



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

AUGER RESULTS UPGRADE CHAIN POOL DRILL TARGETS

- Auger results up to 0.1% Cu & 0.8% Pb upgrade Joy Helen bedrock drill targets
- Large alteration halos and additional target areas identified

Miramar Resources Limited (ASX:M2R, "Miramar" or "the Company") is pleased to advise it has received all results from auger drilling completed at the Joy Helen copper-lead-silver ("Cu-Pb-Ag") prospect including several significant results which, when combined with recent gravity survey data, upgrade proposed bedrock drill targets.

The Joy Helen prospect is located within Miramar's 100%-owned Chain Pool Project in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia and contains high-grade Cu-Pb-Ag mineralisation with similarities to Sedimentary Exhalative ("SEDEX") deposits in Queensland and the Northern Territory.

Miramar's Managing Director, Ms Marion Bush said: "Chain Pool has all the key ingredients for a large base metal deposit, including the right age, geology and structural settings, along with direct evidence of high-grade Cu-Pb-Ag mineralisation at Joy Helen."

This auger drilling campaign was a cost effective and efficient way to further test the potential scale of the mineralisation and alteration outside the main workings at Joy Helen. These new results suggest that **the opportunity at Chain Pool could be much larger than indicated by the historic Joy Helen workings.**

We're keen to test the drill targets we've developed at Joy Helen, with deeper techniques like RC and or diamond drilling, as well as investigating a newly identified target area 4km northwest of Joy Helen, which appears to be previously untested and could substantially increase the potential value of this project."

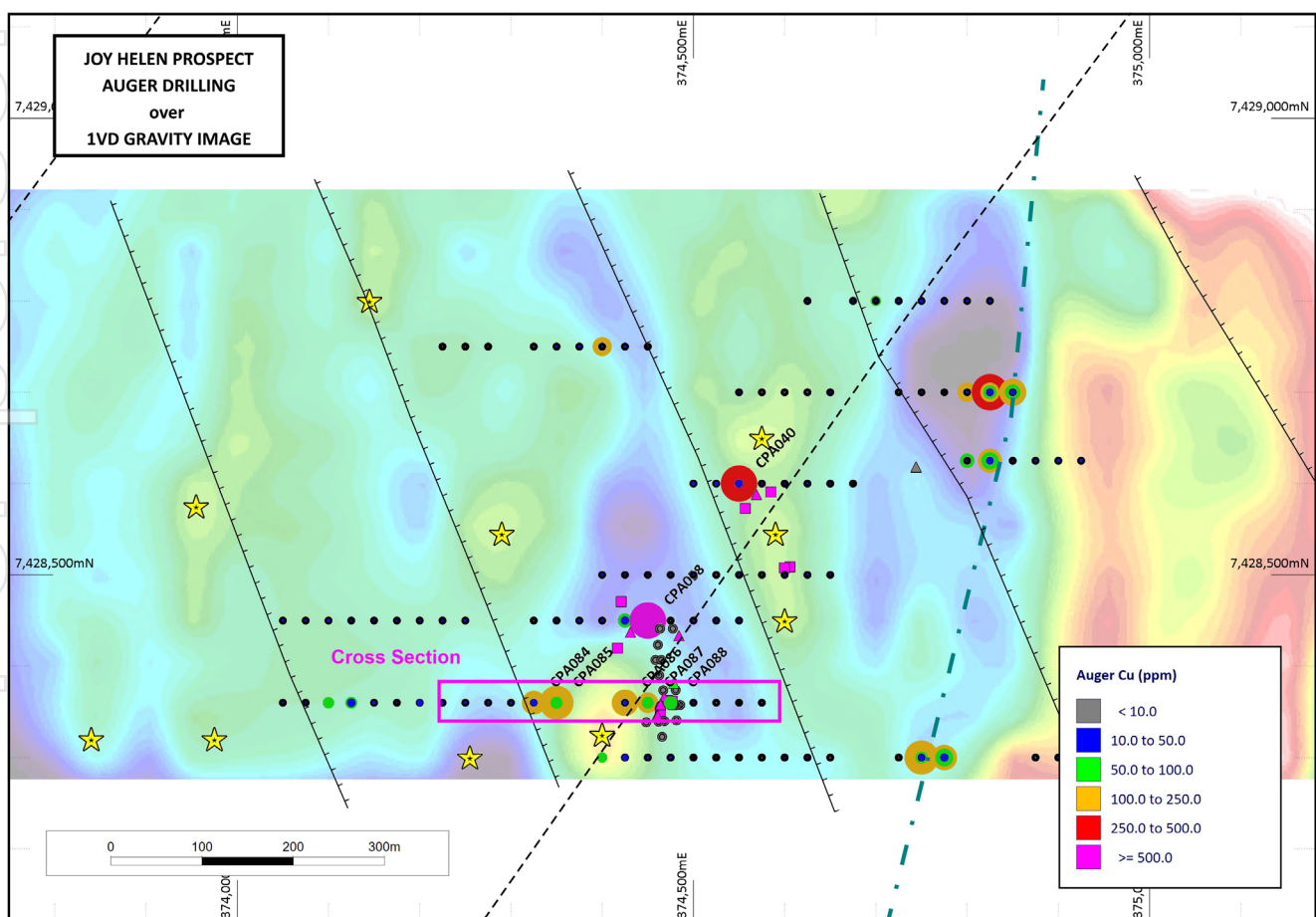
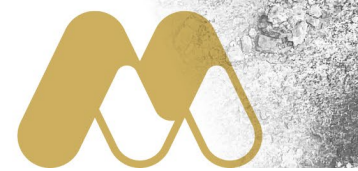


Figure 1. Auger copper results and proposed drill targets (yellow stars) over gridded 1VD gravity image.



Auger drilling

A series of reconnaissance auger traverses were completed at Joy Helen during May. The aim of the traverses was to test beneath soil Cu-Pb-Ag anomalies and alteration halos. A total of 116 holes were completed on 10 east-west traverses (Figure 1) with vertical hole depths ranging from 1 to 11m and an average depth of 4m.

Samples were collected at 1m intervals and analysed for gold and a multi-element suite comprising SEDEX target elements and pathfinder elements. Significant results are summarised in Table 1.

Holes CPA040 and CPA058 show coincident Cu and Pb anomalism (**3m @ 0.1% Cu and 0.84% Pb**) and adjacent to the residual gravity anomalies outlined by the recent detailed gravity survey.

Figure 2 shows a series of holes at the southern end of the survey which intersected elevated Cu and Pb adjacent to the most significant residual gravity anomaly which is located just west of the historic workings. Central to this drill line is an area of hard silicified dolomite, which can often form over SEDEX mineralisation, and coincidentally lies directly over the gravity anomaly. This is a key target which the company plans to test with RC and/or diamond drilling as it was impenetrable by shallow auger drilling.

Plotting the SEDEX “metal index” and “alteration index” suggested by Large et al (1998) shows a large alteration halo to the northeast and “outboard” of the high-grade mineralisation (Figure 4). This could be a useful vector to helping identify additional high-grade mineralisation.

Several holes on the eastern end of the lines intersected a weathered dolerite dyke of the 755Ma Mundine Well Suite and produced anomalous Cu and Ti values which the Company believes are related to relative enrichment through the weathering process and not to primary mineralisation (Figure 1).

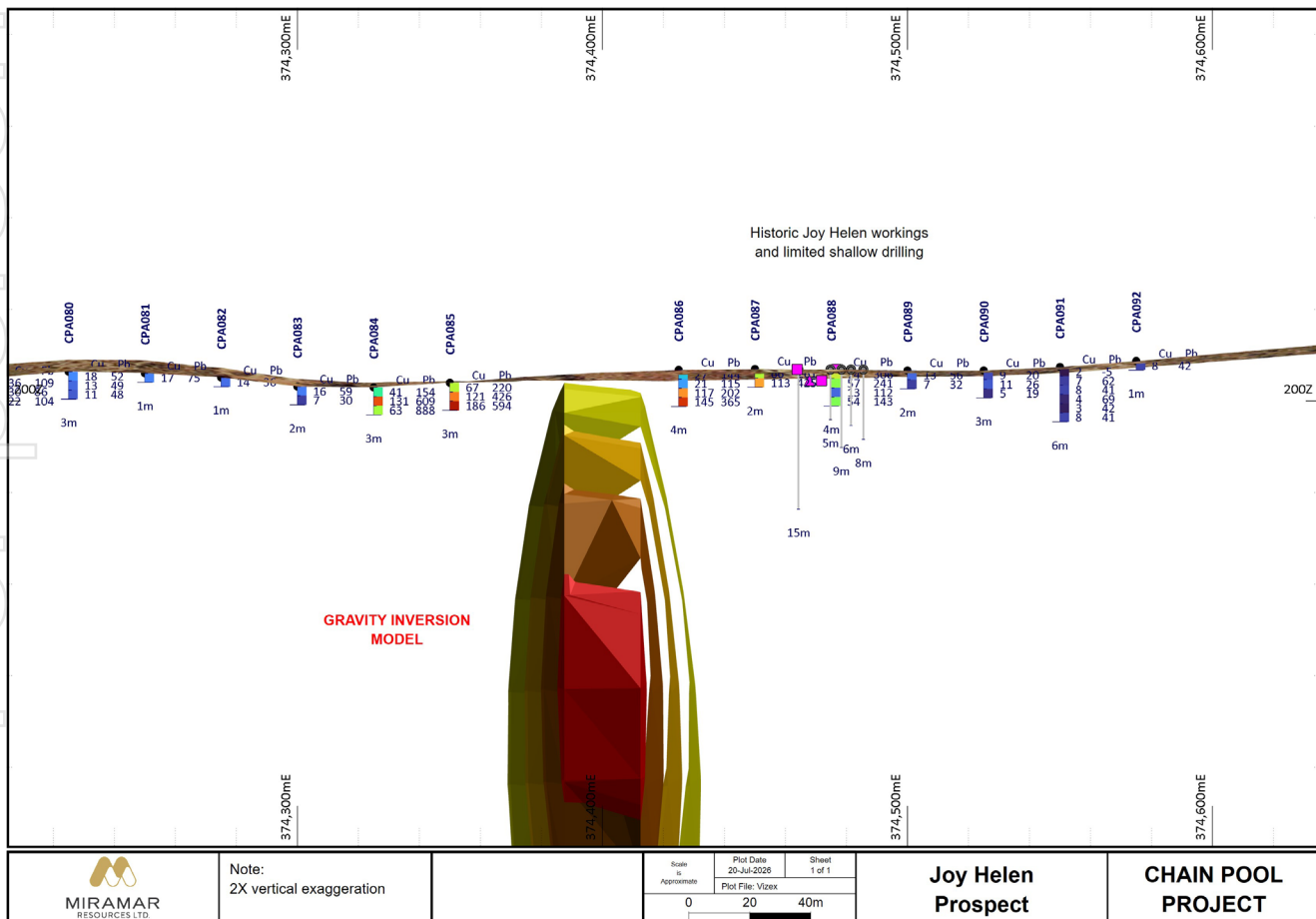


Figure 2. Cross Section showing auger Cu and Pb anomalism associated with a gravity anomaly.

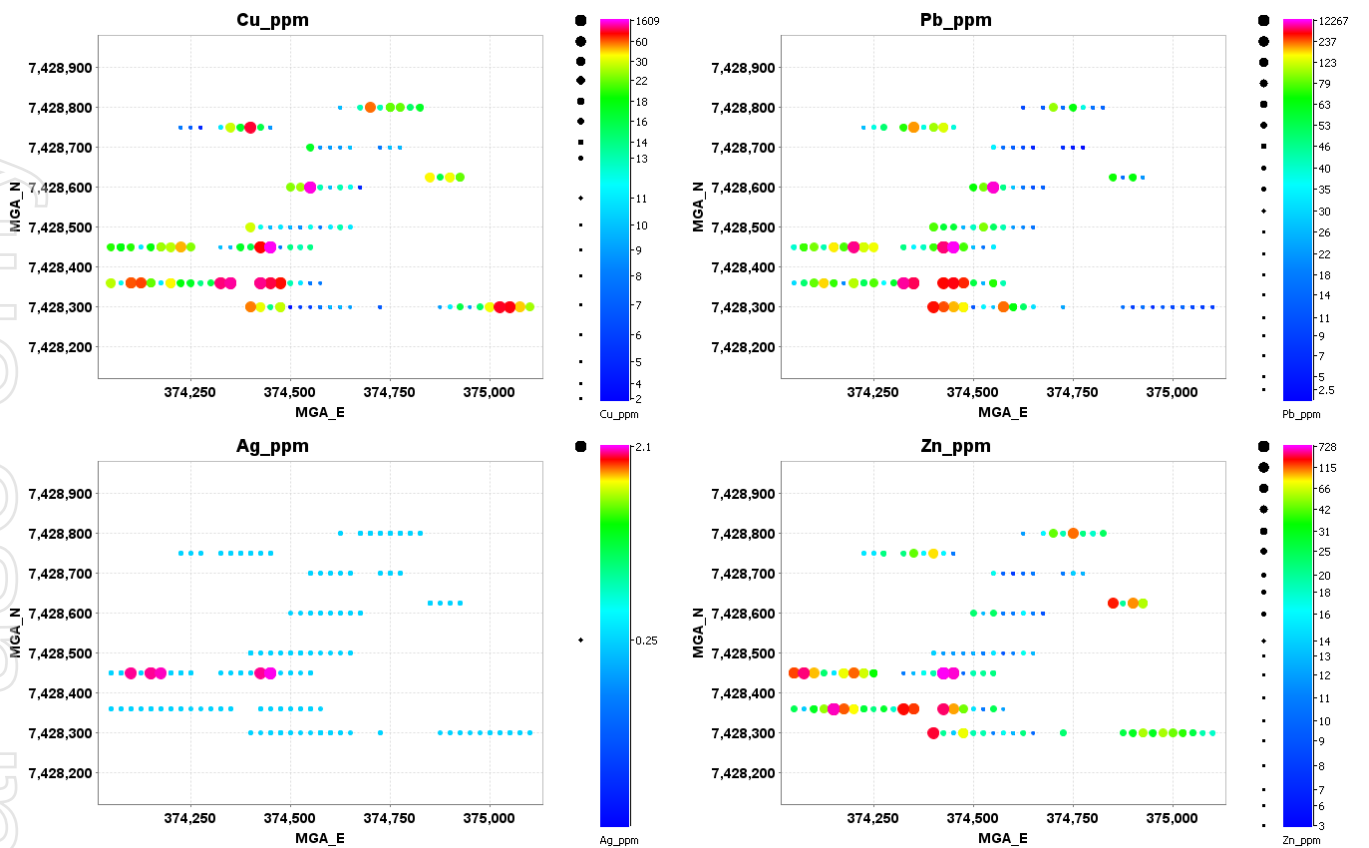


Figure 3. Auger drilling results showing coincident Cu, Pb, Zn (+/-Ag) anomalism.

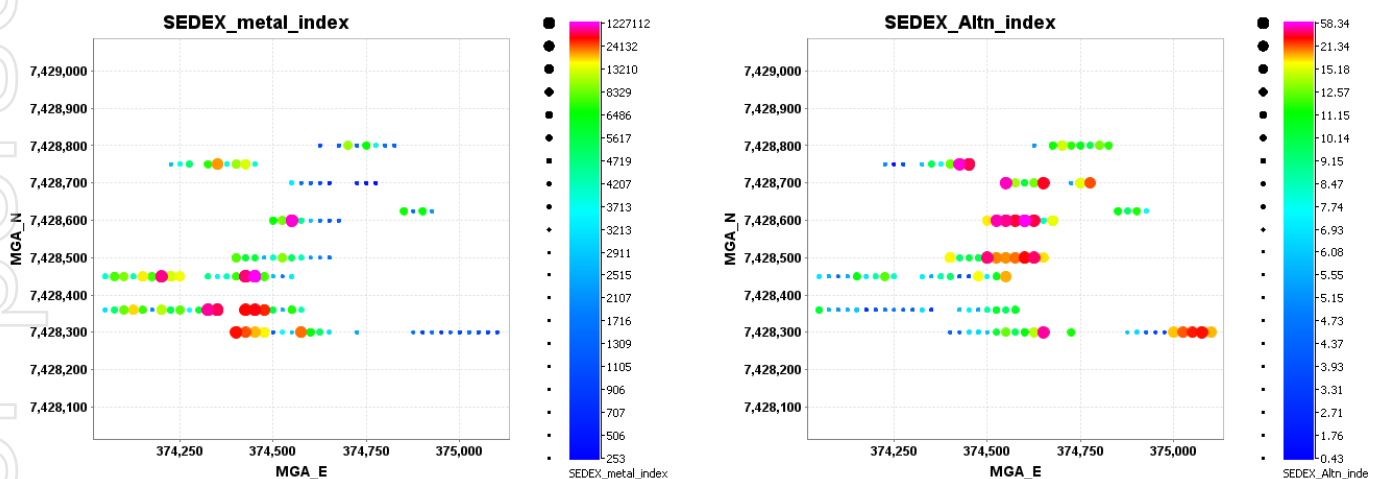


Figure 4. Auger drilling results showing SEDEX metal and alteration indices (after Large et al 1998).

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Hole Id	From	To	Interval	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm
CPA040	1	3	2	909	2974	
CPA058	0	3	3	1065	8429	1.8
CPA059	1	5	5		473	
CPA084	1	3	2		748	
CPA085	1	3	2	153	510	
CPA086	0	4	4	131	206	
CPA087	1	2	1	113	425	
CPA088	0	1	1		306	
CPA109	1	2	1		357	

Next Steps

The Company is currently planning further work programmes at Joy Helen including a passive seismic HVSR survey to further aid in mapping the basement topography and faulting, and the first dedicated bedrock drilling campaign.

A new target has been identified in a similar position to Joy Helen and approximately 4km to the northwest (Figure 5). Imagery appears to indicate silicified dolomite at surface, but it appears there is no previous sampling. Reconnaissance rock chip and soil sampling and passive seismic traverses are planned, to be followed up with a gravity survey.

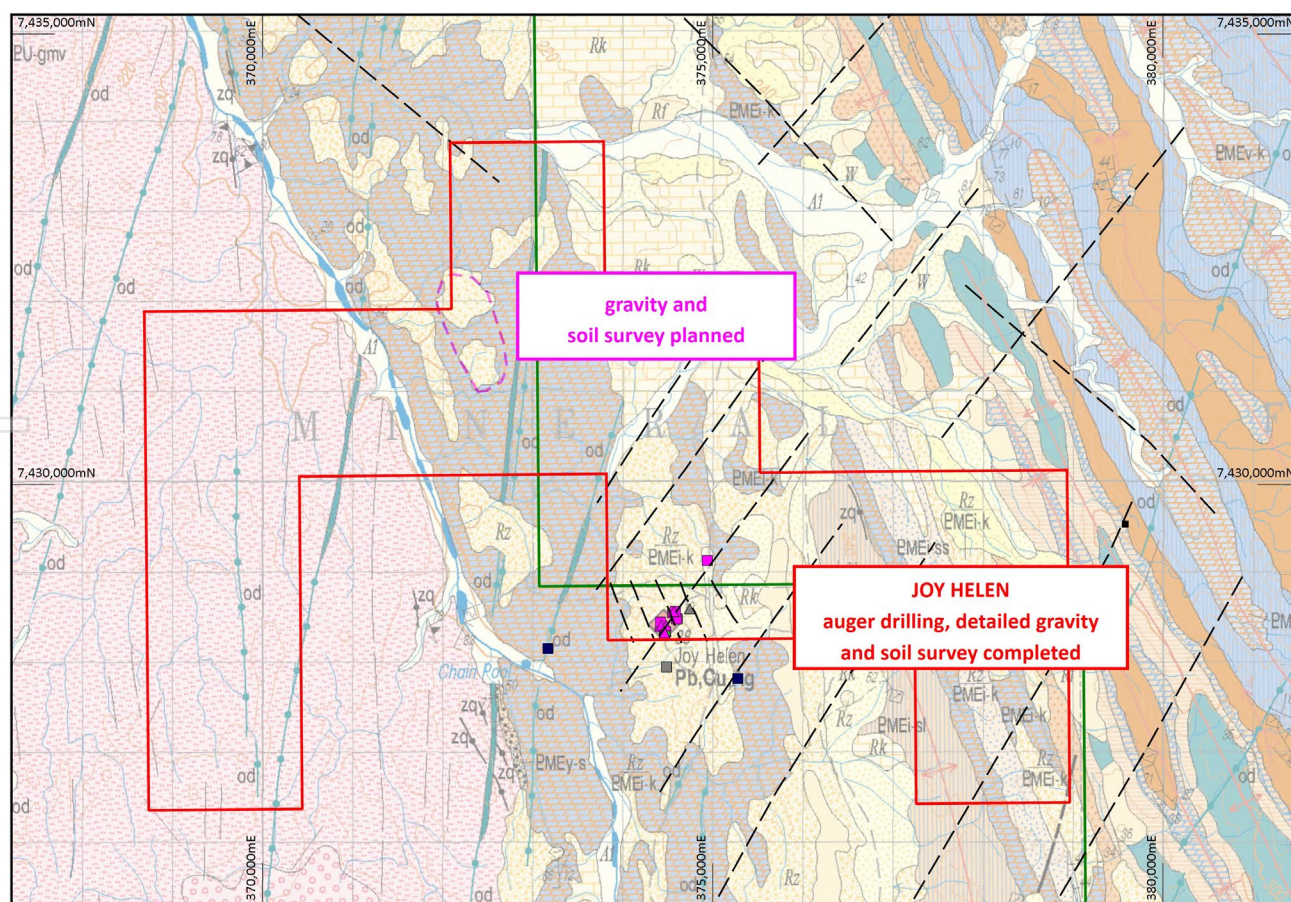


Figure 5. Chain Pool project showing Joy Helen and new target over GSWA geology.



Gidji JV Project Update

All drilling data from the Gidji JV project is currently being reviewed by a resource geologist with the aim of determining the potential for one or more shallow gold resources which could be developed adjacent to the Goldfields Highway.

Pending the results of this study, the Company has plans to progress the Project towards potential development including by applying for a Mining Lease.

For more information on Miramar Resources Limited, please visit the company's website at www.miramarresources.com.au, follow the Company on social media (Twitter @MiramarRes and LinkedIn @Miramar Resources Ltd) or contact:

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This announcement has been authorised for release by Ms Marion Bush, Managing Director, on behalf of the Board of Miramar Resources Limited.

**Table 2. Auger drill hole collar information**

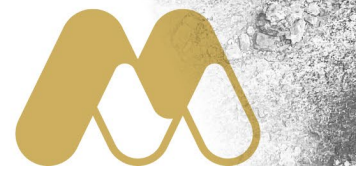
Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	EOH_depth
CPA001	374825	7428800	5
CPA002	374800	7428800	7
CPA003	374775	7428800	9
CPA004	374750	7428800	9
CPA005	374725	7428800	7
CPA006	374700	7428800	10
CPA007	374675	7428800	7
CPA008	374625	7428800	3
CPA009	374450	7428750	6
CPA010	374425	7428750	4
CPA011	374400	7428750	8
CPA012	374375	7428750	7
CPA013	374350	7428750	7
CPA014	374325	7428750	4
CPA015	374275	7428750	3
CPA016	374250	7428750	2
CPA017	374225	7428750	4
CPA018	374550	7428700	6
CPA019	374575	7428700	2
CPA020	374600	7428700	4
CPA021	374625	7428700	2
CPA022	374650	7428700	4
CPA023	374725	7428700	4
CPA024	374750	7428700	8
CPA025	374775	7428700	5
CPA026	374800	7428700	8
CPA027	374825	7428700	6
CPA028	374850	7428700	7
CPA029	374800	7428625	9
CPA030	374825	7428625	11
CPA031	374850	7428625	9
CPA032	374875	7428625	2
CPA033	374900	7428625	4
CPA034	374925	7428625	5
CPA035	374675	7428600	5
CPA036	374650	7428600	3
CPA037	374625	7428600	3
CPA038	374600	7428600	2



Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	EOH_depth
CPA039	374575	7428600	3
CPA040	374550	7428600	3
CPA041	374525	7428600	1
CPA042	374500	7428600	1
CPA043	374400	7428500	9
CPA044	374425	7428500	2
CPA045	374450	7428500	3
CPA046	374475	7428500	2
CPA047	374500	7428500	4
CPA048	374525	7428500	6
CPA049	374550	7428500	2
CPA050	374575	7428500	1
CPA051	374600	7428500	1
CPA052	374625	7428500	1
CPA053	374650	7428500	3
CPA054	374550	7428450	5
CPA055	374525	7428450	1
CPA056	374500	7428450	3
CPA057	374475	7428450	1
CPA058	374450	7428450	3
CPA059	374425	7428450	5
CPA060	374400	7428450	3
CPA061	374375	7428450	6
CPA062	374350	7428450	2
CPA063	374325	7428450	2
CPA064	374250	7428450	6
CPA065	374225	7428450	9
CPA066	374200	7428450	7
CPA067	374175	7428450	6
CPA068	374150	7428450	6
CPA069	374125	7428450	3
CPA070	374100	7428450	1
CPA071	374075	7428450	8
CPA072	374050	7428450	6
CPA073	374050	7428360	3
CPA074	374075	7428360	3
CPA075	374100	7428360	4
CPA076	374125	7428360	2
CPA077	374150	7428360	6



Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	EOH_depth
CPA078	374175	7428360	3
CPA079	374200	7428360	3
CPA080	374225	7428360	3
CPA081	374250	7428360	1
CPA082	374275	7428360	1
CPA083	374300	7428360	2
CPA084	374325	7428360	3
CPA085	374350	7428360	3
CPA086	374425	7428360	4
CPA087	374450	7428360	2
CPA088	374475	7428360	4
CPA089	374500	7428360	2
CPA090	374525	7428360	3
CPA091	374550	7428360	6
CPA092	374575	7428360	1
CPA093	374600	7428300	6
CPA094	374625	7428300	3
CPA095	374650	7428300	1
CPA096	374725	7428300	3
CPA097	374750	7428300	10
CPA098	374775	7428300	10
CPA099	374875	7428300	1
CPA100	374900	7428300	2
CPA101	374925	7428300	2
CPA102	374950	7428300	1
CPA103	374975	7428300	1
CPA104	375000	7428300	4
CPA105	375025	7428300	3
CPA106	375050	7428300	5
CPA107	375075	7428300	3
CPA108	375100	7428300	2
CPA109	374400	7428300	2
CPA110	374425	7428300	1
CPA111	374450	7428300	4
CPA112	374475	7428300	7
CPA113	374500	7428300	2
CPA114	374525	7428300	1
CPA115	374550	7428300	1
CPA116	374575	7428300	10



SEDEX deposits and the Joy Helen deposit model

Sedimentary Exhalative (“SEDEX”) base metal deposits, including the Sullivan mine in Canada, the Cannington, George Fisher (HYC), and Mount Isa deposits in Australia, the Red Dog deposit in Alaska, and Rammelsberg in Germany are some of the world’s largest base metal deposits.

SEDEX deposits occur in rift-generated sedimentary basins. The basins contain older clastic sediments overlain by a thick sequence of “sag-phase” sediments, including black shales and calcareous mudstones as shown in Figure 6. There is typically an upper breccia ore zone and a lower replacement ore zone.

SEDEX deposits typically have zoned alteration and geochemical halos. According to Large and McGoldrick (1998), the Lady Loretta orebody in Queensland is surrounded by a proximal zinc-rich siderite halo up to 50m thick which gives way to an ankerite/ferroan dolomite halo a further 50-100m away, followed by low-iron dolomitic sediments. Extensive manganese (“Mn”) and thallium (“Tl”) halos are also observed.

Miramar’s Technical Director, Mr Allan Kelly said, “Joy Helen is hosted in carbonate rocks located adjacent to a major growth fault at the edge of the Edmund Basin with the same zoned carbonate alteration halo with increasing base metal values towards the proximal siderite zone as seen in the typical SEDEX model.”

The presence of secondary copper and the absence of any appreciable zinc mineralisation at Joy Helen to date is consistent with zonation of mineralisation seen at other SEDEX deposits, where (primary) copper mineralisation forms closer to the vent whilst Pb-Zn mineralisation can be distal and/or deeper.

Given the regional setting, the lack of any substantial drilling or any project-scale geophysics, and the information gathered to date, Miramar believes the Joy Helen occurrence could be the tip of the iceberg of a potentially significant SEDEX deposit.

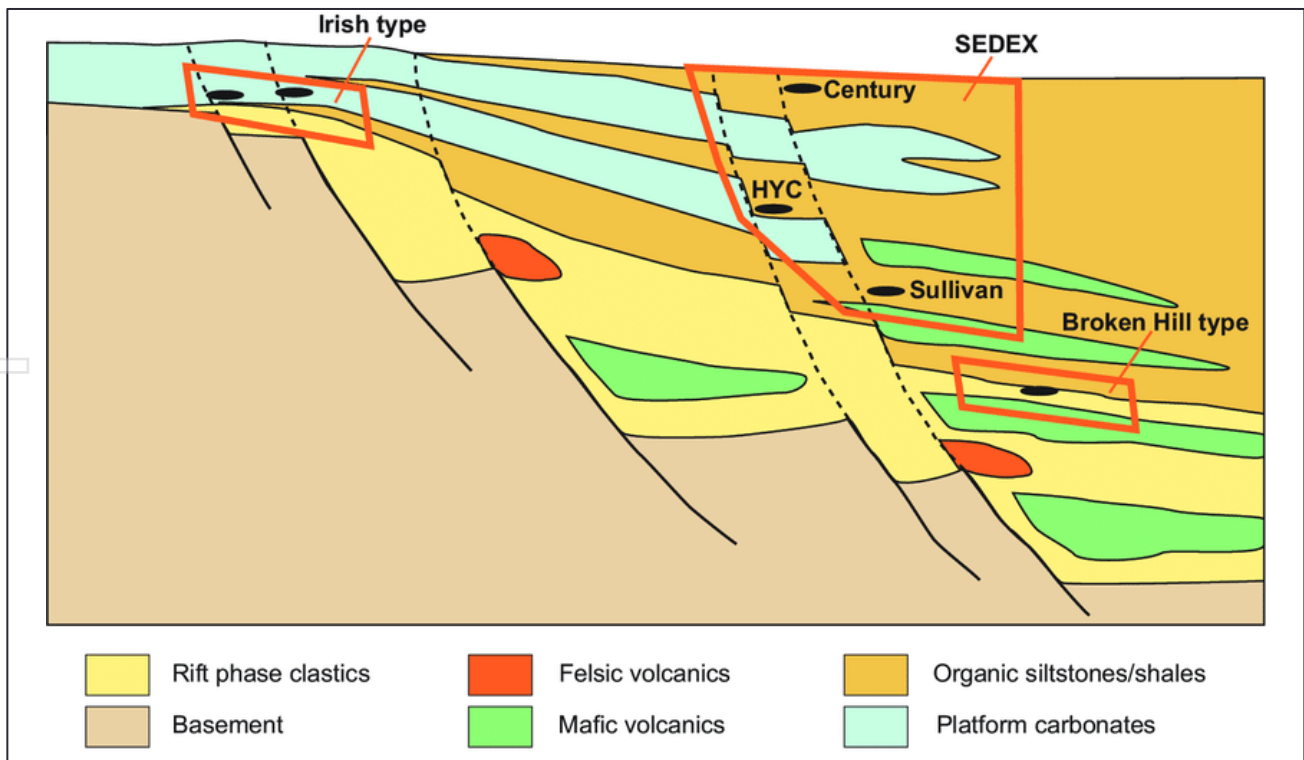


Figure 6. Schematic SEDEX deposit model showing multiple growth faults at the edge of a rift basin.



REFERENCES:

"Sediment-hosted base metal deposits Research results for 1998 AMIRA/ARC project P384A Final Report, December 1998" CODESSRC Centre for Ore Deposit Research University of Tasmania

Cave, Lilly, and Barovich. *"Textural and geochemical analysis of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite across the Mount Isa Cu to Pb-Zn transition: Implications for a zoned Cu-Pb-Zn system."* Ore Geology Reviews Volume 124, September 2020.

Cox, R., and Curis. R., 1977. *"The discovery of the Lady Loretta zinc-lead-silver deposit, northwest Queensland, Australia — A geochemical exploration case history."* Journal of Geochemical Exploration Volume 8 (1977).

Fallon, G.N., and Busuttil, Stephen, 1992, *"An appraisal of the geophysical effects of the Mount Isa ore bodies"*: Exploration Geophysics, v. 23, p. 133–140.

Large, R. R., and McGoldrick, P. J., 1998. *"Lithogeochemical halos and geochemical vectors to stratiform sediment hosted Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, 1. Lady Loretta Deposit, Queensland"* Journal of Geochemical Exploration, 63 (1998).

About the Chain Pool Project

The Chain Pool Project is located approximately 275km northeast of Carnarvon, in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia and consists of a single 100%-owned Exploration Licence, E08/3676.

The Project straddles the boundary between a Durlacher Supersuite granite, which hosts the Yangibana and YIN REE deposits, and the Edmund Basin, which hosts the high-grade Joy Helen Cu-Pb-Ag occurrence.

The Project has been crosscut by later N-S trending dolerite dykes of the 750Ma "Mundine Well Suite" which hosts Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide mineralisation within the "Money Intrusion" further south.

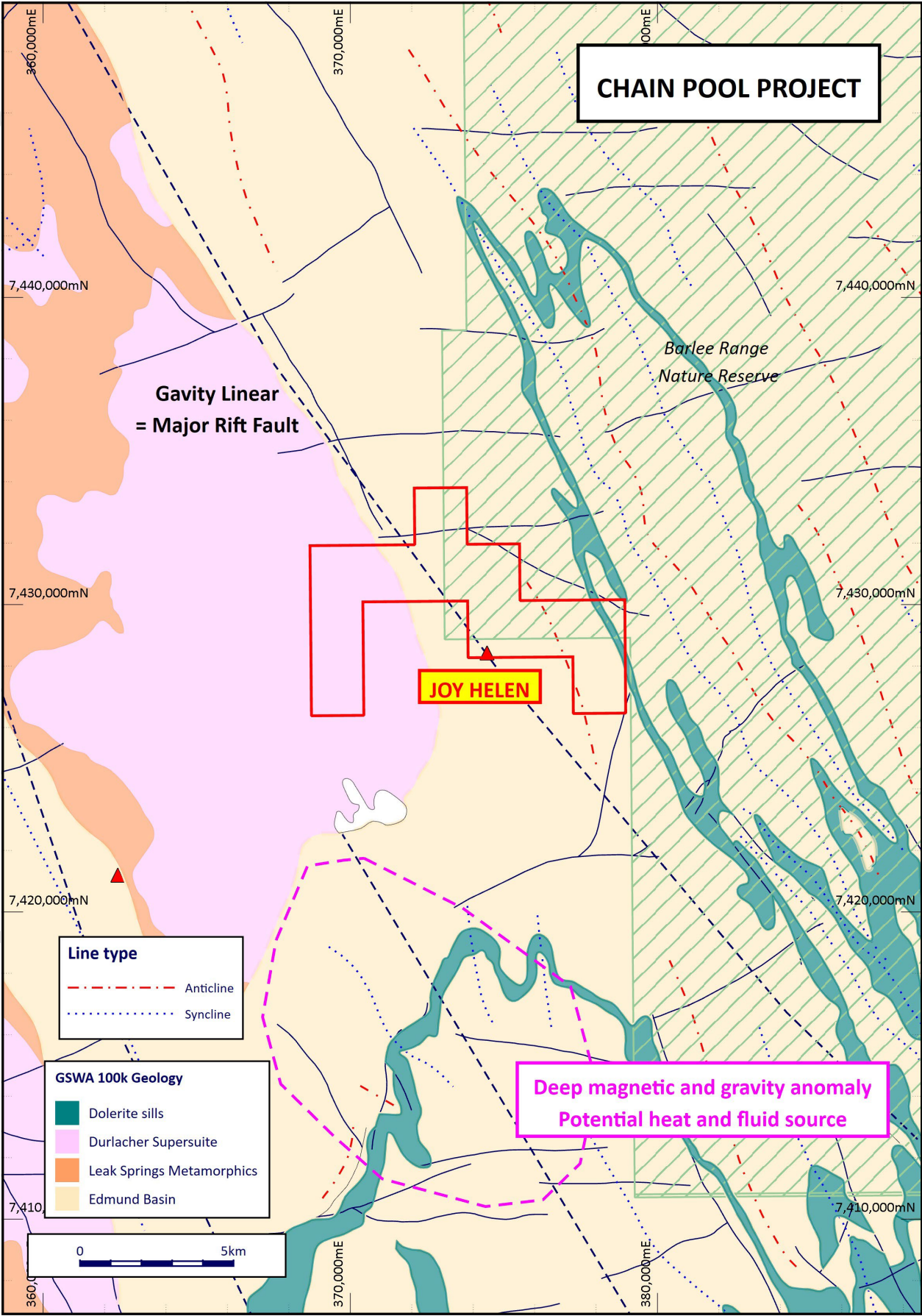
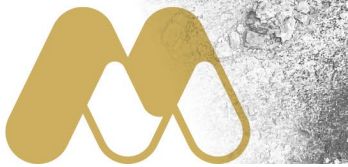
A large magnetic and gravity anomaly appears to indicate a buried intrusion that could have been a source of heat and/or fluids for the mineralisation at Joy Helen.

Miramar applied for E08/3676 in December 2023, and it was granted in August 2024.

Initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling around the Joy Helen workings in July 2024, prior to the grant of the tenement, returned several high-grade Cu-Pb-Ag results. Subsequent rock chip sampling confirmed and extended the known mineralisation.

The Project has potential for various styles of mineralisation including:

- SEDEX Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation hosted in the Irregularly Formation;
- Carbonate-hosted "Mississippi Valley Type" (MVT) Pb-Zn mineralisation; and
- Mafic intrusion-hosted magmatic Ni-Cu-Co-PGE sulphide mineralisation hosted in dolerite dykes of the 755Ma Mundine Well Suite.





COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allan Kelly, a “Competent Person” who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kelly is the Technical Director for Miramar Resources Ltd. He is a part-time employee of Miramar Resources Ltd and holds shares and options in the company.

Mr Kelly has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to Qualify as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’.

Mr Kelly consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historic and recent exploration results from the Chain Pool Project, including JORC Table 1 and 2 information where applicable, was included in the following ASX Announcements. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results continue to apply and have not materially changed:

- 19 May 2026 – “*Drilling Underway at Chain Pool Copper-Lead-Silver Project*”
- 13 May 2026 – “*Drilling team mobilising to Chain Pool copper-lead-silver-gold project*”
- 30 October 2025 – “*Drilling approval for Chain Pool SEDEX Project*”
- 27 November 2024 – “*SEDEX Mineralisation Confirmed at Chain Pool*”
- 21 November 2024 – “*Copper & Gold Mineralisation at Chain Pool*”
- 18 July 2024 - “*High-grade copper, lead and silver results from new Gascoyne Project*”
- 27 August 2024 - “*Chain Pool tenement granted*”
- 30 October 2024 - “*Exploration Underway at Chain Pool Project*”

DISCLAIMER – FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This ASX announcement contains various forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties in that they may be affected by a variety of known and unknown risks, variables and factors which could cause actual values or results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward-looking statements. The Company does not give any assurance or guarantee that the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied in those forward-looking statements will be achieved.

Future funding plans are not commitments and depend on market conditions, approvals and counterparties; there is no assurance finance will be obtained on acceptable terms.



JORC 2012 Table 1 – Chain Pool auger sampling

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. - 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.	Samples totaling approximately 250g were collected from each metre interval
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Open hole auger drilling
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.	Sampling conducted each metre
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	Samples logged for colour, weathering. Lithology and mineralisation where possible.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	No sub-sampling
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Samples were analysed by: 4-acid digest followed by ICP/OES and 50g fire assay and ICP/OES for Au - Samples with over range Cu, Pb, Fe, Ba and Ti were re-assayed by ore grade analysis - QAQC sample added at a frequency of 1 QAQC sample/25 field samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No verification completed
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Sample locations recorded using handheld GPS and recorded in MGA Zone 50S
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been</i>	Sample spacing suitable for initial reconnaissance



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>applied.</i>	
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.	No assumptions can be made
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples transported from site to the laboratory by Miramar staff
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been undertaken

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 operate in the area.	E08/3676 is 100% owned by MQ Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Miramar Resources Limited
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration conducted by CRA, Herald Resources and Dominion Mining Limited comprised limited rock chip sampling
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- SEDEX or Mississippi Valley Type Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralisation - Potential for Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralisation in Mundine Well dolerite dykes
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should	All drill holes shown in Figure 1 and collar information attached as Table 2.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Intervals reported >100ppm Copper with no internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	- All holes shown in Figure 1 - Holes drilled vertically into sub-horizontal geology and mineralisation.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	- Figure 1 shows location of all auger holes - Figure 3 shows an example cross section - Figure 4 shows results for Cu, Pb, Ag and Zn
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Figure 4 shows all Cu, Pb, Ag and Zn results
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	No other relevant data
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Further rock chip sampling and passive seismic survey - Planning for bedrock drilling campaign



About Miramar Resources Limited

Miramar Resources Limited is an active, WA-focused mineral exploration company exploring for gold, copper and Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in the Eastern Goldfields and Gascoyne regions of WA.

Miramar aims to create shareholder value through discovery of high-quality mineral deposits and the Company's Board has a track record of discovery, development and production within Australia, Africa, and North America.

