



3 December 2024

## DRILLING UNDERWAY AT THE HIGH GRADE AUSTIN GOLD PROJECT

### HIGHLIGHTS

- A circa 1,500m RC drilling program has commenced at the flagship Austin Gold Project, located near Cue in the WA goldfields.
- Drilling is focused on testing the Mt Sandy Prospect, where recent project review and target generation work has identified excellent potential for high-grade gold mineralisation close to surface.
- Historical drilling within the broader Mt Sandy target area has intersected high grade gold mineralisation including:
  - **6m @ 15.8g/t Au** from 36m (BGRC-03)
  - **2m @ 19.6g/t Au** from 31m (20AUSRC20)
  - **3m @ 4.8g/t Au** from 44m (JWRCP-19)
- Previous geochemical work has defined a large-scale, 4.5 x 2.5km geochemically anomalous footprint highlighting the potential to host a significant gold deposit.
- The Austin Gold Project is strategically located proximal to several operating gold mills, including being only ~17kms from Westgold's Tuckabiana Mill.

Austin Metals Limited (ASX: **AYT**) ("**Austin**" or "**Company**") is pleased to announce that RC drilling has commenced at the Austin Gold Project ("**the Project**"), strategically located near Cue in the WA goldfields and proximal to several operating gold mills.

The drilling program has been designed to test for high-grade gold mineralisation at depths of 50 – 200m within the Mt Sandy target area. Recent project generation and targeting work, including detailed research, compilation and interpretation of historical exploration data, has highlighted Mt Sandy as a high priority target for shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation.

Interpretation of historical exploration conducted by several companies has demonstrated that the Mt Sandy target area, encompassing the Mt Sandy, Brunswick Hill and Brian's Prospects, has a large-scale, circa ~4.5 x 2km surface geochemical footprint, a similar scale to the proximal ~0.9Moz Cue Gold Project that was acquired by Ramelius Resources from Musgrave Minerals in 2023 for \$201 million.

Within the broader Mt Sandy target area, historical explorers encountered widespread gold mineralisation and anomalism from >250 predominantly shallow RAB and aircore holes, including the following significant intercepts:

- **6m @ 15.8g/t Au** from 36m, incl. 2m @ 43g/t from 36m (BGRC-03) at Brunswick Hill
- **2m @ 19.6g/t Au** from 31m (20AUSRC20) at the Brians Prospect
- **3m @ 4.8g/t Au** from 44m (JWRCP-19) at Brunswick Hill
- **3m @ 4g/t Au** from 91m (SCI017) at Brunswick Hill
- **7m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 21m, incl. 2m @ 4.8g/t Au from 25m (SC0603) at Mt Sandy

The primary focus of the current RC drilling program is to test beneath the historical intercepts of mineralisation and/or anomalism to determine whether the shallow gold mineralisation extends and potentially improves in thickness and/or grade in the underlying fresh rock.



The drilling is expected to take two weeks to complete, with assays to be received early in the new year.

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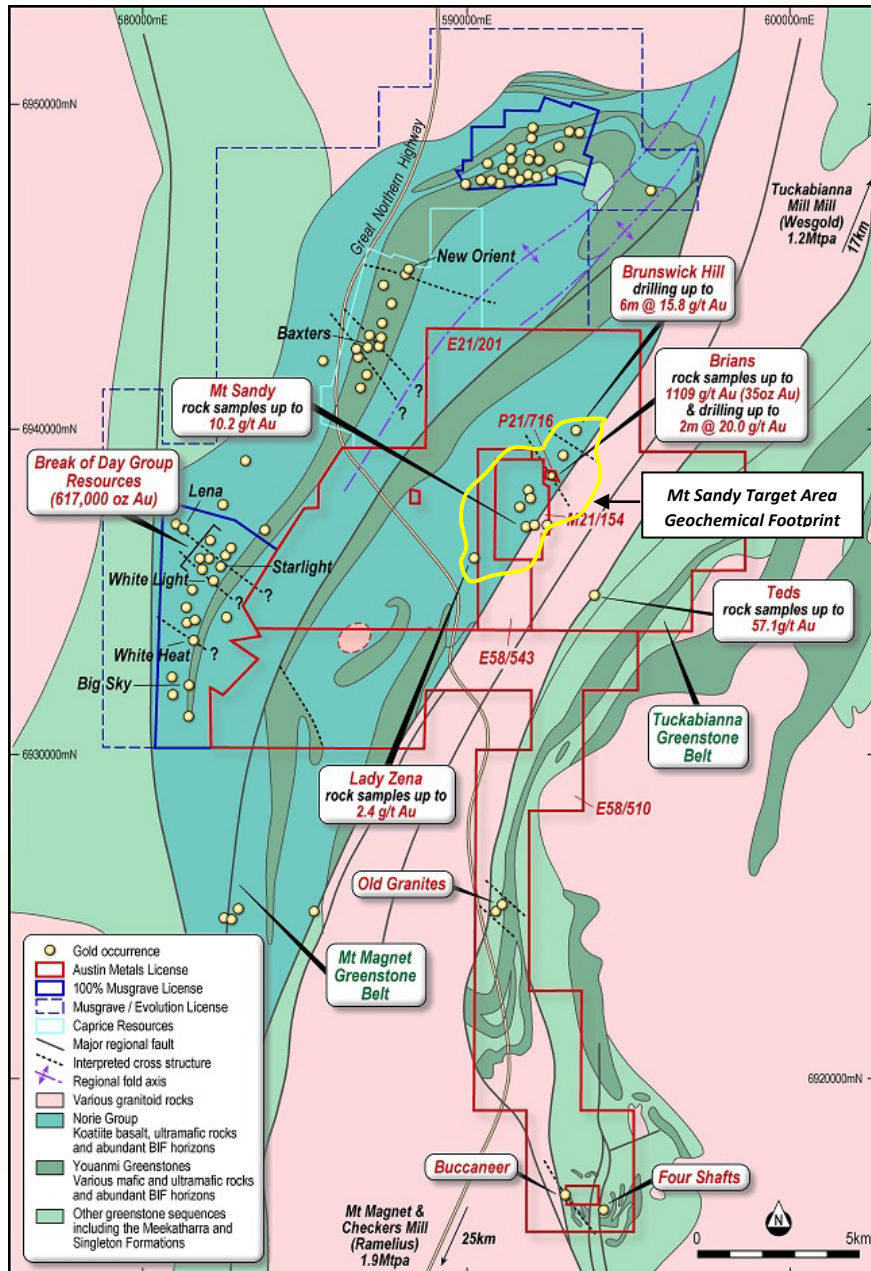


Figure 1 Austin Gold Project Tenements and Geology with outline of Mt Sandy Target Area



Figure 2 RC rig in action at the Austin Gold Project

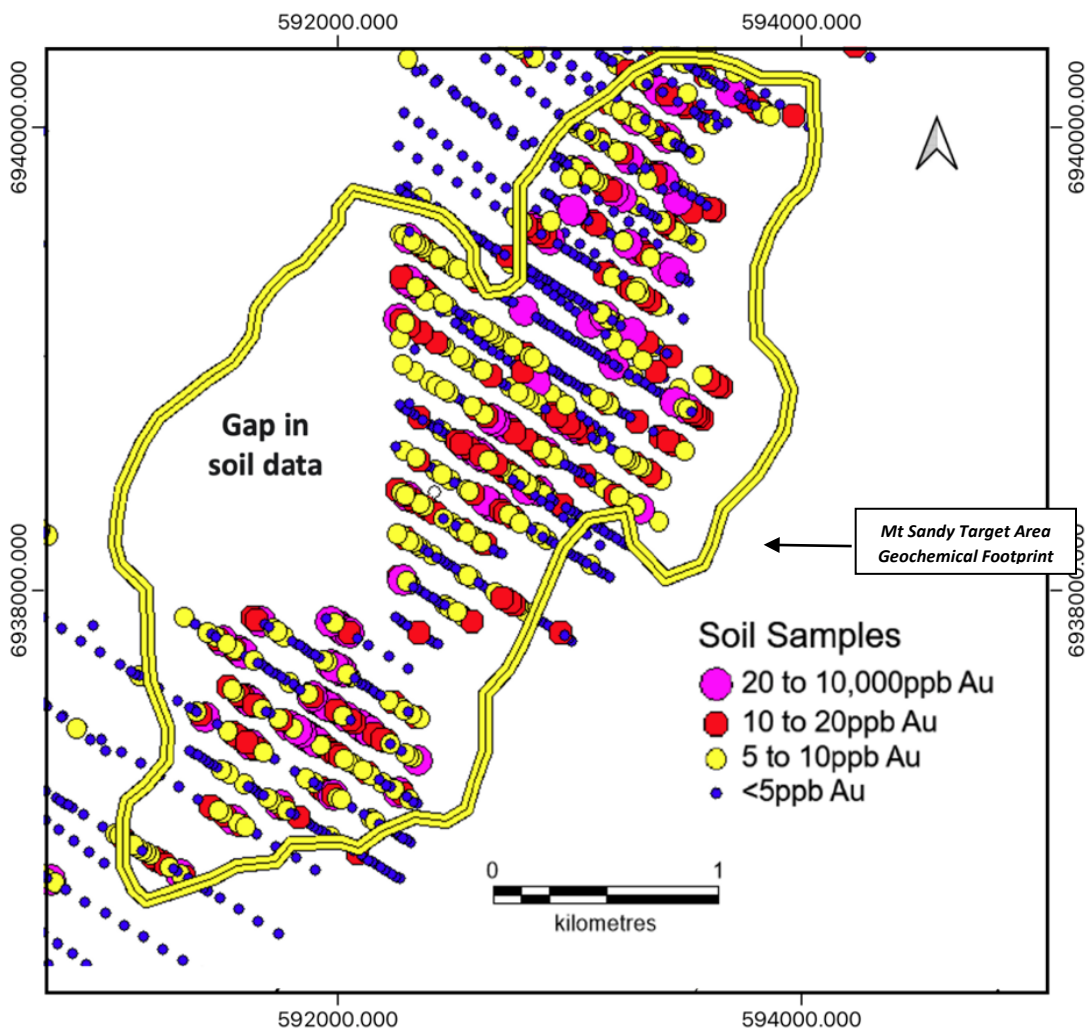


Figure 3 Historical soil sample results from the Mt Sandy Target Area

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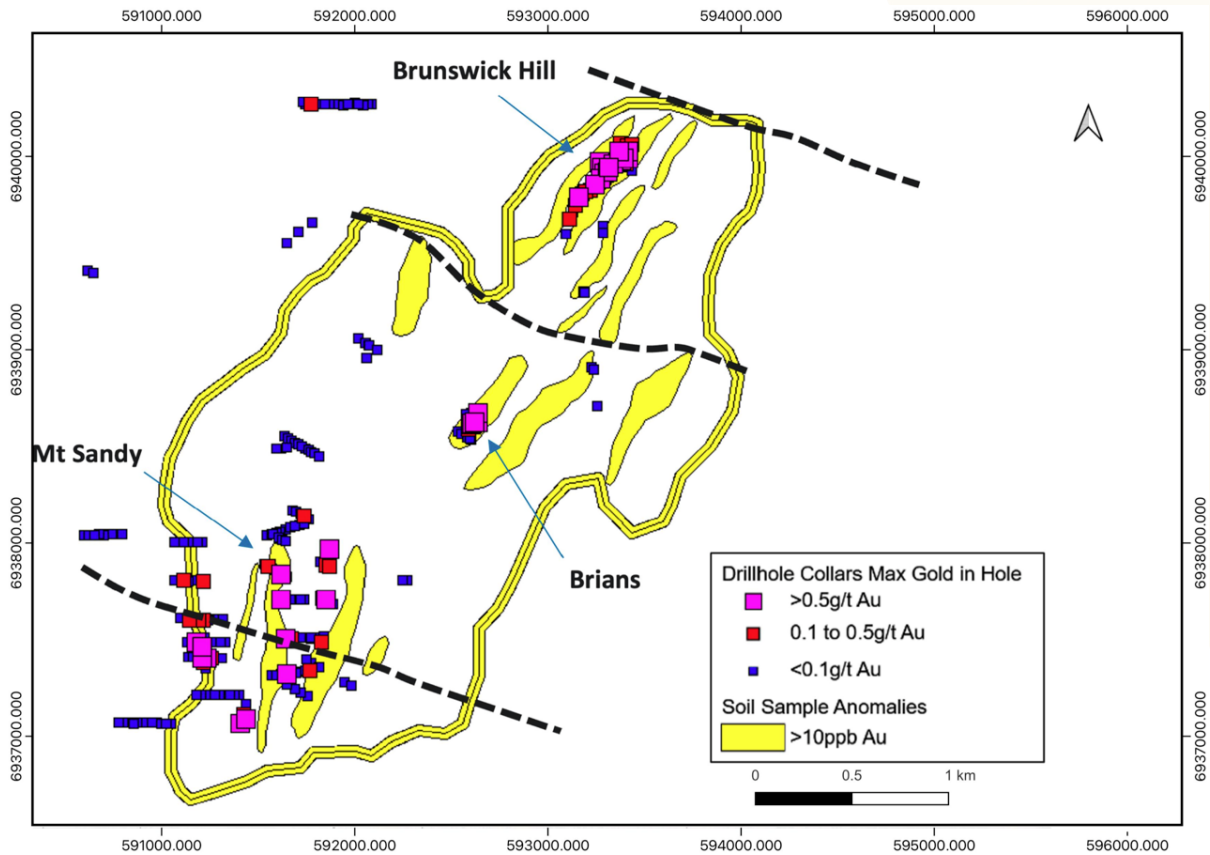


Figure 4 Mt Sandy Target Area with historical drillhole collars and soil geochemical anomalies

Reference: Transformational WA High Grade Gold Project Acquisition dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2021.

-ENDS-

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## About Austin Metals

Austin Metals Limited (AYT) is a base and precious metals explorer focused on the prolific mining districts of Broken Hill, the Cobar Basin and the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales, Australia. AYT's flagship Austin Gold Project is located in the highly prospective Murchison greenstone province of Western Australia, directly adjacent to the Cue Gold Project owned by Musgrave Minerals Limited (ASX:MGV), which includes the high grade Break of Day Deposit and Starlight discovery. The Company has also secured a significant ground holding of the Talling Greenstone belt in the prolific Murchison gold mining region of Western Australia located 150 km south of the Golden Grove deposit.

## CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Austin Metals Ltd. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "predict", "foresee", "proposed", "aim", "target", "opportunity", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Austin's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Austin Metals as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future development.

## COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Paul L'Herpinere, a Competent Person. Mr L'Herpinere is a Director of Austin Metals Limited and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr L'Herpinere has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are 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"). Mr L'Herpinere consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

## References:

<sup>1</sup>Consolidated Mining & Finance Limited, 1988. Progress Report on the Blac Gold Joint Venture. Wamex Report A028538.

<sup>2</sup>Gardner Mining Pty Ltd, 2021 Personal Communication. Annual Report Pending for P21/716.

<sup>3</sup>Musgrave Minerals Ltd. 11 November 2020. Break of Day High Grade Mineral Resource Estimate.

<sup>4</sup>Wesgold Resources Limited Annual Report 2020.

<sup>5</sup>Ramelius Resources Annual Report 2020.

<sup>6</sup>Lake Austin Gold Mines NL, 1987. Report on the Lake Austin Gold Project. Lake Austin Mines NL. Wamex Report A024181

<sup>7</sup>Continental Resource Management Pty Ltd., 2007. Annual Report for Period August 2006 to August 2007. Wamex report A076409.

<sup>8</sup>Gardner Mining Pty Ltd, 2021 Personal Communication. Annual Report Pending for E21/201.

<sup>9</sup>Metals X Limited 30 September 2012. Quarterly report for period ending 30 September 2012.



**Table 1:** Coordinates for drill holes and costeans on the Austin Project.

Hole ID	X	Y	Coord. System	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Year	Drill Type	Prospect	Company
BGRC-03	593358	6940033	GDA94 z50	-60	135	93	1988	RC	Brunswick Hill	Consolidated Mining & Finance
BGRC-02	593310	6940011	GDA94 z50	-60	135	92	1988	RC	Brunswick Hill	Consolidated Mining & Finance
AUSRC20	592615.2	6938621.5	GDA94 z50	-60	135	34	2020	RC	Brians	Gardner Mining Pty Ltd
AUSRC18	592590.1	6938568.9	GDA94 z50	-60	135	31	2020	RC	Brians	Gardner Mining Pty Ltd
SC0603	591238	6937396	GDA94 z50	-60	90	88	2007	RC	Mt Sandy (North)	Continental Resource Management
JWRCP-19	593269	6939927	GDA94 z50	-60	135	56	1987	RC	Brunswick Hill	Lake Austin Gold Mines NL
GARD-01	594164	6934643	GDA94 z50	0	0	1	2020	Costean	Teds	Gardner Mining Pty Ltd

**Table 2:** Composite assay results for drill holes on the Austin Project.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold	Cutoff	Prospect	Comments
BGRC-03	34	44	10	9.5	0.1	Brunswick Hill	
	36	42	6	15.8	1		
	36	38	2	43	5		
JWRCP-19	44	50	6	2.9	0.5	Brunswick Hill	
	44	47	3	4.8	1		
	44	45	1	11.8	5		
BGRC-02	2	4	2	1.1	1	Brunswick Hill	
AUSRC20	32	34	2	4.91	1	Brians	*Assay spear composite at end of hole
AUSRC18	12	16	4	0.1	0.1	Brians	
SC0603	21	28	7	1.72	0.5	Mt Sandy (North)	
	25	28	3	3.43	1		

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**Appendix 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the Austin Gold Project**

**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sampling procedures adopted by various previous explorers primarily utilise reverse circulation drill rigs from which a &lt;1 kg riffle split 1 m sample or a 1 kg split 2 or 4 m composite spear sample was pulverized to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry analysis for gold. Historic spear sampling procedures are considered to be adequate for the style of gold deposit and for the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Austin Gold Mines N. L. (1987): Conducted reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Mt Brunswick prospect.</li> <li>Consolidate Mining and Finance (1988): Conducted reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Mt Brunswick using a Schramm T-64 rig.</li> <li>Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (2007): Conducted reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Mt Sandy prospect.</li> <li>Gardner Mining Pty. Ltd. (2020): conducted shallow RC drilling at the Brians and Teds prospects.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No recovery issues were reported during the drill programs by previous explorers. Sample representation is considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplified geological logs were recorded by the geologist on the RC rock chips for the entire length of all holes for all drilling by previous explorers. The lithological logs are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lake Austin Gold Mines N. L. (1987): Conducted reverse circulation drilling where 1 m samples were taken. Sampling methodology is not described in the reports but is assumed to be a 1 kg riffle split or spear sample. A 50 g charge was split and analyzed at Analytical Services WA Pty Ltd by fire assay and AAS finish. Check assays were conducted particularly on anomalous samples &gt;0.1 g/t Au.</li> <li>• Consolidate Mining and Finance (1988): RC samples were recovered from a cyclone at the end of each metre then riffle split down to less than 1 kg. Wet samples were sampled using a 50 mm PVC spear to the base of each bag. A 30 g charge was split and analyzed at Analytical Services WA Pty Ltd by fire assay and AAS finish. Check assays were conducted on routine every 7 samples as well as any anomalous samples &gt;0.1 g/t Au.</li> <li>• Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (2007): Conducted reverse circulation drilling where 1 m samples were taken. Sampling methodology is not described in the reports but is assumed to be a 1 kg riffle split or spear sample. Assays were conducted at Genalysis Laboratories in Maddington where a 25 g pulp split was subject to aqua regia digest solvent extraction and AAS finish for gold.</li> <li>• Gardner Mining Pty. Ltd. (2020): Conducted reverse circulation drilling where a 4 m (or less at the end of hole) composite sample was taken using a 50 mm PVC spear to the base of each bag. A 30 g charge was split and analyzed at SGS Laboratories in Perth by fire assay and ICP-MS finish. Results &gt;2g/t Au were also analyzed by fire assay and MP-AES finish.</li> </ul> <p>The historic drilling and sampling procedures are considered to be the best practice at the time and are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire assays by all previous explorers are considered total.</li> <li>Assays conducted using an aqua-regia digest by Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. Are considered a partial analysis.</li> <li>Standards, blanks and field duplicates were not completed by previous explorers.</li> </ul> <p>The historic sampling and assay procedures are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intersections have been verified by previous explorers by the use of check assays as well as additional assay methodologies at the laboratory to verify the results.</li> <li>Twinned holes were not completed.</li> </ul> <p>The historic sampling and assay procedures are considered to be adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (2007) &amp; Gardner Mining Pty. Ltd. (2020): RC collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS.</li> <li>Lake Austin Gold Mines N. L. (1987) &amp; Consolidate Mining and Finance (1988): Drill hole locations are illustrated on report maps in AMG Zone 50 which were registered in QGIS then collars in GDA97 Zone 50 were estimated. These collars will need to be relocated and verified in the field.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Austin Gold Mines N. L. (1987): RC drilling was conducted at a nominal 20-25 m spacing along strike (NE-SW) to target the BIF ridge at depth. RC drilling was designed to follow up anomalous rock results along the BIF ridge at Mt Brunswick. Samples were composited to 1 m. Significant intercepts were never followed up at depth.</li> <li>Consolidate Mining and Finance (1988): RC drilling was conducted at a nominal 50 m spacing along strike (NE-SW) to target the BIF ridge at depth. RC drilling was designed to follow up anomalous rock results along the BIF ridge at Mt Brunswick. Samples were composited to 1 or 2 m intervals. Significant intercepts were never followed up at depth.</li> <li>Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (2007): Drill spacing was conducted at 25 m spacing east-west and drill lines were spaced 200 m apart. Samples were composited to 1 m.</li> <li>Gardner Mining Pty. Ltd. (2020): RC drilling was conducted at a nominal 20-25 m spacing along strike (NE-SW) to target beneath the Brians pit and along strike. Samples were composited to 4 m or 2m at the end of hole. Significant intercepts were never followed up at depth.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Austin Gold Mines N. L. (1987), Consolidate Mining and Finance (1988) &amp; Gardner Mining Pty. Ltd. (2020) : Drill spacing, southeast azimuth and 60 degree dips were planned to test across the strike of the northeast-southwest striking prospective BIF stratigraphy. The possibility of northwest striking structures has NOT been targeted by the drilling and remain untested.</li> <li>Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (2007): Drill spacing, east azimuth and 60 degree dips were planned to test outcropping anomalous quartz veins observed at surface which vary in orientation from 310°(NW)-043°(NE) with a moderate west dip.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	No details of sample security were reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	No audits or reviews 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Austin Project, located 45 km north of Mt Magnet, comprises one granted mining license M21/154, three granted exploration licenses E58/510, E58/543 and E21/201 and one granted prospecting license P21/716 that are currently held by Gardner Mining Pty Ltd. Silver City Minerals has exercised an option to purchase 80% of the Austin Project licenses.</li> <li>AYT is not aware of any Native Title aspects over the Austin Project Licences.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Austin Gold Mines N. L. (1987) and Consolidate Mining and Finance (1988): Conducted reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Mt Brunswick prospect.</li> <li>Continental Resource Management Pty. Ltd. (2007): Conducted reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Mt Sandy prospect.</li> <li>Gardner Mining Pty. Ltd. (2020): conducted shallow RC drilling at the Brians and Teds prospects.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	The geology comprises typical Archean Yilgarn greenstone belt lithologies and granitic intrusives. The mineralization style is typical Archean orogenic-style lode gold deposits that are strongly structurally controlled. Mineralisation style on the project is interpreted to be similar to the mineralization at the Break of Day group of mineralized structures including Starlight (Musgrave Minerals) and also the Great Fingall gold deposit near Cue.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary table of drill hole information is included in the body of the announcement</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	Composite assays at the Austin Project are reported at various cut-off grades of 0.5, 1.0 and 5.0 g/t Au.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>● 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').</li> </ul>	The true width of mineralisation have not yet been verified at Austin Project. Silver City does not believe previous drilling has not been conducted at an optimum orientation to intersect the mineralized structures. Additional drilling will be required to properly assess the true thickness of mineralized structures.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All available data has been presented in figures.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Exploration data for the project continues to be reviewed and assessed and new information will be reported if material.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>● Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>