exploration
- Modern exploration model and methods to be employed

Appendix 1: Historical Exploration

Permit ID	Company	Report No.	Year	Commodity	Work Completed
EPM 365 & 367	MIM	cr2495, 2496, 2550, 3489	1967-1968	Cu	Regional stream geochemistry and mapping
EPM 1133	Tipperary	cr3645	1971	U, Cu	Magnetics, radiometrics, historical Cu workings noted
EPM 1330	CRA Exploration	cr5281, 5439	1975	Cu, U	Mapping, rock chip and stream geochemistry
EPM 1727	BHP	cr6229	1977	Cu, Pb-Zn-Ag	Mapping, described Surprise mine in production at the time
ML 2483	VAM	cr17768 (Aurotech)	1970	Cu, Au	Drilling
EPM 1983	CRA Exploration	cr8345, 8505, 9530, 10357, 10360	1980-1981	Cu, Pb-Zn-Ag	Airborne radiometrics and magnetics, Mapping including location of historical workings, rock chip and auger geochemistry
EPM 4375	Pancontinental	cr17113, 17114	1987-1988	Cu, Au	BLEG stream geochemistry, Surprise mine mapping and sampling
EPM 5983, 5984	Sons of Gwalia	cr21767, 21507	1990 - 1992	Au, Cu	Rock chip, stream and soil geochemistry
EPM 8299	MIM	cr24253, 25495, 26054, 26551, 27104	1992-1995	Au, Cu, Pb-Zn-Ag	Stream geochemistry
EPM 8914	MIM / Delta Gold	cr25234, 26039, 26315, 26994, 28155, 28839	1993-1996	Cu, Au	Airborne magnetics; ground magnetics follow-up; rock chip, stream and soil geochemistry
EPM 9053, 11171, 11203; ML 2483, 2509, 2686, 90102	Gateway / Minotaur	cr29821, 31040, 31383	1997-2011	Cu, Au	Mapping including historical workings locations; rock chip, stream, soils and costean geochemistry; gradient array and dipole-dipole IP; SIROTEM; ground MLEM, FLTEM and ground magnetics; RC drilling (47 holes), diamond drilling (4 holes); detailed structural geology study
EPM 25538, 25539	Glencore	cr94920, 94921, 98795, 98805, 103527, 103805, 115540	2015-2019	Cu, Au	Historical data review; Airborne magnetics and radiometrics at 50m line spacing; VTEM at 150m line spacing; soil geochemistry

Appendix 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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	• All holes were sampled on a 1m downhole interval basis. • A representation of the drill chips from each 1m interval was collected and stored in RC chip trays for later use. • All sampling lengths and other logging data were recorded in a standard sampling record spreadsheets, Including from and to measurements, colour, lithology, structures etc. • Visible sulphide content was logged as well as alteration and weathering. • Industry-standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	appropriate **calibration** of any **measurement tools** or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	• Intervals identified to have visual mineralisation and referenced in this announcement were assayed using a NITON XL5 portable XRF at 25°C on dry samples. The "Mining" mode was used to analyse the intervals, and the scan time was 60 seconds. • Standard reference material was assayed in the same way and at the same time to verify the calibration. Standard reference material readings were within acceptable limits as per their certificates. • The intervals were assayed five times to represent the average mineralisation of the interval. • No laboratory assays are reported in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) And details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill holes were used. The hole dip was -55°. • RC percussion drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer bit (bit diameter 5 ¼ inches), and samples were collected via a cone splitter.
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.	• RC drill chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation, in conjunction with weighing of the main sample bags. The entire hole (minus the collar) was weighed on the first hole, and every 25m sample in subsequent holes. Any bags visually low or high were then weighed to ensure accurate recovery data. Overall estimated recovery was high. • All samples were dry as a result of appropriate air pressure and volume and the lack of groundwater. • Measures taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered. • Samples were assayed using a NITON XL5 portable XRF. • Five representative samples were assayed from each interval mentioned in the announcement to represent the average of the outcrop.
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.	• The drill chips were geologically logged at 1m intervals with detailed recording of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other observations such as colour, moisture and recovery. Drill chips were collected and sieved before being placed into reference chip trays for visual logging at 1m intervals. • All drill intervals were logged. Logging was performed at the time of drilling, and planned drill hole target lengths were adjusted by the geologist during drilling. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices. A small selection of representative chips was collected for every 1-meter interval and stored in chip trays as well as a representative split of mineralised areas stored for potential future use.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• 1m Samples were recovered using a rig-mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. The sample target weight was between 2 and 4kg. • A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals and also at specific intervals based on the geologist's discretion. Standards were quantified industry standards. Duplicate samples were taken using the same sample sub-sample technique as the original sub-sample and inserted at the geologist's discretion. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. Quality control was ensured by assaying standard reference material along with the samples and validating the results with the standard certificate. • Standard reference material results are within acceptable limits. • Five representative samples were assayed from each location to represent the average of the outcrop. • Samples were not crushed, dry and assayed with the pXRF at 25°C.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide. • The samples were sorted, wet-weighed, dried, and then weighed again. Primary preparation involved crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a pulverised sub-fraction in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained. • The samples have been analysed by a 40g lead collection fire assay as well as multi-acid digest with an Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry finish for multiple elements • The lab randomly inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • All QAQC data was statistically assessed to determine if results were within the certified standard deviations of the reference material. If required a batch or a portion of the batch may be re-assayed. (no re-assays required for the data in the release) • Specific intervals mentioned in this announcement were assayed using a NITON XL5 portable XRF at 25 °C and on dry samples. The "Mining" mode was used to analyse all rock samples (not crushed), and the scan time was 60 seconds. • Standard reference material was assayed in the same way and at the same time to verify the calibration. Standard reference material readings were within acceptable limits as per their certificates. • Five representative readings were assayed from each interval to represent the average of the outcrop. • No laboratory assays are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No verification outside the Company was completed • The lab and Company randomly insert analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • The significant intersections in this release have not been subject to additional sample verification beyond those mentioned above.
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 collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a OMNIx42 Gyro. • The Grid used is GDA94 Zone 54 The topography has been surveyed with 1m accuracy using a drone.
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.	• The holes in this announcement were designed to target areas with zero drill density. • Grade continuity of the targeted lodes cannot be determined from this data alone. • Only pXRF results are shown, with assay results expected at a later date. • No compositing was done.
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.	• The holes were drilled perpendicular to the mapped strike of the lodes and surface outcropping lithologies • The dip of the lode is near vertical, and some holes were drilled from the footwall due to surface space constraints. • The intersection angle is still adequate due to the near vertical dip of the mineralised zone. • The orientation of the drilling is deemed appropriate and unbiased.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were collected and accounted for by AM5 employees/consultants during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico and plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to the lab using courier companies. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits have been conducted on the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Surprise prospect are situated within EPM 28297, approximately 80 km NE of the city of Mount Isa, held by Capella Metals Ltd (pending transfer from Buchus Resources Ltd) [Capella Metals Ltd is a subsidiary of Antares Metals Limited]. • There are no material encumbrances such as royalties or other agreements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical exploration on the Surprise prospect is tabulated in Appendix 1
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The prospects occur within rocks of the Leichhardt Superbasin. Copper mineralisation is mainly hosted by calcareous metasediments of the Corella Formation. The Corella Formation was deposited in a shallow marine evaporite setting and was subsequently metamorphosed to amphibolite grade contemporaneously with the intrusion of the Wonga Batholith at between 1760 and 1725 Ma. A 25 km long by 1 km wide NW trending belt of metadolerite and metagabbro occurs in the eastern portion of EPM 28297. The Surprise prospect is associated with these rocks. Segments of the major Mount Remarkable Fault occur in the western part of EPM 28297. This is a regional scale domain bounding fault associated with numerous ore bodies in the region and marks the boundary between the Kalkadoon-Leichhardt and Mary Kathleen Domains. The Pinnacle Fault occurs in the eastern part of EPM 28297, and is a major structure that separates the Leichhardt and Calvert Superbasins. A number of major NW-SE faults traverse the tenement. AM5 considers that these structures are important for the formation of structurally-controlled magmatic-hydrothermal Cu-Au deposits.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this	• The location information relating to the drill holes presented in this announcement is shown in the figures of the announcement. • A full list of collar data will be released with the laboratory assay data.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.
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.</td><td>• Each pXRF result referred to in the announcement was made up of five separate assays collected from the same interval in order to represent the average of the interval.
• Each rock chip was assayed using the NITON XL5 pXRF.
• The average grade was calculated using the sum of the five assay results and dividing it by five.
<table><tr><th>Reading</th><th>SampleID</th><th>Cu ppm</th><th>Ave Cu ppm</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>ASD008_124_125</td><td>35,962</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>ASD008_124_125</td><td>20,066</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>ASD008_124_125</td><td>27,935</td><td>25,725</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>ASD008_124_125</td><td>22,735</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>ASD008_124_125</td><td>21,928</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>ASD008_125_126</td><td>28,179</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>ASD008_125_126</td><td>8,423</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>ASD008_125_126</td><td>11,969</td><td>14,161</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>ASD008_125_126</td><td>11,042</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>ASD008_125_126</td><td>11,193</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>19,943</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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 (e.g., ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</td><td>The mineralised units are near vertical, and drilling was conducted from optimal angles with the mineralised units. The drilling angle is about -55 degrees, resulting in mineralised intersections slightly longer than the true width. Interpretation of the mineralised units honours the true width.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>• Diagrams relating to the announcement are located in the announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>• Results from all samples collected during this program have been sent to the laboratory and will be released when received.
• The results mentioned in this announcement are specific to one drill hole and detailed in the figures of the announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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</td><td>• Historical exploration of the surprise prospect is tabulated in Appendix 1</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement.