02 June 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

DULCIE RC DRILLING CONFIRMS MINERALISATION CONTINUITY AND EXTENSIONS

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from recently completed 10-hole RC drilling programme (~1,350 m) at the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project in Western Australia.
- Drilling targeted gaps in the resource model and down-dip extensions at Dulcie South, and high-grade extensions at Scott's Grey.
- Multiple holes intersected mineralisation beyond current interpreted resource limits, confirming continuity of gold lodes across several target positions
- Key intercepts include:
  - **5 m @ 3.49 g/t Au from 91 m in SRRC164**
  - **3 m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 160 m in SRRC165**
  - **5 m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 96 m in SRRC171**
  - **1 m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 123 m in SRRC167**
- Results improve geological understanding of lode geometries and grade distribution ahead of planned larger-scale RC and diamond drilling programmes.
- Follow-up drilling programmes being planned across recently consolidated tenure, including the key ~600 m untested strike gap between Dulcie North and Dulcie

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX: ZNC) ("Zenith" or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results from a recently completed 10-hole reverse circulation ("RC") drilling programme at the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project in Western Australia.

The programme comprised approximately 1,350 metres of drilling and focused on testing near-resource extensions, continuity positions and under-drilled areas within the Dulcie South and Scott's Grey trends.

The programme was completed using existing heritage clearances, approved Programs of Work (PoW) and previously cleared drill pads, and forms part of Zenith's broader strategy to

continue refining and expanding the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project following delivery of the 21.3 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 675koz Au JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource announced in February 2026[1].

Managing Director Andrew Smith commented:

"Drilling confirmed continuity of mineralisation across several targeted positions within both the Scott's Grey and Dulcie South trends, while also extending mineralisation locally beyond previous drilling limits.

"These results improve our understanding of the shallow-dipping lode architecture across the broader Dulcie corridor and will support targeting for upcoming larger-scale RC and diamond drilling programmes, including planned drilling across the recently consolidated M77/599 Mining Lease."

SCOTT'S GREY

Five RC holes tested extensions of high-grade mineralisation within the Scott's Grey trend. Three holes were abandoned before reaching planned depth due to excessive groundwater encountered during drilling, limiting the extent of the programme in this area. Notwithstanding this, results confirmed continuation of high-grade lodes, with key intercepts including **5m @ 3.49 g/t Au from 91 m in SRRC164** and **3 m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 160 m in SRRC165.**

The results support continued targeting of higher-grade zones within the broader ~6km Dulcie corridor and reinforce the potential for further resource growth and grade enhancement.

DULCIE SOUTH

Five RC holes targeted extensions and continuity positions within the Dulcie South trend. SRRC171 was drilled down-dip of shallow high-grade mineralisation and intersected the target lode, extending it beyond previous drilling limits. Grades and widths were lower than anticipated in parts of the target position. SRRC168 and SRRC169 tested lateral extensions across a ~100m gap in the existing resource model. Both holes intersected mineralisation, confirming lateral continuity of lodes across the interval, although grades were lower across this portion of the trend. SRRC170 and SRRC172 tested for stacked lodes in a higher stratigraphic position, informed by widely spaced drilling along strike to the north. Neither hole intersected significant mineralisation.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 19 February 2026 titled "Zenith Defines 675,000 oz Gold Mineral Resource on Granted Mining Leases at Consolidated Dulcie Project", reporting a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 21.3Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 675koz Au.

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Overall, the Dulcie South programme improved confidence in lode continuity across the trend while highlighting the variability in mineralisation grade and thickness in this portion of the Dulcie trend that will inform future targeting and resource modelling.

RESULTS SUMMARY

Despite three holes being abandoned due to groundwater conditions, the programme successfully:

- confirmed high-grade mineralisation within the Scott's Grey trend remains open
- confirmed continuity of mineralisation across several targeted positions and extended mineralisation locally beyond previous drilling limits;
- improved geological understanding of key lode positions, geometries and grade distributions; and
- refined targeting for future, more systematically planned drilling programmes.

Variable results partly reflect the constraints associated with utilising existing drill pads and approvals, which limited optimal drill positioning in several areas. Importantly, mineralisation remains open along strike and down-dip across multiple positions, including several priority higher-grade zones within the broader corridor. The Company is now undertaking heritage engagement and approval applications to allow drill holes to be positioned on optimal geological targets in the next phase of drilling.

Table 1: Drill Hole Information (MGA Zone 50)

Hole ID	Tenement	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Status
SRRC163	M77/1246	Scott's Grey	746309	6482372	414	94	75	-60	Abandoned
SRRC164	M77/1246	Scott's Grey	746216	6482339	412	130	78	-60	Abandoned
SRRC165	M77/1246	Scott's Grey	746053	6482276	404	196	74	-60	Complete
SRRC166	M77/1246	Scott's Grey	746065	6482334	405	192	76	-60	Complete
SRRC167	M77/1246	Scott's Grey	745932	6482358	403	130	72	-60	Abandoned
SRRC168	M77/1250	Dulcie South	747227	6480759	392	130	74	-60	Complete
SRRC169	M77/1250	Dulcie South	747083	6480714	392	154	75	-60	Complete
SRRC170	M77/1250	Dulcie South	746896	6480662	394	142	72	-60	Complete
SRRC171	M77/1250	Dulcie South	747146	6480552	397	160	74	-60	Complete
SRRC172	M77/1250	Dulcie South	746999	6480521	398	142	71	-60	Complete

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Table 2: Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)[1]
SRRC163	49	50	1	0.41
and	71	74	3	0.59
SRRC164	69	70	1	0.50
and	**91**	**96**	**5**	**3.49**
incl	**91**	**92**	**1**	**13.24**
& incl	**95**	**96**	**1**	**3.74**
and	121	123	2	0.46
SRRC165	**160**	**163**	**3**	**1.05**
incl	**160**	**162**	**2**	**1.40**
and	170	175	5	0.43
incl	**174**	**175**	**1**	**1.53**
SRRC166	0	1	1	0.41
and	66	67	1	0.67
and	154	155	1	0.60
and	163	164	1	0.91
SRRC167	105	106	1	0.59
and	**123**	**124**	**1**	**1.89**
SRRC168	39	40	1	0.43
and	47	48	1	0.47
and	59	61	2	0.32
and	67	69	2	0.61
SRRC169	81	82	1	0.41
SRRC170	113	114	1	0.47
and	120	121	1	0.38
SRRC171	23	24	1	0.42
and	37	38	1	0.40
and	96	101	5	0.52
incl	**96**	**97**	**1**	**1.06**
and	**123**	**124**	**1**	**1.51**
SRRC172				NSR

[1] *0.3 g/t Au cutoff with maximum 3m internal dilution; 'Incl' are 1.0 g/t Au cutoff with maximum 1m internal dilution. NSR: No Significant Result.*

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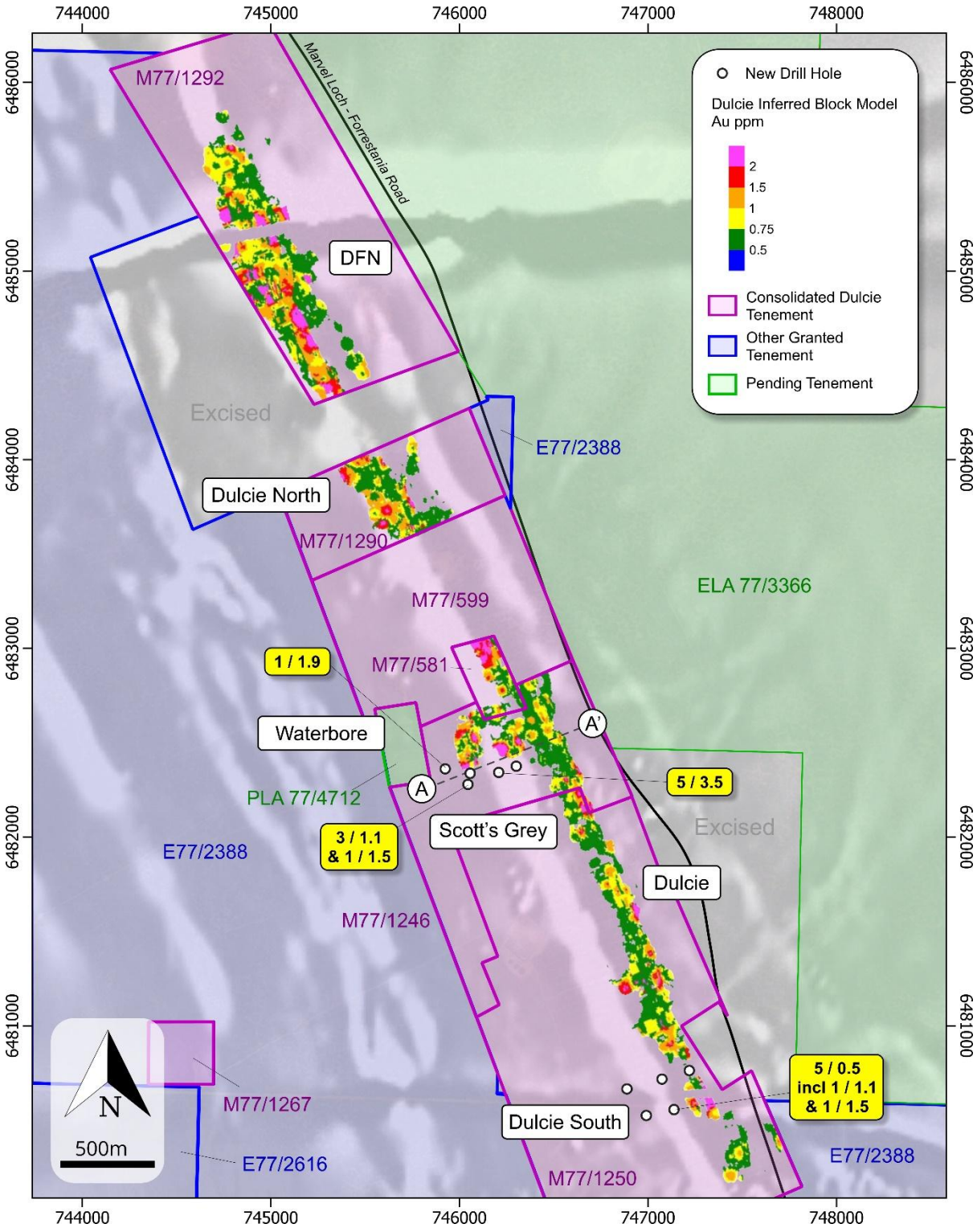


Figure 1: Plan view of Dulcie showing reported drilling and significant results.

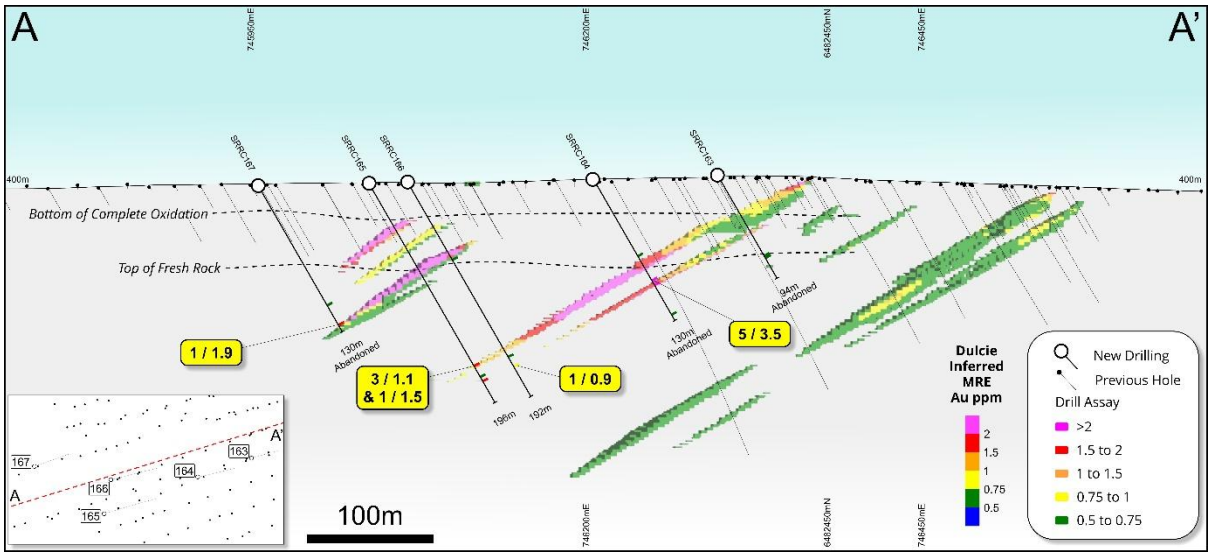


Figure 2: Cross section through Scott's Grey prospect. See insert and Figure 1 for section location.

NEXT STEPS

The Company is now advancing heritage engagement and permitting activities to support the next phase of exploration and development at the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project.

Planned activities include:

- M77/599 RC Drilling – planned ~5,000m RC drilling programme across the recently consolidated Mining Lease targeting the key ~600m untested strike gap between Dulcie North and Dulcie.
- Resource Extension Drilling – Several areas across the Dulcie project have been identified for priority resource extension drilling, infilling gaps in drilling and targeting a range of lateral, up- and down-dip extensions of mineralised lodes.
- Diamond Drilling – targeted diamond drilling programme being planned to support metallurgical test work and improve the structural understanding of the deposit.
- Geological Modelling – assay results from the current programme will be incorporated into updated geological models and interpretations, supporting continued target refinement.
- Development and Strategic Review – The Company continues to progress broader development and strategic review activities across the Dulcie project.

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About Dulcie

The Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project is located within the highly endowed Southern Cross–Forrestania Gold Belt of Western Australia, approximately 30km south of Marvel Loch and within trucking distance of multiple operating gold processing facilities including Marvel Loch and Edna May.

The Project benefits from several key strategic and development advantages:

- Granted Mining Leases and existing exploration tenure across a consolidated ~6km mineralised corridor.
- Established regional infrastructure including sealed road access, nearby power and water infrastructure, and access to an experienced regional mining workforce.
- Shallow open-pit style mineralisation with broad zones of near-surface gold mineralisation amenable to conventional mining methods.
- Proximity to multiple operating gold processing facilities, supporting future development and toll treatment optionality.
- Significant district-scale exploration upside, including recently consolidated tenure covering under-drilled and untested strike positions between existing deposits.
- Located within an active and consolidating Western Australian gold district surrounded by producing mines, developers and strategic regional stakeholders.
- Strong potential for continued Mineral Resource growth, with mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth across multiple deposits and target areas.

The Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project currently hosts a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 21.3 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 675,000 ounces across Dulcie, Dulcie North and Dulcie Far North.

The Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project is located on granted Mining Leases and existing exploration tenure. The Company continues to engage proactively with Traditional Owners and native title stakeholders in relation to ongoing project activities, future approvals and heritage processes. While existing tenure supports current operations and exploration activities, future project approvals and tenure-related processes remain subject to applicable native title, heritage and regulatory requirements.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Zenith Minerals Limited.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements relating to future events, including statements regarding the Company's strategic review process, potential corporate and asset-level alternatives, development pathways, exploration potential and future growth opportunities. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the control of the Company that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations, assumptions and beliefs regarding future events and should not be relied upon as guarantees of future performance or outcomes. The Company makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements contained in this announcement. Except as required by applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

About Zenith Minerals Limited

Zenith Minerals Limited (ASX: ZNC) is an Australian gold and lithium exploration and development company focused on advancing its flagship Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project in Western Australia.

The Company's portfolio includes:

- **Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project (WA)** 21.3 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 675 koz Au JORC Inferred Mineral Resource across a consolidated ~6km mineralised corridor.
- **Red Mountain Gold Project (QLD**) – large-scale intrusion-related gold system with significant discovery upside
- **Split Rocks Lithium Project (WA)** – JORC Inferred Resource of 11.9Mt @ 0.72% Li_2O[2]
- **Earaheedy Zinc Project (WA)** – 25% free-carried interest to BFS in one of Australia's largest undeveloped zinc districts
- **Cowarra Gold Project (NSW)** – indirect 26% interest through shareholding in Oxley Resources
- Additional gold and lithium exploration assets across Western Australia and Queensland

Zenith's strategy is focused on growing and advancing high-quality resource assets within established Australian mining jurisdictions, while assessing strategic opportunities to maximise shareholder value.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement dated 28 September 2023: "Rio Lithium Project Mineral Resource Estimate".

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Compliance Statements

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Consolidated Dulcie Gold Project referred to in this announcement was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 February 2026 titled "Zenith Defines 675,000 oz Gold Mineral Resource on Granted Mining Leases at Consolidated Dulcie Project". The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Split Rocks Lithium Project was first reported in the Company's ASX announcement dated 28 September 2023 titled "Rio Lithium Project Mineral Resource Estimate".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements and, in the case of Mineral Resource estimates, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Activities is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr James Major, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Major has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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*. Mr Major consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC TABLES

Part 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 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 (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.*	• All RC samples were collected, and cone split to 2-3kg samples on 1 metre intervals for despatch to the laboratory for assay analysis. • Samples are considered to be representative of the intervals sampled. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50g charge with an OES finish.
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).*	• Drilling was completed using a face sampling RC hammer.
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.*	• 1 metre split sample obtained from cyclone. • Bulk RC drill hole samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns were flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias was introduced. • Zones of poor sample return were recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results were received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Acceptable overall sample recoveries throughout drill program - no bias likely.
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.*	• All drill samples were geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining were recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. • Drill hole logging was qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of each drill hole was geologically logged.
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC 1m duplicate samples were taken from the rig cyclone cone splitter and dispatched to the laboratory. • Following receipt of all results, representative field duplicates are selected from mineralised domains and sampled from the bulk RC rejects using a riffle splitter. • All samples were pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with >85% passing 75um. 200gm was extracted by spatula that was used for the 50g charge on standard fire assays. • All samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratory in Perth, where they were sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. • Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted in the sample stream every 20th sample. These include a high-grade gold, low-grade gold or blank certified reference material (CRM). • Appropriate CRMs were also matrix matched to either logged regolith or fresh rock. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation.
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*	• The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in drill samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold determination with ICP-OES finishes to give a lower limit of detection of 0.001 g/t Au. • Industry best practice is employed with

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	the inclusion of duplicates and CRM standards by Zenith as well as the laboratory. • All QC samples were interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates were examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
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.*	• Upon receipt of assay results, Zenith geologists inspected the chips to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • All holes were digitally logged in the field using OCRIS Mobile™ and all primary data was forwarded to Zenith's Database Administrator (DBA) where it was imported into MX Deposit™, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data was electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviewed the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
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 drill hole collars were surveyed using DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys were collected using north seeking gyro survey tools. • All Split Rocks holes were picked up in MGA94 – Zone 50 grid coordinates.
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.*	• Drilling is generally completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Zenith's sampling procedures. All bagged samples were delivered directly from the field to the dispatch centre in Southern Cross. The samples were placed in a bulka bag and dispatched overnight to the assay laboratory in Perth whereupon the laboratory checked the physically received samples against Zenith's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Part 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 such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical 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.*	• The Company has entered into a binding agreement to secure exclusive subsurface exploration and mining rights below 8m depth over the Dulcie Subsurface Rights Area (M77/581, M77/1246, M77/1250, M77/1267 and M77/1290) from a private third-party. A 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty is payable on all gold or lithium mined below 8m from surface. • Heritage surveys are completed as required prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Zenith's responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. • All tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Zenith's exploration activities. Previous parties may have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling over parts of the project.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. In all instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units; brittle fracture and stockwork mineralisation is common within the mafic/ultramafic and BIF host rocks.

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*
		• A summary of all material information and the results of the completed holes described in this announcement are included in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.* • *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 first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Exploration drilling results are reported using a 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off for RC and diamond and may include up to 3m of internal dilution. High-grade intervals are reported using a 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include 1m of internal dilution. • All assay results are reported rounded to 2 decimals. The analytical precision of the laboratory techniques is 0.001 g/t Au. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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.* • *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').*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge of the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided.
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.*	• Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of the report.
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 accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report.
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,*	• All known exploration data has been reported in this release and/or referenced from previous announcements and/or historical exploration company reports where appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• See Next Steps section of the report for further details. • RC drilling at M77/599 is planned to infill the Inferred resource between Dulcie and Dulcie North. • Additional RC drilling will be planned to target further high-grade and resource extensions. • Diamond drilling will be planned to enhance structural understanding and support further metallurgical test work.

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