Drilling activities complete at the Paperbark Project

Highlights

- Two holes were drilled at the Grunter North Prospect, and a third hole was drilled into the chargeability anomaly beneath the JB Zone, totalling just over 1210m
- Preliminary observations suggest that chargeability anomalies may be caused by hematite alteration and/or disseminated pyrite
  - The abundance and distribution of copper, zinc and lead mineralisation is consistent with previous drilling results
- Geochemical assays are expected at the end of September and the rig has now demobilised from site
- The drill program is supported by **$275,000 awarded to Rubix** as part of Queensland's competitive CEI program

Figure 1 – Drill site set up at the Grunter North prospect

Rubix Resources Limited (ASX: RB6) is pleased to announce the recent completion of drilling at its Paperbark Project in northwest Queensland. Drilling at the project was designed to test the Grunter North chargeability anomaly, and a variation to the program also saw a test hole drilled into the JB Zone chargeability anomaly.

In April this year, the Company was awarded a grant of $275,000 (incl GST) from the Queensland Government as part of the Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) program to support testing of the Grunter North target.

The large, chargeable anomalies beneath significant surface copper mineralisation at Grunter North, and beneath known zinc mineralisation at the JB Zone, represent compelling drill targets. A third chargeable feature represents an additional blind target, that has never been drill tested and has no surface expression. It was hypothesised that the chargeability anomalies may be the result of disseminated sulphide mineralisation at depth.

Drilling methodology

A three hole (1210m) blended RC and diamond drilling campaign has been completed at the Grunter North and JB Zones. Two holes were drilled at Grunter North with the third drilled at the JB Zone. The original design of the program was varied as drilling progressed, to include one hole at the JB Zone in addition to two at the Grunter North prospect. All three drillholes utilised existing drill pads to minimise further clearing of vegetation, and pads were remediated immediately following completion of drilling.

Drilling employed a combination of mud rotary/RC pre-collars, followed by a diamond tail (HQ/NQ). A solids control unit (SCU) on-site was used to remove fines from and recirculate water whilst drilling to minimise water use and keep the drill site clean.

Details of the hole location, total depth, dip and azimuth are presented below in Table 1.

Hole	Easting/X	Northing/Y	Dip	Azi	RC	DDH	TD
GN25-01	0272720E	7919698N	-55	145	20.5m	384.7m	405.2m
GN25-02	0272720E	7919698N	-70	325	125.8m	276.9m	402.7m
JB25-01	0272066E	7918082N	-75	345	165.7m	236.5m	402.2m
				Total metres	**312m**	**898.1m**	**1210.1m**

Table 1 – Location and details of Rubix's drillholes

Observations and Interpretation

The initial observations from drilling provide an interesting insight into the cause of the chargeability anomalies, with each hole seemingly intercepting a different possible causative body. All three holes were logged on site, with samples cut, bagged and dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Mount Isa by Rubix staff.

Grunter North Prospect

At Grunter North, hole 1 intercepted significant quantities of intrusive granite (the Yeldham Granite), which at the target depth carries significant hematite alteration. Hematite alteration in this hole varies from weak and patchy, to abundant, and is associated with sericite-chlorite alteration. Hematite alteration may explain the chargeability and density anomalies observed at Grunter North. Hole 1 also intercepted epithermal-style veins with comb-textured and colloform/crustiform quartz associated with calcite and other minerals including pyrite and hematite. Disseminated and remobilised pyrite is common and accompanies trace amounts of chalcopyrite. Pegmatitic phases of the intrusive frequently contain tourmaline.

Hole number 2 at Grunter North intercepted significant widths of graphitic black shales and silicified metasediments. Disseminated pyrite associated with the graphitic shales may be a possible source of the chargeability anomaly.

Figure 2 – Drill core from GN25-01, showing examples of some epithermal-style quartz veins and containing pyrite and hematite-stained fragments (left) and hematite-agate fill (right). Neither example shown here contains copper or zinc sulphides.

JB Zone

At the JB Zone, the chargeability anomaly appears to be caused by disseminated sulphides including pyrite, which is known to be highly chargeable. Narrow, but notable widths of zinc (sphalerite) and lead (galena) mineralisation are frequently associated with pyrite and the chargeability anomaly. Rare trace disseminated chalcopyrite is also occasionally present. Mineralisation encountered in the JB Zone is dominated by zinc-lead mineralisation and is of an epigenetic, replacement-style and occurs associated with carbonate units as well as in later veins and breccias.

There was no significant hematite alteration encountered in this hole, though at a depths of ~369.6m, a coarser-grained sandstone unit containing pink, possibly hematite-stained (?) fragments was noted. It was interpreted that this unit may have included a source region from the nearby hematite-altered Yeldham Granite, or similarly altered unit. More work is required before conclusions on the source of the chargeability anomaly at the JB Zone can be drawn.

Figure 3 – Tray 18 from JB25-01, showing typical replacement style honey-coloured sphalerite mineralisation encountered downhole. Intervals from 230.3-230.6m and 232.1-232.4m each estimated to contain 5-10% sphalerite. Refer to table 2 for full list of visual estimates.

Cautionary Statement: *Identification of sulphides, and reporting of visual results is not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. The samples have been despatched for laboratory analysis and results will reported upon their receipt in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy..*

The combination of hematite, sericite and chlorite alteration in Hole 1 at Grunter North is considered by the company to be an encouraging sign of the local- to regional-scale mineral and hydrothermal system in the project area. This type of alteration is frequently linked to, and is considered a key ingredient in, mineralised IOCG systems. While the recent drilling did not yield visible signs of significant mineralisation, the Company is encouraged by these signals and implications for the broader mineral system in this part of the northern Mount Isa Inlier. Drilling at the JB Zone has yielded similar results to past drilling, and

The Company awaits the results of geochemical assays for all holes, expected around the end of September.

Paperbark Project Overview

The Paperbark Project in northwest Queensland comprises EPM 14309, held 100% by Rubix, and is situated in the Lawn Hill Platform of the Western Mount Isa Inlier, a highly prospective copper and base metals region. The Northwest Minerals Province (NWMP) in which the Paperbark Project is located, is a key pillar of both Queensland and Australia's economic and renewables strategy, representing one of the richest mineral provinces in the world. The project benefits from generally good access from Mount Isa in the dry season and is proximal to significant regional infrastructure including the mine camps at Century and Gunpowder. The geology of the Paperbark Project is broadly comparable to the Mount Isa region and is similarly considered prospective for mineralisation.

The Collaborative Exploration Initiative

The CEI is a competitive state government program designed to encourage discovery of critical minerals in Queensland. The grant awarded to Rubix, in Round 9 of the initiative, represents the maximum available funding that can be awarded to a company. This highlights the merit of the Paperbark Project and the strategic significance of critical minerals exploration in northwest Queensland, located a short distance from Mount Isa and the Century lead-zinc mine.

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results at the Paperbark Project were previously reported in the announcements set out below, which are available to view on the Company's website at https://rubixresources.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/

- 2 July 2025 – Drilling Commenced at the Paperbark Project
- 9 October 2024 – IP Survey defines new Chargeability Anomaly
- 30 January 2024 – Gravity Survey Completed at the Paperbark Project

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. No material exploration data or results are included in this announcement that have not previously been announced.

Authorised for released by the board of Rubix Resources Limited.

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About Rubix Resources

Rubix Resources Limited (ASX: RB6) has a diversified base metal and gold asset portfolio providing opportunities for new discoveries in proven districts. The company's assets comprise ten exploration licenses across four projects in Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and the Ceiling Lithium Project in James Bay, Quebec.

To learn more, please visit www.rubixresources.com.au

Table 2 – Observed sulphide intervals – Visible estimates

Hole ID	From	To	Mineralisation Style	Sulphide Type	Sulphide %	Prospect
GN25_01	44.9	46.88	disseminated	pyrite	1 - 2 %	Grunter North
	64.08	66.19	disseminated	pyrite	1 - 2 %	
	80.5	83.29	disseminated	pyrite	1 - 2 %	
	83.15	83.29	patchy	chalcopyrite	Rare Trace (0.1%)	
	83.3	83.33	veins - single	pyrite	5 - 10%	
	99.6	99.6	veins - single	pyrite		
	99.9	106	disseminated	pyrite	2 - 5 %	
	164.9		patchy	pyrite	Rare Trace (0.1%)	
	205.5	205.6	cavity	hematite	Widespread Trace (<1%)	
GN25_02	277.1	280.8	Disseminated, bebby	Pyrite	0.5%	
	288.9	288.9	Blebby, trace	Chalcopyrite	0.1%	
	309.3	312.4	Disseminated	Pyrite	0.5%	
	333.1	337.1	disseminated	Pyrite	<0.5%	
JB25_01	155.6	165.7	disseminated	pyrite	1 - 2 %	JB Zone

	173.7	173.8	remobilised sulphides	sphalerite	10 - 20%	
	178.9	179	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	181.1	181.7	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	10 - 20%	
	180.8	180.8	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	10 - 20%	
	184.1	184.1	remobilised sulphides	sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	185.3	185.4	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	192.6	192.7	veins - crackle	sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	193.4	193.6	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	5 - 10%	
	214.8	214.9	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	217.8	218	breccia	sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	218.4	218.5	breccia	galena	1 - 2 %	
	218.5	218.6	breccia	sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	219.1	219.3	replacement - stratabound	galena	2 - 5 %	
	220.3	220.5	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	222.2	222.3	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	222.9	223	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	222.6	222.7	replacement - stratabound	chalcopyrite	Widespread Trace (<1%)	
	225.5	222.8	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	5 - 10%	
	226.5	226.7	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	227.8	228	replacement - stratabound	sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	230.3	230.6	breccia	sphalerite	5 - 10%	
	232.1	232.4	Replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	5 - 10%	
	232.9		Replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	Widespread Trace (<1%)	
	233.6	233.6	Within veins	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	233.8	233.8	Replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	234	234.1	Replacement - stratabound	Galena	2 - 5 %	
	234.2	234.3	Replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite,	1 - 2 %	
	235	235.1	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	235.8	236	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	236.9	236.2	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	237.6	237.6	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	

	237.7	237.8	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	240.1	240.1	Within veins	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	240.9	240.9	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	241.1	241.7	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	5 - 10%	
	241.4	242.5	Within veins	Galena, sphalerite	1 - 2 %	
	243.5	243.8	Replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	Widespread Trace (<1%)	
	245.3	241.5	Blebby, disseminated	Pyrite	2 - 5 %	
	257.7	257.8	replacement - stratabound	Pyrite	10 - 20%	
	268.7	268.9	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	2 - 5 %	
	269.9	270	replacement - stratabound	Galena, sphalerite	> 20%	

Competent Person Statement
The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Dr. Casey Blundell, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which she has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Blundell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements
Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

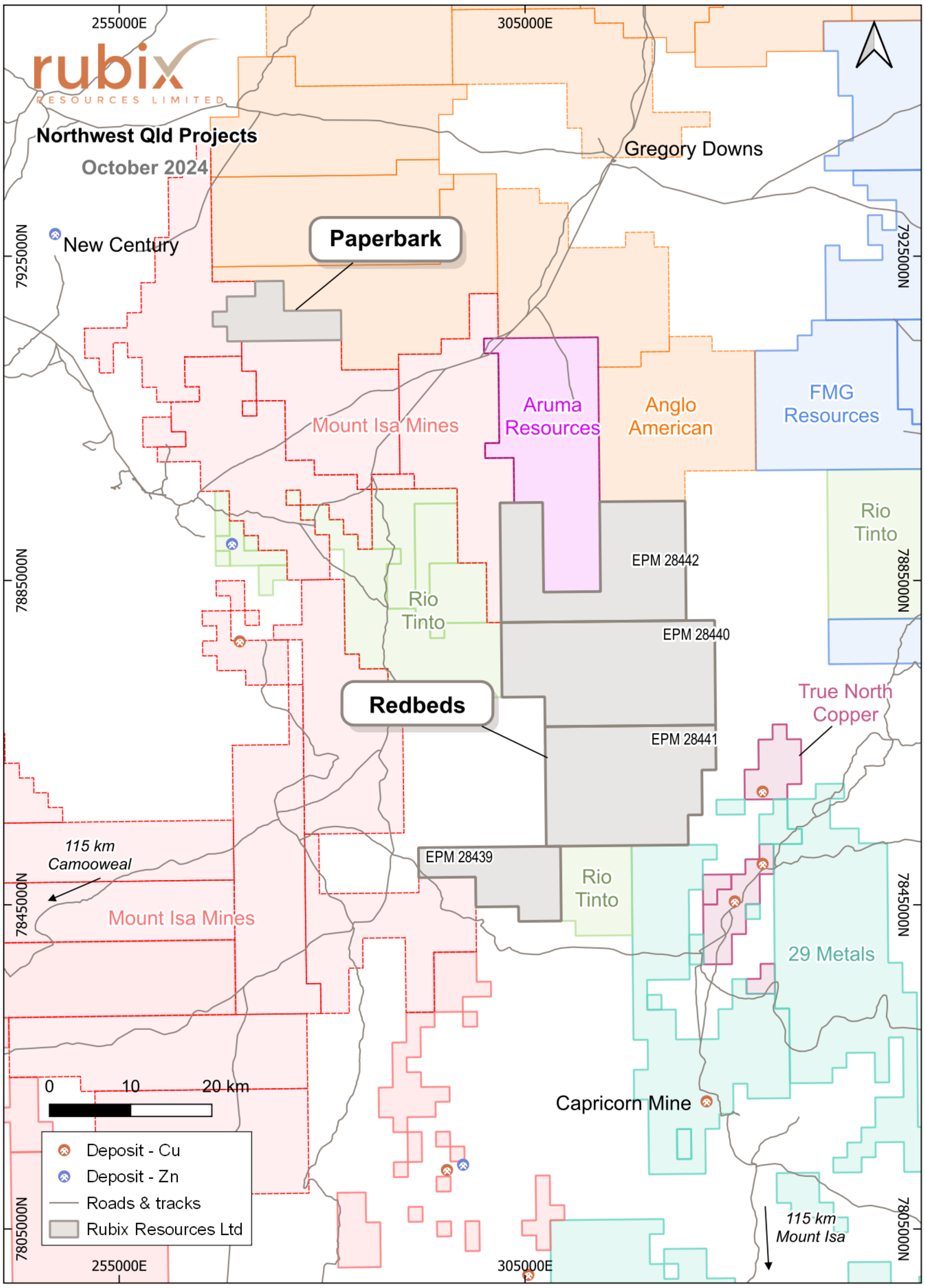

Figure 4 - Location of Rubix's Paperbark Project and neighbouring projects

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Half, or one metre samples of half HQ or NQ core were cut to obtain samples for laboratory analysis. In order to ensure the diamond core samples were representative and not biased, the diamond core was cut in half along the core axis. The cut line was positioned within a centimetre of the bottom of hole orientation line whenever oriented samples were taken. Also, the half core samples were always taken from the lefthand side of the cut line looking down hole. RC drilling chip samples were also taken for logging and the preparation of representative chip trays. No samples were sent for laboratory analysis. The reverse circulation drilling samples were taken as 1m splits from the cyclone with attached splitter. All Samples are to be pulverised and a split of up to 250g taken and pulverised to better than 85% passing a 75 micron screen. From the 250g split a 10g sample will be taken, and a variety of techniques will be used to analyse and characterise the whole-rock and trace element geochemistry per ALS Labs characterisation package CCP-PKG5 (Li-borate fusion, followed by acid digestion with ICP-AES finish for majors, Li-borate fusion finished with ICP-MS for traces, ME-MS for base metals)
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	The drilling techniques used were Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core HQ and NQ drilling. The decision was made to swap from Mud Rotary to RC after encountering significantly harder ground than expected. Diamond core was orientated using a Reflex Gyro and the direction of geological structures were recorded using orientation tools. Downhole dip and azimuth measurements were collected using an EzyTrack single-shot camera.
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*	The diamond drill core was measured and compared against the drilled depths of the hole on a metre by metre basis. This allowed core recovery factors to be determined. Drill core recovery was generally in excess of 90%. The RC samples were measured against the drilled depths of the hole on a metre by metre basis but were not weighed and so sample recovery was not recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between sample recovery and grade was observed from the historical assay results of the drill core samples.
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 diamond core was geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. RC chips were only geologically logged. If further drilling is undertaken with the objective of defining a Mineral Resource, then the geological and geotechnical logging completed will be of sufficient standard to allow the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The logging was completed qualitatively for rock units and mineralisation styles and quantitatively for visual estimates of mineralisation.
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 subsampling 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.*	The reverse circulation drilling samples were taken as 1m splits from the cyclone and splitter. Samples were mostly dry, and on occasion wet. Samples from the diamond drilling through the mineralised zone from were taken as half NQ2 diamond drill core, between 0.5-1 metre in length. Half core samples are entirely appropriate for accurately sampling the MVT/Irish style of mineralisation of the JB/JE Zone prospects and the disseminated copper of the Grunter North Prospect. The only instance of sub-sampling to have occurred was when drill core samples were selected for duplicate analysis. The half drill core samples selected for duplicate analysis were cut into two quarter core samples, both of which were sent for analysis. Geochemical standards, blanks and duplicate samples were inserted into the routine sample run, every 25 samples. This is deemed to be appropriate for the drill core samples being collected. Appropriate samples were selected for submission for geochronological analysis by heavy mineral separation and isotopic dating methods.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and*	The half core and RC samples have been submitted to the ALS laboratory in Mount Isa for assay. Historical half core and RC samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Mt Isa for assaying. Samples were weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2mm screen. A split of up to 250g is taken and pulverised to better than 85% passing a 75-micron screen. Standard, duplicate and blank samples were submitted in the sample run every 25 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	No independent verification has been completed. There were no twinned holes. Geological and geotechnical data was collected in the field and entered directly into an Excel Database on a field computer.
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 drill hole collar locations were located using a handheld GPS and reported in GDA94 Zone 54K with an accuracy of +/- 5m. This level of accuracy is sufficient for the stage of exploration. Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) Grid Co-ordinates: Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94), Universal Transverse Mercator, using the GRS80 Ellipsoid, Zone 54K The altitude of each sample location was recorded using a hand-held GPS to an accuracy of +/- 5m. This level of accuracy is sufficient for the stage of exploration.
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 samples and the diamond drill core were sampled on a 0.5-1 metre basis. Samples were not composited.
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.*	There were no structures recorded that were interpreted to possibly bias the sampling. The mineralisation is structurally/ stratigraphically controlled, as is common for MVT and Irish replacement-style deposits. The drill holes were planned to intersect the chargeability anomalies and appear to have achieved this objective.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by Rubix staff and were under their control at all times. Samples were then taken to the laboratory by Rubix staff and submitted directly to the laboratory. Therefore, there was no opportunity for samples to be tampered with.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed due to the limited nature of the sampling program.

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 tenement (EPM 14309) comprising the Paperbark Project is registered to Rubix Resources Limited. A 2% Net Smelter Return to Teck Australia Pty Ltd will be due from any production from Paperbark.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No assay or geochemical results from other parties are used in this announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Zinc-Lead mineralisation from the JB Zone/JE Zone is associated with algal dolomites, siltstones and sedimentary breccias within the Lower Mineralised Dolomites of what is interpreted to be the Gunpowder Creek Formation. The mineralisation appears to be associated with dissolution and evaporitic collapse breccia zones and minor veins of quartz carbonate. The mineralisation is very weathered down to a vertical depth of at least 150m and much of the sphalerite and galena has been replaced with iron oxides above that depth. The mineralisation is clearly related to later stage faults and collapse zones within carbonates. Rubix considers the mineralisation to be epigenetic in origin and similar to Irish Style or Mississippi Valley Type. The copper mineralisation from the Gunter North Prospect is associated with silica and dolomite alteration and is interpreted to be epigenetic and associated with later stage faults.

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*
		Appropriate tabulations for material drill holes and significant drill results have been included.
		
		No relevant data has been excluded from this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	The RC and diamond drill core samples were taken at standard half to one metre lengths measured from surface and therefore, weighted average means were not used to calculate intersections widths and grades for these samples. Assay intersections are not reported in this announcement. Top cutting of assay results was not employed. No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').*	Down-hole widths were reported. The exact true width is not calculated, but down hole widths are anticipated to be close to true thicknesses.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate plans are included in this announcement.
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.*	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	There is no other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	Assays are expected at the start of Q4. At that point, Rubix will assess whether further work in the area is warranted.