ASX Release
17 September 2024

HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY AT YALLALONG DISCOVERY PROSPECT

Highlights

- **Historic drilling at the Discovery Antimony Prospect in 2015/16 returned high grade antimony intersections including:**
  - **YRC06: 3m @ 6.83% Sb from 21m including 1m @ 13.6% Sb from 22m**
  - **YRC16: 7m @ 3.27% Sb from 12m including 1m @ 11.5% from 18m**
  - **YRC27: 6m @ 1.35% Sb from 13m**
- **The high-grade antimony mineralisation at Discovery is open in several directions with prior drilling only focussing on the shallow oxide material.**
- **Previous soil and rock chip programs identified a 10km north-south striking mineralised antimony corridor, including quartz vein sample, YA123, which assayed 60.1% antimony (Sb), 0.28% lead (Pb), 0.14% copper (Cu) and 31ppb gold (Au)[1]. There were an additional 3 antimony prospects identified, Central, North and No.4 where there has been no drilling and remain high priority targets.**
- **POW's have been submitted and drilling is planned with the aim of outlining a resource.**
- **Antimony is on the critical minerals list of a number of countries with its dual use applications, in both commercial and military.**
- **China (~50% of global production and ~80% of global processing) has recently announced export controls on antimony related products, resulting in the price of Antimony increasing substantially to over US$24,500/t.**

Octava Minerals Ltd (ASX:OCT) ("Octava" or the "Company"), a Western Australia focused explorer of the new energy metals Lithium, REE's, Nickel, and gold, is pleased to announce that exploration at Yallalong will focus on previously identified and partially drilled high grade antimony targets.

Octava's Managing Director Bevan Wakelam stated:
"***Following the completion of a base metal reconnaissance drill program in early 2024, the team has been re-examining project data to determine next steps for Yallalong. It was noted that historic drilling for antimony had been carried out at the project and with ingot prices increasing from ~$8000/tonne to now over US$24,500/tonne[3], there is definitely unfinished business for antimony at Yallalong.***

The Discovery Target has recorded some of the highest antimony grade drill intercepts in Australia and is open in several directions. Prior drilling undertaken was targeting the shallower

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oxide zone and we are very keen to do some deeper holes to test for possible larger sulphide bodies. There is also a number of undrilled antimony targets, where high-grade surface samples have been recorded."

Yallalong

The Yallalong project comprises two granted Exploration Licences, E70/5051 (100% owned) with an exploration area of 63.4km^2 and E09/2823 (100% owned) with an exploration area of 94km^2. The project is located ~ 220km to the northeast of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia and is prospective for Ni-Cu–Co mineralisation related to mafic – ultramafic intrusions along the Darling Fault that borders the Yilgarn Craton, similar to the significant Chalice Julimar (ASX:CHN) discovery to the south.

Previous Antimony Exploration

In 2013, prospectors carried out rock chip sampling with a number of anomalous values recorded including a quartz vein sample, YA123, which assayed 60.1% antimony (Sb) and 0.28% lead, 0.14% copper and 31ppb gold[1].

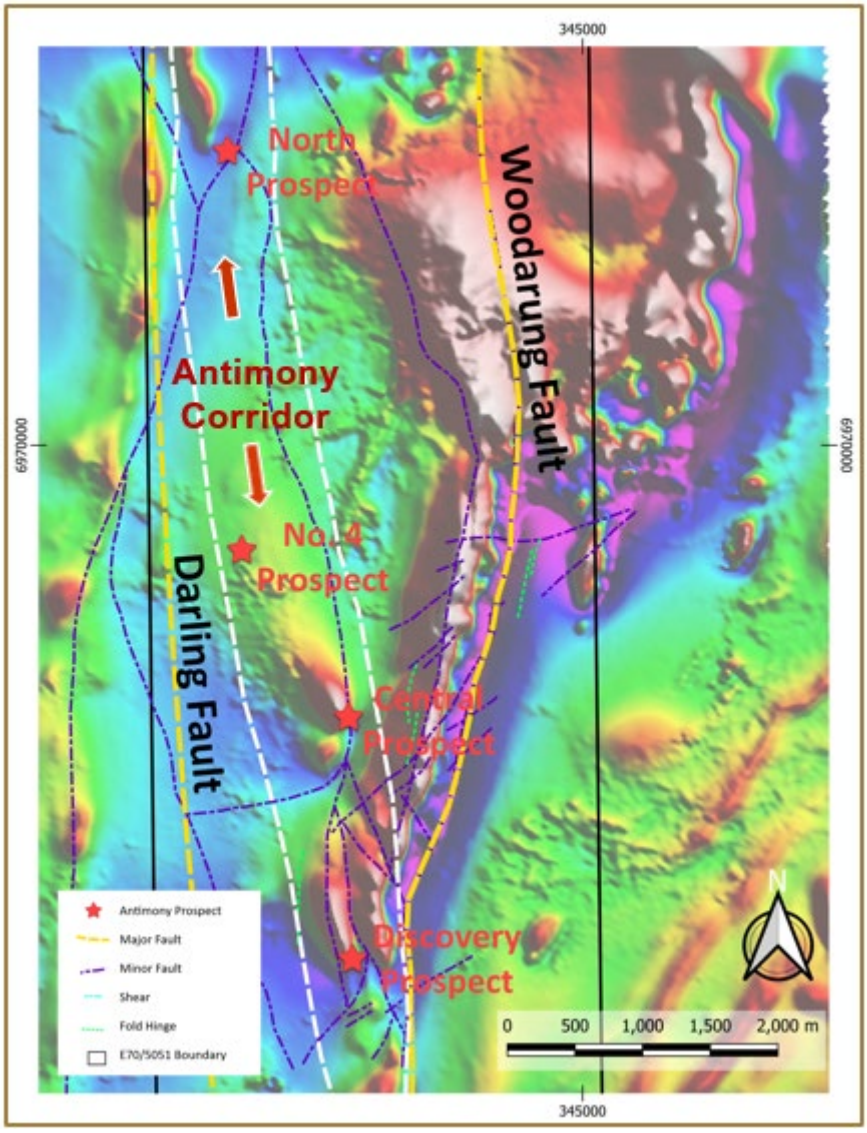

Figure 1. Location of key antimony targets at the Yallalong Project.

Between 2015-2017, Traka Resources[2] Ltd carried out exploration for antimony, including soil and rock chip sampling, airborne magnetic surveying, RC drilling and a MLTEM survey. Four principal targets were identified with antimony mineralisation exposed at all locations. Only the Discovery Prospect was drilled and remains open in several directions. Antimony ingot prices at this time were ~$8000/tonne[2].

The antimony (Sb) mineralisation identified at Yallalong appears to occur within a 10km north-south striking mineralised corridor that is interpreted to be related to a structural corridor between the Darling and Woodrarung faults. The fault zones act as conduits for mineralising fluids.

Antimony mineralisation at Yallalong is associated with stockwork quartz veined zones within sheared fine grained sedimentary rocks peripheral to mafic intrusive dykes within the larger shear zone. The association of antimony mineralisation with major fault systems and sedimentary host rocks is a well known geological setting for a number of antimony deposits worldwide.

Yallalong Antimony Project - 2016 / 2016 Drilling Intercepts							
Hole Id	**Easting** (m)	**Northing** (m)	**Dip** *	**Azimuth** *	**From** (m)	**To** (m)	**Downhole width** (m) & **antomony** (SB) **grade** (%) by alkaline-fusion/ICP
YRC06	343281	6966076	-60	70	21	24	3m @ 6.83% Sb
	Including				22	23	1m @ 13.60% Sb
	343281	6966076	-60	70	49	52	3m @ 2.45% Sb
	Including				50	51	1m @ 5.31% Sb
YRC16	343337	6966100	-60	70	12	19	7m @ 3.27% Sb
	Including				18	19	1m @ 11.5% Sb
YRC08	343324	6966089	-60	70	50	52	2m @ 2.90% Sb
	Including				50	51	1m @ 3.78% Sb
YRC01	343212	6966134	-60	70	49	51	2m 2 1.74% Sb
	Including				50	51	1m @ 2.69% Sb
YRC10	343326	6966005	-60	70	23	26	3m @ 1.61% Sb
YRC03	343234	6966138	-60	70	10	13	3m @ 1.59% Sb
YRC27	343348	6966012	-60	70	13	19	6m @ 1.35% Sb
YRC07	343298	6966082	-60	70	43	45	3m @ 1.14% Sb
YRC20	343280	6966113	-60	70	57	58	1m @ 1.04% Sb
					63	64	1m @ 0.54% Sb
YRC05	343260	6966070	-60	70	56	57	1m @ 0.95% Sb
YRC18	343339	6966053	-60	70	11	13	2m @ 0.86% Sb
YRC25	343359	6965972	-60	70	1	2	1m @ 0.73% Sb
YRC22	343315	6965916	-60	70	12	13	1m @ 0.52% Sb

* Bottom Cut-off Sb% >0.5

* Projection> Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 50

Table 1. Significant drill hole intersections from Discovery Target at Yallalong (Refer ASX: TKL 24 May 2016)

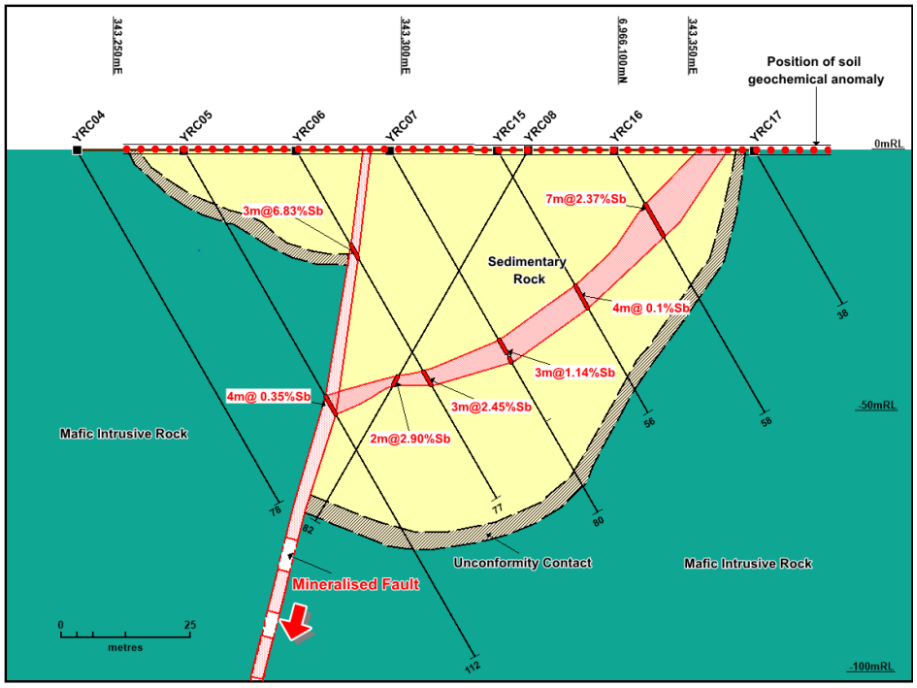

Figure 2. Schematic cross-section through the centre of the drilled area showing mineralisation in the fault zone and parallel to the mafic and sedimentary rock contact. (Refer Traka Resources Ltd ASX 24 May 2016)

Antimony

According to the United States Geological Service, China, Russia & Tajikistan currently supply ~80% of the world's antimony, with China representing almost 50% of supply and ~80% of global antimony processing.

Established and conventional crushing and flotation treatment plants are used to produce an antimony concentrate.

Antimony is used in flame retardants for plastics, textiles and other materials and in solar photovoltaic (PV) glass. The metal form is alloyed with lead, for use in batteries and munitions. Antimony is critical to many new energy technologies and energy storage.

Next Steps

Octava is continuing a thorough review of all prior data on the project. POW's have been submitted with a view to the team commencing exploration on high-grade antimony targets at Yallalong in the coming quarter.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director/CEO.

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About Octava Minerals Ltd

Octava Minerals Limited (ASX:OCT) is a Western Australian based green energy metals exploration and development company. The Company has 4 strategically located projects in geographically proven discovery areas in Western Australia.

Forward looking Statements

This announcement includes certain "forward looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management's best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Lyndal Money, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms. Money is a full-time employee of Octava Minerals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms. Money consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where Octava references previously announced Exploration Results in this report and specifically the information noted in relation to prior work and results related to the Yallalong Project it refers to references under the heading Previously Released ASX Material. Exploration results previously released by Traka Resources Ltd have been compiled and validated, it is the opinion of Octava that the exploration data is reliable. Octava confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Octava confirms that the form and context of the respective competent persons' findings in relation to those reports have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Previously Released ASX Material

For further details relating to information in this announcement please refer to the following ASX announcements:

ASX: OCT 14 September 2022	Prospectus and Supplementary Prospectus
ASX: OCT 24 July 2024	Exploration Update

[1] See pp 134-135 of the Independent Geologists Report contained in OCT's IPO Prospectus

[2] See ASX Release ASX Shareholders Report 24 May 2016 Traka Resources Ltd

[3] Argus Media Group – London based provider of global energy and commodity market information

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Drilling in 2015 and 2016 by Traka consisted of 28 angled reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for 1864m to test the antimony soil geochemical anomaly at Discovery Prospect identified during 2015. • RC samples were split from the cuttings returned from the RC drilling at intervals of 1m for all the metres drilled. The 1m samples were collected directly from the drilling rig. • The splitter was checked regularly to ensure that it contained no sample build-up. • The drillholes were geologically logged at the time of drilling, with lithology, alteration, weathering, veining and sulfides recorded. • RC samples were screened by handheld XRF before submission of the sample to the laboratory, based on this screening, not all samples were submitted for laboratory analysis. • Rock chip samples are selective in nature and have been taken where visual signs of mineralisation can be observed and in other instances taken at random locations. • Rock chip samples are representative of the geological setting from which they are taken. Rock chip sample locations are recorded using a handheld GPS. • Rock chip samples reported in this announcement have been collected by Traka and Kennedy & Haworth. • At Labwest, ~3kg samples were dried, pulverized, and then assessed for Sb and other elements using microwave multi-acid digest and analysis by ICPOES and ICPMS, alkaline fusion analysis and ICP-MS was used to re-analyse higher grade samples. The fusion technique involves melting the sample at high temperatures to ensure complete dissolution of it's constituents. • Bureau Veritas and Labwest in Perth were used to analyse rock chips, where samples of approximately 1-3kg were dried, crushed and pulverized, subjected to a multi-acid digest with a multielement analysis by ICP-MS and ICP-OES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Octava Minerals has not drilled the antimony targets
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).*	• Frontline drilling completed the 2015-2016 RC program using a face-sampling hammer. • Other details of the drilling have not been recorded
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 samples were visibly checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination when drilling. • Available information suggests that the possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is considered negligible. • From the available historic information there is no indication that sample recovery and quality were not to adequate standards.
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.*	• Each metre of RC drilling is qualitative and quantitatively logged from sieved chips for geological attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major and minor lithologies, alteration and weathering from the start to the end of the hole. This information is sourced from DEMIRS open file data • The project is currently classified as at early stage of exploration no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable.
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.*	• All RC holes were sampled and split at 1-metre intervals beneath the cyclone to produce a sample of between 2 – 3kg. • The sample sizes are appropriate to the particle size of the material being sampled • RC samples were screened by Traka personnel using handheld XRF, only selected samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis • Rock chip samples were processed by the lab in their entirety
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.*	• Selected RC samples, screened using handheld XRF were submitted to Labwest in Perth for gold and multielement analysis • Rock chip samples were submitted to both Labwest and Bureau Veritas in Perth, WA for gold and multielement analysis. • Assay methods are considered appropriate and industry-standard for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	elements analysed • QA/QC data includes laboratory standards, duplicates and checks • Geophysical tools: Not applicable
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.*	• Traka stored electronic copies of all data, with daily back-ups. • Traka undertook independent field inspection and sampling, and data presented was checked for accuracy. • As the drilling area has been rehabilitated there is no available material to verify the significant intersections • No holes were twinned at this early stage of exploration • No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole collars were picked up using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • Downhole surveys were completed at the time of drilling using a Reflex survey tool • The GDA94 Zone 50 datum is used • Rock chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy
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.*	• Data spacings and distribution at this early stage of exploration is not considered adequate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • 1m RC drill samples were collected for all drilling • No compositing has been applied to the data
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.*	• At this early stage of exploration, the orientation of drillholes is normal to the strike of the mineralisation. • Drillholes angled at -60 from horizontal allows predicted lithological contacts to be intersected
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were uniquely numbered and individually bagged for submission to the laboratory. • Detailed records of all samples dispatched were kept by Traka personnel, including details of chain of custody.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No adjustments, reviews or audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

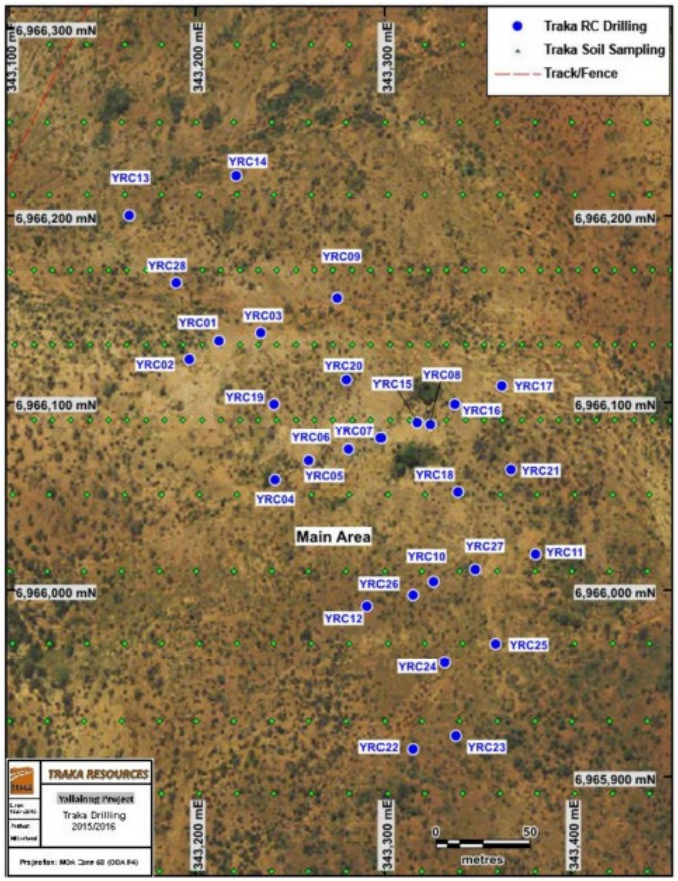
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• The Yallalong Project, consisting of granted tenements E70/5051 and E09/2823, covering an area of 130.89km2 and 100% owned by Octava Minerals Ltd. The project is about 220km NE of the city of Geraldton and 600km north of Perth. • The Yallalong project is covered by the Wajarri Yamatji #1 and Mullewa Wadjari Community native title claims. • There are no known impediments to the exploration of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Until 2013 E70/5051 remained untested by modern exploration • West of the Darling Fault has been lightly explored for sediment-hosted or roll-front uranium mineralisation. • DeBeers explored the region for diamonds; however, no kimberlitic indicators were identified. • Kennedy and Haworth carried out rock chip sampling identifying a quartz vein containing anomalous Sb, Pb, Cu, and Au in the south of E70/5051, detailed in this announcement. • Traka Resources (2015-2017) completed rock chip and soil sampling, geophysical surveys and RC drilling in the vicinity of the anomalous quartz vein, with the majority of studies focused on antimony and a lesser degree gold, details of which are the subject of this announcement. • Attgold compiled all previous exploration across E70/5051 into digital format and completed age dating of mineralized antimony rock chips. • Stockdale prospecting completed limited stream sediment and soil sampling for gold on E09/2823 during the mid-1990's • Terrain Minerals carried out reconnaissance field work during 2017 leading to drilling 2 RC holes to test on E09/2823 in 2018, with the recommendation to complete additional work to test the ~3km long epithermal veining targeted by drilling. The tenement was surrendered before this exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		could be executed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yallalong project area straddles the Darling Fault, a 1500km long major crustal suture that forms the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton. Phanerozoic sediments of the Perth Basin lie to the west of the fault along much of its length. • In the Yallalong area the fault has bifurcated to form the margin of the Yallalong Basin which contains deformed and strongly foliated rocks analogous to Proterozoic basins such as the Byrah and Yerrida basins on the northern edge of the Yilgarn Craton. • The project area is considered to be prospective for lode-style gold and antimony mineralisation associated with structures related to the crustal-scale Darling Fault and Ni-Cu-Co-PGM mineralisation related to mafic-ultramafic intrusions.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Drillhole details are provided in Appendix 1.

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.*	• No averaging or aggregation of results has been completed for results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• At this early stage of exploration the geometry of mineralisation is yet to be determined
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.*	• Project map and a cross section have been included in the body of the report, a map showing RC hole location is shown below. 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 RC drilling completed by Traka Resources intercepted anomalous intersections, details are included in Appendix 1, with significant intercepts > 0.5% Sb reported. Not all samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis • Only selected rock chip samples have been reported in this announcement.
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.*	• There is no other substantive information about this drilling to report
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.*	• Geophysics to aid drillhole planning across the antimony trend • Plan drilling to investigate untested Sb-Au occurrences on E70/5051 • POW submission to DEMIRS for RC drill testing of Sb occurrences • Conduct soil sampling on E09/2823

Appendix 1 – HISTORIC DRILL HOLE TABLE

Hole_ID	Easting (MGA94 Z50)	Northing (MGA94 Z50)	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Significant Intercept	Maximum Sb in Hole
YRC01	343212	6966134	270	80	-60	70	2m @ 1.74% Sb from 49m	2.69%
YRC02	343196	6966124	270	118	-60	70	NSI	0.05%
YRC03	343234	6966138	270	60	-60	70	3m @ 1.59% Sb from 9m	2.42%
YRC04	343242	6966060	270	78	-60	70	NSI	0.19%
YRC05	343260	6966070	270	112	-60	70	1m @ 0.95% Sb from 56m	0.95%
YRC06	343281	6966076	270	77	-60	70	3m @ 6.83% from 21m and 3m @ 2.45% Sb from 49m	13.60%
YRC07	343298	6966082	270	80	-60	70	3m @ 1.14% Sb from 42m	1.90%
YRC08	343324	6966089	270	82	-60	250	2m @ 2.9% Sb from 50m	3.78%
YRC09	343275	6966157	270	82	-60	250	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC10	343326	6966005	270	80	-60	250	3m @ 1.61% Sb from 23m	1.77%
YRC11	343380	6966020	270	76	-60	250	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC12	343291	6965992	270	70	-60	250	NSI	0.05%
YRC13	343164	6966201	270	64	-60	70	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC14	343221	6966222	270	80	-60	250	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC15	343317	6966090	270	56	-60	70	NSI	0.14%
YRC16	343337	6966100	270	58	-60	70	7m @ 3.27% Sb from 12m	11.50%
YRC17	343362	6966110	270	38	-60	70	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC18	343339	6966053	270	57	-60	70	2m @ 0.86% Sb from 11m	0.90%
YRC19	343241	6966100	270	82	-60	70	NSI	0.18%
YRC20	343280	6966113	270	76	-60	70	1m @ 1.04% Sb from 57m and 1m @ 0.54% Sb from 63m	1.04%
YRC21	343367	6966065	270	34	-60	70	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC22	343315	6965916	270	34	-60	70	1m @ 0.52% Sb from 12m	0.52%
YRC23	343338	6965923	270	38	-60	70	NSI	0.34%
YRC24	343332	6965962	270	40	-60	70	NSI	0.33%
YRC25	343359	6965972	270	34	-60	70	1m @ 0.73% Sb from 1m	0.73%
YRC26	343315	6965998	270	52	-60	250	NSI (no lab assay)	
YRC27	343348	6966012	270	46	-60	250	6m @ 1.35% Sb from 13m	2.01%

Appendix 2 – Rock Chip Sample Table – Discovery Prospect, Yallalong

Sample ID	Easting (MDA94 Z50)	Northing (MGA94 Z50)
YA111	343250	6966130
YA115	343300	6966100
YA123	343236	6966142
YA199	343294	6966074
YA203	343314	6966069
YA223	343302	6966076
YA241	343320	6966053
YA274	343315	6965994
YA432	343374	6966039
YA435	343347	6966059
YA437	343275	6966123
YA438	343265	6966089
YA440	343233	6966099
YA443	232213	6966103
YA446	343291	6966126
YA447	343258	6966065
YA448	343293	6966031
YA449	343310	6965997
YA450	343259	6966048
YA451	343251	6966050
YA452	343240	6966050
YA458	343338	6966038
YA459	343351	6966042
YA461	343278	6966144