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ASX RELEASE

The Manager
Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange

White Energy identifies distinct, anomalous copper, zinc, nickel, gold, and rare earth element soil responses over geophysical targets within its Tindal project, McArthur Basin, Northern Territory, Australia

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INNOVATION. EXPLORATION.

Highlights

- **Five target areas, identified from geophysical images at different crustal and upper mantle source depths, and their structural interpretations correlate with clearly defined, coincident multi-element geochemical soil anomalies.**
- **Critical/strategic metals including copper, zinc, nickel, gold, cobalt, niobium, and rare earth elements are anomalously enriched in overlying soils.**
- **Individual element levels and their spatial associations produce zoned pattern signatures associated globally with large mineral systems beneath cover, increasing the potential for buried metal deposits at Tindal.**
- **The five target areas occur within the 700 km^2 Victoria Highway work area, constituting 7% of the total Tindal project area of 11,300 km^2, where ongoing assessment of company generated geophysical and geochemical data is continuing.**

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26 June 2025 - White Energy Company Limited (ASX: WEC, OTC: WECFF) ("White Energy" or "the Company") reports on its soil sampling programs undertaken in 2023 and 2024 and the structural interpretations of lithospeheric scale geophysical data for the Tindal project located approxiamtely 80 km south of Katherine in the Northern Territory

Summary

The structural interpretations of lithospheric scale geophysical data identified several target locations (**Figure 1**) within the Victoria Highway work area. A location map is at **Figure 3**.

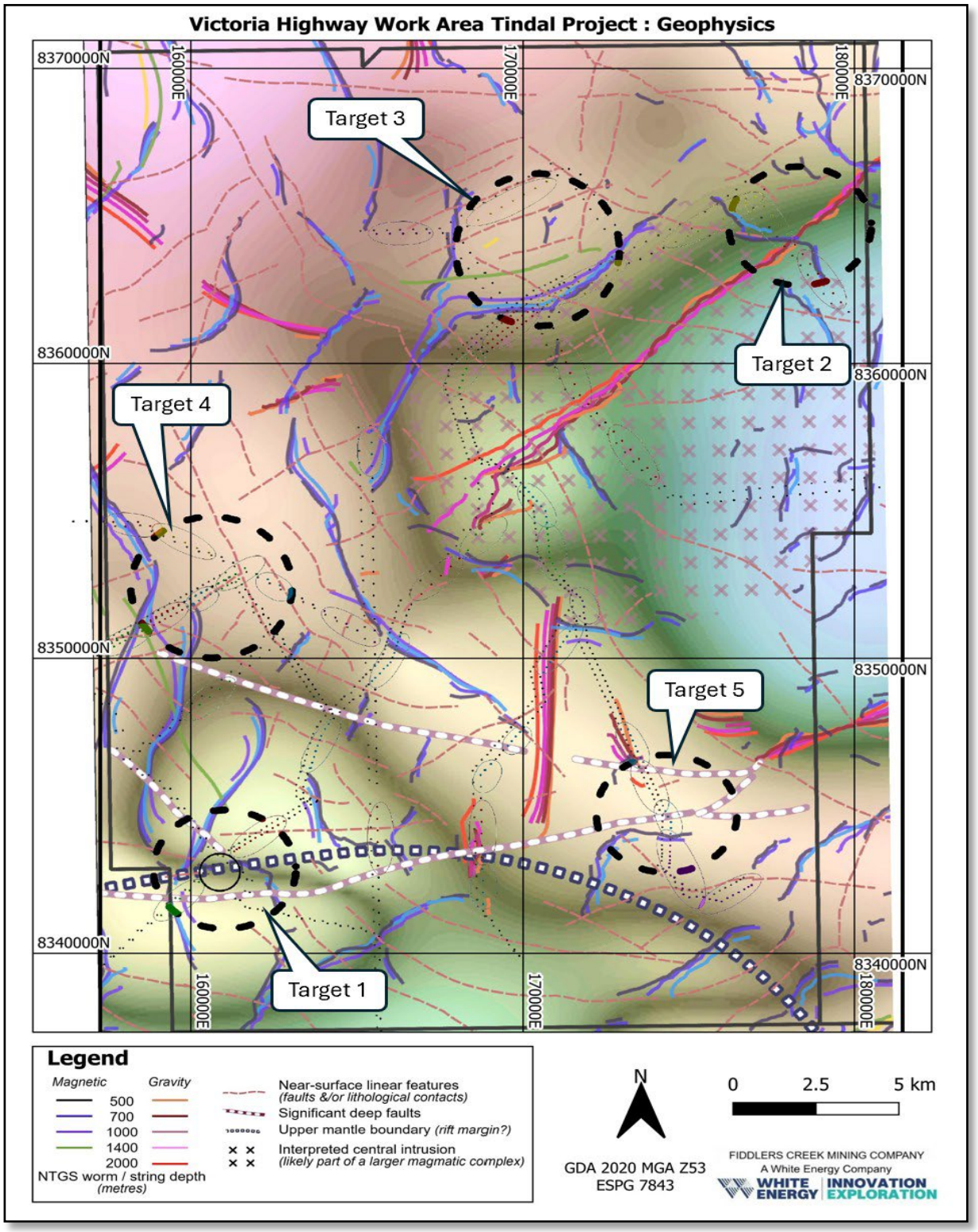


Figure 1. *Filtered gravity response over the area shaded by filtered magnetic response, with magnetic and gravity 'worms' together with simplified key interpreted tectonic features.*

Subsequent testing with ultra-low level ionic soil geochemistry has defined element anomalies and associations coincident with the geophysical target locations (**Figure 2**).

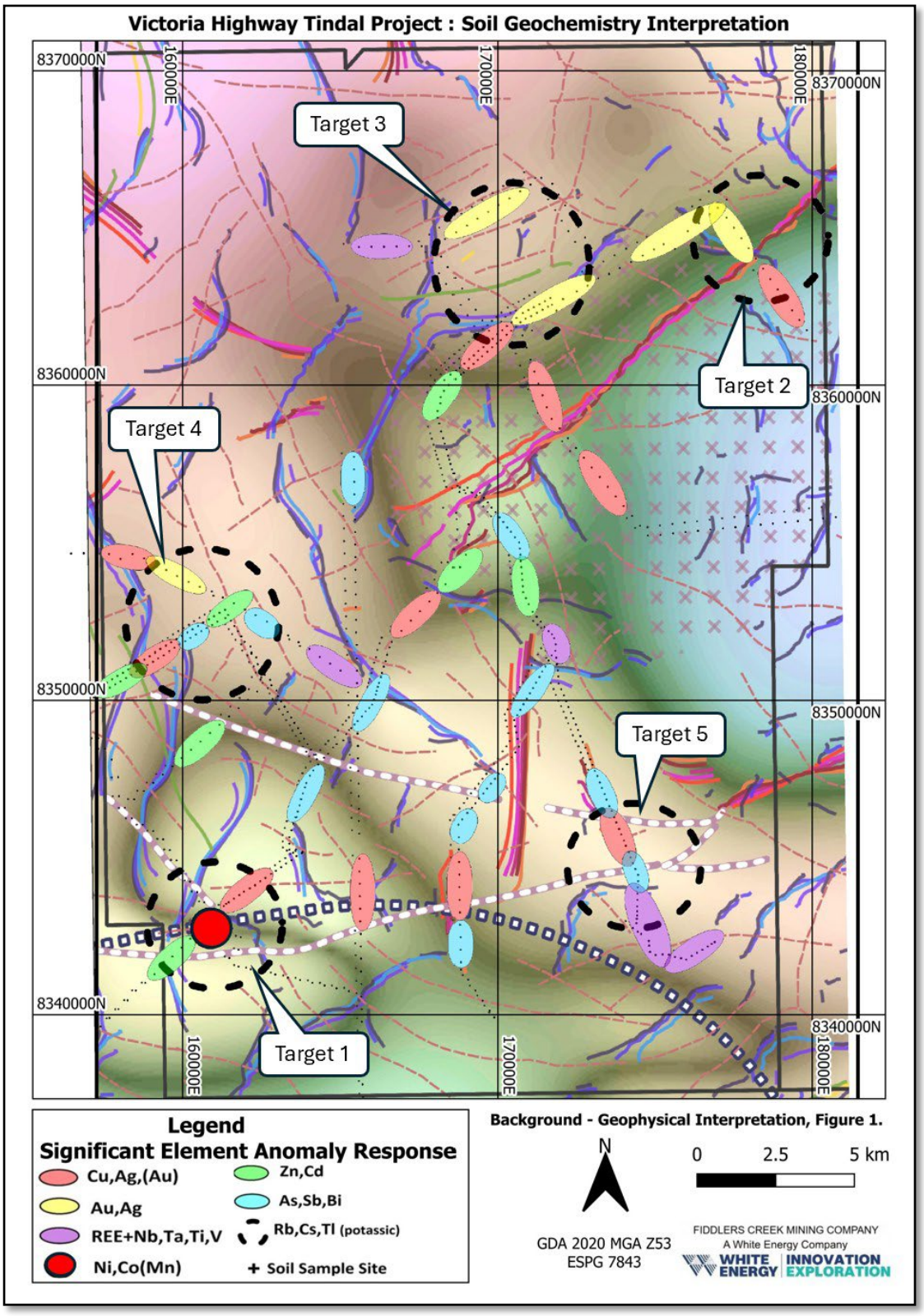


***Figure 2**. Geochemical response summary in relation to geophysical interpretation. See **Fig. 1** for geophysical interpretation legend.*

Anomalous responses have been identified for:

- **Strategic metals** - copper, zinc, lead, nickel and cobalt
- **Precious metals** - gold, silver, palladium and platinum
- **Rare Earth Elements**
- **Key pathfinder elements**

Geochemical Results - Victoria Highway work area

The Victoria Highway work area covers 700 km^2 within the total Tindal project area of 11,000 km^2, **Figure 3** below.

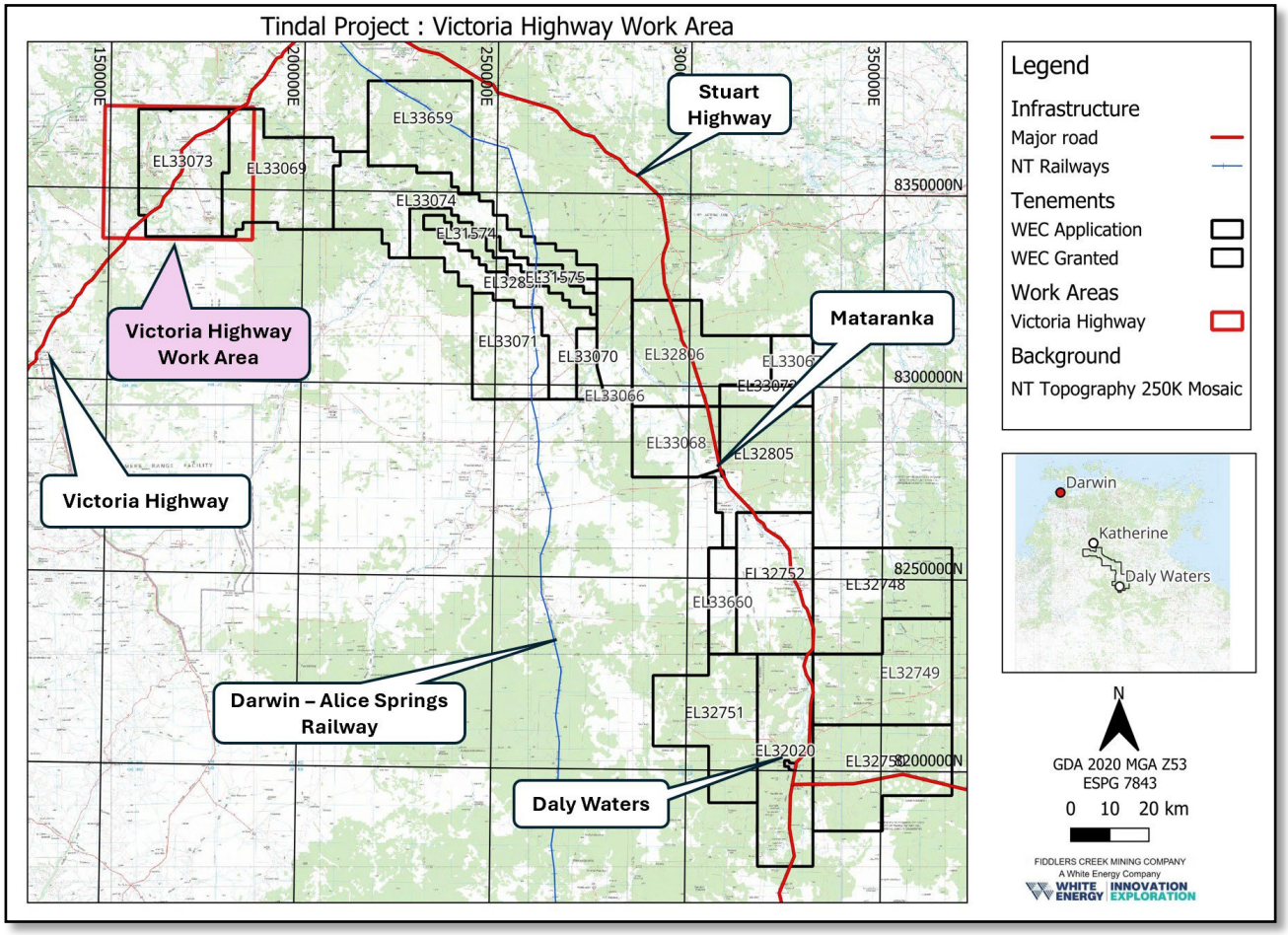


Figure 3. *Tindal project tenement map and Victoria Highway work area.*

The work area, in common with the general Tindal project area, is covered by a veneer of gravel and sand with minimal outcrop and no surface indications of mineralisation. Results of an ionic geochemical soil survey consisting of 576 primary samples (see below for further details) confirm five high-priority areas for follow up exploration. 'Multiple sample', 'multi-element' anomalies, linear trends and 'halo patterns', all considered spatially significant, suggest possible metal zoning indicative of strategic/precious metal and REE mineral systems associated with geophysical anomalies which suggest the presence of hitherto unknown composite intrusions beneath cover. Accompanying pathfinder element associations are both coincident with and zoned around significant element responses, forming element halos/bands that elsewhere have been used to distinguish major mineral systems hosting large metal deposits.

Soil sampling was conducted over two field programs using ultra-low detection level ionic geochemistry, which initially identified, and subsequently confirmed multi-sample/multi-element geochemical anomalies above geophysical structural targets for critical and strategic element mineral systems including:

- **Strategic metals** - copper, zinc, lead, nickel and cobalt
- **Precious metals** - gold, silver, palladium and platinum
- **Rare Earth Elements**

Other elements including arsenic, antimony, bismuth, rubidium, caesium, thallium, zircon, and titanium are also frequently anomalous. These elements are common pathfinders to, or associated with, structurally and/or intrusion-controlled mineralisation. **Figure 4** below presents ionic soil sampling results.

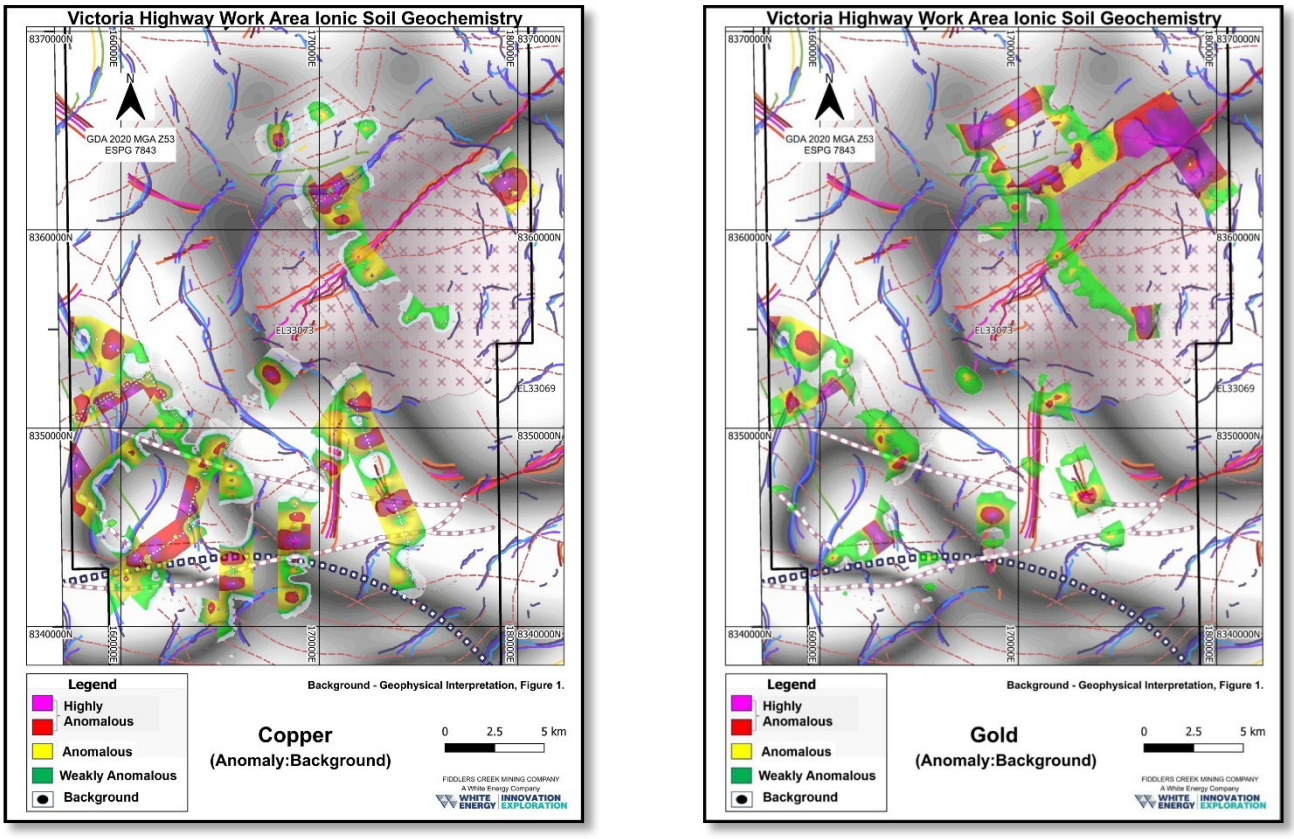
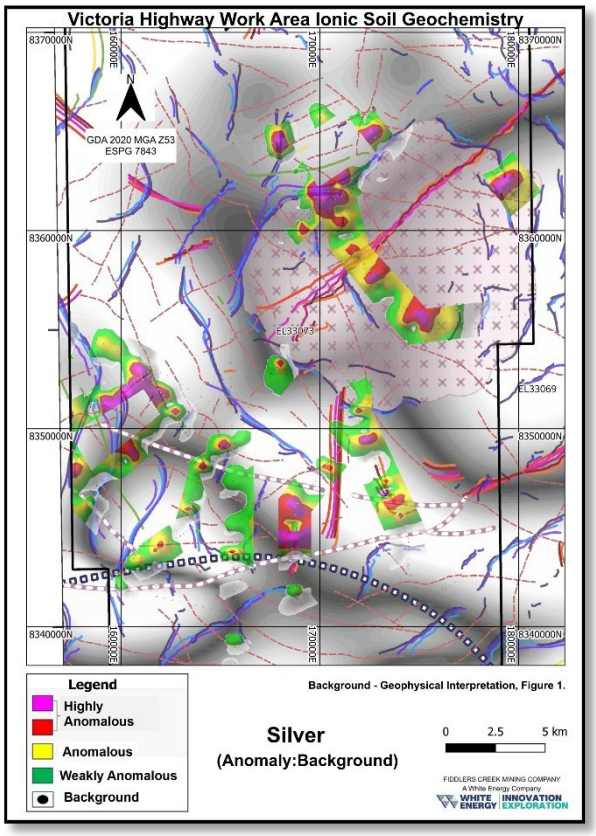
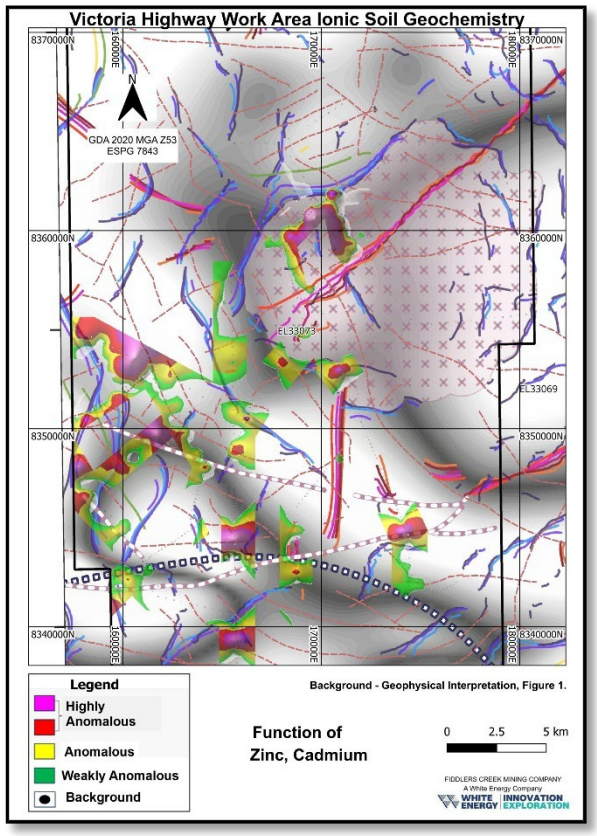
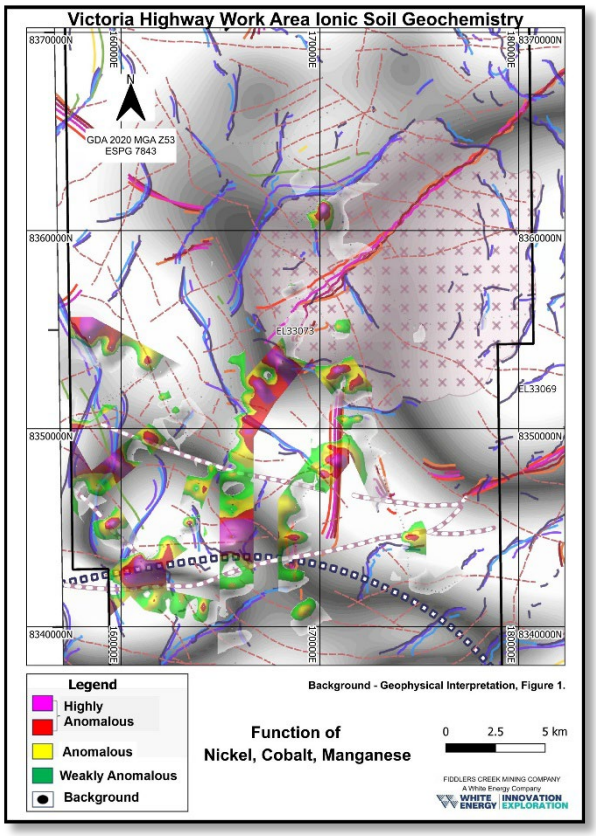


Figure 4. *Victoria Highway work area geochemical maps. See* ***Fig. 1*** *for geophysical interpretation legend.*







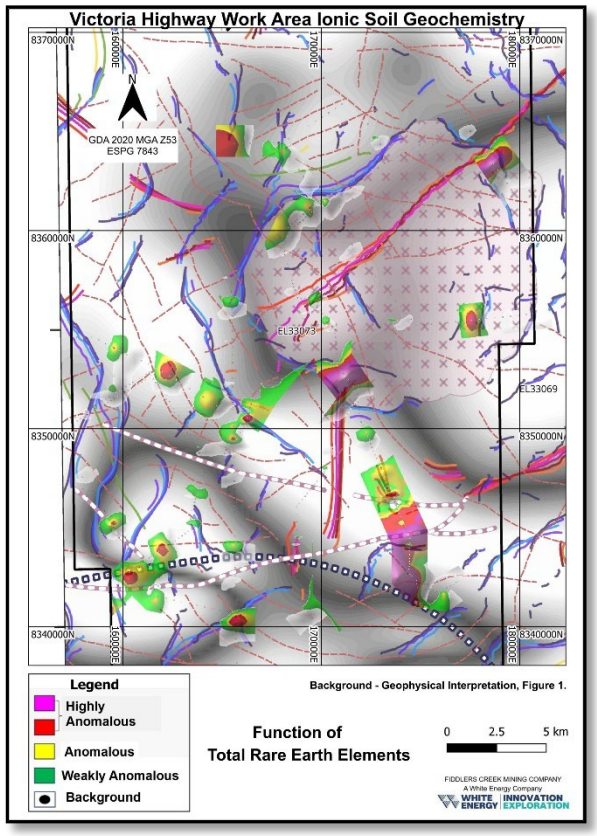


Figure 4 *(continued). Victoria Highway work area geochemical maps.*

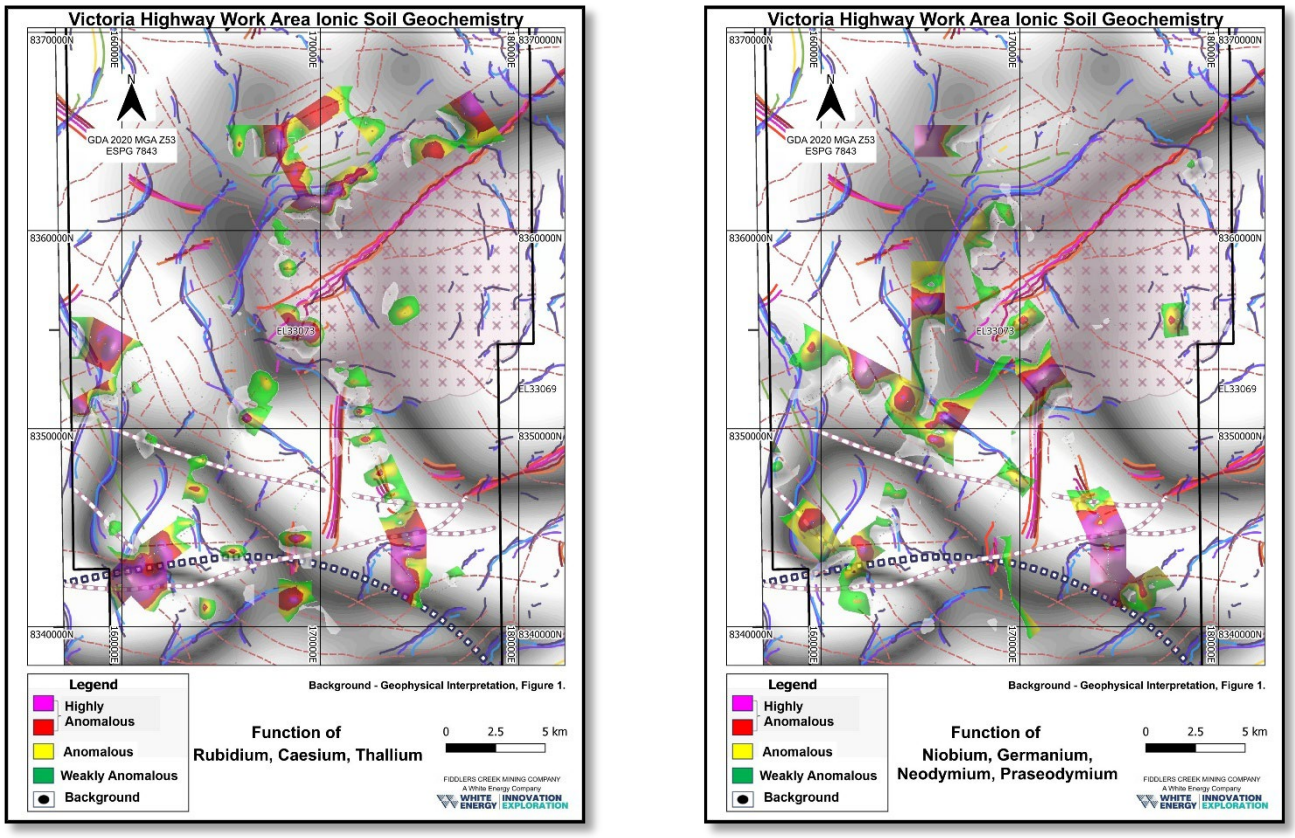


Figure 4 *(continued). Victoria Highway work area geochemical maps.*

Geochemical Program

Sampling

Soil sampling in 2023 was conducted along public and station roads/tracks traversing the target areas previously identified from gravity and magnetic depth slices, using a sample spacing of 400 m, reducing to 200 m in selected areas. Geochemical features identified by the 2023 survey were in-fill sampled at 200 m intervals in 2024. Infill sampling confirmed the positions and tenor of soil anomalies and constrained the majority of open-ended anomalies identified in 2023. A total of 576 primary samples were collected sample locations are shown in **Figure 5**.

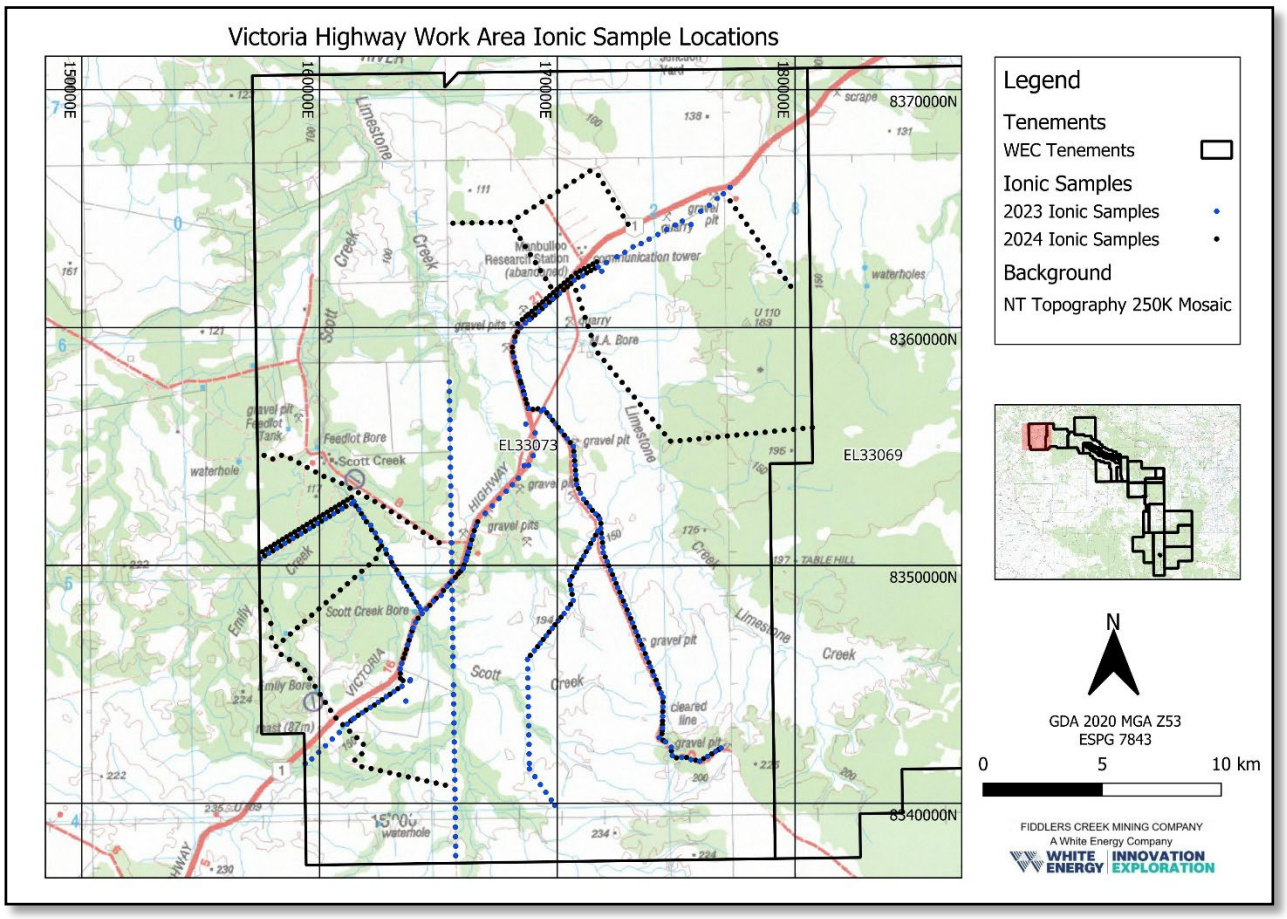


Figure 5. *Ionic sample locations Victoria Highway work area.*

Data Processing

The concentrations of ionic species for 61 elements in the soil samples were determined using ALS Ionic Method ME-MS23, and the analytical data were subsequently log transformed and assessed statistically. Background values for element populations were determined and the ratio 'Anomaly to Background' (A:B) values calculated by dividing the element analysis by the background. The resulting A:B values (**Table 1**) are shown for both individual elements and statistically related groups of elements, as geochemical maps in **Figure 4**.

Table 1. **Processing workflow and characteristics of geochemical data**

Element	BG (ppb)	Highest A:B	Top 30% A:B value	Element	BG (ppb)	Highest A:B	Top 30% A:B value	Element	BG (ppb)	Highest A:B	Top 30% A:B value
Zinc	4.5	200	7	Palladium	0.01	251	51	Niobium	0.03	182	8
Lead	12.3	107	7	Silver	1.5	87	10	Tantalum	0.002	170	12
Copper	280.1	21	4	Gold	0.04	80	10	Praseodmium	29.3	55	6
				Platinuim	0.01	10	3	Neodymium	209	50	5
								Germanium	0.6	44	5

BG (ppb)	Calculated background analytical value in ppb for each element analyses
A:B	Anomaly to Background ratio - divide the element analysis by the BKG (background) value
Highest A:B	Highest Anomaly to Background value an element has reported in this WEC survey
Top 30% A:B value	The top 30% of samples (182 from the total 608 samples) have A:B values above the value shown. e.g. gold has a BG value - 0.04ppb, the highest A:B - 80 (times background) and 182 samples (30% of total samples collected) are reporting greater than 10 times background

The five priority target areas shown in **Figures 1 and 2** exhibit elevated responses for rubidium, caesium and thallium, potentially indicative of localised areas of potassic alteration. Similarly, niobium, germanium, neodymium and praseodymium can provide a proxy for carbonatite and associated alkaline intrusions.

Geophysical Program

Outcomes from reprocessing public domain geophysical datasets, as part of a 'Lithospheric Architecture Mapping' research project in collaboration with WEC's strategic research partner, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) in Québec, Canada (ASX announcement: 31 May 2023), were used to select numerous potentially significant geophysical/structural target zones within the Tindal project area. Outcomes from the research project incorporating diverse geophysical datasets have generated many images representing the geometry of the crust and upper mantle lithosphere at different depths, which have been used to interpret the locations of major tectonic features and domains of different composition. An image summarising geophysical features within the Victoria Highway work area within the broader Tindal project is shown in **Figure 1**. This image shows a filtered gravity response over the area shaded by filtered magnetic response, with magnetic and gravity 'worms'/'strings' (i.e. the maximum horizontal gradient at different depths) providing 3D details of structures and lithological contacts, together with simplified key interpreted tectonic features. The portrayed deep lithological boundaries and structures define areas which other INRS research shows may be favourable locations in localising hydrothermal fluid flow and pluton emplacement within lithospheric-scale mineral systems.

Follow Up Work

Geochemical sampling work is planned to constrain target areas defined to date, while geophysical surveys will be applied to estimate depth to basement and to better define sub-surface targets beneath ionic geochemical anomalies. This work is aimed at defining drilling targets for the 2026 dry season.

Announcement authorised by:

Greg Sheahan, Chief Executive Officer

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Competent Person's Statement

The information which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves from the Tindal project is based on information compiled by Mr Keith Whitehouse, a director of White Energy, and who provides geological services to the Company through a related company, Obsidian Minerals Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Whitehouse consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Forward Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. In some cases, you may identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "should," "plan," "intend," "potential," "continue," "believe," "expect," "predict," "anticipate" and "estimate," the negative of these words or other comparable words. These statements are only predictions. One should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are qualified by their terms and/or important factors, many of which are outside the Company's control, involve several risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made. The forward-looking statements are based on the Company's beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, considering information currently available to the Company. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change because of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to the Company. Neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of these statements. The Company will update the information in this press release only to the extent required under applicable securities laws. If a change occurs, the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

Company Profile

White Energy Company (ASX: WEC, OTC: WECFF) is a global resource company, harnessing the results of integrated ionic geochemistry and structural geophysical research and emerging technologies for coal beneficiation.

1. Exploration for Essential High-Value Minerals

White Energy merges upper mantle/lower crustal geophysical imaging and structural interpretation with deep sensing ionic geochemistry further enhanced using AI and advanced machine learning algorithms. Legacy and company generated geology, geophysics, geochemistry and biogeochemistry data are combined with this data to prioritise targets.

White Energy's five exploration projects are: **Robin Rise** (Cu, IOCG) and **Lora Creek** (Cu, IOCG-U) in the Gawler Craton, South Australia; **Specimen Hill** farm-in (Cu, Au) and **Maranoa** (Cu, Au, Co) in Queensland and **Tindal** (Cu, Au, U, REE, Pb/Zn) in the Beetaloo/Greater McArthur Basin, Northern Territory.

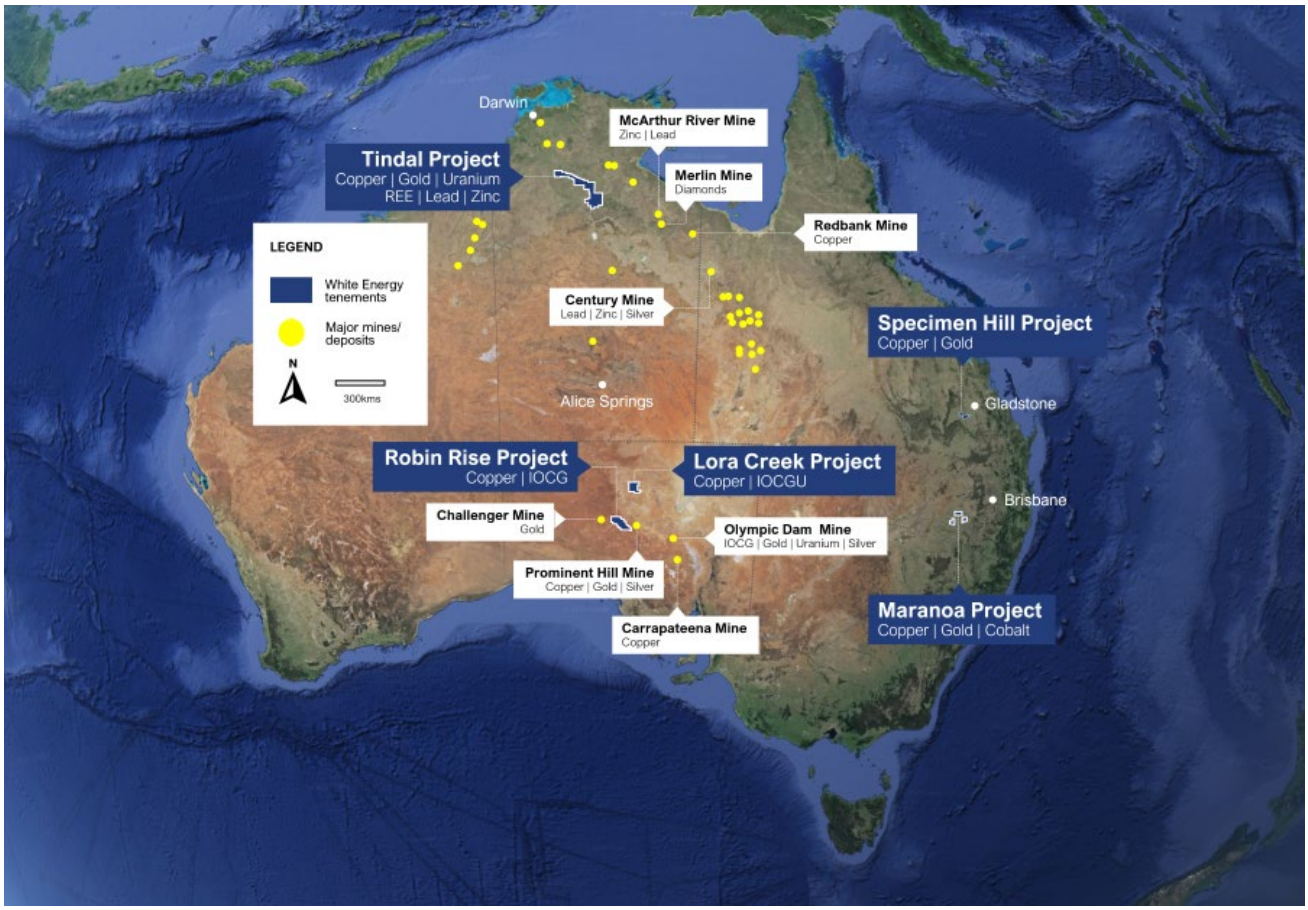

Figure 6. *White Energy exploration projects.*

2. Coal Technology – Power Generation

White Energy is the exclusive worldwide licensee of Binderless Coal Briquetting (**"BCB"**) technology, developed by a consortium led by the CSIRO. This innovative process upgrades high moisture, low value sub-bituminous and lignite coals into more valuable, higher energy briquettes for power generation. Significantly,

the technology also offers a solution for agglomerating coal fines, previously discarded and stored as waste, using a low-cost process of dehydration and compaction.

A pilot plant has been established by WEC's joint venture partner in Johannesburg, South Africa, with a view to securing contracts with South African coal mines to use the BCB technology to produce briquettes from coal fines for much needed power generation.

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	No drilling is reported. <u>Soils</u> Soil geochemistry samples taken pursuant to ALS Ionic Leach Bulletin_V7 and analysed using ALS method ME-MS23. <u>Geophysical Data</u> A variety of public domain gravity and magnetic data were used and were then processed by WEC's Research partner INRS using in-house technics involving filter and edge enhancement of gridded data.
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.).*	N/A No drill results are reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.*	N/A No drill results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	N/A No drill samples have been 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.*	<u>Soils</u> Ionic soil samples were collected in accordance with published guidelines (ALS Ionic Leach Bulletin V7) under the supervision of geologists with extensive experience collecting and analysing samples for partial leach geochemistry. Field duplicates at the rate of 1 in 25 samples were collected and analysed. Blanks and standards are not considered to be appropriate at this stage of the sampling program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>Soils</u> Ionic soils were analysed at ALS Loughrea in Ireland, method ME-MS23. All results were reviewed by consultants to WEC, GlobEx Solutions PL, for accuracy prior to results being released. <u>Geophysical Data</u> The publica domain geophysical data sets were vetted by the relevant government geological authorities prior to release and were subject to further checking by INRS to ensure quality, suitability and compatibility of data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	<u>Soils</u> Clustering of multielement data values observed over adjacent samples and in some cases multiple programs between initial and infill sampling are considered to be sufficient verification of data at this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	stage of exploration. <u>Geophysical Data</u> Multiple datasets were used and checked for consistency within and between datasets.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS (Garmin) with a positional accuracy of +/- 5m referenced to the MGA 2020 Z53 grid. The project area extends west of the MGA Zone boundary for Zone 53 into Zone 52, samples in this area were assigned coordinates values as thought they were in Z53 to simplify plotting and analysis of the data. Elevations recorded were those provided by the GPS, however for day-to-day use, any sample elevations reported, were updated by reference to the best available DTM which is a composite based on the Geoscience Australia Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM. <u>Geophysical Data</u> Data was collected on various datum and projected to MGA2020 Z53.
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.*	<u>Soils</u> As a general rule data was collected at spacings of 400 m along lines which were designed to test areas of interest based on geophysical interpretation and modelling. In some areas this spacing was closed up to 200m where potential anomalous results were predicted. Several earlier sample lines collected in 2017 and 2021 had spacing of 100m, this sampling is not part of the data reported. Sample spacing is considered to be adequate for the current stage of exploration. <u>Geophysical Data</u> Data spacing of the geophysical datasets used is variable but is of sufficient density to be used at the scale presented.
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.*	<u>Soils</u> Sampling is part of initial exploration and is considered to be appropriately oriented and unbiased. The deposit type is not currently known. <u>Geophysical Data</u> The geophysical data used is regional in nature and is considered to be unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	<u>Soils</u> Samples were collected by company staff and contractors and maintained by company personnel and or contractors until submitted to the laboratory. No special sample security protocols were applied however the handling of samples was in line with industry practice and was suitable for the current stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geophysical Data N/A.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Soils No audits of data have been performed, however, rigorous checks of the data collected and the results have confirmed that it is fit for purpose. Geophysical Data Data used is from public domain datasets and the authorities collecting the data have undertaken sufficient review of the data to present it for general use.

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.*	Work was conducted over tenements in the Northern Territory comprising the Tindal project and limited untenanted ground adjacent to the tenements. The Tindal project is a block of 22 contiguous comprised of granted exploration licenses EL31574, EL31575, EL32020, EL32748, El32750, EL32751, EL32752, EL32085, El33069, EL33070, El33071, EL33073, EL33074 and EL33695 together with exploration license applications EL32749, EL32806, EL32066, EL33067, EL33068 and EL33660. The project covers an area of 11,720 km^2. Data reported in this release is limited to EL33073 and a portion of EL33069. All tenements are held in the name of Fiddler's Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of White Energy Company Limited. All granted tenements have been approved under the expedited native title procedures adopted by the NT government. Tenements in application are under Aboriginal freehold (EL32806, EL33066, EL33067 and EL33068), have had an objection to the expedited procedure accepted at the Native Title Tribunal (NTT), EL32749) or are the subject of an objection before the NTT (EL33660). The tenements are predominantly over land under pastoral lease with limited reserve areas and private land titles. There are no agreements with any third party in relation to the tenements and all granted tenements are in good standing with expenditure and reporting commitments being up to date. The tenements are for various terms with the next expiry date being 26/11/2025 for EL32020. As tenements reach their expiry date a tenement renewal application can be made. Similarly, there is provision for tenement reductions to be exempted by the government if a suitable case is made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		To date the government has accepted all requests for exemption of scheduled tenement reductions. The tenement area is traversed by several pieces of infrastructure in the form or roads, the Adelaide to Darwin Railway and gas pipelines. This infrastructure is not an impediment to exploration and indeed helps with access to some parts of the tenements. It is expected that there will be additional infrastructure developed within the project area as various mooted projects such as the Beetaloo gas projects and renewable energy projects come on stream. Such developments are not considered to be an impediment to exploration and are unlikely to be an impediment to the development of any mineral resource which may be defined as the result of ongoing exploration. Should exploration be successful, conversion of a part of the project area to a mining license will take place. Such a conversion will need to take other competing land uses into account together with impacts on general environmental values and water. At this stage there are, however, no obvious impediments to the potential grant of mining licenses.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project area has had limited historical exploration for minerals. There has however been extensive oil and gas exploration within and adjacent to the project area which partially overlies the Beetaloo Basin. Oil and gas exploration has traversed most of the tenement area with seismic lines and there have been 8 petroleum wells drilled within the project area. Manbulloo S1, Wyworrie 1, Sever 1, McManus 1, Walton 1 & 2, Kalala S-1 and Chanin 1. Sever 1 and Manbulloo S1 and Kalala S-1 holes reported mineralised intercepts. There has been limited mineral exploration, past explorers include Dunmarra Energy, Fordina, Geotech Minerals, Natural Resources Exploration and Normandy Exploration Omega Oil. Notable holes were DWD-1 and NDW12-01. Bottom hole sampling of water wells drilled within the project area has shown widespread anomalous results (> 100 ppm) for both Cu and Pb in XRF sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Fiddler's Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd consider the Tindal project to be an early-stage project and no deposit type has been defined, however the area is considered to be prospective for SEDEX, MVT, IOCG, intrusion-related REE and other deposit styles.
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*	No drill results are discussed in the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	<u>Soils</u> Raw assay results were log transformed, analysed to determine a background or threshold level of each element with observed results converted to an anomaly value above background. Element relationships have then been established and for groups of elements anomaly values summed to give a total anomaly value. <u>Geophysical Data</u> Data is in the public domain, observed data has been subject to levelling and transformation using established techniques for each class of data.
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').*	N/A no drilling has been reported and no sample results suggest a width of mineralisation
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.*	See the body of the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The report to which this Table 1 refers provides all information to date on the area reported and is considered to represent a balanced report.
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 relevant geological data has been reported there is no other substantive exploration on the area which is the subject of the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.
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).*	Follow up ionic soil sampling and rock chipping will be conducted and submitted for assay. The results of this work when available will be used to direct field mapping and other work in order to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	define target locations for initial drill testing for mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

No Section 3 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Mineral Resources.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

No Section 4 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Ore Reserves.

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

No Section 5 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Diamonds or Other Gemstones.