19 May 2026

New Copper Zone Identified in First Assays at Lamil

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX: ENR) ('Encounter' or **'the Company')** is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing RC drilling program at the Elsa prospect at the 100% owned Lamil Copper-Gold Project ("Lamil") in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Key Highlights:

- **First assays identify a new copper zone located east of the Elsa prospect**
  - **Drill hole ETG262 intersected 16m @ 0.30% Cu from 58m**
  - **ETG262 was the first drill hole of the program and is the most eastern drill hole completed which opens a potential new copper-gold zone**
- **RC program is ongoing and delineating the extensive breccia system at Elsa with the program expanded from 6,000m to 9,000m**
- **Further assays expected within 4-6 weeks**
- **Diamond drilling at Elsa will follow the completion of the RC program**

Executive Chairman, Will Robinson, Comments:

"The RC program at Elsa aims to delineate the size of the breccia pipe and to define zones of copper-gold anomalism. The breccia identified in prior drilling at Elsa has a number of similarities with the breccia that hosts the Havieron gold-copper deposit located 80km to the east in the Paterson Province.

Intersecting copper in the first batch of assays at the far eastern end of the Elsa target is a promising start to the program. It confirms that mineralisation extends beyond the initial target area and opens up a new untested area at Lamil.

Three of the five planned RC drill lines have been completed at Elsa. Additional RC holes have been added to the program and diamond drilling will be completed to test depth extent of the breccia following receipt of assays from the RC program

This initial EIS co-funded RC drill program at Lamil will be followed by RC/diamond drilling at the Parbo and Haddon copper prospects at Yeneena commencing in June 2026."

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Elsa Copper-Gold Prospect

The Elsa prospect is at the south-east end of the Lamil dome where an interpreted intrusive related system, anomalous in Cu-Au-As-Mo-Bi is centred around a series of distinct magnetic anomalies.

Prior drilling at Elsa (ETG203, ETG204 and ETG220) intersected wide zones of brecciated, fractured and veined metasediments with associated intense sulphide alteration and cement. This extensive breccia and alteration system is interpreted to define a major structural fluid pathway and a potential feeder for a system similar in style to the large Havieron gold-copper discovery (7.0Moz Au, 275kt Cu)[2], located 80km to the east.

New Copper Zone Identified

The EIS co-funded RC program at Elsa is currently in progress with 36 holes drilled to date. The first batch of assay results (4 holes, ETG259-262) returned copper mineralisation at the far eastern end of the Elsa prospect, in the first hole completed.

ETG262 intersected **16m @ 0.30% Cu from 58m**. Importantly, this mineralisation occurs at the end of a drill line and remains open.

The RC program at Elsa from has been expanded from **6,000m to 9,000m** to further test the scale of the breccia system.

Following receipt of assays from the initial RC program, diamond drilling will test the depth extent of the breccia where the RC defines the strongest geochemical anomalism and geological context.

Upcoming Activity

- **May 2026:** Completion of the RC drill program at Elsa
- **4-6 weeks:** Further RC assay results from Elsa
- **June 2026:** RC/diamond drilling Parbo and Haddon copper prospects at Yeneena
- **Q3 2026:** Commencement of diamond drilling at Elsa

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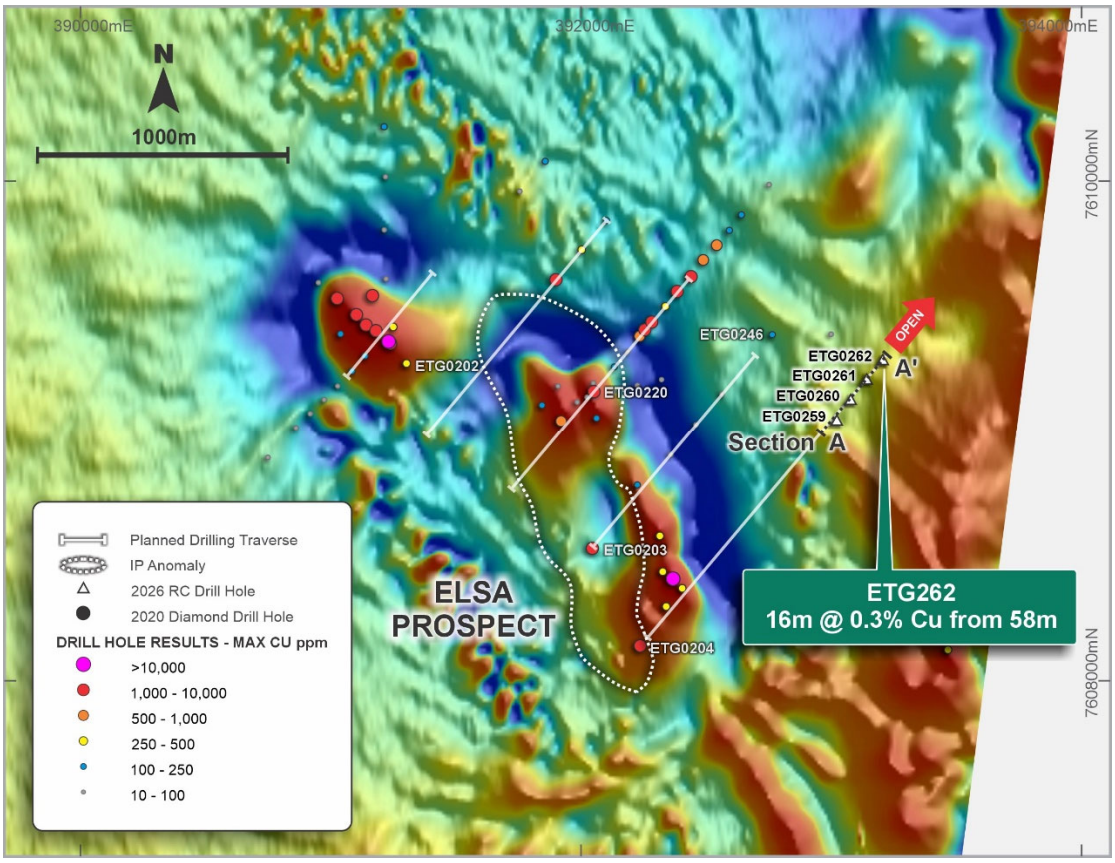


Figure 1 - Elsa Prospect – Drill hole collars (>30m depth) displaying max value Cu in hole on TMI 1VD magnetic background

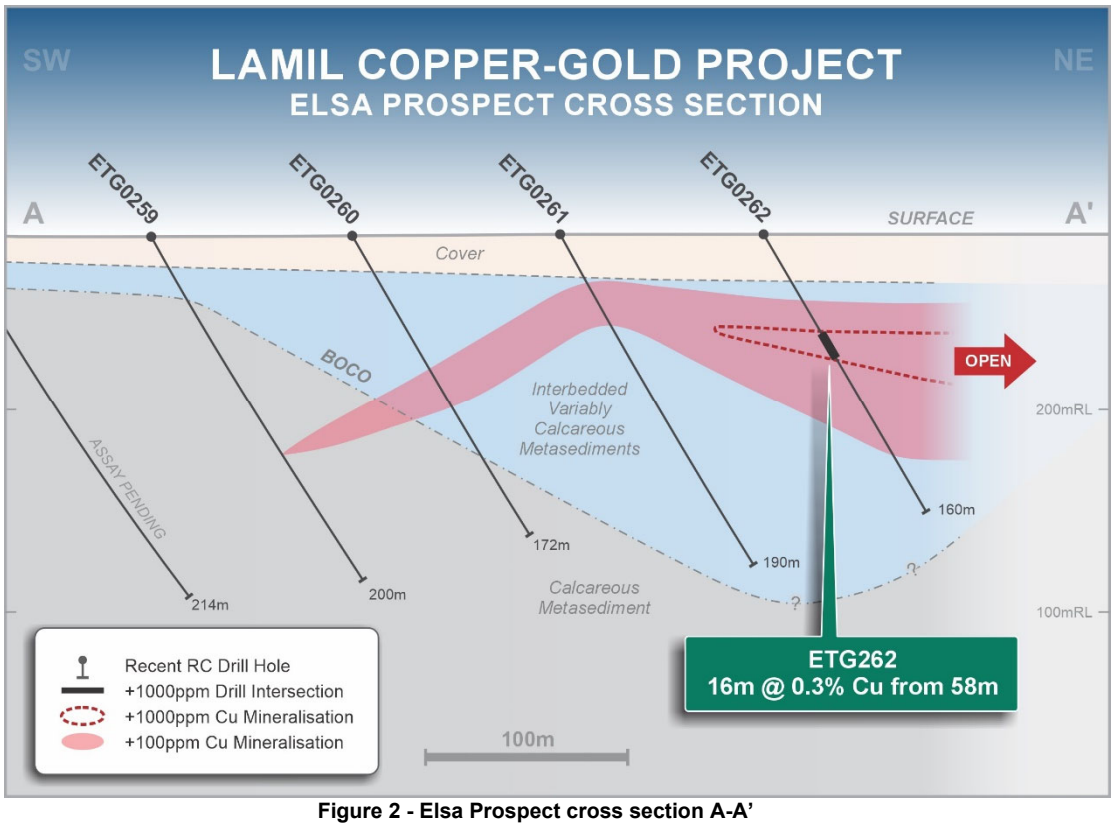


Figure 2 - Elsa Prospect cross section A-A'

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Lamil Copper-Gold Project - Paterson Province – WA (100% ENR)

The Lamil Project covers an area of ~61km^2 and is located 25km northwest of the major copper-gold mine at Telfer, owned by Greatland Gold (LSE:GGP). The Paterson Province also contains multiple large-scale copper-gold deposits such as Greatland's Havieron deposit (7.0Moz Au, 275kt Cu)[2], Rio Tinto's (ASX:RIO) Winu deposit (7.9Moz Au, 2.9Mt Cu)[3], and Antipa Minerals (ASX:AZY) Minyari Dome (2.3Moz Au, 84kt Cu)[4] deposit.

Encounter has been exploring across three prospect areas at the Lamil Project (Dune, Gap and Elsa) (Figure 2), with previous drilling returning highly mineralised intersections including[1]:

- **33m @ 0.5g/t Au, 0.1% Cu from 97m** (Elsa prospect, LSPC1)
- **10m @ 2.8g/t Au from 94m** (Dune prospect, ETG0015)
- **4m @ 3.3g/t Au from 74m** (Dune prospect, ETG0016)
- **132m @ 0.3g/t Au, 0.1% Cu from 87m** (Dune prospect, ETG0227)
- **1.5m @ 19.1% Cu from 409.1m** (Dune prospect, ETG0226)
- **30m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 96m** (Gap prospect, ETG0068)

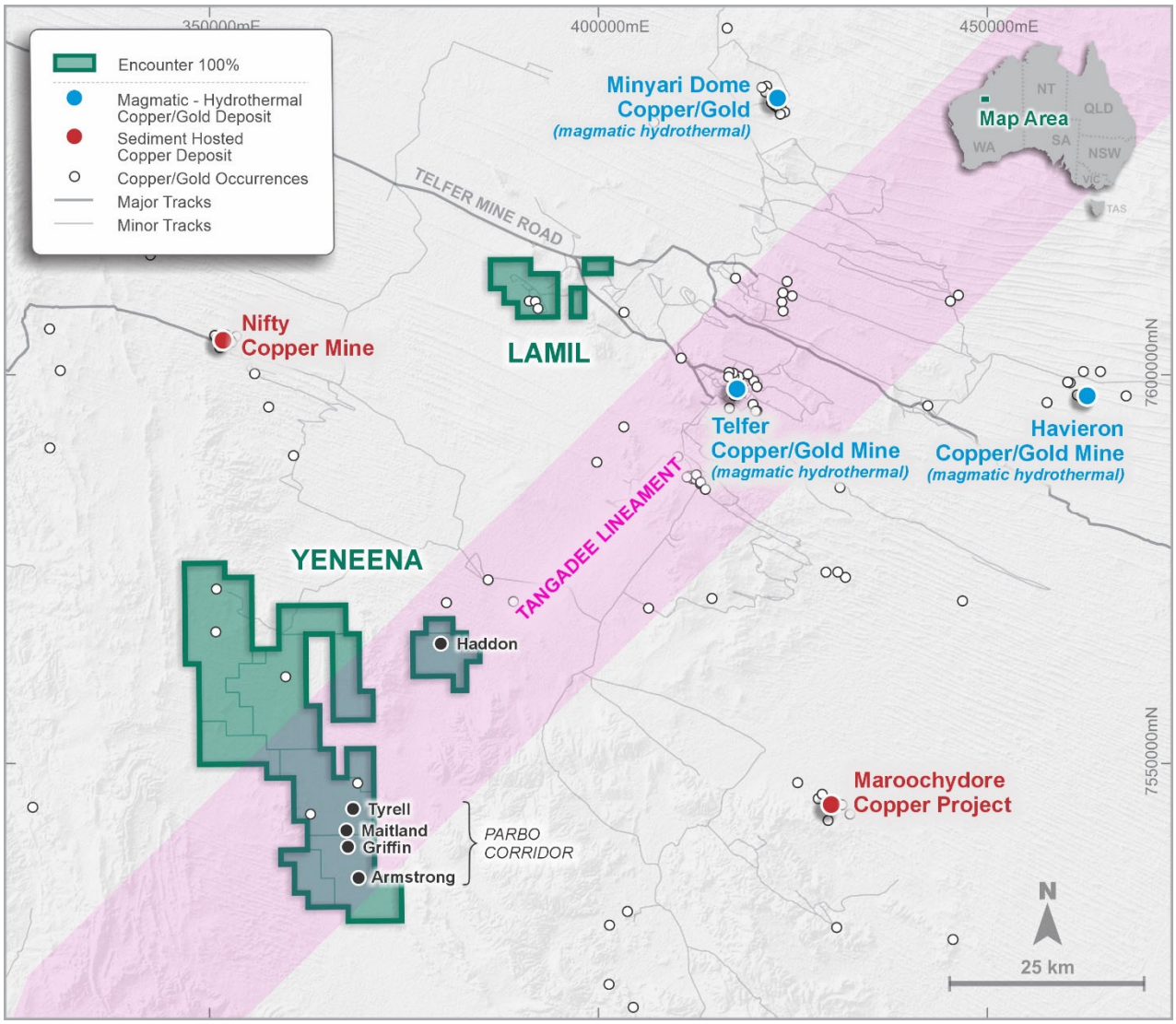


Figure 3 – Lamil and Yeneena Project Location Plan

Hole ID	from (m)	to (m)	interval (m)	Au_ppb	Cu_ppm	Cu_%
ETG0262	58	82	24	5	2237	0.22
including	58	74	16	3	2973	0.30
ETG0262	88	92	4	-1	707	0.07
ETG0261	28	30	2	-1	686	0.07
and	46	48	2	37	590	0.06
ETG0260	78	80	2	-1	555	0.06

Table 1. Significant assay intersections above 500ppm Cu. Intersections above 0.1% Cu are reported as including.

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Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Grid_ID	MGA_North	MGA_East	MGA_RL	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
ETG0259	RC	MGA94_51	7609046	393021	287	200	-61.0	38.4
ETG0260	RC	MGA94_51	7609129	393077	287	172	-60.2	44.0
ETG0261	RC	MGA94_51	7609210	393141	288	190	-60.6	41.9
ETG0262	RC	MGA94_51	7609288	393205	289	160	-60.6	43.6

Table 2. Drillhole collar table.

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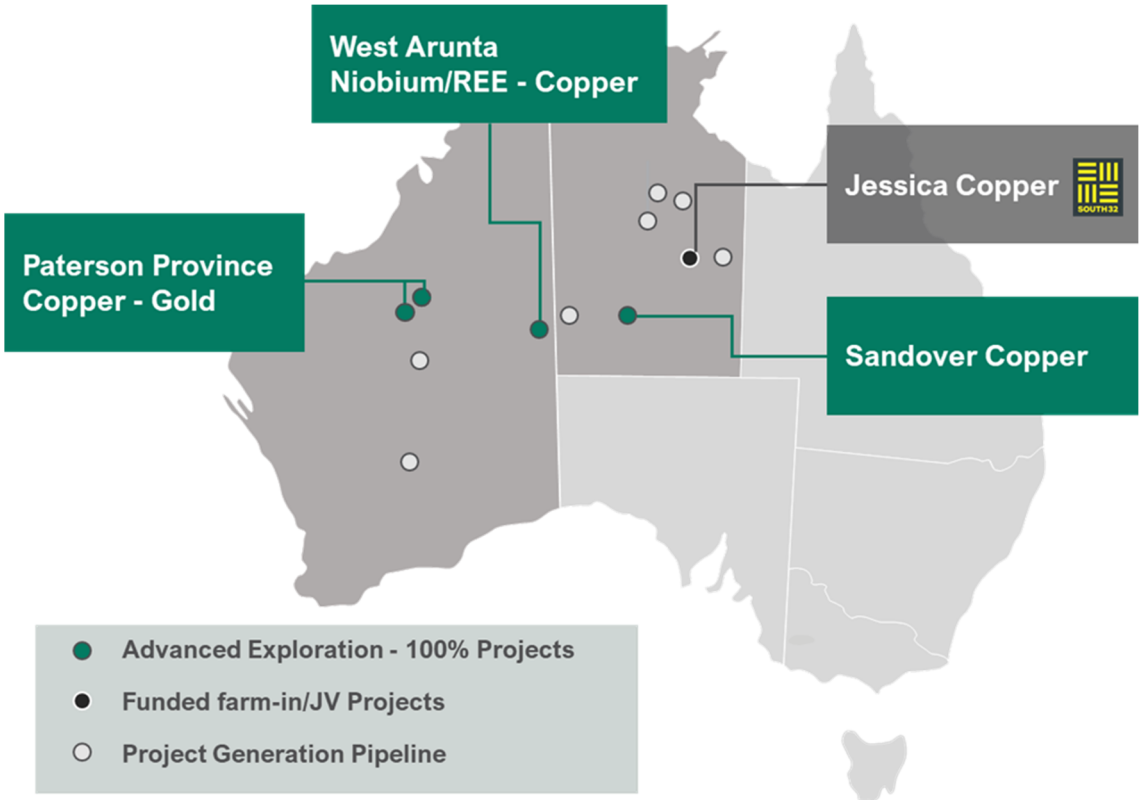
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About Encounter

Encounter Resources Limited (ASX:ENR) is a leading Australian mineral exploration company focused on the discovery of major copper and niobium/rare earth element (REE) deposits.

The Company holds a commanding portfolio of 100%-owned projects located in some of Australia's most prospective mineral belts, targeting copper and critical minerals. Key among these is the Aileron Project in the highly endowed West Arunta region of Western Australia, emerging as a significant frontier for critical mineral exploration.

Encounter's strategy is centred on high-impact discovery in Tier 1 jurisdictions, leveraging strong technical capability and a proven track record of attracting leading industry partners.



Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)			
Domain	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Copper Grade (%)**	**Contained Copper Metal (kt)**
HG	1.1	1.27%	8.2
LG	1.7	0.48%	14.0
Total	**2.9**	**0.79%**	**22.6**

Table 3 – Tyrell Copper Oxide Mineral Resource Estimate[5]

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Deposit	0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off						
	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (kt)
Green	100	0.71	711	0.34	341	5.4	5,401
Emily	13.9	0.93	130	0.32	45	7.4	1,035
Crean	5.7	1.4	78	0.84	48	7.4	423
Total	**120**	**0.77**	**919**	**0.36**	**433**	**5.7**	**6,858**
Deposit	**1.0% Nb_2O_5 cut-off (subset of 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off)**						
	Tonnage (Mt)	Nb_2O_5 (%)	Nb_2O_5 (kt)	TREO (%)	TREO (kt)	P_2O_5 (%)	P_2O_5 (kt)
Green	19	1.6	291	0.46	86	7.8	1,472
Emily	3.7	1.9	71	0.61	22	11.2	414
Crean	3.5	1.9	67	1.1	36	8.2	283
Total	**26**	**1.7**	**430**	**0.56**	**146**	**8.4**	**2,173**

Table 4 – Aileron Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate [6]

Notes

Table 3

- *The resource is constrained within an optimised pit shell based on a Cu price of A$17,000 per tonne and is reported above a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade.*
- *All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

Table 4:

- *The resource is constrained within optimised pit shells based on a price of US$45 per kilogram Nb (US$30/kg FeNb) and is reported above a 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade.*
- *The resource reported above a 1% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade is a subset of the 0.25% Nb_2O_5 cut-off grade.*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence. Apparent differences may occur due to rounding.*

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Brodie, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Brodie holds shares and options in and is a full time employee of Encounter Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brodie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and confirms that it is not aware of any new data or information that materially affects the information disclosed in this announcement and previously released by the Company in relation to mineral resource estimates. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 market announcements.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Chairman of Encounter Resources Limited.

[1] For further details regarding the exploration results at the Lamil Copper-Gold Project, please refer to the following ASX announcements:
ASX announcement 26 April 2017
ASX announcement 19 January 2017
ASX announcement 8 May 2020
ASX announcement 11 June 2020
ASX announcement 18 December 2020
ASX announcement 21 April 2021
ASX announcement 6 September 2021
ASX announcement 16 November 2021
ASX announcement 28 December 2022

[2] Greatland Gold, Havieron Mineral Resource 2023
[3] Rio Tinto, Annual Report 2023
[4] Antipa Minerals, Minyari Dome September 2024 Mineral Resource Statement
[5] ASX announcement 26 September 2025
[6] ASX announcement 22 April 2026

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SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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 sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC drilling has been completed at the Elsa prospect to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. All samples underwent routine pXRF analysis using a Olympus Vanta to aid in logging and identifying zones of interest. No pXRF data is being reported.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	All samples are considered to be representative. Industry standard workflows for RC drilling have been followed. Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 5m.
	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	RC samples were collected every 2 meters from the drill rig cone splitter into pre numbered calico bags approximately 3-5kg sample weight. These samples were sent for lab analysis. All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed and pulverised for analyses. Samples were analysed using for Intertek method 4A/MS48 (four acid 48 element package which offers a "near total" dissolution of almost all mineral species) and FA25/OE (25g fire assay with ICP-OES).
Drilling techniques	*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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Results are from RC drilling. RC holes were drilled at diameter of 5 1/2" by Ranger Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Sample recoveries were estimated as a percentage and recorded by Encounter field staff.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Driller's used appropriate measures to minimise down-hole and/or cross-hole contamination in drilling. Where contamination of the sample was

		suspected this was noted by Encounter field staff as a percentage.
	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.	To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade has been undertaken for this drill program.
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.*	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all holes where assays are reported. All reported holes have been logged in full with lithology, alteration and mineralisation recorded. Geological logging has been reviewed using multi element geochemistry to verify geological observations.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature and records interpreted lithology, alteration, mineralisation and other geological features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Encounter geologists have completed geological logs on all holes reported in this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No assays from core drilled are reported in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drilling was used to obtain samples at 2 metre composite intervals. Samples were collected on the rig using a cone splitter. This composite sample was sent for lab analysis. Samples were recorded as being dry, moist or wet by Encounter field staff.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth. Samples were crushed and pulverised to enable a subsample for analyses. This is considered appropriate sample preparation for the analysis undertaken.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field duplicates were taken during RC drilling.
	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.	RC field duplicates were collected on the rig via cone splitter at a rate of 1:50.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes, sub -sampling techniques and sample preparation are considered to be appropriate for 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.*	All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for analysis. Assays have been reported from Intertek method 4A/MS48 (four acid 63 element package which offers a

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		"near total" dissolution of almost all mineral species) and FA25/OE (25g fire assay with ICP-OES). Elements reported: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr, Au
	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.	Samples underwent routine pXRF analysis at 1m intervals using a Olympus Vanta to aid in geological logging and identifying zones of interest. OREAS supplied standard reference materials were used to calibrate the pXRF instrument. No pXRF results are being reported.
	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.	Standard field and laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored. Encounter submits an independent suite of certified reference materials and blanks at average ratio of 1:30. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks as part of in-house laboratory procedures. A formal review of this data is completed on a periodic basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Geological observations included in this report have been verified by Sarah James (Principal Geologist)
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes are being released in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary logging and sampling data is collected for drillholes on toughbook computers using Maxwell Geoservice's LogChief Lite software and using excel templates (physical and electronic). Data is sent offsite by email to be loaded or direct synced to Encounter's SQL Database (Datashed software), which is backed up daily.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collar locations are determined using a handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were conducted using OMNIx42 North Seeking Gyro tool with surveys collected at 30m intervals downhole
	Specification of the grid system used.	Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia1994 (GDA94) Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RLs were assigned using a DTM created during the detailed aeromagnetic survey.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillhole spacing is nominally 90m spaced on section with drill traverses 400m apart

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	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.	Mineralisation has not yet demonstrated to be sufficient in both geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications to be applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Reported assay intersections have been composited using a length weighted methodology.
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.*	Elsa is early-stage exploration drilling and the orientation of the holes with respect to key structures and potential intrusions or veins is not fully understood. Additional infill drilling is planned to test the orientation and continuity of mineralisation.
	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.	The relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralisation is not fully understood.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody is managed by Encounter. Samples were transported by Encounter personnel and reputable freight contractors to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. To date, no external audits have been completed on Lamil data.

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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Lamil project is located within the tenement E45/4613 which is 100% held by Encounter. The prospect area is subject to a production royalty of A$1 per dry metric tonne of ore mined. This tenement is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The majority of historical exploration activity at Lamil was completed during a Newmont / BHP / WMC joint venture in the mid-1980s with Newmont as operator. Newmont completed a regional aeromagnetic and radiometric survey in 1984 and colour photography survey. 144 rock chip samples and a bulk stream sediment sampling was also completed prior to a 15 hole RC drill program (total of 756m, LSR series) targeting the Upper Malu/ Puntapunta contact. RC Holes were drilled on four 400m spaced sections at ~40m spacing on the north-east side of the interpreted dome. No mineralized reef positions were identified in this program. In 1985, Newmont completed 4 diamond holes (LSPC 1-4) for a total of 391m in the south of the dome testing separate magnetic anomalies. Drilling returned encouraging results with Au-Cu-W 'skarn style' mineralization hosted in the Isdell Formation. In 1986, RAB drilling at the Egg prospect totaled 63 holes for 1175m over an area approx. 400m by 400m (ERG series). Sampling was limited to two samples per hole, one at the base of cover and one at the bottom of the hole. Four diamond holes (LHS86 series) for 677m were drilled across the project testing the Egg, Southern Magnetic anomaly and the northern Malu fold nose In 1987, the JV partners completed 13 (LSR 1-13) RAB holes for 379m along a single 1200m long east-west line in the south of the project. RC drilling (LSR 87 series) of 16 holes for 1383 were drilled in the vicinity of the southern magnetic anomalies. It is unclear at this stage if this drilling effectively tested the magnetic features. In 1988, Newmont completed 4 diamond holes (LHS 88-1, 4, 4a and 7) with drilling completed at the Egg, Stuttgart and Magnetic anomaly 1. In the following year, 1989, Newmont drilled a further 6 diamond holes (LHS 89 1-6) for a total of 563m targeting the Northern Magnetic anomaly, the Egg prospect and the Central Shear Zone. In 1990/91, 30 RAB holes (LHB series) were drilled on the Northern and Southern Magnetic anomalies and along the interpreted fold axis for a total of 1734m. Drilling was hampered by ground water resulting in the program being

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		largely ineffective. No additional drilling was completed at the project and most recent on ground activities occurred in 1993. The final tenement surrenders occurred in 1997 and it is assumed the joint venture terminated at the same time. No exploration work has been conducted over the Lamil project since the termination of the WMC / Newmont / BHP joint venture.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The Lamil project is situated in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. A simplified geological interpretation comprises a domal feature with Isdell Formation in the core overlain by Malu Formation and the Puntapunta Formation forms the uppermost unit. The Lamil project is considered prospective for sediment – hosted 'Telfer style' gold-copper mineralisation and skarn style mineralisation.
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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 meters) of the drill hole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Down hole length and interception depth* • *Hole length*	Refer to tabulation in the body of this announcement
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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 500ppm Cu lower limit. Intervals greater than 0.1% Cu have been reported as including. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	Where aggregated 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.	All reported assays have been length weighted, with a nominal 500ppm Cu lower limit. Intervals greater than 0.1% Cu have been reported as including. No upper cutoffs have been applied.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Reported results are downhole length. True width geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known due to insufficient drilling in the targeted areas.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	Refer to body of this announcement.

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	reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced Reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results have been balanced and transparently reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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 meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text.
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.*	Further RC drilling has been completed and is currently onsite with next results are expected in late May. Refer to body of this announcement.

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