MAGNUM MINING AND EXPLORATION LIMITED

MULTIPLE OVERLIMIT RE-ASSAYS CONFIRM UP TO 178 g/t GOLD AT PARKER

Gravimetric re-assay of two Red Breccia samples previously reporting >100 g/t Au have now returned 142 g/t Au and 178 g/t Au, confirming Red Breccia as an exceptional high-grade gold target.

Drill permitting and hole planning remains underway across the Eagle Nest and Red Breccia targets. A systematic geochemical program at Parker has defined high-grade gold and copper mineralisation over ~5km of prospective strike.[1]

The Parker Project offers potential for the first modern gold-copper discovery in the district. It is located within a previously unrecognised mineralised corridor in the highly prospective Walker Trend, Arizona, which hosts up to 50Moz gold, 700Moz silver and 4Mt copper (Figure 2).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final overlimit re-assay results for two Red Breccia samples previously reporting >100 g/t Au, have now been returned, reporting **178 g/t Au** and **142 g/t Au** from samples 51101 and 51059 respectively. The results have further strengthen Red Breccia as a **priority drill target**.
- Previously reported geochemistry surface results include (and are not limited to)[1]:

Eagle Nest	Red Breccia	NSW Detachment
91.6g/t Au & 6.39% Cu *(Sample 51013)*	**178g/t Au[2] & 18.30% Cu** *(Sample 51101)*	**37.5g/t Au & 12.85% Cu** *(Sample 51028)*
38.0g/t Au & 4.44% Cu *(Sample 51095)*	**>142g/t Au[2] & 0.16% Cu** *(Sample 51059)*	**11.1g/t Au & 5.70% Cu** *(Sample 51021)*
37.1g/t Au & 2.83% Cu *(Sample 51081)*	**12.3g/t Au & 8.73% Cu** *(Sample 51010)*	**10.2g/t Au & 4.36% Cu** *(Sample 51029)*
36.7g/t Au & 2.11% Cu *(Sample 51114)*	**11.6g/t Au & 6.32% Cu** *(Sample 51051)*	**9.17g/t Au & 4.89% Cu** *(Sample 51019)*

- Previous results[1] have shown that gold and copper anomalism is spatially aligned with mapped and interpreted structures, with a **combined prospective strike length of ~5km,** reinforcing the scale and coherence of the Parker surface mineral system.
- Engagement with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is underway, with **first-pass drilling of priority targets planned to commence** following approval.

[1] Refer to ASX release, *"MULTIPLE ASSAYS EXCEED 100g/t AU & UP TO 18.35% CU",* 24 March 2026. Note that all other assay results and target interpretations as previously reported remain unchanged.
[2] Updated gold values that account for the re-assay results. Values were previously reported as >100g/t Au.[1]

Magnum's Chairman, Michael Davy, commented: *"These final overlimit gold assays have enhanced the Red Breccia result set and confirm that the previously reported capped assays represented genuine high-grade gold mineralisation. Together with the previously reported copper results, these assays continue to strengthen Red Breccia as a priority drill target within Parker.*

Parker complements our ongoing REE drilling activities in Brazil and represents a compelling growth opportunity for Magnum. The emerging scale of the mineralised system, supported by multiple high-grade gold and copper results across a ~5km corridor, highlights the potential for the Project to deliver a new gold-copper discovery within the Walker Trend. We are progressing drill permitting and finalising drill hole planning and look forward to advancing to first-pass drilling upon receipt of approvals."

Magnum Mining and Exploration Limited (ASX:**MGU**, OTCQB: **MGUFF**) (**Magnum**, or the Company), is pleased to announce the final overlimit re-assay results have now been received for two Red Breccia rock-chip samples from the 2026 surface geochemical program at the Parker Project in Arizona, USA.

RED BRECCIA OVERLIMIT RE-ASSAY RESULTS

As previously announced,[3] Magnum reported that two Red Breccia rock-chip samples, 51059 and 51101, had returned >100 g/t Au by ALS analytical method Au-AROR43, which carried the upper reporting limit of the method used for that assay stage. Both samples were submitted for further overlimit re-assay. Final re-assay results have now been received from ALS using Au-GRA21, returning **142 g/t Au** for Sample 51059 and **178 g/t Au** for Sample 51101 (**Table 1**).

Sample ID	Target	Previously reported Au result (Au-AROR43)	Final Au result (Au-GRA21)	Previously reported Cu
51059	Red Breccia	>100 g/t Au	142 g/t Au	0.16% Cu
51101	Red Breccia	>100 g/t Au	178 g/t Au	18.30% Cu

Table 1 - Comparison of previously reported and final overlimit assay results

These results confirm that the two previously disclosed capped gold assays represent exceptionally high-grade surface mineralisation at Red Breccia. Sample 51101 remains the most significant combined gold-copper result from the target, having now returned **178 g/t Au and previously reported 18.30% Cu.** All other Parker exploration results, target interpretations and soil anomaly interpretations reported on 24 March 2026 remain unchanged.

[3] Refer to ASX release, *"MULTIPLE ASSAYS EXCEED 100g/t AU & UP TO 18.35% CU"*, 24 March 2026.

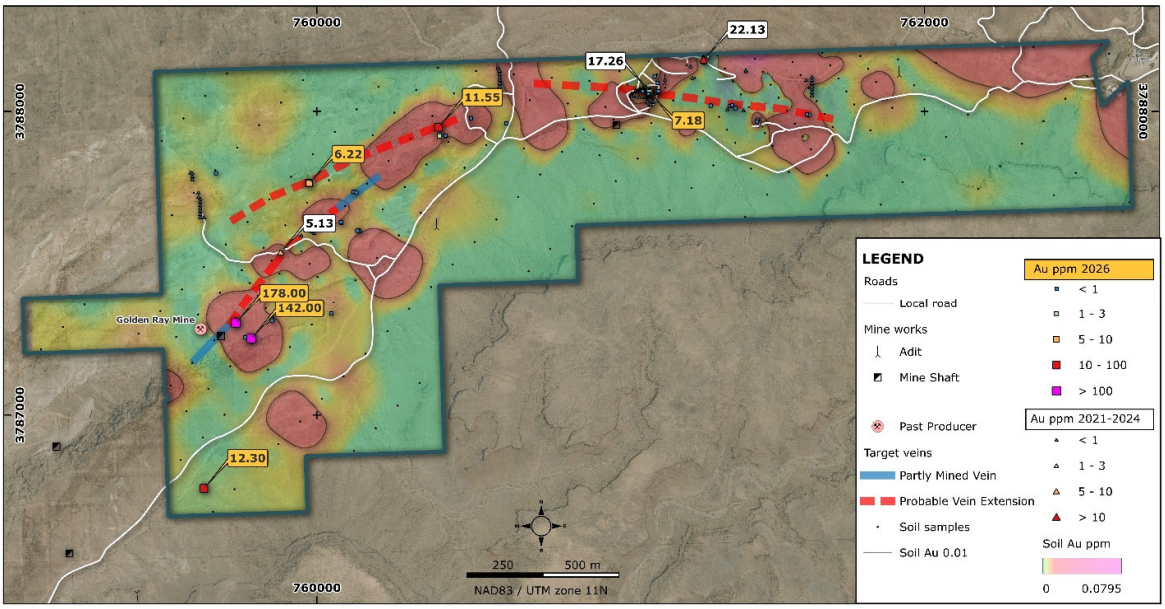

Figure 1 - Red Breccia target areas showing 2021-2024 and 2026 rock-chip gold assay values over the 2026 soil gold anomaly, contoured at 0.01 ppm Au. The map shows the location of the new re-assay results received for samples 51059 and 51101, which returned 142g/t Au and 178g/t Au respectively.

OVERVIEW OF THE RESULTS

The 2026 Parker surface geochemical program, comprising reconnaissance mapping, systematic soil sampling and targeted rock-chip sampling, has materially advanced target definition across Eagle Nest, Red Breccia and NSW Detachment. A total of 457 soil samples and 131 rock-chip samples were collected across the Project target areas. When integrated with the 2021-2024 rock-chip dataset, the results confirm that Parker hosts multiple structurally controlled gold-copper target styles within a multiple target area.

At Eagle Nest, the results support a continuous structurally controlled mineralised trend developed along quartz-porphyry - carbonate contacts and fold-related shear zones. At Red Breccia, the work strengthens the case for a laterally extensive east-west IOCG-style breccia corridor in the north-central part of the tenement, together with a separate Golden Ray quartz-porphyry - carbonate -style structural target in the western to west-southwestern part of the claim block. At NSW Detachment, the program confirms a structurally focused gold-copper target developed along the detachment surface and associated fault zones.

The 2026 assay results materially strengthen all three target areas. Following the receipt of two overlimit re-assay samples at Red Breccia, rock-chip assays have now returned up to **178 g/t Au and 18.35% Cu**. The broader dataset includes repeated high-grade gold and copper results across Eagle Nest, Red Breccia and NSW Detachment, supporting the interpretation that mineralisation is not confined to isolated workings but occurs within broader target corridors and structures.

The completed soil interpretation adds an important project-scale dimension to the dataset. At Eagle Nest and Red Breccia, the soil results define coherent gold and copper anomaly corridors that are broadly coincident with 2021-2024 and 2026 rock-chip assay results and with the interpreted structural framework. At NSW Detachment, the principal soil anomaly aligns with the main structural corridor and remains open to the north. These relationships materially

improve target definition ahead of follow-up work that will include the first pass drilling program.

NEXT STEPS

The Company's immediate focus is advancing drill permitting and finalising drill hole planning at Eagle Nest and Red Breccia.

- Progress engagement with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to advance permitting for drill testing.
- Finalise drill hole design, collar locations, orientations and access planning.
- Complete integration of geochemical and structural datasets to support final drill targeting.

Subject to permitting approval, the Company intends to commence first-pass drilling at Eagle Nest, with Red Breccia to be included in the initial drill program.

ABOUT THE PARKER PROJECT

The Parker Project is located in La Paz County, western Arizona, approximately 14 kilometres northeast of the town of Parker within the Buckskin Mountains Province and lies along the southeastern extension of the Walker Lane gold-copper trend. The Project is approximately 5 kilometres from US Highway 95 (US-95) and is proximal to rail infrastructure at Parker on the Arizona & California Railroad.

The Project comprises 79 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering approximately 6.58 square kilometres and includes the Eagle Nest, Red Breccia and NSW Detachment target areas. The ground historically formed part of what was referred to as the Empire-Arizona Group or Arizona Standard Copper Company, with documented mining activity dating back to at least 1909.

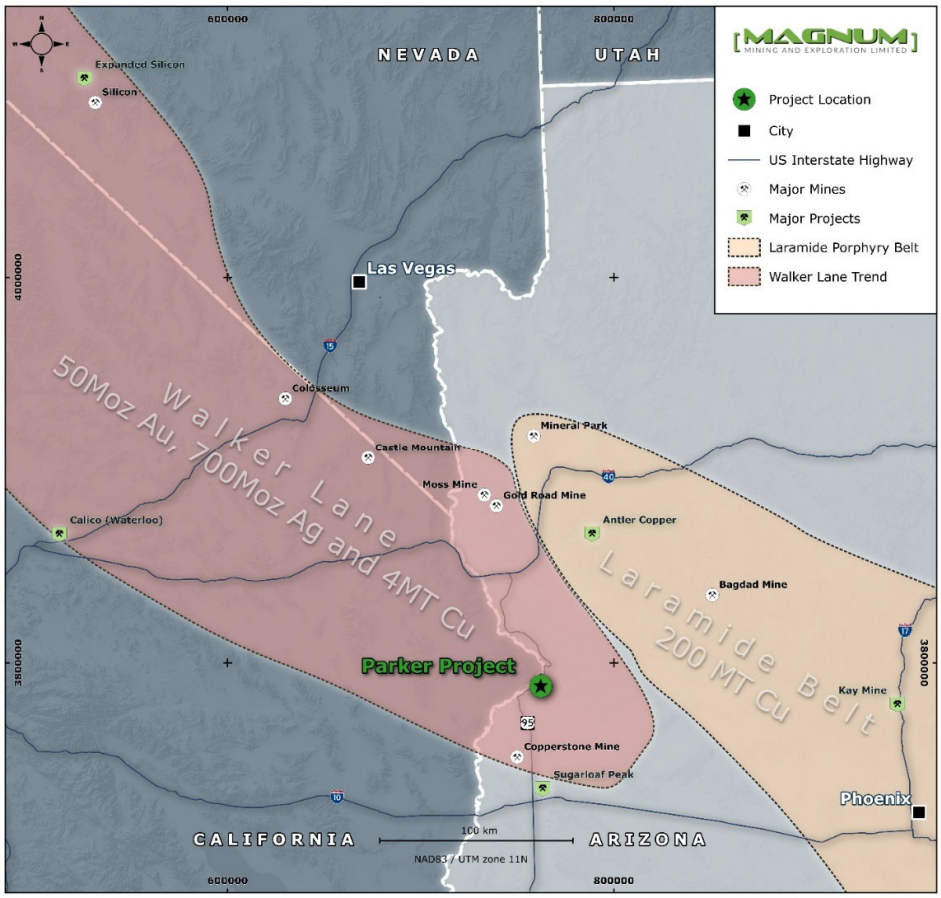

Figure 2 - Location of the Parker Project in northwest Arizona relative to the southeastern extension of the Walker Lane gold - copper trend. Refer to ASX release *"MULTIPLE CONTINUOUS MINERALISED TRENDS DEFINED AT PARKER"*, 12 March 2026.

Historical engineering reports and Arizona Department of Mines records describe the Eagle Nest Mine as multiple structurally controlled copper-gold mineralised structures developed along contacts between quartz-porphyry intrusions and folded carbonate and sedimentary sequences. By the early to mid-20th century, several thousand feet of underground development had been completed, including shafts, tunnels, open cuts and test pits. At Eagle Nest Mine four principal shafts were reported to depths of approximately 100 feet, 200 feet and 600 feet, with ore encountered in multiple workings. Recorded production during World War I and again in the early 1940s involved shipment of copper-gold ore to Arizona smelters, with gold credits contributing materially to shipment value.

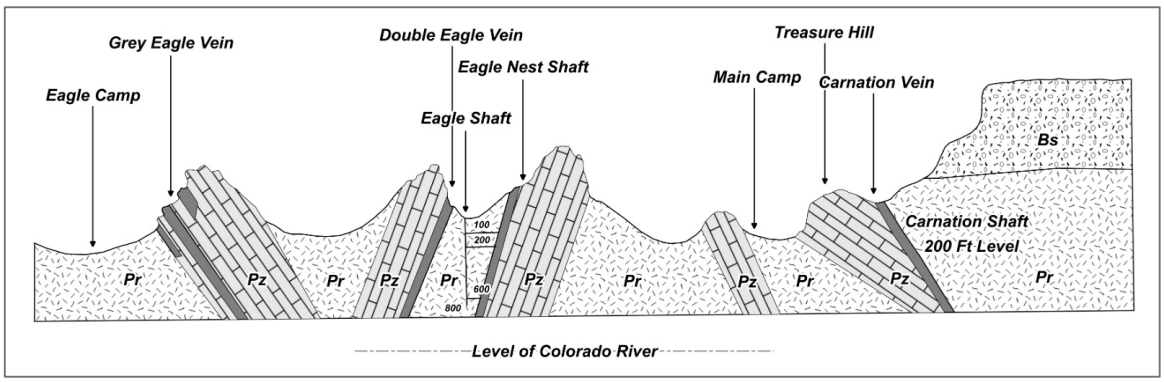

Figure 3 - Northeast-looking cross section of the Eagle Nest target area (modified after Edward W. Brooke, 1919)

Historical documentation indicates that mining ceased in the early 1940s not due to exhaustion of mineralisation or adverse metallurgical performance, but as a consequence of labour shortages. As Federal infrastructure projects commenced in the Parker district during World War II, miners left the operation for higher-paid government employment, resulting in suspension of mining activities despite the operation having returned to profitability at the time.

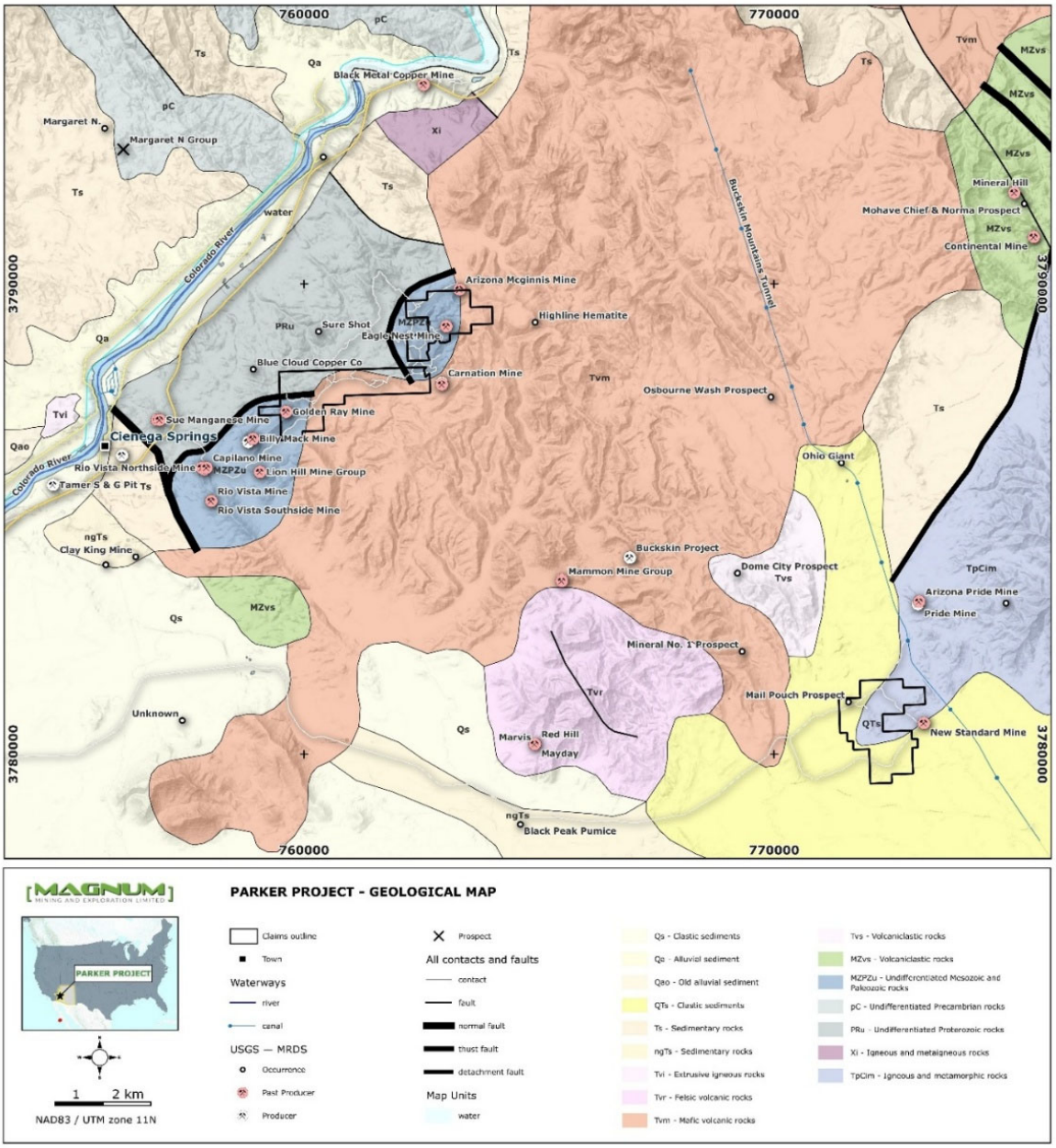

Figure 4 - Parker Project Regional Geological Map

Mineralisation reflects multiple overlapping mineral events. Stratiform iron and copper mineralisation associated with regional Fe-Cu systems is recognised within Palaeozoic sedimentary units, while structurally controlled copper-gold mineralisation is developed along quartz-porphyry - carbonate contacts and fold-related shear zones at Eagle Nest. At Red Breccia, mapping has defined a laterally extensive haematite-magnetite rich intrusive breccia system developed along an east-west striking corridor.

The NSW Detachment target represents a structurally hosted gold system developed along a low-angle detachment fault within basement gneiss and locally overprinted by rhyolitic dykes exhibiting epithermal characteristics.

The Parker Project therefore represents a historically productive copper-gold district with documented underground development, multiple mineralisation styles and clear structural controls, positioned within a favourable regional tectonic setting and supported by both historical records and recent technical evaluation.

All historically documented mining targeted oxidised mineralisation, predominantly malachite, azurite and associated copper oxides developed along intrusive-carbonate contacts and structurally prepared zones. Contemporary reports consistently anticipated the presence of primary sulphide mineralisation at depth below the oxidised zone and beneath the historical workings.

PARKER PROJECT HISTORICAL MINING FIGURES[4]

Historical mining within the Parker Project area, historically referred to in legacy documents as the Empire-Arizona group, appears to have been intermittent and largely undertaken by small-scale leasers who shipped direct-smelter ore rather than operating a treatment plant. A 1943 Arizona field engineer's report records that during World War I, leasers shipped 2,270 tons of hand-sorted ore to Arizona smelters, averaging about US$30 per ton in combined copper and gold value, for total net smelter returns of US$68,052.

The same source reports that between 27 April 1941 and 1 May 1942, 956 tons of largely mine-run ore were shipped to various Arizona smelters at an average assay value of US$14.74 per ton, containing 44,195.53 lb of copper and 188.25 oz of gold, and notes that operations ceased when mine labour left to take higher paid jobs on a Federal project in the vicinity of Parker.

The report also states that ore was being shipped to the Clarkdale smelter and describes typical shipped material as approximately 3.5% Cu and 0.25 oz Au per ton, consistent with a fluxing ore shipped for smelting.

A later 1958 field engineer note describes ongoing small scale production by two to three leasers, shipping ore stated to run around 2.5% Cu with an associated $8 to $10 gold value, and notes the ore was desirable as a siliceous flux attracting favourable smelter terms at Hayden.

A subsequent production summary prepared during the Cornejo lease reports that 2,314.10 tons were shipped (including shipments by sub-leasers), with net receipts of US$21,293.53 (US$9.20 per ton), and indicates an average return of about US$7.20 per ton after trucking to Parker.

Based on these two documented shipment periods, the minimum tonnage explicitly reported as shipped totals 5,540.10 tons, noting that historical records are incomplete and additional production may have occurred outside the periods summarised.

Consistent with early reporting practice, grades and metal content were commonly expressed as dollar value per ton in the shipping product rather than modern percent and g/t reporting.

[4] https://data.azgs.arizona.edu/api/v1/collections/ADMM-1552446412263-23/CarnationmineLapaz31.pdf
https://data.azgs.arizona.edu/api/v1/collections/ADMM-1552435092837-987/EaglenestmineLapaz32.pdf

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This release contains "forward-looking information" that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to studies, the Company's business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely',' believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this news release are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current development activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accident, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; and delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information.

Neither the Company, nor any other person, gives any representation, warranty, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will actually occur. Except as required by law, and only to the extent so required, none of the Company, its subsidiaries or its or their directors, officers, employees, advisors or agents or any other person shall in any way be liable to any person or body for any loss, claim, demand, damages, costs or expenses of whatever nature arising in any way out of, or in connection with, the information contained in this document. The Company disclaims any intent or obligations to or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement is based on information compiled by Mr Marcus Flis, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of Rountree Pty Ltd. Mr Flis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Flis consents to the inclusion of the matters outlined in this announcement the form and context in which they appear. The information in this announcement as footnoted throughout the release and as noted below relates to exploration results that have been released previously on the ASX. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's finding is presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERENCED DIRECTLY IN THIS RELEASE

- *"Multiple Assays Exceed 100g/t Gold and 18.35% Copper at Parker Project in USA"*, released on the ASX on the 24th of March 2026 and available to view on https://www.mmel.com.au/site/investor-information/asx-annoucements-and-financial-reports
- *"MULTIPLE CONTINUOUS MINERALISED TRENDS DEFINED AT PARKER" released on the ASX on the 12th of March 2026* and available to view on https://www.mmel.com.au/site/investor-information/asx-annoucements-and-financial-reports

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	• No change from the Company's announcements dated 24 March 2026. This update relates only to the final overlimit gold re-assay results for previously reported Red Breccia rock-chip Samples 51059 and 51101.
Drilling techniques	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Logging	• No change from the Company's announcements dated 24 March 2026 in respect of original sample logging and description.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	• No change from the Company's announcements dated 24 March 2026 in respect of original sample collection and preparation. The relevant rock-chip samples were previously prepared at ALS using PREP-31Y and initially analysed by AuME-TL43, with overlimit gold follow-up by Au-AROR43. The final overlimit gold values reported in this update were subsequently determined by ALS using Au-GRA21.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples were prepared and analysed by ALS USA Inc., Reno, Nevada, an independent laboratory operating under ISO/IEC 17025. In the 24 March 2026 announcement, Samples 51059 and 51101 were reported as >100 g/t Au by ALS analytical method Au-AROR43 and flagged for further overlimit re-assay. Final re-assay results have now been received using Au-GRA21, returning 142 g/t Au for Sample 51059 and 178 g/t Au for Sample 51101. Previously reported copper values for those samples remain unchanged at 0.16% Cu and 18.30% Cu, respectively.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sampling procedures, assay results and QA/QC performance have been reviewed by the Competent Person. The updated overlimit results for Samples 51059 and 51101 have been reviewed against the prior disclosed results and are considered suitable for exploration interpretation and public reporting. No material issues have been identified in relation to the updated assay values.
Location of data points	• Sampling locations were recorded by handheld GPS (±5 m accuracy) and plotted in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11N. Soil sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS units loaded with KMZ files, with maps used for positional control. Where planned stations were locally displaced for safety or access reasons, coordinates were reviewed during processing to preserve the intended grid geometry, while retaining the raw GPS locations.
Data spacing and distribution	• Systematic soil sampling was completed on parallel profile lines spaced 100 m apart, with 50 m station spacing in target zones, widening to 100 m in adjacent areas and 200 m in peripheral areas. Rock-chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature and selectively targeted, resulting in variable sample spacing. Rock-chip samples were collected directly from outcropping mineralisation, sub crops, float or in proximity to historical workings. The data spacing and distribution are considered insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The soil sampling grid at Eagle Nest and Red Breccia was oriented northeast-southwest, slightly oblique to the primary west-southwest-trending stratigraphic and structural grain. At NSW Detachment, the grid was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, slightly oblique to the primary south-southeast trending structural corridor. No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced at this reconnaissance stage.
Sample security	• Samples were collected by independent geologists, sealed in bags, and delivered directly to ALS Reno. Chain of custody was maintained.
Audits or reviews	• No audits or reviews are currently being performed.

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	• No change from the Company's announcements dated 24 March 2026. • The Parker Project comprises 79 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering approximately 6.58 km², including Eagle Nest, Red Breccia and NSW Detachment. (Eagle Nest 18 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering 1.49km^2, Red Breccia 32 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering 2.66km^2, NSW Detachment 29 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering 2.43 km^2). • All field activities were conducted within granted/active unpatented claims.
Exploration done by other parties	• There is no evidence of any modern exploration done over all three project areas. Limited number of historical reports are available and mostly related to the Eagle Nest and those were obtained from Mining Records Curator Arizona Geological Survey (http://www.mininginfo.azgs.arizona.edu). All reports were from the period early to mid-20th century. • There is evidence of historical exploration activity within the Project area, including remnant drill pads and access tracks/roads. No reliable records of the associated programs (e.g., drillhole locations, methods, or results) are available to the Company at the time of reporting.
Geology	• **Eagle Nest:** The Eagle Nest area is developed on the north-westerly dipping flank of a tight, east-overturned anticline formed within a Palaeozoic sedimentary sequence. The fold axis trends approximately north south and plunges gently to the southwest. This compressional structure represents the earliest recognised deformation event affecting the host stratigraphy. Erosion removed the crest of the anticline, exposing its core and flanks prior to burial beneath a later basalt flow. Subsequent erosion of this basaltic cover has re-exposed the folded and metamorphosed sedimentary rocks at surface. This multistage deformational and erosional history played a key role in structural preparation, enhancing permeability and preconditioning the system for later hydrothermal fluid flow and supergene modification. Mineralisation within the Eagle Nest zone is structurally and lithologically controlled and is principally localised along: contacts between quartz-porphyry intrusions and carbonate units, sheared and brecciated sedimentary contacts, intersecting fissures and faults generated during folding and uplift. During development of the anticlinal structure, differential compressional and tensional stresses caused bedding-parallel slip, shearing, and brecciation, producing open and permeable zones. Where these structures intersected chemically favourable lithologies particularly limestones and calcareous shales mineralisation developed through replacement and fracture-controlled deposition. Mineralisation occurs as irregular carbonate-replacement and contact-controlled zones, forming a laterally extensive mineralised corridor of up to 900 m strike length with mineralised width ranging between 0.3 to over 15m, comprising the Eagle Nest, Double Eagle, and Gray Eagle veins. Mineralisation commonly occurs as irregular replacement masses (historically described as "chamber deposits") within limestone, connected by networks of mineralised fractures and fluid pathways. These pathways provide important guides to both lateral and vertical continuity. • **Red Breccia:** The Red Breccia is characterised by a distinctive haematite-rich intrusive breccia developed within Proterozoic/Palaeozoic basement, occupying the northeastern portion of the Red Breccia claim block. The breccia body generally strikes east-west and dips steeply toward the southwest, forming a structurally focused and laterally continuous breccia corridor. Spatial relationships and breccia textures are consistent with an intrusive (magmatic-hydrothermal) breccia system, expressed as heterolithic breccia with a strongly haematite matrix and a clast population dominated by basement and intrusive lithologies. Brecciation is interpreted to have been driven by intrusive emplacement and associated hydrothermal overpressure, with subsequent structural reactivation locally

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
	enhancing permeability and fluid flow. Gold mineralisation is related to intrusive haematite-rich matrix supported polymictic breccia. • **NSW Detachment:** NSW Detachment geology characterised by a low-angle detachment fault developed within Proterozoic gneiss and overprinted by later, steeply oriented rhyolite dikes. Mineralisation observed to date is gold-dominant, with copper mineralisation interpreted as a secondary overprint. Mineralisation is narrow and structurally controlled, typically developed along north-south oriented associated fracture zones.
Drill hole information	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Data aggregation methods	• No compositing or grade capping has been applied. Results are reported as individual rock-chip samples. This update replaces the previously disclosed >100 g/t Au values for Samples 51059 and 51101 with the final Au-GRA21 re-assay results of 142 g/t Au and 178 g/t Au, respectively. Previously reported copper values for these samples remain unchanged.
Relation between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• No drilling results are being reported.
Diagrams	• An updated Red Breccia figure is included with this announcement showing Samples 51059 and 51101 labelled with their final gold values of 142 g/t Au and 178 g/t Au, replacing the previously displayed >100 g/t Au labels. The updated figure remains consistent with the Red Breccia gold figure previously published on 24 March 2026.
Balanced reporting	• This update reports both the previously disclosed capped gold results and the final overlimit re-assay results for Samples 51059 and 51101 in tabular form. No other exploration results previously disclosed by the Company are changed by this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• No substantive exploration data exists for the permit areas other than the presented in this report.
Further work	• The Company's immediate focus is advancing drill permitting and finalising drill hole planning at Eagle Nest and Red Breccia. • Progress engagement with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to advance permitting for drill testing. • Finalise drill hole design, collar locations, orientations and access planning. • Complete integration of geochemical and structural datasets to support final drill targeting. • Subject to permitting approval, the Company intends to commence first-pass drilling at Eagle Nest, with Red Breccia to be included in the initial drill program.