Potential Commercial Value in Existing Tailings at Wedgetail

Highlights

- Eagle Mountain has engaged a technology provider, Auxilium Technology Group Inc (Auxilium) to assess the existing tailings which has shown that the tailings are benign and can be made into various marketable products.
- A simple flowsheet is based on dry classification to separate tailings into fine and coarse fractions.
- Testwork demonstrates that the screened tailings meet environmental compliance standards and exhibit high durability and temperature stability, all of which are positive attributes for additives or fill materials.
- The high carbonate content of the tailings is a positive attribute for use as an additive or filler for a variety of cemented products, including drywall boards, high strength concrete, mortar and road base.
- One million tonnes[1] of tailings is estimated within the existing storage facility.
- The process demonstrates the potential for carbon capture, creating an additional revenue stream through credits or by direct offset of emissions, which could attract sustainability-focused buyers.
- Preliminary market research in the US has identified eight potential buyers for both fine and coarse products.
- Auxilium assumed selling prices of US$90/tn for fine product and US$70/tn for coarse product which will be confirmed in the next phase.
- Once in production, the potential revenue can be used to fund drilling and exploration activities, as well as contributing to the repayment of the Vincere loan.
- A Phase 3 study has already commenced with the aim of producing enough test material for potential customers to assess suitability for their needs and establish product pricing.

Eagle Mountain Mining's CEO, Tim Mason, said:

"We're excited about the potential revenue stream from selling existing tailings with a simple screening process. Recent test work has confirmed their high abrasion resistance, temperature stability and near neutral pH. Leaching tests further demonstrate this material does not produce hazardous runoff. This project has the potential to provide revenue to support future exploration endeavours at both Silver Mountain and OREX, as well as covering the Vincere loan commitments.

[1] Source - historical production reports from the Oracle Ridge mine.

With minimal equipment requirements, we anticipate a rapid ramp-up is possible. The tailings dam is sizeable, holding an estimated one million tonnes of material. Additionally, the process offers the possibility of carbon capture, with credits potentially tied to the product or sold separately.

We've initiated the next phase of work, actively seeking letters of intent from potential buyers."

Cautionary & Clarifying Statement: *The results contained herein do not constitute a Study as defined by JORC 2012. The Auxilium report is a Class 5 with accuracy of +/-50%. The volume of tailings material has been sourced from historic mining records and from subsequent survey work. Notwithstanding this and the quality of the metallurgical testwork completed, it is acknowledged that the Auxilium report is preliminary in nature and uncertainty exists, including, but not limited to the volume and any geochemical variability of the in-situ tailings material and the financial viability of the saleable products.*

Overview

Eagle Mountain is pleased to advise that Wedgetail Operations LLC (Wedgetail), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eagle Mountain Mining Limited (Eagle Mountain), has received positive results from tailings repurposing research completed as part of the overall scoping study at the Oracle Ridge Project.

Wedgetail engaged Tucson-based Auxilium Technology Group, Inc to conduct a Tailings Valorization and Repurposing investigation, aiming to transform existing and future tailings into marketable products. This initiative is designed to enhance environmental sustainability, reduce waste and generate economic value.

The investigation revealed that a straightforward classification process, separating the tailings into fine and coarse fractions, produces saleable products. No additional cleaning is required to prepare the tailings for downstream applications. The tailings were sieved, with approximately 92% of the material classified as a fine product (less than 87 microns) and the remaining 8% as a coarse product (greater than 87 microns).

Preliminary Market Assessment

A customer discovery assessment was conducted to gauge interest in utilizing existing mine tailings. Eight companies across Arizona and the broader United States were identified as potential customers. These companies operate in various cemented products industries, including manufacturing materials for walls, ceilings, floors, drywall, roofing, cement and aggregate building materials. The next steps involve providing sample products to suppliers for their own testing. The assessment also highlighted a strong demand for carbon-neutral building materials, which could serve as a significant selling point for the tailings products.

Durability

The tailings were subjected to testing to assess their durability, a measure of resistance to degradation into harmful clay-like fines. The results showed durability indexes ranging from 62 to 70, indicating suitability for various construction applications (refer to Attachment 1).

Environmental Compliance

Multi-element ICP analysis confirmed that the tailings are below EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste standards and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality groundwater protection levels for elements such as mercury, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead

and silver. Additionally, leachate testing demonstrated that the tailings pose no risk to water quality, meeting drinking water standards (refer to Attachment 1).

Temperature

Thermal efficiency and stability tests were conducted at temperatures up to 600°C, demonstrating that the tailings byproducts remain stable at high temperatures. This stability suggests their suitability for specialized building products requiring high thermal resistance.

Carbon Capture

Due to their high calcium content, the tailings were tested for their potential to absorb carbon dioxide when exposed to oxygen. This process, known as carbonation, occurs because fresh mine tailings are fine-grained and reactive. The carbonation reaction can be represented by the following formulas:

$$CaO + CO_2 \rightarrow CaCO_3$$
$$Ca(OH)_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow CaCO_{3+}H_2O$$

On average, the tailings exhibited a 15% carbonation rate. This means that for every ton of tailings re-exposed to oxygen, approximately 150 kilograms of carbon dioxide was captured. This carbon sequestration potential could generate additional revenue or be offered as a value-added benefit to offset emissions for customers.

Testwork on carbon capture of existing tailings

Discussion and Next Steps

The Company is reporting this positive metallurgical testwork and is encouraged by the conclusions drawn by Auxilium. However, it is acknowledged that the work performed to date is preliminary in nature and that the next phase of the project analysis will prioritize identifying offtake markets, potential customers and haulage options.

Detailed specification sheets will be created to provide potential buyers with comprehensive information on the material's properties and benefits. Based on this feedback, adjustments may be made to enhance the material's performance and appeal. Concurrently, advanced engineering and design work will be undertaken to support these efforts. Should this work be positive, we will confirm capital and operating costs and assess the overall financial viability of the project.

This ASX announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Eagle Mountain Mining Limited.

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ABOUT EAGLE MOUNTAIN MINING

Eagle Mountain is a copper-gold explorer focused on the exploration and development of its Wedgetail and Silver Mountain Projects, both located in Arizona, USA.

Arizona is at the heart of America's mining industry and home to some of the world's largest copper discoveries such as Bagdad, Miami and Resolution, one of the largest undeveloped copper deposits in the world.

Follow the Company's developments through our website and social media channels:

LinkedIn **Twitter** **EM2 Website**

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to the results of the testwork undertaken by Auxilium Technology Group Inc, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Dr Abraham Jalbout, PhD, who is a Member of The Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME) and has sufficient experience relevant 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 (JORC Code 2012). Dr Jalbout is a chemist and CEO of Auxilium Technology Group Inc. and consents to the inclusion in this document of information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Activities and specifically the results of the testwork undertaken by Auxilium Technology Group Inc, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Rex McLachlin, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant 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 (JORC Code 2012). Mr McLachlin is a full time employee and the Senior Geologist at Eagle Mountain Mining Limited's wholly-owned subsidiary, Silver Mountain Mining Inc, and consents to the inclusion in this document of information in the form and context in which it appears.

Attachment 1

Summary Tables of Metallurgical Testwork:

Sample Information

Testwork ID	Source Material	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
		[m]	[m]	[m]	[°]	[°]	[m]
AO05	Tailings Channel 1	529095	3594102	1388	-90	0	0 to 1.5
A510	Tailings Channel 1	529095	3594102	1388	-90	0	1.5 to 3.0
A1015	Tailings Channel 1	529095	3594102	1388	-90	0	3.0 to 4.6

Assay Results

Testwork ID	Ag	As	Cu	Mn	Mo	Zn
	[ppm]	[ppm]	[ppm]	[ppm]	[ppm]	[ppm]
AO05	2	14	738	1640	3	80
A510	4	10	1488	1479	7	113
A1015	5.1	8	1760	1207	16	114

Durability Index

Sample	Durability
	[index]
Sample - AO05	63
Sample A510	69
Sample A1015	71

Leaching Test Results

Testwork ID	Silver	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Mercury	Lead	Selenium
	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[mg/l]	[mg/l]
Sample - AO05	0.0033	ND	0.0029	0.0042	ND	ND	ND
Sample A510	0.0029	ND	0.0033	0.004	ND	ND	ND
Sample A1015	ND	ND	0.0012	0.0037	ND	ND	ND
Drinking Water Standard	0.10	0.010	0.0050	0.10	0.0002	0.0150	0.050
EPA Standard	5.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	1.0

Attachment 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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.*
		• Metallurgical testwork samples were acquired by vertically trenching 4.5m into the existing Oracle Ridge tailings dam using an excavator.
		• A central sampling location in the tailings dam was chosen to be as representative as possible.
		• Three individual samples (AO05, A510 and A1015) were split from the parent trench channel sample (Tailings Channel 1) based on 5 foot (1.52m) intervals, as detailed in Attachment 1.
		• Each sample weighed approximately 22kg, with the total (Tailings Channel 1) weighing approximately 65kg.
		• Sample preparation was completed by Auxilium with key steps as follows:
		  ○ Sample receipt and labelling, including secured storage
		  ○ Sample spreading and mixing into conical heap
		  ○ Sample reconstitution
		  ○ pH measurement
		  ○ Oxidation reduction potential (ORP) measurement
		  ○ Relative density
		• Metallurgical testing was completed by Auxilium, with testwork as detailed in the body of the announcement and results as disclosed in Attachment 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.
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.*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	dry. • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assay analysis for geomaterial testwork was completed by multi-element ICP-OES • Carbonation percentages were determined by quantitative XRD analysis. Leaching was completed using the synthetic precipitation leaching procedure (SPLP) method by Turner Labs (Tucson, Arizona) on behalf of Auxilium. SPLP is carried out by an extraction fluid which partitions potential contaminants between the solid samples and liquid solution.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustments to assay 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• NAD83 UTM Zone 12N (meters). • National Elevation Dataset. Horizontal resolution of approximately 10m and vertical resolution of 1m. • Tailings samples were located with a hand-held GPS with an estimated accuracy of ±5m. Sample locations are reported in Attachment 1.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.
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.*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Metallurgical samples were selected from material secured at the Company's San Manuel, Arizona logging facility. • Company personnel arranged sample delivery to Auxilium at their Tucson, Arizona facility for processing. • The Auxilium facilities are locked with security systems in place.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been completed.

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.*	**<u>Wedgetail Project</u>** • The Wedgetail Project (Project) is located in the Marble Peak area, approximately 30 kilometres by air north-east of Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A. It is located in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Township 11 South, Range 16 East, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian of the U.S. cadastral system. The geographical coordinates are approximately Latitude 32°28' North, Longitude 110°41' West. • The Project is 100% owned by Eagle Mountain Mining Limited through its Arizona subsidiaries Wedgetail Operations LLC (100%) and Wedgetail Holdings LLC (100%). • The Project consists of three main areas: OREX, Golden Eagle and Red Hawk. OREX • The OREX area is covered by 113 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service). • 100% of the mineral rights are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC. • The OREX area is also partly covered by Patented Mining Claims controlled by Pima County. The Company does not control the Mineral Rights over Pima County's claims. Golden Eagle • The Golden Eagle area is covered by 4 Patented Claims and 57 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Deed restrictions limit the excavation of minerals on Patented claims at Golden Eagle • 100% of the mineral rights are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC. • The Golden Eagle area is also partly covered by Patented Mining Claims controlled by Pima County. The Company does not control the Mineral Rights over Pima County's claims. Red Hawk • The Red Hawk area is covered by 24 Unpatented Mining Claims within the Coronado National Forest (United States Forest Service). • 100% of the mineral rights are owned by Wedgetail Operations LLC. • The land tenure is secure at the time of reporting and there are no known impediments to obtaining permits to operate in the area. Oracle Ridge • In 2009, the surface rights for the area necessary for potential mining access (e.g. portals), processing facilities and offices have been secured by an industrial property lease. Under the agreement, Wedgetail Operations LLC leases the surface rights to the project for the purpose of carrying out its exploration, potential development and mining. The lease has an initial term of three years and is renewable for nine additional extensions of three years each. As announced on 25 November 2024, the Company has resolved to terminate the industrial property lease which would not provide access to the mine portal areas beyond 31 January 2025. • The mineral rights of 57 Patented Claims at Oracle Ridge have a reversionary interest to Marble Mountain Ventures, which occurs on 18 February 2025, unless the Company exercises its Extension Option upon which the Company's interests in the mineral rights are extended to 18 February 2040. As announced on 25 November 2024, the Company has resolved to not exercise this option to extend ownership of mineral rights beyond 18 February 2025. • There is a 3% net smelter returns royalty on the future sale of any metals and minerals derived from the Oracle Ridge mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**<u>Wedgetail Project</u>** OREX • Details of historical (pre-1980s) exploration and mining activities in the OREX area are not known. Few small-scale workings were found during mapping.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In 1980 a Joint Venture between Gulf Minerals Corporation and W.R. Grace Company completed mapping of the area and drilled 7 holes. Results of the program were reviewed by Oracle Ridge Mining Partners and summarised in an internal communication in 1992. Golden Eagle • Small-scale mining occurred in the Golden Eagle area in the first half of the 1900s focussed on gold. The largest operation was the Sanderson Mine. The mine is part of the Golden Eagle mineralised system but is located outside the Company's landholding. It reported smelter returns between 1936 and 1941 averaging 0.4 Oz/short ton Au (13.7 g/t Au), 0.65 Oz/ton Ag (22.3 g/t Ag) and 0.46% Cu (small tonnage). • Oracle Ridge Mining conducted exploration at Golden Eagle in the mid-1990s. A geophysical magnetic survey was flown over the area. Few magnetic anomalies, postulated to be magnetite-rich skarn were tested by reconnaissance drilling. Results were not deemed sufficiently encouraging and no further drilling was conducted in the area. Red Hawk • No historical exploration or mining activities are known for the Red Hawk area. Oracle Ridge • The Oracle Ridge Mining District was discovered in 1873. In 1881, an 18 tonne per day copper smelter was erected at nearby Apache Camp. The ore for this smelter was supplied from the Hartman, Homestake, Leatherwood, Stratton, Geesaman and other small mines in the area. • Phelps Dodge Copper Company (Phelps Dodge) entered the District in 1910 and undertook considerable development and exploration work. • Continental Copper, Inc began exploring in the District in the 1950s. Continental leased the property in 1968 with an option to purchase and undertook a large exploration and development program. This was the first time there was a large scale assessment of the mineralisation. • Union Miniere began a new exploration program in April 1980. In 1984, a feasibility study for an 1,814 short ton per day operation was completed. • In October 1988, South Atlantic Ventures acquired Union Miniere's interest and entered into a 70-30 partnership with Continental to develop the mine. Minproc Engineers Inc. was contracted to supervise the confirmatory metallurgical testwork. A detailed design was started in November 1989 on a column flotation plant. Construction of the facility

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		commenced in April 1990 and the first ore was processed through the plant on March 3, 1991. The capacity of the mill was initially set at 771 short ton per day. The mill capacity was later expanded to approximately 1,000 short ton per day. • The mine closed in 1996. Production records show that approximately 1,200,000 short tons were milled since commencement of the operation. • Between 2009 and 2015 the project was owned by Oracle Ridge Mining, a TSX-V listed company, which drilled approximately 130 surface and underground holes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**<u>Wedgetail Project</u>** OREX • The OREX prospect is interpreted to be a copper dominated skarn, based on geological similarities observed from drilling and mapping compared to the proximal Oracle Ridge deposit. Minerals representative of both prograde and retrograde skarn development are present, the former being represented by diopside and garnets, the latter by epidote, magnetite and chlorite. • Copper dominated mineralisation generally contains chalcopyrite and bornite. The prospect type is most commonly associated with Andean-type plutons intruded in older continental-margin carbonate sequences. The associated intrusive rocks are commonly porphyritic stocks, dikes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzo-granite and tonalite composition, intruding carbonate rocks, calcareous-volcanic or tuffaceous rocks. Mineralisation geometry varies from stratiform, tabular, vertical pipes, narrow lenses to irregular zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts. • The copper rich zones at OREX form conformable lenses along the contact with the Leatherwood Granodiorite or associated with faults and shear zones which intersect the Leatherwood. These have acted as feeders into the reactive carbonate horizons. The latter can form a “Christmas Tree” type shape. Golden Eagle • Based on early stage exploration drilling, interpretation of the deposit type for Golden Eagle is ongoing. The majority of elevated gold and base metals (copper, lead, zinc) from drill results are hosted within granitic rocks. These granites are bounded by what are interpreted to be younger intrusive rocks to the east and schists to the west. • The gold-rich system is proximal to the lithological contact between the granites and younger intrusion. Although not visible in core, the gold is coincident with increased brecciation and oxidation. The base metal or polymetallic system occurs within the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		granites and occur as disseminations and veinlets. Red Hawk • Based on early stage exploration mapping and sampling, interpretation of the deposit type for Red Hawk is ongoing. • Zones of elevated electromagnetic response appear to be associated with iron-rich breccias, with potential for IOCG, base metal sulphide or other hydrothermal styles of mineralisation being investigated. Oracle Ridge • The deposit is classified as copper dominated skarn. Minerals representative of both prograde and retrograde skarn development are present, the former being represented by diopside and garnets, the latter by epidote, magnetite and chlorite. • Copper dominated mineralisation generally contains chalcopyrite and bornite. The deposits are most commonly associated with Andean-type plutons intruded in older continental-margin carbonate sequences. The associated intrusive rocks are commonly porphyritic stocks, dikes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzo-granite and tonalite composition, intruding carbonate rocks, calcareous-volcanic or tuffaceous rocks. The deposits shapes vary from stratiform and tabular to vertical pipes, narrow lenses, and irregular zones that are controlled by intrusive contacts. • The copper rich skarn deposits at Oracle Ridge are found in conformable lens along the contact with the Leatherwood Granodiorite or associated with faults and shear zones which intersect the Leatherwood. These have acted as feeders into the reactive carbonate horizons. The latter can form a “Christmas Tree” type shape.

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*
		• Source sampling information used for metallurgical testwork is summarised in Attachment 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There was no new drill data presented in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to images presented in the body of the announcement.
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.*	• All exploration results relating to metallurgical testwork obtained so far have been reported.
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 exploration results obtained so far have been reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work as outlined in the Discussion section within the body of the report.