SPECTACULAR RESULTS UP TO 34.3% ANTIMONY AT OAKY CREEK NSW

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **High grade Antimony (Sb) mineralisation returned from rock chip samples from Oaky Creek Prospect in the New England Oregon, NSW. Highlights include:**
  - **34.3% Sb** (AAR239) – (Figure 1, Figure 3)
  - **23.1% Sb** (AAR237) – (Figure 2)
  - **19.1% Sb** (AAR240)
- **The Oaky Creek prospect continues to return exceptional Antimony assay results with 11 of 13 samples collected from the Oaky Creek North soil anomaly returning in excess of 1.9% Sb.**
- **Strongly Antimony mineralised rock-chip samples highlight a 1.6km strike extent, NNW-trend of at Oaky Creek North, providing indications of the presence of a large-scale orogenic antimony-gold vein system, analogous to Larvotto Resources' Hillgrove project, at surface.**
- **Assay results for the December 2025 auger program at Oaky Creek North and South are expected to be received this month and additional field work is planned to complete the auger sampling program at both Oaky Creek prospects.**
- **Red Mountain anticipates that the auger sampling will define multiple orogenic Antimony-gold targets for drill testing at Oaky Creek during the first half of 2026.**
- **The Company plans a high-resolution airborne magnetic-radiometric survey to better define additional orogenic Antimony and or Gold targets.**
- **The Australian Government has prioritised Antimony in its A$1.2B Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve and Strategy, providing strong policy validation for RMX's Antimony projects.**

Figure 1: AAR239 which assayed 34.3% Sb (Table 1)

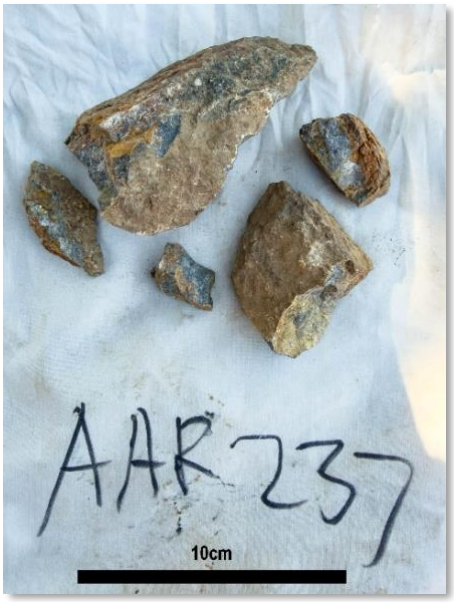

Figure 2: AAR237 which assayed 23.1% Sb (Table 1)

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX, US OTCQB: RMXFF, or "the Company"), a Critical Minerals exploration and development company with an established and growing portfolio in Tier-1 Mining Districts in the United States and Australia, is pleased to announce a further tranche of outstanding antimony rock chip geochemistry results from the Oaky Creek prospect within the Company's 100% owned Armidale antimony-gold project in the Southern New England Orogen of northeast New South Wales.

Eleven of thirteen grab samples collected across the southern half of the 1.2km-long Oaky Creek North soil anomaly returned antimony values of **greater than 1.9% Sb** (Table 1), with the highest recorded value of **34.3% Sb** for sample AAR239 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Sample of oxidised massive stibnite float (AAR239). The sample assayed 34.3% Sb. Refer to Table 1 for full analytical details.

Sample	GDA94 Zone 56		Description	Sb ppm	Au ppb	As ppm	W ppm	Ag ppm
	Easting	Northing						
AAR235	267373	6658704	Float: partially oxidised 10cm wide quartz-stibnite vein hosted in carbonate altered breccia.	56752	9	84	2	<5
AAR236	267368	6658718	Float: partially oxidised quartz-stibnite veined altered metasediment.	62010	4	43	<1	<5
AAR237	267454	6658523	Float: partially oxidised quartz veining with diffuse stibnite and secondary Sb oxides.	230751	40	176	168	<5
AAR238	267420	6658555	Float :strongly oxidised quartz veining with valentinite, stibconite and minor stibnite.	35695	30	105	3	<5
AAR239	267431	6658524	Float: weakly oxidised massive stibnite.	342728	17	137	16	<5
AAR240	267446	6658535	Float: quartz-carbonate rimmed stibnite veining with powdery Sb oxides.	191143	5	120	5	<5
AAR241	267534	6658510	Float: strongly carbonate altered breccia with shale clasts and small patches of oxide.	184	4	166	3	<5
AAR242	267367	6658618	Float: quartz veining with stibnite and secondary valentinite laths.	30758	2	65	5	<5
AAR243	267343	6658634	Float: quartz veining with laths and irregular blebs of stibniteand powdery Sb oxides.	97167	11	96	2	<5
AAR244	267375	6658651	Float: Oxidised feruginous carbonate-rich breccia with quartztz-stibnite veining and irregular stibnite as matrix fill.	26082	35	161	1	<5
AAR245	267369	6658661	Float: strongly oxidised carbonate-altered and veined material with possible small patches of diffuse stibnite.	40064	142	401	3	<5
AAR246	267326	6658728	Float: quartz-carbinate breccia with stibnite blebs and areas of matrix fill, and yellow secondary Sb oxide.	19263	202	467	2	<5
AAR247	267215	6658941	Float: oxidised ferruginous carbonate veining with one spec of stibnite identified.	160	3	23	<1	<5

Table 1: Locations, descriptions and analytical results for rock chip samples collected from the southern portion of the Oaky Creek North soil anomaly. Sample locations relative to previous Red Mountain rock chip samples are shown in Figure 4.

Samples were analysed for Sb, Ag, As and W using sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-MS finish, and for Au using a 50g fire assay charge and ICP-OES finish. All analytical results are listed in Table 1.

The majority of samples also contain anomalous arsenic (>100ppm As), with a peak value of 467ppm As; and all contain detectable gold, with anomalous values of over 100ppb Au (0.1g/t Au) recorded for two samples (Table 1). The antimony-arsenic-gold association present in the samples is consistent with the Company's primary exploration target of a vein-style orogenic antimony-gold deposit, which is considered analogous to Larvotto Resources' (**ASX: LRV; Market Cap $610M**) Hillgrove project, Australia's largest Antimony deposit, which lies east of Red Mountain's Armidale Project.

Soil and rock chip sampling at Oaky Creek define a 3km long orogenic Sb-Au system

The Oaky Creek prospect features quartz-carbonate-stibnite veins and breccias hosted within a tightly folded and faulted sequence of metamorphosed Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone and fine sandstone The mineralisation has been targeted by two groups of small, shallow historical pits and shafts at Oaky Creek North and Oaky Creek South, which are thought to date from the late 19th Century.

Since acquiring the project in December 2024, RMX has completed three field campaigns at the Oaky Creek prospect. The Company's initial sampling program at Oaky Creek comprised a 50 x 100m spaced grid soil sampling program centered on a major splay of the Namoi Fault, accompanied by rock chip sampling. As initially reported in June 2025[1], the soil sampling defines a coherent, ~1.5km long, 100-200m wide, NNW-trending >2ppm Sb in soil anomaly extending both north and south of the historical workings at Oaky Creek North and a similarly-oriented ~1km long >2ppm Sb in soil anomaly

[1]RMX ASX Announcement 7 June 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/6998482

extending north from the Oaky Creek South workings (Figure 4), indicating a significant orogenic antimony mineral system with a strike extent of 3km. The broader Armidale Antimony-Gold project remains highly prospective and unexplored with a series of further programs planned at additional sites across the extensive claim area of up to 400 km^2.

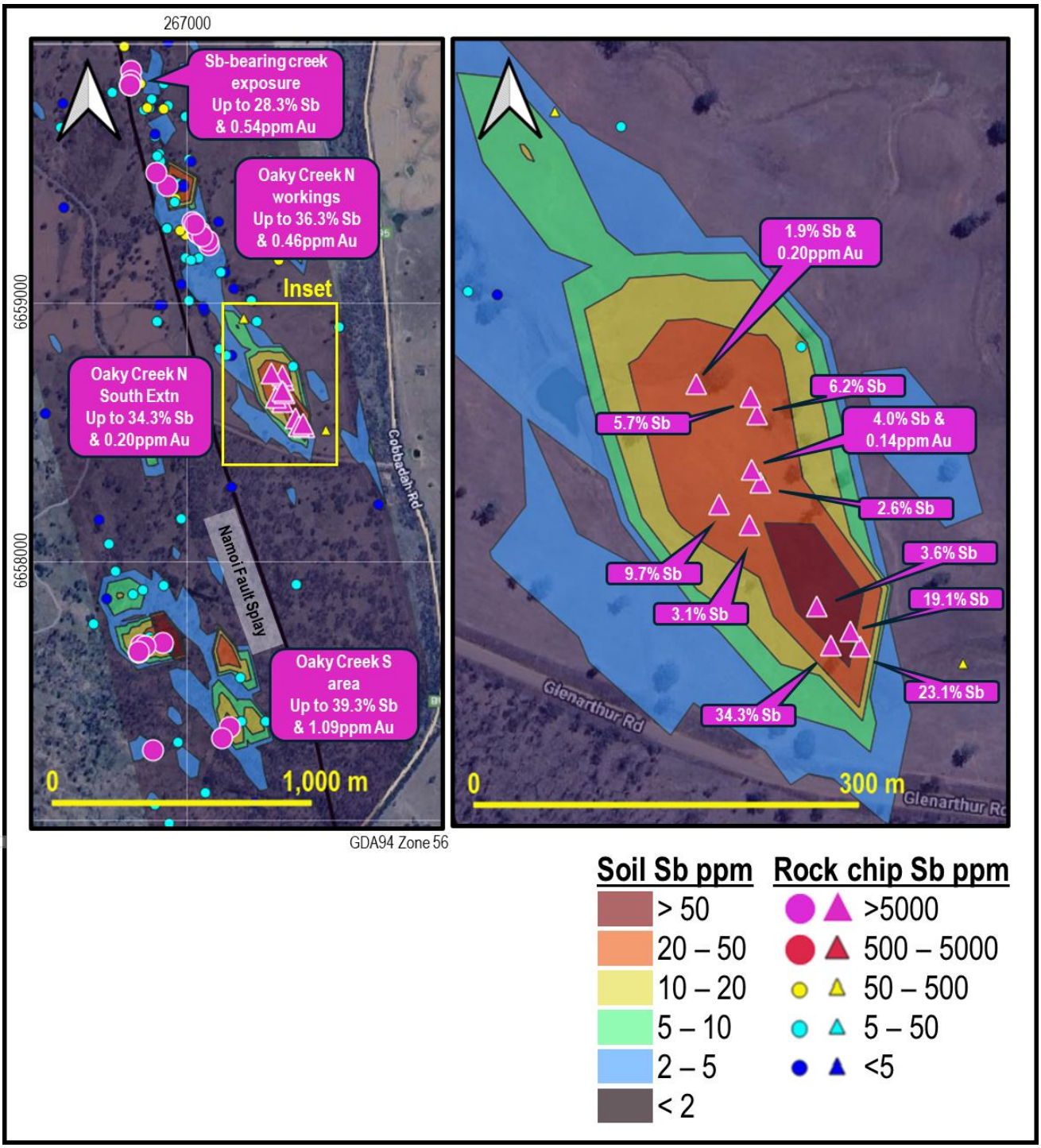

Figure 4: (Left) Summary of antimony rock chip and soil results for the Oaky Creek prospect, with peak rock chip values for antimony and gold listed for the four main mineralised areas. Existing rock chip samples are shown as circles while the newly received results are shown as triangles. (Right) Detailed view of the new antimony rock chip results from the southern end of the Oaky Creek North soil anomaly. Anomalous gold (>0.1ppm Au) values are also labelled.

Initial rock chip sampling, reported in June[2] and July 2025[3], returned values of up to 28.3% Sb and 0.54 g/t Au, with mineralised and anomalous rock chip samples showing a strong spatial correlation to the antimony soil anomaly (**Figure 4**), and high grade (>25% Sb) mineralisation found to be outcropping in a creek exposure 500m NNW of the historical workings at Oaky Creek North. A second sampling program was undertaken in August and September 2025, with the collection of additional rock chip samples at Oaky Creek South and Oaky Creek North, returning even stronger results of up to 39.3% Sb[8] and 1.09g/t Au[4] and confirming the presence of a high-grade antimony mineralisation with associated gold ~500m northwest of the Oaky Creek South workings. As reported in late November 2025[5], initial soil auger sampling by RMX over the mineralisation to the northwest of Oaky Creek South defined a coherent northeast-trending Sb-As anomaly, up to approximately 30m in width and 200m in length, which parallels and overlaps the extent of mapped quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins, suggesting that the auger soil sampling is able to directly mapping near-surface mineralisation. The core of the anomaly is defined by nine samples containing >100ppm Sb, with a peak value of 1201ppm Sb; and 27 samples containing >100ppm As, with a maximum value of 1040ppm As.

The receipt of the most recent high grade antimony results over the southern end of the soil anomaly at Oaky Creek North means that strongly antimony mineralised rock-chip samples have now been collected along a NNW-trending strike extent of 1.6km at Oaky Creek North (Figure 4), indicating the presence of a large-scale orogenic antimony-gold vein system at surface that provides a compelling target for drill testing.

Comprehensive auger soil sampling in progress to define priority targets for drilling

The new Oaky Creek North samples were collected in December 2025 during the first phase of a 50m x 20m spaced auger soil sampling designed to tighten Red Mountain's existing 100m x 50m spaced soil grid to better constrain individual high priority drill targets.

The samples collected in December represent the first batch of a comprehensive hand auger soil sampling program (Figure 5) that is designed to:

[2]RMX ASX Announcement 27 June 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7026204
[3]RMX ASX Announcement 11 July 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7050680
[4]RMX ASX Announcement 2 October 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7181513
[5]RMX ASX Announcement 27 November 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7282267

- Cover the full 1.2km strike extent conventional soil antimony that was the Company's primary initial target at the Oaky Creek prospect.
- Test the extension of the strong 200m-long antimony-arsenic auger soil anomaly at Oaky Creek South, which is open to the northeast; and
- Sample across the area between the previous auger sampling and the historical workings at Oaky Creek South, where conventional soils define a weak but coherent antimony anomaly and the previous auger sampling showed increasing arsenic towards the edge of coverage, a potential vector towards antimony-gold mineralisation.

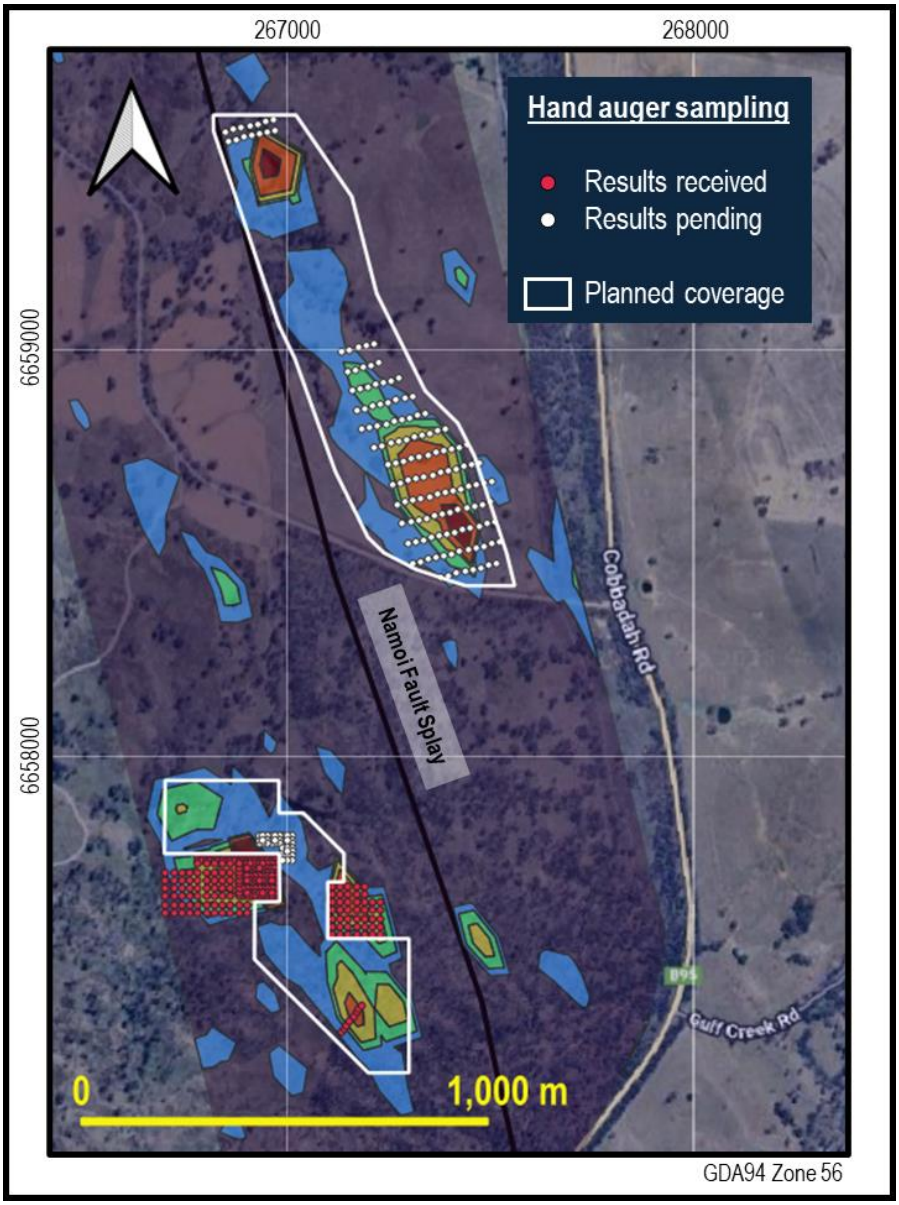

Figure 5: Summary of soil hand auger samples collected and analysed to date and planned auger coverage at Oaky Creek.

Assay results for the December 2025 auger samples are expected to be received early this quarter with follow up field work to commence shortly thereafter to complete the full auger sampling program at Oaky Creek North and Oaky Creek South.

Red Mountain anticipates that the auger sampling program at Oaky Creek will be completed, including receipt of all analytical results, before the end of Q1 2026 and that the results will define multiple orogenic antimony-gold targets for drill testing at Oaky Creek during the first half of 2026.

Next steps for the Armidale Antimony-Gold Project

Oaky Creek is the company's highest priority prospect within the project and is one of several known orogenic gold and antimony mineral occurrences within the tenement (6) that have strong structural, lithological and mineralogical similarities to Larvotto's (**ASX: LRV; Market Cap $610M**) Hillgrove deposit, 100km to the East, which is Australia's largest antimony-gold deposit.

The Company is prioritising the advancement of the Oaky Creek prospect, which will be drill tested during 2026, while concurrently commissioning a high resolution airborne magnetic-radiometric survey over the tenement to improve data resolution and better map the structural architecture, to define additional orogenic antimony and/or gold targets. The plan for the survey is currently being prepared, with the dataset expected to be acquired during this quarter.

The Company expects that the improved resolution magnetic and radiometric data will allow Red Mountain to better identify locations for initial soil sampling at the Horsley Station and Horsley North gold targets and possible follow up work at the East Hils antimony-gold prospect, which has returned initial rock chip results[6] of up to 9.9% Sb and soil results[7] of up to 109ppm Sb and 304ppm Sb. The locations of these targets are shown on Figure 6.

[6]RMX ASX Announcement 15 October 2025: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7209330
[7]RMX ASX Announcement 27 November 2025. https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7282267

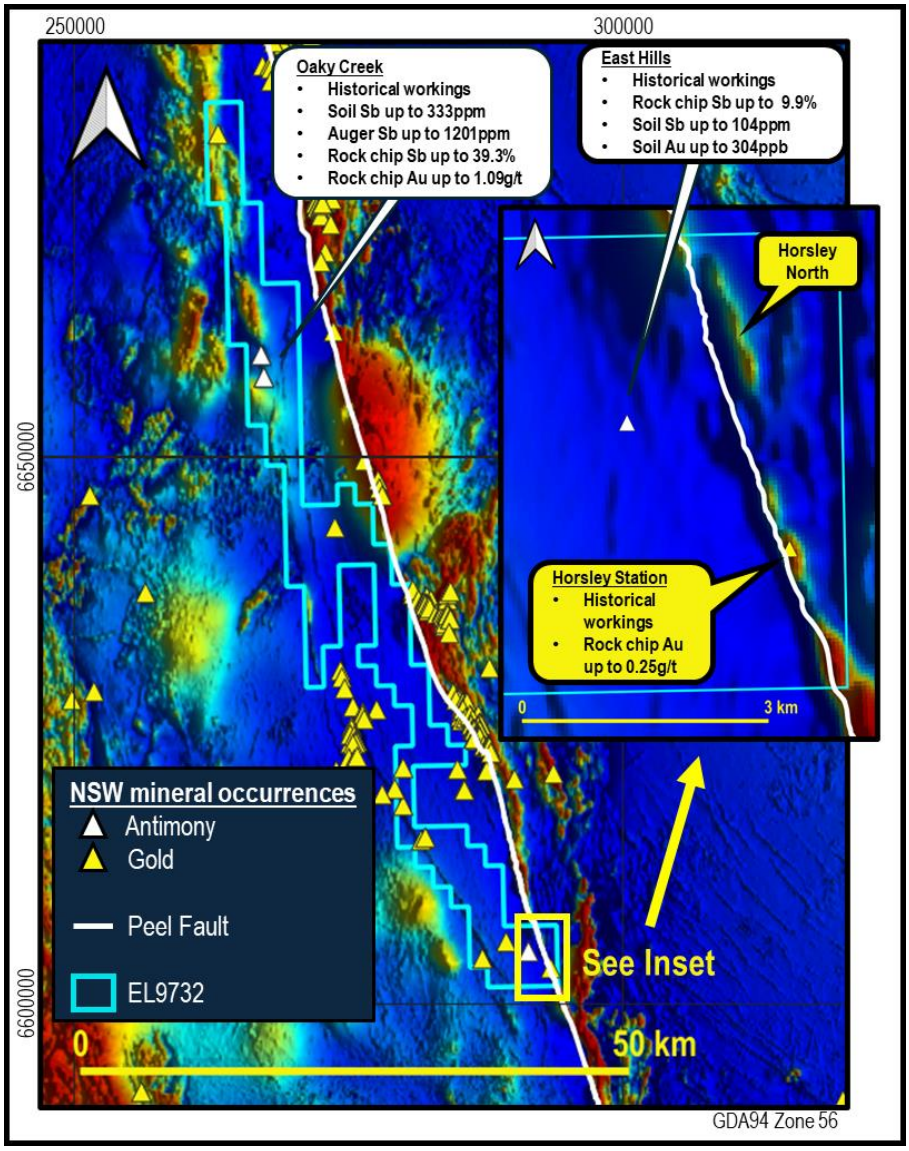

Figure 6: Geological Survey of NSW total magnetic intensity reduced to pole (TMI RTP) imagery and location of gold and antimony mineral occurrences within and near to EL9732, summarising highlights of RMX's exploration to date and the location of the Oaky Creek and East Hills antimony prospects, Horsley Station gold prospect and Horsley North magnetic target. The mapped location of the Peel Fault is also shown.

RMX Armidale Antimony-Gold Project Background

RMX's 100%-owned Armidale antimony-gold project (EL9372) lies west of Australia's largest known antimony deposit, Larvotto's (ASX: LRV) Hillgrove deposit, which is also the 8th largest antimony deposit globally.

The Southern New England Orogen is recognised as Australia's premier Antimony province (Figure 7). Antimony occurs in hydrothermal quartz veins, breccias and stockworks, often with associated gold and/or tungsten mineralisation.

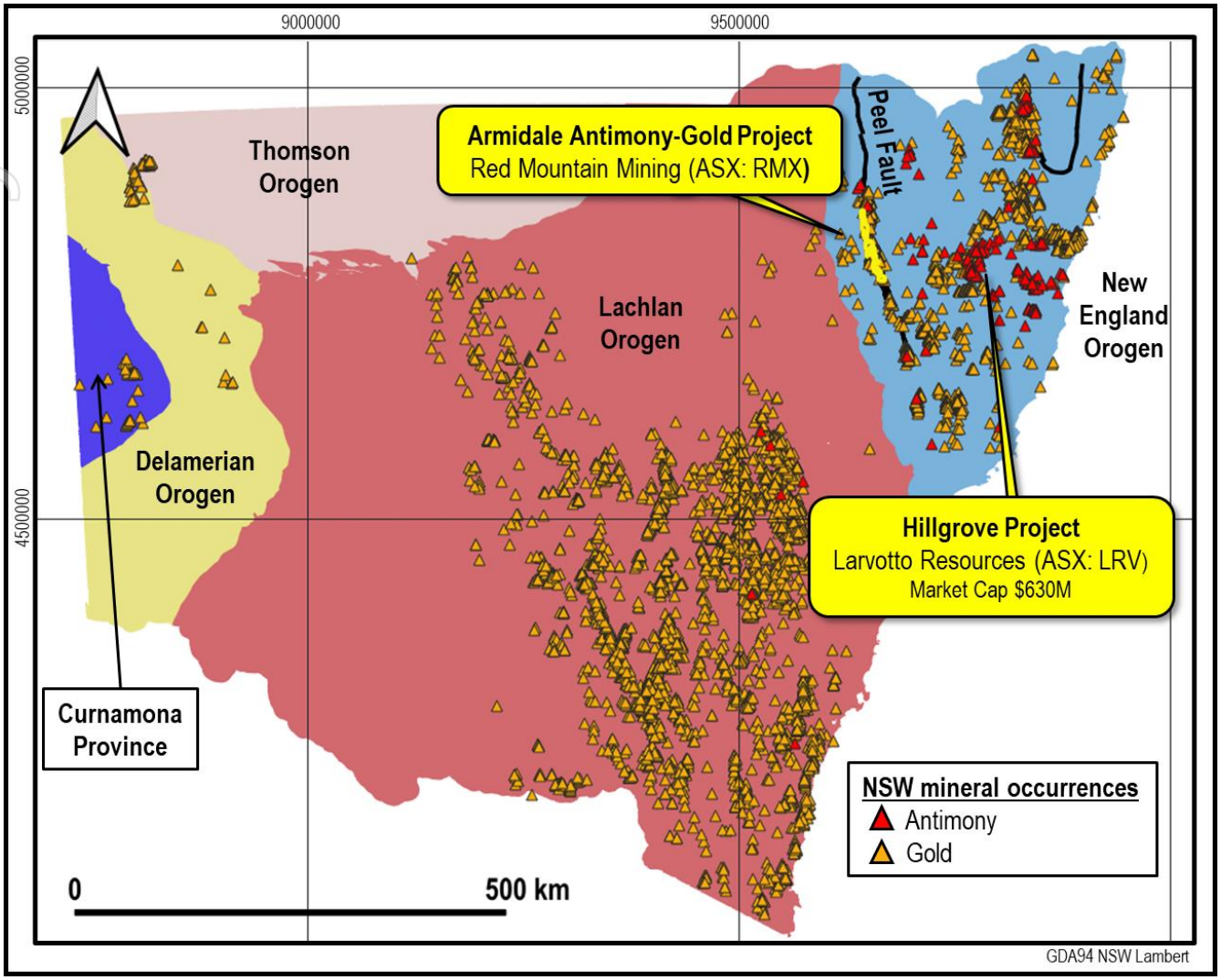

Figure 7: Known NSW gold and antimony mineral occurrences relative to basement orogenic units. The map clearly demonstrates the prospectivity of the New England Orogen for antimony and gold. The location of LRV's Hillgrove Deposit, the Peel Fault and EL9732 are also shown.

The Armidale Antimony-Gold Project extends for 85km along the western side of the Peel Fault. The geology of the project area is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt, which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic mélanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. The Peel Fault System has recognised world-class mineral potential, with over 400 known orogenic gold and base metal mineral occurrences along its over 400km strike extent, but is underexplored, with less than 200 mostly shallow drillholes over its length, the majority of which are focused on discrete prospects.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX) is a mineral exploration and development company. Red Mountain has a portfolio of US, Canada and Australia projects in Critical Minerals and Gold. Red Mountain is advancing its Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in NSW, Utah Antimony Project in the Antimony Mining District of Utah, US, Fry Lake Gold Project and US Lithium projects.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 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 (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.*	• Auger samples are being collected at 10/20m sample spacings along traverses at 20/40/50m line spacing with closer intervals around mineralised rock sites. • Auger samples are generally around 1kg raw samples taken from the C Horizon. • Rock samples are generally 1-2kg grab samples, with float, subcrop and outcrop samples collected. • Rock chip samples are selective based on visual appearance and are not used for resource determination, only to see if mineralisation is present. • All samples are exploration in nature and not for resource determination. • Rock & Auger samples were sent to Intertek Townsville laboratory with the auger forwarded on to the Perth Laboratory. Auger samples are to be treated by Aqua Regia AR25MS52 package and the rocks by sodium peroxide fusion FP6/OM for Sb, As and W and FAA for Au.
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).*	• No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 reported.
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.*	• No drilling reported. • Rock and auger sampling will not be used for resource estimation.
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*	• Rock chip sampling is biased towards outcrop that was altered and may include samples from old workings. • Rock grab samples will be taken raw and approximately 1-2kg each. • Auger samples are to be taken from designated grid sites. • For auger sites, Standards and blanks are inserted every 100 sites and repeats taken at every 100 sites. • Grab rock samples are first pass with size appropriate for initial work and not intended for grade purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.*	• Auger and Rocks are being treated at Intertek and with standard procedure of drying, crushed, pulverized (in Nickel crucible for rock samples) with splits taken 25g charge of Aqua Regia and 50g charge for rock (FAA and Fusion), all samples are finished with ICP-MS. • Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered an appropriate method for antimony. • Duplicates, blanks and standards (CRM) will be inserted.
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 drill holes reported. • No assays reported.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All sample taken with GPS readings with site locations recorded in GDA94 (z56). • No mineral resource estimation is being conducted.
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*	• Sample spacing is considered appropriate for follow-up sampling aimed at delineating drill targets. • As the samples are exploration in nature any sample results will not be considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	sufficient for any ore resource determinations. • No analytical compositing is being reported.
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 samples were collected along outcrop and float locations and for the former strike and dip will be recorded where available. Auger sampling is generally oriented to be perpendicular the known mineralisation trends. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are being managed by field staff, individually double wrapped and sealed in a 1 ton bulk bag which will be dropped off in a freight forwarding yard. .
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data was reported.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to*	• The Exploration licence EL9732 is granted and 100% wholly owned by Red Mountain Mining and covers 391km^2. • The licence is in its second year of grant and has no conflicts environmentally or with. Native with the relevant claimant holders. The licence covers freehold land with Land Access agreement struck with local owners using standard AMEC terms.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The north-south elongate corridor covered by the project contains no historical mineral exploration drilling and has seen limited previous surface exploration for Antimony and Gold mineralisation. No soil sampling for these elements has been undertaken and rock chip and stream sediment coverage is limited, leaving the majority of the tenement untested by systematic exploration and therefore is considered having significant potential for discovery. A number of historical prospector workings for antimony and gold have been reported within the licence
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Southern New England Orogen. The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. • The style of mineralisation target is hydrothermal quartz veins, breccia and stockworks derived from fluids during regional compression and resulting faulting providing the conduits to the fluids.
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*	• No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• No aggregated methods are 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*	• No relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate location diagrams are presented in the text. These diagrams are indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement.
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.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
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.*	• The auger programme is on-going and includes rock chip sampling and mapping. The forward work programme depends on the sample assay results from the laboratory. If encouraging, then a drilling programme will be implements to determine the depth and lateral extent of the stibnite mineralisation. • Diagrams of the sampling positions have been provided in the text.