Tambourah Metals Ltd

11 September 2025

Drilling Results – Tambourah Gold Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Shallow in-fill drilling at Tambourah King confirms continuation of high-grade gold intersections.
  - ***2m at 49.7g/t Au from 50m, including 1m at 97.6g/t from 51m in TBRC25035.***
  - ***2m at 7.7g/t Au from 37m, including 1m at 13g/t Au from 37m in TBRC25036.***
  - ***1m at 7.2g/t Au from 44m in TBRC25036.***
  - Additional in-fill drilling is required to fully define the extent of the high-grade zone at Tambourah King.
- Exploration drilling at Alexandria intersected **2m at 5.8g/t Au from 60m, including 1m at 9.7g/t Au from 60m in TBRC25029.**
- The drilling program included eight EIS co-funded diamond drill holes testing targets south of Tambourah King. The diamond drill core is currently being processed for sampling and assay.

Tambourah Metals Limited ("Tambourah", ASX:TMB) is pleased to provide an update on drilling at the Tambourah Gold Project located 85km southwest of Marble Bar in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (see Figure 5).

The drilling program comprised 18 drill holes, including eight RC holes and eight diamond drill holes testing historic targets south of Tambourah King. At Tambourah King, two RC holes targeted the up-dip area 20m to the north and south of high-grade gold intersected in TBDD001 and TBRC026[1]. This drilling was designed to scope the potential for accessible high-grade mineralisation closer to the surface. Both TBRC25035 and TBRC25036 intersected high-grade gold within the wider mineralised structure (see Figures 1 and 2 and Table 2). This shallow, high-grade zone is currently 40m in length and additional drilling is indicated along strike from TBDD001 to define any potential extensions.

[1] See Tambourah's ASX announcements dated 28th April 2025, 25th November 2024, 20th November 2023 and 14th June 2022.

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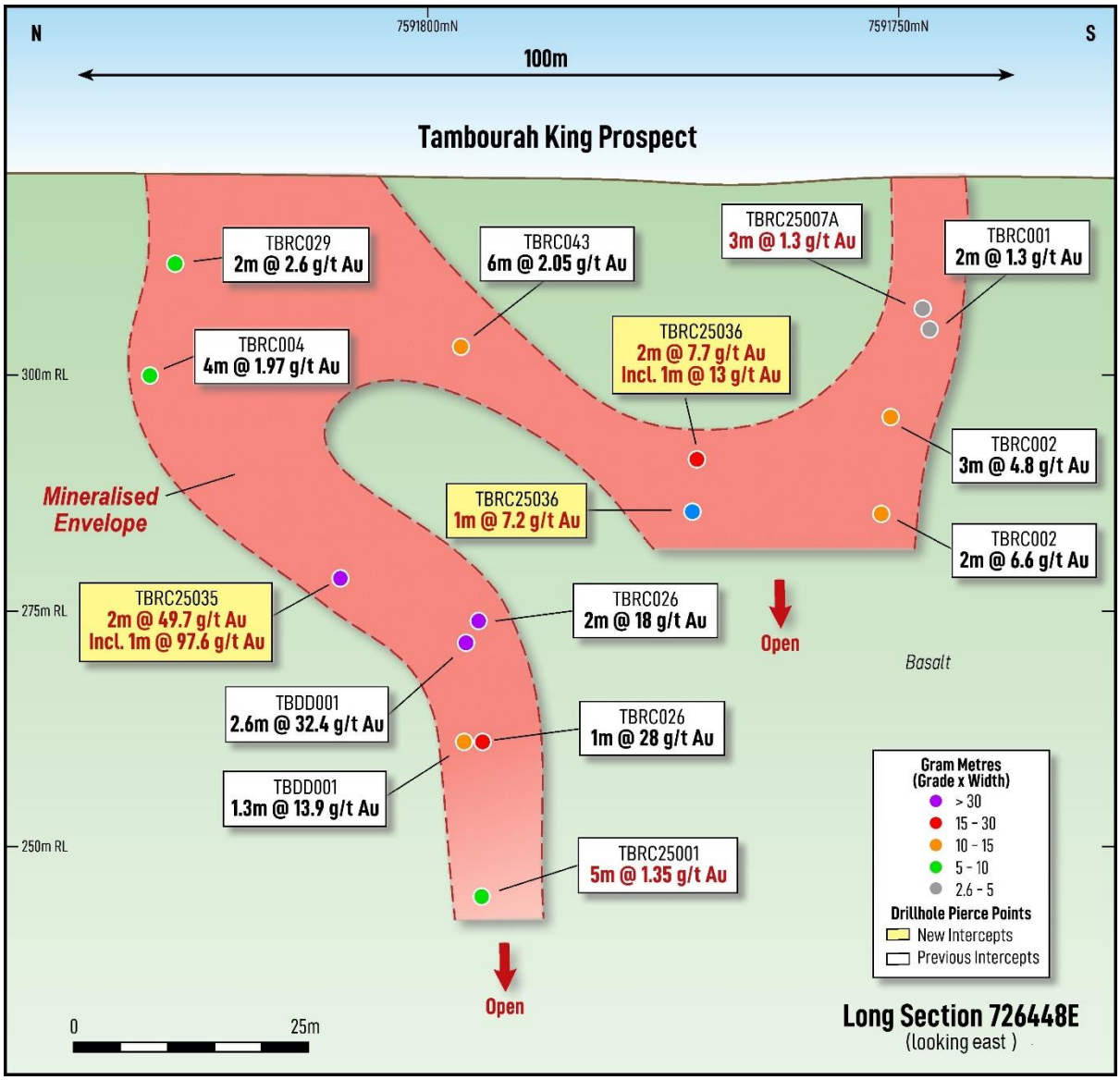

Figure 1 Long Section - Tambourah King showing latest drill intersections TBRC25035 and TBRC25036.

The previously reported high-grade intersections at Tambourah King include *2.65m at 32.3g/t Au from 58.35m, including 1.05m at 77.4g/t Au from 59.05m and 2.26m at 7.94g/t Au from 70.65m in TBDD001*, see Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 25th November 2024. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 3. Drill collar information is listed in Table 1 and significant gold intersections are listed in Table 2.

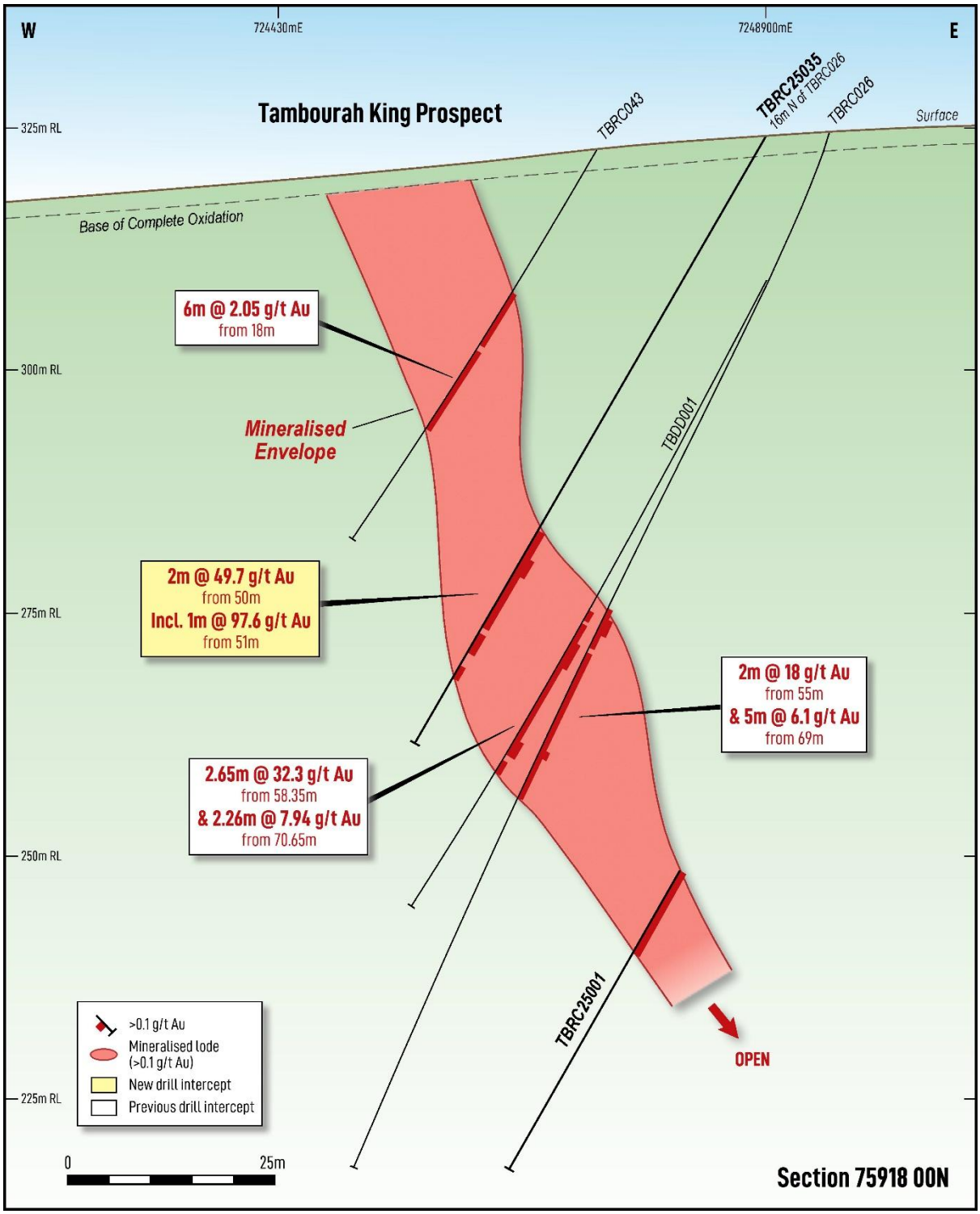

Figure 2 Drill hole cross-section Tambourah King showing high-grade intercepts within a more broadly mineralised, steeply east-dipping structure.

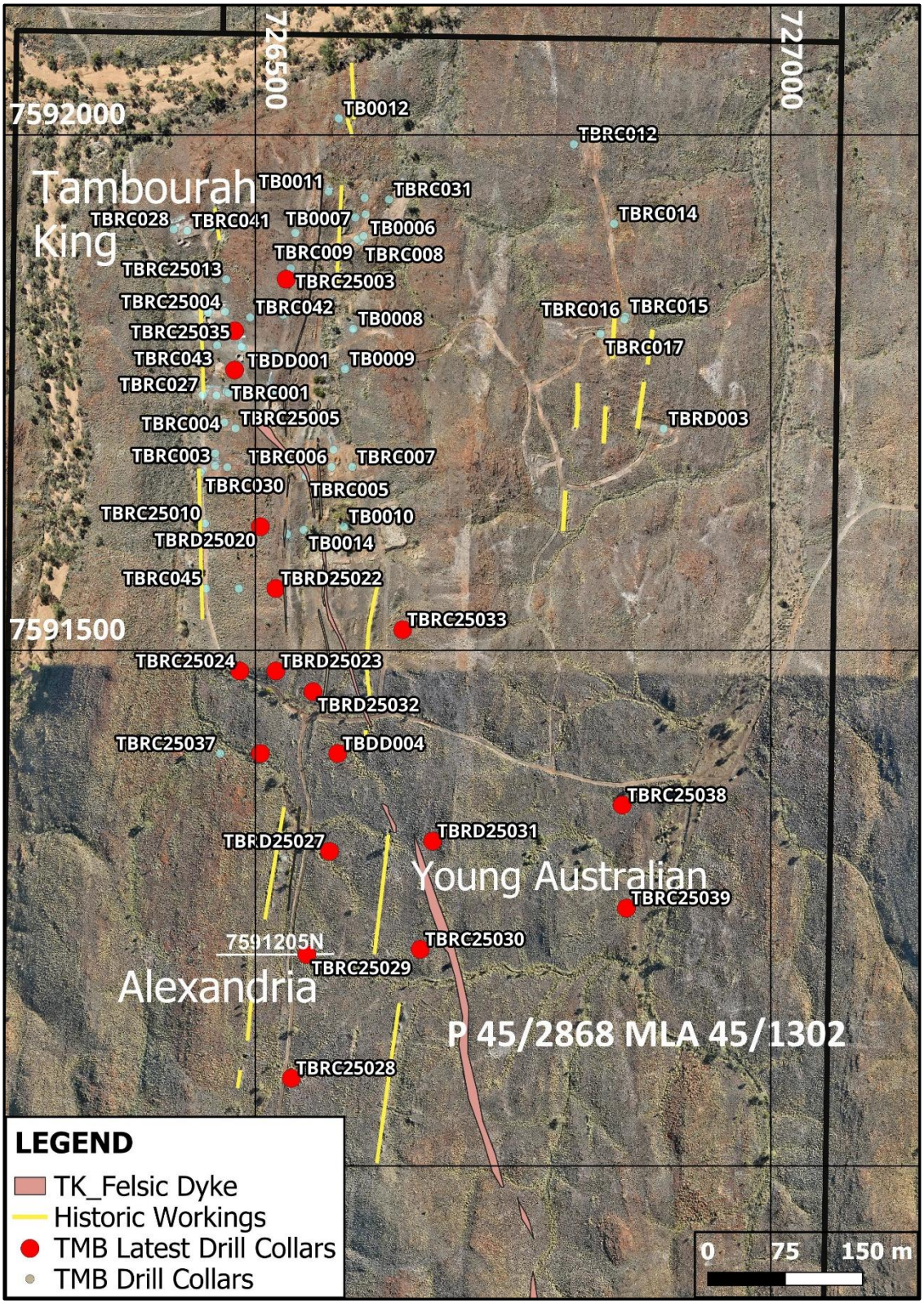

Figure 3 Drill hole location plan.

Drilling South of Tambourah King

Drilling south of Tambourah King targeted historic gold intersections reported from Alexandria, Young Australian and Young Australian North lines of workings. Within this program 7 of the 8 EIS co-funded diamond drill holes were completed. Core from these drill holes was transported to Perth to be processed and awaits assay.

Best results from the regional drilling were from Alexandria where TBRC25029 intersected ***2m at 5.2g/t Au from 60m*** (see Figure 4). The historic prospects south of Tambourah King have received sparse drilling density, previous drilling at Alexandria reported 1m at 5.49g/t Au and 2m at 0.84g/t Au[2].

Best results from RC drilling at the Young Australian prospect included TBRC25030, intersecting the host structure between 57m and 60m, returning a maximum 0.5g/t Au and TBRC25033 that reported ***1m at 4.54g/t Au from 33m***. Given the observed local concentration of high-grade gold in drilling, there is potential for additional shallow RC drilling to test the host structures in more detail along strike.

TBRC25024 and TBRC25025 were targeting the Tambourah King host structure 300m to 400m south of the main workings, no significant intersections were reported.

TBRC25038 and TBRC25039 were testing a gold in soil anomaly along strike from the Federal line of workings, no significant assays results were reported.

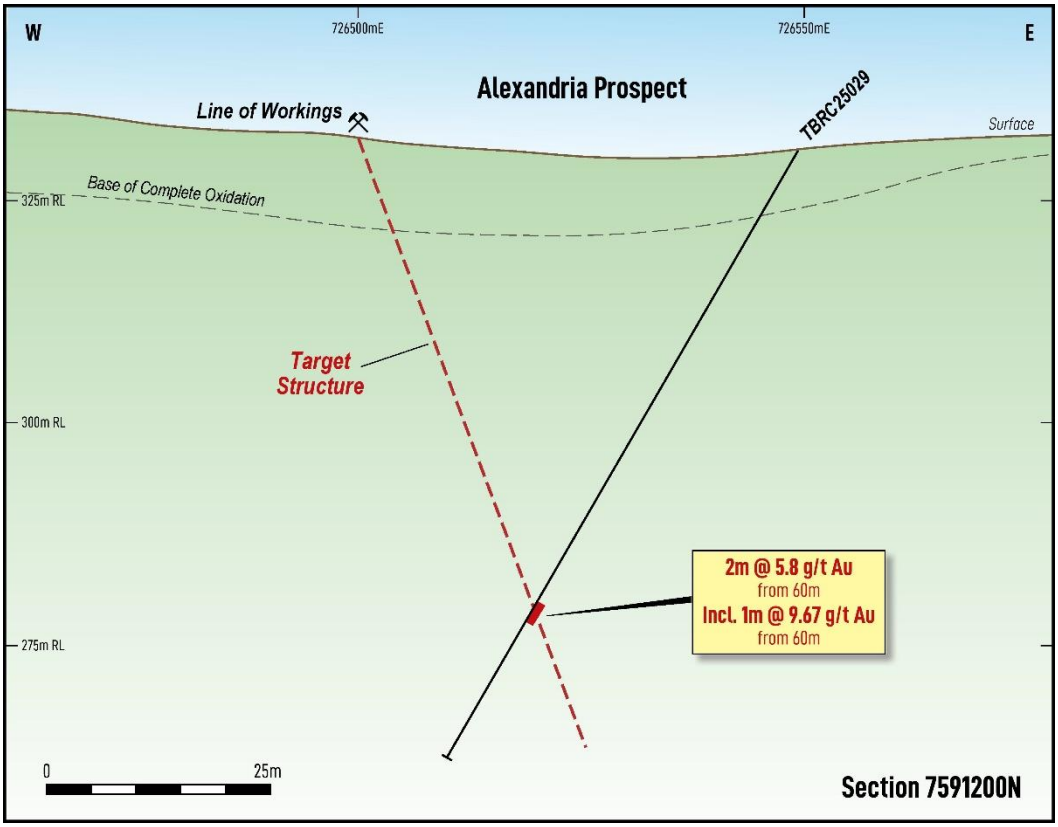

Figure 4 Alexandria prospect cross-section showing intersection in TBRC25029.

[2] See Tambourah's ASX prospectus dated 10th August 2021.

Tambourah Geology Manager Bill Clayton commented **"**the latest results represent an important advance in evaluating the potential at Tambourah. Shallow RC drilling at Tambourah King has demonstrated extensions to high-grade gold mineralisation and potential for further RC in-fill drilling to feed into estimating a preliminary exploration target.
Widely spaced RC drilling was focussed on initial testing the prospects to the south. Success was achieved at Alexandria and Young Australian where gold mineralisation was intersected in shallow RC drilling. We are currently in the process of completing logging and assaying 8 diamond drill holes of between 80m and 120m depth. We anticipate that the diamond drilling will add to the RC results and the additional information gained at depth will assist in future planning".

Planned Work
Tambourah Gold Project

- Drill core from Tambourah is currently being processed for sampling and assay.
- Tambourah mining lease application is progressing with engagement with the traditional owners.
- Commence preliminary exploration target resource estimate.
- Maiden RC drilling completed at the Duke prospect, along strike to the north of Tambourah King. Three RC holes targeted previously reported high-grade rock chip samples[3]. Assay results are pending.

Other Projects

- RC drilling completed at the Cheela prospect in the Ashburton, assay results pending.
- Samples from 8 deeper (80m to 100m depth) aircore drill holes completed at the Beatty Park Sth prospect have been submitted for assay. Results are pending.
- Speewah Nth – POW submitted for 6 priority antimony drill targets. Follow up surface sampling and field checking underway with rock sample assays pending.

[3] See Tambourah's ASX announcement dated 17th October 2024.

Table 1 Drill Collar Location

Hole number	Area Name	Hole type	MGA_North	MGA_East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
TBDD004	Tambourah King	DD	7591400	726580	326.3	-60	270	81.6
TBRC25039	Federal Ext	RC	7591250	726860	324.7	-60	270	80
TBRC25038	Federal Ext	RC	7591350	726856	325.4	-60	270	80
TBRC25036	Tambourah King	RC	7591772	726480	323.5	-60	270	60
TBRC25035	Tambourah King	RC	7591810	726480	324	-60	270	72
TBRC25033	Young Australian Nth	RC	7591520	726643	328.9	-60	270	60
TBRD25032	Young Australian	RC/DD	7591460	726556	326.1	-60	270	84.5
TBRD25031	Young Australian	RC/DD	7591315	726672	335.5	-60	270	90.9
TBRC25030	Young Australian	RC	7591210	726660	330.9	-60	270	80
TBRC25029	Alexandria	RC	7591205	726550	331.7	-60	270	80
TBRC25028	Alexandria	RC	7591085	726535	330.3	-60	270	92
TBRD25027	Alexandria	RC/DD	7591305	726572	329.1	-60	270	90.6
TBRC25025	Tambourah King	RC	7591400	726505	325.7	-60	270	70
TBRC25024	Tambourah King	RC	7591480	726485	325	-60	270	72
TBRD25023	Tambourah King	RC/DD	7591480	726520	326.3	-60	270	111.6
TBRD25022	Tambourah King	RC/DD	7591560	726520	330.6	-60	270	111.8
TBRD25020	Tambourah King	RC/DD	7591620	726505	329.7	-60	270	90.8
TBRD25001	Tambourah King	RC/DD	7591860	726530	325	-60	270	123.8

Table 2 Significant drill intersections greater than 0.1g/t Au.

Hole number	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth	From	To	Drill_Type	Au g/t
TBRD25001	**7591860**	**726530**	**325**	**-60**	**270**	**123.8**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRD25020	**7591620**	**726505**	**329.7**	**-60**	**270**	**90.8**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRD25022	**7591560**	**726520**	**330.6**	**-60**	**270**	**111.8**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRD25023	**7591480**	**726520**	**326.3**	**-60**	**270**	**111.6**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRD25027	**7591305**	**726572**	**329.1**	**-60**	**270**	**90.6**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRC25028	**7591085**	**726535**	**330.3**	**-60**	**270**	**92**	68	69	RC	0.417
TBRC25029	**7591205**	**726550**	**331.7**	**-60**	**270**	**80**	60	61	RC	**9.67**
							61	62		**1.935**
TBRC25030	**7591210**	**726660**	**330.9**	**-60**	**270**	**80**	12	16	RC	0.111
							57	58		0.512
							58	59		0.433
							59	60		0.221
TBRD25031	**7591315**	**726672**	**335.5**	**-60**	**270**	**90.9**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRD25032	**7591460**	**726556**	**326.1**	**-60**	**270**	**84.5**			precollar	*nsi*
TBRC25033	**7591520**	**726643**	**328.9**	**-60**	**270**	**60**	33	34	RC	***4.54***
							34	35		0.177
TBRC25035	**7591810**	**726480**	**324**	**-60**	**270**	**72**	47	48	RC	0.189
							48	49		0.246
							49	50		0.29
							50	51		***1.79***
							51	52		***97.6***
							52	53		0.974
							53	54		0.747
							54	55		0.328
							55	56		0.22
							59	60		0.176
							60	61		0.443
							63	64		0.186
TBRC25036	**7591772**	**726480**	**323.5**	**-60**	**270**	**60**	35	36	RC	0.395
							36	37		0.258
							37	38		***13***
							38	39		***2.47***
							39	40		0.308
							40	41		0.518
							41	42		0.323
							42	43		0.17
							43	44		0.46

Hole number	MGA North	MGA East	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth	From	To	Drill_Type	Au g/t
							44	45		***7.18***
							45	46		0.17
							46	47		0.174
							47	48		0.45
							51	52		0.139

- *nsi* = no significant intersection <0.1g/t Au.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

For further information, please contact:

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Figure 5: Tambourah Metals Project Locations

About Tambourah Metals

Tambourah Metals is a West Australian exploration company established in 2020 to develop gold and critical mineral projects. Tambourah is exploring for Gold and Critical Minerals at the Tambourah, Shaw River and Speewah Nth projects and Gold at the Bryah project in the Murchison region. Since listing the Company has extended the portfolio to include additional critical mineral projects in the Pilbara and Kimberley and gold projects in the Bryah, acquiring strategic positions in districts with known endowment and production.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or may be "forward-looking statements" and represent Tambourah's intentions, projections, expectations, or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements don't necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Tambourah Metals, and which may cause Tambourah Metals actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Tambourah Metals does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

- "Tambourah Metals Limited Prospectus". 10th August 2021.
- "Significant Gold Results at Tambourah" 14th June 2022.
- "Significant Gold Results from Tambourah's RC Drilling Program" 20th November 2023.
- "High Grade Gold Rock Samples at Duke Prospect" 17th October 2024.
- "Significant Gold Assays at Tambourah Gold Project" 25th November 2024.
- "Significant Gold Mineralisation Extended at Tambourah King" 28th April 2025.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Clayton, Geology Manager and a shareholder and Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bill Clayton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Mr. Clayton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1:

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: RC Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC Drilling – Reverse circulation drilling, samples of 2-3kg collected as 1m splits from the rig cyclone and as composites of 4m for initial assay. Bulk reject samples from the cyclone were placed in sequence on the ground with 1m split samples in numbered calico bags on the ground in sequence. Composite samples collected by PVC tube by spearing across individual sample piles, avoiding contamination. Sampling was supervised by experienced geologists. • Field duplicate samples and reference standards inserted at regular intervals (~every 25th field duplicate or reference standard) and laboratory QAQC completed. • Samples submitted for assay comprise 4m composites collected from the 1m sample piles or 1m split samples. Samples of 2-3kg were crushed to -2mm to produce a 1000g split for pulverising to -75 micron. The pulverised sample was then split to produce a 50g charge for fire assay.
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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling using a Schramm RC rig with 1150cfm/350psi compressor with auxiliary booster giving up to 2300cfm/1000psi. 5.5" face sampling hammer. Diamond drilling was completed using a Mantis 1000 rig and RC precollars, followed by HQ coring to base of weathering and then NQ2 coring to end of hole. Down hole surveys were taken at regular intervals using a Champ gyro downhole survey tool.
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.*	• Visual noting of sub-standard chip sample quality (recovery, moisture) is recorded in comments on the sample sheet. • High pressure air used to ensure dry sampling and clear drill string at rod change, regular cleaning of sampling equipment, consistent metre samples. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC Drilling – all holes recorded geology in chip trays as 1m samples and geologically logged to 1m detail (geology, alteration, veining and mineralisation). • Logging is qualitative, chip tray photography of RC chips and drill core for each hole. • The entire drill hole was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No drill core assay results to report. • Cyclone-cone splitter, 1m sub-sample split on the drill rig; all samples were dry. • RC Drilling – the sample type and method was of an appropriate standard for an in-fill drill program. • Sample preparation: dry, crush to >70% passing 2mm, rotary split 1kg and pulverise to 85% passing 75µm then split to 50g charge. A 250g master split of the pulp is obtained by scooping from the 1000g pulp and a 50g split is obtained by scoop from the 250g master pulp. The sample preparation is appropriate for an in-fill drilling program. • Laboratory QA includes 1:50 samples are reported for particle grind size and selected crushed second split samples are assayed and reported, in addition to laboratory standards, reference standards and field duplicates. • The sample size is appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	RC samples assayed by ALS Laboratory for gold using fire assay (50g charge) with ICP-AES finish (Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy Method Au-ICP22). If samples report 10g/t Au or greater they are re-assayed using fire assay with gravimetric finish. The technique is considered a total method of assay for gold. • Laboratory QAQC procedures summary: Following drying of samples at 85°C in a fan forced gas oven, material <3kg was crushed to >70% passing 2mm. A 1kg sub-sample was collected by rotary splitter for pulverising with 85% passing 75µm. A 250g master split is obtained from the pulverised sample by scooping and the 50g charge for fire assay obtained by scooping from the master pulp. Selected second splits and laboratory reference standards are inserted into the sample stream and included in the assay report in addition to company reference standards and field duplicates. • Acceptable accuracy and precision is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		indicated from inserted standards, blanks and duplicate samples.
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.*	• Significant drill assay intersections were checked by the Geology Manager and Exploration Manager. • No twinned holes were reported, previously completed diamond drill hole twin to high-grade intersected in RC drilling has confirmed the original intersection. • Assays reported as Excel files and secure Adobe pdf files. Data entry and import carried out by field personnel to minimise errors, database validation to ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately. • There has been no adjustment made to the reported assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes marked out with hand-held GPS. Down hole surveys used an Axis Champ north seeking gyro tool with surveys at the collar and 30m intervals down hole and end of hole. All drill holes located using GDA94 Zone 50 coordinate system. • Topographic locations and final collar locations from RTK-DGPS and DEM's are adequate for the drilling program.
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 sample spacing was based on expected target structure strike and dip and earlier phases of drilling at Tambourah King. Drill collar spacing along strike is designed test historic drill intersections and lode extensions as first-pass exploration targets. • A Mineral Resource Estimate has not been calculated. The Tambourah King data spacing is intended to support the calculation of an initial Inferred Mineral Resource. • Drill sample compositing to 4m intervals in zones outside the planned target window.
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.*	• The interpreted steep easterly dip and consistent north-south strike orientation of the mineralisation has been well defined by geological mapping and previous drilling. Drilling is oriented perpendicular to strike and intersects the mineralised zone to give approximately 70% true thickness. No bias identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored in sealed plastic bags at the exploration facility on Hillside station homestead under the supervision of company geologists. Samples were transported in bulka bags by company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		personnel to Port Hedland for transport by registered freight to the ALS Perth laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits conducted on the results or procedures.

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 drilling was conducted on P45/2868-I currently awaiting conversion to M45/1302. P45/2868 held by Tambourah Metals Ltd, had an expiry of 03/12/2021 and has been extended for a further four years. No third-party royalties or other agreements apply to the tenements. Tambourah has a heritage agreement with the local traditional owners, the Palyku People and all exploration activity is conducted under the heritage agreement. The tenements are not within a national park or wilderness reserve. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Tambourah Gold project has experienced very limited historic exploration. Homestake carried out minor surface prospecting in 1984, followed by geological mapping and shallow RC drilling completed by Terrex also in 1984. Auridiam NL completed geological mapping, surface sampling and shallow RC drilling below selected workings in the period 1989 to 1991. GTI Resources completed geochemical soil sampling in 2008. In 2019 Baracus Pty Ltd drilled 15 RC holes for 999m of drilling below selected historic workings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean quartz lode style mineralisation is being targeted at Tambourah.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Drill hole collar details and significant drill intersections greater than 0.1g/t Au are listed in Tables 1 and 2

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.*	• RC Drilling - All reported drill hole assays were assayed for each metre or composite interval using a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off grade and 1m internal dilution. No upper cut-off has been applied. • Aggregate intervals were calculated using length weighted averaged assay data. • No metal equivalent values were used for reporting exploration results. •
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').*	• RC Drilling - There was no identified bias due to the ~75-degree easterly dip of the mineralised trend and drill hole orientation. • Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the strike of historic workings that exploited quartz lodes hosting gold mineralisation. The lodes and strong regional foliation dip sub-vertically or ~70 degrees to the east and are generally subparallel. The dip and strike orientation is indicated by previous drilling. True thickness is estimated to be 60 to 75% of downhole length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Collar Plan shown in Figure 3 and drill section views are shown in Figures 2 and 4.
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.*	• See Table 2.
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 are no other substantive exploration results to report besides what is reported in this announcement.
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 is planned to extend systematic drill targeting along strike and down plunge and also in-fill the current drill pattern to increase confidence in grade distribution and continuity. Samples will be collected for bulk density measurements. • See long section shown as Figure 1.