ASX Release
24 July 2024

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Highlights

- **Geochemical soil sampling program targeting gold to commence imminently at Talga project.**
- **Assay results received from maiden air core drill campaign testing 3 out of 4 initial Ni-Cu-Co soil anomalies identified at the Yallalong project.**
- **Drilling planned to commence at the Byro REE & Li project in the Gascoyne in the coming quarter.**

Octava Minerals Ltd (ASX:OCT) ("Octava" or the "Company"), a Western Australia focused explorer of the new energy metals Lithium, REE's, Nickel and gold, is pleased to provide an exploration update on its Western Australian exploration Projects.

Talga Project (lithium & gold)

Octava's Talga project is located in the highly prospective Pilbara region of Western Australia, where exploration programs are primarily targeting lithium and gold. The Talga project covers an area of approximately 202km^2 and is located 30km to the northwest of Marble Bar.

Preparations have now been finalised to commence a targeted geochemical soil sampling campaign at Talga. This sampling program is aimed at increasing the understanding of the extent of gold mineralisation surrounding the Razorback gold prospect and assist with confirmation of drill targets. Talga has good potential to host a gold deposit, being located in similar geology to the Calidus Warrawoona gold deposit, 40km to the south and the Bamboo Creek gold deposit, located 15km to the east.

The Razorback gold prospect at Talga has recorded a number of significant gold intersections in previous drilling, but has only been drill tested over a distance of 700m of an interpreted strike of ~4km. Significant Drill intersections include 5m @ 2.23g/t from 24m and 8m @ 1.57g/t from 50m (Refer ASX:OCT 11 September 2023)

A recent soil sampling program over ground to the north of Razorback, where prospectors have historically reported gold at surface, recorded a maximum gold value of 5.45g/t Au, with other

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Projects
East Pilbara (Talga) – lithium & gold
Byro - REE & lithium
Yallalong – gold & nickel
East Kimberley – nickel & PGM's

anomalous Au values of 0.55g/t and 0.17g/t in the vicinity. See Figure 1 below. (Refer ASX announcement 2 November 2023)

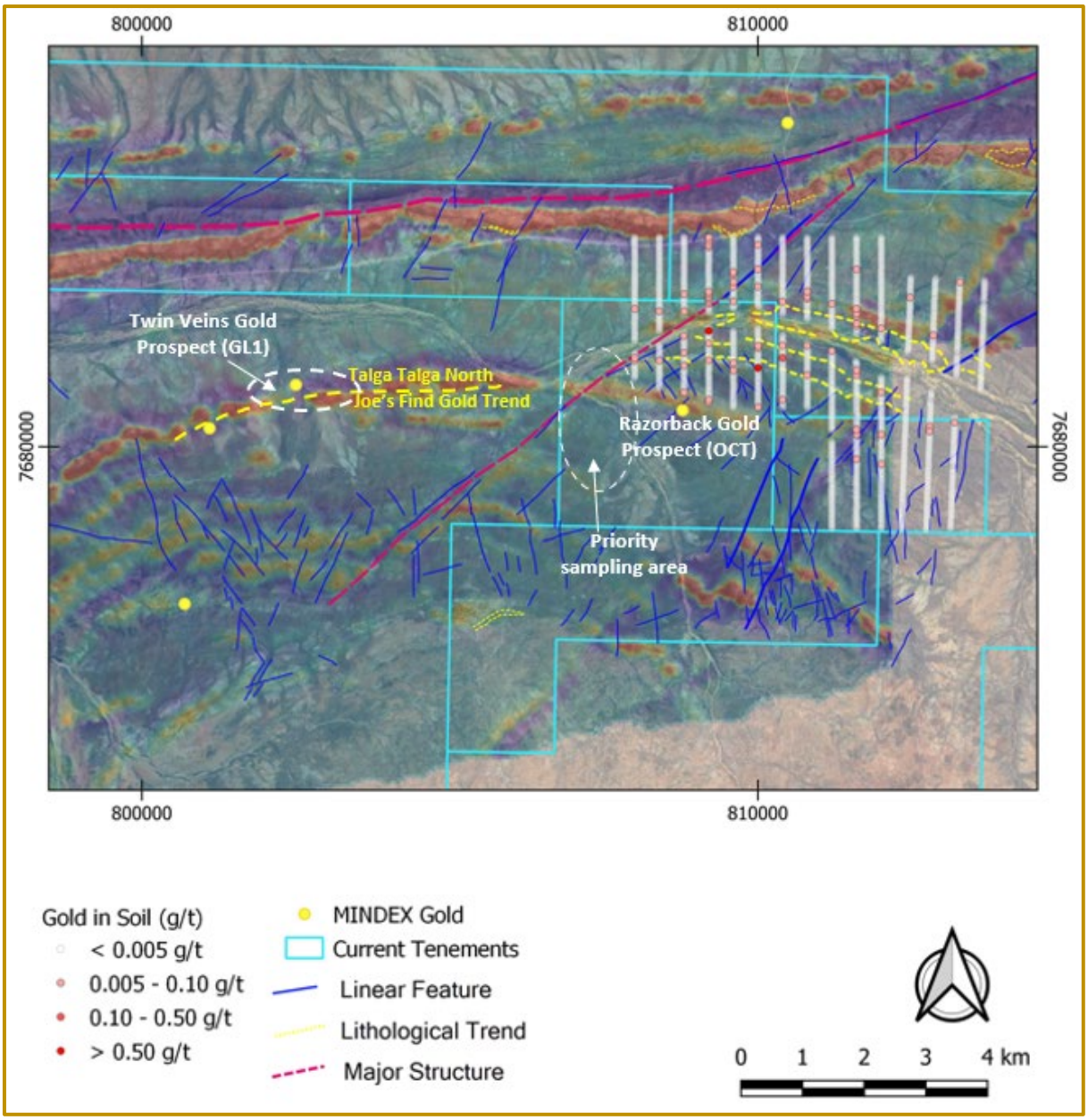

Figure 1. Talga Tenements with priority target area.

The Razorback gold prospect is also along strike from the Twin Veins gold prospect to the west, held by Global Lithium Resources (GL1), where previous drilling intersected 12m @ 2.95g/t gold from 37m, including 3m @ 9.91g/t from 40m (Refer ASX:GL1 4 August 2021).

The soil program is expected to commence in the first week of August and last several weeks.

Byro Project (REE's & lithium)

The Byro Project is located on the Byro Plains of the Gascoyne Region, Western Australia, 220 km south-east of Carnarvon and 650 km north of Perth. The Byro project is prospective for rare earths (REE's), lithium and base metals. (Refer ASX announcement 24 January 2024)

Previous GSWA regional soil sampling and RC drilling has recorded wide areas and large intercepts of anomalous REE, Li & other elements including V and Zn. Previous work identifies an area of mineralisation occurring over more than 30km in strike length and 15km in width. See Figure 2 below.

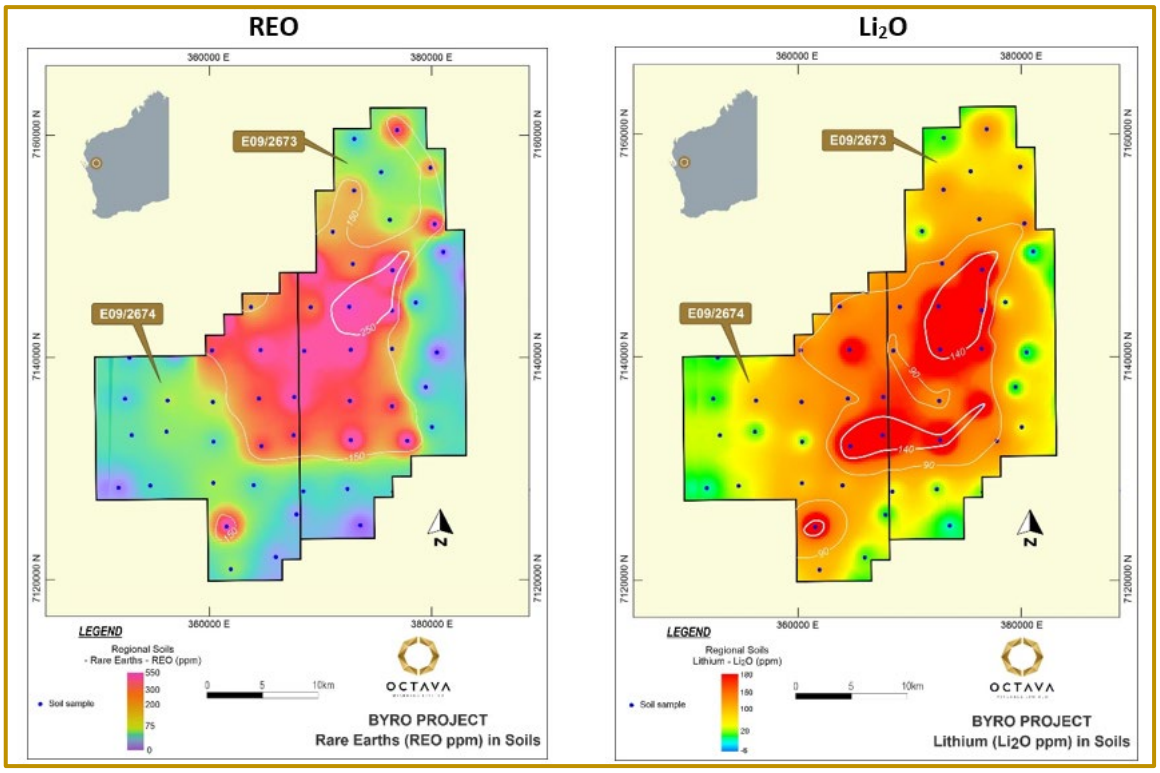

Figure 2. Anomalous REO* and Li_2O halos across Byro tenements from GSWA regional soil sampling. (*Ce, La, Sc & Yb only)

Permian Black shales are known worldwide for their potential to host large, enriched poly-metallic deposits. These deposits contain considerable volumes of lower concentration resources of base metals, rare earths, lithium and other strategic minerals. They offer the opportunity for large-scale, low-cost mining operations, capable of supplying the metals for a number of years.

Octava will shortly commence a diamond core drill program at Byro to produce enough sample material to carry out detailed metallurgical testwork. Initial testwork will involve the characterisation of existing material, examining mineralogy and geochemistry, followed by studies looking at beneficiation and metal extraction pathways. Octava has been in advanced discussions with experienced consultants, from leading institutions in both Australia and in Europe, to complete the testwork.

The target area for the drillholes has previously undergone a heritage survey clearance by the relevant native title party. Octava is in communications with the native title party to work together to determine if there is any required monitoring of the drill program. Drilling is planned to commence in the next (3Q) quarter.

Yallalong (Nickel & Copper)

The Yallalong project comprises two granted Exploration Licences, E70/5051 (100% owned) with an exploration area of 63.4km^2 and E09/2823 (100% owned) with an exploration area of 94km^2. The project is located ~ 220km to the northeast of the port town of Geraldton in Western Australia and is prospective for Ni-Cu–Co mineralisation related to mafic – ultramafic intrusions along the Darling Fault that borders the Yilgarn Craton, similar to the significant Chalice Julimar (ASX:CHN) discovery to the south. See Figure 3 below.

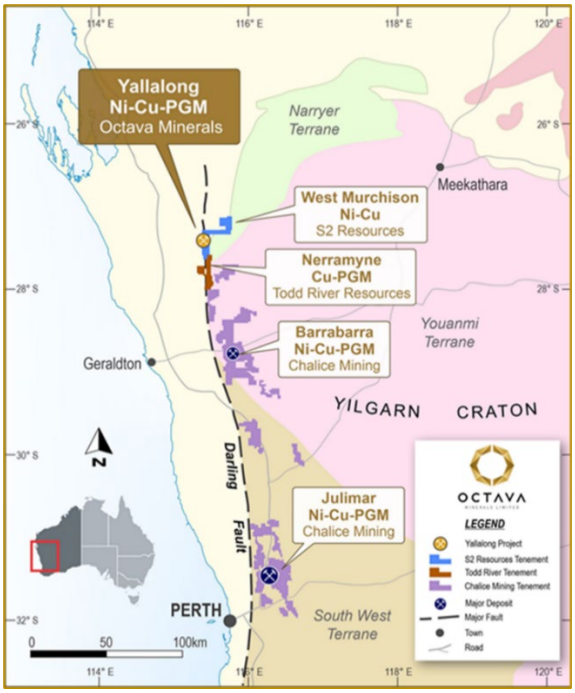

Figure 3. Yallalong Location Map

Octava Minerals completed a maiden air core drilling program at Yallalong E70/5051 during the Mar-24 quarter (Refer ASX:OCT 19 February 2024). The drilling program was targeting the first of several Ni-Cu-Co soil anomalies identified in a work collaboration with CSIRO. (Refer ASX announcement 19 February 2024)

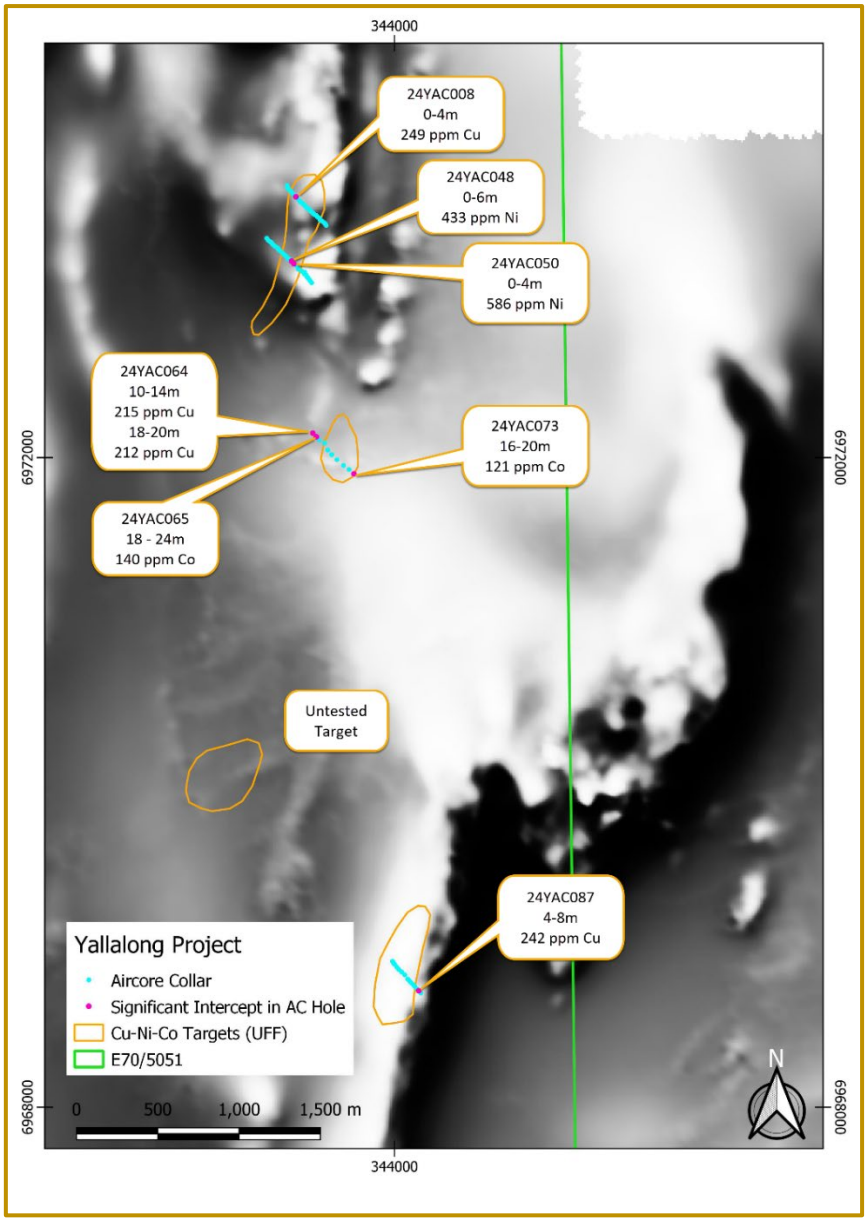

Figure 4. Significant results from aircore drilling completed over 3 priority targets.

A total of 256 samples were submitted for multi-element analysis. There were a number of anomalous results recorded including peak values of 586ppm Ni, 249ppm Cu, 142ppm Co & and 765ppm V.

Better intercepts included:
4m @ 249ppm Cu from 0m
4m @ 586ppm Ni from 0m
6m @ 140ppm Co from 18m
4m @ 242ppm Cu from 4m
(See Table 2 in Appendix 2)

There remains 1 anomalous priority target identified by the 2023 UFF soil sampling program that was not tested due to the arrival of a cyclone, forcing drilling to cease. The Company is now considering the next steps for the Yallalong project.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director/CEO.

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About Octava Minerals Ltd

Octava Minerals Limited (ASX:OCT) is a Western Australian based green energy metals exploration and development company. The Company has 4 strategically located projects in geographically proven discovery areas in Western Australia.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Lyndal Money, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms. Money is a full-time employee of Octava Minerals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms. Money consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company references exploration results previously released it confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially effects the information included in the relevant market announcement. The form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Previously Released ASX Material References
For further details relating to information in this announcement please refer to the following ASX announcements:

ASX: OCT 11 September 2023
ASX: OCT 2 November 2023
ASX: OCT 24 January 2024
ASX: OCT 19 February 2024

Appendix 1

Table 1 Collar Intercepts Yallalong Air Core drilling

Hole ID	Northing (GDA94 / MGA Zone 50)	Easting (GDA94 / MGA Zone 50)	RL (AHD)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (Mag)
24YAC0001	6973676	343339	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0002	6973661	343343	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0003	6973651	343352	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0004	6973642	343361	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0005	6973631	343370	237	9	-60°	135°
24YAC0006	6973623	343378	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0007	6973615	343387	236	9	-60°	135°
24YAC0008	6973606	343394	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0009	6973600	343400	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0010	6973591	343407	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0011	6973581	343416	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0012	6973575	343423	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0013	6973566	343433	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0014	6973559	343441	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0015	6973550	343450	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0016	6973540	343460	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0017	6973533	343467	237	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0018	6973527	343479	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0019	6973520	343483	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0020	6973512	343493	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0021	6973503	343501	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0022	6973496	343509	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0023	6973492	343519	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0024	6973482	343527	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0025	6973475	343539	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0026	6973463	343543	236	12	-60°	135°
24YAC0027	6973459	343551	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0028	6973454	343558	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0029	6973445	343569	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0030	6973439	343575	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0031	6973430	343581	236	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0032	6973351	343215	238	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0033	6973338	343224	238	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0034	6973331	343234	238	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0035	6973324	343244	238	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0036	6973313	343251	238	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0037	6973305	343261	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0038	6973298	343270	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0039	6973292	343281	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0040	6973282	343287	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0041	6973272	343298	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0042	6973263	343309	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0043	6973253	343319	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0044	6973243	343330	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0045	6973235	343338	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0046	6973227	343345	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0047	6973220	343356	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0048	6973210	343367	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0049	6973202	343372	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0050	6973194	343382	239	9	-60°	135°
24YAC0051	6973185	343393	239	6	-60°	135°

24YAC0052	6973177	343404	239	18	-60°	135°
24YAC0053	6973167	343409	239	15	-60°	135°
24YAC0054	6973160	343409	240	12	-60°	135°
24YAC0055	6973148	343431	240	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0056	6973141	343449	240	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0057	6973132	343445	240	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0058	6973126	343456	240	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0059	6973115	343461	240	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0060	6973107	343468	240	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0061	6973098	343476	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0062	6973087	343483	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0063	6973077	343491	239	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0064	6972151	343498	242	63	-60°	135°
24YAC0065	6972128	343520	241	57	-60°	135°
24YAC0066	6972109	343536	241	69	-60°	135°
24YAC0067	6972089	343569	241	75	-60°	135°
24YAC0068	6972047	343590	240	74	-60°	135°
24YAC0069	6972019	343614	240	82	-60°	135°
24YAC0070	6971987	343646	239	83	-60°	135°
24YAC0071	6971952	343687	239	81	-60°	135°
24YAC0072	6971927	343721	239	78	-60°	135°
24YAC0073	6971900	343751	238	84	-60°	135°
24YAC0074	6968898	343988	238	12	-60°	135°
24YAC0075	6968890	343993	248	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0076	6968880	344001	248	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0077	6968862	344015	247	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0078	6968848	344027	247	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0079	6968832	344045	247	9	-60°	135°
24YAC0080	6968815	344063	246	9	-60°	135°
24YAC0081	6968789	344082	246	11	-60°	135°
24YAC0082	6968778	344092	246	10	-60°	135°
24YAC0083	6968766	344103	246	11	-60°	135°
24YAC0084	6968753	344117	246	9	-60°	135°
24YAC0085	6968742	344126	246	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0086	6968727	344140	246	6	-60°	135°
24YAC0087	6968717	344149	246	8	-60°	135°
24YAC0088	6968703	344162	246	6	-60°	135°

Appendix 2

Table 2 Yallalong notible Intercepts

Hole ID	Northing (GDA94 / MGA Zone 50)	Easting (GDA94 / MGA Zone 50)	Total Depth (m)	Dip	Azi (Mag)	From (m)	To (m)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Significant Intercept
24YAC0008	6973606	343394	6	-60°	135°	0	4	39	249	55.5	4m @ 2.49ppm Cu from 0m
24YAC0048	6973210	343367	6	-60°	135°	0	4	423	77.8	70.3	6m @ 433ppm Ni from 0m
						4	6	452	99.4	80.5	
24YAC0050	6973194	343382	9	-60°	135°	0	4	586	141	89.2	4m @ 586ppm Ni from 0m
24YAC0064	6972151	343498	63	-60°	135°	10	14	88	215	39.3	4m @ 215ppm Cu from 10m
						18	20	79	212	30.2	2m @ 212ppm Cu from 18m
24YAC0065	6972128	343520	57	-60°	135°	18	20	56	145	136	6m @ 140ppm Co from 18m
						20	24	64	113	142	
24YAC0073	6971900	343751	84	-60°	135°	16	20	70	121	31	4m @ 121ppm Co from 16m
24YAC0087	6968717	344149	8	-60°	135°	4	8	49	242	38.1	4m @ 242ppm Cu from 4m

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 88 angled aircore (AC) drillholes were completed for 1287m to test 3 of the soil geochemical anomalies identified during 2023. • Samples were collected from the cuttings returned from the AC drilling at intervals of 1m for all the metres drilled. The 1m samples were collected directly from the riffle splitter beneath the cyclone on the drilling rig. • The splitter was checked regularly to ensure that it contained no sample build-up. • Composite samples were collected, using a scoop, comprising a maximum of 4m intervals and weighing approximately 2 to 3kg, for the entire drilling program. These samples were submitted for analysis. • The drillholes were geologically logged at the time of drilling • At Labwest, samples were dried, pulverized, and then assessed for AU and an industry-standard multielement suite. The MMA technique is a microwave-assisted, HF-based digestion that effectively offers total recovery for all but the most refractory of minerals. A portion of the sample is digested in an HF-based acid mixture under high pressure and temperature in a microwave apparatus for analysis, with determination by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES. Labwest in Perth applied industry standard QA-QC for sample preparation and analysis, and appropriate instrument calibration.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• KTE used a small footprint truck-mounted aircore drill rig using a 90mm blade bit or 90mm face sampling hammer depending on ground conditions, with an industry-standard cyclone and splitter to complete the program
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.*	• The samples were visibly checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. The driller 'blew out' the hole at the beginning of each rod to remove any groundwater • It was estimated by the geologist that the recovery was good for the majority of samples collected and submitted for analysis, with little to no groundwater encountered. This information was recorded by the geologist. • The ground conditions were good, and the drilling returned consistent sized dry samples and the possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		considered negligible. • It is considered that the sample recovery and quality was good
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.*	• Each metre of AC drilling is qualitative and quantitatively logged from sieved chips for geological attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major and minor lithologies, alteration and weathering from the start to the end of the hole, • The project is currently classified as at early stage of exploration no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable.
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.*	• All AC holes were samples and split at 1-metre intervals using a riffle splitter beneath the cyclone to produce a sample of between 2 – 3kg. • Composite samples f not greater than 4 consecutive 1-metre samples were collected using an aluminium scoop which penetrated the entire sample to ensure a representative composite sample of 2-3kg is collected • The sample sizes are appropriate to the particle size of the material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Composited samples were submitted to Labwest in Perth for gold and multielement analysis • Assay methods are considered appropriate and industry-standard for the elements analysed • Geophysical tools: Not applicable
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.*	• All data was digitally collected whilst in the field, then uploaded into an SQL based computer database stored by independent consultants RockSolid • No holes were twinned at this early stage of exploration • No adjustments to assay data were made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole collars were picked up using a hand-held Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m.
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.*	• Data spacings and distribution at this early stage of exploration is not considered adequate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • 1m AC drill samples were collected for all drilling as were composited samples
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.*	• At this early stage of exploration, the orientation of drill lines cuts the regional lithology at a close to perpendicular angle, Individual drillholes angled at -60 from horizontal allows predicted lithological contacts to be intersected
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored securely on site before being transported to the laboratory by Octava Minerals personnel. The sample pulps are stored at a secure Company location.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No adjustments, reviews or audits have been undertaken.

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 Yallalong Project, consisting of granted tenements E70/5051 and E09/2823, covering an area of 191km2 and 100% owned by Octava Minerals Ltd. The project is about 220km NE of the city of Geraldton and 600km north of Perth. • The Yallalong project is covered by the Wajarri Yamatji #1 and Mullewa Wadjari Community native title claims. • There are no known impediments to the exploration of the tenements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Until 2013 E70/5051 remained untested by modern exploration • West of the Darling Fault has been lightly explored for sediment-hosted or roll-front uranium mineralisation. • DeBeers explored the region for diamonds, however, no kimberlitic indicators were identified. • Kennedy and Haworth carried out rock chip sampling identifying a quartz vein containing anomalous Sb, Pb, Cu, and Au in the south of E70/5051 • Traka Resources (2015-2017) completed rock chip and soil sampling, geophysical surveys and RC drilling in the vicinity of the anomalous quartz vein, with the majority of studies focused on antimony and a lesser degree gold. • Attgold compiled all previous exploration across E70/5051 into digital format and completed age dating of mineralized antimony rock chips. • Stockdale prospecting completed limited stream sediment and soil sampling for gold on E09/2823 during the mid-1990's • Terrain Minerals carried out reconnaissance field work during 2017 leading to drilling 2 RC holes to test on E09/2823 in 2018, with the recommendation to complete additional work to test the ~3km long epithermal veining targeted by drilling. The tenement was surrendered before this exploration could be executed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yallalong project area straddles the Darling Fault, a 1500km long major crustal suture that forms the western margin of the Yilgarn Craton. Phanerozoic sediments of the Perth Basin lie to the west of the fault along much of its length. • In the Yallalong area the fault has bifurcated to form the margin of the Yallalong Basin which contains deformed and strongly foliated rocks analogous to Proterozoic basins such as the Byrah and Yerrida basins on the northern edge of the Yilgarn Craton. • The project area is considered to be prospective for lode-style gold mineralisation associated with structures related to the crustal-scale Darling Fault and N-Cu-Co-PGM mineralisation related to mafic-ultramafic intrusions.
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*	• Drillhole details are provided in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No averaging or aggregation of results has been completed for results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• At this early stage of exploration the geometry of mineralisation is yet to be determined
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.*	• Project and drillhole location maps have been included in the body of the report, A cross-section has not been included as the known geological controls in the area are not sufficient to draw meaningful relationships on geometry
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 AC drilling completed during this round of early-stage exploration did not intercept anomalous intersections
Other substantive	• *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*	• There is no other substantive information about this drilling to report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Continue AC drilling over untested UFF soil anomalies on E70/5051 • Plan drilling to investigate untested Sb-Au occurrences on E70/5051 • Conduct soil sampling on E09/2823