For personal use only

NEWS RELEASE 28 APRIL 2025

TANNENBERG COPPER PROJECT IN GERMANY EXPANDED TO 1,900km²

GreenX Metals Limited (ASX:GRX, LSE:GRX) (**GreenX** or **Company**) is pleased to advise that it's Tannenberg Copper Project (**Tannenberg** or **Project**) has expanded to 1,900km² from 272km² which includes a new region containing additional historic drill intercepts. The expanded project is highly prospective for sediment-hosted (Kupferschiefer type) copper deposits.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Tannenberg exploration licence now covers 1,900 km², a seven-fold increase from the original 272 km² project area**
- **Original Tannenberg exploration licence extended for a further three years (Tannenberg 1)**
- **Second, large Tannenberg exploration licence awarded, which covers 1,628km², and is valid for three years (Tannenberg 2). Tanneberg 2 can be extended for an additional 3 years under German law**

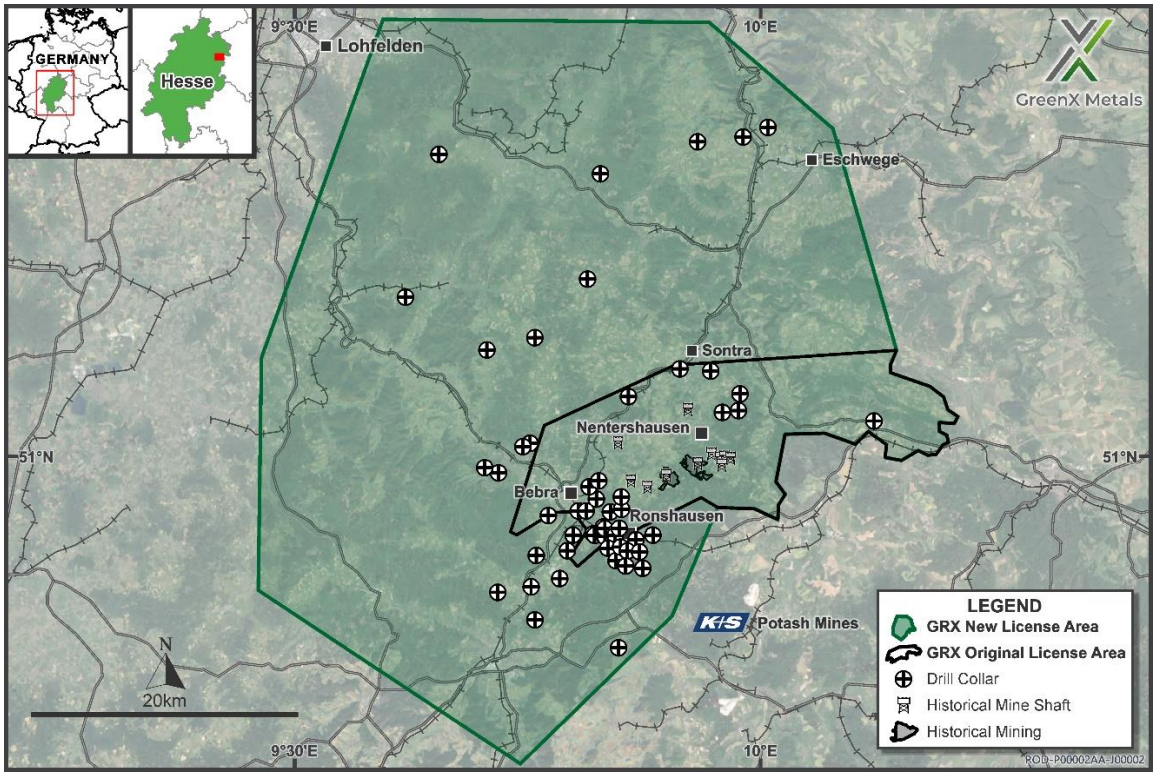

Figure 1: *Expanded Tannenberg Project Area*

- **The Tannenberg project is held through an earn-in agreement whereby GreenX can earn a 90% interest**
- **In January 2025, Tannenberg was one of eight early-stage exploration projects selected by BHP for the 2025 BHP Xplor program**
- **Funding from BHP Xplor is currently being used, in collaboration with BHP, to accelerate the geological concept build-out and exploration timeframe at Tannenberg including the newly expanded license area**

For personal use only

- **The Tannenberg area contains historically producing copper mines and multiple historical drill intercepts, with excellent potential for new discoveries of shallow (50 m to 500 m), large scale and high-grade copper and silver mineralisation, with much of the new expanded licence area remaining untested by modern exploration**
- **In addition to the historic drilling results announced in August 2024, Tannenberg 2 also contains excellent multiple drill intercepts including: 0.69m at 3.1% Cu and 31.7ppm Ag from 378m; and 2.2m at 0.9% Cu and 23.1ppm Ag from 378m**

GreenX CEO, Mr Ben Stoikovich, said "*Following a comprehensive review of the historical data, we identified that the expanded area had similar Kupferschiefer style geology as seen at the Richelsdorf historic mining district in the original Tanneberg 1 license area. Kupferschiefer style sediment hosted copper deposits are widely acknowledged as one of the most prolific sources of modern-day copper production globally. With the Tannenberg Copper Project expanding to 1,900km^2, we now have an even larger scale, relatively shallow and potential high-grade copper brownfields exploration project that is strategically located in the heartland of German industry, with copper being recognised as a strategic raw material by the European Union.*"

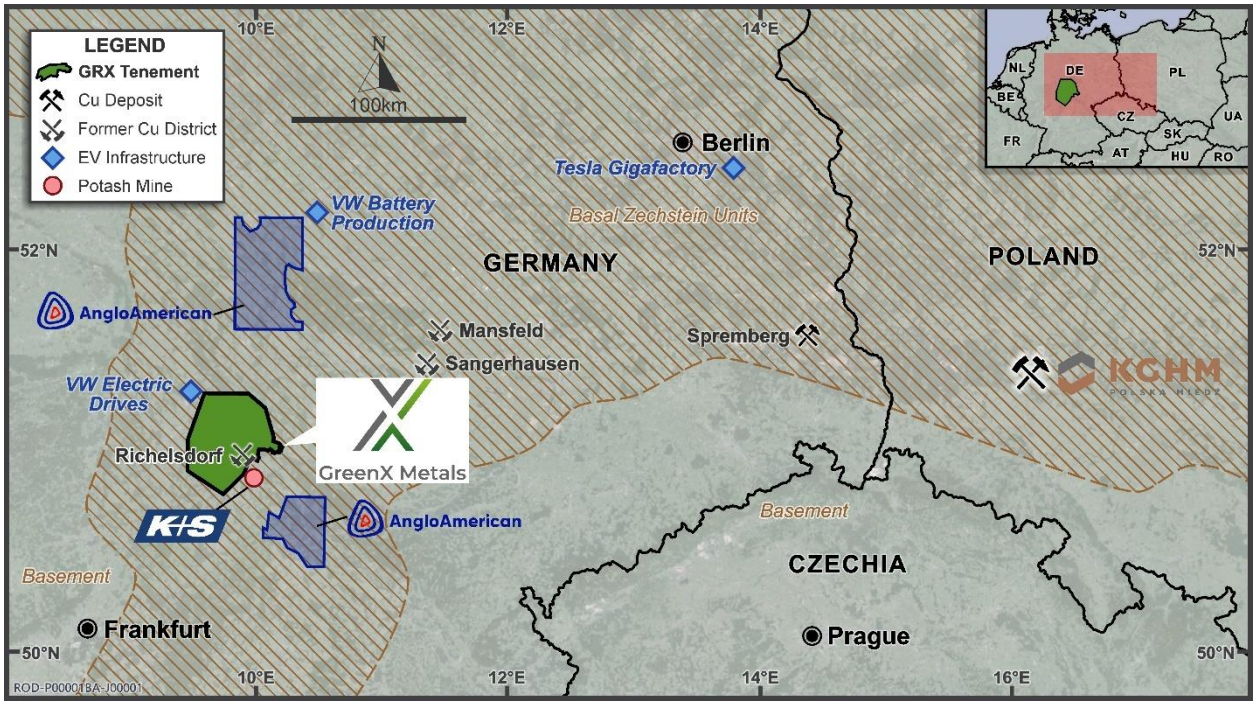

Figure 2: *Tannenberg is located in the industrial centre of Europe within the Basal Zechstein trend (brown shading)*

For personal use only

GreenX Metals

TANNENBERG COPPER PROJECT

Following the expansion of the Project from 272km^2 to 1,900km^2, the Company is pleased to report new historical drill results in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Table 1: *Selected Drill Holes.*

Locality	Hole ID	Intersect (m)			Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)
		From	To	Interval		
Ronshausen	**Ro23**	**365.48**	**367.58**	**2.10**	**2.7**	**2.7**
	Ro18	**209.50**	**211.00**	**1.50**	**3.7**	**3.7**
	Ro19	**339.50**	**342.00**	**2.50**	**1.7**	**1.7**
	Ro15	**285.86**	**289.31**	**3.45**	**1.0**	**1.0**
	Ro20	377.53	378.22	0.69	3.1	31.7
	Ro25	533.38	534.39	1.01	1.8	N/A
	Ro17	481.51	482.42	0.80	1.5	11.6
	Ro35	378.27	380.50	2.23	0.9	23.1
	Ro38	536.25	538.00	1.75	0.7	15.7
Nentershausen	**Ro45**	**268.00**	**269.63**	**2.00**	**1.6**	**1.6**

Bold equates to previously reported drill holes. Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 August 2024. N/A equates to not assayed.

For personal use only

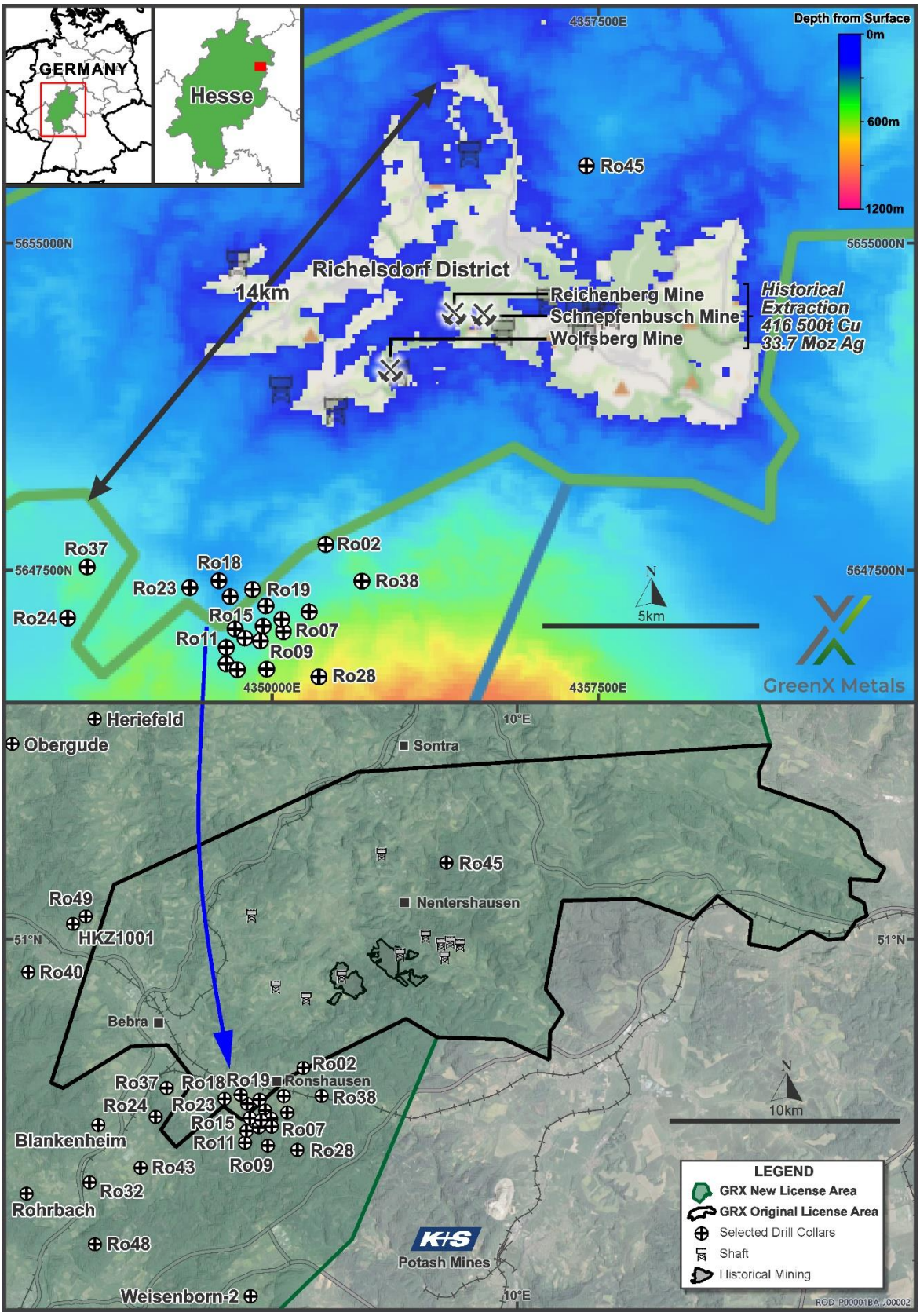

Figure 3: *Historical mining around Richelsdorf District exploited mineralisation near the surface. Historical drilling intercepted mineralised Kupferschiefer down to 436 m. Much of the Kupferschiefer between 50 to 600 m remains untested*

For personal use only

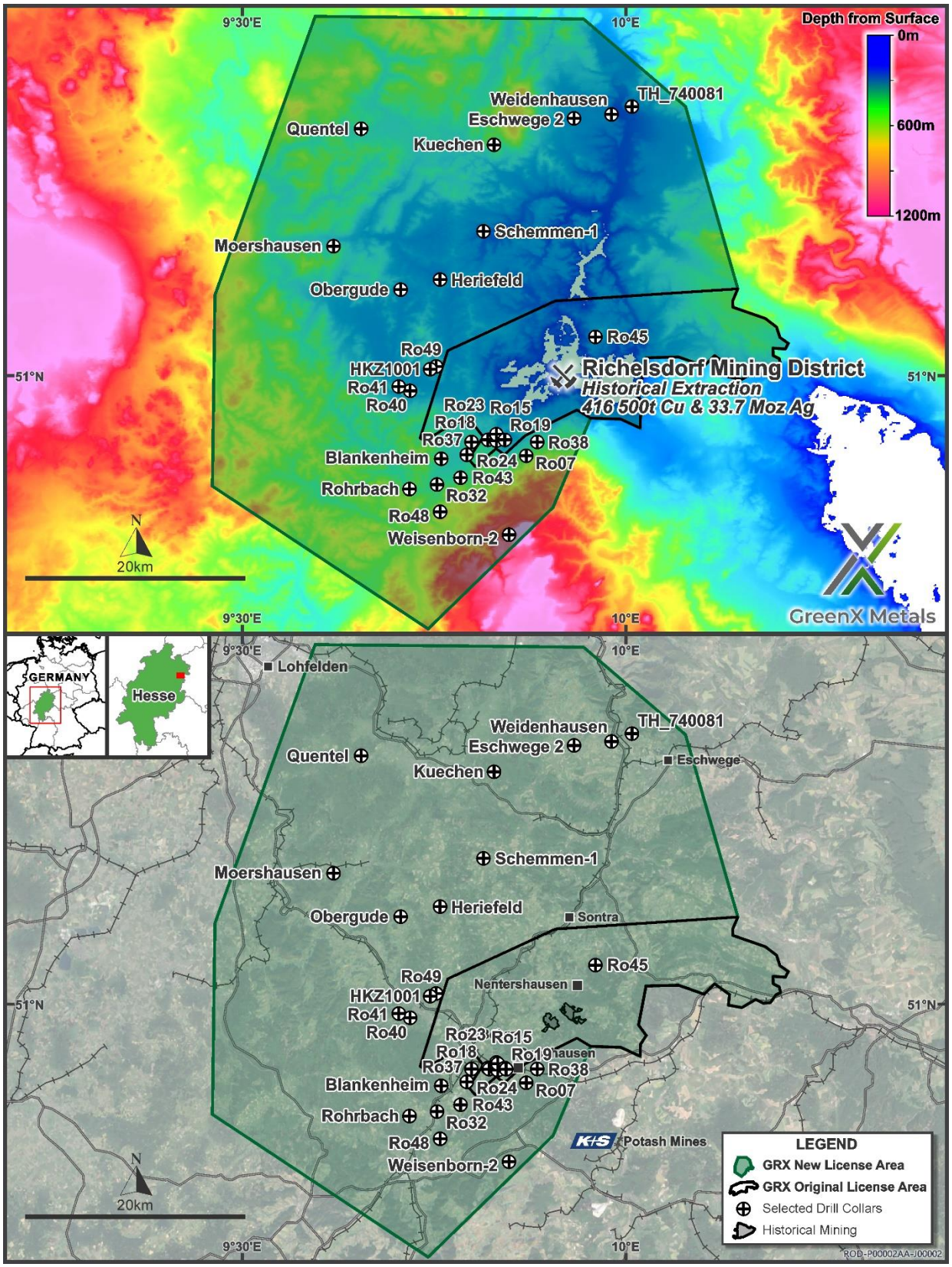

Figure 4: *The expanded licence area includes an addition 1,628km² of ground which is underlain by the same prospective T1 Kupferschiefer sequence as seen around the Richelsdorf historic mining district*

In the south of the licence area near the town of Ronshausen, drill holes intersected mineralised Kupferschiefer sequence at depths ranging from 211 to 368 m below the surface (e.g., Ro18 and Ro23). Near the town of Nentershausen in the north, an isolated drill hole intersected 2 m at 1.6% Cu (Ro45).

UPCOMING WORK PROGRAMS

These new and previous reported drill results will be used as a basis for future work programs at the Project, in collaboration with BHP, to aid drill targeting by the combined interpretation of geophysical, geological and data collation methods. The Tannenberg project is data-rich and the GreenX project team are well advanced with the process of collation of data from historic drilling and reporting. The Company expects the first collection of magnetic data to begin within weeks; core relogging and gravity data collection will be ongoing over the summer months.

Key features of the 2025 exploration program will include:

- Relogging, reassaying and scanning of archived core;
- Completion of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey;
- Collection of additional ground gravity measurements;
- Reprocessing of archived geophysical data; and
- Collation of historic mining and production data.

As the Tannenberg 1 exploration licence has been renewed, GreenX can now elect to exercise its option over the Project, pursuant to the earn-in agreement (refer to ASX announcement dated 2 August 2024).

ENQUIRIES

Ben Stoikovich
Chief Executive Officer
+44 207 478 3900

—ENDS—

For personal use only

For personal use only

TENEMENT INFORMATION

Table 2: *Tenement information.*

Licence Name	Commodities	Area (km²)	Issue Date	Expiry Date
Tannenberg 1	[1]copper, silver [2]antimony, arsenic, lead, gallium, germanium, gold, indium, cadmium, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, palladium, platinum, rhodium, selenium, thallium, vanadium, bismuth, and zinc	272	07.06.2022	06.06.2028
Tannenberg 2	[1]copper, silver [2]antimony, arsenic, lead, gallium, germanium, gold, indium, cadmium, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, palladium, platinum, rhodium, selenium, thallium, vanadium, bismuth, and zinc	1,628	22.04.2025	06.06.2028

Notes
[1] Target commodities
[2] Commodities included in the exploration licence

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Jackson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Jackson is employed as Technical Director for GreenX Metals. Dr Jackson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Jackson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This release may include forward-looking statements, which may be identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "projects", "plans", and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on GreenX's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of GreenX, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. GreenX makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that release.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Mr Ben Stoikovich, Chief Executive Officer.

For personal use only

GreenX Metals

APPENDIX 1: EXPLORATION RESULTS AND JORC TABLES

Table 1: Historical drill hole information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m MSL)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Assay available
Blankenheim	4342597	5646510	306	90	485	No
Eschwege 2	4355595	5677239	238	90	167	No
Herlefeld	4342907	5662879	370	90	151	No
HKZ1001	4341821	5654654	241	90	1702	No
Kuechen	4348218	5675026	405	90	533	Yes
Moershausen	4333331	5666183	261	90	412	No
Obergude	4339370	5662062	305	90	200	No
Quentel	4336189	5676848	377	90	445	Yes
Ro11	4348498	5645650	266	90	n/a	No
Ro14	4348476	5646141	265	90	0	No
Ro16	4348604	5646670	291	90	461	Yes
Ro17	4348767	5646242	305	90	551	Yes
Ro2	4350453	5648295	307	90	n/a	No
Ro20	4349264	5646913	260	90	395	Yes
Ro22	4349147	5646497	277	90	460	Yes
Ro24	4344929	5646769	220	90	443	Yes
Ro25	4349554	5646656	331	90	553	Yes
Ro28	4350624	5645261	374	90	770	Yes
Ro29	4343660	5649423	215	90	459	Yes
Ro32	4342070	5644157	196	90	504	Yes
Ro35	4349084	5646179	294	90	399	Yes
Ro37	4345377	5647952	274	90	530	Yes
Ro38	4351640	5647472	249	90	559	Yes
Ro4	4350142	5647407	268	90	n/a	No
Ro40	4339918	5652779	343	90	359	Yes
Ro43	4344247	5644770	219	90	492	Yes
Ro44	4338910	5653221	290	90	257	Yes
Ro48	4342284	5641681	279	90	563	No
Ro49	4342293	5654945	310	90	553	No
Ro7	4349567	5646404	356	90	n/a	No
Ro9	4349394	5645477	376	90	n/a	No
Rohrbach	4339609	5643832	227	90	558	Yes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m MSL)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Assay available
Schemmern-1	4347035	5667145	299	90	118	No
TH_740081	4360947	5678119	209	90	115	No
VB Ro I	4350214	5646779	279	90	n/a	No
Weidenhausen	4359061	5677516	178	90	31	No
Weisenborn-2	4348556	5639399	391	90	1750	No

Note: Coordinates are DHDN / 3-degree Gauss-Kruger zone 4.

For personal use only

For personal use only

Table 2: Historical drill hole assays

Hole ID	Intersect (m) From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)
Kuechen	515.72	515.765	0.045	0.448	3
Ro16	403.16	403.21	0.05	0.341	7
Ro17	478.13	478.143	0.013	0.664	6
Ro17	481.385	481.465	0.08	0.333	3
Ro17	481.465	481.507	0.042	0.368	3
Ro17	481.507	481.563	0.056	2.734	9
Ro17	481.563	481.604	0.041	1.166	8
Ro17	481.604	481.658	0.054	1.641	11
Ro17	481.658	481.704	0.046	1.024	7
Ro17	481.704	481.754	0.05	0.976	7
Ro17	481.754	481.783	0.029	1	8
Ro17	481.783	481.797	0.014	2.093	9
Ro17	481.797	481.809	0.012	1.998	9
Ro17	481.809	481.819	0.01	1.713	8
Ro17	481.819	481.851	0.032	1.879	14
Ro17	481.851	481.871	0.02	1.808	9
Ro17	481.871	481.886	0.015	1.926	7
Ro17	481.886	481.934	0.048	1.736	8
Ro17	481.934	481.964	0.03	1.808	9
Ro17	481.964	481.974	0.01	1.784	7
Ro17	481.974	482	0.026	1.831	7
Ro17	482	482.025	0.025	2.14	9
Ro17	482.025	482.036	0.011	2.473	12
Ro17	482.036	482.05	0.014	2.52	5
Ro17	482.05	482.06	0.01	2.441	5
Ro17	482.06	482.066	0.006	2.069	14
Ro17	482.066	482.089	0.023	0.715	4
Ro17	482.089	482.101	0.012	0.361	4
Ro17	482.101	482.118	0.017	0.328	4
Ro17	482.118	482.132	0.014	0.715	16
Ro17	482.132	482.156	0.024	0.397	6
Ro17	482.254	482.259	0.005	0.641	11
Ro17	482.259	482.267	0.008	1.255	26
Ro17	482.267	482.279	0.012	1.096	21
Ro17	482.279	482.3	0.021	2.005	35
Ro17	482.3	482.311	0.011	1.891	24
Ro17	482.326	482.345	0.019	0.709	17
Ro17	482.345	482.358	0.013	1.164	26

Hole ID	Intersect (m) From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Ag (ppm)
Ro17	482.358	482.373	0.015	1.346	29
Ro17	482.373	482.383	0.01	1.096	24
Ro17	482.383	482.391	0.008	1.596	31
Ro17	482.391	482.402	0.011	0.891	19
Ro17	482.402	482.423	0.021	1.073	29
Ro17	482.423	482.507	0.084	0.618	16
Ro17	482.556	482.568	0.012	0.401	23
Ro20	377.53	378	0.47	4.1	39
Ro20	378	378.22	0.22	1.1	16
Ro22	436.26	436.76	0.5	0.67	10
Ro22	436.76	437.26	0.5	0.7	9
Ro22	437.26	437.76	0.5	0.59	8
Ro22	437.76	438.26	0.5	1	7
Ro22	438.26	438.76	0.5	0.37	-2
Ro22	438.76	438.9	0.14	10.5	160
Ro22	438.9	438.95	0.05	4.1	58
Ro22	438.95	439.1	0.15	1.5	20
Ro22	439.1	439.4	0.3	0.54	6
Ro25	533.38	533.89	0.51	2.9	-
Ro25	533.89	534.39	0.5	0.65	-
Ro32	486.86	487.06	0.2	0.65	-2
Ro35	378.27	378.55	0.28	2.2	44
Ro35	378.55	379	0.45	1.3	34
Ro35	379	379.5	0.5	0.34	10
Ro35	379.5	380	0.5	0.77	20
Ro35	380	380.5	0.5	0.59	18
Ro38	536.25	536.66	0.41	0.93	17
Ro38	536.66	537	0.34	1.3	28
Ro38	537	537.5	0.5	0.4	10
Ro38	537.5	538	0.5	0.37	12
Rohrbach	522.905	523	0.095	1.53	8
Rohrbach	524	524.19	0.19	0.709	4

Note: Only assay results equal to or greater than 0.3% copper are reported.

For personal use only

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
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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the quality of the sampling used to produce the results described. It is known from historic reports that the drill core was sawn. Sampling of ¼ core was conducted during multiple exploration phases between 1980 and 1987 within the licence area by St Joes Exploration GmbH ("**St Joes Exploration**"). The information shown here was collated from scans of hard copy reports from that era and a State Survey Database. Assays, geological logging and gamma ray logs were conducted by St Joes Exploration.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No QAQC was reported.
	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.	Work was not conducted to modern industry standards.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**St Joes Exploration** • 10 cm drill cores were collected, further specifications are not known. **State Survey Database** • Unknown drilling techniques.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the recoveries achieved at the time.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not reported.
	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.	Not reported.
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.*	Information available is not appropriate for a Mineral Resource estimate.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Available logs are qualitative only.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire hole was logged, the target zone is typically 2 m thick.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	A reference to ¼ core is reported by St Joes Exploration however this is not specific to every hole/phase.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	N/A
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	N/A
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	N/A
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.*	A St Joes Exploration reference reports that geochemical analysis was carried out by Robertson Research Ltd, Wales, however it is not specified if this was for each hole/phase.
	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.	N/A
	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.	N/A
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No verification carried out.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Limited data is available via hard copy reports. Data was digitised by Group 11 Exploration and merged with State/Federal databases.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	N/A
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.*	Location accuracy is unknown. The location of holes drilled by St Joes Exploration comes from collar tables in historical reports. All other collar locations come from State/Federal databases.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Latitude and Longitude in degree, minutes and seconds were provided by St Joes Exploration. All drill collar coordinates are reported here in the DHDN / 3-degree Gauss-Kruger zone 4 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	N/A
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes within the Ronshausen mineralised area are spaced between 400 - 700m. Outside of this area the drilling is sparce.
	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.	Not sufficient for the establishment of a JORC compliant resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A
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.*	The target Kupferschiefer layer is flat to slightly dipping, vertical drilling therefore intercepts at right angles and is appropriate.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	N/A
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	N/A

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria 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 Tannenberg 1 exploration licence is held 100% by Group 11 Exploration GmbH. The licence was originally granted on 7 June 2022 for three years and has now been extended for a further three years to 6 June 2028. The licence is free from overriding royalties and native titles interests. There are historical mine workings within the licence area, but no known historical sites of cultural significance outside of mining. The Tannenberg 2 exploration licence is held 100% by Group 11 Exploration GmbH. The licence was granted effective 22 April 2025 and is valid for three years. Within and surrounding both licence areas, there are environmental protections zones with differing levels of protections. There are small areas identified as Natura 2000 Fauna Flora Habitat Areas and Bird Sanctuaries. Other environmental protection designated areas include Nature Reserves, National Natural Monuments, Landscape Protection Area, and Natural Parks. Based on due diligence and discussions with various stakeholders and consultants, the presence of environmental protection areas does not preclude exploration or eventual mining if conducted in accordance with applicable standards and regulations. The landform across the license area comprises mostly of farmland, forested areas, and small towns and villages.
	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.	The licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration was carried out by St Joes Exploration (in JV with the Broken Hill Pty Co Ltd later BHP-Utah) between 1980 and 1987. Two projects were undertaken. The Richelsdorf project within the licence area as well as the Spessart-Rhoen project 85 km to the south. Hole IDs starting with 'Ro' were drilled by St Joes Exploration. All other drill holes come from State Survey databases with unknown history. Historical mining took place within the licence area. Mining activities ceased in the 1950's. Comprehensive records of all mine workings are not available to the Company (and may not exist).

For personal use only

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Mineralisation is of the classic Kupferschiefer type (copper slate) within the Permian Zechstein Basin of Germany and Poland. The Zechstein Basin is hosted within the Southern Permian Basin ("**SPB**") of Europe. The SPB is an intracontinental basin that developed on the northern foreland of the Variscan Orogen. Very high-grade copper mineralisation is generally associated with the Kupferschiefer shale unit. However, minable copper mineralisation also occurs in the footwall sandstone and hanging wall limestone units in Poland. Mineralisation can be offset from the shale by up to 30 m above and 60 m below.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.*	Appendix 1 above contains all relevant drillhole information.
	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.	All available drill collars are provided. The availability of historical assay results are listed in Appendix 1 Table 1. Assay results less than 0.3% Cu are not reported.
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.*	N/A
	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.	N/A
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
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.*	Drilling is perpendicular to mineralisation. Detailed sampling was done to lithological contacts on a range of scales from 1-50cm.
	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').	Intercepts are true width.
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.*	Appropriate diagrams, including a maps, cross sections, and tables are included in the main body of this announcement.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 available results are reported. Only assays above or equal to 0.3% Cu are reported for practical reasons.
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 substantive results are reported. Geological logs and downhole gamma logs are not reported here.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Reloggging and reassaying of archived drill core will be carried out in order to support drill targeting. The search for additional archive material and historical records will continue. Desktop analysis and drill targeting will be conducted in consultation with subject-matter experts. Geophysical methods (such as seismic, magnetic, electrical, and gravity) will be evaluated and used if deemed appropriate for the project.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.