

24 September 2025

## Silver, Copper and Antimony sampling validates Drill Targets at Speewah Nth Project

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Additional strongly anomalous silver, copper and antimony results from field sampling as exploration ramps up.**
- **Priority targets extend over 5 km along the eastern margin of the Hart mafic intrusion.**
- **Seven initial epithermal vein-related antimony targets identified for RC drilling.**
- **POW application pending.**

Tambourah Metals Ltd (ASX:TMB) is pleased to advise the identification of seven initial epithermal vein-related antimony targets at the Company's Speewah Nth project (E80/5889) located 110km southwest of Kununurra in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. These targets have been prioritised for upcoming reverse circulation (RC) drilling, subject to statutory approvals.

### FIELD SAMPLING RESULTS

The mafic-sediment contact along the eastern margin of the Speewah Dome has been a focus for on-going field programs. Tambourah's first sampling program confirmed strongly anomalous antimony, silver and copper in rock chips<sup>1</sup> taken from historic prospects, as described in Tambourah's ASX announcements of 13<sup>th</sup> January 2025 and 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2025. Additional outcrop search and sampling in the Catto and Haydens areas (see Figure 1) reported here has confirmed the Cattos West prospect as a significant area of interest. Notably, substantial surface mineralisation has been identified north of the Cattos West prospect (samples SP43-SP45), where no drilling has yet occurred. The latest sampling results are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Summary of rock sample assay results, 10 samples in total

SAMPLE ID	Sample Type	MGA North	MGA East	Au	Ag	As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Sb	Zn
Unit				g/t	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SP036	vein outcrop	8207026	390555	0.002	0.22	7.5	0.15	24.8	1.5	11.5	10
SP037	vein outcrop	8206896	390564	0.003	0.26	13.3	0.18	208	6	38.3	19
SP038	vein outcrop	8207175	391036	0.02	<b>1910</b>	9900	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>5.18%</b>	61.5	<b>&gt;10000</b>	1900
SP039	vein outcrop	8207175	390036	0.001	19.5	452	26	909	3060	730	157
SP040	vein outcrop	8207124	391061	0.001	0.73	677	1.66	39.6	21.3	35.6	21
SP041	vein outcrop	8207101	391076	0.001	20	107.5	28.7	568	6.2	270	25
SP042	vein outcrop	8207174	391024	0.017	<b>556</b>	2040	<b>500</b>	<b>2.18%</b>	20	<b>&gt;10000</b>	931
SP043	silicified siltstone	8208077	390637	0.1	<b>1140</b>	5800	254	<b>3.12%</b>	311	<b>&gt;10000</b>	543
SP044	vein outcrop	8208082	390636	0.37	<b>173</b>	3150	42.2	<b>6870</b>	131	<b>&gt;10000</b>	291
SP045	altered dolerite	8208153	390608	0.004	2.21	724	1.18	260	13.4	288	122

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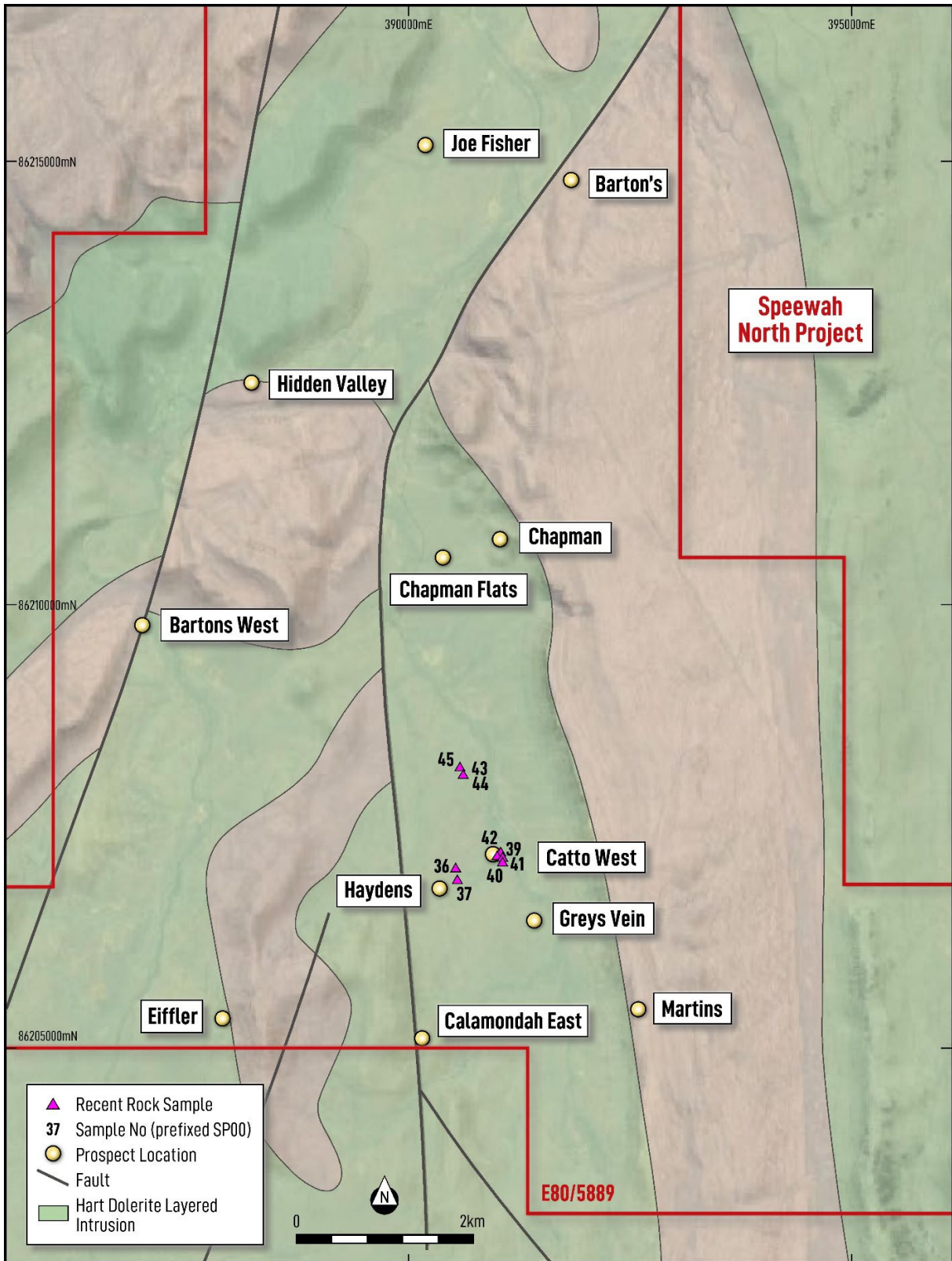


Figure 1 Rock sample locations (shown in pink).

## DRILL TARGETING

The seven drill targets align with the approximate location of the mafic-sediment contact along the eastern margin of the Speewah Dome and include the historic Chapmans and Haydens prospects (see Figure 2). Previous exploration identified this contact as an important control on polymetallic mineralisation (Cu-Ag-Pb-As±Sb) hosted in flat-lying or shallow-dipping vein sets related to possible thrust-faulting within the Speewah Dome. Historic RC drilling in the Catto areas has been carried out on relatively widely spaced traverses approximately 100-200m apart with hole spacing varying from 50m to occasionally 20m. Drilling covers a wider area at Chapmans, but anomalous antimony results were not followed up with in-fill drilling. Details of Tambourah's drill targets are listed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2 Summary of Initial Drill Targets – Speewah Nth**

Target ID	Prospect/Area	Rationale
A	Chapman	Drill hole KCHRC16 <sup>2</sup> returned anomalous antimony (0.05% - 0.2%) between 16m and 33m, with silver grades up to 15g/t Ag. The area has been insufficiently drilled.
B	Chapman	Drill hole KRRC0285 <sup>3</sup> yielded 0.07% -0.17% antimony and 6g/t – 14g/t silver from 35m to 38m. More drilling is required.
C	300m north of Catto West	Drill hole KRRC0022 <sup>4</sup> encountered 0.05% - 0.17% antimony and 17g/t – 113g/t silver from 3m to 6m, drilled to a depth of 18m. Drilling coverage remains insufficient.
D	Calamondah East	Rock samples have returned up to 6% antimony but the area has not been drilled. <sup>5</sup>
E	900m north of Catto West	TMB rock samples have reported greater than 1% antimony, with no drilling conducted to date. <sup>5</sup>
F	NW of Haydens	Ag-Cu gossan has not been assayed for antimony and drilling coverage is insufficient. <sup>4</sup>
G	Haydens	Ag-Au-Cu gossan is present but more drilling is required. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> WAMEX open file report A101536.

<sup>3</sup> WAMEX open file report A134458.

<sup>4</sup> WAMEX open file report A134457.

<sup>5</sup> See King River Resources' (ASX:KRR) ASX announcements dated 4<sup>th</sup> June 2014, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2014 and 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2025.

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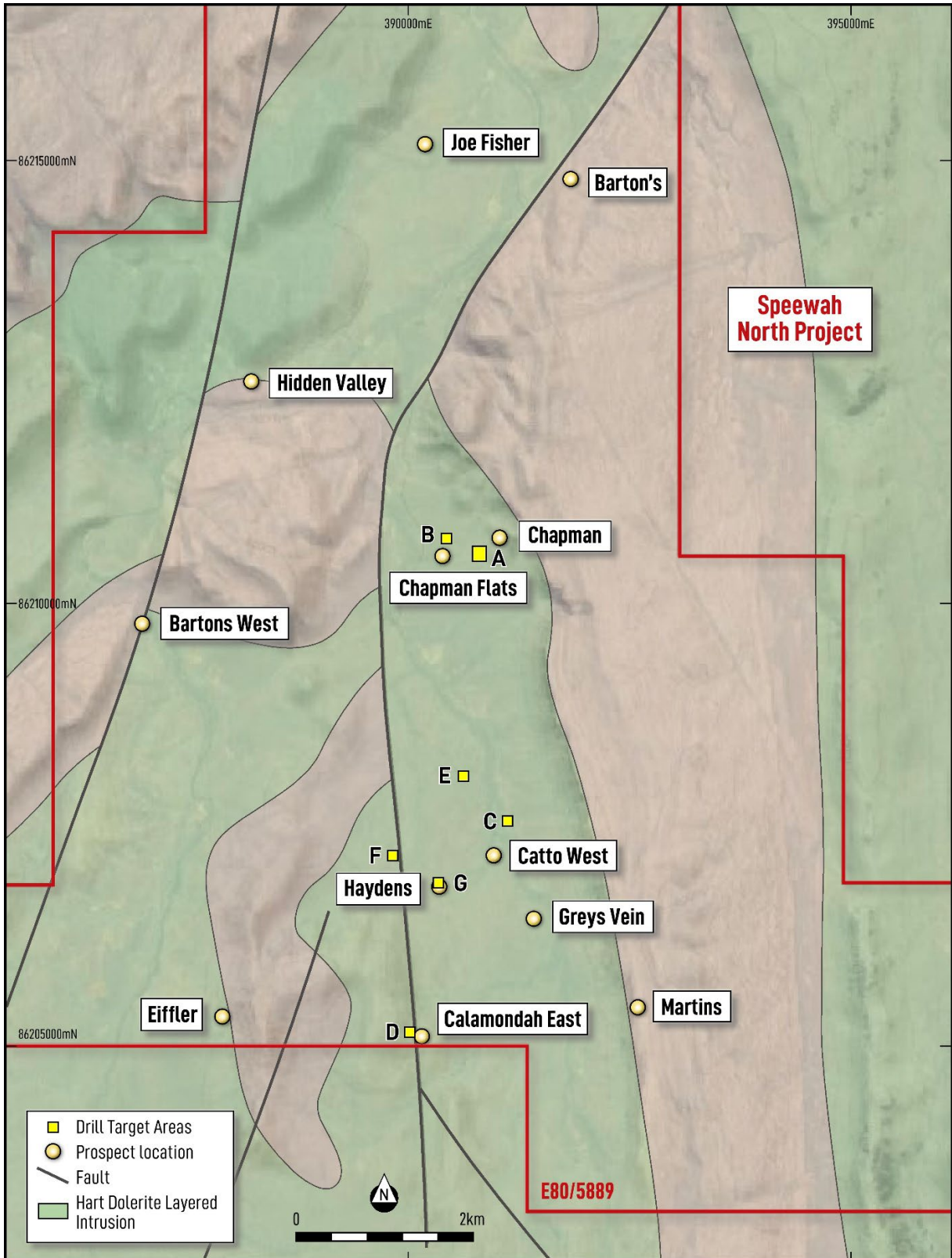


Figure 2 Drill target and prospect locations (see Table 2).

## NEXT STEPS

- Tambourah has recently carried out additional sampling and outcrop search in the Chapmans, Hydens and Hydens NW areas, these samples are being freighted to Perth for assay.
- Planning underway for initial testing of discrete epithermal vein targets, as potential hosts for significant silver, copper and antimony mineralisation, with up to 1200m of RC drilling.
- POW approval pending.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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## PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Speewah Nth project covers an area of 181 sq. km and is located over the northern half of the Speewah Dome, a domal structure comprised of sediments of the Speewah Group intruded by a large composite sill, the Hart Dolerite. The Speewah Dome is a recognised critical minerals province hosting the important Speewah fluorite deposit, granted major project status and attracting Sumitomo Corporation as a strategic investor, and large deposits of V-Ti±PGE. Numerous structures within the dome host polymetallic mineralisation in quartz veins and breccias. Within the Speewah Nth project vein sets with textures characteristic of epithermal style mineralisation host Ag-As-Au-Cu and Sb and were explored extensively for Cu and Au between 2009 and 2019. There was no exploration directed specifically for antimony at Speewah Nth.



Figure 3: Tambourah Metals Project Locations

## About Tambourah Metals

Tambourah Metals is a West Australian exploration company established in 2020 to develop gold and critical mineral projects. Tambourah is exploring for Gold and Critical Minerals at the Tambourah, Shaw River and Speewah Nth projects and Gold at the Bryah project in the Murchison region. Since listing the Company has extended the portfolio to include additional critical mineral projects in the Pilbara and gold projects in the Bryah, acquiring strategic positions in districts with known endowment and production.

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## Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or may be “forward-looking statements” and represent Tambourah’s intentions, projections, expectations, or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements don’t necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Tambourah Metals, and which may cause Tambourah Metals actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Tambourah Metals does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

- *“Antimony Grades of up to 5% Reported at Speewah Nth”. 13<sup>th</sup> January 2025.*
- *“Speewah Nth Gold, Copper and Antimony”. 27<sup>th</sup> February 2025*
- *“High Grade Antimony, Silver and Copper Confirmed at Speewah Nth”. 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2025.*

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports and that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

## Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Clayton, Geology Manager and a shareholder and Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bill Clayton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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. Clayton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1:

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: Historic RC Drilling and Surface Sampling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic RC Drilling – Reverse circulation drilling, samples of 2-3kg collected as 1m splits from the rig cyclone or as composites of 2-4m dependent on geology and hole depth. Sampling was supervised by experienced geologists. Specific methods to ensure sample representivity are not disclosed but field duplicates were routinely inserted into the sample stream. Rock Chips - Rock chips were collected from outcrops or as float, sample size not provided. Tambourah's rock samples ranged from 1.2kg to 3.8kg.</li> <li>Sampling at the rig was supervised by an experienced geologist, duplicate samples inserted at regular intervals (~every 25<sup>th</sup> sample) and laboratory QAQC completed.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse circulation drilling using a 5.5" face sampling hammer.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample quality was recorded in comments on the logging sheet and sample sheet. Sample recoveries are described as being of a high standard with measures to improve recovery unnecessary.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC Drilling – all holes recorded geology in chip trays as 1m or 2m samples (based on geology) and geologically logged to 1m detail (geology, structure, alteration, veining and mineralisation). Rock chip - samples were described in the field by the geologist.</li> <li>Logging is generally qualitative, no photography of RC chip trays.</li> <li>The entire drill hole was logged.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no drill core.</li> <li>Cyclone split on the drill rig; all samples were dry.</li> <li>RC Drilling – the sample type and method was of an excellent standard for first a first-pass reconnaissance drill program.</li> <li>Sample preparation described as dry, crush/pulverise to 85% passing 75µm and split to 30g charge. The method is standard for exploration drilling. Rock chips were subject to the same sample preparation and assay methods whilst Tambourah's rock samples were crushed and a 750g split was pulverised to 85% passing -75 microns. .</li> <li>There is no comment on the sample size in relation to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<p>RC and rock chip samples assayed by ALS Laboratory for multi-elements using either a four -acid digest followed by multi element analysis with ICP-AES (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry) analysis dependent on element being assayed for and grade ranges). Au, Pt and Pd processed by fire assay and analysis with ICP-AES. Over limit samples re-assayed by gravimetric, fusion and XRF methods. Laboratory duplicates were reported in addition to field duplicates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laboratory QAQC procedures summary:</li> </ul> <p>Following drying of samples at 85°C in a fan forced gas oven, material &lt;3kg was pulverised to 85% passing 75µm in a LM-5 with samples &gt;3kg passing through a 50:50 riffle split prior to pulverisation. Fire assay was undertaken on a 30g charge using lead flux Ag collector fire assay with aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish. Multiple element methodology was completed on a 0.25g charge using a combination of four acids including hydrofluoric acid for near total digestion.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Determination was undertaken with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS instrumentation. The announcement of 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2015 referencing a +5% Sb result states that further analysis was carried out in Vancouver, Canada, however the assay method is not described.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QC lots vary by method, but for fire assay a run of 78 client samples includes a minimum of one method blank, two certified reference materials (CRMs) and three duplicates. For the multi-element method, a QC lot consists of up to 35 client samples with a minimum of one method blank, two CRMs and two duplicates. The analytical facility is certified to a minimum of ISO 9001:2008.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant sample intersections were checked by the Chief Geologist and consultant geologist. Tambourah's results were checked by the geologist and Geology Manager.</li> <li>No twinned holes were reported.</li> <li>Assays reported as Excel files and secure Adobe pdf files. Data entry carried out by field personnel to minimise errors, database validation to ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately.</li> <li>There has been no adjustment made to the reported assay data.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes pegged and surveyed with hand-held GPS. Rock chip sampling used hand-held GPS. End of hole surveys used an electronic multi-shot tool in holes greater than 50m depth.</li> <li>All drill holes and rock chips located using GDA94 Zone 52 coordinate system.</li> <li>Topographic locations interpreted from GPS and DEM's considered adequate for first-pass drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample spacing was based on expected target structure width, transported overburden, depth of weathering, expected depth of hole penetration and sectional horizontal coverage of each hole at -60 degree dip.</li> <li>Surface sampling over areas with visible alteration or mineralisation.</li> <li>Drill sample compositing to 2m or 4m as described above.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the interpreted shallow dip of the main mineralised trend the orientation of drill holes is not believed to introduce bias to sampling.</li> <li>No bias identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No specific methods to ensure sample security due to first-pass drilling. Chip samples kept as reference, samples for assay are securely packaged for transport from site. Tambourah's samples were securely packaged, transported directly to Kununurra by a TMB employee and sent by registered freight to ALS Laboratory with a tracking code.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits conducted on the results or procedures.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The historic RC drilling and rock chip sampling was conducted on E80/5889 held in the name of Baracus Pty Ltd. The tenement covers an area of 55 blocks 9181sq km), is in good standing and expires on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2028. There are no known third-party agreements or proposed wilderness areas or national parks in the tenement, which has a long history of previous mineral exploration. Tambourah acquired an 80% interest in the tenement in February 2025.</li> <li>The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior work carried out by Planet Management Group in the late 1960's included soil sampling, geological mapping and limited percussion drilling for copper mineralisation. NiPlats Australia Ltd (Speewah Metals Limited) completed reconnaissance and stratigraphic RC and DD drilling, soil and rock chip sampling, a VTEM survey and aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys over the Speewah Dome. More recently, King River Copper carried out extensive work including surface sampling, RC</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling, aeromagnetic, IP and VTEM geophysical surveying. This work identified numerous areas of polymetallic mineralisation associated with extensive epithermal veining. The exploration focused on precious metal and copper mineralisation that was commonly accompanied by elevated As and Sb.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration targeted hydrothermal Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation within the Speewah Dome where the target horizon (felsic granophyre-siltstone contact) interacts with structural complexities.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A location plan and summary table of rock chip assays, including information provided in historic announcements, is included in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic RC drilling - All reported drill hole assays were assayed for each metre or composite interval and no length or bulk density weights, or top-cuts were applied.</li> <li>• No aggregation of high and low grades was reported.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values were used for reporting exploration results.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic RC drilling - There was no identified bias due to the shallow dip of the mineralised trend and drill hole orientation.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location plan and tabulated rock chip data included in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface sampling data to identify critical mineral targets, 10 samples in total.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no other substantive exploration results to report besides what is reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further work will consist of follow up sampling within E80/5889 to extend exploration over the wider area. Initial RC drilling planned in the most accessible areas bordering the eastern margin of the Speewah Dome.</li> </ul>

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