ASX Announcement **23 February 2026**

Regulatory Approval for Maiden Drill Program at Ravni Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden drill program formally approved by the Ministry, with land access agreements progressing
- Induced Polarisation survey mobilising underway for planned two-week program
- IP program to identify potential chargeability and resistivity anomalies associated with epithermal mineralisation at depth
- Historic 2008 diamond hole from Drenjak prospect relogged and resampled, with assay results expected in 6-8 weeks
- Serbian corporate restructure completed

Bindi Metals CEO, Mark Freeman said:

"The approval of the Project Annex by the Serbian Ministry provides full regulatory clearance for drilling and positions Ravni to transition into its maiden drill phase subject to land access agreement which are progressing.

While the relogging of EOCC 808 has confirmed the presence of sulphide-bearing epithermal veining consistent with surface mineralisation, laboratory assays are pending and will ultimately determine grade and economic significance. Our interpretation of the vein architecture is based on geological logging and surface correlation, and will now be systematically tested through geophysics and maiden drilling. We are taking a disciplined, data-driven approach to advancing Ravni."

Bindi Metals Limited (**ASX: BIM**, "**Bindi**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on exploration work at the Ravni exploration licence (**Ravni Project**) located in south-western Serbia.

Ministry Approval For Drilling Program

The Company confirms that the Serbian Ministry of Mining and Energy has approved a modification to the Ravni exploration permit Work Program for drilling activities within the first years' permitted exploration activities. This approval allows the Company to proceed with its maiden drill program at Ravni subject to completion of land access agreements.

Land access agreements are required for drilling on privately owned land and on government-managed forestry land. Discussions with relevant landholders and authorities are progressing in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

Induced Polarisation Survey

The dipole induced polarisation survey is due to commenced imminently with mobilisation of geophysical equipment and crew underway. An initial 10-line km survey has been planned (Figure 1) with the program expected to run for approximately two weeks. Additional IP lines may be completed based off the initial results. The aim of the program is to:

- Identify chargeability anomalies potentially associated with sulphide mineralisation within the epithermal veins which has been shown in surface mineralisation, and
- Define resistivity anomalies related to epithermal quartz veins and silica alteration of host formations, and
- Refine the geometry of the vein system at depth and finalise drill targeting for the maiden drill program.

Results from the survey are anticipated over the coming month.

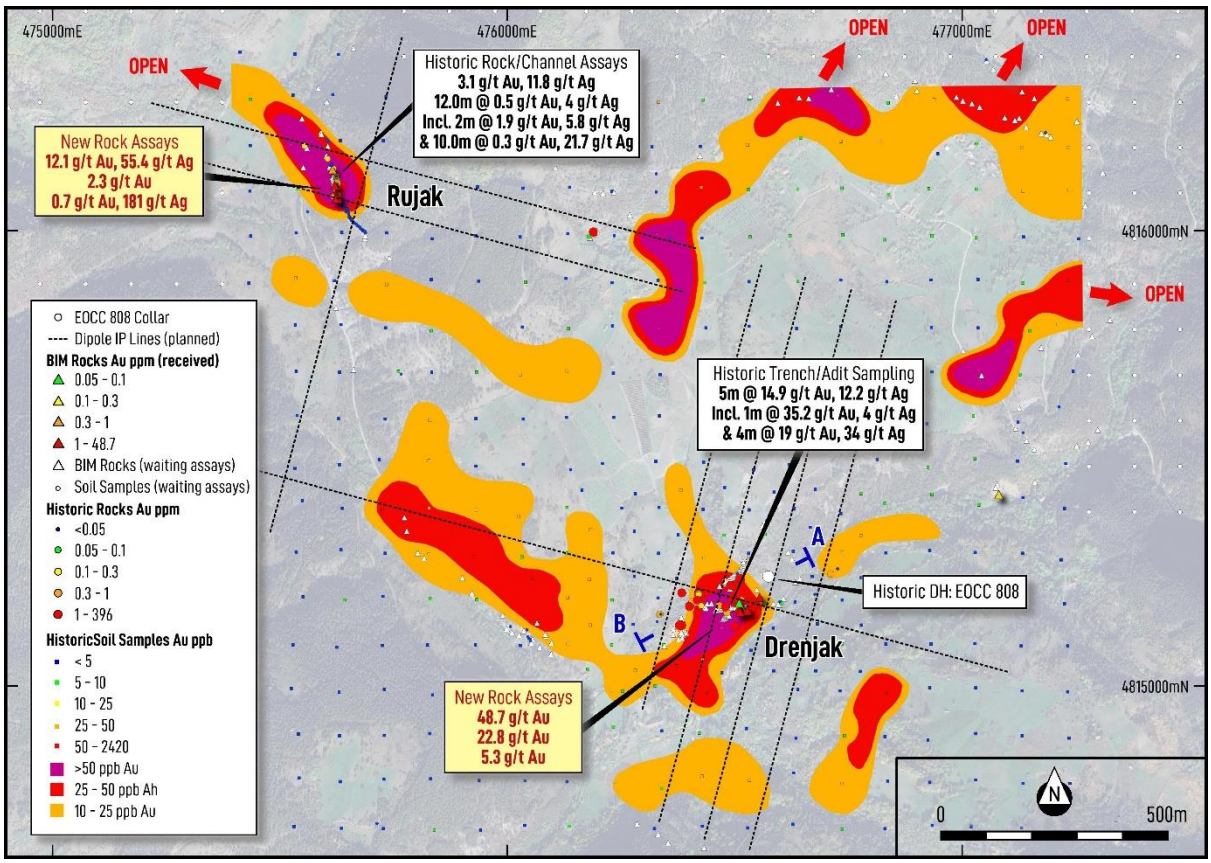

Figure 1. Planned Dipole IP Lines at Drenjak and Rujak. Refer to 9 October 2025 announcement for previous results and Table 1

Historic Drilling Drenjak Prospect

Euromax completed one diamond drillhole[1] at the Drenjak prospect in 2008 to test the mapped epithermal veins (Fugre 1 and 2). No previous assays were completed on the drillhole. The historic drill core from EOCC 808 has been relogged and resampled, with 50 samples collected at 1 metre intervals. Geological logging identified epithermal veining consistent with surface mineralisation. The logged intervals correspond with mineralisation observed at surface and within historic mining adits (Figure 2).

Importantly, the geological observations from relogging the diamond core indicate that due to the shallow drilling and premature end to drilling (EOH 50.6m), geological interpretation suggests the hole may have intersected only one vein set within a broader stacked vein system. Bindi's maiden drill program will aim to test all potential mineralised veins at depth and along strike.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 9 October 2025

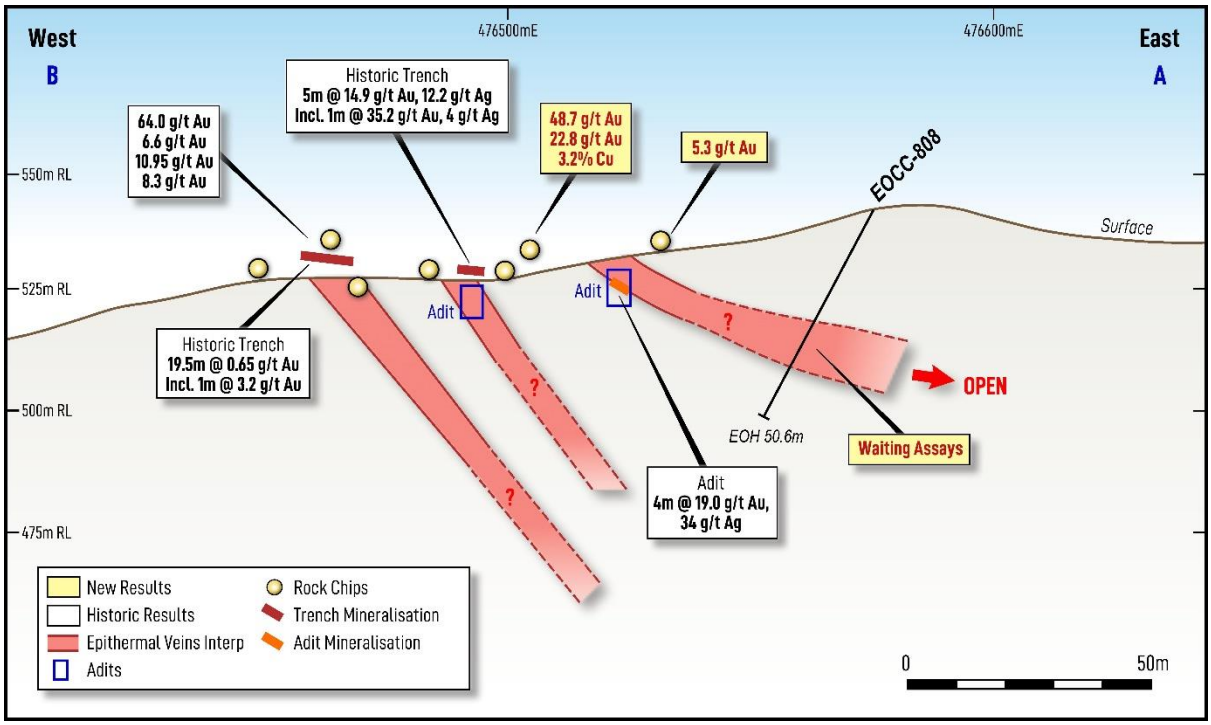

Figure 2. Cross section at Drenjak Prospect showing historic drillhole EOCC 808. Refer to ASX Announcements 27 January 2026 and 9 October 2025 for previous results. Note: true widths of mineralisation at depth have yet to be established and mineralisation projections shown are conceptual in nature and based on geological interpretation. Drill core assays expected in 6 to 8 weeks.

Corporate Restructure – Red Creek d.o.o.

The Company has completed the restructuring of its Serbian subsidiary, Red Creek d.o.o., which holds the Ravni exploration licence (Exploration Area 2683).

Bindi secured its interest in Ravni through equity ownership in the licence-holding entity rather than a direct tenement transfer, preserving regulatory continuity under Serbian mining law while enabling operational control.

The restructure formalised Bindi's equity position, aligned shareholder arrangements to reflect its controlling interest, and consolidated governance under Bindi-appointed representatives. Board oversight, operational authority and financial reporting processes have now been aligned with Bindi's ASX governance framework.

RedCreek remains the registered licence holder, ensuring compliance with Ministry requirements. The revised structure provides clear ownership, streamlined decision-making and reduced structural risk as the project advances toward drilling.

Next Steps

Over the next three to six months the focus will be on:

- Receiving and interpreting assay results from rock chips sampling, soils and the historic drill core in 6 to 8 weeks
- Completion and interpretation of IP survey results
- Completing land access agreements and finalising drill pad locations for mobilisation
- Commencing Phase One drilling following completion of land access agreements

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as assay results and geophysical interpretations are received.

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Bindi Metals Limited.

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About Bindi Metals Limited

Bindi Metals is focused on exploration projects strategically located in tier one, highly prospective, world class mining jurisdictions with proven geological potential. The Company applies methodical, data driven exploration programs and is supported by an experienced technical team with a strong track record in discovery. Bindi's aim is to identify and develop high quality resource assets that can create long term value for all stakeholders.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Henry Renou, Non-Executive Director of Bindi Metals Limited. Mr. Renou is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr. Renou consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

About the Ravni Project

The Ravni Project is located in the highly prized Kopaonik Metallogenic Zone and Raska District of the western Tethyan Magmatic Belt with 30 sq km of tenure. Bindi is earning up to an 80% interest in the project through its equity participation in Red Creek d.o.o., the licence-holding entity. The Raska Mining District hosts world class resources including the 8.6 Moz AuEq Rogozna[2] deposit and a number of past producing mines (Figure 3).

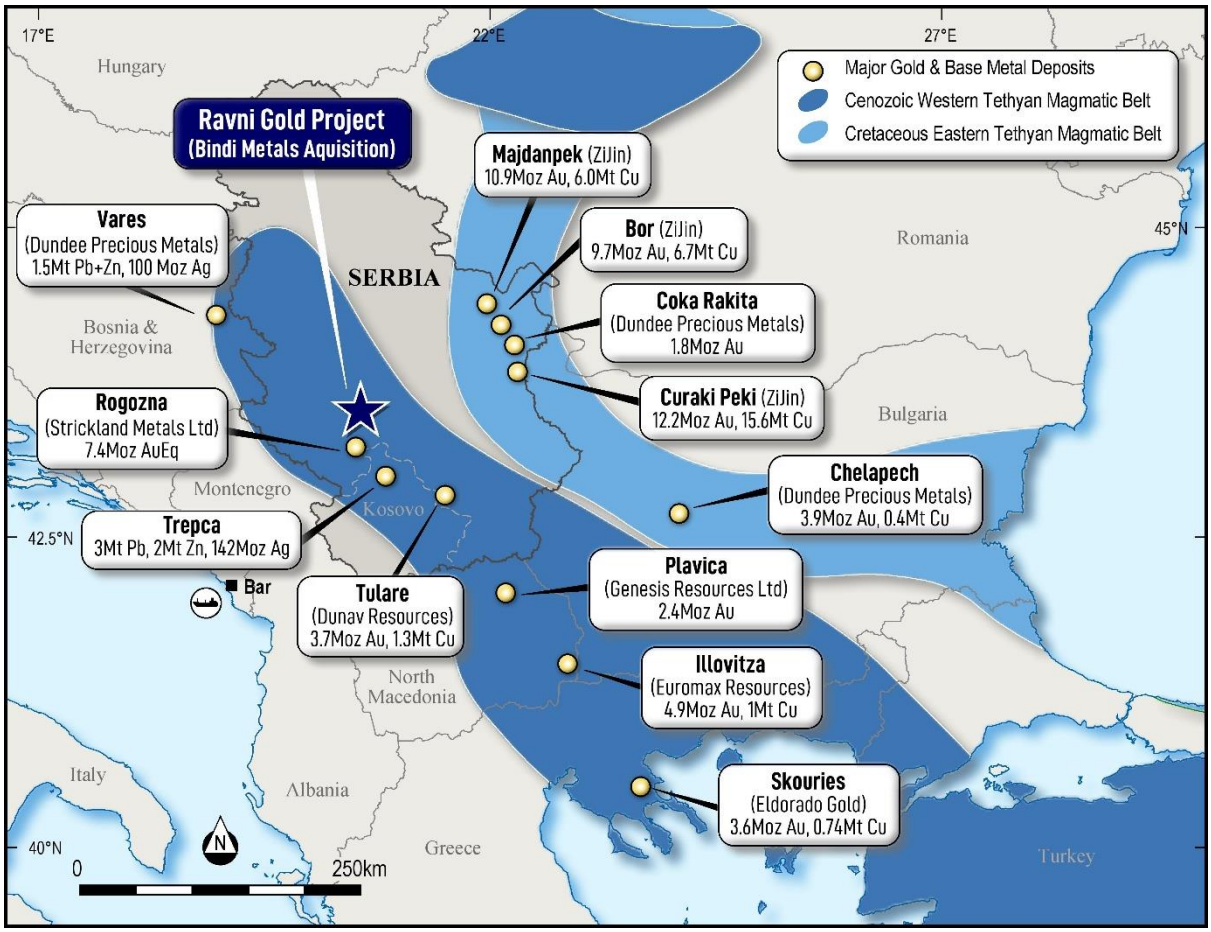

Figure 3. Project Locations within the Tethyan Magmatic Belts well-endowed with large gold and base metals deposits. Refer to ASX announcement 9 October 2025 for references.

[2] STK ASX Announcement 10 December 2025.

Appendix 1

Channel sample No	From	To	Length	Sampling type	East UTM	North UTM	Elevation	Date	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cut off Au ppm
GRC00723	14	16	2	Channel comp	475625	4816112	608	2017	0.261	51.4	236	4780	2260	0.1
GRC00724	16	18	2	Channel comp	475624	4816110	608	2017	0.082	8.4	84	1020	1400	0.1
GRC00725	18	20	2	Channel comp	475625	4816108	608	2017	0.189	12.8	82	1310	721	0.1
GRC00726	20	22	2	Channel comp	475625	4816106	608	2017	0.414	20.1	61	1830	620	0.1
GRC00727	22	24	2	Channel comp	475626	4816104	608	2017	0.698	16	124	892	899	0.1
GRC00739	46	48	2	Channel comp	475628	4816081	613	2017	1.87	5.8	394	209	107	0.1
GRC00740	48	50	2	Channel comp	475628	4816079	615	2017	0.184	2.8	272	174	150	0.1
GRC00741	50	52	2	Channel comp	475628	4816077	617	2017	0.175	1.6	185	129	147	0.1
GRC00742	52	54	2	Channel comp	475628	4816075	619	2017	0.174	2	160	231	202	0.1
GRC00743	54	56	2	Channel comp	475627	4816073	620	2017	0.245	3.3	557	243	335	0.1
GRC00744	56	58	2	Channel comp	475628	4816071	622	2017	0.109	2.3	102	173	105	0.1

Table 1. Historic rock chip channel results from Rujak[3]

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Datum/Projection (EPSG)	RL (m)	Final Depth	Date Drilled	Azimuth	Dip
EOCC 808	476573	4815240	WGS84 UTM34	543.00	50.6	2008	230	-60

Table 2. Historic collar details for EOCC 808

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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 (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.*	• Bindi geologists collected rock chip samples from available outcrop with geological hammers at selected prospects • Bindi samples are bagged in calicos, label and recorded in geological note books with GPS coordinates, description and other relevant info for assay. This is compiled into a digital database • Bindi soils were collected from at least 40 cm below surface within the B horizon of the soil profile and sieved to 80 mesh • Bindi duplicate samples collected every 50, standards every 50 and blank samples every 100 samples • Terra Balcanica Channel chip samples of outcrop located at Rujak taken by Terra Balcanica are 2m composites of outcrop with weights between 2 and 4 kg. • Terra Balcanica: Duplicates taken every 30 samples, standards and blanks 1:100

[3] Tera Balkanika Annual Report 2023, Results of geological exploration under the project: Applied geological exploration of Pb, Zn, Cu, Au and associated polymetallic mineralization at the locality "Ceovište" near Jošanička Banj. Submitted to Serbia Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No drill assay results are reported in this announcement
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement. Bindi rock samples collected from selected outcrops and sent for assay with bias on mineralised outcrop • Terra Balcanica channel samples are collected by at 2m intervals and composited in 2-4 kg calicos
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 drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Euromax historical drilling is recorded on the property, with diamond drilling indicated. No sampling information has been provided or assays completed. Refer to table 2 for collar details • Euromax \standard tube diamond drilling with HQ diameter • Euromax core not oriented
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Core recovery has been relogged by Bindi geologists with variability of 60 to 100% •
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Euromax have not stated in original drill information measures to ensure representivity of samples. • Euromax cut half core but no samples assayed • Bindi has sampled total remaining half core
	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 drill assay results are reported in this announcement
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.*	• Bindi geologists have described samples for RQD, recovery, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering. • No drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Bindi has taken photos of core for reference • The data is not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• Bindi has recorded descriptions of rock chips and logging of core in the database and is generally qualitative in nature • Bindi soil samples have been logged for colour and type with any loose rock debris noted for lithology from each location
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Bindi has sampled all the remaining half core • Original half core sampled by Euromax was cut but never assayed. Those samples were not located with the remaining core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Bindi has sampled remaining half core at 1m intervals from 0 to 50.6m for EOCC 808 • Bindi has put these 1ms are put into calicos, sealed, and labelled and recorded into the database and sent to ALS in Bor. Each sample is 1-3 kg • Bindi rock samples are either mine dump spoil or outcrop sample and usually 1- 5 kg • Bindi soil samples are collected in the b horizon of the profile and sieved to 80 mesh to approx. 0.3-0.5 kg. Wet samples are collected and dried and the sieved to 80 mesh
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Bindi drill core samples: Standards are placed every 1:50 samples, duplicates every 1:50 and Blanks 1:100 • Bindi duplicates are halves of the half core samples (ie quarter core) • This is considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results • No QAQC procedures adopted for reconnaissance exploration rock sampling by Bindi. • Bindi Soil sampling QAQC - Duplicate samples collected every 50, standards placed every 50 and blank samples placed every 100 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.	• Bindi drill core samples: Standards are placed every 1:50 samples, duplicates every 1:50 and Blanks 1:100 • Bindi duplicates are halves of the half core samples (ie quarter core) This is considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results • No QAQC procedures adopted for reconnaissance exploration rock sampling by Bindi • Bindi soil sampling QAQC - Duplicate samples collected every 50, standards every 50 and blank samples every 100 samples
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Sampling by Bindi at this stage of exploration appears to be representative of the material and is considered appropriate for the reporting of reconnaissance style exploration results • Sampling of historic drill core by Bindi is considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results • Bindi's soil samples collected are sieved to 80 mesh in the field. This equates to -180 microns and is a common technique to remove a large portion of the quartz sand in the sample which can bias results. This is considered an appropriate technique for reporting soil results
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.*	• Bindi rock chip and drill core samples analysed at ALS Bor in Serbia via 4 acid digest with ICP-MS for multi element and fire assay with AAS finish for Au. • Bindi soils samples will be analysed via aqua regia digest with ICPMS multi-element • Competent person considers the sample and analytical procedures to be acceptable for an early-stage project
	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.	• Not recorded
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory	• Bindi drill core samples: Standards are placed every 1:50 samples, duplicates every 1:50 and Blanks 1:100

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Bindi duplicates are halves of the half core samples (ie quarter core) This is considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results • No QAQC procedures adopted for reconnaissance exploration rock sampling by Bindi • Bindi soil sampling QAQC - Duplicate samples collected every 50, standards every 50 and blank samples every 100 samples • No drilling assays reported in announcement
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Resampling, relogging of historic drill hole by Bindi is waiting for assays. No assays have been completed on historic drill core • Rock sampling by Bindi is consistent with historic reports of mineralisation at the Ravni Project. • No drilling assays reported in announcement • Drill assays to be independently verified once received
	The use of twinned holes.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• All digital data, drill core logging and rock descriptions provided to date have been either excel spreadsheets or digital pdf documents
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No adjustments to data
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.*	• All figures are indicated as UTM zone 34 Easting/Northing or MGI 1901 / Balkans Zone 7 • Sample locations were recorded by GPS and verified in the field by Bindi geologists • Location accuracy of historic prospects is considered accurate after mapping confirmed locations by Bindi geologists
	Specification of the grid system used.	• Indicated as UTM zone 34 Easting/Northing or MGI 1901 / Balkans Zone 7
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Topographic control is based on topographic contours sourced from SRTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement • Bindi soil samples were collected at a grid spacing of 100 m by 100 m or 200m by 100m which is considered appropriate for reporting of soil anomalies
	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.	• The data is not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. • Drilling assays not reported in this announcement • Historical and recent reconnaissance rock sampling was conducted where outcrop was available in selected areas • The distribution of soil samples is considered appropriate for reporting of soil anomalies
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Terra Balcanica: selected rock chips have been composited into various intervals of samples where indicated by chip channelling across the width of the outcrop • Intercepts are aggregated based upon various Au cutoffs grade which is detailed in Table 1 and in previous announcements on 9 October 2025 and 27 January 2026
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The outcrops or historical mine dump material were recorded at selected sites, and it is unknown if these results are biased or unbiased at this stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure		• The soil sampling grids are a uniform grid spacing and are considered unbiased in nature. The anomalies defined in the grid are hosted at the contact of geological units and are typical of this style of deposit • Only one historic drill hole was recorded across the project which is insufficient to establish orientation of structures and veins at this stage.
	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.	• No drill assay results are reported in this announcement
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security has been maintained for rock and core sampling • Bindi cannot confirm whether the sample security undertaken by other companies has been maintained for rock and soil sampling
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No known audits are recorded in previous reports.

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 Ravni Project consists of one exploration licence within Serbia. In total the 30.5 sq km is located within the south-western area of Serbia.
	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.	Tenure in the form of an exploration licence which has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the Law on Mining and Geological Exploration (Gazette RS 101/2015), Exploration Licences are issued for an initial 3-year period, followed by two extensions of three (3) and two (2) year periods. The Company is not aware of any other impediments relating to the licence or area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The regional geology has been mapped over all the exploration licences by the Geological Survey of Yugoslavia with the production of 1:100,000 geological maps and explanatory reports. 1951 Yugoslavia Government exploration work: geologists undertook 140m of adit development at Ceovishte with channel sampling and grab sampling along the exploration adit 2007 to 2011 Euromax: drilling, channel sampling undertaken at Ceovishte prospect. Focus on prospect to the south off the Ravni licence. Intersected wide zones of Au mineralisation in surface channel sampling 2012 to 2014 First Quantum Minerals: regional soil sampling program (partially on licence) with ground geophysics and drilling on prospects off the Ravni tenement 2015 to 2019 Tethyan Resources: soil sampling and rock chip sampling. Limited work on Ravni project. 2022 to 2024 Terra Balcanica: detailed soil sampling, rock sampling and mapping at Drenjak prospect. Details explained in body of announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Drenjak-Rujak is an epithermal style vein system. The system is interpreted to display epithermal characteristics, potentially transitional between intermediate and high sulphidation styles. Quartz-chalcopyrite veins are partially oxidised at surface producing a mixture of malachite, azurite and tenorite and occur within the same outcrops as quartz-arsenopyrite-bismuthinite veins. Chalcopyrite is also observed finely disseminated within the potassic altered intrusives. Gossans and vuggy silica host high grade gold. Diorite intrusions are Miocene aged with mineralisation hosted in Miocene andesites intruding Cretaceous aged Serpentinites. The project is located in the historic Raska mining district of Serbia within the Kopaonik metallogenic zone. Several historic mines, namely Kiževak and Sastavci Pb-Zn-Ag mines including the Karadak deposit are under development by Dundee Precious Metals. The Raska mining district also holds the Rudnica Cu-Au porphyry target (DPM) and is a northerly extension of the partially exploited, world class Trepča Pb-Zn-Ag skarn deposit in Kosovo and Rogozna Au-Cu skarn deposit in Serbia.
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.*	Ongoing investigation and review of historical documents is continuing. No drilling assays are reported in this announcement
	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 information has been excluded from the announcement.
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.*	Composite assays reported at cut-off grades of between 0.1 g/t, , 0.5 g/t, 1 g/t, 5 g/t and 10 g/t Au as described in Table 1 And in 9 October 2025 and 27 January 2026 announcements
	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.	Composite assays reported at cut-off grades of between 0.1 g/t, , 0.5 g/t, 1 g/t, 5 g/t and 10 g/t Au as described in Table 1 And in 9 October 2025 and 27 January 2026 announcements
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent results have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	No drilling assays reported in announcement. Reported widths of outcrop and assays of rock samples taken from those outcrops are not considered representative of the geometry of a potential ore body There has been insufficient drilling undertaken at those prospects the establish true widths and geometry of the ore body
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling assays reported in announcement
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	Appropriate diagrams, including geological plans, are included in the main body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Reporting of previous exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results stated indicated highlights of rock sampling and historical production records and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation. Lower grade and unmineralised rock samples were also collected during the program, consistent with the reconnaissance nature of the exploration.
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.*	All meaningful and material information is reported.
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).*	Planned exploration is to be a staged approach once all historical information has been recovered but will likely involve geochemical and geophysical surveys followed by drill testing.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.