DRILL PROGRAM UNDERWAY FOR TUNGSTEN AND GOLD HIGH RECOVERIES IN GOLD METALLURGY

FIRST DRILL RIG COMMENCED AT GOLDEN GATE ON TUNGSTEN & GOLD TARGETS
ENCOURAGING GOLD METALLURGY RESULTS WITH HIGH RECOVERIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First Drill Rig Commenced Diamond Core Drilling**: An MP1500 diamond core drill rig commenced drilling at Golden Gate, targeting tungsten and gold mineralisation, and is currently in the first hole, as part of a large 2026 drill program of up to 13,700 metres (45,000 ft), across up to 45 holes.
- **Aim to Define Scale of Gold & Tungsten Mineralisation**: Program is designed to define the scale and extent of gold mineralisation at Golden Gate and Golden Gate South. Drilling is also targeted to identify the extent of tungsten mineralisation around previous mine workings and explore a broad tungsten anomaly.
- **High Recoveries in Initial Gold Metallurgy Test Work**: High gold recoveries have been returned from initial test work conducted on leaching gold-bearing oxide samples (94-95% recovery) and floating gold-bearing sulphide samples (86-88% recovery) from Golden Gate composite drill core samples. IMO Labs in Perth, Australia, conducted the test work with further work underway to optimise the process.
- **Site Visit by Board Members and Investors**: A site visit of Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, was undertaken by the RML Board and major investors, and witnessed the first hole being drilled this season.

Resolution Minerals Ltd (**ASX: RML; OTCQB: RLMLF**) ("**Resolution**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that an MP1500 diamond core drill rig commenced drilling at Golden Gate, targeting tungsten and gold mineralisation, and is currently in the first hole. This marks the start of the large 2026 Golden Gate Drill Program, of up to 13,700 metres (45,000 ft) of diamond core drilling, across up to 45 holes, targeting tungsten and gold mineralisation at Golden Gate. Golden Gate is located within Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, and immediately adjacent to Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Gold Project, a large, recently permitted Antimony-Gold project.

Gold Mineralisation – Scale: The program will focus on the Golden Gate North and Golden Gate South targets to expand known gold mineralisation and test extensions of the system, following up past positive results, including hole HH-GG25-001C, which returned 189.2m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 34.1m to 223.4m, ending in mineralisation *(ASX announcement 28 October 2025)*.

Tungsten Mineralisation: Tungsten was previously mined at the Golden Gate, most recently in 1980, where composite samples from stockpiles, stored at the Johnson Creek mill site, assayed 1.85% WO_3[1]. *(ASX announcement 18 March 2026)*. Drilling is targeted to identify extensions of tungsten mineralisation around

1 *The estimate is both a Historical Estimate and a Foreign Estimate and is not reported in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the Historical Estimate and the Foreign Estimate as a mineral resource or mineral reserve in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the Historical Estimate and the Foreign Estimate will be able to be reported as a mineral resource or mineral reserve in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. Source: ASX announcement 23 January 2026.*

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the previous mine workings at Golden Gate and at Golden Gate South, a large 500m x 600m target will be drilled which hosts a coincident gold and tungsten soil anomaly *(ASX announcement 11 June 2025 – Figure 9)*.

High Recoveries in Initial Gold Metallurgy Test Work: High gold recoveries have been returned from initial test work conducted on gold-bearing composite drill core samples from Golden Gate by IMO Labs in Perth.

Gold-bearing oxide samples with a composite feed grade of 0.55g/t Au were subjected to direct leaching (via cyanidation) which resulted in 94.2% and 95.5% extraction (recoveries) at grind sizes of 150um and 75um respectively after 24 hours of leaching. After 48 hours of leaching, the residues contained 0.04g/t - indicating total recoveries between 92.7% - 93.8%. Further test work is underway on reagent optimisation.

Gold-bearing sulphide samples with a composite feed grade of 1.91g/t Au were subjected to rougher flotation at grind sizes of 106um, which resulted in 86.4% recoveries and produced a grade of 49g/t Au. Decreasing the grind size to 75um resulted in 88.7% recoveries, however the grade decreased to 26.4g/t Au. Further test work is underway on reagent optimisation followed by rougher/regrind/cleaner test work.

Site Visit by Board Members and Investors: A site visit of Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project in Idaho, USA, was undertaken by the RML Board and major investors, and witnessed the first hole being drilled this season (see Figure 1, 2).

***Figure 1**: First drill hole 2026 Golden Gate program at RML's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project.*

***Figure 2**: Reviewing drill core from Golden Gate; Johnson Ck Mill; Ari Zaetz & Bill Breen at Antimony Ridge.*

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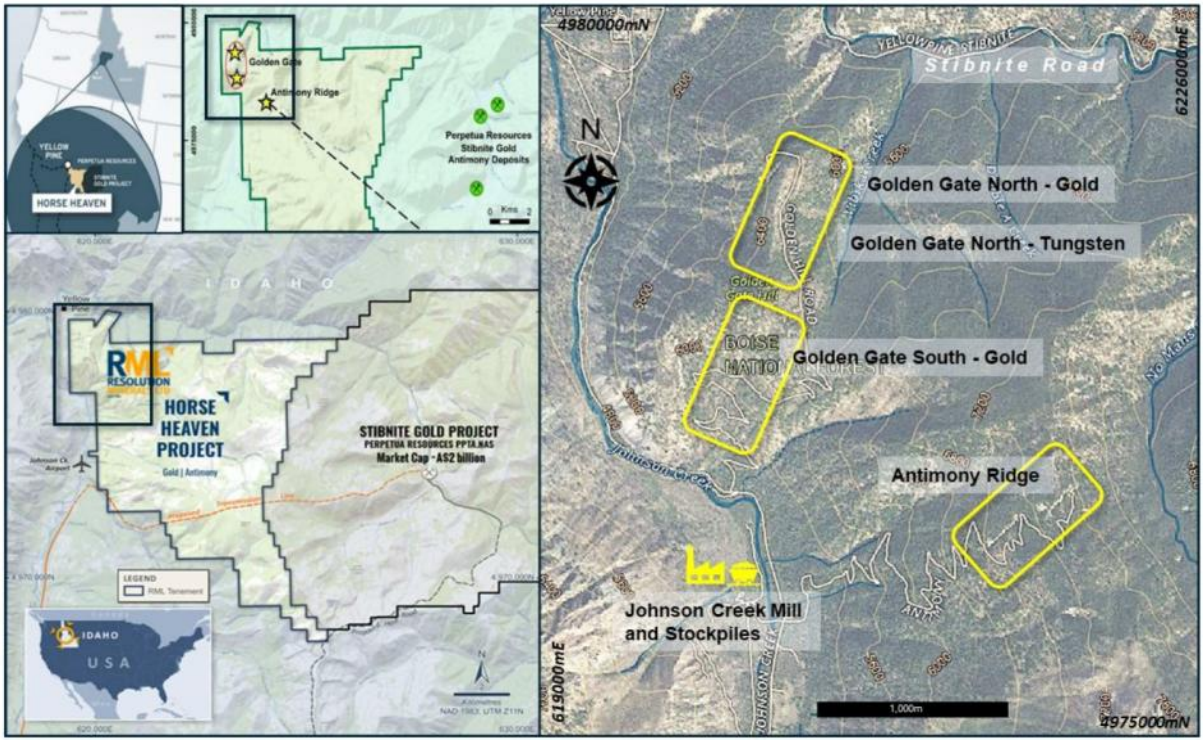

***Figure 3**: Antimony Ridge – As part of Resolution's Horse Heaven Antimony-Tungsten-Gold-Silver Project – Relationship of Antimony Ridge (Sb) with Golden Gate (Au) and Golden Gate Tungsten (W).*

Detailed Analysis of Test Work:

Two Golden Gate composite samples were prepared from two 2025 Golden Gate drillholes as presented in Table 1. Composite 3 (63.9kg) was considered to represent sulphide material below the supergene zone that had not been exposed to significant weathering. Composite 4 (21.4kg) is closer to surface in the supergene/weathered zone and it was expected that this material had been subject to significant weathering. The two Golden Gate drillholes previously returned assay results of: HH-GG25-002C: 265.2m @ 0.60g/t Au from surface (open at depth) and HH-GG25-003C: 253.0m @ 1.50g/t Au from surface (open at depth) *(ASX announcements; 3 November 2025 and 17 February 2026)*.

Identification	Sample Weight (kg)	Hole	Depth (ft)
Composite 3	16.5	002C	810-825
	5.1	003C	825-830
	4.7	003C	515-520
	17.4	003C	525-540
	9.9	003C	674.5-684.5
	10.3	003C	684.5-694.5
Composite 4	10.9	002C	165-175
	10.5	003C	175-185

***Table 1**: Golden Gate Gold Composite Sample Origin*

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Mineralogy

Qualitative mineralogy was undertaken on both composites by Diamantina Laboratories (Perth, Australia) utilising optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and X-ray diffraction (XRD). These results provide the basis for the initial mineral processing flowsheet selection for each composite.

The results indicate that the sulphide sample (Composite 3) is ~90% quartz and >5% Mica, often sericitic. The fresh sulphides, essentially pyrite and arsenopyrite commonly as euhedra to 0.5mm, represented approximately 0.5%. Discrete sulphides were detected (bournotite, boulangerite and stibnite), scheelite was a trace. No gold was detected by optical or SEM scans. Diamantina concluded that the gold was present in solid solution and likewise in arsenopyrite.

The results indicate that the oxide sample (Composite 4) is predominantly quartz with <10% sericitic mica and possible kaolin. SEM detected goethite, jarosite, scheelite, monazite, pyrite and inclusions of Sb-Fe oxides in the silicates. No gold was detected by optical or SEM scans.

Gold Sulphides (Composite 3)

The gold sulphide feed grade assayed at 1.91 g/t Au.

Initial rougher flotation tests (FT01, FT02), varying reagents at 106 µm, yielded a maximum combined gold grade of 49.0 g/t Au at 86.4% recovery. In the latest tests (FT03, FT04), increasing the grind size to 150 µm decreased the combined gold grade to 47.7 g/t Au and the recovery to 84.5%, suggesting marginally reduced liberation of gold-bearing sulphide minerals from gangue compared to that achieved at 106 µm. Decreasing the grind size to 75 µm decreased the combined gold grade to 26.4 g/t Au but increased recovery to 88.7% which IMO has concluded is due to improved gold-bearing sulphide mineral liberation. The reduction in gold grade was largely due to increased silica recovery from 2.1% at 106 µm to 4.8% at 75 µm which IMO has concluded is most likely from froth entrainment.

The results are summarised in Table 2 and indicate that 106 µm yields the highest gold grade and recovery with 75 µm yielding the best overall gold recovery.

The next stage of test work will involve reagent optimisation tests aimed at increasing both gold grade and gold recovery. We also recommend including rougher / regrind / cleaner test work to determine the optimum concentrate grade and recovery achievable. More detailed descriptions of the flotation tests' results are given below.

	Au		S		Si	
Grind Size P80 (µm)	Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery (%)	Grade (% S)	Recovery (%)	Grade (% Si)	Recovery (%)
150	47.7	84.5	10.4	88.6	22.0	2.2
106	49.0	86.4	11.3	97.6	22.0	2.1
75	26.4	88.7	4.8	97.5	26.2	4.8

***Table 2**: Golden Gate Gold Sulphide Rougher Flotation Results*

Gold Oxides (Composite 4)

The gold oxide grind optimisation leach test results on Comp 4 with a calculated head grade of 0.55 to 0.56 g/t, showed that testing grind sizes of 150 and 75 µm resulted in similar 24-hour gold recoveries of 94.2% and 95.5% respectively.

The 106 µm gold recovery at 24 hours was 88.7% which IMO has concluded is due to experimental limitations. Also, at both the 150 and 75 µm grind sizes, the gold recoveries decreased from 24 to 48 hours, again due to experimental limitations. IMO has indicated that this phenomenon has often been observed with other ores which have low gold solution concentrations.

The 48-hour residue grades for all tests were 0.04 g/t with Au recoveries ranging from 92.7% to 93.8%.

These grind size optimisation tests indicated the optimum oxide gold grind size is 150 µm or finer with results presented in Table 3. The final selected grind size will be 106 µm as determined by sulphide gold flotation test work. Reagent optimisation test work is now underway.

	Sample	Oxide Gold Composite		
	Test ID	LT01	LT02	LT03
Parameter	**Units**			
Water		PTW		
Pulp Density	%w/w	40		
NaCN Initial/Maintained	ppm	500/300		
DO	mg/L	15-20		
pH		10-10.5		
P_{80}	µm	150	106	75
% Gravity Recovery	%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%
24 Hour Recovery	%	94.2%	88.7%	95.5%
48 Hour Recovery	%	92.8%	92.7%	93.8%
Calculated Head Grade	g/t	0.56	0.55	0.56
Assayed Head Grade	g/t	0.46	0.46	0.46
Residue Grade	g/t	0.04	0.04	0.04

***Table 3**: Golden Gate Gold Oxide Direct Leach Results.*

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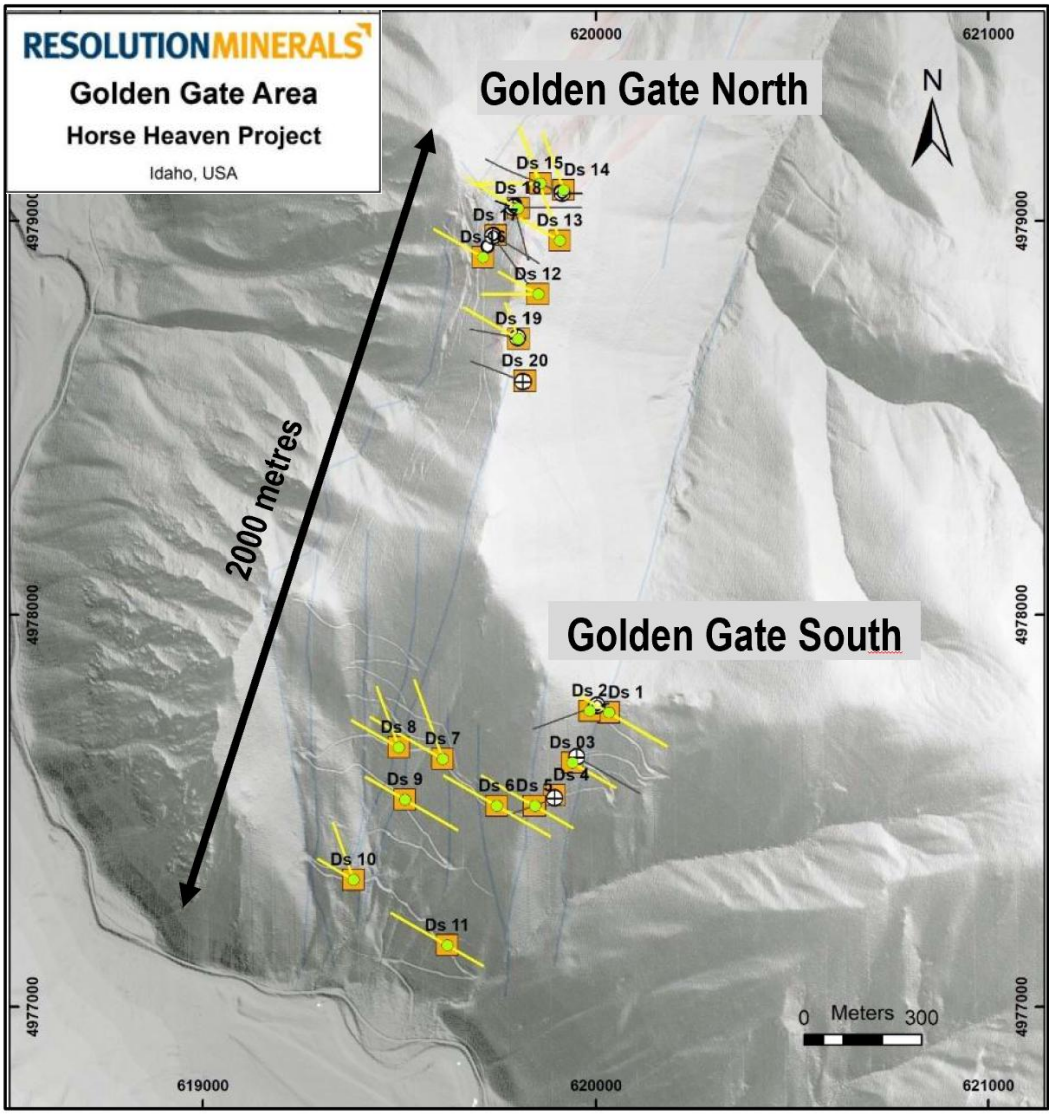

***Figure 4**: Golden Gate North & South 2026 Drill targets for gold and tungsten.*

Authorised for release by the Board of Resolution Minerals Ltd.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "estimate", "expect", "may", "plan", "project", "will", "should", "seek" and similar words or expressions containing same. These forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this release and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. These include, but are not limited to, risks or uncertainties associated with the acquisition and divestment of projects, joint venture and other contractual risks, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, sovereign risks, regulatory risks including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes, availability and terms of capital and general economic and business conditions.

Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this announcement to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results relating to metallurgy, is based on and fairly represents information reviewed and compiled by Dr Adam Roper PhD, M AusIMM, Metallurgist, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Roper has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the exploration activities, metallurgy and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been 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 Roper is a full-time employee of Resolutions Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement and further to "Agreement to Acquire Major US Antimony Project and Placement" on 11 June 2025, "Exceptional Rock Chip and Soil Results from Antimony Ridge" on 15 September 2025, "Exceptional Rock Chip and Soil Results Update" on 24 September 2025, "Significant Gold Discovery at Horse Heaven Project" on 28 October 2025, "Significant Gold Discoveries Continue at Golden Gate" on 3 November 2025, "Golden Gate Discovery Grows with Multiple Gold Intercepts" on 2 December 2025, "Further Ultra High Grade Antimony and Silver Results" on 14 January 2026, "New Gold Discovery at Golden Gate South" on 9 February 2026, "Gold & Significant Tungsten Mineralisation in Drilling" on 17 February 2026, "Exceptional Tungsten Grade Identified in Stockpile Material" on 26 March 2026, "Antimony Ridge Model Shows Extensive Vein Swarms" on 10 April 2026, "Antimony Trioxide Produced from Antimony Ridge" on 14 April 2026 and "Tungsten Concentrates Produced from Golden Gate" on 28 April 2026. 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 announcements.

The 2,000 tonne tungsten stockpile is comprised of 1,814 tons of tungsten with an average grade of 1.5% WO_3 and 227 tons of tungsten having an average grade of 2.03% WO_3. Further sampling and test work are planned to assess the stockpile material in accordance with the JORC Code. The estimate is both a Historical Estimate and a Foreign Estimate and is not reported in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to classify the Historical Estimate and the Foreign Estimate as a mineral resource or mineral reserve in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. It is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work (as described above) that the Historical Estimate and the Foreign Estimate will be able to be reported as a mineral resource or mineral reserve in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code.

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Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' Work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This announcement includes initial test work conducted on a composite of two diamond core drill hole samples, one oxide and one sulphide sample from Golden Gate. • Two Golden Gate composite samples were prepared from 2025 Golden Gate drillholes HH-GG25-002C (825-830 ft) combined with HH-GG25-003C (165-175 ft) and HH-GG25-003C (175-185ft) with HH-GG25-003C (515-520 ft) & (674-694 ft). These samples (#190879-190882) were further composited to provide 21.4kg of oxide sample (Composite 4), with the remainder being composited to provide 69.3kg of sulphide sample (Composite 3). (see Table 1 in the text). • These 2025 half core drill samples include the drill hole locations in UTM metric data altitude data. • Samples were submitted for geochemical and metallurgical analysis. • The oxide composite sample was crushed and ground to a grind size of 150um. • The sulphide composite sample was crushed and ground to a grind size of 106um for test work and then later to 75 µm and using standard flotation reagents, rougher flotation tests were conducted.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	
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.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
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.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
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 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.*	• There was no sub-sampling techniques used in the generation of the rock samples assay data. • The two individual samples were made from a composite of oxide drill core with past gold assays and of fresh sulphide bearing drill core with past gold assays and is considered appropriate for the purpose of the data gain objective (stated above).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd. (IMO) in Perth Australia conducted the assays, crushing and the direct cyanide leaching and rougher flotation tests. • Laboratory assay techniques for Gold assays were carried out using Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy Finish (Proprietary code: AA-23).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• The nature of the verification of assaying and laboratory was not conducted.
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.*	• All data points of the drill hole collar locations were collected using handheld GPS programmed into the local coordinate system. The accuracy of the GPS is in line with best practice standards.
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*	• There are no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied to this data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Not relevant downhole in a composite sample.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person is aware that best practise measures were taken to secure samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The competent person is aware that no audits or reviews for sampling technique and data, other than its own review, were undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, past 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.*	• This announcement refers to exploration results and processing test work conducted on drill core samples from Golden Gate, a project within the one larger project, Horse Heaven project in Idaho USA, comprising seven hundred and twenty-nine (729) U.S. Federal lode mining claims covering 14,580 acres and includes seven hundred and nineteen (719) mining claims and ten lode mining claims referred as the Oberbillig Group. • The competent person understands that the mining claims are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration results reported in this release were performed by other parties. • The assay and mineralogy results reported in this release were performed by IMO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is dominated by Cretaceous-aged granitic rocks relating to intrusive phases associated with the Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith. These largely granodiorite rocks have intruded Neoproterozoic-aged metasediments, comprising quartzites (which are dominant) calc-silicates, marble and black shale. The area and broader region is affected by broad regional folding and N-S, NNE-SSW, and NE-SW faults. • Gold, antimony, tungsten and silver mineralisation is associated with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hydrothermally altered and fractured granodiorites.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drilling is not discussed in this release.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• The reported drill hole sample assays were not adjusted by any technique and is a single result of composite samples.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Not relevant downhole in a composite sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans are provided with geolocation information (coordinates, northing and scale bar).
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.*	• The competent person of this announcement considers the announcement to be fair and balanced.
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.*	• There is no material other data associated with new exploration results in this announcement.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further Work (e.g. 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.*	• Follow-up test work underway on reagent optimisation followed by rougher / regrind /cleaner test work.