ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 November 2025

INITIAL RC DRILLING RESULTS

Highlights

- **Composite assay results received from RC drilling**
- **Chilka drilling intersected an ultramafic unit with moderately anomalous coincident nickel (up to 2,200ppm) and copper (up to 318ppm) located adjacent to an untested weak to moderately conductive AEM response**
- **Lonar drilling intersected an ultramafic unit with weakly anomalous nickel (up to 1,390ppm) and copper (up to 261ppm) located adjacent to an untested weak to moderately conductive AEM response**
- **Chilka and Lonar require further investigation**
- **Maton B and Maton C AEM anomalies were explained by the presence of graphitic shales with coincident weakly anomalous silver (up to 0.35g/t) and zinc (up to 307ppm)**
- **Gibson East drilling intersected granite and gabbro units with weakly anomalous copper (up to 277ppm)**
- **Planning for 2026 exploration activities is underway**

Tali Resources Ltd (ASX: TR2) (**Tali** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce results from its reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program completed in August. The program comprised 12 drillholes totalling 1,818m to provide an initial test of five prospects: Chilka, Lonar, Maton B, Maton C and Gibson East. Selected assay results from the drilling are listed in Table 1 and drillhole collar location information is provided in Table 2.

Tali's Managing Director, Rhys Bradley, commented:

"Greenfields exploration is inherently iterative in nature. Drilling has explained the geophysical responses targeted, however further investigation is required at the Chilka and Lonar prospects given anomalism seen in the drilling results.

"It was pleasing that drilling successfully tested the array of geophysical targets as planned, demonstrating our capability to execute exploration plans on schedule and within budget in this underexplored region of Western Australia.

"We remain committed to systematic exploration of our large tenure package. The next phase of work includes integrating drilling data with updated geology and geophysical models to refine targeting for follow-up programs.

"Our focus is firmly on target generation and planning for 2026, with further exploration of our recently identified prospects: Lonar East, Khya and Vanda a priority."

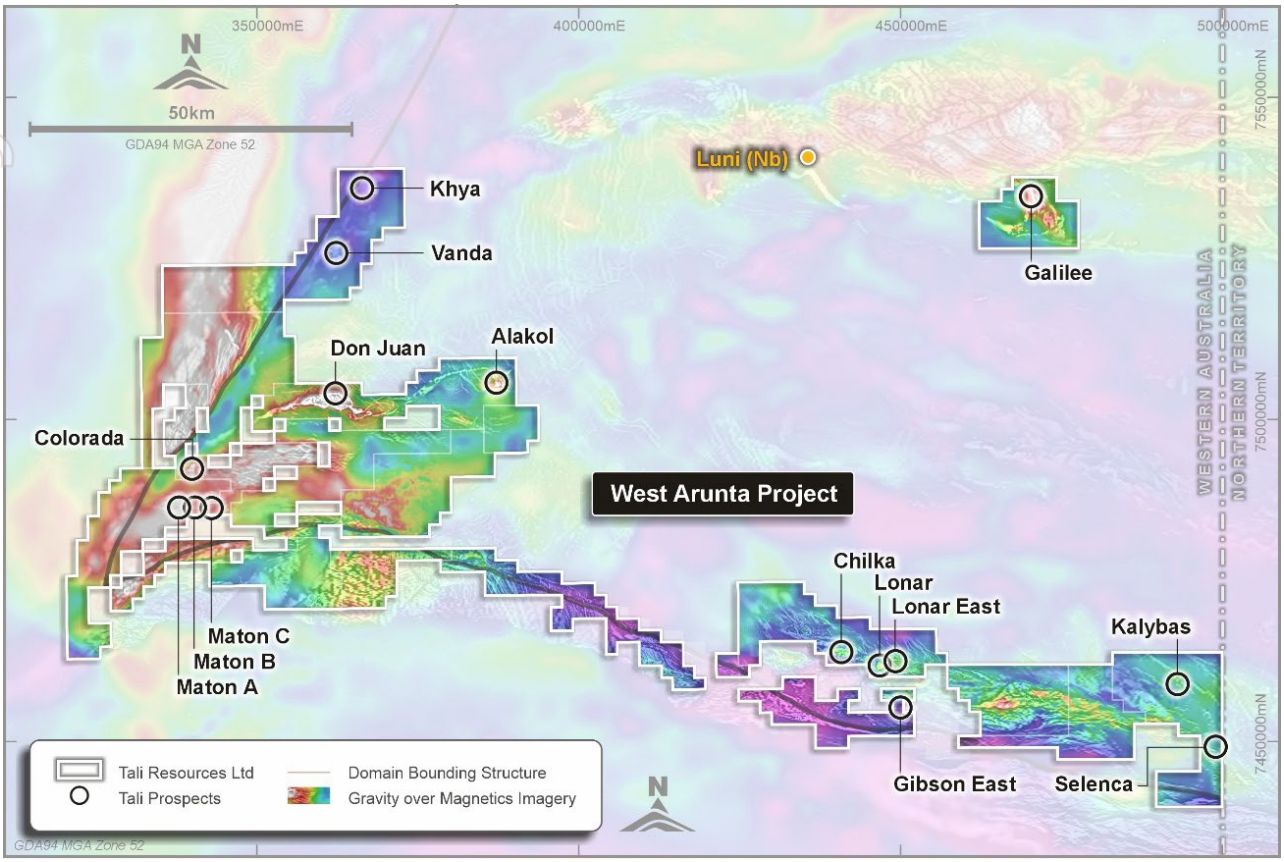

Figure 1. West Arunta Project prospects[1]

Filtered gravity over filtered magnetics

Technical Discussion

The interpretation of drilling results presented in this announcement relate to all RC drillholes completed in August 2025.

Composite (4m) assay analysis was completed by ALS Perth, with multi-element data used to assist in classifying lithologies and identifying alteration domains. Multi-element geochemistry for select anomalous intervals is presented in Table 1.

The Chilka and Lonar prospects have unexplained weakly to moderately conductive airborne electromagnetic (**AEM**) anomalies which require further investigation considering the moderately anomalous nickel and copper values presented in Table 1.

The AEM anomalies of the Maton B and Maton C prospects did not show local signs of mineralisation. Given the presence of reductant units in the sequence, we believe the region maintains the potential for sediment-hosted copper.

The Gibson East prospect gravity and magnetic anomalies are interpreted to have been explained by the drilling. This prospect has now been downgraded.

The prospects listed herein will continue to be reviewed and ranked against the Company's other prospects for future exploration activities.

Chilka Prospect

The Chilka prospect is characterised by a large fault-bound, semi-coincident, complex magnetic anomaly high (+4,200nT) and gravity anomaly high (+2.0mGal) feature, measuring approximately 5.8km east-west, with a semi-coincident shallow AEM anomaly response.

Five vertical RC drillholes were completed at the Chilka prospect as shown in Figure 2.

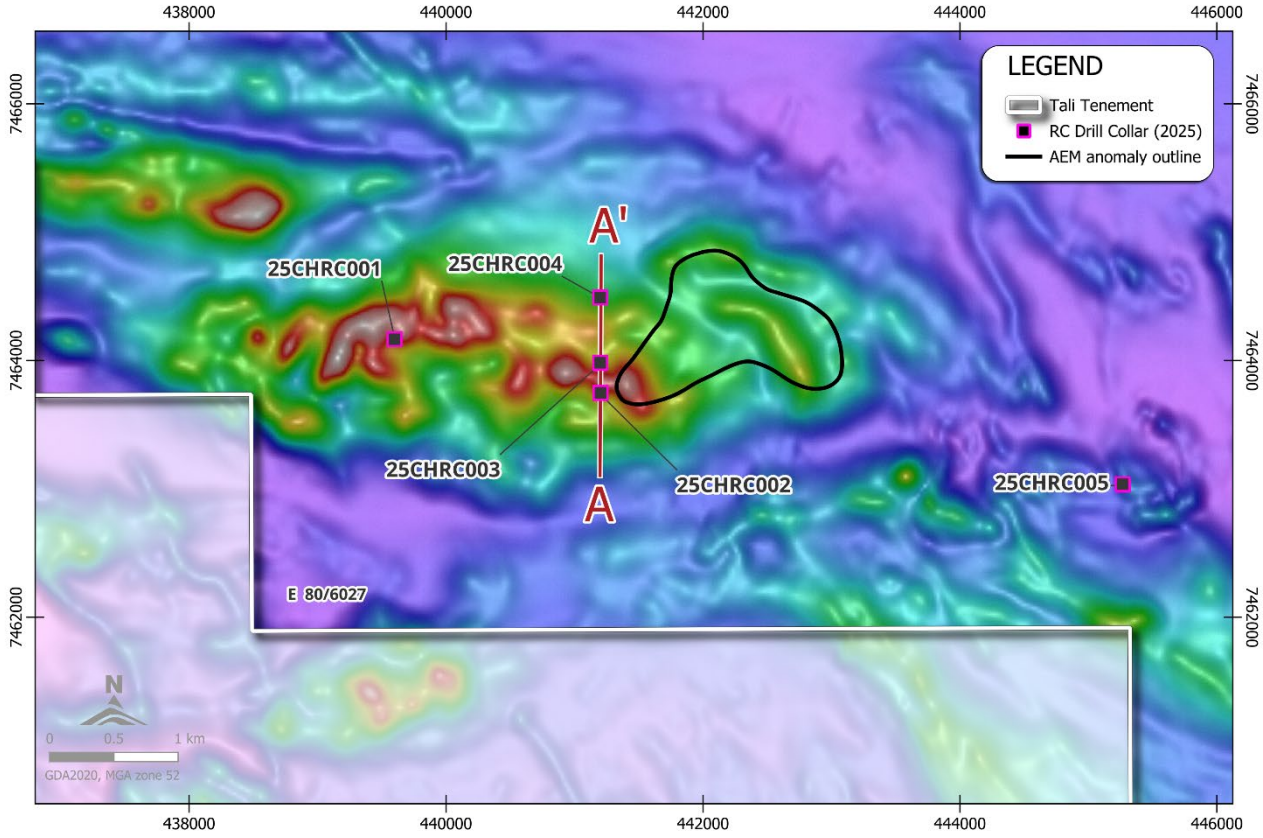

Figure 2. Chilka prospect magnetic image with and AEM anomaly outline[1]

Filtered magnetic colour image (TMIRTP) rainbow colour stretch with vertical sun shading
Xcite AEM contour shown 0.35 pV/(Am^4): dB/dt Z component channel 40 grid

Drillhole 25CHRC003 intersected an ultramafic (pyroxenite) unit containing moderately anomalous 1,581ppm nickel over 36m from 32 metres below ground level (**mbgl**) (4m composite samples) coincident with weakly anomalous 318ppm copper and 22ppb gold from 56mbgl (4m composite sample).

The anomalous copper is interpreted to be contained in a discrete magnetic unit, coincident with a high chromium-nickel ultramafic unit. This unit is interpreted to be steeply north dipping, extending over an east-west strike extent of approximately 800m, as shown between drillholes 25CHRC002 and 25CHRC003 in Figure 2. A second strongly magnetic unit, of similar intensity is visible in the western portion of the Chilka prospect, adjacent to drillhole 25CHRC001.

A ground based electromagnetic (**EM**) program and additional drilling is being considered to further evaluate these two areas of interest. Cover for the Chilka drillholes 25CHRC001 to 25CHRC004 varied from 15-60mbgl suggesting relatively shallow drilling could be used to further delineate these anomalies.

25CHRC001 (drilled to 124mbgl) testing the mid-west part of the gravity anomaly, intersected a mafic gabbro with minor granite to granodiorite veining.

25CHRC002 (drilled to 154mbgl), 25CHRC003 (drilled to 124mbgl) and CHRC004 (drilled to 124mbgl) were completed on a north-south orientated traverse to test the centre of the gravity anomaly with 25CHRC004 just outside the northern edge of the magnetic and gravity anomaly. 25CHRC002 and 25CHRC003 intersected gabbroic (magnetic and weakly foliated) and ultramafic (pyroxenite) lithologies, intruded by granodiorite. 25CHRC004 intersected a granodiorite unit. Weakly anomalous gold of 10ppb was intersected in 25CHRC004 (4m composite sample) from 76mbgl.

25CHRC005 (drilled to 124mbgl) tested a small east striking linear gravity anomaly and intersected massive alkaline zirconium and phosphorous enriched gabbro with abundant titano-magnetite. Weakly anomalous gold of 12ppb (4m composite sample) was intersected from 40mbgl.

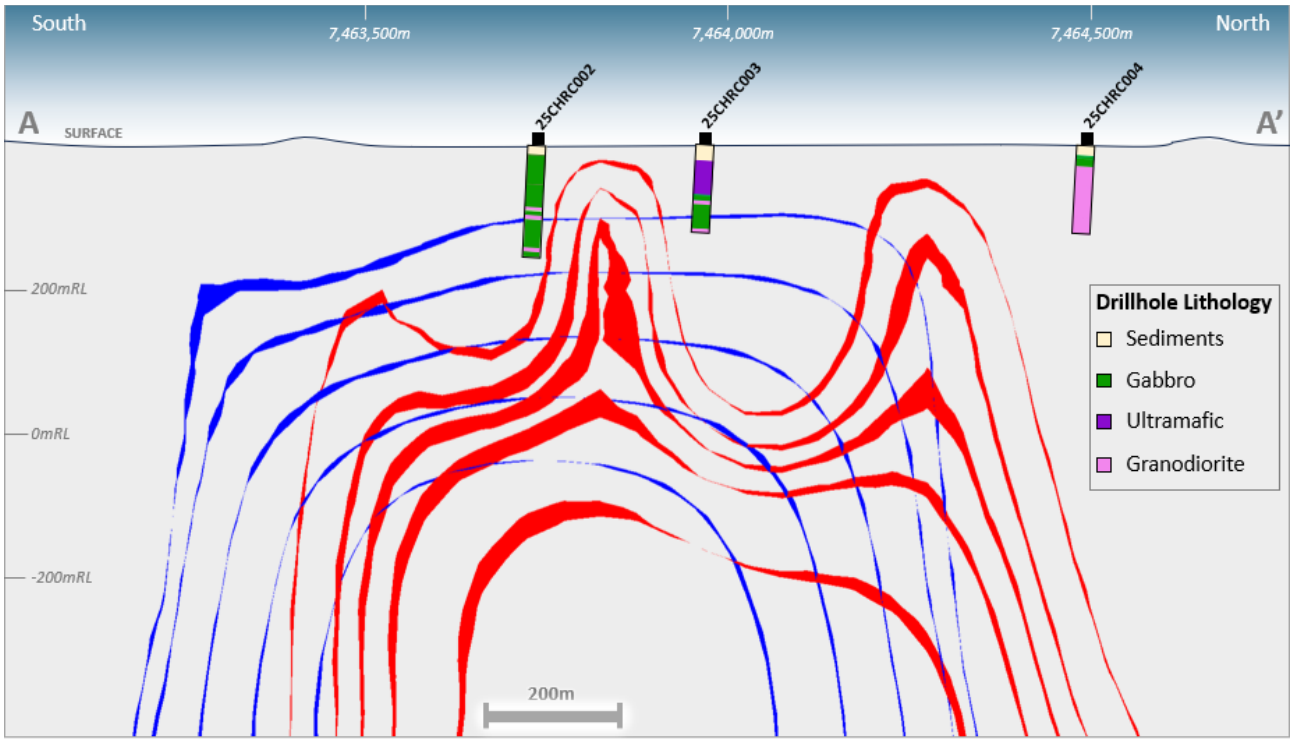

Figure 3. Chilka prospect gravity and magnetic inversion cross-section (A-A') with drillholes and lithologies[1]

Unconstrained inversion model results as isosurface shells for select magnetic susceptibility (red shells) and gravity (blue shells) thresholds

Lonar Prospect

The Lonar prospect has a discrete, circular and coincident magnetic anomaly high (+5,000nT) and gravity anomaly high (+2.5mGal) approximately 1.2km in diameter, with a semi-coincident shallow AEM response.

Four vertical RC drillholes were drilled along a northeast trending traverse, drilled from 124 to 202mbgl, to test the prominent circular coincident gravity and magnetic anomaly as shown in Figure 4. The geochemistry indicates an elevated nickel-chromium mafic to ultramafic protolith at this prospect, with evidence of subsequent alkaline metasomatism.

The dominant rock types encountered have been interpreted as gabbro and pyroxenite and explain the gravity and magnetic anomalies. The weak to moderately conductive AEM anomaly was not tested and further investigation may be undertaken considering the anomalous nickel and copper values at Chilka.

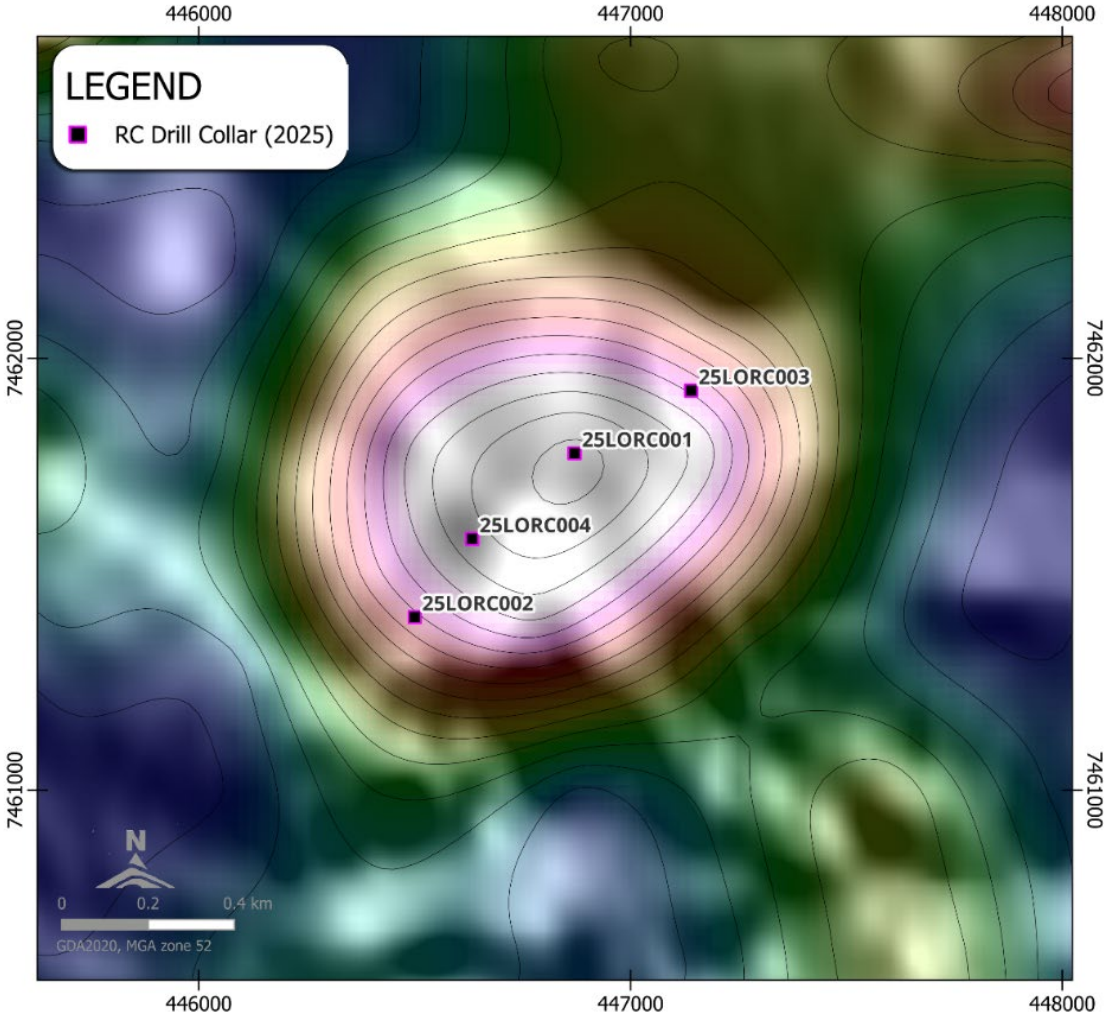

Figure 4. Lonar plan view gravity and magnetic anomaly images with completed drillholes[1]
Residual gravity (resUC200m) colour image overlaid semi-transparent on a filtered magnetic grey scale (TMIRTP1VDAGC) image with residual gravity contours (0.2mGal interval)

Maton B and Maton C Prospects

The Maton prospects were identified by a 2022 AEM survey which detected three large, late-time conductive features. Maton B is characterised by a 1.5km long northeast trending elongated moderate AEM anomaly, with a weaker and deeper 1.0km long northern extension. Maton C is characterised by linear and discrete AEM anomaly clusters trending northeast for a combined strike length of 2.0km, with possible fault offsets. It is located proximal to a large parallel trending structure observed in the magnetics.

A single vertical RC drillhole was completed to test each of the AEM conductors at Maton B and Maton C as shown in Figure 5.

Maton B drillhole 25MBRC001 intersected arkosic sands from 20-111mbgl and interbedded sandstone, siltstone and some graphitic shales from 111-250mbgl (end of hole (**EOH**)). Sulphides and graphitic material were noted around 150-200mbgl, interpreted to be the source of the AEM conductor.

Maton C drillhole 25MCRC001 (2.5km to the east of Maton B) intersected fine sandstone and siltstones from 3-101mbgl, crystalline limestone-marbles from 101-170mbgl, including trace sulphide and graphite around 144-154mbgl. Shale and minor marble were intersected from 170-188mbgl and marble from 188-220mbgl (EOH).

The stratigraphic package intersected is interpreted to be units of the Amadeus Basin, however the significant differences in lithologies between the two drillholes, suggests a major fault between Maton B and Maton C.

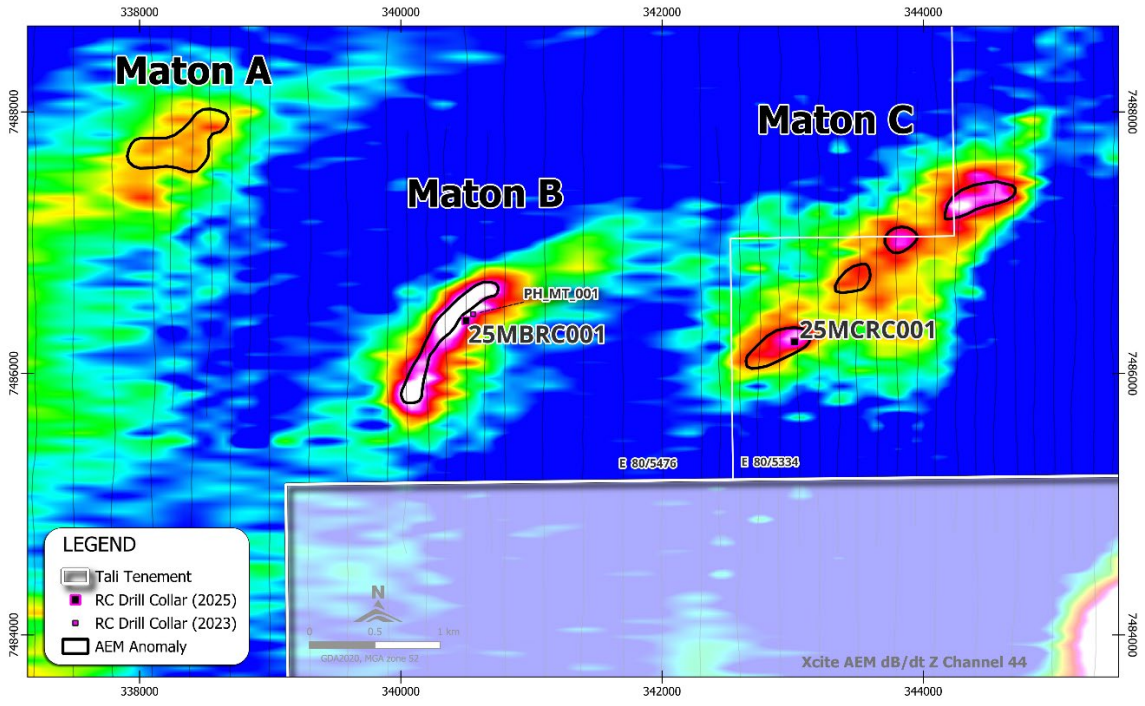

Figure 5. Maton late-time AEM anomalies plan view with completed drillholes[1]

Channel 44 image with AEM anomaly outlines and AEM survey lines

Tali acknowledges an Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) grant provided by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration for part of the costs associated with drill testing the Maton prospects.

Gibson East Prospect

Gibson East is characterised as a semi-discrete gravity anomaly high, which is semi-coincident with a regional magnetic high. It is proximal to the Central Australian Suture. The isolated Gibson East gravity anomaly measures approximately 1.0km by 1.8km, with a maximum amplitude response of approximately +2.5mGal.

A single RC drillhole (25GERC001) was completed to test the coincident gravity and magnetic responses as shown in Figure 6. The sequence intersected in 25GERC001 comprises, granitoid near surface, then gabbros, with granitoid veins or dykes.

The Gibson East prospect gravity and magnetic anomalies are interpreted to have been explained by the drilling. This prospect has now been downgraded.

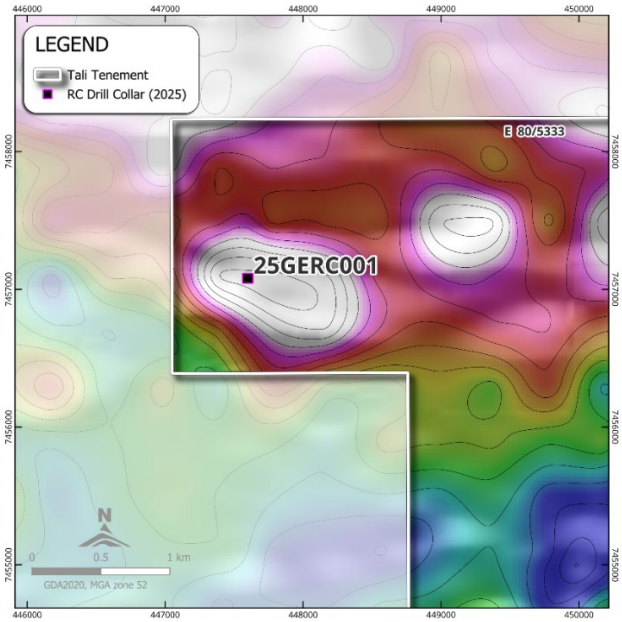

Figure 6. Gibson East plan view gravity and magnetic anomaly images with completed drillholes[1]
Residual gravity (resUC200m) image semi-transparent on a filtered magnetic (TMIRTP1VDAGC) image with residual gravity contours (0.1mGal interval)

Conclusions

The RC drilling campaign has advanced Tali's understanding of the magnetic and gravity anomalies at the Chilka, Lonar and Gibson East prospects and the AEM anomalies at the Maton B and Maton C prospects.

Chilka and Lonar have been downgraded for carbonatite-related and iron oxide copper-gold (**IOCG**) mineralisation potential. However, moderate coincident nickel-copper geochemical results at Chilka have provided possible evidence for magmatic sulphide mineralisation within these mafic to ultramafic intrusives. Follow-up exploration is under consideration and may consist of ground-based EM surveys and drilling to better outline the area of anomalism.

No further exploration is currently proposed for the Maton B, Maton C and Gibson East features. Refinement of the targeting process, prospect generation work, ranking and testing of targets is ongoing. The Company will continue to generate, review, rank and test prospects within the broader project area as it seeks to outline mineralised systems of economic potential.

ENDS

This ASX Announcement is authorised by the Board of Tali Resources Ltd.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Nick Miles who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Miles is a full-time employee of Tali Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Miles consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement incorporates the results from exploration contained in Tali's ASX announcements up until the date of this announcement. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning these announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Disclaimer

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1. Refer to ASX announcement (Prospects for Initial Drill Testing) dated 28 July 2025

About Tali

Tali Resources Ltd (**Tali**) is an Australian exploration company that is focused on exploring for Tier 1 mineral deposits in Western Australia.

Tali is actively advancing its flagship West Arunta Project where it holds a significant tenure position in one of Australia's most exciting emerging mineral regions. Exploration is being undertaken using a multi-faceted and systematic approach to explore for several different styles of mineralisation. Its exploration activities are led by an experienced leadership team with a strong track record of discovery success.

Forward-Looking Statements

This ASX announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may be based on forward-looking information that are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those presented here. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Prospectus and Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other ASX announcements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this ASX announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 1: Select assay results from RC drilling

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	TREO (%)	S (%)
25CHRC002	16	20	4	<0.001	0.036	58	91	201	0.008	<0.01
25CHRC002	20	24	4	0.001	0.019	96	179	277	0.008	<0.01
25CHRC002	24	28	4	0.003	0.031	86	153	300	0.008	<0.01
25CHRC002	28	32	4	<0.001	0.012	73	147	232	0.010	<0.01
25CHRC002	32	36	4	<0.001	0.010	97	161	243	0.046	<0.01
25CHRC002	36	40	4	0.001	0.016	47	161	214	0.014	<0.01
25CHRC002	60	64	4	<0.001	0.067	73	68	378	0.014	0.05
25CHRC002	64	68	4	<0.001	0.037	54	60	202	0.013	0.10
25CHRC002	68	72	4	<0.001	0.058	52	62	262	0.014	0.09
25CHRC003	32	36	4	0.001	0.010	247	954	145	0.005	<0.01
25CHRC003	36	40	4	<0.001	0.010	265	1820	220	0.023	<0.01
25CHRC003	40	44	4	0.001	0.015	246	2200	212	0.015	<0.01
25CHRC003	44	48	4	0.004	0.053	154	1235	104	0.011	<0.01
25CHRC003	48	52	4	0.005	0.052	178	980	87	0.010	<0.01
25CHRC003	52	56	4	0.008	0.018	303	1200	125	0.007	<0.01
25CHRC003	56	60	4	0.022	0.021	318	2040	151	0.008	<0.01
25CHRC003	60	64	4	0.006	0.031	91	1955	172	0.009	<0.01
25CHRC003	64	68	4	0.002	0.015	64	1845	121	0.009	<0.01
25CHRC004	16	20	4	0.001	0.107	16	15	25	0.012	0.01
25CHRC005	40	44	4	0.012	0.024	113	58	152	0.023	0.01
25GERC001	44	48	4	0.002	0.091	277	50	141	0.014	0.22
25GERC001	48	52	4	0.004	0.067	124	63	227	0.012	0.13
25GERC001	52	56	4	0.002	0.099	229	73	152	0.013	0.17
25GERC001	68	72	4	0.003	0.130	258	64	235	0.015	0.21
25GERC001	72	76	4	0.003	0.111	219	62	146	0.016	0.20
25LORC001	28	32	4	<0.001	0.025	27	1170	93	0.068	0.01
25LORC002	20	24	4	<0.001	0.011	132	927	234	0.096	0.03
25LORC002	24	28	4	0.001	0.011	81	1360	188	0.062	0.02
25LORC002	108	112	4	0.004	0.093	261	49	54	0.012	0.99
25LORC003	36	40	4	0.002	0.060	73	1390	160	0.096	0.03
25LORC003	40	44	4	0.001	0.034	59	1030	135	0.027	0.03
25MBRC001	220	224	4	0.003	0.354	24	19	307	0.016	0.69
25MCRC001	168	172	4	0.001	0.105	19	26	35	0.015	1.98
25MCRC001	172	176	4	0.003	0.140	31	48	44	0.025	3.02
25MCRC001	180	184	4	0.003	0.133	24	40	45	0.025	3.66
25MCRC001	184	188	4	0.002	0.269	35	57	48	0.024	2.71

Note 1: Results not displayed above are considered to contain no anomalous geochemistry.

Note 2: 'TREO' is an abbreviation of Total Rare Earth Oxides, representing a combined group of 16 elements (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Y, Sc).

Note 3: TREO calculated using only Ce, La, Sc and Y.

Table 2. Collar locations for drillhole results within this ASX release (GDA2020 MGA Zone 52)

Drillhole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	Depth (m)
25LORC001	Lonar	RC	446870	7461780	403	-90	253	124
25LORC002	Lonar	RC	446500	7461401	403	-85	179	202
25LORC003	Lonar	RC	447140	7461925	402	-88	199	124
25LORC004	Lonar	RC	446633	7461582	404	-88	182	124
25CHRC001	Chilka	RC	439601	7464167	409	-87	195	124
25CHRC002	Chilka	RC	441199	7463738	408	-86	160	154
25CHRC003	Chilka	RC	441197	7463969	409	-87	181	124
25CHRC004	Chilka	RC	441200	7464490	408	-88	194	124
25CHRC005	Chilka	RC	445274	7463025	407	-86	213	124
25GERC001	Gibson East	RC	447599	7457080	409	-86	147	124
25MBRC001	Maton B	RC	340500	7486402	439	-83	300	250
25MCRC001	Maton C	RC	343015	7486240	453	-90	0	220

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Geological information referred to in this ASX Announcement was derived from a reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling program. • For RC metres drilled, a 2-3kg sample (split) was sampled into a calico bag via the rig mounted cone splitter. • RC samples were collected over 1m intervals and logged. • A 4m composite sample was collected using an aluminium scoop to sub sample each spoil pile located on the ground adjacent to the rig. Average sample weights are about 2-3kg. • 4m composite samples from surface, were sent to ALS Perth for sample preparation and analysis. • Laboratory analysis: Samples were submitted for 4-acid digestion, ALS method ME-MS61L and Fire Assay, ALS method Au-ICP21. • Additional laboratory analysis is being undertaken by ALS using method PGM-ICP23, Fire Assay for Au, Pt and Pd.
Drilling techniques	• RC drillholes were drilled with a 143mm diameter face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre and recorded as dry, moist or wet in the sample table. Onsite sample weighing was carried out to monitor split performance and sample recovery. • The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • Recoveries for dry samples were generally good. Where RC drillholes encountered ground water, some intervals were recorded as having lower recoveries. These samples are still considered to be reasonably representative based on review of the quality control data and observations of the onsite geologist.
Logging	• RC drill chips were logged for lithology, alteration, and mineralisation by the Company's geological personnel. Drill logs were recorded digitally and have been verified. • Logging of drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All single metre RC samples were collected from the drill rig splitter directly into numbered calico bags and placed into storage. • In all drillholes, for the entire depth of hole, consecutive 4m composite samples were manually collected by the site geologist from single metre spoil piles into numbered calico bags for assaying. • All composite samples were submitted to ALS Perth for sample preparation (drying, weighing, jaw crushing and riffle splitting to produce a sample for pulverisation) and analysis by ME-MS61L and Au-ICL21 methods. • For the single metre samples collected, duplicate samples were taken at

Criteria	Commentary
	a rate of 1:50 to monitor splitting. For the 4m composite samples collected for initial assay, duplicates were inserted at a rate of 1:25. • Industry prepared independent Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**s) were inserted at a frequency of 1:50 samples for single metre samples and 1:25 for the 4m composite samples. Blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:100 for single metre samples and 1:50 for 4m composite samples. The type of CRM used and the insertion frequency, was deemed appropriate by Tali's Exploration Manager.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were assayed by ME-MS61L and Au-ICL21 methods. • Company standards were inserted and analysed as part of the ME-MS61L suite. • Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and then by Tali upon receipt of assay results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Drill chips have been viewed and assessed by Tali's Exploration Manager for mineralogy and alteration. Results have been uploaded into the Company's database and then checked and verified internally. • Portable XRF readings were taken in the field to aid interpretation. • Logging and sampling data was recorded physically and digitally in the field. • Independent visual and lithogeochemical assessment of the drill chips has been completed by Lithos-X Mineral Exploration Consultants Pty Ltd. • Independent petrographic analysis of selected drill chips is being undertaken by A&A Crawford Geological Research Consultants Pty Ltd. • No sample bias is known.
Location of data points	• Drillhole collars were surveyed and recorded using a handheld GPS. • All co-ordinates are provided in the GDA2020 MGA Zone 52 co-ordinate system with an estimated horizontal accuracy of ±2m and an estimated vertical accuracy of ±1m collected via handheld GPS. • Azimuth and dip of the drillholes were recorded after completion of the hole using a downhole gyro. A reading was taken approximately every 30m with an assumed accuracy of ±1 degree azimuth and ±0.3 degree dip.
Data spacing and distribution	• See Table 2. RC collar locations, for drillhole position and details.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• See Table 2. RC collar locations, for drillhole orientation. • Drillholes were designed from modelled geophysical data. • True and apparent widths have not been interpreted from the available geological data.
Sample security	• Sample security is not considered a significant risk with Tali personnel present during collection. • All samples for assaying were collected and logged by Tali personnel and monitored in transit directly to ALS laboratories in Perth. • Sample tracking is carried out by consignment notes.

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• The program is reviewed on an ongoing basis by senior Tali personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• All work completed and reported in this ASX Announcement was undertaken within Western Australian Exploration Licences E80/5333, E80/5334, E80/5476 and E80/6027, which are 100% owned by Tali Resources Ltd. • The Company also holds an extensive package of Exploration Licences, both granted and in application, and a Mineral Rights Agreement with Agrimin Potash Pty Ltd over the Galilee prospect area, across the West Arunta Province in Western Australia. • No joint ventures exist over these tenements. • A net smelter return royalty of 1.25% or 0.25% is held by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (**RTX**) over certain tenements owned by the Company. In addition, RTX holds buyback rights over the Maton A, Maton B and Fender prospects (refer to Tali's Prospectus dated 10 June 2025). • The tenements are all in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historical exploration reports are referenced within the Tali Resources Ltd Prospectus dated 10 June 2025 and Supplementary Information announcement which was released on the ASX on 16 July 2025.
Geology	• The Exploration Project is located within the West Arunta Orogen (**WAO**) which represents the western-most extent of the Paleoproterozoic Arunta Orogen, and is considered to start at, and extend west of, the Western Australia – Northern Territory border. The WAO is characterised by the dominant west-north-west trending Central Australian Suture, which defines the boundary between the Aileron Province to the north and the Warumpi Province to the south. The region is considered prospective for iron oxide copper gold (**IOCG**) mineralisation, nickel-copper-platinum elements (**Ni-Cu-PGE**) magmatic sulphides, carbonatite-associated mineralisation and related deposits and sediment-hosted copper deposits. • Outcrop within the Project area is generally quite poor, with bedrock largely covered by Neoproterozoic to Recent sediment cover, Tertiary sand dunes and spinifex country of the Gibson Desert. As a result, geological studies in the area have been limited, with a broader understanding of the geological setting interpreted from early mapping as presented on the MacDonald (Wells, 1968) and Webb (Blake, 1977 (First Edition) and Spaggiari et al., 2016 (Second Edition) 1:250k scale geological map sheets, NT-based geological studies and interpretation of regional geophysical survey datasets.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Oldest known outcropping rocks in the area are the Lander Rock Formation metasediments and volcanics (ca. 1.85-1.75 Ga), which have been intruded by Carrington Suite, Dwarf Well and Mt Webb granite-gneiss and lesser mafic rocks of similar age, and in some areas are overlain by the Lake Mackay Quartzite. This Palaeoproterozoic bedrock has undergone several intrusive, metamorphic and deformation events extending to around 1.5 Ga. Overlying Palaeoproterozoic bedrock are surrounding and internal basins filled with Neoproterozoic to lower Palaeozoic successions of the Central Australian Superbasin, including the Amadeus Basin to the south and north and the Canning Basin to the west, which have themselves undergone several deformation episodes.
Drill hole Information	• Refer to Table 2. RC collar locations for drillhole details.
Data aggregation methods	• Significant intercepts are weight averaged by length. • No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• No interpreted width, volume, grade or other economically significant information has been provided as it is not able to be calculated due to limited data.
Diagrams	• Refer to Figures provided within this ASX Announcement.
Balanced reporting	• All relevant information has been included and provides an appropriate and balanced representation of the results.
Other substantive exploration data	• Drilling was competed following the internal modelling of electromagnetic, magnetic and gravity data to aid drill targeting. • All meaningful data and information considered material and relevant has been reported.
Further work	• Interpretation of drill data and assay results will be completed over the coming months, including petrographic and mineralogical analysis.