

High-grade rock chip assays at Eagle Nest extend gold mineralisation to over 3km in strike length

- Follow-up rock chip samples from outcropping bedrock across the underexplored Eagles Nest gold-in-soil trend have returned significant gold assays in all 24 samples.
- Priority drill targets have been identified north and south of the 42,550oz Au @ 2.0g/t Au Eagles Nest deposit, with gold mineralisation confirmed over a ~3.2 km strike length.
- Additional rock chip assay results from the Golden Eagle prospect include:
 - EGS031: 9.44 g/t Au
 - EGS032: 7.03 g/t Au
 - EGS023: 3.85 g/t Au
 - EGS025: 3.26 g/t Au
 - EGS024: 3.24 g/t Au
 - EGS030: 2.94 g/t Au
 - EGS026: 2.88 g/t Au
 - EGS027: 2.08 g/t Au
 - EGS028: 1.19 g/t Au
 - EGS037: 1.42 g/t Au
- A new target has been identified at Eagles Nest North, with altered ultramafic rocks similar to the Company's high-grade Wattle Dam Gold Mine, with rock chip assay results including:
 - EGS043: 5.07 g/t Au
 - EGS044: 2.02 g/t Au
 - EGS045: 1.67 g/t Au
- The combination of an extensive gold-in-soil anomaly, field mapping, and high-grade surface rock chip correlating with distinct magnetic features strongly supports drill testing of targets.

Maximus Resources Limited ('Maximus' or the 'Company', ASX:MXR) is pleased to report to shareholders highly encouraging gold assay results from follow-up rock chip sampling at the 100% Maximus-owned Eagles Nest Gold Project (**Eagles Nest**), located ~7 kilometres south of the Company's Wattle Dam Gold Project in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields, within the Kambalda–Widgiemooltha region.

The Company completed additional field mapping along a major regional gold trend, encompassing Maximus' 42,000 oz @ 2.0 g/t Au Eagles Nest gold deposit. Rock chip assay results have confirmed outcropping high-grade gold mineralisation over a ~3m strike length, defining several compelling drill targets (**Figure 1**). These targets were identified through historical soil sampling, which outlined a highly anomalous gold-in-soils trend coinciding with prominent aeromagnetic features and areas of structural deformation.

The Eagles Nest trend lies within Maximus' 100% gold rights on granted mining tenements owned by WIN Metals Limited (ASX:WIN). Maximus' gold rights were those retained by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) following the

2001 sale of the Mt Edwards Nickel Project. Since that time, gold-focused exploration along the trend has been limited highlighting a significant opportunity for discovery in this under-explored region. Maximus' Eagles Nest is named in reference to the 1,135-ounce 'Golden Eagle' gold nugget found in 1931 near the Eagles Nest deposit, which remains the largest gold nugget found in Western Australia.

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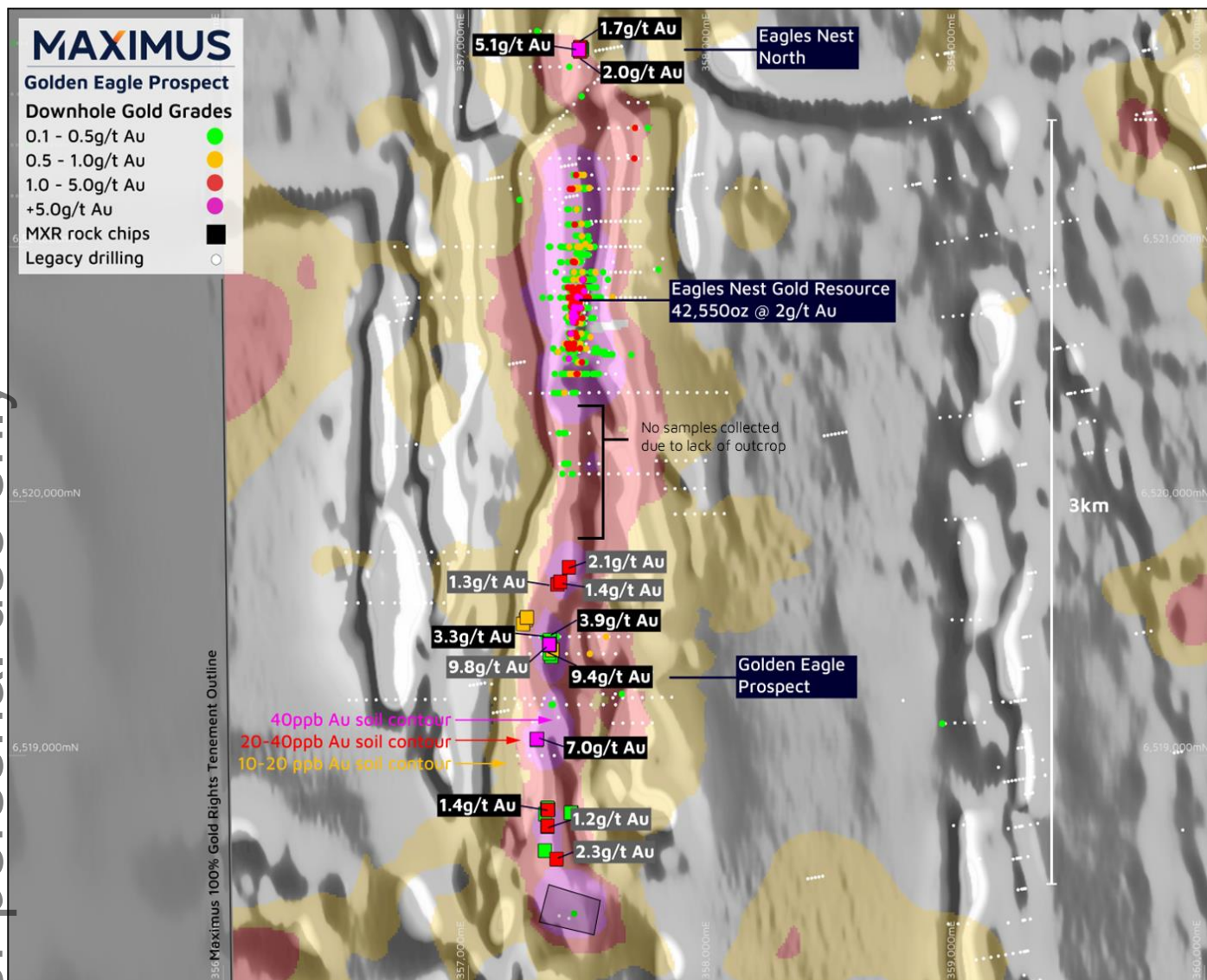


Figure 1 – Location Plan of Maximus' Golden Eagles Prospect, including gold rock chip samples over regional aeromagnetics with wide-spaced legacy drilling (white).

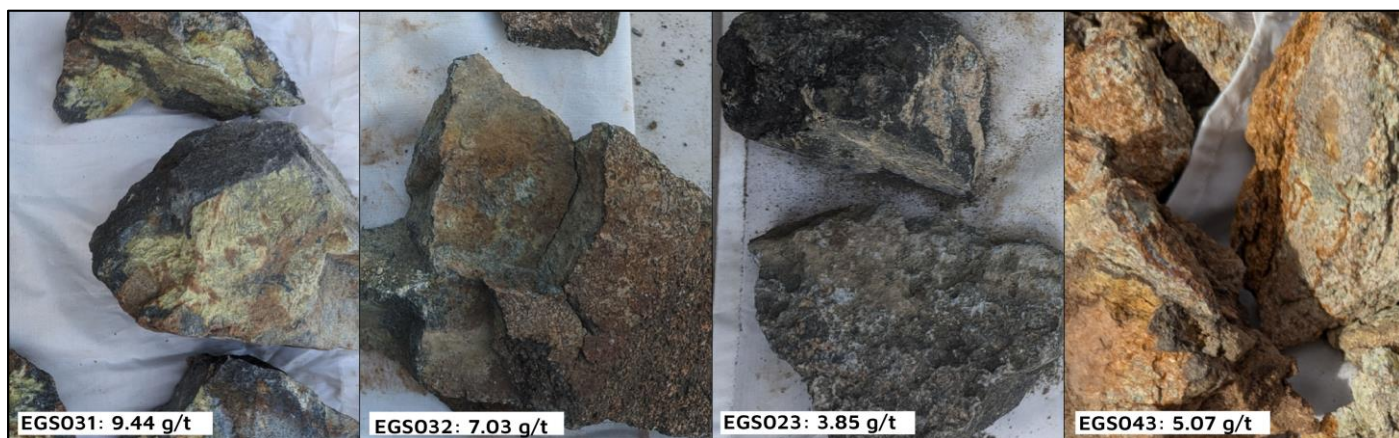


Figure 2 – Rock chip samples from the Golden Eagle and Eagles Nest North Prospects, with sample ID and assay gold grades.

Maximus' Managing Director, Tim Wither, commented "In between ongoing RC drill programs, the Maximus team completed additional field mapping of outcropping bedrock across the ~3km long Eagles Nest trend. The high-grade rock chip samples strongly correlate with a distinct magnetic feature, which extends across the gold mineralised trend, providing compelling drill targets. These results confirm our belief that the underexplored Eagles Nest trend presents significant resource growth potential for the Company.

"Due to the ownership structure and commodity focus, Maximus' southern gold rights have remained, largely untested since the acquisition of Western Mining Corporation (WMC) gold rights in 2001. Prior exploration work has been nickel-focused, with the majority of drilling/sampling not assayed for gold, which leaves a significant amount of fertile ground underexplored. The team has also been re-logging legacy drill core, which has not been assayed for gold, in areas across Maximus' gold rights where gold mineralisation may be present. This re-logging of the legacy holes is intended to assist future drill programs at several gold targets in the region."

To follow up on the initial field investigations (ASX announcement 15 May 2024) the Company collected 24 additional rock chip samples from areas with outcropping bedrock. Encouragingly, all samples returned anomalous gold results over 0.1 g/t Au. Fourteen samples returned assay results exceeding 1 g/t Au, with several samples returning high-grade assays (**Appendix A. Table 1**). The results have defined outcropping gold mineralisation over 3,200m in strike length.

Significant rock chip assays from the Golden Eagle Prospect (**Figure 1**) include:

- **EGS031:** 9.44 g/t Au
- **EGS032:** 7.03 g/t Au
- **EGS023:** 3.85 g/t Au
- **EGS025:** 3.26 g/t Au
- **EGS024:** 3.24 g/t Au
- **EGS030:** 2.94 g/t Au
- **EGS026:** 2.88 g/t Au
- **EGS027:** 2.08 g/t Au

Samples at the Golden Eagle Prospect comprise of quartz veinlets hosted within mafic amphibolite rocks consistent with the Company's Redback gold deposit (**Figure 2**). The mineralised samples correlate with a significant north-striking magnetic feature. This ~4km long magnetic feature is interpreted as a potential dilation zone or favourable gold-bearing structure, where mineralising fluids may have concentrated high-grade gold.

A new untested drill target has been identified north of Eagles Nest, returning a peak gold assay of 5.07 g/t Au. Mineralisation is hosted in potassic-altered (biotite) quartz-poor ultramafic rocks, an alteration assemblage analogous to the Company's high-grade Wattle Dam project.

Significant rock chip assays from Eagles Nest North include:

- **EGS043:** 5.07 g/t Au
- **EGS044:** 2.02 g/t Au
- **EGS045:** 1.67 g/t Au

FORWARD PLAN

Despite the promising gold occurrences, the Eagles Nest-Ground Lark corridor (**Figure 1**) remains significantly under-explored. Historical exploration has been limited to wide-spaced, shallow RAB drill traverses, which revealed broad zones of gold mineralisation. These assay results significantly upgrade the prospectivity of the Eagles Nest corridor and warrant a focused exploration drill program. The Company continues to expand field mapping, rock chip sampling, and structural modelling to interpret gold-mineralised structures. The Company has received the required Program of Works permits and will complete several scout RC drill holes.

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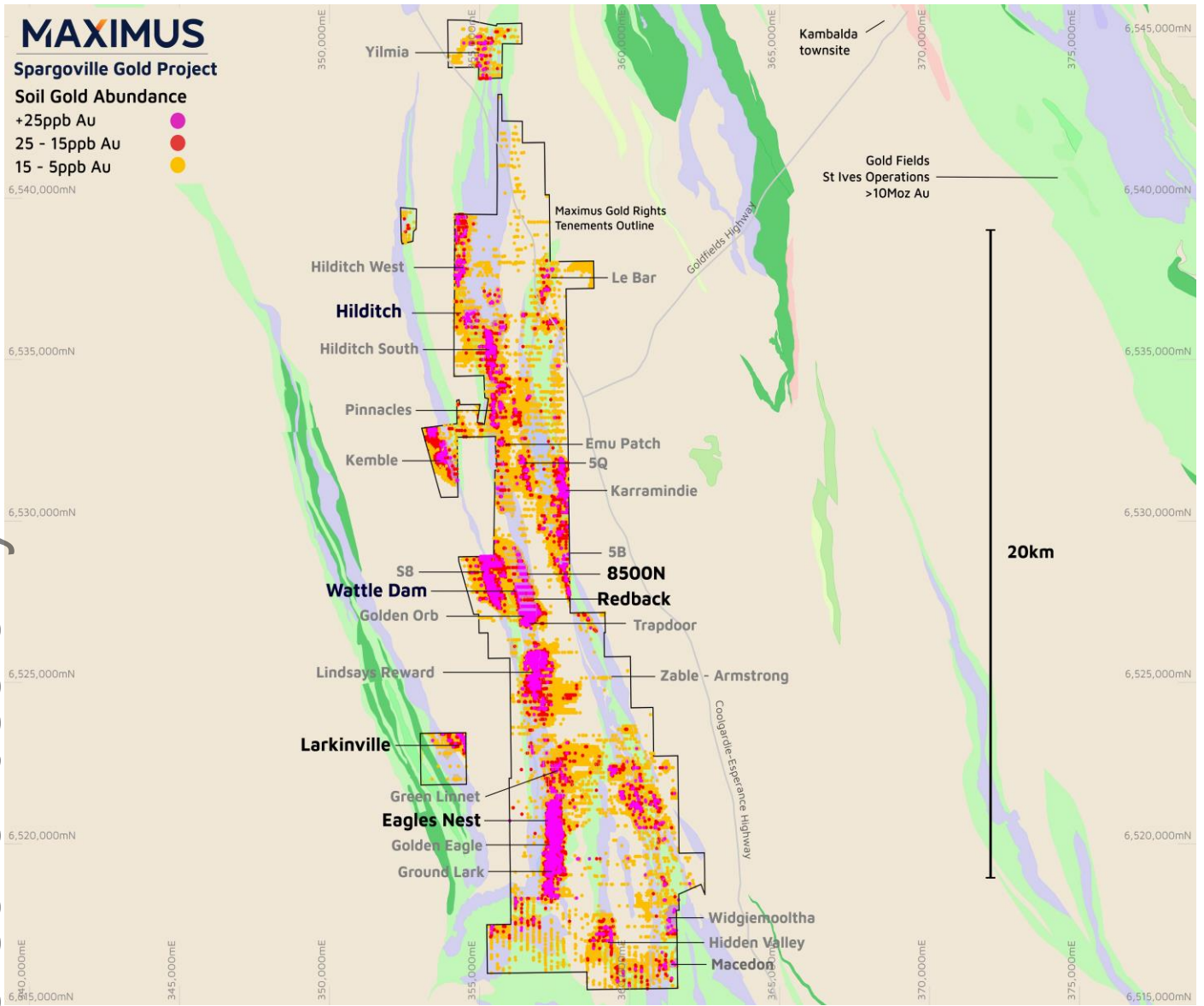


Figure 3 – Maximus' Spargoville Gold Project tenements, including gold prospects and gold in soils over regional geology.

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors of Maximus.

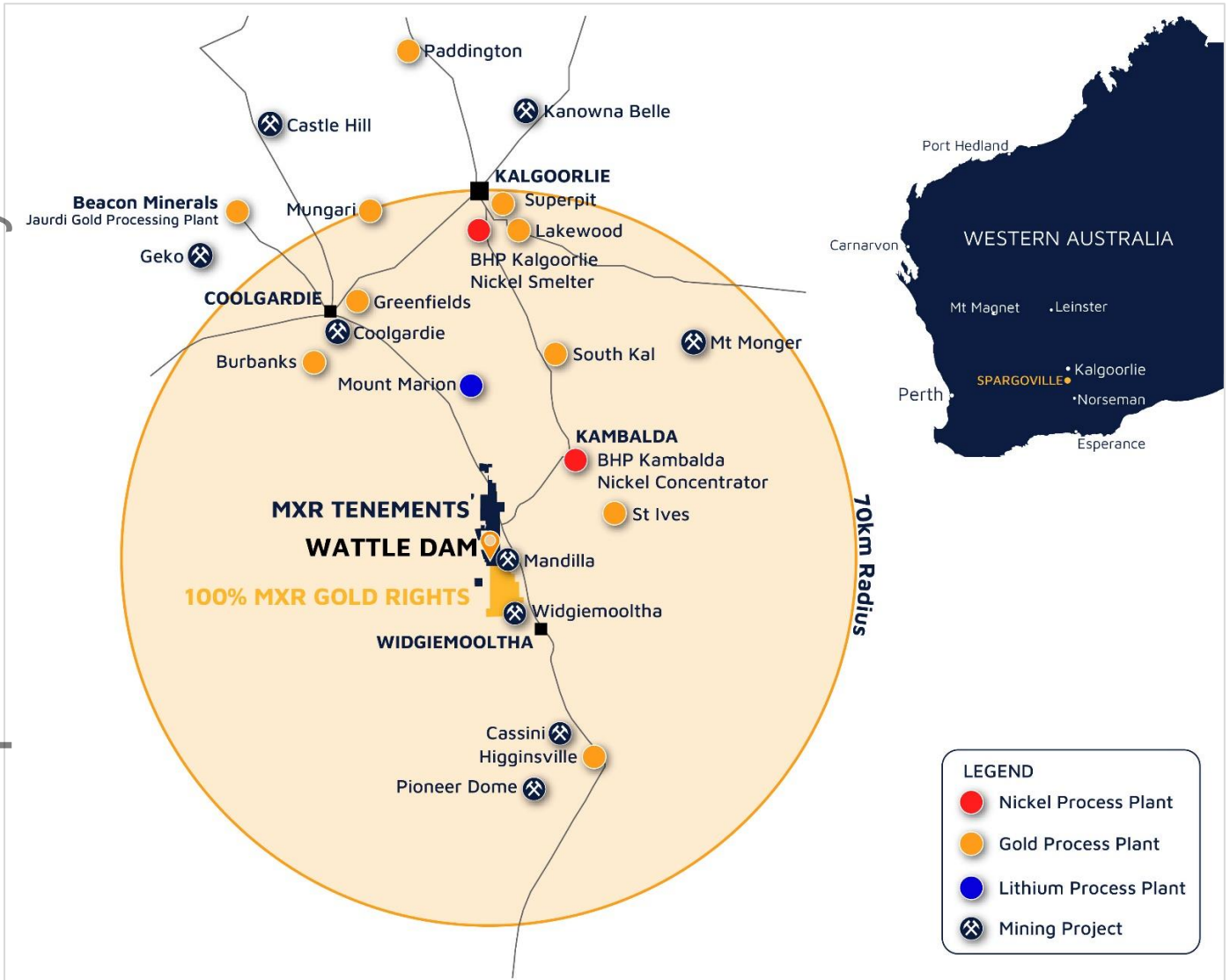
For further information and to subscribe to our updates [Click Here](#) or contact the Company directly:

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ABOUT MAXIMUS

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is an Australian mining company focused on the exploration and development of high-quality gold, lithium, and nickel projects. The Company holds a diversified portfolio of exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with **335,000 ounces** of gold resources (ASX 19 December 2024) **across its granted mining tenements**. With a commitment to sustainable mining practices and community engagement, Maximus Resources aims to unlock the value of its projects and deliver long-term benefits to its stakeholders.

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Maximus' group gold resources

Spargoville Group Resources by Deposit Location								
RESOURCE	Last update	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
		Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Eagles Nest	Feb-17	150	1.8	530	2.0	680	2.0	42,550
Larkinville	Nov-23	222	1.8	26	1.4	249	1.8	14,040
5B	Nov-16	—	—	75	3.1	75	3.1	7,450
Hilditch	Nov-23	274	1.1	208	1.5	482	1.3	19,500
Wattle Dam Gold Project	Jul-23	3,400	1.4	2,000	1.5	5,400	1.4	251,500
TOTAL		4,046	1.4	2,840	1.7	6,886	1.5	335,040
Notes:								
1. Mineral resources as reported in the ASX announcement dated 19 December 2023.								
2. Figures have been rounded and hence may not add up exactly to the given totals.								

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Maximus Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information that relates to the gold Mineral Resources for Eagles Nest was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 21 February 2017 titled "Eagles Nest Resource significantly increases". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for Larkinville was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 19 December 2023 Titled "Maximus group resources grow to 335,000 oz gold". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for 5B was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 22 November 2016 titled "Maiden Resource Estimate for 5B Project at Spargoville in WA". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for Hilditch was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 19 December 2023 Titled "Maximus group resources grow to 335,000 oz gold". The information that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Wattle Dam Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement on 01 August 2023 Titled "Wattle Dam Gold Project Resource increases by 250%".

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including; exploration results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and other mentioned announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed other than as it relates to the content of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

Appendix A

Table 1 – Maximus' rock chip sample gold assay results.

ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Au ppm(g/t)
EGS023	357331	6519439	372	3.85
EGS024	357333	6519436	372	3.24
EGS025	357333	6519436	372	3.26
EGS026	357331	6519435	372	2.88
EGS027	357330	6519434	372	2.08
EGS028	357329	6519436	372	1.19
EGS029	357330	6519438	372	1.19
EGS030	357329	6519437	372	2.94
EGS031	357329	6519435	372	9.44
EGS032	357280	6519065	375	7.03
EGS033	357278	6519061	375	0.44
EGS034	357278	6519065	375	0.30
EGS035	357323	6518794	371	0.49
EGS036	357326	6518789	371	0.23
EGS037	357324	6518786	371	1.42
EGS038	357313	6518770	372	0.38
EGS039	357420	6518775	369	0.24
EGS040	357418	6518775	369	0.38
EGS041	357322	6518721	373	0.99
EGS042	357463	6521776	344	0.40
EGS043	357450	6521775	345	5.07
EGS044	357456	6521768	344	2.02
EGS045	357456	6521784	344	1.67
EGS046	357458	6521783	344	0.49

JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 – Sampling techniques and data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were obtained from in-situ rock chip samples collected by Maximus during field reconnaissance exercises. Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. All samples were submitted to the independent laboratory Intertek Minerals in Kalgoorlie for fire assay digestion by Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant the disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other types, whether the core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable (NA) – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging information stored in the Company's database, and collected in current drill programs, includes lithology, alteration, oxidation state, mineralisation, alteration, structural fabrics, and veining.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 the representativity 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~1kg to ~3kg rock chip samples were placed in numbered calico bags and placed in poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. • After receipt of the samples by the independent laboratory Intertek in Kalgoorlie, sample preparation followed industry best practices. Samples were dried, with coarse-crushing to ~10 millimetres, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85%, passing 75 microns. • The sample sizes are considered adequate for the material being sampled.
<i>Quality of assay data and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	<p><i>used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>necessary, and pulverising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulverised samples were then transported to Intertek in Perth for analysis. The samples were analysed for gold with a 50g fire assay with ICP-MS. This methodology is considered appropriate for the mineralisation types at the exploration phase. Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data sets are reported to Maximus and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant assays have been verified for the current program by Maximus employees. No adjustments were made to assay data. Once data is finalised it is transferred to a database. Templates have been set up to facilitate geological logging. Prior to the import into the central database managed by CSA Global, logging data is validated for conformity and overall systematic compliance by the geologist. Geological descriptions were entered directly onto standard logging sheets, using standardised geological codes. Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format. CSA Global manage Maximus' database and receives raw assay data from Intertek.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample locations have been established using a field GPS unit. The data is stored as grid system: GDA/MGA94 zone 51. This is considered acceptable for exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rock chip samples are irregularly spaced which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance-level gold exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip sampling is preliminary in nature and it is currently not possible to assess whether sampling is unbiased. The sample results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource. No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field, samples are packed into

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory by Maximus employees.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have yet been completed.

SECTION 2 – Reporting of exploration results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spargoville Project is located on granted leases. The tenements consist of the following mining leases: M15/1475, M15/1869, M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1474, M15/1774, M15/1775, M15/1776, P15/6241 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals and is included in the KOMIR Joint Venture farm-in agreement. M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1769, M15/1770, M15/1771, M15/1772, M15/1773 for which Maximus has 100% of all mineral rights, excluding 20% of nickel rights. L15/128, L15/255, M15/395, and M15/703 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals, except Ni rights. M15/97, M15/99, M15/100, M15/101, M15/102, M15/653, M15/1271 for which Maximus has 100% of gold rights. M 15/1448 for which Maximus has 90% of all minerals. M 15/1449 for which Maximus has 75% of all minerals.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database is mostly comprised of work done by previous holders of the above-listed tenements. Key exploration activities were undertaken by Selcast (Australian Selection), Pioneer Resources, and Ramelius Resources.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spargoville project is located in the Coolgardie Domain within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The greenstone stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane can be divided into three main units: (1) predominantly mafic to ultramafic units of the Kambalda Sequence, these units include the Lunnon Basalt, Kambalda Komatiite, Devon Consols Basalt, and Paringa Basalt; (2) intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic sequences of the Kalgoorlie Sequence, represented by the Black Flag Group and (3) siliciclastic packages of the late basin sequence known as the Merougil beds. The Paringa Basalt, or Upper Basalt, is less developed within the Coolgardie Domain, but similar mafic volcanic rocks with comparable chemistry are found in the Wattle Dam area. Slices of the Kambalda Sequence referred to as the Burbanks and Hampton formations, are believed to represent thrust slices within the Kalgoorlie Sequence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Multiple deformational events have affected the Kalgoorlie Terrane, with at least five major regional deformational events identified. Granitoid intrusions associated with syntectonic domains are found in the Wattle Dam area, including the Depot Granite and the Widgiemooltha Dome. Domed structures associated with granitoid emplacement are observed in the St Ives camp, with deposition of the Merougil beds and emplacement of porphyry intrusions occurring during extensional deformation.</p> <p>Gold occurrences associated with the Zuleika and Spargoville shears are representative of deposits that formed during sinistral transpression on northwest to north-northwest trending structures.</p> <p>The local geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. The dominant structural style consists of steep north-plunging isoclinal folds with sheared and attenuated fold limbs.</p> <p>The Wattle Dam Gold Project consists of several gold deposits, namely, Wattle Dam, Redback, Golden Orb and S5. The deposits exhibit a prominent northwards plunge of high-grade shoots and mineralised zones related to regional north-plunging isoclinal folds.</p> <p>The Lefroy Lithium Project geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. Pegmatite bodies intrude the greenstone sequence and are typically shallow-dipping towards the east.</p> <p>The Larkinville Lithium Project area encompasses a typical greenstone sequence, which includes basalts, dolerites, high-magnesium basaltic and intrusive rocks, komatiite ultramafics, felsic volcanics, and pegmatite intrusions.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>Downhole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample details are included in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation has been applied to the data in this ASX announcement. No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the figures in the main text of the announcement and Table 1 in Appendix A.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are reported in Appendix A.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work (mapping, rock chip sampling and drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.