FIRST DRILL HOLE INTERSECTS TARGETED PROSPECTIVE STRATIGRAPHY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First drill hole, AV01, has intersected the targeted prospective stratigraphy**
- **A 3.4m thick, highly prospective sequence has been fast tracked for assaying**
- **Company expects to confirm grade by end of October 2025**
- **Additional drill holes to commence with second rig in transit to Project**

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX: **OSM**) (**Osmond** or **the Company**) is pleased to confirm the first hole (AV-01; Table 1) of its maiden drilling program at the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (**Orión** or **the Project**) has intersected the targeted prospective stratigraphy, specifically the Ordovician Pochico Formation (Figure 1).

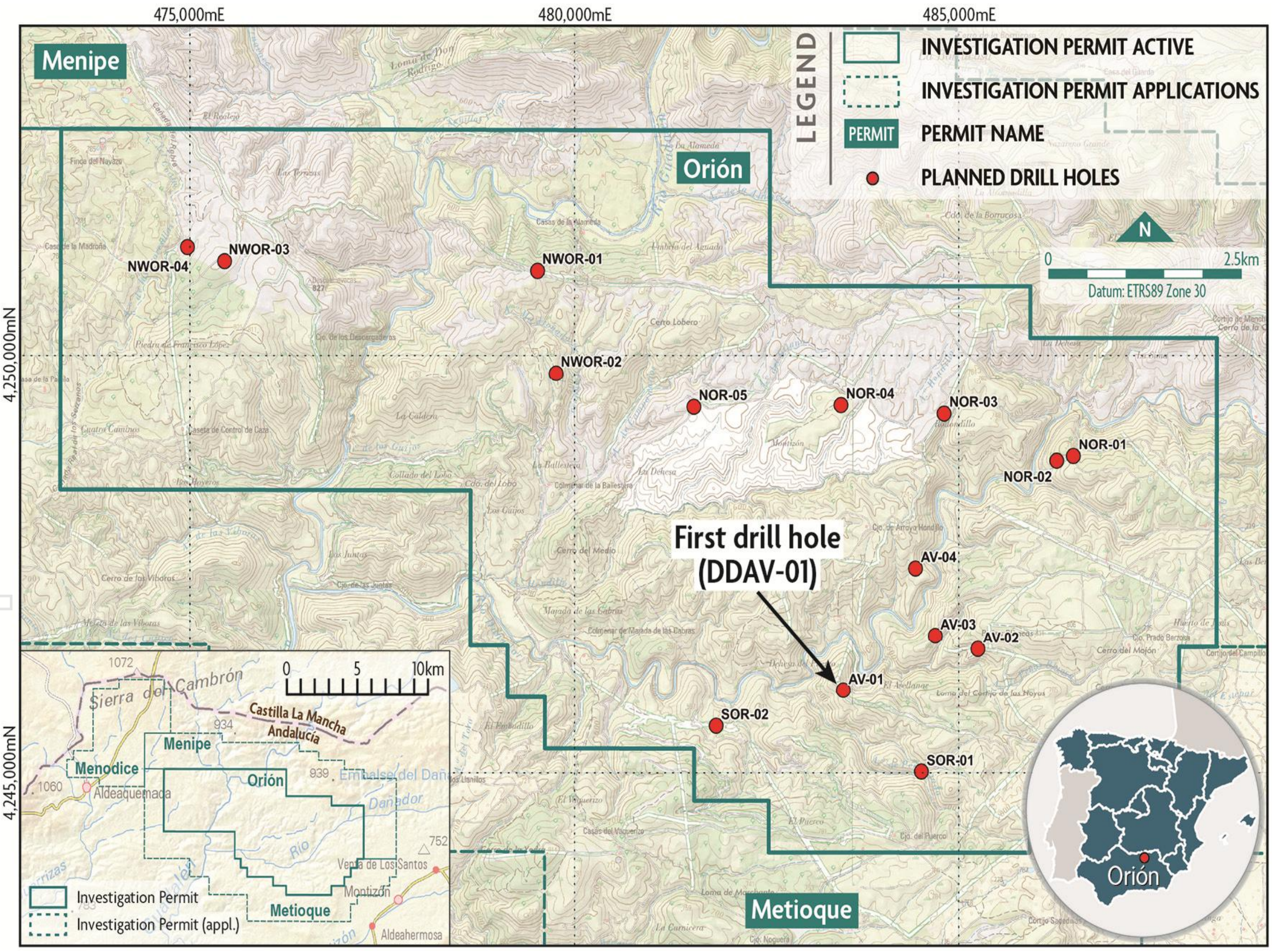

Figure 1 – Map showing location of planned drill holes at Orión EU Critical Minerals Project.

The Pochico Formation has been mapped throughout the Project area and is characterised by containing multiple layers enriched in heavy minerals. Within the Orión Investigation Permit, heavy mineral prospective layers have been mapped and sampled by Osmond across a minimum three (3) prospective zones and have been shown to be highly anomalous in the critical and strategic minerals rutile, zircon and monazite[*]. Heavy Mineral concentrations up to ~33% have been recorded by bulk channel sampling in Zone 1 (Table 2) (*refer ASX release dated 6 September 2024*).

Geological context

The Orión EU Critical Minerals Project is located in the Central Iberian Zone of the Iberian Massif. The Lower/Middle Ordovician sequence in the project area comprises three lithostratigraphic units from bottom to top: the Armorican Quartzite, the Pochico Formation, and Rio Black Slates.

The **Armorican Quartzite** is composed of white orthoquartzites in thick layers. It was deposited in a wide sandy shore basins supplied from continental sources and is considered a facies deposited in shallow seas on a passive continental margin[†].

Table 1 – Drill hole information.

Drill hole	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elev. (m)	Dip (°)	Azi (°)	Current Depth (m)	Planned Depth (m)
AV-01	483,500	4,245,990	676	-90	0	120	275

Datum: ETRS89 Zone 30.

Table 2 – Select modals and oxides from bulk samples.

Element	Mineral	Unit	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Titanium	**TiO_2**	**%**	**15.16%**	**14.04%**	**15.84%**
	Rutile	%	13.49%	13.36%	15.35%
	Ilmenite	%	6.19%	4.82%	5.14%
Zirconium	**ZrO_2**	**%**	**5.57%**	**5.07%**	**5.65%**
	Zircon	%	9.79%	8.77%	9.64%
Rare Earths	**Monazite**	%	1.62%	1.56%	1.77%
	Allanite	%	0.24%	0.02%	0.04%
	Xenotime	%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%
	TREO*	**%**	**1.18%**	**1.07%**	**1.17%**
	Heavy Minerals*	**%**	***32.8%***	***29.4%***	***32.9%***
Element	**Oxides**	Unit	**Sample 1**	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**
Hafnium	**HfO_2**	ppm	1,204	1,178	1,295
Lanthanum	**La_2O_3**	ppm	2,154	1,964	2,113
Cerium	**CeO_2**	ppm	5,305	4,815	5,270
Praseodymium	**Pr_6O_{11}**	ppm	575	520	568
Neodymium	**Nd_2O_3**	ppm	2,049	1,858	2,039
Samarium	**Sm_2O_3**	ppm	366	331	364
Europium	**Eu_2O_3**	ppm	28	26	28
Gadolinium	**Gd_2O_3**	ppm	259	232	256
Terbium	**Tb_4O_7**	ppm	33	30	33
Dysprosium	**Dy_2O_3**	ppm	155	142	154
Holmium	**Hm_2O_3**	ppm	27	25	27
Erbium	**Er_2O_3**	ppm	73	67	72
Thulium	**Tm_2O_3**	ppm	11	10	11
Ytterbium	**Yb_2O_3**	ppm	79	72	77
Lutetium	**Lu_2O_3**	ppm	13	12	13
Yttrium	**Y_2O_3**	ppm	689	628	684

** TREO: Total Rare Earth Oxides - La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3, Y_2O_3.*
*** Heavy Minerals – allanite, monazite, xenotime. garnet, titanite, zircon. Ilmenite, rutile*

[*] *Refer to Osmond Resources ASX announcements 6 September 2024, 28 January 2025 and 20 June 2025.*
[†] *Jensen, S. (2024). Sandstone mounds from the Ordovician of the Central Iberian Zone, Spain. Journal of Iberian Geology, vol. 50: 693-702.*

The **Pochico Formation**, which is up to 200m thick, and stratigraphically overlies the Armorican Quartzite, is composed of a multilayer of orthoquartzites, quartz sandstones, sandy shales, siltstones and mudstones. In the Orion Project area and surroundings, three members have been distinguished in the Pochico Formation[‡]:

- Lower Member (*Pochico Layered Member*): ~50m thick of a multilayer of tablet quartzite beds alternating with finer sediments showing wavy-bedding, horizontal lamination, wave ripple cross-lamination and locally low angle cross-stratification. The rest of organic activity is a characteristic in these layers with frequently Ichnofossils. The Lower Member of the Pochico Formation was deposited on a shallow siliciclastic shelf dominated by storms.
- Middle Member (*Yellowish Pochico Sandstone Member*): ~100m thick multilayers of sandstones, sandy mica-shales and siltstones, with wavy-bedding and locally hummocky cross-stratification. Several intercalations of massive dark quartzite layers appear among the multilayer, some of them enriched with heavy minerals, especially at the top half of the member. These layers show a roughly parallel lamination.
- Upper Member (*Pochico Quartzite Intercalations Member*): ~50m thick of black slates, mica-shales and several metric intervals of clear quartzite layers intercalated. The quartzite beds have low-angle cross lamination frequently.

The sedimentary structures and the trace fossil assemblage in the Pochico Formation indicate a lower shoreface to upper offshore marine environment, suggesting a progressive deepening of the sea level in a shallow-marine setting under relatively high sedimentation rates.

The **Rio Black Slates** are a homogeneous ensemble of slates with sporadic layers of sandstones with low-angle cross lamination and lenticular forms. There is a metric interval of siltstones with massive structure and lenticular bedding in the bottom part. The unit means the deepening of the offshore basin with fine sediments.

Drill hole AV-01

The first drill hole at Orión spudded in the top of Pochico Formation, in sandstones and slates of the Upper Member. Siliclastic lithologies were intersected that are identical to those sampled in near outcrops which contain heavy mineral enriched layers. The main prospective quartzite layer was intersected at a depth shown below (Table 3).

Table 3 – Geological information from drill hole AV-01.

Layer	Lithology	Stratigraphy	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Down hole thickness (m)	True thickness (m)
3	Sandstone/siltstone	Pochico Fm - Middle Member	108.30	111.70	3.40	~3.40

Note – True thickness estimated to be 100% of down hole thickness.

Samples have been collected from AV-01 over the entirety of the Pochico Formation and have been fast-tracked for assaying. Results are expected by the end of October 2025.

Osmond is continuing with its maiden 15-hole drilling program at Orión with a second rig due at the Project shortly.

-Ends-

[‡] *Rodríguez-Tovar et al. (2014). Lower/Middle Ordovician (Arenigian) shallow-marine trace fossils of the Pochico Formation, southern Spain: palaeoenvironmental and palaeogeographic implications at the Gondwanan and peri-Gondwanan realm. Journal of Iberian Geology, vol, 40(3), pp539-555.*

Approved for release by the Board of Osmond Resources.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Fernando Palero. Mr Palero is the Chief Geologist of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr Palero is a licensed professional geologist in Spain and is a registered member of the European Federation of Geologists, an accredited organisation to which the Competent Person (CP) under JORC Code Reporting Standards must belong in order to report Exploration Results, Minerals Resources or Ore Reserves through the ASX. Mr Palero has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a CP as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC code). Mr Palero consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which they occur.

ABOUT OSMOND RESOURCES

Osmond Resources Limited (ASX:**OSM**) is an ASX listed company focused on fast-tracking the development of EU Critical Minerals Projects.

Spanish Projects

Orión EU Critical Minerals Project, Spain

Upon completion of a Scoping Study the Company will control an 80% interest in 95% of the Orión EU Critical Minerals Project (the **Project**) located in Jaén Province, Andalucía, Southern Spain (refer Figure 2 below). The Project includes 756 Spanish mining units (cuadrículas mineras) covering an area of 228 km^2.

It is a siliciclastic geological system with various layers rich in critical minerals including rutile (titanium), zircon, hafnium, and rare earth elements. The Project area was explored for thorium and uranium in the 1950s and 1960s and includes a historic galena mine worked in 1970s.

The Company is targeting primary high-grade rutile, zircon and monazite layers that it believes will be prevalent in all three Zones. The potential grade of the layers is evidenced in bulk rock channel samples that were taken from three different outcrops (150kgs in total) across the Avellanar Zone (Zone 1) with the assay and mineral species' results shown in Table 2 above.

The Company is looking to fast-track development activities with initial drilling to confirm continuity and grade of the mineralised layers, a Mineral Resource Estimate, Scoping Study activities and confirmation of a flow sheet all expected to be completed in 1H CY26 to take advantage of strong EU regulatory support for in-sourcing production of critical minerals.

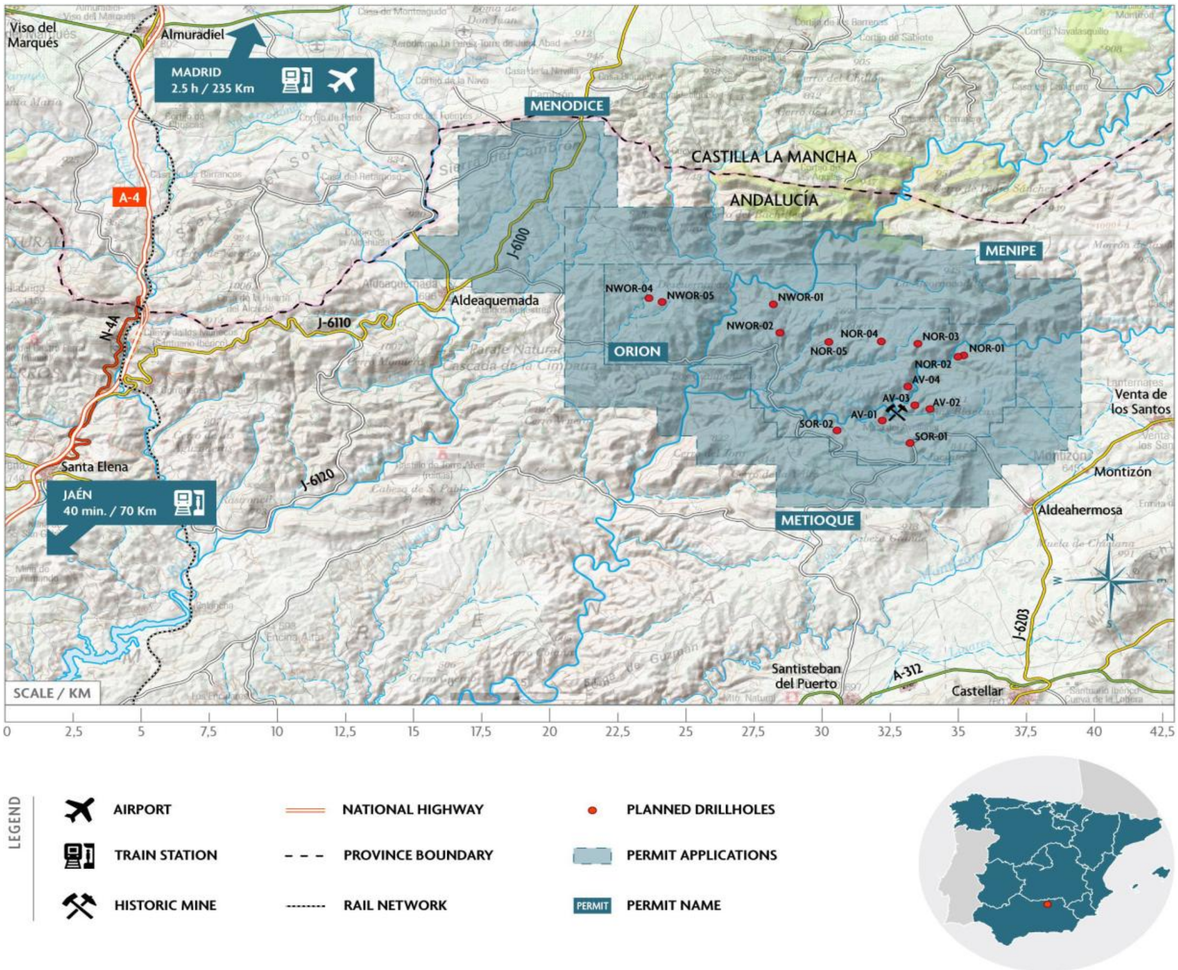

Figure 2 – Map showing Orion EU Critical Minerals Project and location of proposed drill holes.

Iberian One Project, Spain

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Iberian One Project, located in Segovia Province, central Spain. The project aims to exploit kaolinite and alunite mineralisation to deliver EU critical minerals.

Osmond is working with the University of Salamanca and SGS on options to fast-track development activities to take advantage of EU critical minerals legislation and the need for extraction projects to reduce the EU's reliance on imports of alumina, potash and graphite.

South Australian Projects

The Company owns 51% of the Yumbarra Project (EL6417) in South Australia that is prospective for uranium, base metals and platinum group elements (PGE). The Company is currently considering the best way to progress the project.

JORC TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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 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 (e.g. '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.*	• Rock chip sampling: Samples of approximately 500g were collected from outcrops showing positive scintillometer readings. Samples were collected with a geological hammer across the width and strike of the anomalous layers. SPP2 and Radiacode 103 scintillometers were used as a tool to detect the layers with heavy minerals. High radiometric values are observed where high Ti-Zr-REE values are present. • Bulk sampling: Sampling was completed by channel sampling with a geological hammer across the width of the heavy mineral seam. The layers dips gently to the north, so the channels were taken subvertical in orientation. Three representative samples, totalling 150kg, were taken (Sample 1: 78.3kg, Sample 2: 39.9kg, Sample 3: 33.5kg). • Samples were taken in different areas separated by around 200m each that sought to confirm the continuity and repeatability of grades and composition along the prospective layers. • Given the fine-grained texture of the prospective layers, the samples sample size is considered to be representative. • Samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping. • Sampled core intervals from DDH was identified visually (lithological changes) and with assistance of scintillometer and pXRF. The intervals were split in samples of 30 cm long. The diamond core was ½ cut and then ¼ cut with one of the ¼ cores sampled for assaying.
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.).*	• Diamond drilling with conventional wire line. • OSM diamond core standard is HQ size (63.5mm diameter). PQ (85mm) in the first metres. • OSM drilling is with standard double tube. • OSM drilling was commissioned and managed by OSM.
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.*	• Core loss was measured for each drilling run and recorded. • Recoveries were determined to be very good, approximately 100%. • There was no core loss so there is no sample bias. • No assay results have been received as yet.
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.*	• Samples in the outcrops were logged by geologists for lithology, structure, texture, colour and radiometric response. Channel sampling areas (showing sampling intervals and sample bags) were photographed. • Sample logging (rock chips, channels & core) is both qualitative and quantitative. • The core was logged to a level consistent with industry standards and appropriate to support Mineral Resource Estimation. • The drill core has been logged with high detail. • 100% of the drill core sampled by OSM drilling has been photographed and logged.
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.*	• Samples were selected by OSM geologists for assaying. • Sample preparation was carried via industry standard procedures at certified labs, ALS (Seville, Spain) and SGS (Huelva, Spain). At ALS, samples were crushed to p70 <2mm, pulverised to p80 <75

	• *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.*	µm and split using a Boyd crusher/rotary splitter. Pulps were then sent to Galway, Ireland, for geochemical analysis. At SGS, samples were crushed to <2mm and split for assaying in Lakefield, Canada. • Bulk samples: samples were bagged, coded and secured with plastic ties for shipping to SGS. Samples were crushed to ¾" mesh. Approximately 4 kg from each sample was stage-crushed to P80 of ca. -10 mesh. Approximately 200 g from each sample was screened and recombined into six (6) size fractions based on the wt% distribution including +2 mm, -2 mm/+1.18 mm, -1.18 mm/+710 µm, -710 µm /+425 µm, -425 µm /+75 µm and -75 µm for the TIMA analysis. Replicate graphite impregnated polished mounts were prepared for the TIMA analysis. A 30g aliquot was riffled from each fraction, pulverized, and submitted for geochemical analysis. • Channel sampling have been duplicate in situ, taking a parallel channel close to the original in the same outcrop. • The diamond core was ½ cut and then ¼ cut with one of the ¼ cores sampled for assaying. The other ¼ has been used to duplicate sampling and mineralogical and metallurgical using.
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.*	• ALS: assaying was conducted using ICP-OES and XRF. Multielement analysis is done by Lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS81) and major elements with XRF finish (ME-XRF15b). Methods are considered total. • SGS: assayed by XRF with borate fusion for major elements, Ti and Zr (XRF76V), ICP-MS sodium peroxide fusion for the REE, Th, U, and Y (IMS91AC1). Mineralogy determined by TIMA-X. TIMA-X analysis will include mineral identification (i.e., REE mineral speciation, gangue minerals, sulphides etc.), modal abundance, liberation and association of minerals of interest by size class, grade-recovery, exposure to predict metallurgical response. • ALS and SGS reports results for internal standards, duplicates, prep duplicates and blanks. QC data indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the elements analysed. • Channel sampling quality assays has been controlled with blanks, and duplicate assay at a rate of 1/20 for blanks and 1/10 for duplicates. OSM is using an internal CRM standard. • For the diamond drilling, OSM inserted its own control samples (blanks, duplicates and standards) at a rate of 1/20 for blanks and 1/10 for others.
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 external verification done. • No specific twin holes were drilled. • Results have been checked by company Chief Geologist and Senior Geologist. • OSM received all assay data directly from the laboratories in electronic format (xls or csv). This data is transferred to a master database and monitored for QA/QC purposes. • Original lab results are reported as oxides for major elements and as ppm for minor and trace elements. • REE were reported by the lab as ppm and converted by OSM to oxides.
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.*	• Rock chip and channel sample locations were determined with a handheld GPS. It has an accuracy of ~2m which is sufficient given the nature of sampling program. • Drill hole collar locations were determined using a handheld GPS. • Grid system is the official one in the survey area (ETRS89 Zone 30). • Elevations determined from DEM.
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*	• Rock chip samples were taken approximately every 100m along strike (~2,000m) of the prospective layers. • Channel samples have been composited over the entire thickness of the identified layer for reporting purposes.

	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing is irregular and dependent on the zone. Zone 1: 550m – 1,740m. Zone 2: 250m – 1,550m. Zone 3: 550m – 4,000m. • It is considered that the spacing of samples used is sufficient for the evaluation of a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC, 2012) given the continuity of the layers and relatively low grade variability. • No drill core sample compositing has occurred.
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.*	• Rock chips: the prospective layers are relatively continuous where intersected by the topographic surface. Sampling is nominally at ~100m interval along strike and channel samples are taken across the full width of the prospective layer. • Drill hole dips are mostly vertical or near (maximum 75º) so they intersect the sub-horizontal stratigraphy perpendicularly. • No sample bias has been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by OSM. Samples were taken and transported to a secure facility for logging and taking pictures by OSM personnel. Following this, samples for assay were bagged and secured with zip locks to be shipped to ALS and SGS Labs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A for this release.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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 license to operate in the area.</td><td>• Tenement information:
<table>
<tr><th>Permit Name</th><th>Permit No.</th><th>Permit Type</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>Orión</td><td>16271</td><td>Investigation Permit</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metioque</td><td>16280</td><td>Investigation Permit</td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>Menodice</td><td>16281</td><td>Investigation Permit</td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>Menipe</td><td>16282</td><td>Investigation Permit</td><td>Application</td></tr>
</table>
• Type: Investigation Permit for resources of Section C) following the Mining Act 22/1973, Royal Decree 2857/1978 (development) and Royal Decree 975/2009 (environmental restoration).
• Special Conservation Area: ZEC ES6160008 “Cuencas del Rúmblar, Guadalén y Guadalmena”.
• The permit is owned 100% by Spanish private company Green Mineral Resources SL (GMR). Omnis Mineria in turn owns 75.5% of GMR and has the right to move to 95% upon completion of a Scoping Study. At this juncture the minority non-related shareholder has the option to fund pro rata or convert the remaining 5% into a royalty that can be bought out for US$750,000.
• Australian private company Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd owns 100% of the issued capital of Omnis Mineria SL. Osmond Resources has received shareholder approval to acquire all the issued capital of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd. Osmond Resources currently owns 80% of Iberian Critical Minerals Pty Ltd.
• Once the application has been officially submitted, the tenement is secured and no other entity can apply for the area
• The investigation and the potential mining exploitation activity should be adapted to be compatible preserving the natural values within the ZEC zones</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The area was investigated for U and Th in the 1950s and 1960s by Junta de Energía Nuclear (JEN). JEN did not continue with its exploration given low levels of U and Th. Anomalous enrichment in heavy minerals was noted.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In the 1980's, Dupont studied the area for heavy minerals but did not continue its exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit can be considered as a tidal sand bed-type deposit (placer), with various layers enriched in heavy minerals. Layer thickness ranges from 0.3 – 4.0m. • The most significant minerals of economic importance are rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monazite. • The primary rock type that hosts the mineralisation is sandstone and silty sandstone. • Stratigraphically the host rock is correlated with the Pochico Formation. • Genesis: destruction and transport of granite-type materials rich in heavy minerals. Due to these minerals high density, they have been concentrated similar to a tidal sand-type deposits (placer).

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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level—elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *hole length.*
	• *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.*
		• Drill hole information is tabulated in the body of this release.
		• All drill holes were diamond cored.
		• No information has been excluded.

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.* • *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.*	• Given the early nature of the exploration, there is insufficient data to apply relevant weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations. • No aggregate intercepts have been reported • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Drill holes are predominantly vertical or near (maximum 75º) so as to intersect the sub-horizontal stratigraphy at a perpendicular angle. • Usual intersections between hole and bedding have been near of orthogonal. • The true thickness of stratigraphy intersected is outlined in the body of this release.
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.*	• Relevant maps and sections are contained in the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 available relevant information is 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.*	• The main geological observation is the likely continuity of the primary heavy mineral layers undercover as noted in the body of this release. This is important in the context of continuity of the high-grade layers and the possible scale associated with them. • Importantly, rock chip and channel sample assay results indicate very low levels of deleterious elements.
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.*	• Further planned work included geological mapping, rock chip sampling, channel sampling, geophysical studies (magnetics), diamond drilling, metallurgical studies, product marketing and scoping studies. • The Investigation Permits under application (Metioque, Menodice, Menipe) were areas where OSM will target lateral extensions to the prospective stratigraphy when these permits are granted.