

26 November 2024

NEW DRILL TARGETS IDENTIFIED BY SUCCESSFUL IP SURVEY AT HOME OF BULLION – ARUNTA PROJECT, NT

**Induced Polarisation (IP) survey identifies drill targets located directly along strike
from the 3.1Mt @ 2.9% CuEq Home of Bullion deposit¹**

HIGHLIGHTS

- Highly encouraging results received from the recently completed Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at the Arunta Project in the Northern Territory.
- Three new geophysical anomalies identified directly along strike from the Home of Bullion deposit, representing follow-up drill targets.
- The area offers strong potential for the discovery of additional high-grade, structurally controlled Volcanic Massive Sulphide-style lodes along a magnetic high trend.
- NT drilling approvals to be progressed for future drilling in 2025, as Eastern Metals continues to advance the Arunta Project in parallel with its flagship Cobar Project in NSW.

Eastern Metals Ltd (**ASX:EMS**) ("**Eastern Metals**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that results from the recently completed Induced Polarisation (IP) survey within EL23186 at its 100%-owned Arunta Project in the Northern Territory, have outlined three new geophysical anomalies located directly along strike to the north-west and south-east of the Home of Bullion deposit.

Two of the three anomalies (Line 18800E and Line 19200E), located 400m and 800m to the north-west of Home of Bullion, show broad conductivity and chargeability anomalies at about 150m below surface and sit on the same magnetic-high ridge as the Home of Bullion Main Lode².

The third anomaly, located about 600m to the south-east (Line 20200E), coincides with the magnetic-high ridge which is considered similar in shape and intensity to the Home of Bullion response and could potentially represent a deep target. Previous electromagnetic (EM) survey results did not show any strong response within this area, suggesting that the source is either too deep, low-grade or is dominated by disseminated rather than massive pyrrhotite or chalcopyrite. There has been no drilling in this area, and it is currently untested.

¹ Eastern Metals Ltd (ASX:EMS) ASX Announcements 8 March 2023, 'Resource Grows at Home of Bullion Copper Project' & 10 March 2023, 'Re-Lodgement - Market Announcement dated 8 March 2023'; for details of material factors contributing to the copper equivalent (CuEq), refer to **Appendix A**.

² As above.

Eastern Metals' Chief Executive Officer Ley Kingdom said: "These are very encouraging results which show that there is significant potential for future exploration success at Home of Bullion. The presence of three anomalies directly along strike from the Home of Bullion deposit is exactly what we had hoped to see in the IP data. VMS deposits often occur in clusters and the identification of these drill targets along strike from a known deposit adds significant value to this project. Next steps will be to progress drilling approvals with the NT Government ahead of a potential drill program next year."

The IP survey was supported by a co-funding grant of up to \$100,000 which was awarded to Eastern Metals in Round 17 of the NT Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations Program (**GDCP**), part of the NT Government's 'Resourcing the Territory' initiative³.

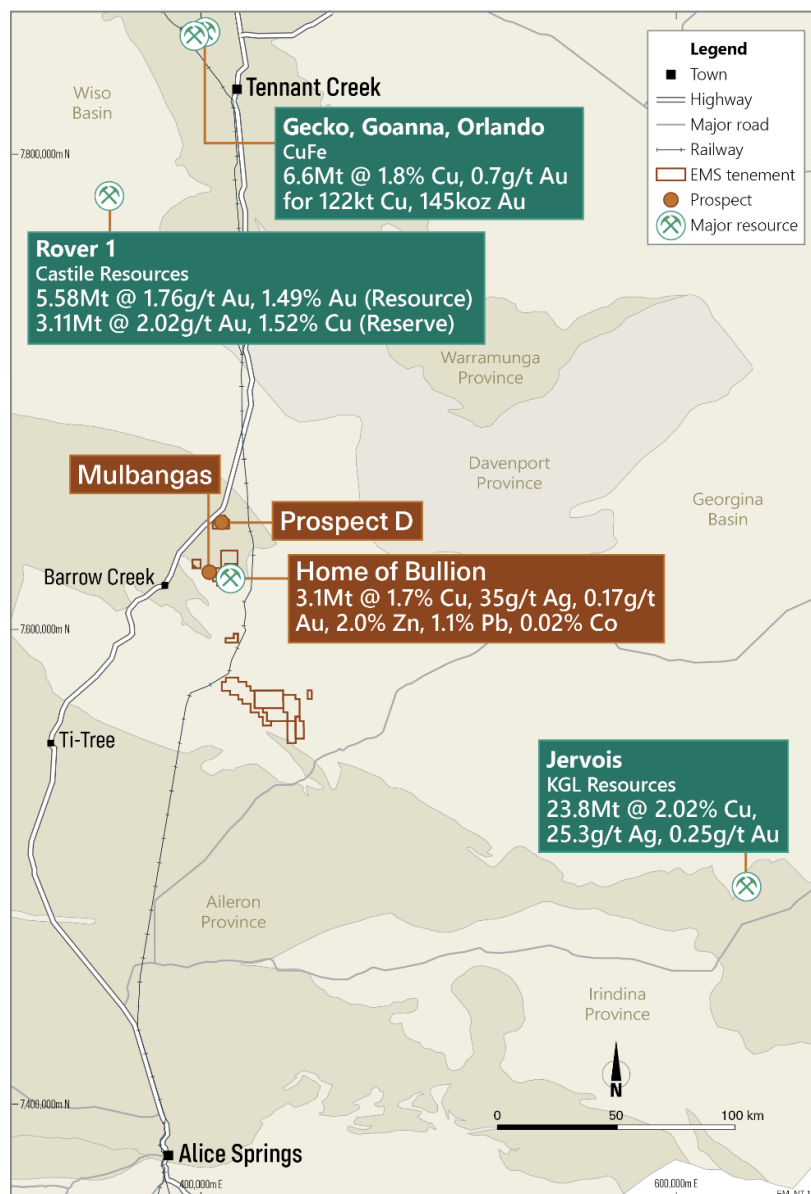


Figure 1: Location of Home of Bullion, Arunta Project NT⁴.

³ Eastern Metals Ltd (ASX:EMS) ASX Announcement 11 June 2024, 'Successful NTGS Co-Funding Collaboration Grant'.

⁴ Resource information extracted from each company's website, market announcements, presentations and reports lodged during the FY2024 period.

Induced Polarisation Survey, Home of Bullion EL23186

The IP survey was conducted across EL23186 from 13 September 2024 to 9 October 2024 by Fender Geophysics. The survey was designed along strike from the Home of Bullion deposit to be consistent with the orientation of the Bullion Schist host rock and the structural framework of the known areas of mineralisation.

IP surveying is regularly used in minerals exploration to help define concentrations of sulphide minerals, including VMS-style deposits such as Home of Bullion. An IP survey was proposed as it is sensitive to a wider range of targets than EM and much of the Home of Bullion area has been covered by EM surface surveys.

Initially, the survey was designed as an extensive, low resolution, gradient array IP investigation of the magnetic-high trend between the Home of Bullion prospect and Mulbangas, which lies ~9km to the north-west. Gradient array was proposed to allow greater coverage in a shorter timeframe; however, it was contingent upon a trial line over the Home of Bullion deposit to determine if gradient array would be effective.

The gradient array trial survey was not completed due to land access restrictions on EL28615 and EL32027, so the survey design was modified to be a smaller, targeted, higher resolution survey with 100m pole-dipole IP (PDIP) within EL23186 only. However, a gradient array line with 50m station spacing was recorded over Home of Bullion (Line 19600E) to enable future informed decision-making about the wider application of gradient array IP for this type of target and mineralisation.

The trial line of gradient array showed that, while the Home of Bullion deposit was detectable, the weak signal would unlikely be recognisable under significant cover. In contrast, a PDIP line completed over the same line 19600E revealed strong chargeability and resistivity anomalies detectable over the main lode positions (refer to **Figure 2**), so the remaining survey lines were completed with PDIP.

Data quality was considered excellent for the entirety of the survey with very little noise; however, only a slight variation was present, indicating that while anomalies were present, they are weak.

The IP survey is considered to have successfully mapped the known mineralisation as a discrete but relatively weak chargeability high and resistivity low anomaly.

It has been noted by Mitre Geophysics, the consulting group which processed and analysed the IP data, that the Jervois deposit located to the south-east of Home of Bullion in the same geological Aileron Province (refer to **Figure 1**), shows poor surface EM due to the low conductivity of the mineralisation; Home of Bullion could be similar.

The Home of Bullion Main Lode Upper and South Lode show up clearly in the PDIP survey chargeability and resistivity 2D section (refer to **Figure 2**). These anomalies are by far the highest amplitude responses within the survey, but this does not necessarily indicate lack of prospectivity elsewhere and may be a function of the relatively shallow depth of these lodes.

Resistivity is considered an unlikely diagnostic tool in exploration at Home of Bullion, as there are not sufficient sulphides to significantly influence the ground bulk resistivity.

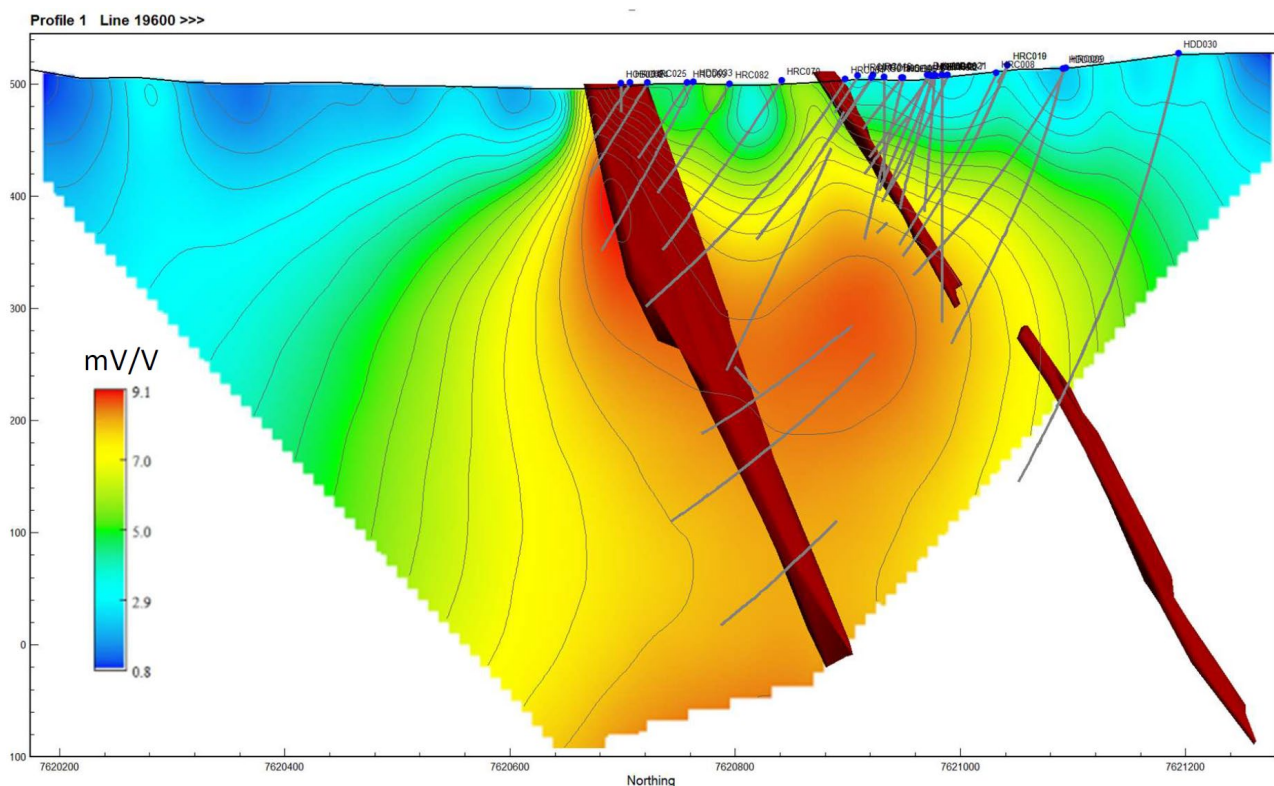


Figure 2: Line 19600E pole-dipole IP chargeability model 2D depth section with nearby drillholes. Red polygons depict Home of Bullion lode wireframes. Source: Mitre Geophysics.

Several moderate chargeability anomalies were identified by Mitre Geophysics with three considered to be worth follow-up (**Figure 3**). The anomaly located to the south-east on Line 20200E is considered the most interesting by Mitre Geophysics (refer to **Figure 3**).

The three IP anomalies correlate well with a structural model prepared by PGN Geoscience (PGN) in July 2013 when Home of Bullion was held by the now unlisted Kidman Resources Ltd. Line 20200E potentially corresponds to the “nose” or hinge zone of a WNW-trending anticlinal structure identified by PGN in the field (**Figure 4**)⁵. It’s also thought that high shear strains during deformation affected the fold limbs causing mineralisation to become thinned, lenticular and pod-like along strike, which may correspond to the anomalies identified along lines 8800E and 19200E, located 800m and 400m respectively to the north-west.

⁵ Dr J Stewart, PGN Geoscience. Home of Bullion Structural Project, Barrow Creek, NT, July 2013.

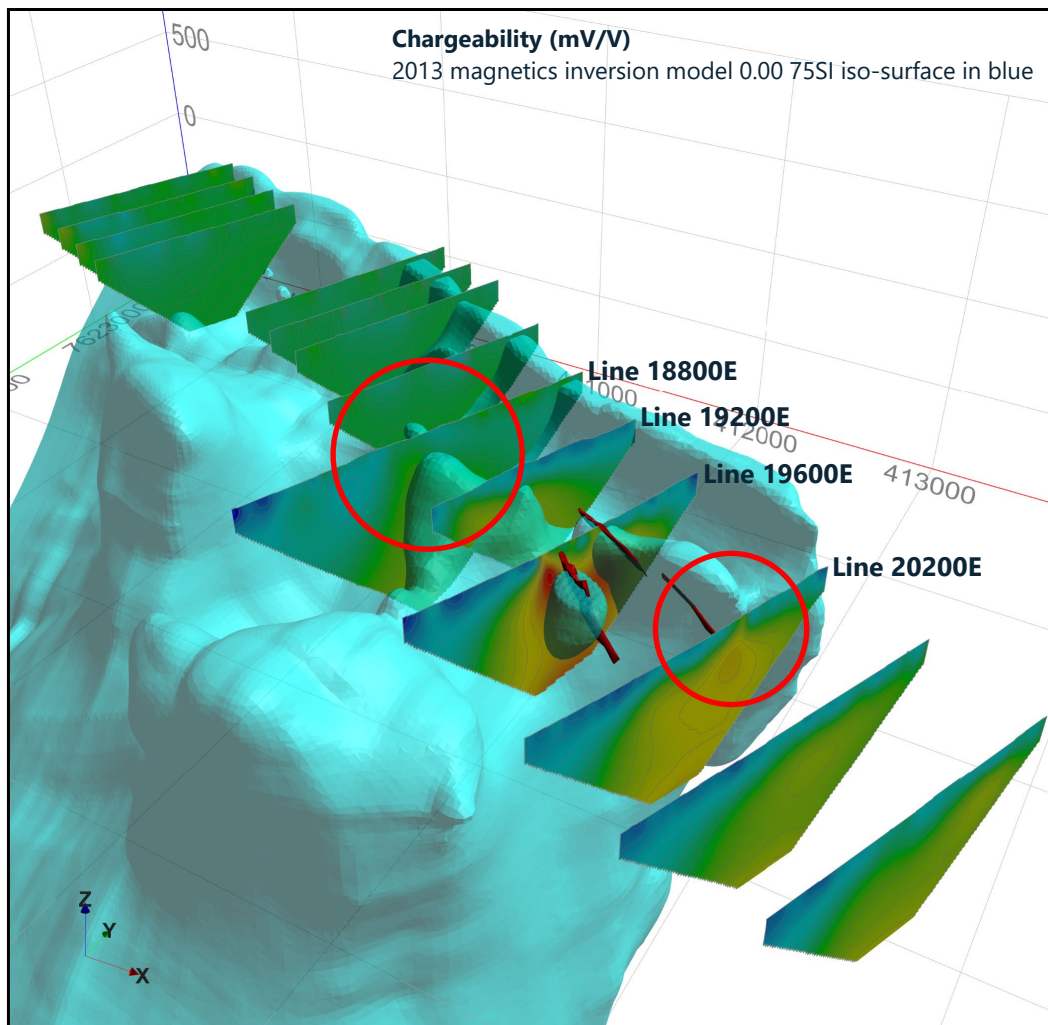


Figure 3: Perspective view of pole-dipole IP chargeability model 2D depth sections. Home of Bullion mineralisation shown as red polygons and 2013 magnetics model 0.0075SI iso-surface shown in blue. Priority anomalies circled in red. Source: Mitre Geophysics.

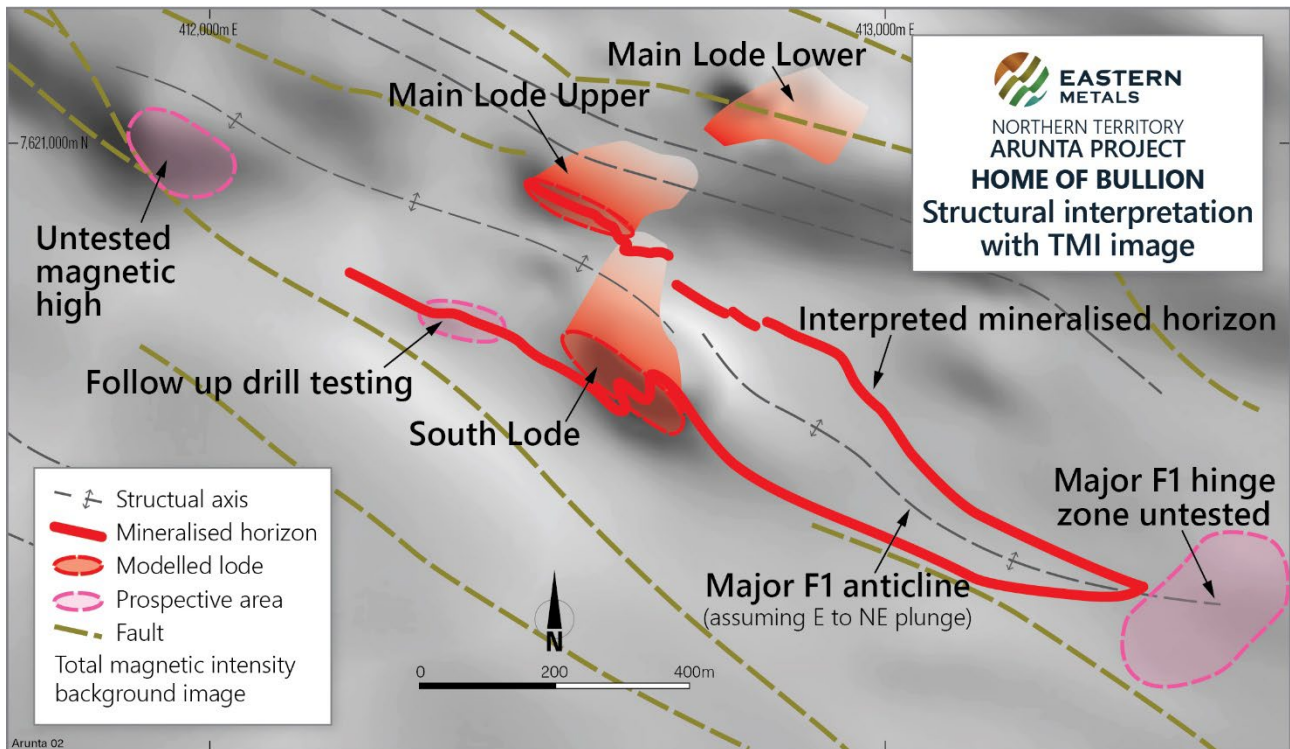


Figure 4: Plan view of simplified structural interpretation with TMI background image.
Source: Adapted from Dr John Stewart, PGN Geoscience 2013.

South-east Line 20200E Anomaly

The Line 20200E is considered a deep target that coincides with a magnetic-high ridge. This anomaly is located 600m along strike to the south-east and appears similar in size and shape to the Home of Bullion anomaly (Line 19600E). Both exhibit chargeability and conductivity anomalies coincident with magnetic anomalies (**Figure 5**). A high-density zone in the gravity model also coincides with the IP response.

Previous electromagnetic (EM) survey results did not show any strong response within this area, suggesting that the source is either too deep or is dominated by disseminated rather than massive pyrrhotite or chalcopyrite. There has been no drilling in this area, and it is currently untested.

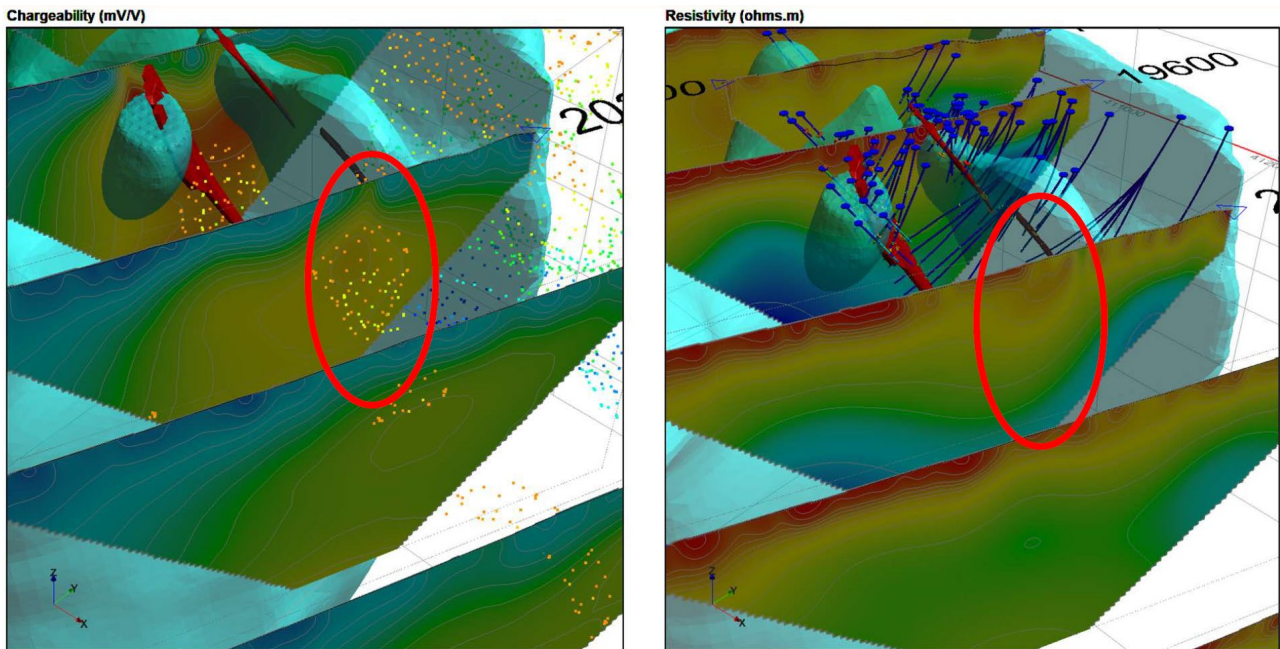


Figure 5: Line 20200E chargeability and resistivity sections with 3D inversion of magnetics. Dots are gravity model. Source: Mitre Geophysics.

Northwest Line 18800E & Line 19200E Anomalies

Line 18800E and Line 19200E, located 800m and 400m to the north-west of Home of Bullion respectively, show broad conductivity and chargeability anomalies at about 150m below surface. Both anomalies appear to sit on the same magnetic-high ridge as the Home of Bullion Main Lode (Upper and Lower). Refer to **Figure 6**. Previous down-hole EM work partially covers these two anomalies.

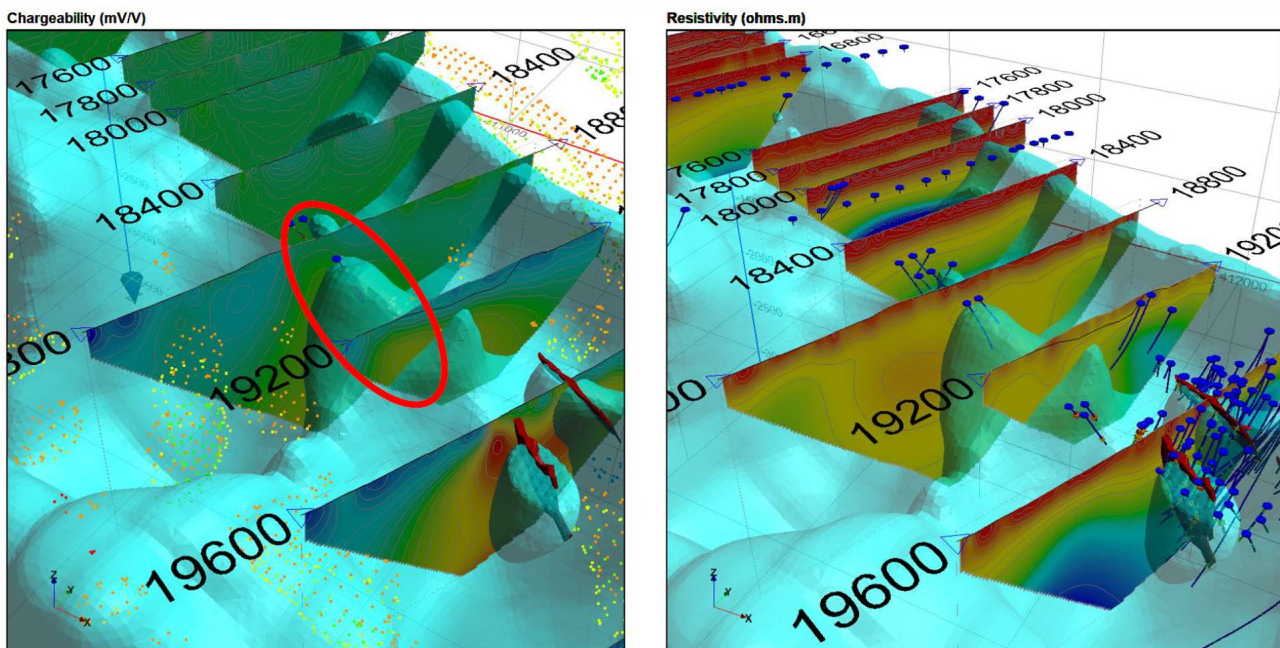


Figure 6: Line 18800E and Line 19200E chargeability and resistivity (ohm.m) sections with 3D inversion of magnetics. Dots are gravity model. Source: Mitre Geophysics.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the Company's planned activities, including mining and exploration programs, and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. In addition, summaries of Exploration Results and estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves could also be forward looking statements.

Although Eastern Metals believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Previously Reported Information

Certain information in this announcement references previously reported announcements. The announcements are available to view on the Company's website (www.easternmetals.com.au) and on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). Other than the new information set out in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Authorisation for this Announcement

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Disclosure Officers in accordance with its Disclosure and Communications Policy which is available on the Company's website, www.easternmetals.com.au.

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results (a term used and defined in the 2012 JORC Code) except where otherwise noted, is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr David Edgecombe. Mr Edgecombe is a Member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, a full-time employee of Kelpie Exploration Pty Ltd and shareholder of Eastern Metals; however, Mr Edgecombe believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest.

Mr Edgecombe has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Edgecombe consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX A

MATERIAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO COPPER EQUIVALENT VALUES

Metal	Prices	Units	Recoveries
Cu	8,900	US\$/t	0.9
Zn	3,300	US\$/t	0.6
Ag	26	US\$/troy oz	0.8
Au	1,850	US\$/troy oz	0.8
Pb	2,500	US\$/t	0.6
Co	57,300	US\$/t	0.6

- All lodes have been reported at 0.5% Cu equivalent (CuEq)⁶.
- CuEq, as well as the six estimated elements, are reported. CuEq has been calculated from the block estimates on a block-by-block basis.
- Copper equivalent is calculated as follows:
$$\text{CuEq} = \text{Cu} + (\text{Zn} \times 0.25) + (\text{Ag} \times 83.49) + (\text{Au} \times 5904) + (\text{Pb} \times 0.19) + (\text{Co} \times 4.29)$$
 (all elements in ppm).
- This calculation is based on the following assumed metal prices and recoveries, which were provided by Eastern Metals Ltd.
- A cut-off grade of 0.5% CuEq is consistent with other comparable copper deposits and can be demonstrated to be break even for base processing costs at approximately US\$45/t ore.
$$\text{Cut-off (\%)} = \text{processing cost} / (\text{recovery} \times \text{price [per \% unit]})$$
 For example, $0.5 = 45 / (0.9 \times 100)$.
- It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

⁶ Eastern Metals Ltd (ASX:EMS) ASX Announcements 8 March 2023, 'Resource Grows at Home of Bullion Copper Project' & 10 March 2023, 'Re-Lodgement - Market Announcement dated 8 March 2023'.

APPENDIX A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – TABLE 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data, EL23186 Home of Bullion

Induced Polarisation (IP) survey only; no other exploration data or drilling reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable. This announcement relates to an Induced Polarisation (IP) survey only. No rock or soil samples were collected, and no assaying has or will be performed. Further details of the IP survey are set out below.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery (cont.)</i>	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling or logging.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling or logging.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling or logging.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Gradient Array (GAIP) and Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (PDIP) ground geophysical survey: Fender Geophysics conducted the single 1.2km line GAIP survey utilising a 50m electrode spacing and 13 PDIP lines of between 1-2km with an electrode spacing of 100m. Lines were designed perpendicular to mapped geology/known mineralisation. Equipment for the IP survey comprised a GDD Tx2 15A transmitter (Tx) and a GDD Rx-32 16 channel receiver (Rx). Receiving electrodes were non-polarising porous pots and transmitter electrodes were buried metal plates. Transmit frequency was 0.125Hz (2 seconds on-time, 2 seconds off-time).</p> <p>Receivers: Instrumentation GDD Rx-32 16-Channel</p> <p>Transmitter: GDD TxII 5kVA</p> <p>Power Supply: Kubota 9kVA</p> <p>Receiver Electrode Pots: Non-polarising porous pots</p> <p>Transmitter Electrode Plates: 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plate</p> <p>Receiver Cable: Multi-core data cable</p> <p>Tx Wire: 2.5mm single-core wire</p> <p>GPS: Garmin GPS64s</p> <p>Field data QAQC was completed by trained Fender Geophysics field staff with further QAQC of data conducted post survey by Mitre Geophysics.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	GAIP & PDIP: A handheld Garmin GPS 64s was used to pick up line and reading positions with a 3m accuracy.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used</i>	The grid system used for the project is Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA) 94 Zone 53.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	GPS coordinates and waypoints were generated for transmitter and receiver electrode locations prior to entering the field.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Survey lines were orientated NE-SW to cross the identified Home of Bullion NW magnetic trend perpendicular to gain as unbiased reading as possible.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable – no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimates are reported herein.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling or assaying; no compositing of samples was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, there was no drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable, there was no sampling.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews are warranted at this stage; there was no sampling.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results, EL23186 Home of Bullion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	EL23816 Home of Bullion, which hosts the Home of Bullion deposit, is located 290 km north of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. The tenement is held by Eastern Metals Limited. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the Northern Territory Government. An exclusion zone exists to the South West of the Home of Bullion Prospect. The tenement has just been renewed until the 14 July 2026.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Home of Bullion deposit was discovered in 1923 by William Garnett. The earliest available record on the Home of Bullion prospect is by the South Australian Government in 1925. Active mining did not start until 1936 with a trial parcel of 110 tonnes. To 1949, the mine produced 3,185 tonnes of ore at 22.5% Cu. The main ore mined was chalcocite between the 120-180 foot levels, which was then transported to Alice Springs and onwards to Port Kembla in NSW for processing. Between 1950-1992 various companies reported on the Home of Bullion area. In 1992, Aberfoyle Resources conducted significant shallow drilling and soil sampling within the tenement location. Goldstake Exploration Inc. undertook diamond drilling on the Main and Southern Lodes between 2001-2012. Kidman Resources also conducted significant drilling and geophysical survey work within EL23186 after which Wesfarmers acquired the project in 2019. Eastern Metals acquired the project in 2021 and subsequently drilled four diamond holes which led to the delineation of an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Home of Bullion deposit in March 2023 of 3.1Mt at an average grade of 1.7% copper, 2.0% zinc, 35 grams per tonne silver, 1.1% lead, 0.17 grams per tonne gold and 0.02% cobalt.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Home of Bullion deposit is a structurally controlled, siliciclastic-mafic, volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) style deposit, developed as two sheared sulphide lodes within the Mesoproterozoic Bullion Schist – Main Lode and South Lode. The Main Lode consists of two sections separated by a 20m gap. It has a total strike length of 160m, a thickness of 4m, and a depth ranging from 200-500m below surface. The South Lode measures 220m in length, 3m in thickness, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		extends to a depth of 500m. Both lodes remain open at depth. The Bullion Schist, denoted by a NW trending magnetic-high is the primary host of copper mineralisation. The trend extends between Home of Bullion and the Mulbangas copper prospect, 9km north-west along strike, which may indicate additional zones of mineralisation along strike
Drill hole Information	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>* easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>* elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>* dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>* down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>* hole length.</i> <p><i>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.</i></p>	No drilling results are reported herein.
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable, there was no data aggregation for grades.</p> <p>Not applicable, there was no data aggregation for grades.</p> <p>Not applicable; no metal equivalents are reported.</p>
Relationship between	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not applicable; there is no reporting of the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Not applicable; there is no reporting of the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
	<i>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').</i>	Not applicable; there is no reporting of the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Please refer to figures in the body of the report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	Previous exploration activities are discussed in the body of the report. The main body of the announcement and entries in this JORC Table 1 above include references to previously reported information. No bulk samples were collected nor has any new metallurgical testing been carried out.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Follow up drilling is planned.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Please refer to figures in the body of the report.