12 AUGUST 2025 ASX: PUA

DRILLING CONFIRMS THE EXPANSION OF MAJOR MINERALISED SYSTEM AT MINTA

EXTENSION OF HIGH VALUE RUTILE DOMINANT ZONE HIGHLIGHTS

THE GROWING SCALE OF MINTA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy Mineral (**HM**) mineralisation reinforced across further areas, confirming the continuity and scale of the **rutile-rich** Minta Rutile Project.
- **Every drill hole** completed on the Minta Rutile Project to date, 330 holes, has **intersected HM**.
- Key intercepts include:
  - **4.0m @ 8.0% HM** from 3m
  - **5.8m @ 3.5% HM** from surface
  - **5.0m @ 3.9% HM** from 4m
- Assay results from an additional 52 drill holes reported. 552 drill holes completed in total, with assays pending for a further 222 holes.
- Fieldwork completed at Minta and Minta Est to ground-truth exploration model and identify **strong monazite / zircon enrichment** in Minta Est **residual soils**.

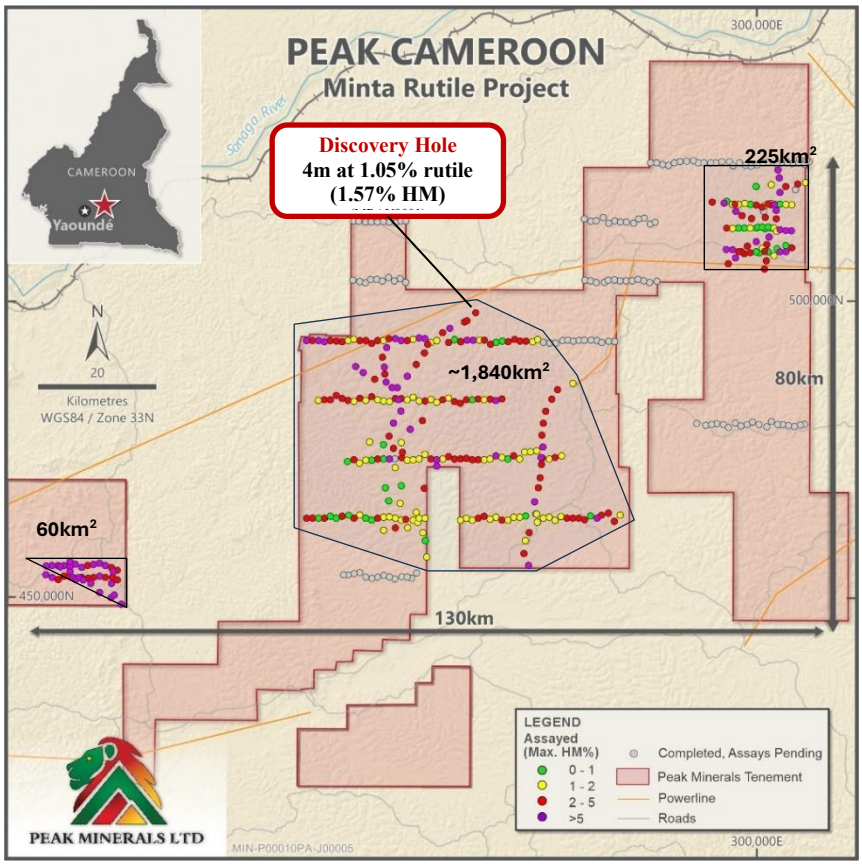

Figure 1: *Results further confirm the scale of the mineralised zone[1] at Minta Rutile Project.*

[1] *Refer ASX releases dated 4 February 2025, 12 May 2025, 21 May 2025, 28 May 2025, 19 June 2025 and 1 July 2025 for further information regarding previously released assay results.*

Peak Minerals Limited (**ASX: PUA**) (**Peak** or **the Company**) is pleased to report further high-grade heavy mineral assay results from ongoing reconnaissance drilling at the Minta Rutile Project, **extending the defined mineralised footprint to approximately 2,125km^2** within a broader 3,500 km^2 target area. The Company notes that the drilling has been completed on broad drill spacings to identify higher-grade and higher-value areas. Follow-up infill drilling will be completed in the high-value areas, based on mineralogical analysis.

This is the first modern exploration ever to be conducted in the Minta region. The Company is utilising low-cost, hand auger drilling to target near-surface rutile. This technique is well-established globally for heavy mineral sands exploration and is especially effective in the residual soils of the Minta region.

Peak Minerals Chief Executive Officer, Casper Adson, commented:

"These results further confirm that Minta hosts a massive, high-grade rutile system, with strong geological continuity and clear targets for follow-up exploration. Heavy mineral mineralisation has been intersected in every hole drilled to date, underscoring the consistency and scale of the system. Minta is rapidly emerging as a potential world-class rutile discovery and may represent one of the most significant global heavy mineral sands finds in decades.

"The technical team continues to deliver exceptional performance on the ground. Further updates will follow as the program advances towards infill drilling and a maiden Mineral Resource."

Peak Minerals Competent Person and **Technical Manager, Richard Stockwell,** commented:

"The ongoing reconnaissance sampling program is delivering reliable data across the vast permit area, enabling a focus on the highest-value zones. Whilst necessarily methodical and time consuming, this approach is already highlighting regions with elevated concentrations of high-value heavy minerals as proposed in the original exploration strategy. These areas can now be targeted with increased sampling density and detailed mineralogical analysis, currently in preparation.

"As first movers in this highly prospective province, the challenge is to get it right from the outset and identify the highest value areas in a region endowed with abundant targets for rutile, monazite and zircon across both residual and alluvial settings."

EXPLORATION UPDATE FROM CAMEROON FIELD VISIT

Peak's executive and technical team recently conducted detailed mapping, sampling, and site inspections at Minta. This fieldwork provided an opportunity to ground-truth the latest exploration model in alluvial and residual target areas and to progress exploration planning.

***Figure 2**: Collecting roadside samples in Cameroon.*

Monazite / Rutile / Zircon Targeting – Minta Est

Strong monazite, zircon and rutile mineralisation has been confirmed in residual soil samples at Minta Est, aligning with previous spectacular results from panned samples in nearby alluvial, artisanal gold workings. While this outcome was anticipated, the field team responded enthusiastically to the presence of exceptionally coarse monazite, and abundant zircon and rutile with minimal gangue.

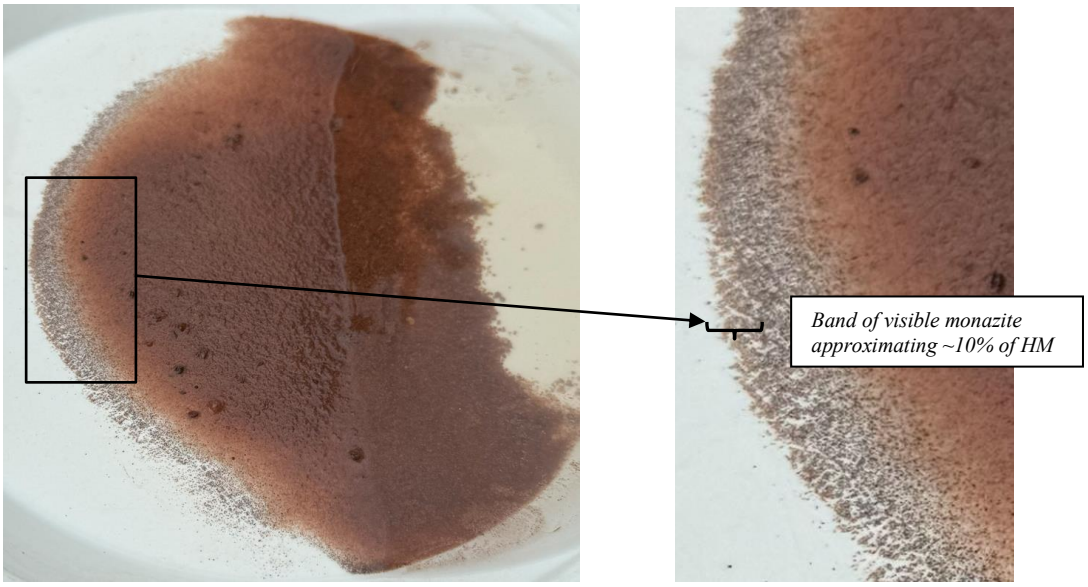

***Figure 3**: Panned sample from MRGR0039 at Minta Est, with inset showing visible band of ~10% monazite in ~2% HM, with coarse rutile particles visible. Refer Appendix 3 for further information.*

The sample in Figure 3 was collected during a roadside stop on a corporate site visit - the first inspection of the area. The panned concentrate, taken from surface material, provides the first visual indication from the residual monazite-targeting program, with assay results pending in the coming months. Notably, a visible monazite band in an in-situ panned concentrate is rare and provides much confidence in the value of the Minta Est region.

Cautionary Statement: The Company cautions that, with respect to any visual mineralisation indicators, visual observations and estimates of mineral abundance are uncertain in nature and should not be taken as a substitute or proxy for appropriate laboratory analysis. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results from the drilling will be required to understand the grade and extent of mineralisation. Assay results are expected to continue through Q3 and Q4, 2025.

***Figure 4**: Peak Minerals' exploration team collecting road-side sample as referred to in Figure 3.*

Rutile nuggets identified across the Minta Est region support the interpretation that rutile-enriched pegmatites were emplaced after the late-stage granite intrusion, the likely source of monazite, zircon, and gold. Exploration is advancing rapidly as the scale and significance of the system becomes increasingly evident.

Rutile Alluvial Channel Targeting – Minta

Broad-scale reconnaissance sampling has confirmed that alluvial zones across the project area typically host well-washed heavy mineral and, in some instances, visible gold. The program has also delineated downstream zones of heavy clay overburden, which will be excluded from preliminary mining assessments, currently underway. These zones of heavy clay overburden are limited to the southern parts of the permits, feeding the flood plains of the Nyong River.

Several alluvial regions exhibit broad, thick, high-grade heavy mineral intervals within laterally continuous sand and gravel horizons. These have been prioritised for detailed mineralogical analysis and follow-up infill drilling. Subject to confirmation of their mining suitability, exploration targets will be calculated and reported in accordance with JORC guidelines.

Oversize Mineralisation

New samples of oversize material have been collected from priority areas and are currently undergoing analysis to confirm rutile content and associated elemental chemistry. Ongoing mineralogical test work is focused on evaluating the potential contribution of oversize rutile to overall valuable heavy mineral grades. Results will be reported once available, with a material uplift in in-situ rutile grade anticipated.

NEXT STEPS

HM assays from reconnaissance holes at Minta have been received, and widespread mineralisation continues to be confirmed. Several drill lines have intersected mineralised zones >3% HM over broad intervals.

The systematic exploration program across the Peak Minerals tenements continues, and work in the lab is focused on areas of elevated concentrations of high-value heavy minerals, to confirm mineralogy and targets for infill drilling.

- Mineralogical analysis of sand and oversize HM is underway in priority alluvial and residual areas.
- Mineralogical analysis of all residual drill holes will commence shortly thereafter.
- Preliminary mining studies are underway for the most promising, high-value alluvial targets to validate further exploration and resource development expenditure.
- Samples have been selected for wet table trials in residual and alluvial target areas.
- Delivery of an exploration target in the alluvial setting is expected in September 2025.
- Mineralogy results from priority monazite / rutile / zircon targets at Minta and Minta Est will allow development of infill drilling programs. These areas are likely to deliver the maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate in 2026.
- Sites are being identified for the development of a dedicated Heavy Mineral Sands laboratory in Yaoundé.

All planned exploration activities for the remainder of 2025 and into 2026 are fully funded.

MINTA RUTILE PROJECT BACKGROUND[2]

The Minta Rutile Project comprises 18 granted exploration permits and three exploration permits under valid application across approximately 8,800km^2 in a critically under-explored area of known rutile mineralisation in central Cameroon. Initial reconnaissance sampling has assisted in delineating areas of high grade alluvial and residual rutile at Minta and Minta Est with no, or minimal overburden. Zircon, gold and monazite have also been intersected through on-ground reconnaissance sampling at Minta Est.

In addition to elevated fine rutile and other heavy mineral species, large, angular rutile nuggets have been identified across broad areas in recent and historical sampling programs. This additional rutile source has the potential to materially boost total Valuable Heavy Mineral grade in residual and alluvial prospects.

Zones of very high-grade zircon mineralisation are also identified in Minta Est, the easternmost region of the Minta Rutile Project. Initial exploration work had also intersected alluvial and hard rock gold occurrences across the northeastern tenement area at Minta Est that coincides with a geophysical anomaly associated with granitic intrusions.

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This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Peak Minerals Limited.

[2] *Refer ASX release dated 5 July 2024 for further information.*

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information contained in this announcement that relates to new exploration results at the Minta Rutile Project, is based on information compiled by Mr. Richard Stockwell, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Stockwell is an employee of Placer Consulting Pty Ltd, which holds equity securities in Peak Minerals Limited. Richard has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Stockwell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to historical exploration results at the Minta Rutile Project in Cameroon, were first reported by the Company in accordance with listing rule 5.7 on the dates identified throughout this ASX release. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may include forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Peak.

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement.

Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates. Any forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Peak does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements, opinions or estimates in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such disclosures are based.

APPENDIX 1: Table of significant residual HM results (>0.7% HM) from the Minta area of the Minta Rutile Project.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Intercept	Total Depth (m)
MRAU0325	493480	250926	0.36m @ 7% HM from 2.44m	2.8
MRAU0324	493198	249870	0.15m @ 5% HM from 3.85m	4.0
MRAU0329	493303	259887	0.2m @ 3.8% HM from 5.15m	5.4
MRAU0323	493217	257870	0.9m @ 3.3% HM from 4.2m	5.1
MRAU0330	493302	260882	0.4m @ 3% HM from 4.35m	4.7
MRAU0320	493481	253838	1.38m @ 2.6% HM from 3m	4.4
MRAU0326	493453	251959	7.15m @ 2.3% HM from 0m	7.2
MRAU0322	493599	258964	1.3m @ 1.5% HM from 0m	1.3
MRAU0319	492796	254902	1m @ 1.2% HM from 0m	5.6
MRAU0321	493472	253010	2.3m @ 1.1% HM from 0m	2.3
MRAU0327	493192	261996	4.12m @ 1.1% HM from 2m	6.1
MRAU0328	493587	262850	5.75m @ 1% HM from 0m	5.8
MRAU0318	493097	255822	1m @ 0.8% HM from 0m	5.9

Notes:

- *Datum is WGS84_33N.*
- *All drilling was vertical.*

APPENDIX 2: Table of significant alluvial HM results (>0.7% HM) from the Minta area of the Minta Rutile Project.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Intercept	Total Depth (m)
MRAU0294	472203	245803	4m @ 8% HM from 3m	7.00
MRAU0311	455419	261301	2.3m @ 4.2% HM from 8m	10.30
MRAU0306	466169	262344	5m @ 3.9% HM from 4m	9.00
MRAU0292	478405	241322	5.8m @ 3.5% HM from 0m	5.80
MRAU0301	475418	263738	3.65m @ 3.1% HM from 5m	8.65
MRAU0299	481459	264216	3.3m @ 2.9% HM from 5m	8.30
MRAU0313	474531	239986	3.9m @ 2.6% HM from 2m	5.90
MRAU0304	468539	262961	4m @ 2.2% HM from 5m	9.00
MRAU0298	479436	263816	3m @ 2.1% HM from 5m	8.00
MRAU0302	473575	263643	3.8m @ 2.1% HM from 4m	7.80
MRAU0297	483502	265234	5.4m @ 2.1% HM from 3m	8.40
MRAU0295	485118	266216	7m @ 2.1% HM from 2m	9.00
MRAU0305	470219	263269	6m @ 2% HM from 3m	9.00
MRAU0287	461755	238801	2.8m @ 1.9% HM from 6m	8.80
MRAU0300	477413	263570	5m @ 1.9% HM from 3m	8.00
MRAU0309	460972	261405	2.95m @ 1.9% HM from 2m	4.95
MRAU0307	457432	260534	3m @ 1.8% HM from 5m	8.00
MRAU0314	468438	243701	2m @ 1.7% HM from 4m	7.00
MRAU0290	456838	244091	1m @ 1.7% HM from 7m	8.00
MRAU0316	465899	239606	2m @ 1.6% HM from 6m	8.70
MRAU0303	472478	263502	3m @ 1.6% HM from 4m	8.00
MRAU0293	479874	243387	4m @ 1.5% HM from 0m	4.00
MRAU0296	486159	268803	3m @ 1.5% HM from 1m	4.00
MRAU0308	459609	260776	3m @ 1.4% HM from 2m	5.00
MRAU0279	475197	238483	7m @ 1.3% HM from 0m	7.00
MRAU0312	476166	239806	3m @ 1.3% HM from 1m	4.00
MRAU0288	460967	243455	1.74m @ 1.2% HM from 6m	7.74
MRAU0291	464405	242333	1.68m @ 1.2% HM from 8m	9.68
MRAU0284	461800	240866	2m @ 1.1% HM from 4m	6.50
MRAU0283	462693	242591	1m @ 1.1% HM from 8m	9.20
MRAU0286	461367	236821	1.7m @ 1.1% HM from 5m	6.70
MRAU0310	460972	261405	2m @ 0.9% HM from 0m	4.00
MRAU0289	459616	243861	0.8m @ 0.9% HM from 8m	8.80
MRAU0282	475829	236789	2m @ 0.8% HM from 2m	4.00
MRAU0285	468875	239815	1m @ 0.7% HM from 6m	9.00

Notes:

- *Datum is WGS84_33N.*
- *All drilling was vertical.*

APPENDIX 3: Table of data of all available visual estimates of panned samples with location information.

Sample ID	Northing	Easting	Description	Type	Visual Estimate	Comment
MRGR0039	509912	290779	A ~50g grab from the surface sample in residual soil was panned and in-situ HM grade and assemblage was visually estimated	Panned con from surface sample	~2% HM and ~10% monazite in HM	Monazite, rutile and zircon sand

Notes:

- *Datum is WGS84_33N.*

APPENDIX 4: 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	COMMENTS
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.	• Dormer drilling rig and hand auger samples are taken in 1m intervals and to ~2kg for analysis. Small portions of these 1m samples were panned on site to test for visible rutile and other HMS.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 (ego 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	Drill type (ego 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).	• Cased Dormer drilling rigs applied to alluvial targets drilled vertically until refusal. • Handheld, closed-shell auger applied to residual soil targets drilled vertically to 7m or until refusal.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Sample is retrieved in total. • The whole sample is retained.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	
	Whether a relationship exists between simple recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	• Samples are geologically logged to the appropriate standard.
	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.	• Auger samples are panned to a concentrate in the field for visual mineral assemblage investigation only. • This is appropriate and usual practice for HMS. • Routine samples are presented to the sample preparation facility run by Peak Minerals staff and contractors. Here samples are sun dried, pulverised and a representative sub-sample split is created for freight to the laboratory in Cape Town.
	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 representativity of samples.	
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• All analysis according to a flow sheet that represents standard, best practice for the assessment of HM enrichment and is supported by robust QA/QC procedures (duplicates, blanks and standards). • Scientific Services, Cape Town dries and weighs the samples. A rotary-split sub sample is then wet screened to determine slimes (-45 µm) and oversize material (+1mm). Approximately 100g of the resultant sample is then subjected to a heavy mineral (HM) float/sink technique using TBE. • The resulting HM concentrates are then dried and weighed and reported as a percentage of the split and of the in-ground total sample weight. • To maintain QA/QC, a duplicate and standard assaying procedure was applied by Placer. Both standards and duplicates are submitted blind to the laboratory. A duplicate sample is generated during the sample splitting stage at every 40th sample to monitor laboratory precision. A standard sample is submitted in the field at a rate of 1:40, to monitor laboratory analysis accuracy. • The laboratories used also insert their own standards, duplicates and blanks. • All QA data are reviewed prior to release. • Any non-routine assay work is completed by reputable laboratories established in Perth and South Africa using industry standard technologies, quality assurance
	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.	

		measures and equipment. These include: Scientific Services, Allied Mineral Laboratories, Diamantina laboratory, CSIRO, ALS, and XRD Analytical & Consulting.
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.	• Grade verification and twinned holes not applied to the samples from the reconnaissance program. • Assay data adjustments are made to convert laboratory collected weights to assay field percentages and to account for moisture.
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.	• All sample sites were recorded by a handheld GPS. • All sample location data is in UTM WGS84 (Zones 33N).
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.	• All work reported is for reconnaissance and designed purely to determine target zones for follow-up exploration activities.
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.	• Sample orientation is vertical and approximately perpendicular to the dip and strike of the mineralisation, which results in true thickness estimates. Drilling and sampling is carried out on a regular rectangular grid that is broadly aligned and in a ratio consistent with the anticipated anisotropy of the mineralisation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples guarded all the time. Samples removed from site and stored in secure facilities, • Samples delivered by DHL to the routine laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Field procedures and training have been completed by Placer on the initiation of drilling and sample preparation activities. • Audits have been completed on field practice and are planned for the laboratory. No advisory items remain un-actioned.

Section 2: Reporting 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 Minta Rutile Project is comprised of 18 granted exploration permits and three exploration permits under valid application and are owned 80% by Peak Minerals Ltd. Refer ASX announcement dated 5 July 2024 for further details regarding acquisition of this project by Peak Minerals Ltd. • There are no material issues or impediments to the Company conducting exploration on the Project areas.
	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.	• Tenements are secure and in good standing with the Cameroon government. • There are no material issues or impediments to the Company conducting exploration on the Minta Rutile Project areas.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Extensive sampling and analysis have been completed in the Minta and Afanloum permit areas by Heritage Mining Ltd, Mungo Resources Ltd, African Gold Pty Ltd and Lion Resources Pty Ltd. All results are compiled and included in the Prospectivity Report by Placer Consulting Pty Ltd. • All material results from current work are presented in the body of this report. • Artisanal mining production figures from 1935 – 1955 are recorded as 15,000t of high purity (>95%) rutile. The regions of Nanga-Eboko, Akonolinga and Eseka contributed 34%, 30% and 7% of the total production, respectively.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Minta Rutile Project is located on a bedrock of kyanite-bearing mica schist. It is proposed that the tectonic and metamorphic conditions in this rock type are ideal for the formation of rutile from the breakdown of titanium-bearing minerals such as ilmenite, biotite and muscovite. • Rutile and other heavy mineral concentrates (**HMC**) are released into the eluvium and concentrated by deep weathering and deflation in tropical climates such as those experienced in central Cameroon. Elevated rainfall concentrates the weathered residual HMC and

		gold in streams, creeks and rivers. Both targets are present in the Peak Minerals tenements.
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.	• All data relevant to this release are included in the report and appendices.
	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.	• All material information has been included in the body of this release and at Appendix 1 to Appendix 4.
Data aggregation methods	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.	• Not applicable – no data aggregation methods applied.
	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.	• Not applicable – no data aggregation methods applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents were used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	• Hand auger sampling has been completed vertically, which effectively cross-profiles the mineralisation that

intercept lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	occurs sub-horizontally due to deposition by deflation and concentration in the alluvial setting.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Geological and location maps of the projects are shown in the body of this ASX announcement. • The Company has not provided a cross section at this point in time as the current drill program has been completed over broad drill spacings to depths of between 4m – 7m vertically to identify higher-grade areas for follow-up infill drilling. Once infill drilling is completed the Company will be in a position to provide cross section diagrams.
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 material sample results received to date are 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.	• No other substantive data are available for the reconnaissance stage of exploration.
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).	• A reconnaissance drilling campaign utilising Dormer drilling rigs and hand auger over a 3,500km^2 area is complete and further step-out reconnaissance drilling is underway.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Maps and diagrams have been included in the body of the release. Further releases will be made to market upon finalising of the proposed exploration programs.