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ASX Announcement

14 October 2026

Rooneys copper target expands to more than 500m strike at Neds Creek, WA

- **Maiden aircore drilling extends the interpreted mineralised trend at Rooneys to more than 500m, substantially expanding the target for follow-up RC drilling**
- **Strong shallow intersections include:**
  - **4m at 3.54% Cu from 10m and 16m at 2.47% Cu from 58m (26NCAC0016)**
  - **10m at 1.75% Cu from 51m (26NCAC0001)**
  - **9m at 1.52% Cu from 28m (26NCAC0004)**
- **Copper intersected in new mineralised structures provides an additional target beyond main east-west trend**
- **Results strengthen the potential for additional copper systems across Neds Creek beyond Thaduna, Green Dragon and Ricci Lee**
- **BOA is planning an expanded follow-up RC drilling program at Rooneys**
- **Assays remain pending for Blockley, Mueller, Limestone Bore and Ward prospects**
- **BOA expects to complete its acquisition of the remaining 51% of Neds Creek and 100% of the Thaduna and Green Dragon copper deposits following receipt of shareholder approval on 12 October 2026.**

BOA Resources Limited (ASX: BOA) ("BOA") reports strong copper results from its maiden aircore (AC) drilling program at the Rooneys prospect within the Neds Creek Copper Project in Western Australia.

The results extend the interpreted mineralised trend to more than 500m and include high-grade copper from just 10m downhole. Mineralisation intersected in a new cross-cutting structural trend highlights additional targets for follow-up drilling.

Together, these results substantially expand the exploration opportunity at Rooneys and strengthen the evidence for more copper mineralisation across BOA's Neds Creek portfolio in addition to Thaduna, Green Dragon and Ricci Lee. An expanded RC program is being planned to test the continuity, depth extensions and the newly identified mineralised zones at Rooneys.

BOA Managing Director Graeme Purcell commented, *"These results are an excellent start from the AC drilling program across five priority exploration targets within the Neds Creek Project.*

"Copper mineralisation at Rooneys has been identified over a considerably longer strike than originally mapped and the newly identified cross-cutting mineralised structure is evidence of another potentially significant copper system.

"We await assays from the final 12 Ricci Lee RC holes and AC results across four additional Neds Creek prospects are aimed at testing the potential for a broader copper province over the wider project area."

Results discussion

Rooneys Prospect

BOA has received assay results for all 23 holes (1,486m AC drilling program) completed at the Rooneys prospect (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Mineralisation at the Rooneys prospect comprises an east-west, steeply north dipping structure, identified from historic workings and drilling (Figure 1 and 2). The drill program was planned to test this known mineralisation over 200m of strike and also a potential extension to this mineralised zone.

Drilling successfully intersected high-grade copper mineralisation over an additional 320m of strike to the west of the main mineralised trend. Some significant intersections from the results include:

- **10m at 1.75% Cu from 51m (26NCAC0001)**
- **9m at 1.52% Cu from 28m (26NCAC0004)**
- **4m at 3.54% Cu from 10m, and 16m at 2.47% Cu from 58m (26NCAC0016)**
- **4m at 1.08% Cu from 57m (26NCAC0021)**
- **2m at 2.00% Cu from 53m (26NCAC0011).**

These results increase the overall strike potential at Rooneys to over 500m (Figure 1), similar in length to the Ricci Lee prospect.

Importantly in hole 26NCAC0016, the upper intersection of **4m at 3.54% Cu from 10m** is interpreted to be part of the main western extension, where the broad deeper high-grade intersection appears unrelated to a known mineralised position at this stage and highlights the potential for a second high-grade structure to test.

Additionally hole 26NCAC0021 intersected **4m at 1.08% Cu from 57m** in the interpreted position of a mapped north trending structure, representing another structural position to test.

No RC drilling was undertaken at Rooneys in this campaign. The planned RC drilling was deferred, and its metres reallocated to Ricci Lee. As a result of the increase in mapped strike extent at Rooneys, BOA is planning an expanded follow-up RC drill program to fully test the extensions and newly identified structures at Rooneys.

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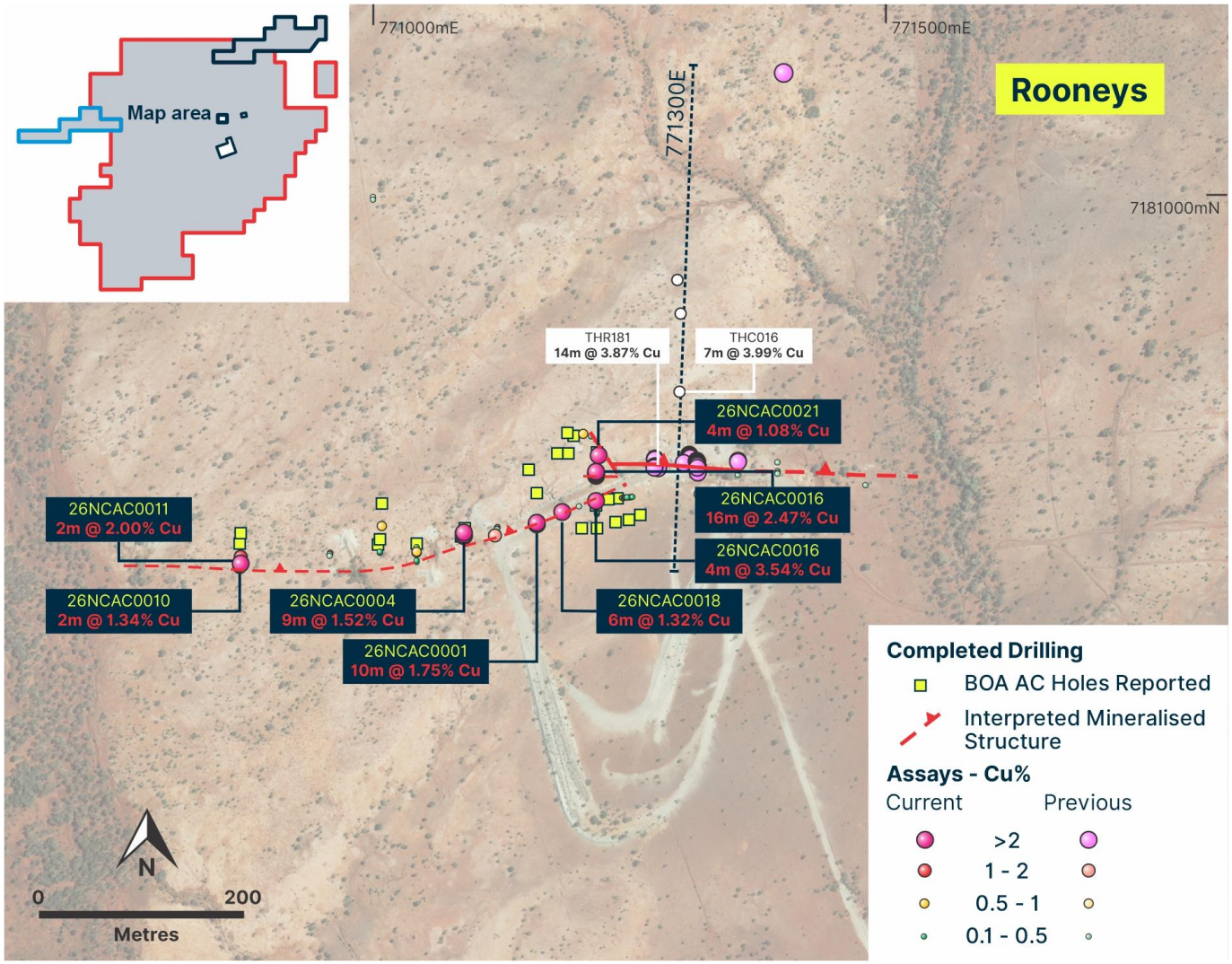


Figure 1: Rooneys drill plan showing drilling results and mineralised structures.

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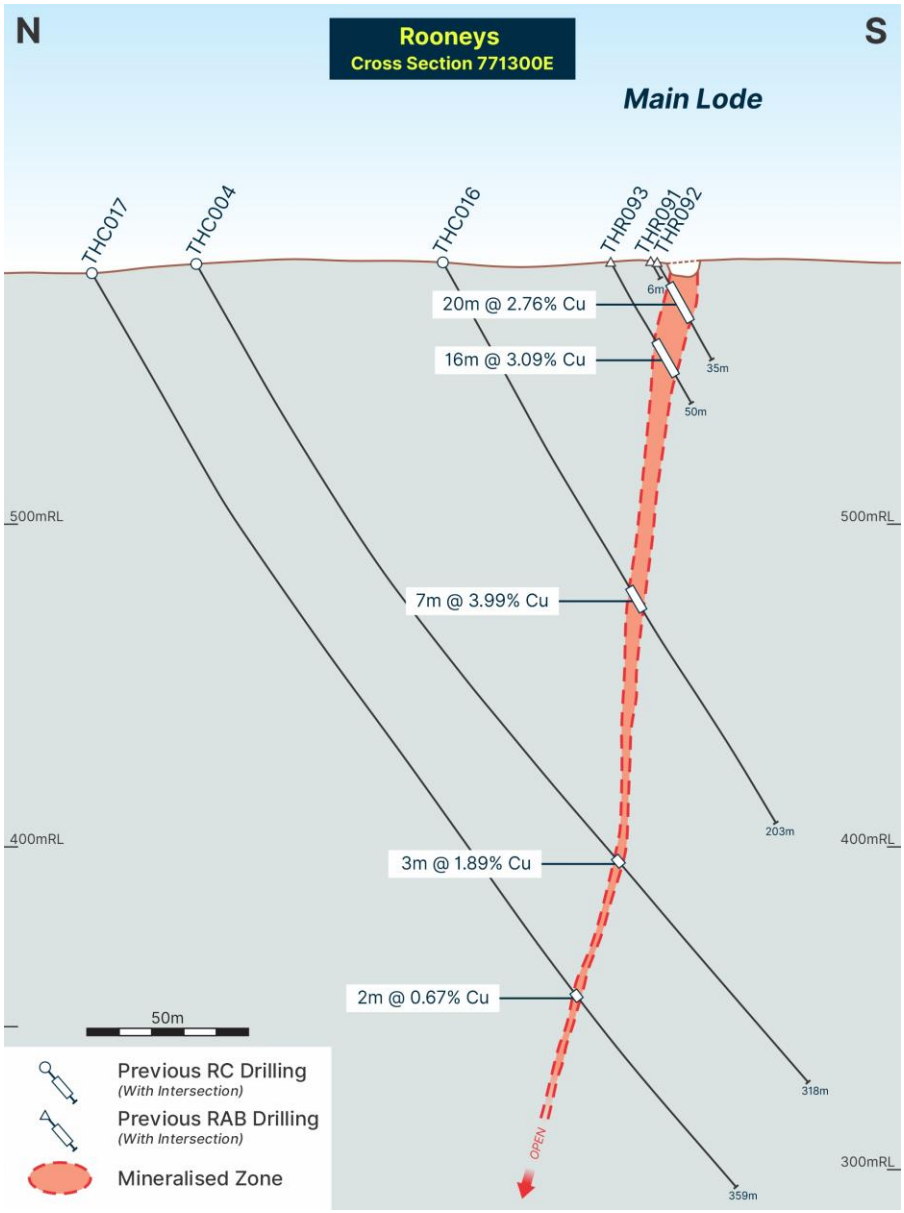


Figure 2: Rooneys Drill section 771300E

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Blockley Prospect

BOA has received assay results for seven of the 28 holes drilled at the Blockley Prospect. Hole locations and results are presented in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Some significant results from the first seven holes are:

- **5m at 1.26% Cu from 78m (26NCAC0026)**
- **2m at 1.32% Cu from 64m (26NCAC0035)**
- **3m at 0.38% Cu from 11m and 11m at 1.01% Cu from 58m (26NCAC0042).**

These initial results are encouraging - interpretation of their continuity and structural controls will be refined once the remaining 21 holes have been assayed.

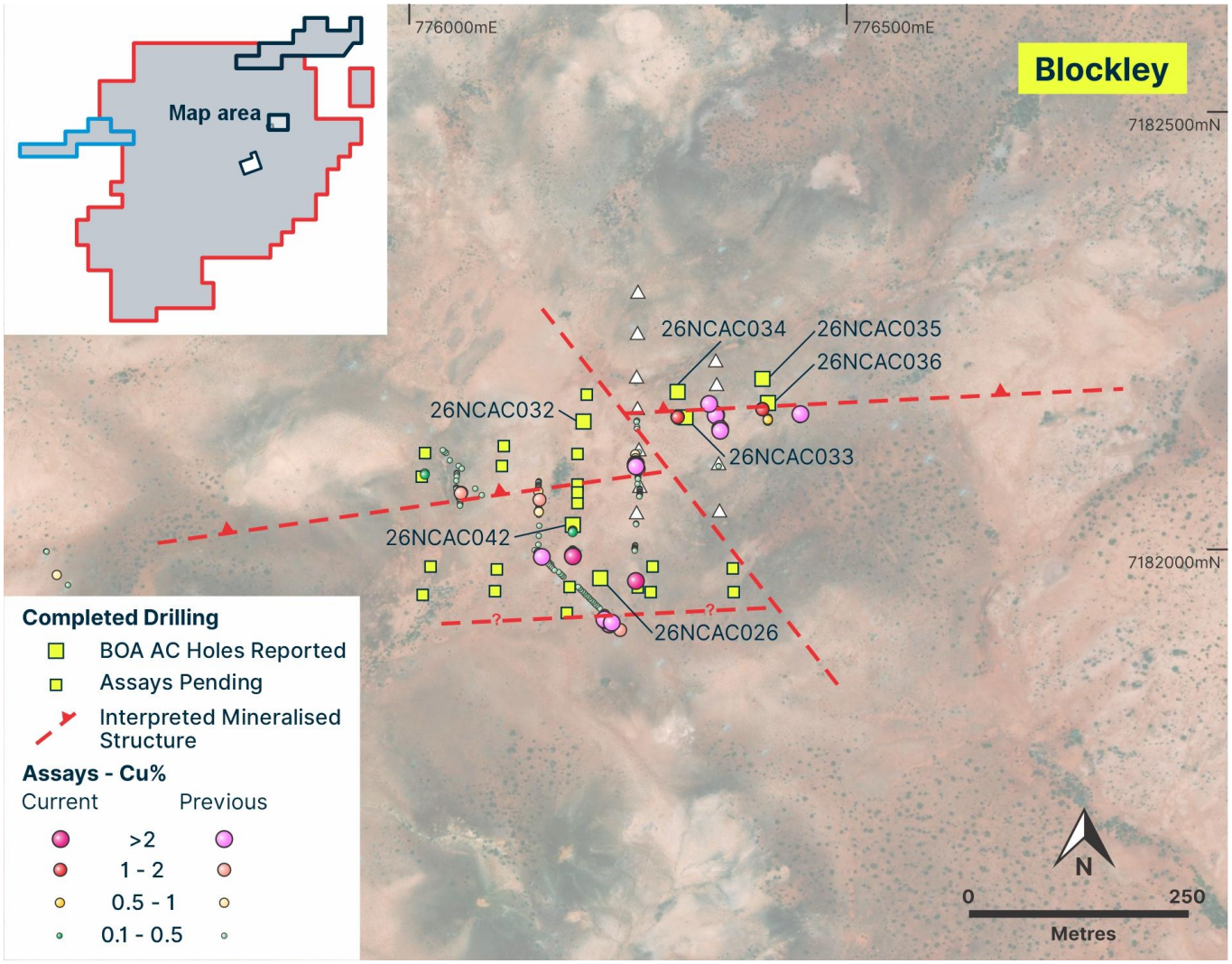


Figure 3: Blockley drill plan showing drilling results for first 7 AC holes and interpreted mineralised structures.

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Next Steps

Assays remain pending for another 21 AC holes completed at the Blockley prospect, with all assays pending for the Mueller, Limestone Bore and Ward prospects, as well as 12 remaining RC holes from Ricci Lee, providing BOA with substantial assay news flow through Q4 2026.

Table 1 below shows the significant intersections from the Rooneys and Blockley prospects.

Hole ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	DH m	Cu %	Ag g/t
Rooneys											
26NCAC0001	771159	7180709	N/A	84	-60	180	**51**	**61**	**10**	**1.75**	**0.9**
26NCAC0002	771151	7180732	N/A	99	-60	180			*NSI*		
26NCAC0003	771085	7180667	N/A	63	-60	180			*NSI*		
26NCAC0004	771088	7180687	N/A	60	-60	180	**28**	**37**	**9**	**1.52**	**1.3**
26NCAC0005	771089	7180675	N/A	42	-60	180	15	20	5	0.38	0.6
26NCAC0006	771042	7180660	N/A	39	-60	180	11	19	8	0.5	0.1
26NCAC0007	771004	7180659	N/A	42	-60	180			*NSI*		
26NCAC0008	771006	7180664	N/A	36	-60	180			*NSI*		
26NCAC0009	771008	7180699	N/A	48	-60	180			*NSI*		
26NCAC0010	770869	7180660	N/A	66	-60	180	22	26	4	0.49	0.1
						And	**41**	**43**	**2**	**1.34**	**1.3**
26NCAC0011	770870	7180670	N/A	72	-60	180	41	44	3	0.75	0.4
						And	**53**	**55**	**2**	**2.00**	**2.8**
26NCAC0012	771238	7180704	N/A	48	-60	82			*NSI*		
26NCAC0013	771229	7180703	N/A	54	-60	82	31	33	2	0.23	0.4
26NCAC0014	771249	7180683	N/A	37	-60	80			*NSI*		
26NCAC0015	771236	7180681	N/A	33	-60	80			*NSI*		
26NCAC0016	771217	7180697	N/A	99	-60	0	1	7	6	0.38	1.2
						And	**10**	**14**	**4**	**3.54**	**0**
						And	**58**	**74**	**16**	**2.47**	**3.6**
26NCAC0017	771218	7180675	N/A	60	-60	0	38	42	4	0.27	1.3
26NCAC0018	771184	7180684	N/A	75	-60	0	**14**	**20**	**6**	**1.32**	**0.8**
26NCAC0019	771203	7180675	N/A	51	-60	90			*NSI*		
26NCAC0020	771218	7180749	N/A	78	-60	90			*NSI*		
26NCAC0021	771190	7180748	N/A	81	-60	90	**57**	**61**	**4**	**1.08**	**4.2**
26NCAC0022	771195	7180765	N/A	57	-60	90			*NSI*		
26NCAC0023	771189	7180768	N/A	66	-60	90	28	31	3	0.41	2.7
26NCAC0024	771179	7180748	N/A	93	-60	90			*NSI*		
26NCAC0025	771260	7180688	N/A	3	-60	90			*NSI*		
Blockley											
26NCAC0026	776218	7181967	N/A	99	-60	90	**78**	**83**	**5**	**1.26**	**3.1**
26NCAC0032	776199	7182146	N/A	61	-60	180			*NSI*		
26NCAC0033	776316	7182151	N/A	75	-60	180			*NSI*		

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26NCAC0034	776307	7182180	N/A	63	-60	180	50	61	11	0.71	1.2
26NCAC0035	776404	7182195	N/A	75	-60	180	**64**	**66**	**2**	**1.32**	**3.5**
26NCAC0036	776410	7182167	N/A	69	-60	180	32	35	3	0.68	0.2
26NCAC0042	776187	7182028	N/A	72	-60	180	11	14	3	0.38	0.3
						And	**58**	**69**	**11**	**1.01**	**1.2**

Significant intercepts are a minimum 2m down hole length reported above 0.2% Cu. Internal dilution is a maximum of 2m length. All intersections are reported as downhole widths, true widths are not yet known. NSI = no significant intersection

Table 1: Significant intersections reported in this announcement

Background to Neds Creek Copper Project

Project overview

Neds Creek is a basin-scale project with a large tenement holding of 1,378km2 that covers an area of approximately 60km by 40km in the northeastern arm of the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin (Figure 4).

The project lies within the Capricorn Orogen, which also hosts the DeGrussa, Monty and Horseshoe Lights copper-gold deposits west of Neds Creek, and the Earaheedy base-metal province approximately 85km to the east.

At Neds Creek, copper mineralisation is associated with carbon-filled brittle faults and chlorite-carbonate alteration, principally within the Thaduna Formation. Copper mineralisation has also been identified at the Enigma prospect within the older Johnson Cairn Formation.

BOA currently owns a 49% interest in the Neds Creek Project and is the operator. BOA proposes to acquire the remaining 51% of Neds Creek and 100% of the Thaduna and Green Dragon copper deposits. The Company received shareholder approval at the General Meeting held on Monday, 12 October 2026. Completion of the acquisition is imminent, subject to confirmation that the remaining conditions precedent have been satisfied.

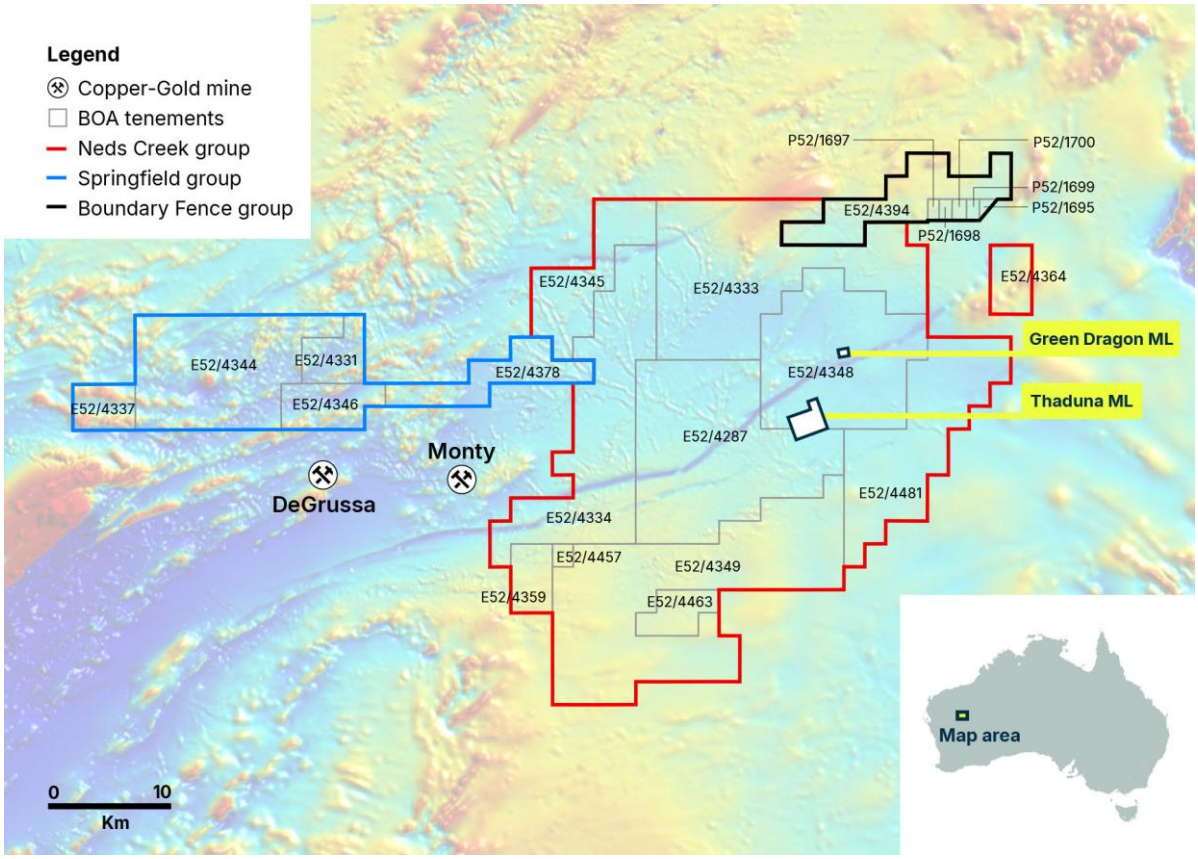


Figure 4: BOA's tenement holdings in the Murchison Province, highlighting the Neds Creek Copper Project.

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Authorised by the Board of BOA Resources Limited.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement is not an offer for financial products in any jurisdiction or a financial product recommendation. The information in this document is an overview and does not contain all information necessary for investment decisions. In making investment decisions in connection with any acquisition of financial products, investors should rely on their own examination of BOA Resources Ltd ("BOA" or the "Company") and consult with their own legal, tax, business and/or financial advisers.

The information contained in this announcement has been prepared in good faith by the Company. However, no representation or warranty expressed or implied is made as to the accuracy, correctness, completeness or adequacy of any statements, estimates, opinions or other information contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, BOA, its directors, officers, employees and agents disclaim liability for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person through the use or reliance on anything contained in or omitted in this announcement.

Certain information in this announcement refers to the intentions of BOA, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward-looking statements or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, BOA, its directors, officers, employees and agents, do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this document that relates to new exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Reid, who is an employee of and the Exploration Manager for BOA Resources Limited. Mr Reid, BSc (Geology), is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Reid consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Compliance Statement

The Company confirms that:

- It is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in previous market announcements; and
- All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• RC/AC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples, 2 samples per metre are collected, RC uses a face sampling hammer with a nominal RC 140mm hole, AC a blade bit and 85mm hole. • Drill samples are submitted to the Intertek Laboratory in Maddington. • RC/AC sample are crushed to -4mm and representative subsamples are pulverised. • Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. • Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest with ICPMS/ICPOES finish. Sampling and sample preparation protocols are considered industry standard and are deemed appropriate.
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).*	• RC drilling is with face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole. • AC blade drilling with nominal 85mm hole, if required a hammer bit may be used to penetrate hard ground. • All drill collars are surveyed using a handheld GPS. • Down hole surveying is undertaken using a IMDEX OMNIx™42 north seeking gyroscopic survey instrument.
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.*	RC/AC Drilling • Sample parameters and comments recorded by field technician into sample sheets • Total sample weight recorded by the lab and supplied with assay results and added to database • Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. • RC/AC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No known sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.*	• AC and RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Chips were visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralization veining and structure. • The complete drill hole was logged and details recording using a coded computerized logging system. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being 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/AC samples were split using a cone or riffle splitter at 1m intervals. • The majority of RC/AC samples were dry. • All RC/AC samples are crushed to -4mm. If <3kg the sample is then split to less than 3kg through linear splitter and pulverised to 90% passing 75µm. • The representativeness of all sub-sampling stages for all drilling data are unknown at this stage due to this being the initial assaying on the Project, QC samples have been inserted into the drill samples. • The analytical laboratory carried out its own internal QC checks to ensure representativeness of the sub-sampling stages. • Sampling for all drilling are to industry standard. • Field duplicates have been inserted for mineralised intersections. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the hydrothermal Cu and Ag mineralisation style.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory for sub-sampling and assay. • Base metal and silver element analysis was conducted via four acid digest ICPMS or ICPAES. Where the copper analysis reaches the detection limit of 4% Cu, they were re-analysed by ore-grade ICP analytical method; the sample preparation and analytical method are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style • Blank and Standard samples have been submitted as part of the sample stream
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*	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. • No twinned holes were drilled.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill hole data was captured into industry standard Excel spreadsheets and validated before importing into a database. • The primary data was always kept and was never replaced by adjusted or interpreted 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes were located using handheld GPS receivers with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone 50. • Down hole survey completed by gyroscopic down hole methods at regular intervals. • Topographic control was established from aerial DTM and Photography flown by Aerometrex Digital Mapping Specialists on 9/8/2014 • Resolution to 15cm • The terrain is largely flat.
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 Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling is typically on the 80m x 40m spacing with some infill 40m x 40m spacings. • AC Drill spacings vary. • No sample compositing is applied during the sampling process.
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.*	Ricci Lee RC • Drilling is oriented at 080°. The strike of the Ricci Lee structure is known from the historic workings and prior drilling, this orientation gives the highest angle intersection possible. AC Drilling • Drill holes are orientated in different directions depending on the interpreted structures they are testing. The principal orientations are 180° and 090°, however certain structures are tested at different orientations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and transported by BOA personnel to Newman • They are then transported to Intertek in Maddington Via Centurion Transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques have been completed for the drilling.

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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, 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.*	• Drilling was undertaken on granted tenements E52/4287 and E52/4348. The tenements are held by Stanifer Pty Ltd, of which BOA Resources owns 49% and is the project manager. • The tenements are currently subject to overlapping Native Title Claims, the Yungunga-Nya People #2 (WC2022/003) and Gingirana #4 (WC2020/003). Stanifer has signed Heritage Protection Agreements with both groups and have completed Heritage Surveys and received clearance for the work being undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Sipa Resources Ltd and Sandfire Resources Ltd were the main explorers of the area. Prior to this CRAE explored the area in the late 1980's to early 1990's. • Historical mining was undertaken in the area by a number of companies prior to the 1970's at Thaduna, Green Dragon, Rooneys and Ricci Lee.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements largely cover sediments of the Yerrida Basin. The stratigraphy comprises clastic sediments of the Juderina formation, including dolomites, mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, overlain by the black shale, dolomites and dolomitic sandstones of the Johnsons Cairn Formation. This in turn is overlain by greywackes and siltstones of the Thaduna Formation. • Major northeast-trending bounding structures, the Jenkin Fault to the north and the Lone Hill Fault to the south, define the basin which is a regional synclinorium. The Archaean Marymia granite-greenstone inlier is over-thrust on the Yerrida sequence to the north. • The project tenements contain the historic Rooney's and Ricci Lee copper mines and surround two other historic mines – Thaduna and Green Dragon, considered to be fault hosted epigenetic copper mineralisation style. • Copper mineralisation on these tenements may have affinities to sedimentary hosted copper such as the Central African Copperbelt.
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*	• Provided in the body of Appendix to the Report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• Significant intersections are based on greater than 0.2% Cu, with high grades reported above 1% Cu. Intersections may include up to a maximum of 2m of internal dilution with a minimum 2m down hole intersection. • Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • RC drilling intersections are based on a regular sample interval of 1m in regular drilling subject to location of geological boundaries. • No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
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').*	• It is understood that down hole intercepts of mineralisation reported are from drillholes orientated perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation envelope. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone but are typically at high angles. All widths reported are down hole intervals
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps are included within the body of this 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 report is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	• At this early stage in the project, it is unknown if other substantive exploration has been completed, the Competent Person is relying on the historic data

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	that is available to them at the time of release, primarily Tenement Surrender Reports (WAMEX Items A136980, A138974 and A143184). Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Refer to the body of the report.

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