ASX Release
2 September 2025

EXPLORATION UNDERWAY AT FEDERATION CU-ZN-AG PROJECT

Highlights

- **Exploration is underway at the Federation Cu-Zu-Ag-Sn Project with the team onsite at Sweeney's prospect.**
- **No serious exploration at Sweeney's since 1980.**
- **Historic Renison drillholes and exploration adits at Sweeney's have been located, utilising previously cleared access tracks.**
- **Sampling at 2m intervals of the main adit by Renison in the late 1970's recorded 47m @ 0.96% zinc, 0.64% tin and 7g/t silver[1] with peak 2m interval grades of:**
  - **4.17% zinc, 1.23% lead, 3.32% tin and 0.58% antimony**
- **The extensive zone of mineralisation encountered in the main adit combined with historic drill intercepts, highlights the significant prospectivity of Sweeney's.**

Octava Minerals Ltd (ASX:OCT) ("Octava" or the "Company"), an Australian focused explorer of critical minerals including REE's, lithium, copper, zinc, silver and tin is pleased to report that on ground exploration is underway at the Federation Cu-Zn-Ag-Sn project in Western Tasmania with the geology team onsite.

Octava's Managing Director Bevan Wakelam stated:
" The team is onsite at Federation and they have been able to locate all the old drill holes and workings, including the main adit, which recorded strong historical grades with sample intervals up to 4.17% zinc, 1.23% lead, 3.32% tin and 0.58% antimony. This visit is essential for us in planning a significant drill program. The approvals process is underway and we look forward to providing updates as things progress. "

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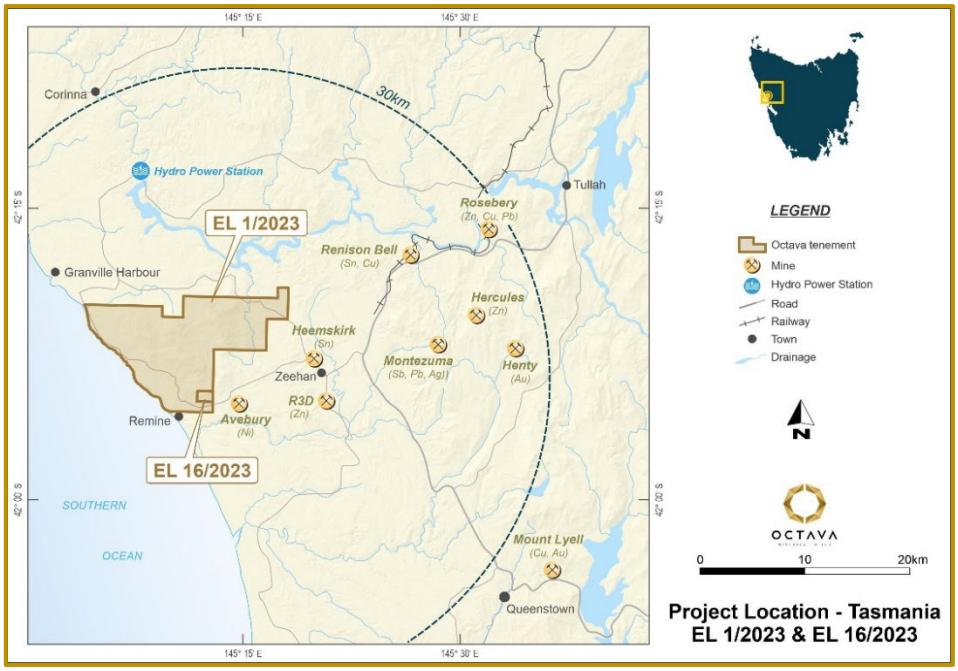

Figure 1. Federation Project, Western Tasmania project location Map.

About the Federation Cu-Zn-Ag Project

The Federation project is located 12km west of the town of Zeehan, in Western Tasmania and comprises 2 granted tenements EL 16/2023 and EL 1/2023 covering approximately 121km^2.
The project is well located in close proximity to a number of mining centres with processing and infrastructure, as well as a number of Hydro Power Stations. See Figure 1.

Geology

The project licences are located on the margin of a granite dome known as the Heemskirk Granite, a multiphase intrusion containing various phases of mineralisation which have intruded a sequence of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks. See Figure 2. The Proterozoic rocks include quartzite, micaceous quartzite, black shale and carbonate rich beds that have undergone metamorphism. The late stages in the crystallisation of the granite resulted in production of hot saline solutions containing various metals. Large faults in the region provided conduits for these hot metallic solutions to re-mobilise and precipitate and form mineral deposits.

Previous Exploration

During the late 1970's, Renison were exploring for tin deposits in the South Heemskirk Tin Field. In 1976/77, exploration focussed on the Sweeny's prospect area. (refer Figure 3)

Sampling of the main adit at Sweeney's was undertaken by Renison in May 1977. See Figures 3 & 4. The walls were marked out in 2m intervals and chip sampled using a hammer and chisel. Significant Zn, Sn and Ag assays were encountered. The adit recorded 47m @ 0.96% zinc, 0.64% tin

and 7g/t silver with the adit terminating in mineralisation. Peak 2m sample intervals of **4.17% zinc, 1.23% lead, 3.32% tin and 0.58% antimony** were recorded. (Refer Appendix 2) The mineralisation consisted of pyrite, sphalerite and cassiterite, disseminated throughout the altered granite. The mineralisation was often obscured by surface weathering.

A total of eighteen diamond drill holes were drilled into the Sweeney's prospect. (refer ASX announcement 25 July 2025) Although eight of these missed the target mineralisation, the remaining ten holes had some significant intersections including:

SWY 11 23m @ 1.19% Cu, 1.70% Zn, 121 g/t Ag & 1.17% Sn from 71m.
SWY 14 24m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.52% Zn, 42 g/t Ag & 0.27% Sn from 112m.
SWY 15 31.4m@ 0.19% Cu, 1.92% Zn, 31 g/t Ag & 0.62% Sn from 210m.

No further work was done and the mineralisation currently remains open at depth and along (an interpreted SSE) strike.

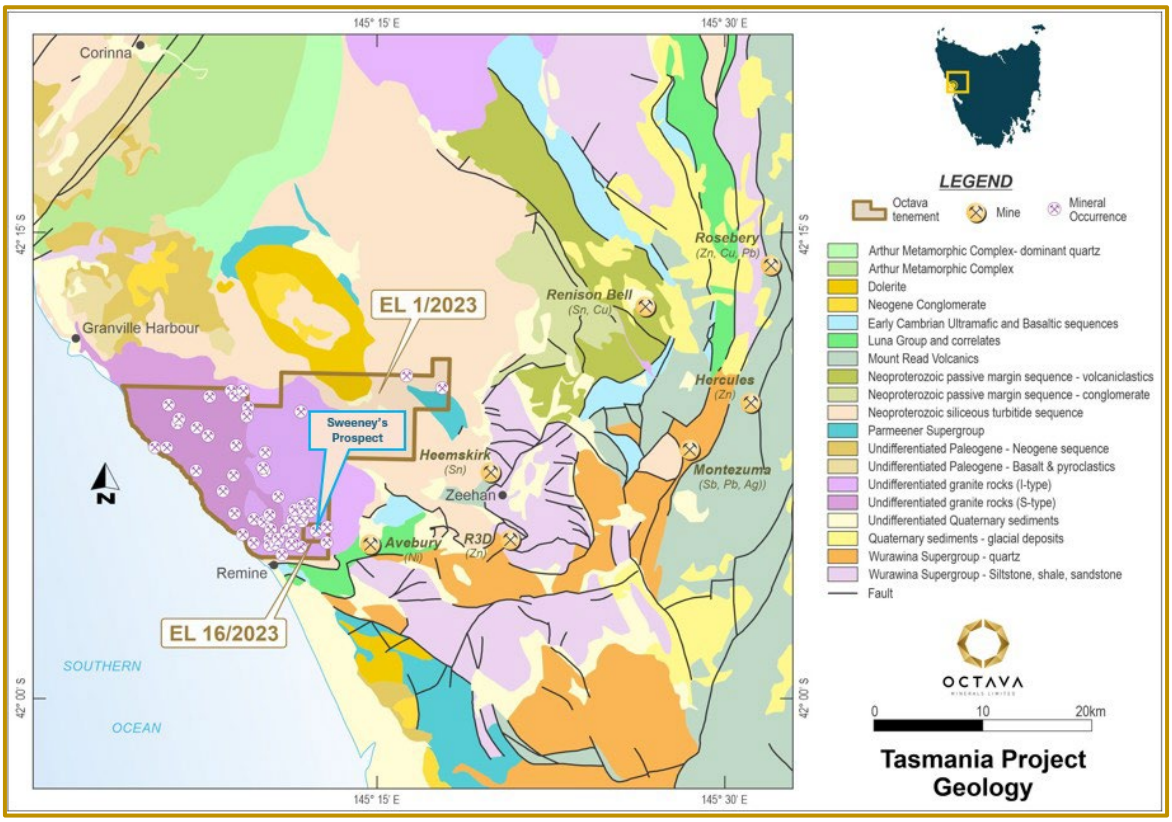

Figure 2. Tenement Location Map with regional Geology and location of Sweeney's prospect.

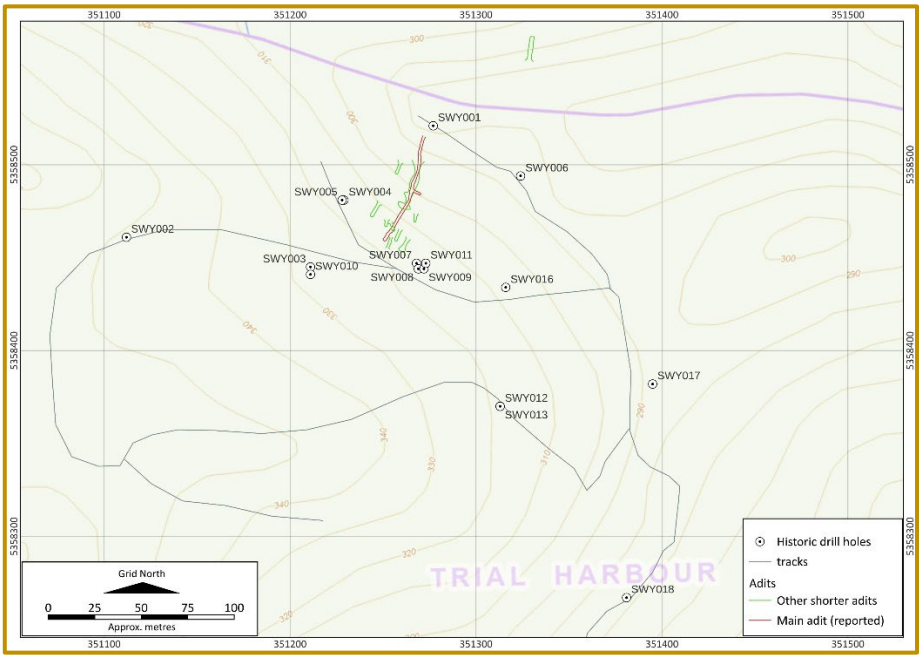

Figure 3. Location map of the Sweeneys Prospect with historic drill holes and adits.

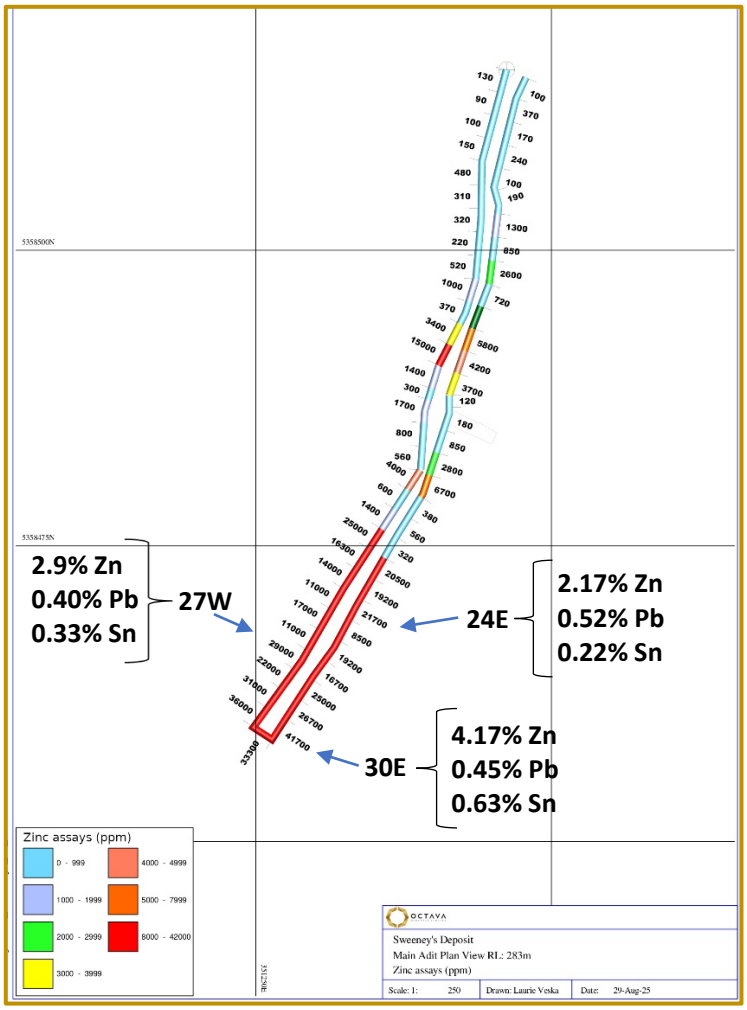

Figure 4. Sweeney's Prospect, Main Adit sample locations.

Several rock chips have been taken from the main adit at Sweeney's and will be sent for laboratory analysis.

Mineral Targeting

At Sweeney's, historic drilling intercepted a steeply dipping, SSW striking mineralised zone of semi-massive to massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, stannite, sphalerite and cassiterite from around 70m down to 210m in depth and mineralisation remains open.

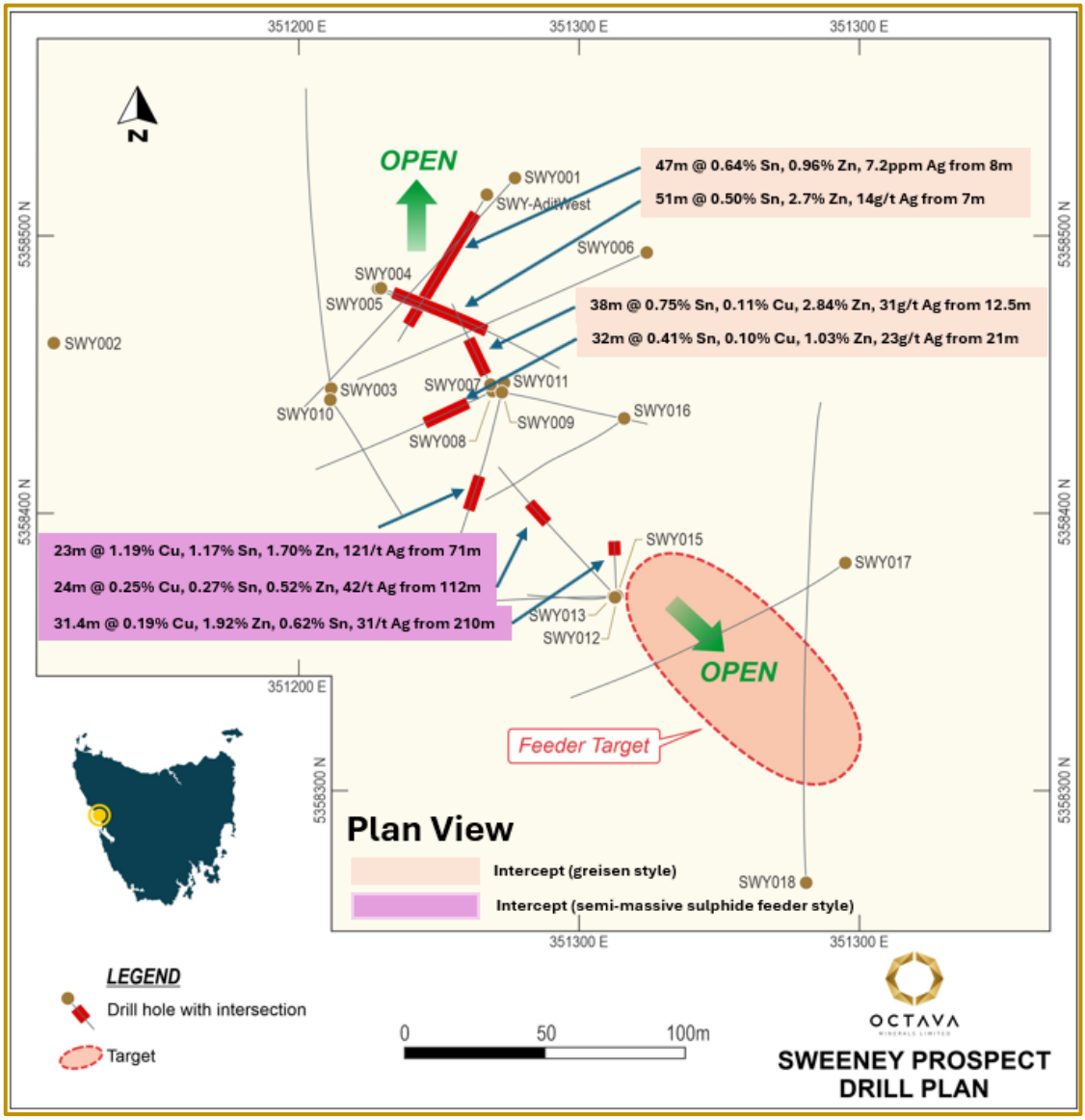

Figure 5. Illustrated Plan View of Sweeney's Prospect Adit & Drill Hole Locations

There has been no serious exploration carried out at Sweeney's since 1980 and no EM geophysics completed. This creates an opportunity for Octava to apply EM to enhance drillhole targeting. The

semi-massive to massive sulphide at Sweeneys' feeder mineralisation being located within resistive country rock and no conductive overburden, is well suited to delineation with EM.

The sulphide zone is interpreted to feed ''greisen'' style cassiterite dominant mineralisation above, while the feeder zone below remains open. See Figure 5. This will be the target of upcoming drilling programs.

Figure 6. Historic Main Adit, Sweeny's Prospect - 47m @ 0.96% zinc, 0.64% tin and 7g/t silver

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 new 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 Exploration and Geological data is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation that has been compiled and validated by Laurence Veska, a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Veska is a consultant to the Company and 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. Mr Veska consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results was prepared and first disclosed under a pre-2012 edition of the JORC code. It is the opinion of Octava that the exploration data is reliable. Nothing has come to the attention of Octava that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results.

[1] Refer Appendix 1 JORC Table and Appendix 2 Adit Assay results, refer also Renison Progress Report Federation Area E.L. 11/76 November 1977 by K.Wells
[2] Refer ASX announcement 25 July 2025

Forward looking Statements

This announcement includes certain “forward looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management’s best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

– Sweeney's Drilling Results and Main Adit Sampling Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	**Drilling** • All drilling carried out at Sweeney's Deposit in 1977/78 was via diamond core. A total of 18 diamond core holes were drilled for 2830m. 1m samples were taken from diamond saw cut drill core. The sampling intervals were aligned near lithological contacts to be coincident. **Adit Sampling** • Underground adit sampling of the main adit was undertaken in May 1977. The walls were marked out in 2m intervals and chip sampled using a hammer and chisel along cut channels to obtain a representative sample over each of the 2m intervals.
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).*	• All surface drilling by standard wire-line diamond drilling Information regarding drill core diameter and drill tube type is not available or discernible for these holes due to the historical nature of the data in question. • Due to the historical nature of the data, no information regarding core orientation procedures is available.
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.*	• Based on the diamond core logs from the historical drilling core recovery was greater than 99% for all holes and ground conditions were excellent.

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.*	• Sampling and logging procedures have not been specified in the historical reports however, the geological logging, assays and hole details are all recorded in detail. The bulk of the work was carried out by Renison Limited using experienced field geologists. • Underground channel sample locations were plotted onto a horizontal plan section of the adit. There is no logging information relating to individual channel samples available. • Underground adit lithologies and alteration were broadly logged in a qualitative fashion, with geological contacts noted on the prepared underground horizontal sections. • No geotechnical logs are available for channel samples.
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.*	**Drilling** • 1m samples were taken from diamond saw cut drill core. The sampling intervals were aligned to respect geological contacts where appropriate. • Assay sample weights between 1 and 4kg are considered appropriate with respect to any coarse tin that may be present. **Adit Sampling** • There are no indications from the historic data that adit channel samples were split during any part of the process. The samples are believed to represent complete channels. • Details on laboratory preparation of samples are not known. • QAQC practices by Renison Limited are unknown
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*	• Analytical methods have not been specified in the historical reporting however the bulk of the analysis was carried out by Renison Limited at the Renison Bell laboratory near Zeehan. • No certified reference material or blanks information from drilling campaigns or underground sampling campaigns was able to be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	located due to the historic nature of the data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections were reviewed by company personnel and also by an independent consultant. • Data was collected by qualified geologists and entered onto paper logging sheets. Qualified geologists entered this original data into MS Excel spreadsheets.
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.*	**Drilling** • Historical drilling was compiled in local coordinates and converted to GDA94 using high resolution ortho-linear rectified aerial photography by Stonehenge Metals Limited in 2008 during compilation of the JORC 2004 resource estimate. The conversion was field verified using Magellan GPS units with an accuracy of +/- five metres. • Drill hole orientations were field verified by Stonehenge Metals Limited personnel in 2008 using the orientation of found drill hole collars and compiling historical down hole single shot surveys reported on the original logging sheets. Mr. Veska located drill collars in the field where possible in 2019 using a Garmin GPSmap 62s to an accuracy of +/- five metres. **Adit Sampling** • Mr. Veska located the adit entrance in the field in 2019 using a Garmin GPSmap 62s to an accuracy of +/- five metres. • Sample locations underground were measured using compass and tape measurements with an accuracy of approximately 2-3m. The topographic surface is based on 2 metre contours derived from LiDAR data that have excellent correlation to ground features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 spacing and distribution at this stage of exploration drilling is not considered adequate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • 1m diamond drill samples were collected for all drilling. • No compositing has been applied to the data **Adit Sampling** • Adit channel samples were collected along the walls of the adit, at intervals of 2 metres as contiguous runs on the walls. Two samples were collected at 1 metre intervals. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve calculations have been reported in this release. • Weighted averages were used for grade calculations, as a function of sample grade weighted against sample length.
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, and given the complex style of mineralisation, the orientation of drill holes and Adit sampling is considered angled relative to the strike of the mineralisation in many cases. • This may have introduced a modest degree of sample bias within the mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security procedures for historic drill and/or Adit samples were not documented.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling data and techniques have been completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Federation project is located 12km west of the town of Zeehan, in Western Tasmania and comprises 2 granted exploration licences EL 16/2023 and EL 1/2023 (final dates: 26/06/2029) covering approximately 121km2. The tenements are 100% owned by Magnes 25 Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• During the late 1970's, Renison were exploring for tin deposits in the South Heemskirk Tin Field. In the first year, exploration focussed on the Sweeney's prospect including sampling an old adit. • Renison Limited drilling in 1977/78 attempted to determine the shape of the mineralised zone at Sweeney's deposit, however the topography in the area made establishing suitable drill sites very difficult. This resulted in the holes being drilled in various directions, being collared at different heights, and in a totally irregular grid. The shape of this body of mineralisation is also irregular, which resulted in a significant number of the holes (8 out of 18) failing to make satisfactory intersections. • Despite the extent of the Renison drilling in 1977/78 the shape and the full tonnage potential of the Sweeney's mineralisation is not well understood. Explorers that came after Renison planned drill programs to try to determine that nature of the mineralisation at Sweeney's, though none of the drill programs ever eventuated.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenement is entirely within a granite dome known as the Heemskirk Granite which has intruded a sequence of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks during the Late Devonian. The Heemskirk Granite is a multiphase intrusion with tin mineralisation being related to the latest phase.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Tin–zinc-silver mineralisation is predominantly hosted in altered granite within a broad zone of greisen-style mineralisation containing quartz tourmaline veining and accessory antimony, lead and fluorite. • There are strong indications from the historic drilling for a potentially larger remobilised VMS- system of mineralisation at Sweeney's.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Channel sample details are provided in Appendix 2
		• Drillhole details are provided in Appendix 3

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.*	• Weighting is calculated as a function of each sample length multiplied by each grade, with the summed product divided by the total sample length, to present composited intervals. No top or bottom cut was applied. • No aggregate intercepts incorporating short lengths of high-grade results are stated in this release. • For diamond drill assay results the intervals reported are thickness-weighted averages (i.e. XXm grading XX % tin content). Reported intervals are calculated using ≥ 1000 ppm cut-off grade and using a ≤ 1m minimum internal dilution (unless otherwise stated)
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*	• At this early stage of exploration the geometry of mineralisation is yet to be fully determined. Consequently drilling and/or adit sample interval lengths are listed, true widths are not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
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.*	• A project map and a map showing adit sample locations and significant intercepts are shown in the body of the text. • Project map and a map showing RC hole location and significant interceptions is shown in the body of the text.
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 historic adit sampling of the longest adit at Sweeneys (approximately 60m length) intercepted anomalous intersections, details are included in Appendix 2, with significant intercepts of Sn, Zn and Ag reported. • The historic diamond drilling intercepted anomalous intersections, details are included in Appendix 3, with significant intercepts > 0.1% Sn reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive information regarding the historic adit sampling or historic drilling to report.
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.*	• Review of the geological exploration model. • Planning for Phase 1 drilling to investigate potential down-dip extensions of mineralisation

Appendix 2

Table 1 - Sweeney's Main Adit Assay Results

SampleID	From	To	Interval	X	Y	Sb	As	Pb	Cu	CaF2	S	Ag	Zn	Sn.Sol	Sn
	(m)	(m)	(m)	MGA94	MGA94	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	%	%
1E	0	2	2	351254	5358498	0.001	<0.10	0.005	<0.05	<0.10	0.1	<1	0.01	<0.005	0.06
2E	2	4	2	351254	5358496	0.002	<0.10	0.005	<0.05	<0.10	0.08	<1	0.037	<0.003	0.06
3E	4	6	2	351253	5358494	0.003	<0.10	0.004	<0.05	<0.10	0.08	<1	0.017	<0.005	0.05
4E	6	8	2	351253	5358492	0.004	<0.10	0.004	<0.05	<0.10	0.16	<1	0.024	<0.005	0.06
5E	8	10	2	351253	5358490	0.002	<0.10	0.003	<0.05	<0.10	0.1	2	0.01	0.019	0.06
6E	10	12	2	351253	5358489	0.003	<0.10	0.02	<0.05	<0.10	0.52	2	0.019	0.015	0.07
7E	12	14	2	351253	5358487	0.004	<0.10	0.014	<0.05	<0.10	2.9	4	0.13	0.006	0.13
8E	14	16	2	351252	5358485	0.003	<0.10	0.03	<0.05	<0.10	4.3	6	0.085	0.006	0.18
9E	16	18	2	351252	5358483	0.004	<0.10	0.046	<0.05	<0.10	7.5	2	0.26	<0.005	0.22
10E	18	20	2	351251	5358482	0.007	<0.10	0.009	<0.05	<0.10	3.3	1	0.072	<0.003	0.1
11E	20	22	2	351251	5358480	0.004	<0.10		<0.05	<0.10	1.1	1			0.34
12E	22	24	2	351250	5358479	0.003	<0.10	0.022	<0.05	<0.10	1	1	0.58	<0.005	1.11
13E	24	26	2	351249	5358477	0.007	<0.10	0.03	<0.05	0.16	4.2	2	0.42	0.011	1.33
14E	26	28	2	351249	5358476	0.003	<0.05	0.019	<0.05	<0.10	3.4	3	0.37	0.013	1.5
14.5E	28	29	2	351249	5358474		<0.10	0.009	<0.05			2	0.012	<0.005	1.19
C	29	31	2	351252	5358472		<0.05	0.003	<0.05			<1	0.018	<0.005	0.08
16E	31	33	2	351248	5358472	0.004	<0.10	0.12	<0.05	<0.10	1.8	4	0.085	<0.005	0.07
17E	33	35	2	351248	5358470	0.003	<0.10	0.021	<0.05	<0.10	0.57	1	0.28	<0.003	0.08
18E	35	37	2	351247	5358469	0.004	<0.10	0.011	<0.05	<0.10	2.8	2	0.67	<0.005	0.33
19E	37	39	2	351246	5358467	0.006	<0.10	0.018	<0.05	<0.10	0.34	1	0.038	<0.003	0.1
20E	39	41	2	351245	5358465	0.01	<0.10	0.022	<0.05	<0.10	0.68	2	0.056	<0.005	0.16
21E	41	43	2	351244	5358464	0.017	<0.10	0.046	<0.05	<0.10	5.1	2	0.032	<0-005	0.23
22E	43	45	2	351243	5358462	0.015	<0.10	0.11	<0.05	<0.10	9.6	9	2.05	0.011	0.42

23E	45	47	2	351243	5358461	0.011	0.1	0.29	<0.05	<0.10	10.1	8	1.92	0.017	0.61
24E	47	49	2	351242	5358460	0.012	0.15	0.52	<0.05	0.27	9	9	2.17	0.018	0.22
25E	49	51	2	351240	5358458	0.042	<0.10	0.6	<0.05	0.34	9.8	14	0.85	0.006	0.58
26E	51	53	2	351239	5358456	0.018	0.1	0.35	<0.05	0.34	12.7	9	1.92	0.015	0.28
27E	53	55	2	351238	5358454		0.54	1.23	<0.05			22	1.67	0.022	0.28
28E	55	57	2	351237	5358452		0.19	0.63	<0.05			14	2.5	0.018	0.52
29E	57	59	2	351236	5358450		0.14	0.43	<0.05			25	2.67	0.028	0.47
30E	59	61	2	351234	5358448		0.14	0.45	<0.05			20	4.17	0.046	0.63
A			2	351250	5358473		<0.10	0.024	<0.05			2	0.042	0.012	0.67
B			2	351252	5358473		<0.10	0.012	<0.05			<1	0.045	<0.005	0.06
D			2	351251	5358471		<0.10	0.03	<0.05			1	0.018	<0.005	0.08
E			2	351250	5358472		<0.10	0.012	<0.05			<1	0.032	<0.005	0.89
FACE	61		2	351233	5358448		<0.10	0.2	0.05			12	3.33	0.031	0.65
1W	0	2	2	351253	5358498	0.002	<0.10	0.005	<0.05	<0.10	0.06	<1	0.013	0.003	0.07
2W	2	4	2	351252	5358496	0.002	<0.10	0.004	<0.05	<0.10	0.12	1	0.009	<0.005	0.06
3W	4	6	2	351252	5358494	0.002	<0.10	0.001	<0.05	<0.10	0.09	2	0.01	<0.005	0.07
4W	6	8	2	351252	5358493	0.003	<0.10	0.003	<0.05	<0.10	0.18	2	0.015	0.008	0.07
5W	8	10	2	351251	5358491	0.003	<0.10	0.014	<0.05	<0.10	1.1	1	0.048	<0.005	0.07
6W	10	12	2	351251	5358489	0.003	<0.10	0.008	<0.05	<0.10	2.5	<1	0.031	<0.005	0.08
7W	12	14	2	351251	5358487	0.003	<0.10	0.015	<0.05	<0.10	4.1	<1	0.032	<0.003	0.17
8W	14	16	2	351251	5358485	0.003	<0.10	0.078	<0.05	<0.10	3.1	5	0.022	0.019	0.42
9W	16	18	2	351251	5358484	0.004	<0.10	0.5	<0.05	0.12	7.6	3	0.052	0.003	0.25
10W	18	20	2	351250	5358482	0.003	<0.10	0.026	<0.05	0.1	4.3	2	0.1	<0.005	0.3
11W	20	22	2	351249	5358481	0.004	<0.10	0.009	<0.05	<0.10	0.45	<1	0.037	<0.003	0.28
12W	22	24	2	351249	5358479	0.004	<0.10	0.34	<0.05	<0.10	3.7	4	0.34	0.015	0.48
13W	24	26	2	351248	5358478	0.004	<0.10	0.052	<0.05	0.16	4.7	3	1.5	0.006	3.01
14W	26	28	2	351248	5358476	0.011	<0.10	0.044	<0.05	0.32	6.6	1	0.14	0.003	1.85
14.5W	28	29	1	351247	5358475	0.002	<0.10	0.016	<0.05	<0.10	2.8	2	0.03	<0.005	0.83
15W	29	31	2	351247	5358474	0.002	<0.10	0.033	<0.05	<0.10	1.2	8	0.17	0.023	0.87
16W	31	33	2	351246	5358472	0.002	<0.10	0.01	<0.05	<0.10	0.62	<1	0.08	<0.005	0.19
17W	33	35	2	351246	5358471	0.004	<0.10	0.008	<0.05	<0.10	1.7	1	0.056	0.013	0.24

18W	35	37	2	351246	5358469	0.004	<0.10	0.022	<0.05	<0.10	1.6	3	0.4	0.013	3.32
19W	37	39	2	351245	5358467	0.006	<0.10	0.03	<0.05	<0.10	0.45	1	0.06	<0.003	0.2
20W	39	41	2	351244	5358466	0.004	<0.10	0.1	<0.05	<0.10	0.73	1	0.14	<0.003	0.18
21W	41	43	2	351243	5358464	0.01	<0.10	0.04	<0.05	<0.10	8.3	7	2.5	0.006	0.73
22W	43	45	2	351242	5358463	0.014	0.13	0.28	<0.05	<0.10	10.5	12	1.63	0.022	0.69
23W	45	47	2	351241	5358461	0.03	0.26	0.44	<0.05	<0.10		9	1.4	0.022	0.62
24W	47	49	2	351240	5358460	0.58	0.43	0.16	<0.05	<0.10	6.1	13	1.1	0.015	0.45
25W	49	51	2	351239	5358458	0.078	<0.10	0.16	<0.05	0.14	11.1	9	1.7	0.017	0.68
26W	51	53	2	351238	5358457	0.1	<0.05	0.21	<0.05	0.2	9.8	10	1.1	0.009	0.61
27W	53	55	2	351237	5358455	0.19	0.11	0.4	<0.05	0.66	11.2	20	2.9	0.017	0.33
28W	55	57	2	351236	5358453	0.49	0.25	0.68	<0.05	0.94	7.1	25	2.2	0.044	0.6
29W	57	59	2	351234	5358451	0.5	0.26	0.3	0.06	0.39	5.2	27	3.1	0.031	0.88
30W	59	61	2	351233	5358449	0.036	<0.10	0.116	0.06	0.68	10	22	3.6	0.046	0.59

Appendix 2

Table 2 Adit Collars & Survey

BHID	GDA94_z55E	GDA94_z55N	RL_AHD	EOH	Depth	Dip	Azi
SweeneyEastAdit	351269	5358514	281	61	0	0	211
SweeneyWestAdit	351267	5358515	281	61	0	0	211

Appendix 3

Table 3 Historic Drilling Summary

Hole-id	GDA94 Easting	GDA94 Northing	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (True)	Length (m)	
SWY001	351277	5358521	285.55	-43.5	222	149	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY002	351112	5358461	353.42	-89.5	12	101.5	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY003	351211	5358445	332	-45	352	152.5	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY004	351229	5358481	319.52	-45.8	109	101	51m @ 0.50 Sn, 2.7% Zn, 14 g/t Ag
SWY005	351228	5358481	319.44	-81	112	80.4	Drilled in margin of greisen
SWY006	351324	5358494	292.3	-45	246	155.2	Drilled below the greisen
SWY007	351268	5358447	322.58	-70	337	95.5	38m @ 0.75% Sn, 0.11% Cu, 2.84% Zn, 31 g/t Ag
SWY008	351269	5358444	322.53	-60	245	137.3	32m @ 0.41% Sn, 0.1% Cu, 1.03% Zn, 23 g/t Ag
SWY009	351272	5358444	322.36	-60	102	102.5	Drilled to the south of the greisen
SWY010	351211	5358441	332.11	-60	142	92.4	Drilled to the south of the greisen
SWY011	351273	5358447	322.6	-60	192	134.3	23m @ 1.19% Cu, 1.70% Zn, 121 g/t Ag & 1.17% Sn from 71m
SWY012	351313	5358370	323.24	-80	265	191.5	Drilled in margin of greisen
SWY013	351313	5358370	323.24	-63	272	140	Drilled in margin of greisen
SWY014	351313	5358370	323.1	-70	317	191.5	24m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.52% Zn, 42 g/t Ag & 0.27% Sn from 112m
SWY015	351313	5358370	323.24	-85	359	254.5	31.4m@ 0.19% Cu, 1.92% Zn, 31 g/t Ag & 0.62% Sn from 210m.
SWY016	351316	5358434	313.13	-77	237	257.4	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY017	351395	5358382	296.17	-68	236	245.2	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY018	351269	5358084	270.62	-50	357	249.1	Failed to intersect main greisen zone