ASX MEDIA RELEASE

Havilah Resources
Strategic Minerals in South Australia

5 July 2023

Mutooroo Project Area Drilling Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wide zones of copper-gold mineralisation intersected at the Mingary Mine prospect for over 1 km of strike, including 30 metres of 0.64% copper and 0.43 g/t gold from 89 metres in drillhole MNRC002.
- At the King Dam prospect copper mineralisation was confirmed at depth below earlier drillholes, including 15 metres of 0.46% copper and 0.13 g/t gold from 104 metres in drillhole KDRC002.
- Infill drilling at the Sandy Creek prospect returned a best intersection of 33 metres of 0.24% copper and 0.73 g/t gold from 37 metres in drillhole SCRC001.
- In all cases Havilah's drillholes confirmed the copper mineralisation from previous historic drilling and there is good scope for expanding the mineralisation both along strike and down dip.
- The sulphide mineralisation encountered at all prospects is notably higher in gold and lower in cobalt than the Mutooroo copper-cobalt deposit (**Mutooroo**).

Havilah Resources Limited (**Havilah** or the **Company**) (**ASX**: **HAV**) is pleased to report new drilling results from its 2023 exploration drilling program in the Mutooroo Project Area (**MPA**) south of the Barrier Highway. Results have been received for three prospects, namely Mingary Mine, King Dam and Sandy Creek (Figure 1). The objective of the exploration drilling is to establish additional resources within the MPA that are within trucking distance of Mutooroo and which can potentially enhance the Mutooroo project economics via a spoke and hub development concept.

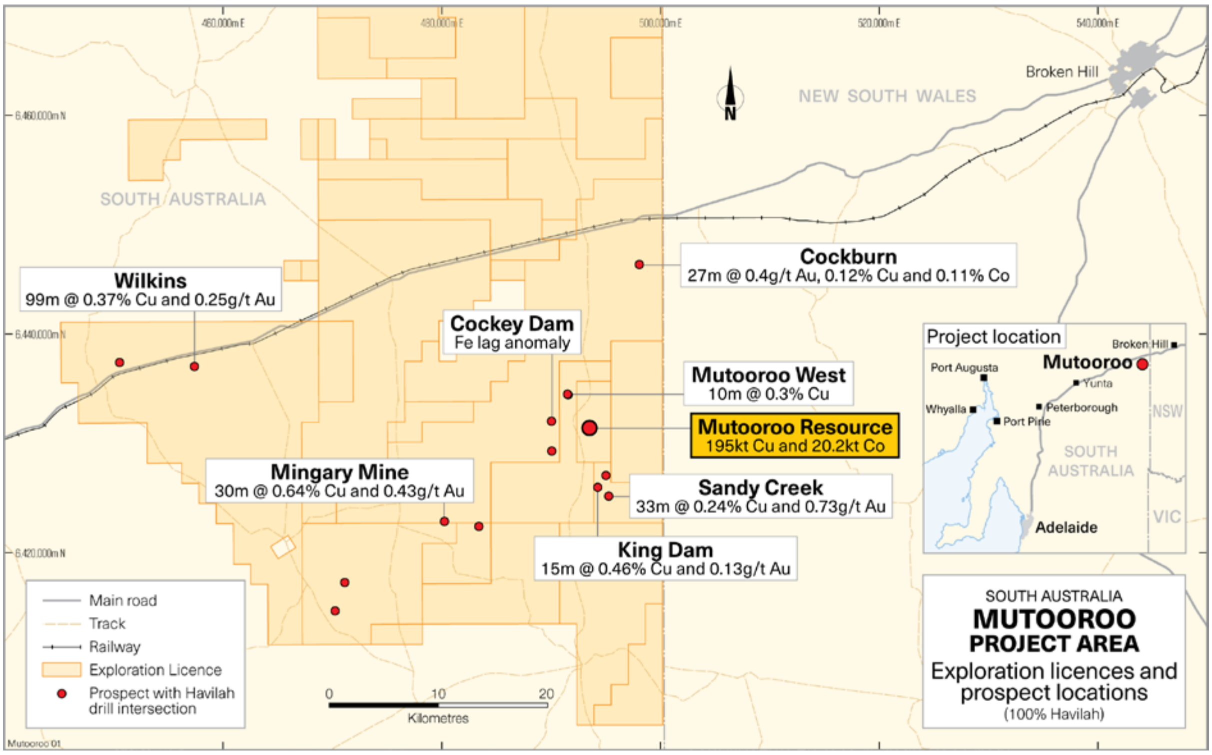

Figure 1 *Location of exploration prospects within the MPA showing Havilah drilling intersections. The Cockey Dam prospect has been drilled and assay results are pending.*

1. Mingary Mine Prospect (refer to Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3)

Five reverse circulation percussion (**RC**) drillholes were completed to follow up promising intersections from Minotaur Exploration Limited's (**Minotaur**) 2014 drilling that included **38 metres of 0.41% copper and 0.47 g/t gold** from 92 metres depth in drillhole 14RCBH09. Havilah's drilling intersections are comparable to Minotaur's earlier results and confirm its discovery of a copper-gold mineralised, shear-hosted quartz-sulphide lode zone that passes through the historic Mingary Mine workings.

In particular, drillholes MNRC001 and MNRC002, which lie either side of Minotaur drillhole 14RCBH09 intersected similar grades and widths of copper-gold mineralisation, including **30 metres of 0.64% copper and 0.43 g/t gold** from 89 metres depth in drillhole MNRC002. Drillhole MNRC004 extends the copper mineralisation for at least 200 metres north of Minotaur drillhole 14RCBH09.

Havilah's drillholes returned significantly higher copper grades than the shallower Australian Selection (**Seltrust**) 1978 percussion drillholes in the vicinity (namely PTMY 01-05). This may be the result of a near surface leaching of copper or alternatively could be indicating a primary trend of increasing copper grades at depth.

Drillhole MNRC005 lying 50 metres north of Minotaur drillhole 14RCBH07 in the vicinity of the historic Mingary Mine workings intersected a similar tenor of copper-gold mineralisation but over an additional 9 metres width, including **28 metres of 0.29% copper and 0.67 g/t gold** from 72 metres depth.

The Havilah drillholes, supported by the two earlier Minotaur drillholes, have demonstrated continuity of mineralisation over almost 1 km of strike in the vicinity of the Mingary Mine. There are good indications for extensions of the mineralised shear zone both to the north and south based on surface mapping and rock chip sampling. For example, approximately 800 metres north of drillhole MNRC004 Minotaur recorded 1.7 g/t gold and 2.42 g/t gold in rock chips from iron-rich outcrops. To the south, Havilah's geologists have identified copper anomalous gossan outcrops extending for at least 1 km south of the Mingary Mine.

The mineralisation at Mingary Mine is geochemically distinct from the Mutooroo lode in having significantly higher overall gold grades, but lower cobalt grades. This may indicate a different source for the mineralising fluids and/or differing hydrothermal processes involved.

Future exploration will target strike extensions of the quartz-sulphide lode both to the north and the south of the current drilling.

Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
MNRC001	71	78	7	0.03	0.25
and	80	87	7	0.05	0.20
and	**93**	**138**	**45**	**0.35**	**0.35**
Incl	*111*	*121*	*10*	*0.32*	*0.56*
Incl	*129*	*134*	*5*	*0.71*	*0.59*
MNRC002	**89**	**119**	**30**	**0.64**	**0.43**
Incl	*95*	*111*	*16*	*0.87*	*0.63*
Incl	*96*	*101*	*5*	*0.70*	*1.30*
Incl	*98*	*107*	*9*	*1.06*	*0.69*
Incl	*103*	*104*	*1*	*3.15*	*0.40*
MNRC003	69	74	5	0.13	0.16
	76	108	32	0.42	0.35
Incl	***86***	***107***	***21***	***0.51***	***0.50***
Incl	*89*	*96*	*7*	*0.50*	*0.82*
and	99	101	2	1.10	0.62
MNRC004	69	99	30	0.21	0.16
Incl	***78***	***99***	***21***	***0.24***	***0.20***
Incl	*85*	*96*	*11*	*0.32*	*0.28*
MNRC005	65	67	2	0.02	0.15
and	68	69	1	0.11	0.05
and	**72**	**100**	**28**	**0.29**	**0.67**
Incl	*82*	*100*	*18*	*0.38*	*0.92*
Minotaur RC drillholes 2014					
14RCBH09	**92**	**130**	**38**	**0.41**	**0.47**
Incl	*98*	*100*	*2*	*0.74*	*0.19*
Incl	*103*	*120*	*17*	*0.38*	*0.68*
Incl	*112*	*119*	*7*	*0.51*	*1.19*
Incl	*123*	*130*	*7*	*0.52*	*0.75*
14RCBH07	80	99	19	0.21	0.70
Seltrust RC drillholes 1978					
PTMY 01	8	18	10	0.15	
	34	52	18	0.19	
PTMY 02	36	42	6	0.17	
	46	64	18	0.22	
PTMY 03	26	28	2	0.11	
	34	46	12	0.13	
PTMY 05	86	94	8	0.12	

Table 1 *Summary of copper (Cu) and gold (Au) intersections in five Havilah drillholes (MNRC001 – MNRC005) compared with results from other historic drillholes in the vicinity, including two Minotaur 2014 drillholes and four Seltrust 1978 drillholes.*

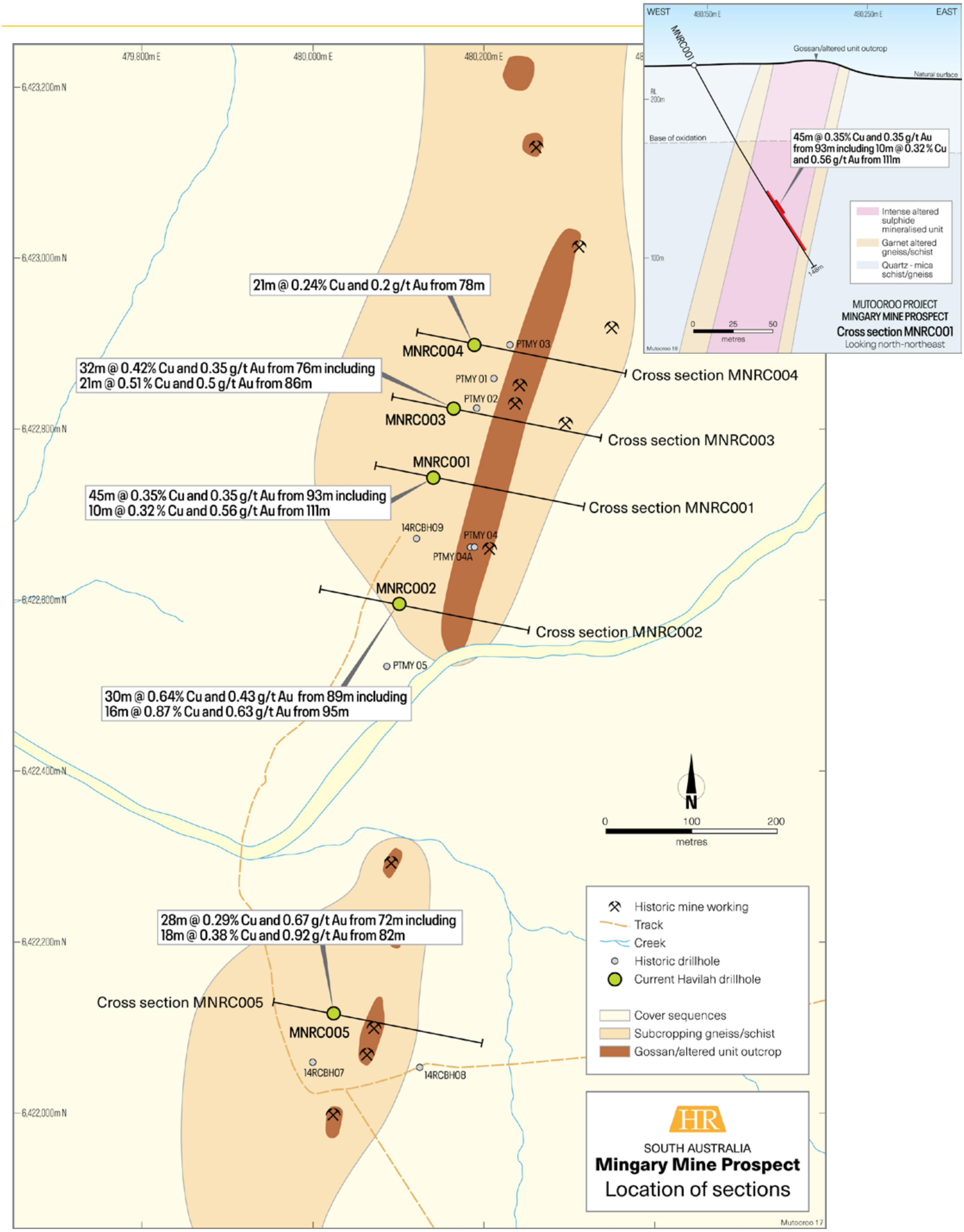

Figure 2 *Geological plan and location of drillholes at the Mingary Mine prospect. The historic Mingary Mine workings lie to the immediate south of the MNRC005 cross section line. MNRC001 cross section is shown.*

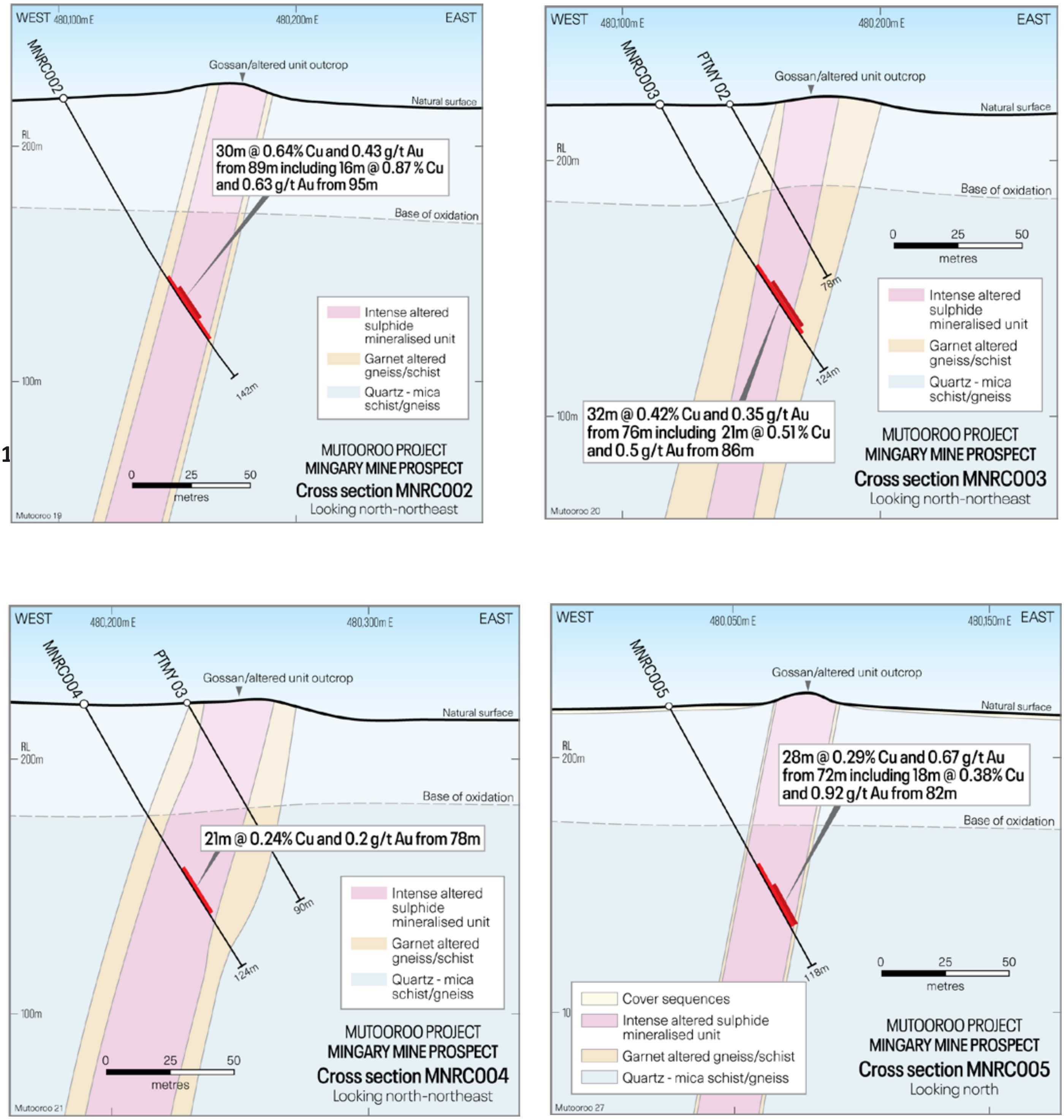

Figure 3 *Cross sections for Havilah drillholes MNRC002 – MNRC005. Locations of the section lines are shown in Figure 2.*

2. King Dam Prospect (refer to Table 2 and Figures 4 and 5)

Three RC drillholes were completed to follow up copper intersections from Seltrust's 1976 drilling, which included **20 metres of 1.01% copper from 36 metres** in drillhole PTM030 (not assayed for gold or cobalt).

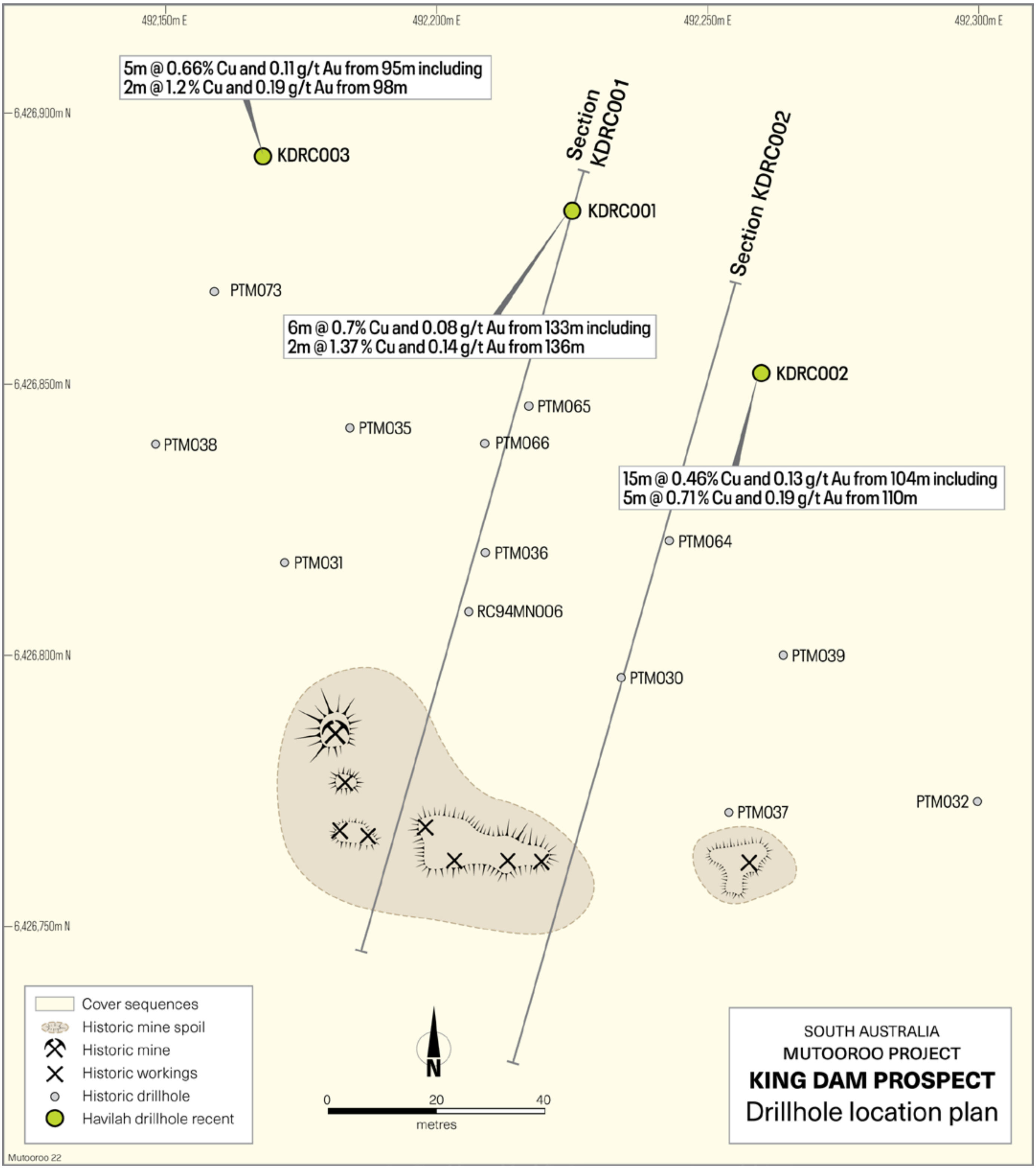

Figure 4 *Geological plan showing the location of Havilah drillholes and 1976 Seltrust drillholes and some of the historic mine workings at the King Dam prospect. KDRC001 and KDRC002 cross sections are shown.*

Havilah's drilling intersections listed in Table 2 below confirmed the copper mineralisation over 100 metres of strike, with a best result of **15 metres of 0.46% copper and 0.13 g/t gold** from 104 metres depth in drillhole KDRC002. The primary disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation is hosted by a distinctive garnet bearing schist with appreciable quartz veining. It occurs on a splay of the major northeast-southwest to east-west trending King Dam shear zone that runs through Havilah's Grants Basin iron ore deposit.

In general, the shallower Seltrust drillholes had higher copper grades and/or wider copper intersections than Havilah's new drillholes, which could be reflecting supergene enrichment and copper re-distribution processes nearer surface. The potential therefore exists for discovery of a higher grade oxidised copper deposit along the King Dam shear zone, particularly given its many kilometres of undrilled strike length and soil copper anomalies identified by Broken Hill South during the late 1960's. Follow up drilling will test this possibility in the future.

Table 2 *Summary of copper (Cu) and gold (Au) intersections in Havilah drillholes KDRC001-KDRC003*

Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
KDRC001	124	127	3	0.44	0.11
	130	131	1	0.12	0.03
	133	**139**	**6**	**0.70**	**0.08**
Incl	*136*	*138*	*2*	*1.37*	*0.14*
KDRC002	**104**	**119**	**15**	**0.46**	**0.13**
and	110	115	5	0.71	0.19
	150	155	5	0.25	0.02
KDRC003	89	100	11	0.38	0.06
Incl	***95***	***100***	***5***	***0.66***	***0.11***
Incl	*98*	*100*	*2*	*1.20*	*0.19*

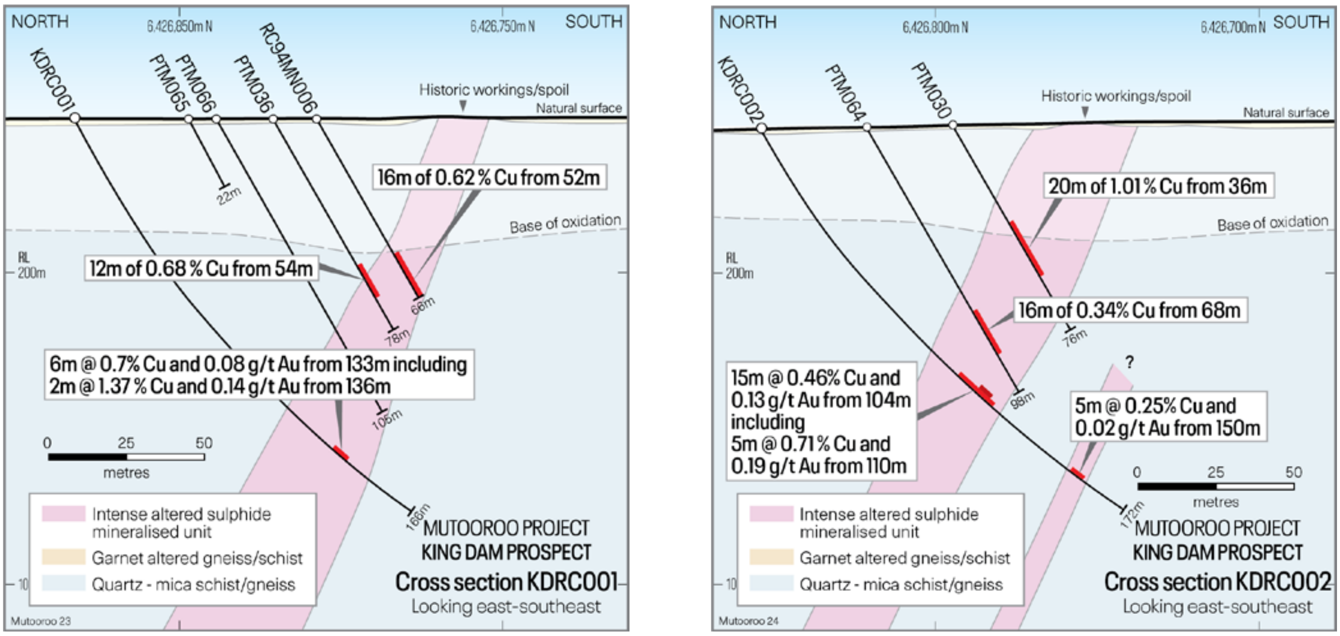

Figure 5 *Cross sections for Havilah drillholes KDRC001 and KDRC002. Locations of the section lines are shown in Figure 4.*

3. Sandy Creek Prospect (refer to Table 3 and Figure 6)

Three RC drillholes were completed to follow up earlier Seltrust 1978 drilling that discovered shallow copper mineralisation, including **12 metres of 0.61% copper from 20 metres** in drillhole PTM069 (not assayed for gold or cobalt). Havilah's drilling intersections listed in Table 3 below confirmed the copper mineralisation over 160 metres of strike, with a best result of **33 metres of 0.24% copper and 0.73 g/t gold** from 37 metres depth in drillhole SCRC001. The primary disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation is hosted by garnet bearing schist with appreciable quartz veining.

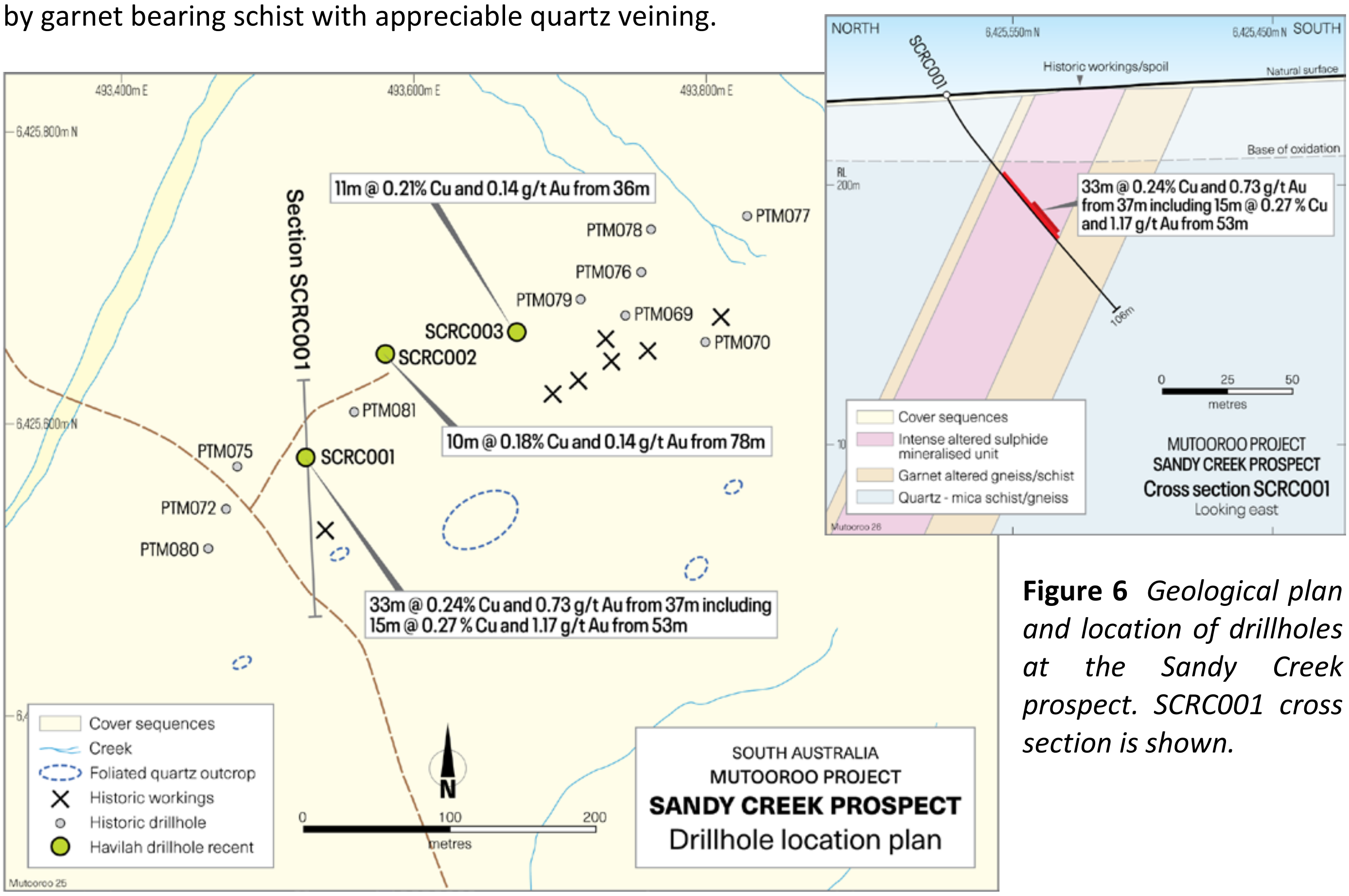

Figure 6 *Geological plan and location of drillholes at the Sandy Creek prospect. SCRC001 cross section is shown.*

Table 3 *Summary of copper (Cu) and gold (Au) intersections in Havilah drillholes SCRC001-SCRC003.*

Hole_ID	From	To	Width	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
SCRC001	**37**	**70**	**33**	**0.24**	**0.73**
Incl	*40*	*47*	*7*	*0.30*	*0.67*
Incl	*53*	*68*	*15*	*0.27*	*1.17*
Incl	*61*	*68*	*7*	*0.40*	*1.78*
Incl	*66*	*68*	*2*	*1.05*	*3.31*
and	76	86	10	0.14	0.27
SCRC002	65	71	6	0.12	0.09
and	73	76	3	0.22	0.07
and	78	88	10	0.18	0.14
SCRC003	36	47	11	0.21	0.14

4. Ongoing exploration drilling

The current drilling program will continue over coming months to systematically test more than a dozen priority prospects, mostly for Mutooroo lode style copper-cobalt-gold mineralisation, that have been identified by Havilah's geologists over the past two years.

The MPA is particularly attractive for exploration owing to the generally thin overburden, applicability of surface geochemical sampling methods and electrical geophysical methods. The area has the major logistical advantage of being close to Broken Hill, the Barrier Highway and Transcontinental railway line. All known prospects are located within trucking distance of Mutooroo and the terrain is generally flat and amenable to trucking.

Havilah's drilling will recommence at the Cockburn prospect pending re-establishment of access after recent heavy rains.

Commenting on the exploration drilling program, Havilah's Technical Director, Dr Chris Giles, said:

"Havilah's drilling at the Mingary Mine and King Dam prospects has confirmed and extended previously known copper-gold mineralisation.

"Given the potential unexplored strike length at both prospects with surface indications of copper there is good scope to extend mineralisation with further drilling.

"Havilah plans to continue with exploration in the area with the aim of discovering additional copper mineralisation that can supplement the existing Mutooroo resource."

This announcement has been authorised on behalf of the Havilah Board by Mr Simon Gray.

For further information visit www.havilah-resources.com.au
Contact: Dr Chris Giles, Technical Director, on (08) 7111 3627 or email info@havilah-resources.com.au
Registered Office: 107 Rundle Street, Kent Town, South Australia 5067
Mail: PO Box 3, Fullarton, South Australia 5063

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. Given the ongoing uncertainty relating to the duration and extent of the global COVID-19 pandemic, and the impact it may have on the demand and price for commodities (including copper, cobalt and gold), on our suppliers and workforce, and on global financial markets, the Company continues to face uncertainties that may impact its operating and financing activities.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results 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.

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 Havilah drillholes cited in the text

Hole Number	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid azimuth	Dip degrees	EOH depth metres
KDRC001	492225	6426882	246	199	-60.0	166
KDRC002	492260	6426852	246	199	-60.0	172
KDRC003	492168	6426892	246	199	-60.0	202
SCRC001	493526	6425577	234	169	-60.0	106
SCRC002	493581	6425648	234	169	-60.0	118
SCRC003	493671	6425663	240	169	-60.0	100
MNRC001	480142	6422745	222	110	-60.0	148
MNRC002	480102	6422595	220	110	-60.0	142
MNRC003	480164	6422825	222	110	-60.0	124
MNRC004	480189	6422900	222	110	-60.0	124
MNRC005	480024	6422117	220	110	-60.0	118
Datum: GDA94 Zone 54 Note: All azimuths and dips are as measured at surface; deviations may 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*	• Sample data was derived from Havilah reverse circulation (RC) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 were drilled with a face sampling hammer bit. All samples were collected via conical splitting directly from the cyclone.
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.*	• 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 or coarse material was observed. • No evidence of significant down-hole or inter-sample contamination was observed. • Sample recoveries were continuously monitored by the geologist on site and adjustments to drilling methodology were made in an effort to optimise sample recovery and quality where necessary.
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 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. • Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been logged. • 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*	• RC drill chips were received directly from the drilling rig via a cyclone and were conical 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 BV assay lab in Adelaide. • At BV assay lab the samples are crushed in a jaw crusher to a nominal 10mm (method PR102) from which a 3kg split is obtained

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	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 40g fire assay, with AAS finish using BV method FA001 and a range of other metals by BV methods MA101 and 102. • 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.*	• Fire assay method FA001 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 25 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.
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 down-hole 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.
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 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 is considered to have introduced a sampling bias,*	• 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 known to have been introduced by the drilling direction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC chip samples are directly collected from the riffle splitter in numbered calico bags. • Several calico bags are placed in each polyweave bag which is then sealed with cable ties. The samples are transported to the assay lab by Havilah personnel or a commercial transport company. • There is minimal opportunity for systematic tampering with the samples as they are not out of the control of Havilah personnel on site and are secure within the commercial transport company's facility 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 Mingary Exploration Licence EL 5848, Bonython Hill Exploration Licence EL 5831 and on the Mutooroo West Exploration Licence EL 6656. • 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.*	• The Mingary Mine prospect was historically prospected for copper during the late 1800's and early 1900's with shallow workings and a single shaft. No records exist for these activities. The area has been explored by a number of groups in the past including Mines Exploration, MIM and CRAE. Several shallow open hole percussion drillholes were completed at the prospect area during the 1970's by Seltrust but analysed only for copper, zinc and lead. Minotaur Exploration drilled four RC drillholes at the Mingary Mine during the mid 2010's. • The King Dam and Sandy Creek prospect areas were historically prospected for copper

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		during the late 1800's and early 1900's with several shallow workings and shafts evident. The area has been explored by a number of groups in the past including Mines Exploration, MIM, CRAE and Minotaur Exploration. Several shallow open hole percussion drillholes were completed at the both prospects during the 1970's by Seltrust but analysed only for copper, zinc and lead. MIM drilled RC drillholes in the King Dam area following up the Seltrust drilling. • All previous exploration data has been integrated into Havilah's databases.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation style is quartz sulphide vein style copper-gold mineralisation within Broken Hill Domain rocks of the Curnamona Province.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• This information is provided in the accompanying table for the relevant drillholes.
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.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	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 applicable as not reporting a mineral discovery.
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.
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.*	• Additional drilling may be carried out in the future to explore strike and depth extensions and for resource delineation.