ASX MEDIA RELEASE

Havilah Resources
Strategic Minerals in South Australia

27 November 2024

HIGH GRADE COPPER AND COBALT DRILLING RESULTS AT MUTOOROO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **21 metres of 1.60% copper, 0.18% cobalt and 0.31 g/t gold** intersected in drillhole MTRC278 located approximately 200 metres outside the current Mutooroo JORC Measured resource envelope.
- Further highlights the potential for Mutooroo resource expansion at relatively shallow depths.
- JX Advanced Metals Corporation (**JXAM**) study program has completed over 5,100 metres of drilling to date, with all required metallurgical samples delivered to the laboratory in Brisbane.

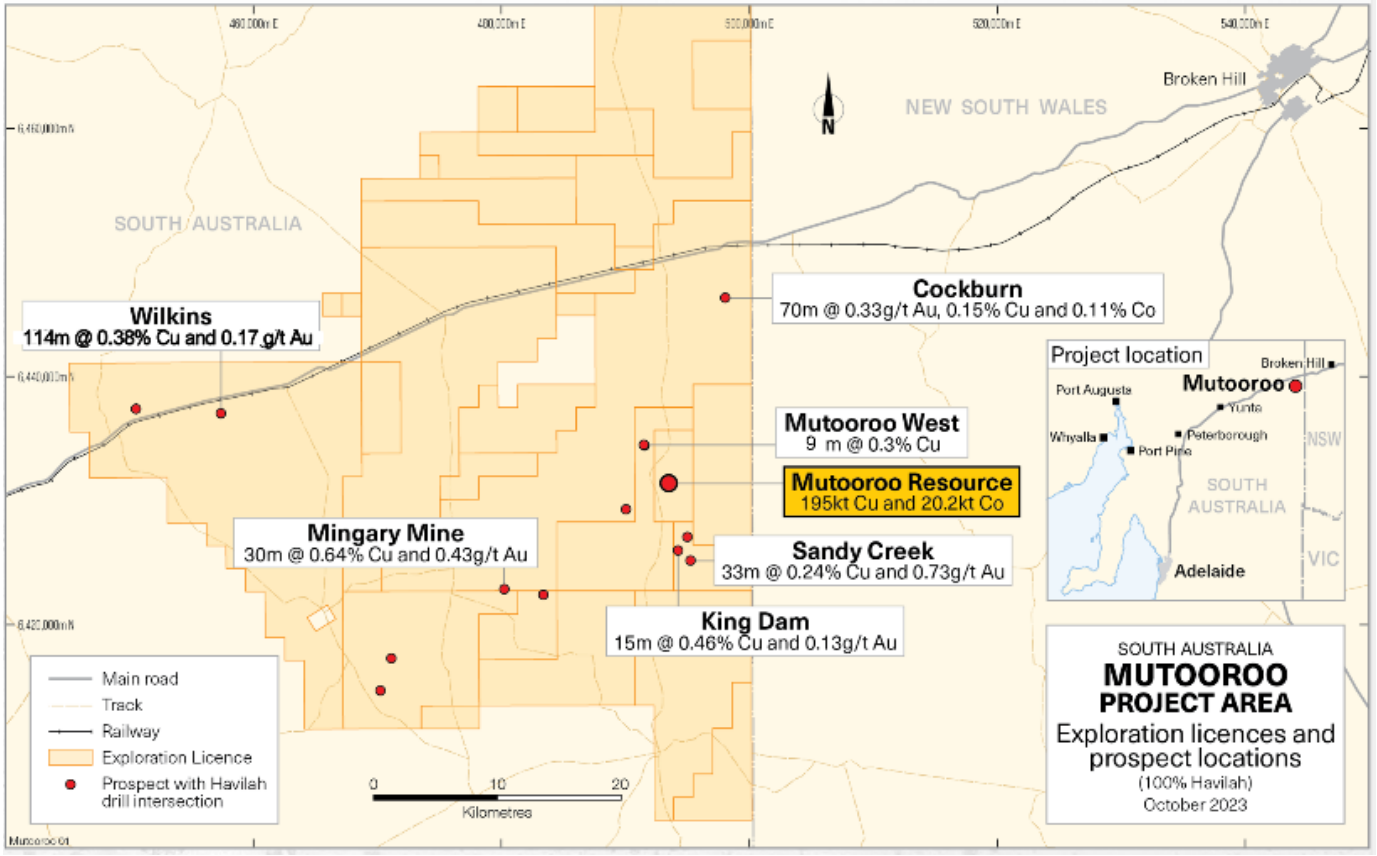

Figure 1 *Location of the Mutooroo copper-cobalt-gold project within the prospective Mutooroo Project Area. For the source of the mineralised intersections refer to ASX releases listed on page 5.*

Commenting on the current Mutooroo drilling results Havilah's Technical Director, Dr Chris Giles, said:

"Drilling at Mutooroo in cooperation with JXAM has achieved its initial aim of generating representative metallurgical drillcore samples. We are most grateful for the funding and technical support provided by JXAM for this work.

"Our drilling is now focused on upgrading existing mineral resource categories and expanding it in previously undrilled areas to the north, both of which are generating positive results as reported here.

"We have long anticipated possible extensions of the Mutooroo orebody and these recent drilling results highlight the substantial resource upside potential."

Havilah Resources Limited (**Havilah** or the **Company**) (**ASX**: **HAV**) advises progress at the Mutooroo copper-cobalt-gold project (**Mutooroo**), 60 km southwest of Broken Hill, following signing of the binding MOU with JXAM (refer to ASX announcement of 19 August 2024). To date 26 RC and RC precollar drillholes for a total of 3,859 metres have been completed by Havilah's RC drilling rig (excepting for one hole completed by a contractor). 13 of these RC precollar drillholes have been extended through the deeper sulphide mineralisation by a contractor diamond drilling rig, in addition to two diamond drillholes from surface, for a total of approximately 1,274 metres of drillcore to date. Diamond drilling has generated sufficient representative drillcore of the Mutooroo sulphide mineralisation for the metallurgical testwork program, which has now commenced. Assays results for holes, for which half core has been sent to the CORE Resources metallurgical laboratory in Brisbane, are as follows:

MTDD276: 33.45 metres of 1.93% copper, 0.22% cobalt and 0.25 g/t gold from 89.55 metres (twinned hole);*****
MTRCD270: 23.5 metres of 1.73% copper, 0.17% cobalt and 0.27 g/t gold from 128.5 metres (twinned hole);
MTRCD269: 6.6 metres of 1.59% copper, 0.19% cobalt and 0.16 g/t gold from 99.8 metres (twinned hole);
MTRCD261: 6.5 metres of 2.07% copper, 0.15% cobalt and 0.23 g/t gold from 191.6 metres (diamond tail);
MTDD279: 7.2 metres of 1.20% copper, 0.14% cobalt and 0.16 g/t gold from 45 metres (twinned hole); and
2 metres of 1.48% copper, 0.11% cobalt and 0.13 g/t gold from 31.2 metres (hangingwall lode).

MTDD276, MTRCD270, MTRCD269 and MTDD279 are twinned holes drilled adjacent to earlier mineralised Havilah resource drillholes. There is close correspondence of the sulphide intervals in both sets of drillholes, supporting the current resource model. The results reported for drillhole MTRCD261 above are for samples from a diamond core tail that was extended from a RC precollar hole.

RC drillhole MTRC278 returned the best intersection yet reported for the Mutooroo mineralisation outside of the current resource envelope and approximately 200 metres north of it (Figure 2) as follows:

MTRC278 21 metres of 1.60% copper, 0.18% cobalt and 0.31 g/t gold from 122 metres.

The intercept grades are comparable to the average Mutooroo JORC sulphide resource grade of 1.53% copper, 0.16% cobalt and 0.20 g/t gold over a true width of approximately 21 metres.

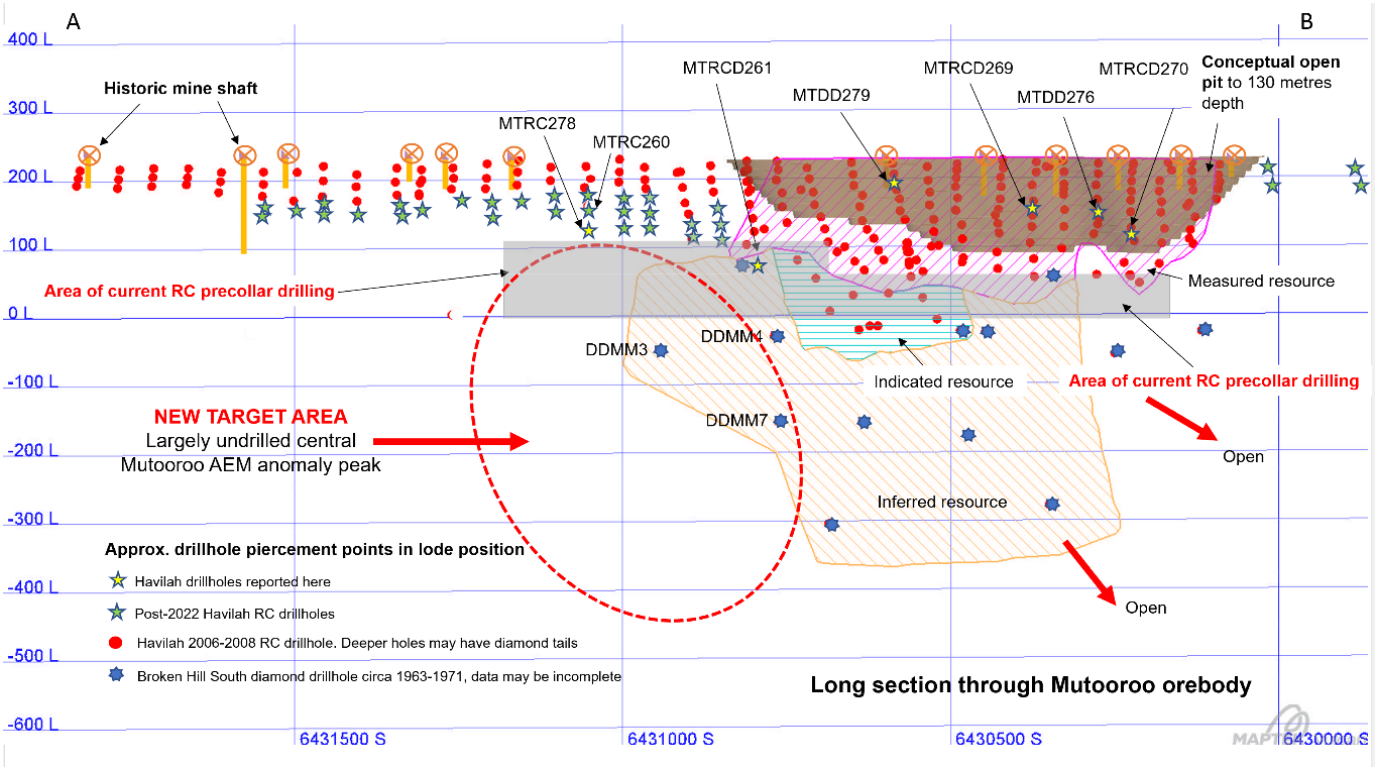

Figure 2 *Long section of the Mutooroo sulphide lode zone and defined resource envelopes in relation to recent drillholes reported here (yellow stars). Havilah's RC precollar drilling is presently focussing on the grey shaded area.*

The MTRC278 intersection continues the trend of increasing grade-thickness of sulphide mineralisation with depth established by shallower drillholes on the same section line including drillhole MTRC260 (with a previously reported intersection of **12 metres of 1.57% copper**, **0.16% cobalt** and **0.39 g/t gold** - refer to ASX announcement of 13 September 2024) (Figures 3 and 4). This drill section lies above a deeper largely untested airborne electromagnetic (**AEM**) anomaly target, which has potential for discovery of additional sulphide resources (Figure 2).

Havilah will continue with RC precollar drilling and diamond core tails over the next few weeks until it completes the next tier of resource upgrade and resource extension drillholes at depths of approximately 150 - 200 metres below surface, largely within the grey shaded area shown in Figure 2. Quite a number of these planned drillholes lie north of, and outside, the current Mutooroo resource envelope.

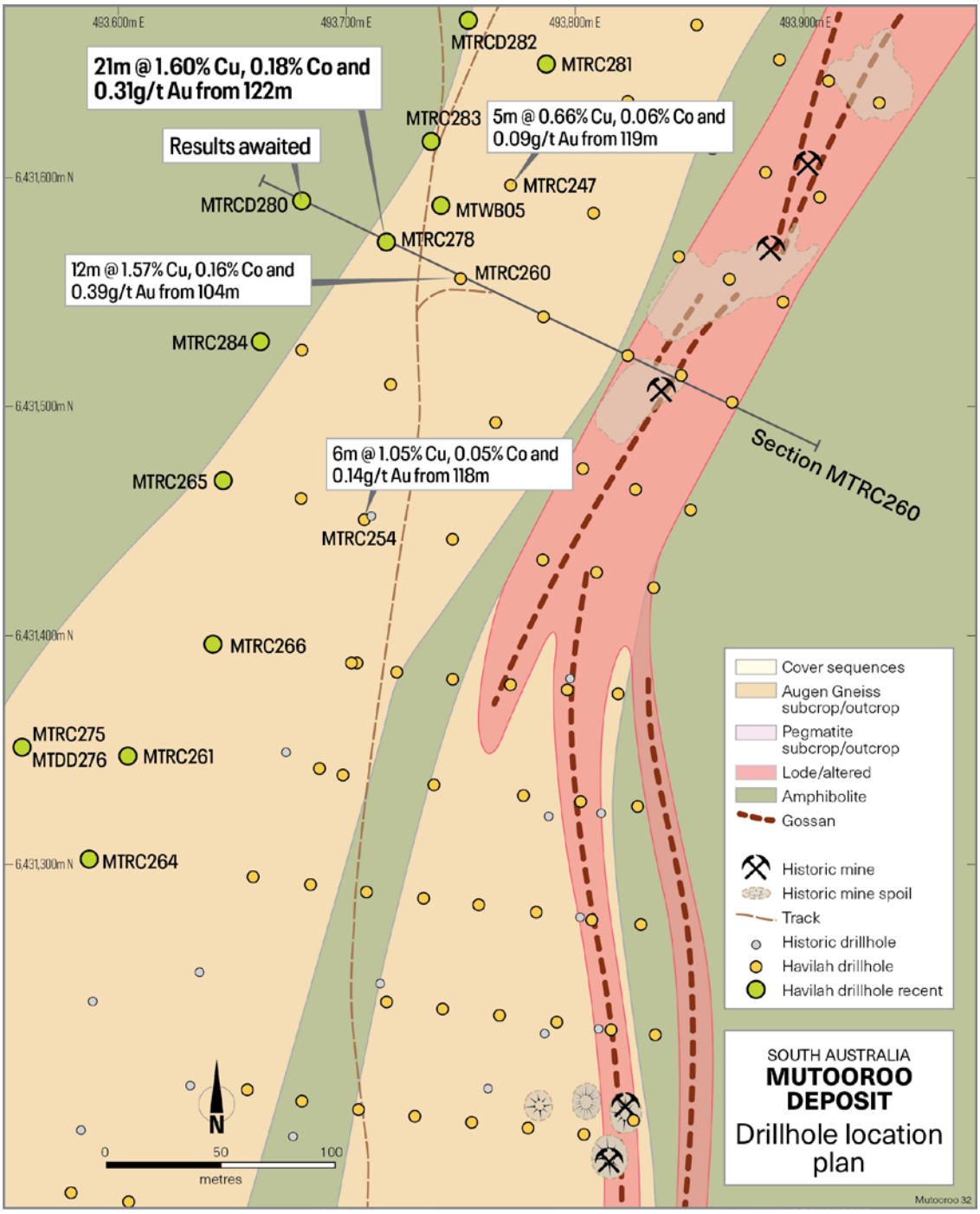

Figure 3 *Surface geological plan of the area drilled showing Havilah drillholes in relation to the historical Mutooroo mine workings and locations of mapped sulphide lodes, generally marked by outcropping gossans.*

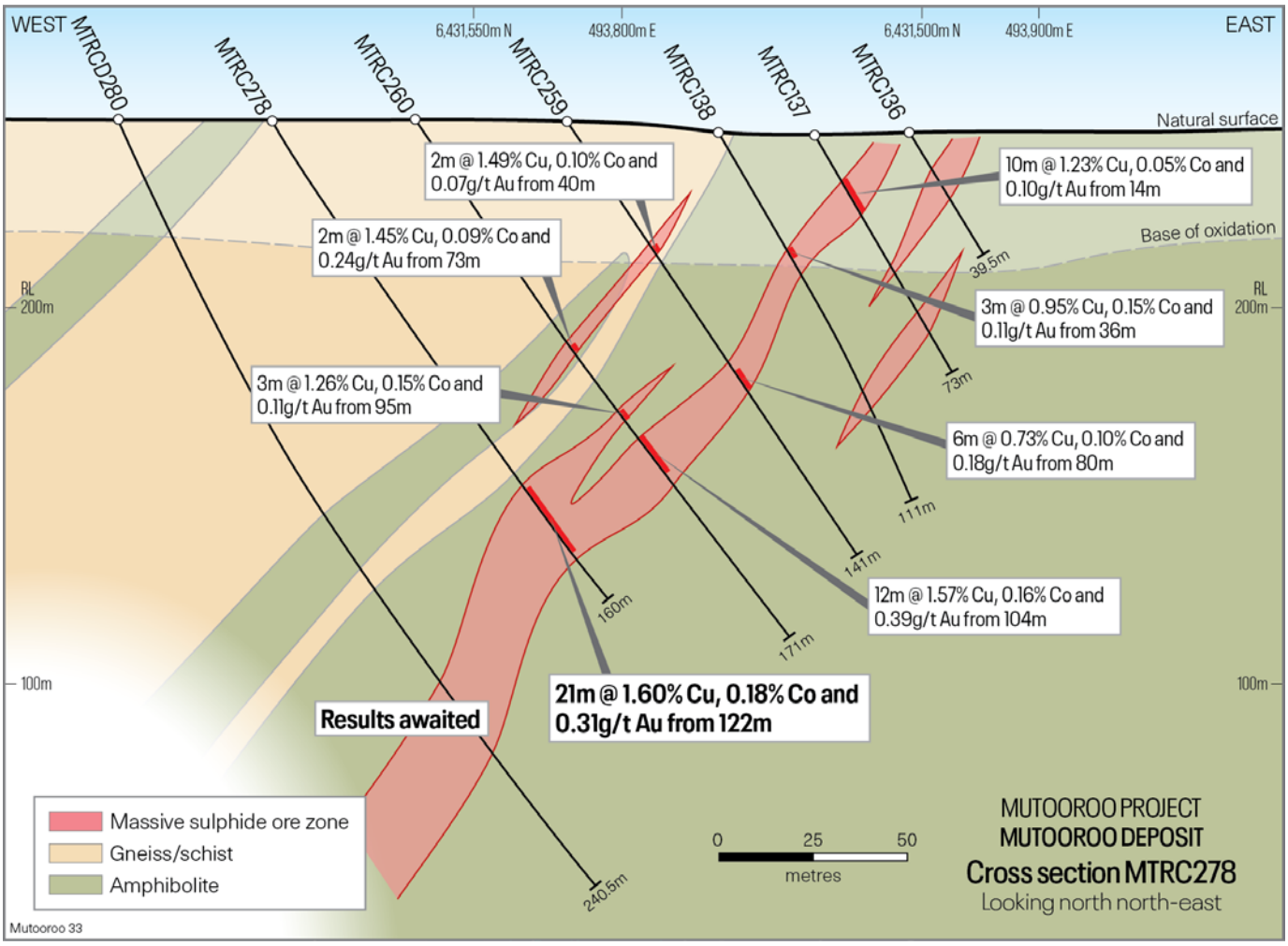

Figure 4 *Drillhole cross-section showing Havilah RC drillhole (MTRC278) in relation to recent Havilah RC drillholes MTRC259 and MTRC260 (refer to ASX announcement 13 September 2024) and earlier Havilah RC drillholes MTRC136, MTRC137 and MTRC138 (refer to ASX announcement 29 August 2008). The increasing grade-thickness of the main lode sulphide mineralisation may portend a more substantial zone of sulphide mineralisation at depth. Drill intercepts cited approximate true width due to the almost perpendicular drilling intersection angle.*

About Mutooroo

Mutooroo is Havilah's advanced stage copper-cobalt-gold project that is located within commuting distance of Broken Hill, and 16 km south of the Transcontinental railway line and Barrier Highway. It contains **195,000 tonnes of copper, 20,200 tonnes of cobalt and 82,100 ounces of gold** mostly in copper-cobalt rich massive sulphide lodes (see JORC Mineral Resource table below for classifications and grades).

Expanding the Mutooroo resource base is a priority for Havilah as a larger resource and an increased scale strengthens the economic development case and the attractiveness of the project. Our resource expansion strategy with JXAM is focused on adding more near-surface resources that could potentially be mined by open pit methods because this could be a major driver of value in the early operational years. Any revenues from byproduct cobalt, gold and sulphur could improve returns from the Mutooroo project and this will also be a key focus of the JXAM study program.

In accordance with the MOU terms, JXAM is meeting the costs associated with the Mutooroo study program, including the RC precollar and diamond drilling.

***Applicable to all drillholes:** significant intervals reported above contain no individual 2 metre assays < 0.10% for copper, <0.02% for cobalt and <0.02 g/t for gold. No upper limit has been applied, noting that there are no exceptionally high assays for any elements that would justify a top cut in this case.

Cockburn prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 17 October 2023)
Mutooroo West prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 29 November 2021)
Mingary Mine prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 5 July 2023)
King Dam – Sandy Creek prospects: (refer to ASX announcement 5 July 2023)
Wilkins prospect: (refer to ASX announcement 10 August 2012)

This release has been authorised on behalf of the Havilah Resources Limited Board by Mr Simon Gray.

For further information visit www.havilah-resources.com.au

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Mutooroo JORC Mineral Resource Table as at 31 July 2024

Project	Classification	Resource Category	Tonnes	Copper %	Cobalt %	Gold g/t	Copper tonnes	Cobalt tonnes	Gold ounces
Mutooroo [1]	Measured	Oxide	598,000	0.56	0.04	0.08			
	Total	**Oxide**	**598,000**	**0.56**	**0.04**	**0.08**	**3,300**	**200**	**1,500**
	Measured	Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold	4,149,000	1.23	0.14	0.18			
	Indicated	Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold	1,697,000	1.52	0.14	0.35			
	Inferred	Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold	6,683,000	1.71	0.17	0.17			
	Total	**Sulphide Copper-Cobalt-Gold**	**12,529,000**	**1.53**	**0.16**	**0.20**	**191,700**	**20,000**	**80,600**
		Total Mutooroo	**13,127,000**				**195,000**	**20,200**	**82,100**

Numbers in above table are rounded. [1] Details released to the ASX: 18 October 2010 and 5 June 2020.

Cautionary Statement
This announcement contains certain statements which may constitute 'forward-looking statements'. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied, or projected in any forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

Competent Person's Statements
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and JORC Mineral Resources is based on data and information compiled by geologist Dr Chris Giles, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Giles is Technical Director of the Company, a full-time employee and is a substantial shareholder. Dr Giles has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of *'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'*. Dr Giles consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Information for the Mutooroo Inferred cobalt & gold Mineral Resources complies with the JORC Code 2012. All other Mutooroo Mineral Resource information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 and is presented on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Havilah confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resources continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant ASX announcements.

Appendix 1

Sections 1 and 2 below provide a description of the sampling and assaying techniques in accordance with Table 1 of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results.

Details for drillholes cited in the text

Hole Number	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid azimuth	Dip degrees	EOH depth metres
MTRC259	493786	6431539	251	107	-60	141
MTRC260	493750	6431556	251	107	-60	171
MTRCD261	493604	6431347	251	96	-60	216.8
MTRCD269	493635	6430896	251	113	-65	114.8
MTRCD270	493534	6430781	250	113	-65	167.3
MTDD276	493594	6430809	250	113	-60	132.3
MTRC278	493717	6431572	249	116	-60	160
MTDD279	493772	6431060	245	108	-60	69.3
MTRC136	493868	6431501	248	107	-60	39
MTRC137	493846	6431514	247	107	-60	75
MTRC138	493823	6431522	247	107	-60	111

Datum: GDA94 Zone 54.
Note: All azimuths and dips are as measured at surface; deviations from this typically occur at depth.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Sample data was derived from Havilah reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drillholes as documented in the table above. • RC assay samples averaging 2-3kg were riffle split at 1 metre intervals. • All RC drill samples were collected into pre-numbered calico bags and packed into polyweave bags by Havilah staff for shipment to the assay lab in Adelaide. • Some samples that did not appear to be obviously mineralised were composited over 4 metre intervals. These were later resampled on 1 metre intervals if the 4 metre composite assay results were considered to be significant. • All diamond drill samples were from HQ size drillcore that was logged on site and was sent to Adelaide to be photographed, and halved and/or quartered by diamond saw. • Quartered drillcore samples were collected into pre-numbered calico bags and sent to the ALS assay lab in Adelaide. • At the assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 10mm (method PR102) from which a 3kg split is obtained using a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized in an LM5 to minimum 85% passing 75 microns (method PR303). These pulps are stored in paper bags. • All samples were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay, with AAS finish using ALS method Au-aa25 and a range of other metals by ALS method MEMS 61. • Half core sample was sent to CORE Resources metallurgical laboratory in Brisbane.
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).*	• All RC holes and RC precollar holes were drilled with a face sampling hammer bit using Havilah's RC drilling rig. All samples were collected via riffle splitting directly from the cyclone. • Diamond drilling of HQ size (63.5 mm). • MJ Drilling were contracted for the diamond drillholes.
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*	• The sample yield and quality of the RC samples was routinely recorded in drill logs. • The site geologist and Competent Person consider that overall the results are acceptable for interpretation purposes. • No evidence of significant sample bias due to preferential concentration or depletion of fine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	or coarse material was observed. • No evidence of significant down hole or inter-sample contamination was observed. • Sample recoveries for both diamond drilling and RC drilling were continuously monitored by the geologist on site in order to effect adjustments to drilling methodology to optimize sample recovery and quality if necessary. • In general, core recoveries were excellent, with almost 100% recovery in the mineralised intervals. The sample yield and quality of the diamond drilling samples was routinely recorded in drill logs. • The site geologist and Competent Person consider that overall the results are acceptable for interpretation purposes.
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 RC samples were logged by an experienced exploration geologist directly into an Excel spreadsheet and transferred to a laptop computer. • All RC chip sample trays and some representative samples are stored on site. • The drill core was logged in detail by an experienced geologist directly into a digital logging system with data uploaded directly into an Excel spreadsheet. • Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been logged and photographed. • Logging is of a sufficiently high standard to support any subsequent interpretations, resource estimations and mining and metallurgical studies.
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 drill chips were received directly from the drilling rig via a cyclone and were riffle split on 1 metre intervals to obtain 2-3 kg samples. • Sampling size is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation observed. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has not proven to be an issue in the past and is checked with regular duplicates. • All Havilah samples were collected in numbered calico bags that were sent to ALS assay lab in Adelaide. • At ALS assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 10mm (method CRU-42a) from which a 3kg split is obtained using a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized in an LM5 to minimum 85% passing 75 microns (method PUL25e). These pulps are stored in paper bags. • All samples were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay, with AAS finish using ALS method Au-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		aa25 and a range of other metals by ALS method ME MS61. • Quarter core was submitted for assay in to obtain results that would allow selection of representative half core samples for metallurgical studies. • Sample preparation and assaying methods are summarized above. • Quality control procedures include the insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates into the regular sample number sequence (approximately 1 in 20 samples). The blanks, standards and duplicates are subject to rigorous statistical checks and if any are out of spec, re-assay of retained samples is requested of the laboratory as a first step. For the present program the QAQC report did not identify any material deviations in either accuracy or precision of the lab analyses. • Sampling size is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation observed. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has not proven to be an issue. • At ALS assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 10mm (method CRU-42a) from which a 3kg split is obtained using a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized in an LM5 to minimum 85% passing 75 microns (method PUL25e). These pulps are stored in paper bags. • All samples were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay, with AAS finish using ALS method Au-aa25 and a range of other metals by ALS method ME MS61. • All sample pulps are retained by Havilah so that check or other elements may be assayed using these pulps in the future.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples are prepared at ALS laboratory in Adelaide and assayed at the ALS Perth Hub Lab. The total assay methods are standard ALS procedure and are considered appropriate for resource reporting. • All gold was determined by fire assay method Au-aa25 with AAS finish. • Other elements were analysed by multi-element digest methods with MS finish. • Quality control procedures include the insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates into the regular sample number sequence (approximately 1 in 20 samples). The blanks, standards and duplicates are subject to rigorous statistical checks and if any are out of spec, re-assay of retained samples is requested of the laboratory as a first step. For

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the present program the QA/QC report did not identify any material deviations in either accuracy or precision of the lab analyses. • ALS also insert their own QA/QC samples into the sample sequence. Fire assay method Au-aa25 is a total gold analysis. • Assay data accuracy and precision was continuously checked through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and repeats which were inserted at a nominal rate of approximately 1 per 20 drill samples. • Assay data for laboratory standards and repeats have been previously statistically analysed and no material issues were noted.
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.*	• Rigorous internal QC procedures are followed to check all assay results. • All data entry is under control of the responsible geologist, who is responsible for data management, storage and security. • No adjustments to assay data are carried out.
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.*	• The holes were surveyed using an electronic downhole camera. • Present drillhole collar coordinates were surveyed in UTM coordinates using a GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of <5m and are quoted in GDA94 Zone 54 datum. • A differential GPS system with an x:y:z accuracy of 20cm:20cm:40cm will be used to obtain the final drillhole locations used in the database.
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.*	• The objective of the diamond coring program was to obtain representative samples for metallurgical test work, to carry out geotechnical studies and to twin earlier Havilah RC drillholes in order to check for any systematic bias inherent in the different drilling methods. • Hence placing of holes to achieve the above objectives was the main consideration rather than hole spacing. • The RC drillholes were positioned at appropriate spacing to test down dip of the surface expression of mineralisation. • Sample compositing was not used.
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*	• The drillhole azimuth and dip was chosen to intersect the interpreted mineralised zones as nearly as possible to right angles and at the desired positions to maximise the value of the drilling data. • At this stage, no material sampling bias is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	known to have been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• After cutting, the quarter core samples were placed directly into pre-numbered calico bags by experienced personnel for despatch by courier to the assay lab. • RC chip samples are directly collected from the riffle splitter in numbered calico bags. • Several calico bags are placed in each polyweave bag which are then sealed with cable ties. The samples are transported to the assay lab by Havilah personnel at the end of each field stint. • There is minimal opportunity for systematic tampering with the samples as they are not out of the control of Havilah personnel until they are delivered to the assay lab. • This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no known instances of tampering with samples occurred during the drilling programs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Ongoing internal auditing of sampling techniques and assay data has not revealed any material issues.

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 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 license to operate in the area.*	• Security of tenure is via current exploration licences over the Mutooroo Project Area, owned 100% by Havilah. • Exploration drilling reported is undertaken on Mutooroo Exploration Licence EL 6592. • A Native Title Exploration Agreement is in place for the Mutooroo Project Area. The agreement was executed between Havilah and Wilyakali Native Title Aboriginal Corporation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mutooroo was historically mined for oxide and supergene copper to shallow depths in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The area has been explored by a number of groups in the past including Mines Exploration (Broken Hill South), Noranda, Adelaide Wallaroo and CRAE. Broad spaced drillholes were completed at the prospect area in the mid 1960's by Mines Exploration. • All previous exploration data has been integrated into Havilah's databases.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation style is massive sulphide vein style copper-cobalt-gold mineralisation within Broken Hill Domain rocks of the Curnamona Province.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable as not reporting mineral resources. • Simple average grades over the specified intervals are reported, with no weighted aggregation of results. Reported mineralisation does not include intervals that are considered to be of uneconomic grade in the context of adjacent mineralised intervals. This is considered appropriate for reporting of exploration results. • Not applicable – see above. • Not applicable as no metal equivalent values are stated.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Downhole lengths are reported. Drillholes are typically oriented with the objective of intersecting mineralisation as near as possible to right angles, and hence downhole intersections in general are as near as possible to true width. • For the purposes of the geological interpretations and resource calculations the true widths are always used.
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.*	• Not strictly applicable as not reporting a mineral discovery. • This information is provided.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as not reporting mineral resources. • Only potentially economic grade intervals are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Relevant geological observations are reported.
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.*	• RC precollars will continue to be drilled within the grey shaded area in Figure 2 to be followed up with diamond drillcore tails in a few weeks, under the JXAM study program. • The objective of this drilling is to upgrade the existing mineral resource classification and to test for extensions of the known mineral resource.