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ASX Release

10 October 2025

OUTSTANDING ANTIMONY, GOLD, AND SILVER RESULTS FROM SURFACE ROCK CHIP SAMPLING AT COONAMBULA

Dart Mining NL (**ASX:DTM**) (**Dart Mining** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce results from surface and in situ vein sampling at the Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project located in Central Queensland. The project is a Farm-In Joint Venture agreement with **Great Divide Mining** (**ASX:GDM**)(ASX: DTM Mar 2025).

HIGHLIGHTS

- High grade Antimony, Gold, and Silver results received across 9 samples of float and in situ veins across the Historic Banshee Mine area including:
  - Antimony results up to **65.3% Sb** (BSE01) and **55.5% Sb** (BSE04),
  - Gold grades up to **17.0 g/t Au** (BSE08) and **15.05g/t Au** (BSE07),
  - Silver grades up to **97.9g/t Ag** (BSE01) and **66.7g/t Ag** (BSE02)

Dart Mining's Chairman, James Chirnside, commented: *""The Coonambula project continues to gain momentum with the return of high-grade antimony, gold, and silver results from float and in situ trench wall sampling. These results and other broader exploration activities at Coonambula, including the recent IP survey, serve to highlight the excellent antimony, gold and silver prospectivity of the project"*

Figure 1: *Massive Stibnite from sample BSE04 returning 55.5% Sb*

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Table 1: *Rock Chip Sampling Results*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
BSE01	291892	7173959	0.33	**97.9**	**65.3**
BSE02	292122	7173971	2.99	**66.7**	**23.6**
BSE03	292028	7173932	0.17	13.4	**29.3**
BSE04	291923	7173936	0.1	41.7	**55.5**
BSE05	292041	7173909	1.68	7.21	16.25
BSE06	292096	7173907	1.44	9.12	10.35
BSE07	292047	7173891	**15.05**	**40.3**	**30**
BSE08	292049	7173892	**17**	27.8	**26.3**
BSE09	292049	7173889	**5.65**	20.6	**25.6**

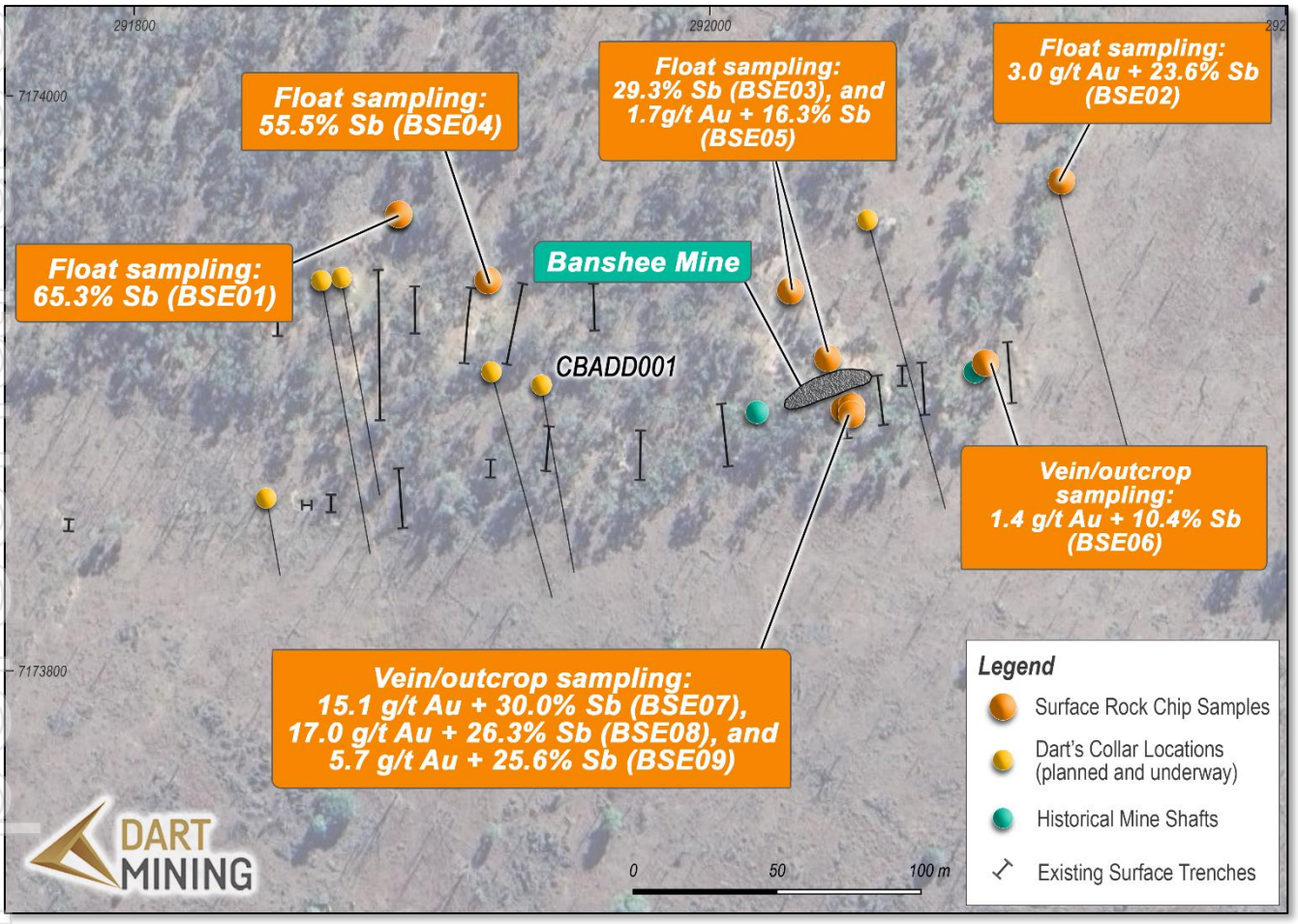

Figure 2: *Location plan showing planned hole locations and preliminary interpretation of mineralisation*

During a visit reviewing geology and drilling locations, the team took specific rock samples (BSE01 to BSE05) from float on surface which returned outstanding antimony results between 16.25% Sb and 65.3% Sb. Gold results to 2.99g/t and silver results up to 97.9g/t were also returned from these samples. Rock samples BSE01 to BSE05 are believed to be material from mine waste dumps that has been redistributed by heavy machinery and clearly was not in-situ.

Sampling of veined mine waste at surface (BSE06) returned 10.35% antimony, 1.44g/t gold and silver to 9.12g/t. BSE06 was not redistributed material and relates to a shallow pit on the probable strike extension of the Banshee lode approximately 30m to the east of the historic Banshee Mine.

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While inspecting historic trenching at the Banshee Mine in-situ veining was identified. Samples BSE07, BSE08 and BSE09 were taken from a small North-South test trench adjoining the East-West striking Banshee Mine. Two parallel stibnite bearing quartz veins were located approximately 2m apart. The northern vein 3-10cm wide was sampled on the east (BSE07) and west (BSE08) side of the 2m wide trench. The southern stibnite bearing quartz vein (3cm wide) was sampled as BSE09. Both veins were parallel approximately E-W striking and sub-vertical. Sub-horizontal veins of white quartz without stibnite were observed cutting through the upper part of the northern vein. Samples BSE07-09 were composite chip samples from the subvertical stibnite veins.

***Figure 3**: Trench wall photo looking west of antimony bearing sub-vertical vein, site of BSE008 sample.*

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

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The northern vein (BSE07-08) returned very high-grade gold of 17g/t and 15.05g/t, antimony of 30.0% and 26.3% and silver of 40.3g/t and 27.8g/t respectively. This vein was sampled by GDM within trench 10 and returned 9.93g/t gold and 7.56% antimony (*ASX: GDM Nov 2024*).

The southern vein (BSE09) returned 5.65g/t gold, 20.6g/t silver and 25.6% antimony. This vein was sampled by GDM within trench 10 and returned 3.65g/t gold and 23.9% antimony (*ASX: GDM Nov 2024*).

Dart will return to this trench and conduct systematic channel sampling along the entire western wall to determine if gold, silver and antimony is present in the altered granodiorite that surrounds the high-grade veins. The flat lying white quartz veins will also be sampled to determine if sub-horizontal veins and structures are mineralised targets at Banshee.

Figure 4: *Trench wall photo looking west of stibnite bearing sub-vertical quartz vein, site of BSE009 sample.*

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Dart Mining will continue initial drilling to infill existing high-grade Sb-Au drill intersections at the historical Banshee Mine with the intent of working towards a JORC-compliant resource of antimony-gold at the earliest opportunity (subject to successful infill drill results).

Drilling activities are utilising Dart Mining's inhouse drilling rig, with good progress being made from the commencement of drilling. Drilling interpretation and logging is ongoing, with early assessment of geology allowing quick adjustments to the drilling plan based on any changes in interpretation that may become apparent.

Figure 5: *James Chirnside Dart Mining Chairman (left) and geologist Riley Jenkins inspecting the Historic Banshee shaft and collapsed Crown Pillar.*

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Figure 6: *Stibnite and quartz veining from 42.0-42.1m downhole in Dart Mining's first drill hole at Coonambula (CBADD001). This is an example only and no sampling and assaying has been completed. Assay results will be provided when available*.*

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COONAMBULA ANTIMONY-GOLD PROJECT

The Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project (**Coonambula** or **Project**) is located approximately 390km by road north-northwest of Brisbane, Queensland. Coonambula is 70km southeast of the multi-million-ounce Cracow gold mine and 25km southwest of the Eidsvold goldfield (Figure 3). The Project is comprised of five granted Exploration Permits: EPM 15203, EPM 16216, EPM 25260, EPM 26743 and EPM 28433 covering 282 sq.km., and application EPM 29186 covering an area of 227sq.km.

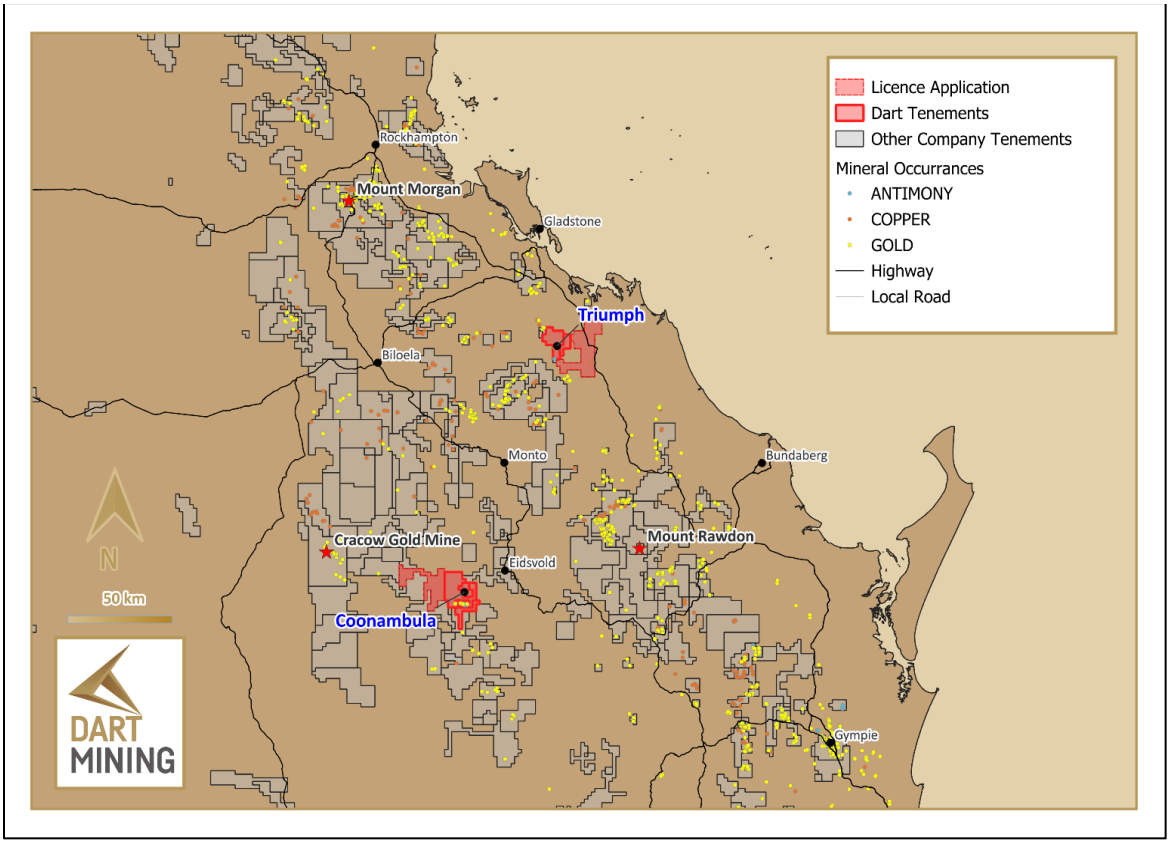

Figure 4: *Project Location Plan.*

Project Highlights:

- Highlights from 2014 drilling as per the GDM Prospectus (ASX: *GDM Prospectus 2023*):
  - **3m @ 9.18% Sb** in hole CNRC03 from 158m including 1m @ 20% Sb from 158m
  - **6m @ 5.12% Sb & 1.55g/t Au** in hole CNRC04 from 77m
  - **3m @ 1.50% Sb & 8.53g/t Au** in hole CNRC05 from 18m
- Rock chips of **44.9% Sb, 24.1% Sb, 39.9% Sb, and 39.4% Sb** (ASX: *GDM Prospectus 2023*):
- Surface trenching includes **4m@ 3.09g/t Au** and **1.14% Sb** and **1m @ 6.15 g/t Au** and **3.1% Sb.** While trenching, selective rock chips returned **3.65g/t Au** with **23.9% Sb**, and **9.93g/t Au** with **7.56% Sb** (*ASX: GDM Nov 2024*).

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Figure 5: *The Banshee core pictured, drill hole CNDD01 89.9m-90.2m, was part of a zone that assayed 1.25m @ 5.23% Sb and 1.39g/t Au (ASX: GDM Prospectus 2023 and ASX: GDM Sep 2024).*

Geology – New England Fold Belt geology hosts high grade quartz veins containing Sb-Au at Hillgrove and Wild Cattle Creek in NSW, and Antimony at Neardie near Gympie QLD. Mineralisation at Coonambula is hosted within intrusive granodiorites and holds the potential to host a large intrusion related gold system, with attractive magnetic signature and structural geology.

Two distinct types of reef mineralisation occur: Gold associated with arsenopyrite in quartz and high-grade antimony with calcite in quartz. Disseminated stibnite is recorded in the gold lodes (Malnic, 1985).

Banshee is one of the largest historical antimony mining complexes in Central Queensland, located 70km Southeast of the Cracow gold mine and 25km SW of Eidsvold. Banshee is a historic high-grade direct shipping ore antimony mine (worked variously between 1876 and 1983, The Banshee Mine when reopened in 1983 produced 20t of ore containing 4t of Antimony (*GDM Prospectus 2023*). 12 RC and 1 diamond drill hole have been drilled over 650m of strike length at Banshee.

Directly east of Banshee lies another Antimony-Gold prospect called Lady Mary (previously called Lady May). This prospect lies 1km along strike from Banshee, potentially along the same E-W Banshee structure. Surface rock chip samples from old mine dumps at Lady Mary have returned up to 49.6% Sb and 1.3 g/t Au (*GDM Sep 2024*). The area between Banshee and Lady Mary has not yet been explored and is a high priority target being assessed by the current IP survey.

The Perseverance mine was mined to 132m depth with mining widths up to 10m wide (*GDM Prospectus 2023*). Past production of gold from the mine was reported as 20kt @ 20g/t Au (Malnic, 1985) however only 3 drill holes have been completed to date.

Total strike of the prospective antimony zone is approximately 5km with historic mines either side of Banshee. Lady Mary located 900m east of Banshee with additional historic mines occurring some 3km west of Banshee giving a potential E-W strike of 5km. Individual high grade antimony shoots are interpreted as having a strike length of 30-100m each based upon Banshee drilling where 3 shoots of this length exist in the central core zone.

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In GDM's 2023 prospectus (*GDM Prospectus 2023*) consulting company Derisk stated that it: "*Considers that the Coonambula project tenements are prospective for mesothermal vein and stockwork gold and gold-antimony deposits, as well as intrusion-related and epithermal gold deposits. Most work at this project has focused on areas in and around historical mine workings. Derisk considers there is potential to define extensions or repetitions of known mineralisation at some of the historical workings. There is also potential to discover new mineralisation but exploration for these targets is at a very early stage.*"

Figure 6: *Banshee mine waste dump material observed (unsampled) by Dart Mining in January 2025 showing antimony mineral (70% stibnite*) with encasing vein quartz*

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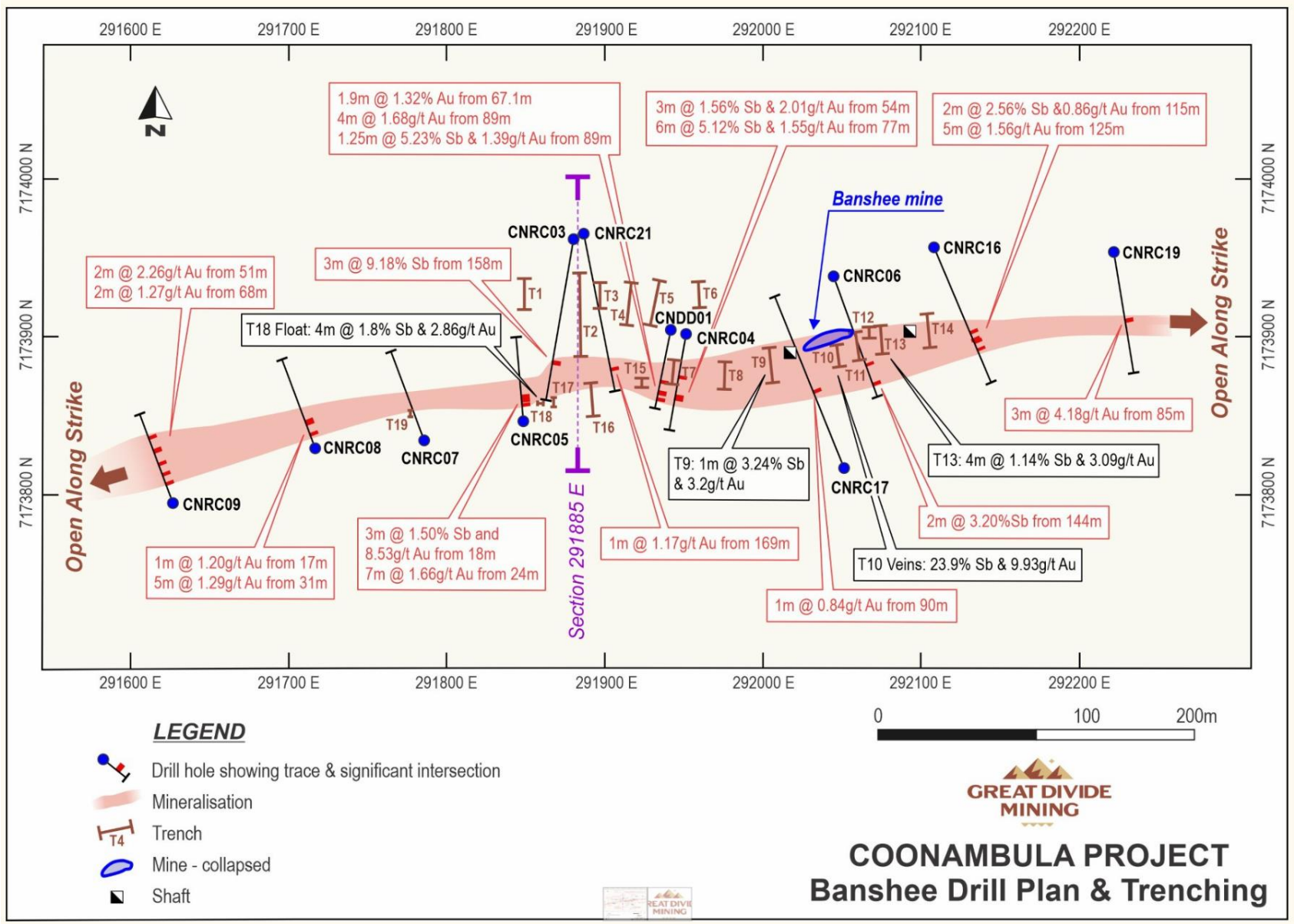

Figure 10 *- Banshee drill results plan and 2024 trenching results (ASX: GDM to Farm-Out Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project - Mar 2025)*

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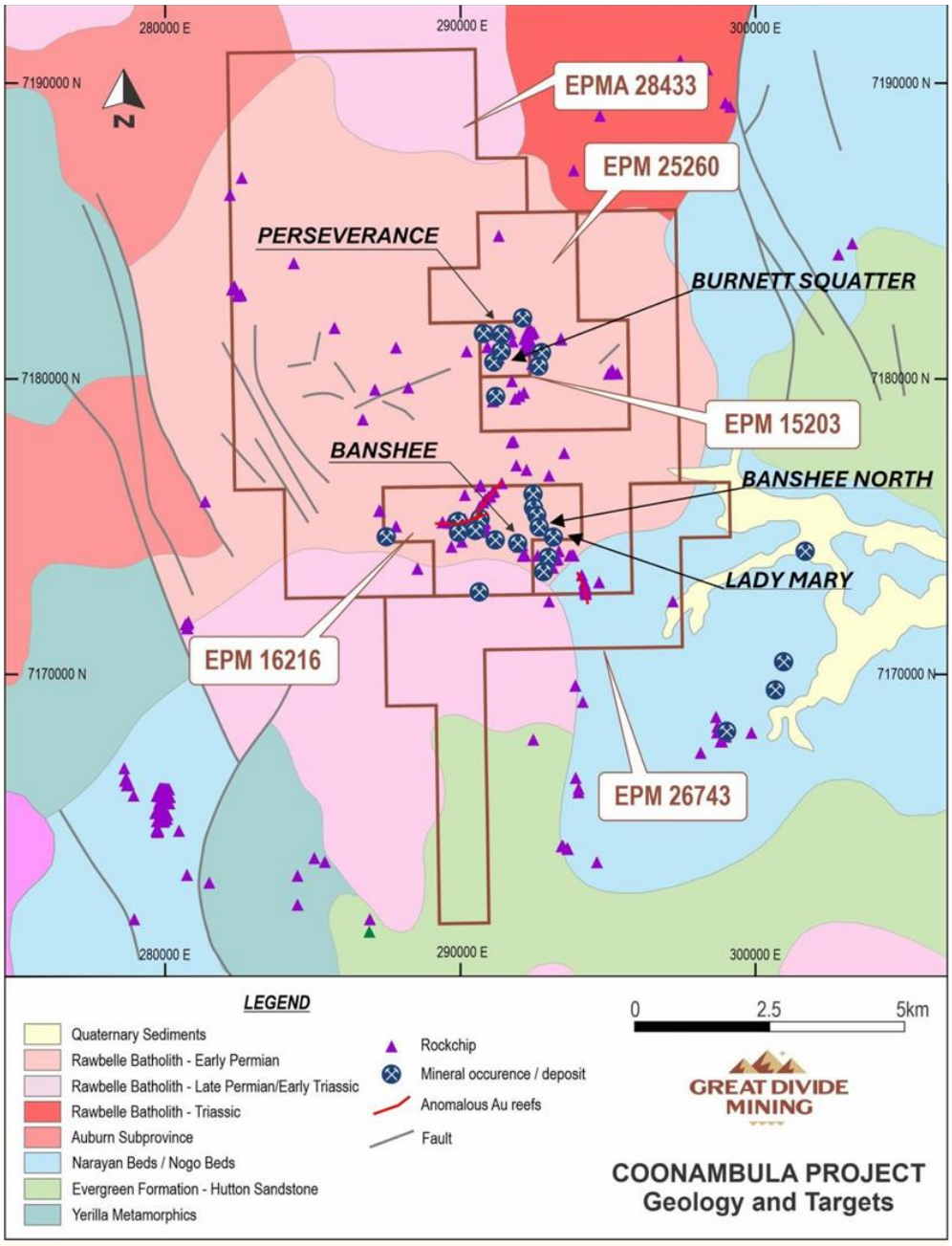

Figure 11: *Coonambula geology and key prospects (GDM Prospectus 2023)*

NEXT STEPS

Dart Mining will progress farm-in exploration at Coonambula. In the first year of the farm-in Dart Mining intends to:

- Complete and interpret IP Survey results.
- Continue to drill and test the Banshee Antimony trend
- Conduct channel sampling across in-situ exposures of the mineralised zone
- Refine the drill plan on results of IP Survey, with additional drilling targets expected to be generated.

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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About Dart Mining

The Triumph Gold Project is Dart's first step into an advanced intrusion related gold system project in Queensland. Dart will look to develop a regional presence in Queensland through advanced stage intrusion related and epithermal gold projects. Dart is farming into the Coonambula Antimony-Gold Project in Central Queensland. Dart Mining will continue to evaluate several historic goldfields in Central and Northeast Victoria including the Rushworth Goldfield and the new porphyry and lithium province in Northeast Victoria identified by Dart. The area is prospective for precious, base, and strategic metals. Dart Mining has built a strategic and highly prospective gold exploration portfolio in Central and Northeast regions of Victoria, where historic surface and alluvial gold mining indicates the existence of potentially large gold endowment.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report has been prepared, compiled, and verified by Mr. Owen Greenberger (B.Sc. Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Greenberger is Head of Exploration for Dart Mining. Mr. Greenberger has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Greenberger takes responsibility for the exploration results, and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statement

Certain statements contained in this document constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, Dart Mining's current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry in which Dart Mining operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Dart Mining's future performance. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations of future developments which the Company believes are appropriate in the current circumstances. When used in this document, words such as; "anticipate", "could", "intends", "estimate", "potential", "plan", "seeks", "may", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Dart Mining believes that its expectations presented in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, achievements and performance of the Company to be materially different from the future results and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking information is no guarantee of future performance and accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

No new information has been included in this release, all exploration results have been previously reported by Great Divide Mining (ASX: GDM) and are available on their website. Dart Mining is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements.

APPENDIX 1:

Table 1.1: Sample Details

Sample ID	Easting GDA 94 (MGA Zone 56)	Northing GDA 94 (MGA Zone 56)	Sample Description
BSE01	291892	7173959	Float grab sample
BSE02	292122	7173971	Float grab sample
BSE03	292028	7173932	Float grab sample
BSE04	291923	7173936	Float grab sample
BSE05	292041	7173909	Float grab sample
BSE06	292096	7173907	Mullock grab sample
BSE07	292047	7173891	In situ quartz vein with Sb ~30-100mm
BSE08	292049	7173892	In situ quartz vein with Sb ~30-100mm
BSE09	292049	7173889	In situ quartz vein with Sb ~30mm

Table 1.2: Sample results

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
BSE01	291892	7173959	0.33	**97.9**	**65.3**
BSE02	292122	7173971	2.99	**66.7**	**23.6**
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BSE08	292049	7173892	**17**	27.8	**26.3**
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APPENDIX TWO

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *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 (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.*	• Rockchip samples were collected from identified outcrops using rock hammers. Float samples were collected at the location they're found. The float samples were typically close to existing trenches or workings. The samples are between 0.5 and 2.0kg and were collected in marked calico bags for assaying. • Rockchip samples were collected by hand and in several locations and in some instances, multiple samples were collected from a single outcrop to understand the variability of the material. • Measurements of the apparent thickness of these outcrops are reported in the announcement. These are apparent as the true orientation of the outcrops are not fully known yet where outcrop has been sampled. The visual estimates here are of the thickness of the outcrop only.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported and is not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Basic descriptions of the outcrops were made in the field by Dart geologist which include observations of minerals, oxidation,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	gossanous features, and orientation of the outcropping units where possible. These logs are sufficient to support the preliminary nature of assessing the outcrops. • The logging is qualitative in nature of the rock chip samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No field sub sampling has been undertaken on the samples. Whole rocks were submitted to the laboratory for standard crushing and pulverizing with the laboratory taking representative sub-samples as required for analysis as per their accredited protocols. • The sampling technique is appropriate for the sample type and material sampled. The rocks are crushed to -2mm and then pulverized to -75um for multi element acid digest and 50g fire assay for gold analysis. Over range Sb is analysed by XRF. • Sub-sampling QAQC is not applicable to this announcement. • Samples are selectively taken from outcrops or float material. The samples represent rock chips that are of geological interest for a variety of reasons including minerals, shape, colour and alteration presented to the sampler. The sampling is not representative of the entire outcrops intercepted in the field, but rather to confirm if the outcrops are mineralised and confirm visual observations of sulphides. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the analysis proposed and the master pulp after pulverization and initial analysis should be sufficient for additional testing if required.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assay results and laboratory procedures used are representative sub-samples of the total sample mass and considered suitable for rock chip samples. • No independent quality control samples were used considering these samples represent initial reconnaissance sampling. ALS Geochemistry routing QAQC standards and blanks were reported and within tolerances.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No drilling is defined in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *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.*	• Logging and photographs of the samples were completed by Dart's experienced field geologist. These photos were reviewed by several geologists remotely, including the Competent Person prior to being submitted to the laboratory. • No data entry is performed and upon review of the samples spatially, they reconcile with the planned coordinates provided to the field team.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The location of the samples were recorded with a dGPS system. • The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 56. • Topographic control is not applicable given the samples were collected from outcrop.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from outcrop. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The rockchip samples were collected at the discretion of the field geologist on site and are selective in nature. • No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were kept in the custody of Dart employees and delivered directly to ALS Geochemistry in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed of sampling techniques.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs):

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and land tenure status	*ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	○ EPM 15203 (Widbury), ○ EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), ○ EPM 25260 (Coonambula), ○ EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and ○ EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): • EPM 15203 (Widbury), • EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), • EPM 25260 (Coonambula), • EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and • EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Coonambula Project consists of six contiguous Queensland exploration permits for minerals (EPMs): • EPM 15203 (Widbury), • EPM 16216 (Lady Margaret), • EPM 25260 (Coonambula), • EPM 26743 (Eidsvold), and • EPM 28433 (Coonambula Extended). • Each of the granted Coonambula tenements is currently held 100% by wholly owned subsidiaries of Great Divide Mining Ltd (GDM), namely GDM Coonambula Pty Ltd and GDM Yellow Jack Pty Ltd. Dart Mining Ltd has a joint venture agreement (Coonambula Joint Venture) to complete exploration works on the EPMs.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drillhole information is reported in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been applied.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No mineralisation widths are reported as the true/apparent thickness are not fully exposed in outcrop.
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.*	• Included in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• These samples have been disclosed as selective rock chip sampling. Samples were collected on the basis to identify potential mineralisation as a priority from outcrops.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• No other material data is presented in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement which include continuing the first stage drilling programme.

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