ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
22 July 2024

Spodumene-bearing pegmatites discovered at Larkinville

- **Spodumene-bearing pegmatites confirmed at the Larkinville Lithium Project**, following ongoing field mapping in preparation for a maiden drill program.
- Initial assay results confirm high lithium content of weathered pegmatites with observed coarse spodumene crystals up to 6cm in length, significant results include:
    - **1.76% Li_2O** (SMX00982)
    - **1.48% Li_2O** (SMX00956)
    - **1.46% Li_2O** (SMX00981)
    - **1.32% Li_2O** (SMX00957)
    - **1.29% Li_2O** (SMX00958)
- **Large pegmatite swarm spanning ~1.2km long and ~1.4km wide** defined by high-resolution drone surveys and soil geochemistry mapping.
- Previously reported soil sampling program identified a large +200ppm Li_2O soil anomaly, with peak values at 593ppm Li_2O, surpassing typical background soil levels by 20 times.
- Maximus to utilise a $102,000 co-funded drilling grant by the WA Government to test the large lithium–caesium–tantalum (LCT) pegmatite target at the Larkinville Lithium Project.

Maximus Resources Limited ('**Maximus**' or the '**Company**', **ASX:MXR**) is pleased to announce the discovery of spodumene-bearing pegmatites at the Company's Larkinville Lithium Project (**Larkinville**), located 30km from Kambalda, Western Australia.

LARKINVILLE LITHIUM PROJECT

The Larkinville Lithium Project (75% Maximus - 25% Develop Global Ltd (ASX:DVP)) is located approximately ~10km south of the Company's Lefroy Lithium Project (**Figure 5**) and is encompassed by Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX:MIN) West Spargoville Project Joint Venture with Marquee Resources Ltd (ASX:MQR). **Maximus holds a diversified portfolio of gold, lithium and nickel exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with more than 335,000 ounces of gold resources across its granted mining tenements** (ASX Announcement 19 Dec 2023).

The Company executed a comprehensive soil geochemistry sampling program across the Larkinville project area to assist in defining the most prospective areas of the project. Assay results defined a strong lithium-in-soil anomaly over approximately 900m in strike and 800m in width with field mapping defining a border pegmatite swarm occurring in a zone ~1.2km long and 1.4km wide (ASX:MXR Announcement 16 January 2024). While the western part of Larkinville features exposed outcrops, much of the project area is concealed by shallow cover, making soil sampling an integral exploration step for drill targeting.

The addition of the recent high-resolution imagery and LIDAR drone survey together with geochemical mapping has enabled the identification of multiple high-priority areas for follow-up field evaluation. Initial ground reconnaissance of these areas has led to the identification of previously unknown spodumene-bearing pegmatites **(Figure 1).** RAMAN spectroscopy results have confirmed the presence of abundant spodumene in all samples with significant assay results reporting up to **1.76% Li_2O** (SMX00982).

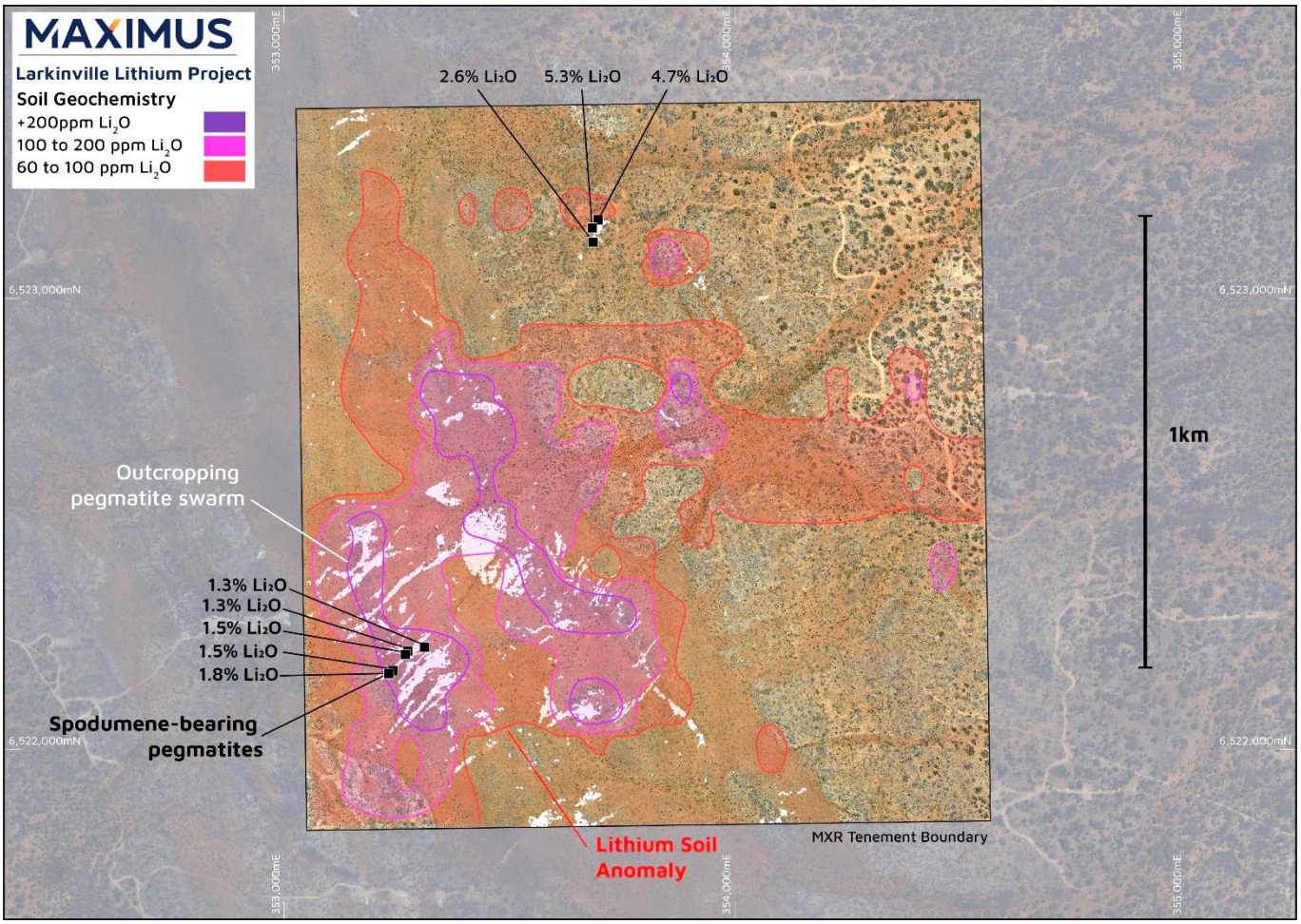


Figure 1 *– Plan view o Larkinville, showing soil anomalies, mapped pegmatites, and the latest rock chip results.*

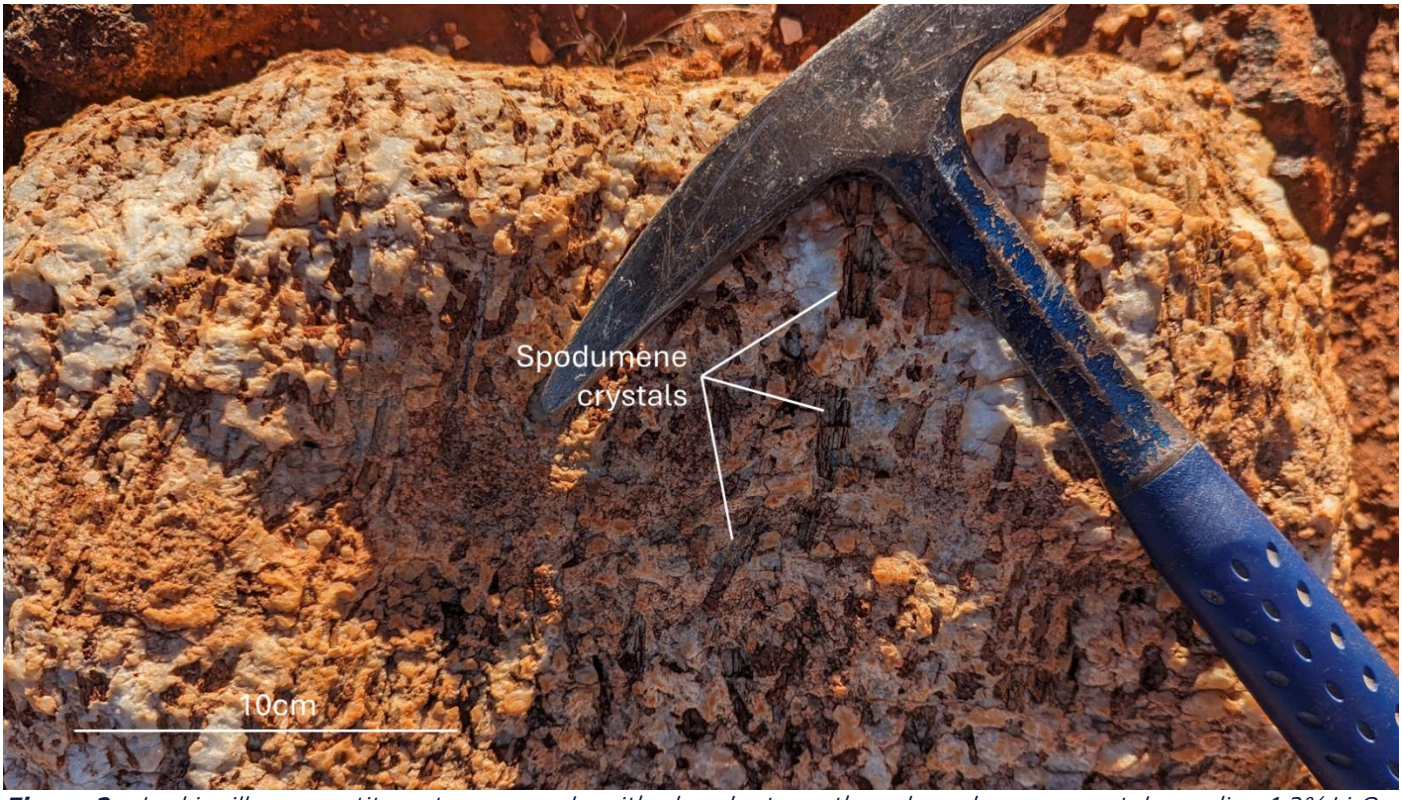


Figure 2 *– Larkinville pegmatite outcrop sample with abundant weathered spodumene crystals grading 1.3% Li_2O (SMX00957).*

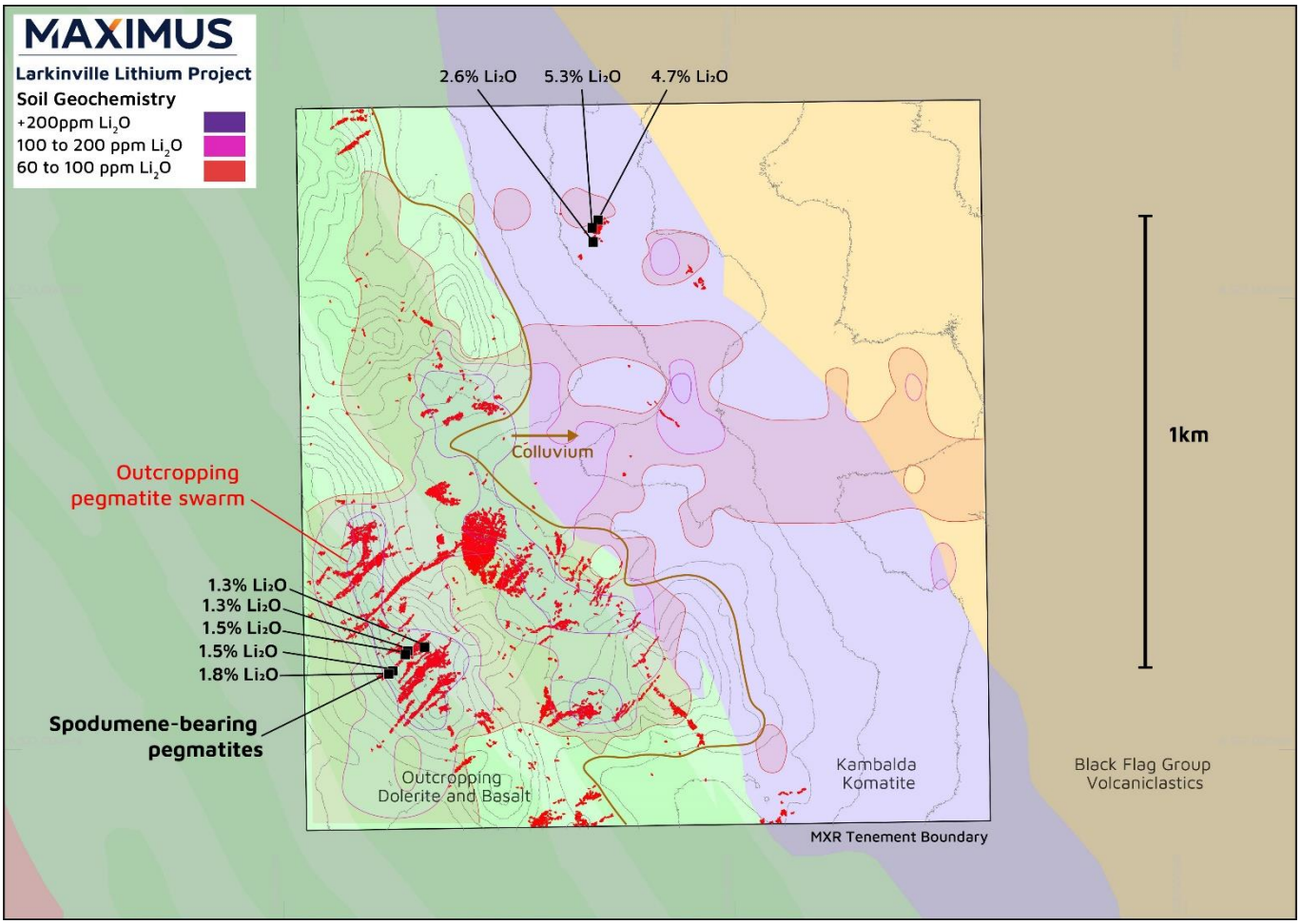


Figure 3 – *Geology map of the Larkinville project area, showing topographical contours, soil anomalies, mapped pegmatites, and the latest rock chip results.*

SPODUMENE-BEARING PEGMATITES CONFIRMED AT LARKINVILLE

Ongoing fieldwork has revealed a ~120m in-length (~5-15m wide) pegmatite outcrop, containing abundant spodumene crystals ranging between 2cm to 6cm in length, and constituting up to 20% of the rock's overall composition **(Figures 2 and 4)**.

To verify mineral identification, the Company submitted multiple samples for laboratory assays and RAMAN spectroscopy. RAMAN spectroscopy is a proven mineral identification technique that employs laser light for non-destructive analysis to determine the chemical structure, composition and mineralogy compared to a spectral profile from a database of control samples of spodumene.

RAMAN spectroscopy results **(Appendix A, Figure 6-8)** confirmed the presence of abundant spodumene in all samples with significant assay results reporting up to 1.76% Li_2O, supporting the spodumene observations **(Appendix A, Table 1)**.

The Larkinville project area features a typical greenstone sequence, comprising basalts, dolerites, and komatiite ultramafics. Northeast striking pegmatites crosscut the greenstone sequence, forming a swarm approximately 1.2km long and 1.4km wide. In the western part of the project, the pegmatites are hosted within exposed dolerite and basalt ridges that visibly outcrop at the surface. Along strike to the northeast, the host greenstone sequence transitions to komatiite ultramafics, which are more prone to weathering and thus contribute to a flat landscape covered by colluvium **(Figure 3)**. It is believed that the pegmatites extend into the ultramafic rocks but remain obscured beneath a colluvial layer, leading to minimal exposure at the surface, which necessitates drill testing.

Samples SMX00956, SMX00957, SMX00958, SMX00981 and SMX00982 returned lithium grades ranging from 1.3% to 1.8% Li_2O, displaying minor weathering of spodumene. In contrast, samples SMX00964 through SMX00968 are moderately weathered. **Spodumene was confirmed in all samples with RAMAN spectroscopy; with all samples exhibiting a degree of lithium depletion due to weathering**. In highly weathered environments, spodumene samples, as observed at other targets within the Lefroy Lithium Project area, are often lithium depleted due to the high mobility of lithium. This leaching results in significantly lower lithium concentrations in weathered spodumene than in unweathered (fresh rock) samples.

The discovery of spodumene-rich pegmatites at Larkinville has greatly enhanced the prospectivity of the project area and validates the Company's ongoing exploration methodology. The Maximus team is completing additional fieldwork at Larkinville, including geological mapping and infill soil sampling, in preparation for the EIS co-funded drilling campaign.

Figure 4 – *Larkinville pegmatite outcrop sample with weathered spodumene crystals grading 1.3% Li_2O (SMX00958).*

FORWARD PLAN

LITHIUM – Larkinville - The identification of spodumene-bearing pegmatites has significantly upgraded the prospectivity of the entire Larkinville project tenure. The Maximus team continues with further fieldwork, including geological mapping, infill soil sampling, and outcrop sampling at several priority targets throughout the project.

The Company has been awarded an EIS Co-funded Drilling grant of $102,000 to undertake a first-pass Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign at Larkinville. The program will include several traverses of RC drill holes to investigate the various pegmatites of the swarm in fresh rock.

A Program of Works(POW) has been approved by the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety with drilling expected to commence during the third quarter of CY2024.

LITHIUM – Lefroy Lithium JV - The Company is compiling results from the completed Kandui Lithium Prospect RC drill program (12 holes for 2,270m). Drill logging of the completed RC holes encouragingly supports the Company's geological model of the 800m x 600m Kandui pegmatite envelope, with further drill testing expected to be completed, pending assay results.

The Company is also awaiting approval of a submitted POW for the maiden drill program at the priority Bird Rock Prospect, with drilling expected to commence shortly after receiving approval. Initial field inspection at the Bird Rock Prospect identified several pegmatites under shallow cover with observed coarse spodumene crystals up to 20cm in length (ASX:MXR Announcement 11 June 2024).

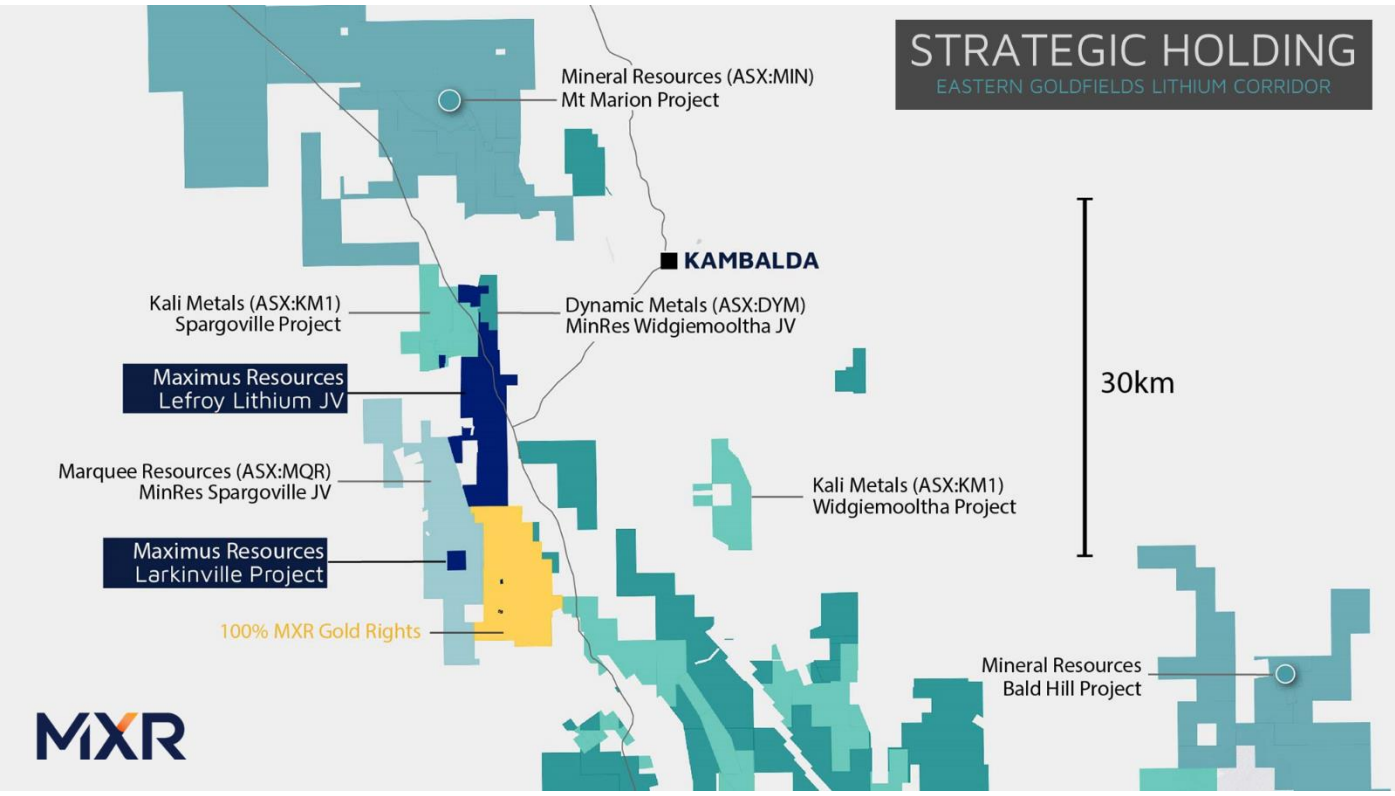


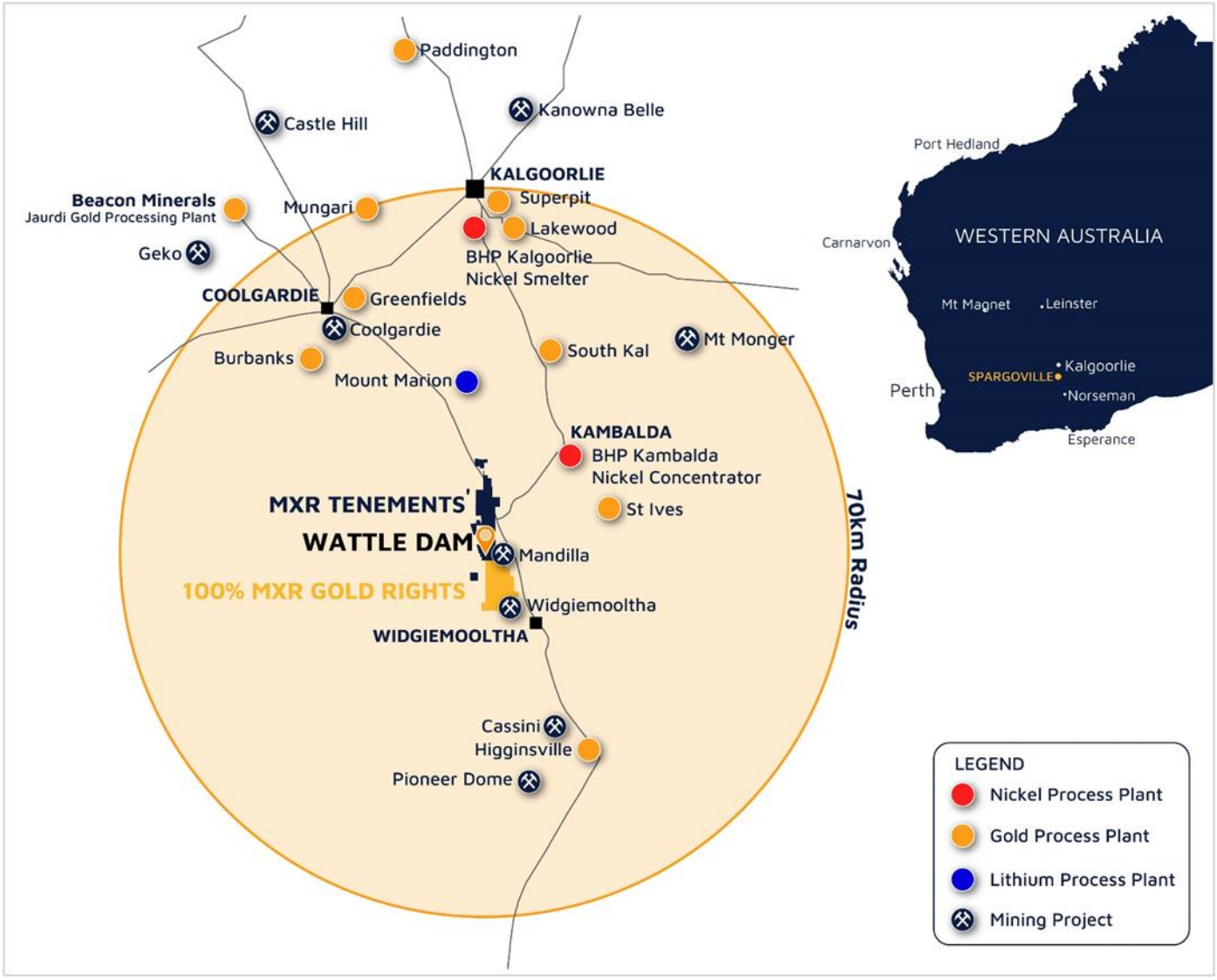
***Figure 5** – Maximus' Lefroy and Larkinville Lithium Projects, on the Eastern Goldfields lithium corridor.*

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors of Maximus.

For further information or to ask a question, please visit **investorhub.maximusresources.com** or contact:
T: +61 8 7324 3172
E: info@maximusresources.com
W: www.maximusresources.com

ABOUT MAXIMUS

Maximus Resources Limited (ASX:MXR) is an Australian mining company focused on the exploration and development of high-quality gold, lithium, and nickel projects. The Company holds a diversified portfolio of exploration projects in the world-class Kambalda region of Western Australia, with **335,000 ounces** of gold resources (ASX 19 December 2023) **across its granted mining tenements**. Maximus is actively growing these Resources while also progressing toward gold production. With a commitment to sustainable mining practices and community engagement, Maximus Resources aims to unlock the value of its projects and deliver long-term benefits to its stakeholders.



COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Gregor Bennett a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Exploration Manager at Maximus Resources. Mr Bennett has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bennett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

References in this announcement may have been made to certain ASX announcements, including; exploration results, Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information. For full details, refer to said announcement on said date. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects this information. Other than as specified in this announcement and other mentioned announcements, 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(s), and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves, production targets and forecast financial information, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed other than as it relates to the content of this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

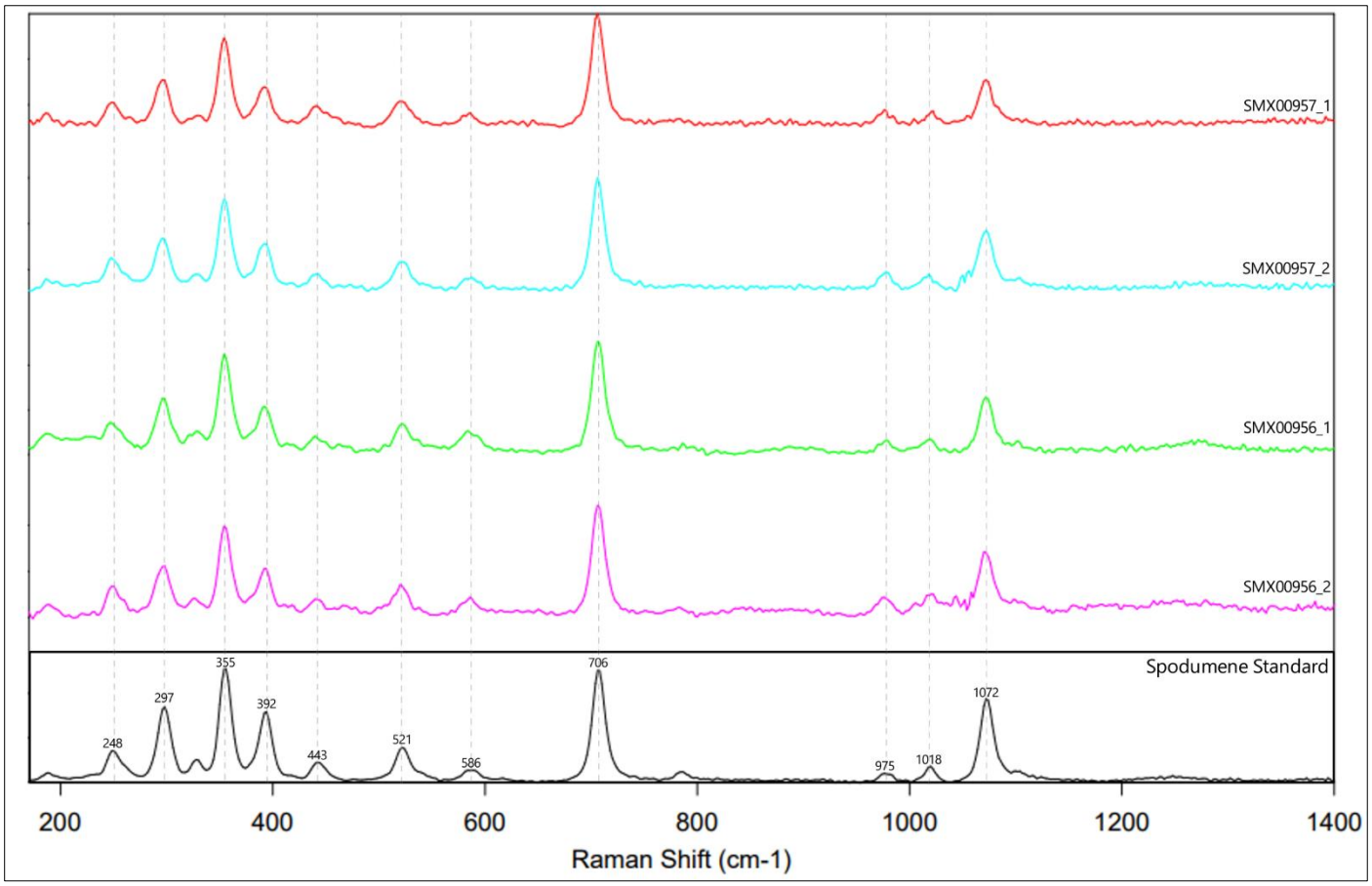
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

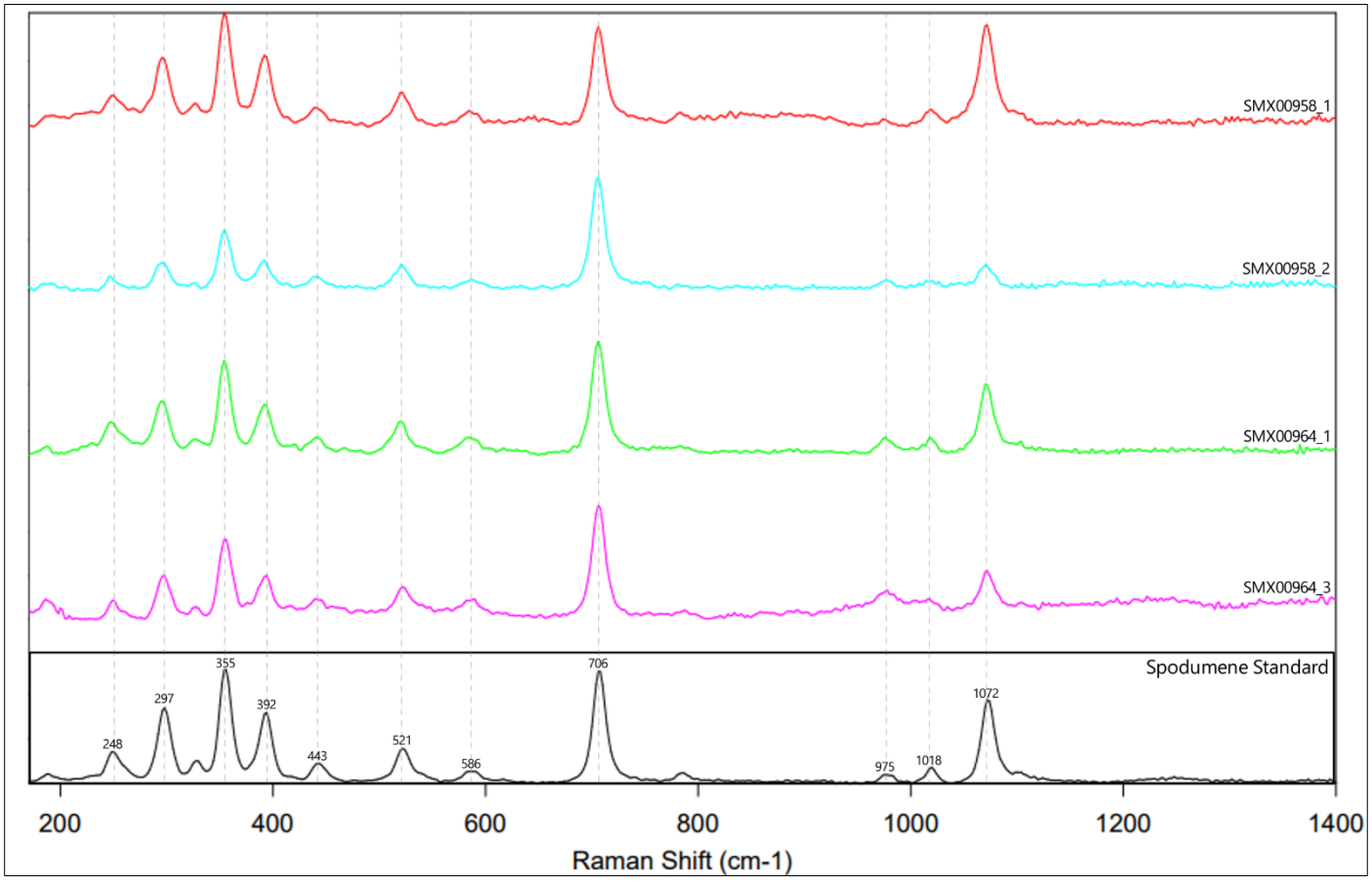
Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

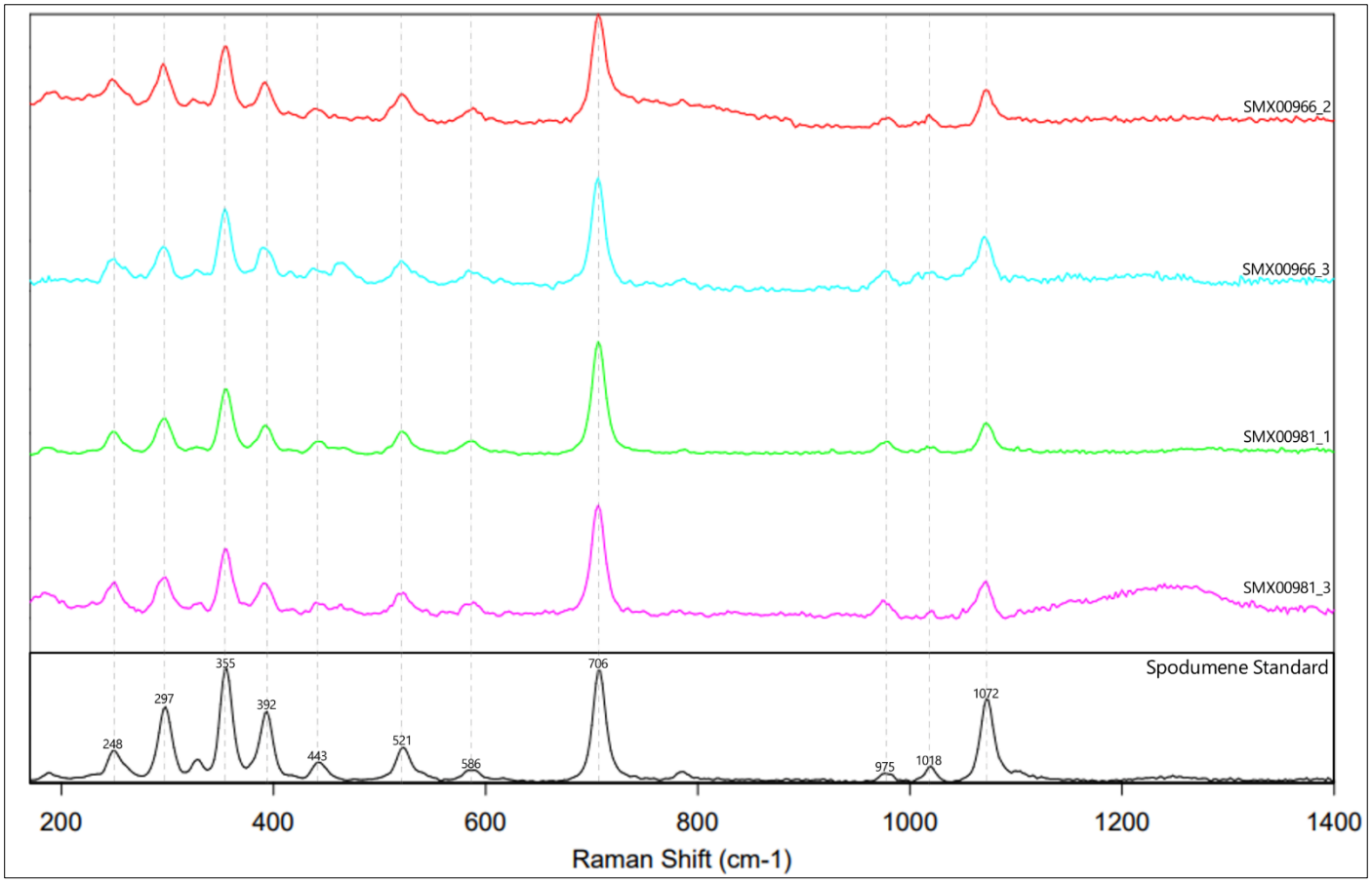
Appendix A

Table 1 – Maximus' Larkinville Project chip sample assay results.

ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	Cs ppm	K %	Rb ppm	Nb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	K/Rb	Li_2O %	Comment
SMX00956	353271	6522212	413	127	1.7	1702	77	79	89	10	1.48	Pegmatite with coarse-grained spodumene
SMX00957	353271	6522213	413	127	1.7	1667	72	84	79	10	1.32	Pegmatite with coarse-grained spodumene
SMX00958	353302	6522224	415	58	1.3	1080	78	50	59	12	1.29	Pegmatite with highly weathered spodumene
SMX00964	353279	6522220	414	82	2.6	1841	22	8	25	14	0.25	Pegmatite with highly weathered spodumene
SMX00965	353280	6522219	414	98	2.2	1516	32	12	26	15	0.47	Pegmatite with moderately weathered spodumene
SMX00966	353290	6522228	414	71	2.0	1413	75	40	78	14	0.28	Pegmatite with highly weathered spodumene
SMX00967	353292	6522230	414	71	2.6	1659	78	18	47	16	0.22	Pegmatite with highly weathered spodumene
SMX00968	353294	6522230	414	206	3.4	2838	105	118	225	12	0.56	Pegmatite with moderately weathered spodumene
SMX00981	353248	6522180	409	180	2.8	2764	88	47	121	10	1.46	Pegmatite with highly weathered spodumene
SMX00982	353245	6522178	408	91	1.4	1403	87	50	111	10	1.76	Pegmatite with coarse-grained spodumene


SMX00957_1
SMX00957_2
SMX00956_1
SMX00956_2
Spodumene Standard
248
297
355
392
443
521
586
706
975
1018
1072
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
Raman Shift (cm-1)


SMX00958_1
SMX00958_2
SMX00964_1
SMX00964_3
Spodumene Standard
248
297
355
392
443
521
586
706
975
1018
1072
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
Raman Shift (cm-1)



Figures 6-8 – *RAMAN spectroscopy output. Raman library spectral standard for spodumene at the bottom of the graph.*

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*	• Rock samples (ranging from ~1 to ~3 kg in weight) were obtained from in-situ subcrop and collected by Maximus during field reconnaissance. • Sampling protocols and QAQC are as per industry best practice procedures. • Rock samples were submitted to the independent laboratory Intertek Minerals in Kalgoorlie for sodium peroxide fusion by Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • Raman spectroscopy was calibrated using reference material (spodumene) in addition to standard daily calibrations and checks as per Portable Spectral Services procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (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).*	• Not applicable (NA) – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Not applicable (NA) – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Logging information stored in the legacy database, and collected in current drill programs, includes lithology, alteration, oxidation state, mineralisation, alteration, structural fabrics, and veining.
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.*	• ~1kg to ~3kg rock chip samples were placed in numbered calico bags and placed in poly-weave bags for dispatch to the laboratory. • Intertek Kalgoorlie received the samples and prepared all samples using industry best practices. Samples were dried, crushed to ~10 millimetres (mm) and followed by pulverisation of the entire sample in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns. • The sample sizes are considered adequate for 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.*	• Samples were submitted to Intertek in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary, and pulverising. • Pulverised samples were then transported to Intertek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	in Perth for analysis. • Rock chip samples were analysed using a 21-element suite including, Li, Cs, Ta, Nb, K, Rb, Sn, and Be using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS. • This methodology is considered appropriate for the mineralisation types at the exploration phase. • Internal laboratory control procedures involve duplicate assaying of randomly selected assay pulps as well as internal laboratory standards. All of these data sets are reported to Maximus and analysed for consistency and any discrepancies. • Maximus collected rock chip samples for mineral identification, analysed by Raman Spectroscopy at Portable Spectral Services in Perth. Raman spectroscopy was conducted by a Bruker BRAVO Raman system. RAMAN Spectroscopy employs laser light for non-destructive chemical analysis, delivering detailed results on chemical structure, phase, polymorphy, crystallinity and molecular interaction. The Raman shift, denoting the energy variance between incident and scattered light, is quantified in wavenumbers, as depicted in the output graphs.
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 assays have been verified for the current program by Maximus employees. • No adjustments were made to assay data. • Once data is finalised it is transferred to a database. • Templates have been set up to facilitate geological logging. Prior to the import into the central database managed by CSA Global, logging data is validated for conformity and overall systematic compliance by the geologist. • Geological descriptions were entered directly onto standard logging sheets, using standardised geological codes. • Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format. CSA Global manage Maximus' database and receive raw assay from Intertek. • Li_2O% was calculated by applying a conversion factor of 2.153 to the Li ppm values obtained from the laboratory analyses.
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.*	• Sample locations have been established using a field GPS unit. The data is stored as grid system: GDA/MGA94 zone 51. This is considered acceptable for exploration activities.
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 rock chip samples are irregularly spaced which is considered appropriate for reconnaissance-level exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Rock chip sampling is preliminary in nature and it is currently not possible to assess whether sampling is unbiased. • The sample results released in this report will not be used in a mineral resource. • No orientation-based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by the Company. After preparation in the field, samples are packed into polyweave bags and despatched to the laboratory by Maximus employees.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have yet been completed.

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 Spargoville Project are located on granted leases consisting of the following: M15/1475, M15/1869, M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1474, M15/1774, M15/1775, M15/1776, P15/6241 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals and is included in the KOMIR Joint Venture farm-in agreement. M15/1101, M15/1263, M15/1264, M15/1323, M15/1338, M15/1769, M15/1770, M15/1771, M15/1772, M15/1773 for which Maximus has 100% of all mineral rights, excluding 20% of nickel rights. L15/128, L15/255, M15/395, and M15/703 for which Maximus has 100% of all minerals, except Ni rights. M15/97, M15/99, M15/100, M15/101, M15/102, M15/653, M15/1271 for which Maximus has 100% of gold rights. M 15/1448 for which Maximus has 90% of all minerals. M 15/1449 for which Maximus has 75% of all minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The database is mostly comprised of work done by previous holders of the above-listed tenements. Key exploration activities were undertaken by Selcast (Australian Selection), Pioneer Resources, and Ramelius Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Spargoville project is located in the Coolgardie Domain within the Kalgoorlie Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The greenstone stratigraphy of the Kalgoorlie Terrane can be divided into three main units: (1) predominantly mafic to ultramafic units of the Kambalda Sequence, these units include the Lunnon

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Basalt, Kambalda Komatiite, Devon Consols Basalt, and Paringa Basalt; (2) intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic sequences of the Kalgoorlie Sequence, represented by the Black Flag Group and (3) siliciclastic packages of the late basin sequence known as the Merougil beds. The Paringa Basalt, or Upper Basalt, is less developed within the Coolgardie Domain, but similar mafic volcanic rocks with comparable chemistry are found in the Wattle Dam area. Slices of the Kambalda Sequence referred to as the Burbanks and Hampton formations, are believed to represent thrust slices within the Kalgoorlie Sequence. Multiple deformational events have affected the Kalgoorlie Terrane, with at least five major regional deformational events identified. Granitoid intrusions associated with syntectonic domains are found in the Wattle Dam area, including the Depot Granite and the Widgiemooltha Dome. Domed structures associated with granitoid emplacement are observed in the St Ives camp, with deposition of the Merougil beds and emplacement of porphyry intrusions occurring during extensional deformation. Gold occurrences associated with the Zuleika and Spargoville shears are representative of deposits that formed during sinistral transpression on northwest to north-northwest trending structures. The local geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. The dominant structural style consists of steep north-plunging isoclinal folds with sheared and attenuated fold limbs. The Wattle Dam Gold Project consists of several gold deposits, namely, Wattle Dam, Redback, Golden Orb and S5. The deposits exhibit a prominent northwards plunge of high-grade shoots and mineralised zones related to regional north-plunging isoclinal folds. The Lefroy Lithium Project geology consists of a steep west-dipping sequence of metamorphosed mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks, interflow metasedimentary rocks and felsic porphyry intrusions. Pegmatite bodies intrude the greenstone sequence and are typically shallow-dipping towards the east. The Larkinville Lithium Project area encompasses a typical greenstone sequence, which includes basalts, dolerites, high-magnesium basaltic and intrusive rocks, komatiite ultramafics, felsic volcanics, and pegmatite intrusions.

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.*
		• Sample details are included in Appendix A.

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.*	• No data aggregation has been applied to the data in this ASX announcement. • No metal equivalent values have been used or 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').*	• NA – Drilling results are not reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Refer to the figures in the main text of the announcement and Tables in Appendix A.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are reported in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the 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 the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work (soil sampling, rock chip sampling and drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.