ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
07 September 2021

HIGH GRADE SAMPLING RESULTS AT KARIBIB COPPER AND GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results received confirm mineralisation extends over the exposed rocks of a 20 km x 2 km metasedimentary structural feature**
- **Outcropping skarn-type mineralisation rock chip samples (44 samples) returned the following average results:**
  - **4.32 % Cu (highest 28.40% Cu)**
  - **1.49 g/t Au (highest 7.65 g/t Au)**
  - **50.50 g/t Ag (highest 453 g/t Ag)**
  - **0.23 % (highest 1.00% WO_3)**
- **Outcropping vein-type mineralisation rock chip samples (13 samples) returned the following average results:**
  - **1.94% Cu (highest 5.69% Cu)**
  - **2.06 g/t Au (highest 26.30 g/t Au)**
  - **12.68 g/t Ag (highest 30.10 g/t Ag)**
- **Both vein- and skarn-type mineralisation, which is known to contain economic mineralisation in the area, were encountered on or near the contact margins of large diorite intrusions.**

Arcadia Minerals Ltd (ASX:AM7) (Arcadia or the Company) is pleased to announce grab sampling assay results of 57 rock chips samples of outcropping mineralisation taken over a northeast-southwest trending, 2 km wide and 20 km long structural feature located on the Company's Karibib Copper-Gold Project, held through its 80% owned subsidiary (see-through 68%) Karibib Pegmatite Exploration (Pty) Ltd (Karibib).

The purpose of the sampling program was to test whether mineralisation extends over the extent of the structural feature located under the Karibib license and to determine the dominant mineralisation style (skarn or vein-type), which are known to occur on the EPL and elsewhere in the fertile Karibib Copper-Gold Belt.

Both contact-skarn and polymetallic replacement vein-type mineralisation styles are associated with the 5.3MozAu[1] Navachab Gold Mine, which mine was previously owned by Anglo-Gold Ashanti and is currently owned by private equity firm QKR Corp. In contrast, the Twin-Hills prospect of Osino Resources Ltd (TSXV.OSI), containing a 2MozAu resource[2], displays vein-type mineralisation. Navachab is situated 32km north of the Karibib project and the Twin-Hills Project is situated 40km north-east of the Karibib project, all of which lie within the same geological environment (see figure 1 below).

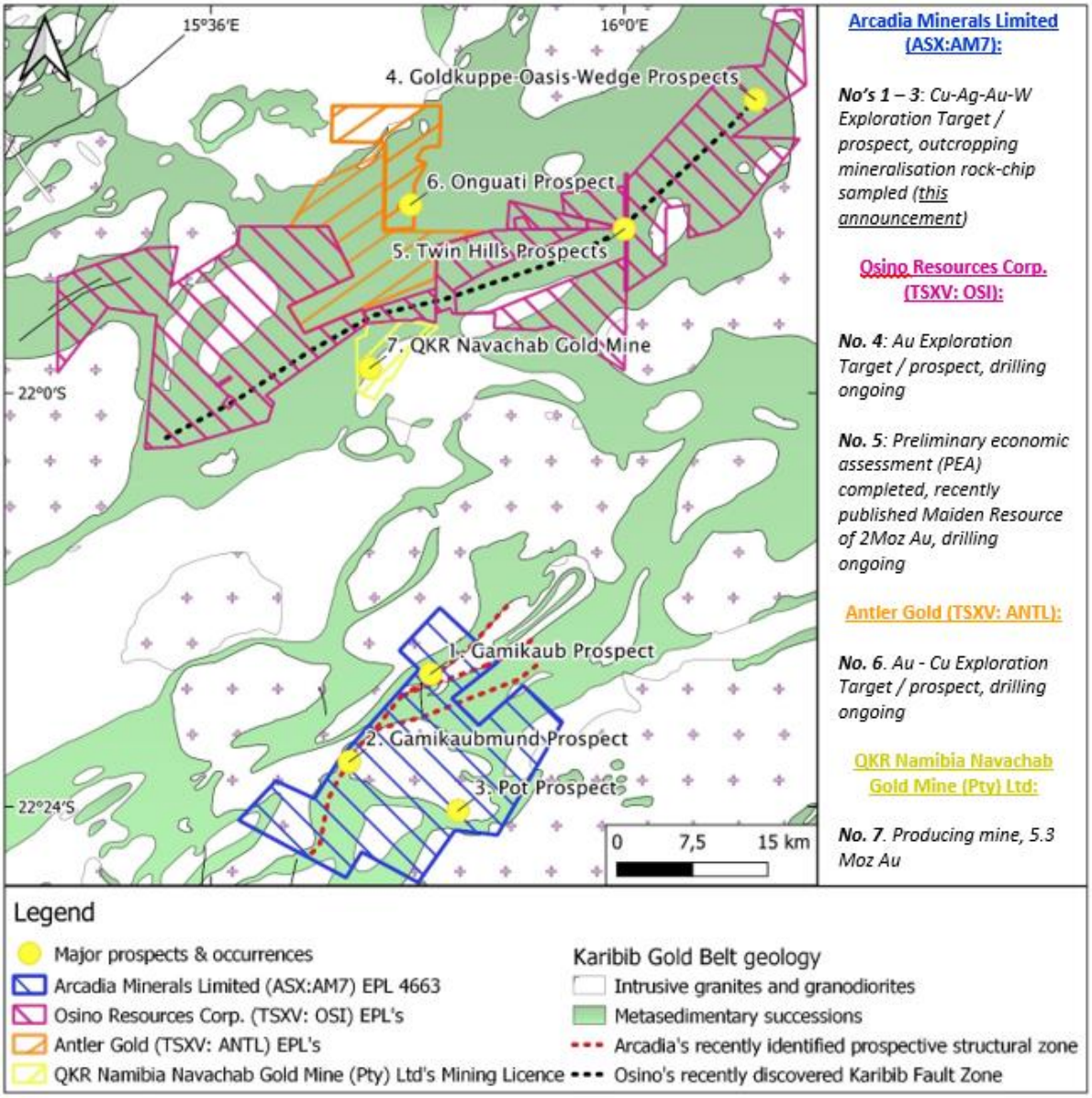

Figure 1: Location map of Arcadia's Karibib copper/gold license, regional tenements/prospects and the Navachab gold mine overlaying pertinent geology and inferred structural features

[1] Anglo-Gold Ashanti Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Report 2011.
[2] https://osinoresources.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/OSIPEAAug252021-1.pdf

The mineralisation styles and metal endowments encountered are encouraging. Noteworthy sample grades arise from extensive metasedimentary structural zones near the contact margins of the diorite intrusions. Two areas, namely Gamikaub and Gamikaubmund, which are located at the extremities of the structural feature, have shown promising concentrations of outcropping skarn-type alteration and associated mineralisation, thereby defining significant follow-up targets for detailed geological work.

Additional Information:

The methodology followed consisted of locating, characterizing, and sampling outcropping mineralisation (i.e. gossans, visible sulphides, and copper-stained exposures; e.g. figures 2A – 2D).

The program delineated a prospective Cu-Ag (± Au-W) skarn- and vein-type system associated with a large early syn-tectonic diorite body intruded into meta-greywackes, mica-schists, and calc-silicates of the Navachab Subgroup. The mineralisation styles and metal endowments encountered on the project to date are encouraging (especially with respect to Cu, Ag and Au mineralisation), with significant sample grades plotting along extensive metasedimentary structural zones (defined by prominent large scale magnetic lineaments), and on or near to the immediate contact margins of the diorite intrusion (see Figure 1). Two areas, namely Gamikaub and Gamikaubmund, located at the extremities of the structural feature have shown promising concentrations of outcropping skarn-type alteration and associated mineralisation, thereby defining significant follow-up targets for detailed geological work.

Fifty-Seven rock chip samples of outcropping mineralisation were collected, comprising 44 samples of skarn-type mineralization, and 13 of vein-type mineralization. These rock chip samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa, for multi-element, base and precious metal analysis by ICP-AES and Fire Assay methods. All results returned are presented in tables 1 & 2 and in figures 3 – 7 in Annexure 1.

Interpretation of the results indicates that the most significant Au grades (e.g. sample average Au grades of 2.06 g/ton) are associated with vein-type mineralisation, while the most significant Cu, Ag and W grades (e.g. sample average grades of 4.32 % Cu, 453 g/ton Ag, and 0.23 % WO_3), are associated with skarn-type mineralisation. In addition, a well-defined positive correlation exists between Cu and Ag for both vein- and skarn-type mineralisation, indicating that these commodities are intimately associated with one another, and that encountered mineralisation is primarily defined by a Cu-Ag association. The correlation between Cu and Ag, as well as the Au endowments for all rock chip samples collected to date, as separated in terms of skarn- and vein-type mineralisation, is shown in figures 3A – 3D.

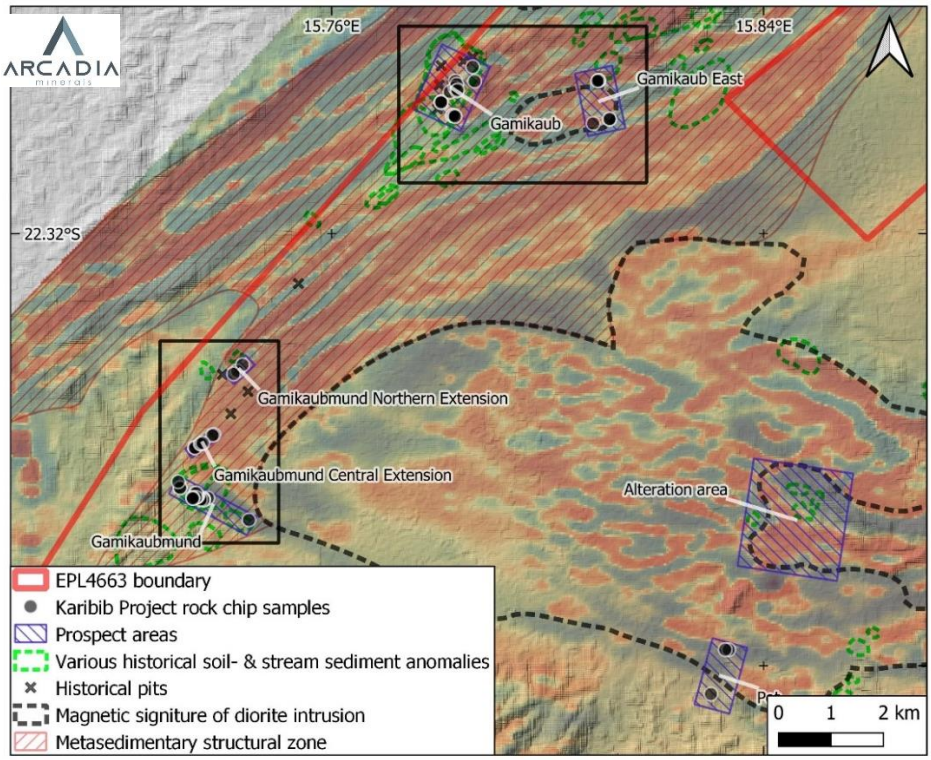

Figure 1: Overview of the various prospects identified on the Karibib Project to date with the first derivative of the total magnetic field as background. Note that the prospect areas to the east have not been followed up in any detail to date.

From the reconnaissance work it is interpreted that the diorite intrusion acted as a fluid and heat source, and favourable lithologies and structures within the extensive metasedimentary structural zone presented fluid pathways and trap sites to mineralised fluids. Thus, the geological setting and mineralisation controls of the Karibib Project are better understood, and the Company will now aim to follow up on the Gamikaub and Gamikaubmind areas and outline additional follow-up areas with focus on identifying locally occurring favourable geological settings which are likely to host diorite-proximal skarn- and vein-type mineralisation.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the directors of Arcadia Minerals Limited.

For further information please contact:
Jurie Wessels
Executive Chairman
Arcadia Minerals Limited
info@arcadiaminerals.global

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT & PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources listed in the table below is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the Competent Person whose name appears, who is either an independent consultant to the Company and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisation or a director of the Company. The persons named below has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to quality as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code), particularly the provision of Annexure 2, which is a separate report providing all information that is material to understanding the exploration results as is prescribed in section 1 and section 2 of Table 1 in Appendix 5A of the JORC Code. This announcement and Annexure 2 have been compiled, assessed, and created under the supervision of Mr Philip le Roux BSc. Hons. who is a member of South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions and an executive director of the Company. The information contained in this announcement fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr le Roux, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr le Roux consents to the inclusion in this announcement of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person	Membership	Report/Document
Dr Johan Hattingh	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions #400112/93	Independent Geologist Report – Cu-Ag-Au-W Skarn and Orogenic Deposits, Karibib
Mr Philip le Roux	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions #400125/09	JORC TABLE 1 section 1 and this announcement

The information relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in this announcement is extracted from the Company's Replacement Prospectus that can be found at www.arcadiaminerals.global. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results and Mineral Resource information included in the Prospectus and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the

Prospectus continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the applicable Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Prospectus.

DISCLAIMER

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Arcadia operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by several factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Arcadia's control.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Arcadia, its directors, employees, advisors or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

This announcement is not an offer, invitation, or recommendation to subscribe for, or purchase securities by the Company. Nor does this announcement constitute investment or financial product advice (nor tax, accounting, or legal advice) and is not intended to be used for the basis of making an investment decision. Investors should obtain their own advice before making any investment decision.

BACKGROUND ON ARCADIA

Arcadia is a Namibia-focused diversified metals exploration company, which is domiciled in Guernsey. The Company explores for a suite of Gold and battery metals (Nickel, Lithium and Copper) and owns the advanced Swanson Tantalum & Lithium project. Some of the Company's projects are located in the neighbourhood of established mining operations and significant discoveries.

The mineral projects include-

1. The Swanson Project – advanced tantalum and lithium project with early development potential
2. Kum-Kum Project – prospective for nickel, copper, and platinum group elements
3. Karibib Project – prospective for copper and gold
4. Bitterwasser Project – prospective for lithium-in-brines and lithium-in-clays.

For more details, please visit www.arcadiaminerals.global

Table 1: All skarn-type mineralisation rock chip sample results returned to date for the Karibib Project (44 samples)

Sample ID	Cu (%; method Me-ICP61/Cu-OG62)	Ag (g/ton; method ME-ICP61/Ag-OG62)	Au (g/ton; method Au-ICP22/Au-GRA22)	WO_3 (%; method ME-ICP61)
K2629	28.40	453.00	0.41	0.15
K2621	17.90	308.00	0.32	0.16
K2637	14.70	134.00	**1.86**	0.02
K2642	10.70	74.70	0.36	0.18
K2622	10.25	96.40	0.29	0.67
K2618	8.25	98.70	0.53	0.01
K2644	7.44	155.00	0.25	0.02
K2628	6.95	67.20	0.19	0.02
K2619	6.84	98.30	**8.83**	0.82
K2636	5.77	13.40	0.01	0.07
K2649	5.47	42.20	0.87	0.98
K2630	4.92	8.40	0.19	0.08
K2616	4.43	64.90	0.60	0.42
K2659	4.19	34.80	**26.30**	1.00
K2656	3.95	38.90	**1.22**	0.06
K2625	3.77	56.20	0.77	0.54
K2646	3.59	52.30	0.21	0.42
K2623	3.46	39.60	0.21	0.60
K2647	3.41	62.20	**2.85**	0.02
K2660	3.23	4.40	**2.18**	0.28
K2617	2.77	40.40	0.43	0.06
K2661	2.61	8.90	**1.50**	0.01
K2624	2.45	25.60	0.74	0.86
K2626	2.17	7.30	**2.00**	0.04
K2654	2.08	10.60	**1.03**	0.96
K2635	1.98	11.00	0.04	0.07
K2620	1.93	11.30	0.39	0.02
K2653	1.90	26.00	0.68	0.45
K2631	1.82	31.30	0.09	0.56
K2651	1.77	26.90	**6.55**	<0.01
K2648	1.62	22.00	0.94	0.01
K2627	1.51	16.60	0.11	0.33
K2658	1.46	24.10	0.84	0.04
K2650	1.42	7.10	0.35	0.17
K2632	1.32	19.40	0.43	0.01
K2652	0.81	14.00	0.37	<0.01
K2663	0.76	1.60	0.25	<0.01
K2664	0.65	1.80	0.12	0.01
K2657	0.61	3.00	0.14	<0.01
K2615	0.42	7.90	0.02	0.01
K2655	0.24	0.90	0.06	0.01
K2633	0.15	1.80	0.10	0.01
K2634	0.08	0.50	0.00	<0.01
K2614	0.04	0.50	0.01	0.01

Table 2: All vein-type mineralisation rock chip sample results returned to date for the Karibib Project (13 samples)

Sample ID	Cu (%; method Me-ICP61/Cu-OG62)	Ag (g/ton; method ME-ICP61/Ag-OG62)	Au (g/ton; method Au-ICP22/Au-GRA22)	WO_3 (%; method ME-ICP61)
K2641	5.69	21.50	**1.44**	<0.01
K2611	3.96	25.10	**4.09**	<0.01
K2639	3.39	9.80	**1.83**	<0.01
K2638	2.76	10.70	**3.93**	<0.01
K2610	2.48	30.10	**7.65**	<0.01
K2662	2.38	24.00	**3.74**	<0.01
K2612	1.40	9.90	**2.44**	<0.01
K2613	1.27	16.80	0.45	<0.01
K2640	0.80	8.40	0.27	<0.01
K2609	0.66	4.60	0.91	<0.01
K2643	0.26	2.00	0.03	<0.01
K2645	0.07	1.40	0.02	<0.01
K2608	0.06	<0.5	0.02	0.01

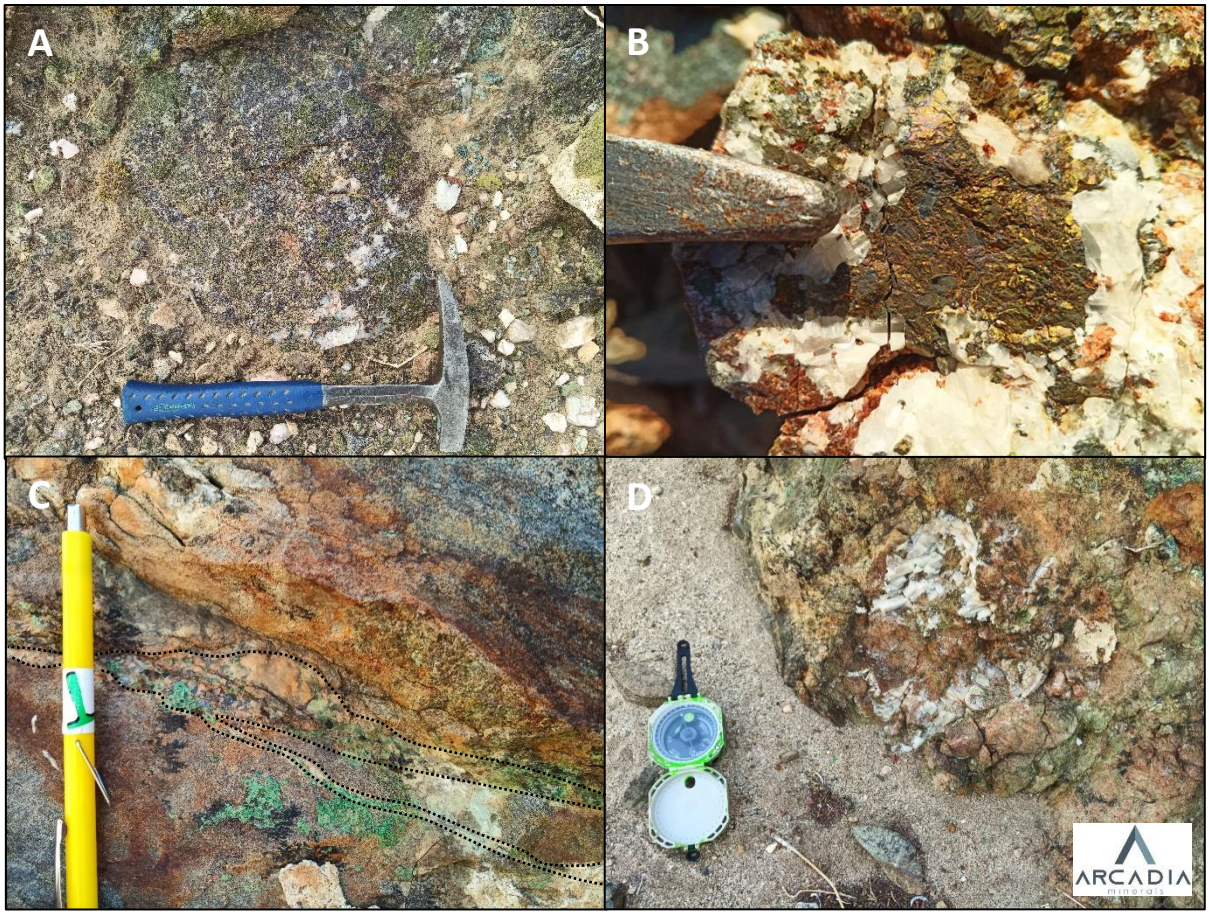

Figure 2: Examples of various outcrops which were rock chip sampled on the Karibib Project to date. A – Outcropping retrograde skarn. B – Various copper sulphides in outcropping skarn. C – Outcropping copper-stained quartz vein in calc-silicate. D – Outcropping skarn in calc-silicate.

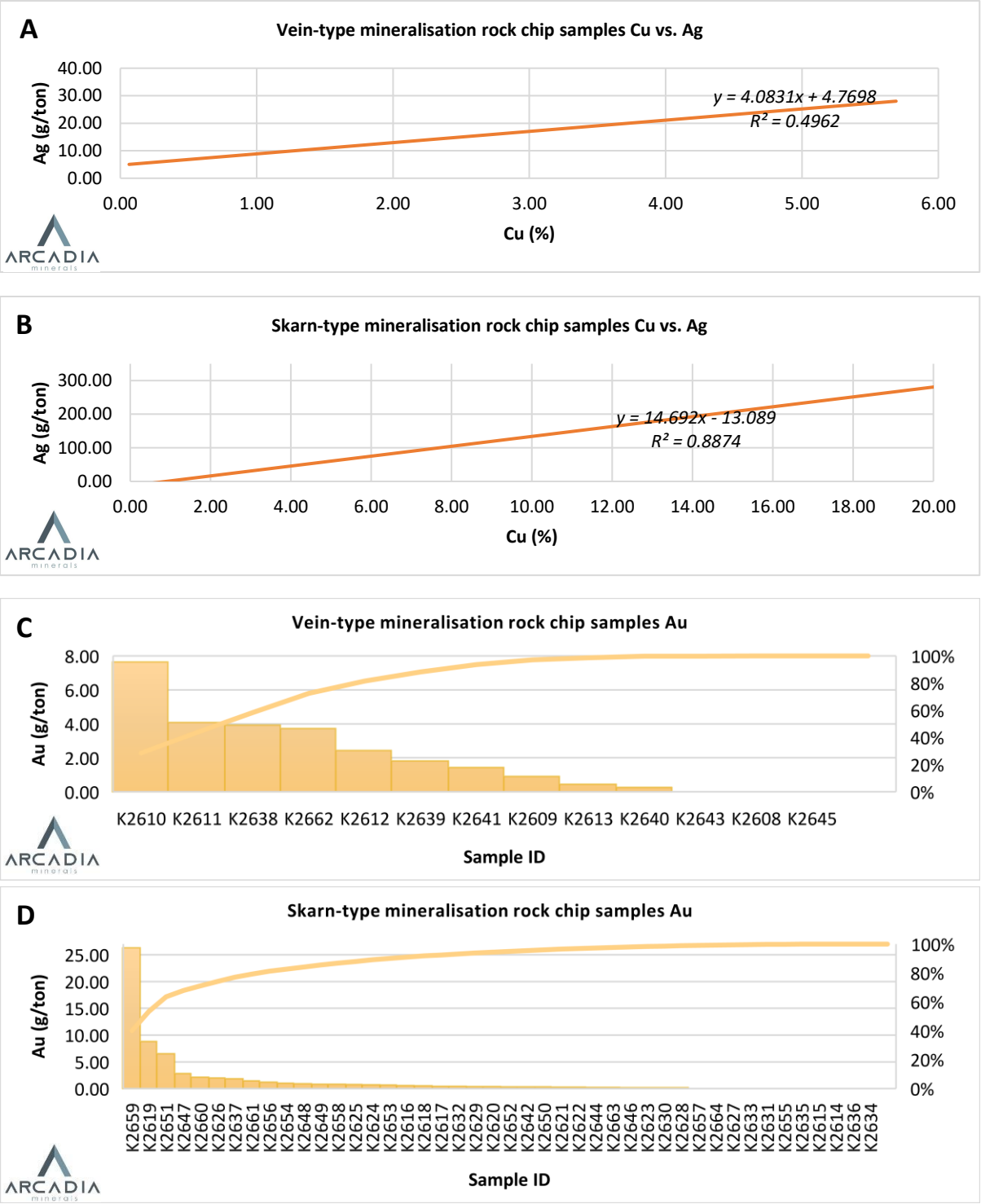

*Figure 3: **A** – Plot of Ag vs. Cu for all rock chip samples to date of vein-type mineralisation. **B** – Plot of Ag vs. Cu for all rock chip samples to date of skarn-type mineralisation. **C** – Cumulative frequency plot of returned Au contents for all rock chip samples to date of vein-type mineralisation. **D** – Cumulative frequency plot of returned Au contents for all rock chip samples to date of skarn-type mineralisation.*

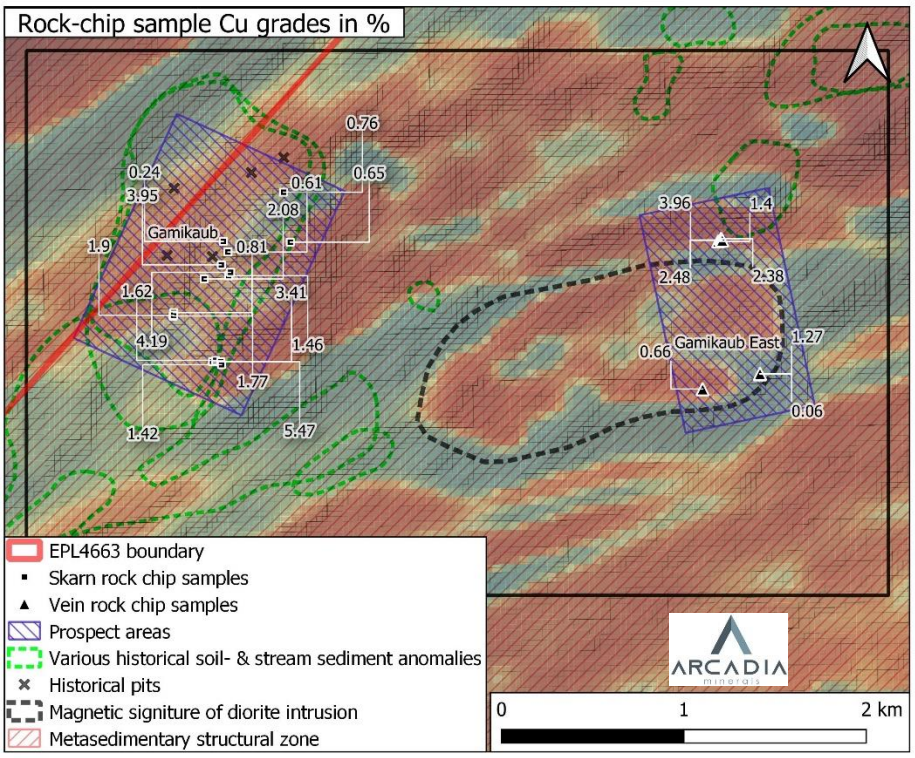

Figure 4: Rock chip sampling Cu results for both vein- and skarn-type mineralisation encountered in the Gamikaub area prospects.

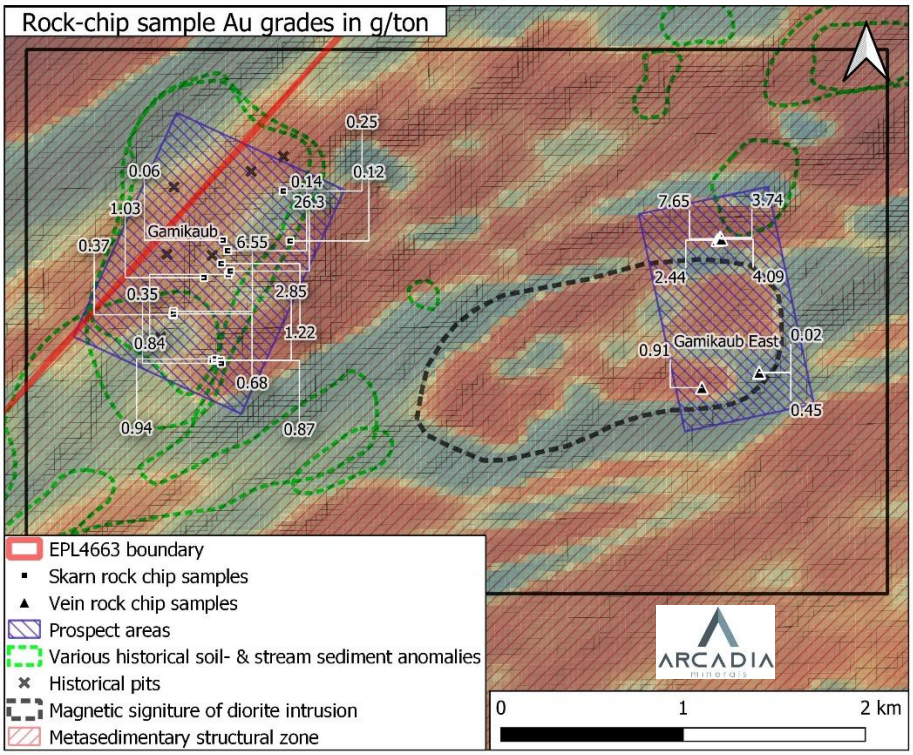

Figure 5: Rock chip sampling Au results for both vein- and skarn-type mineralisation encountered in the Gamikaub area prospects.

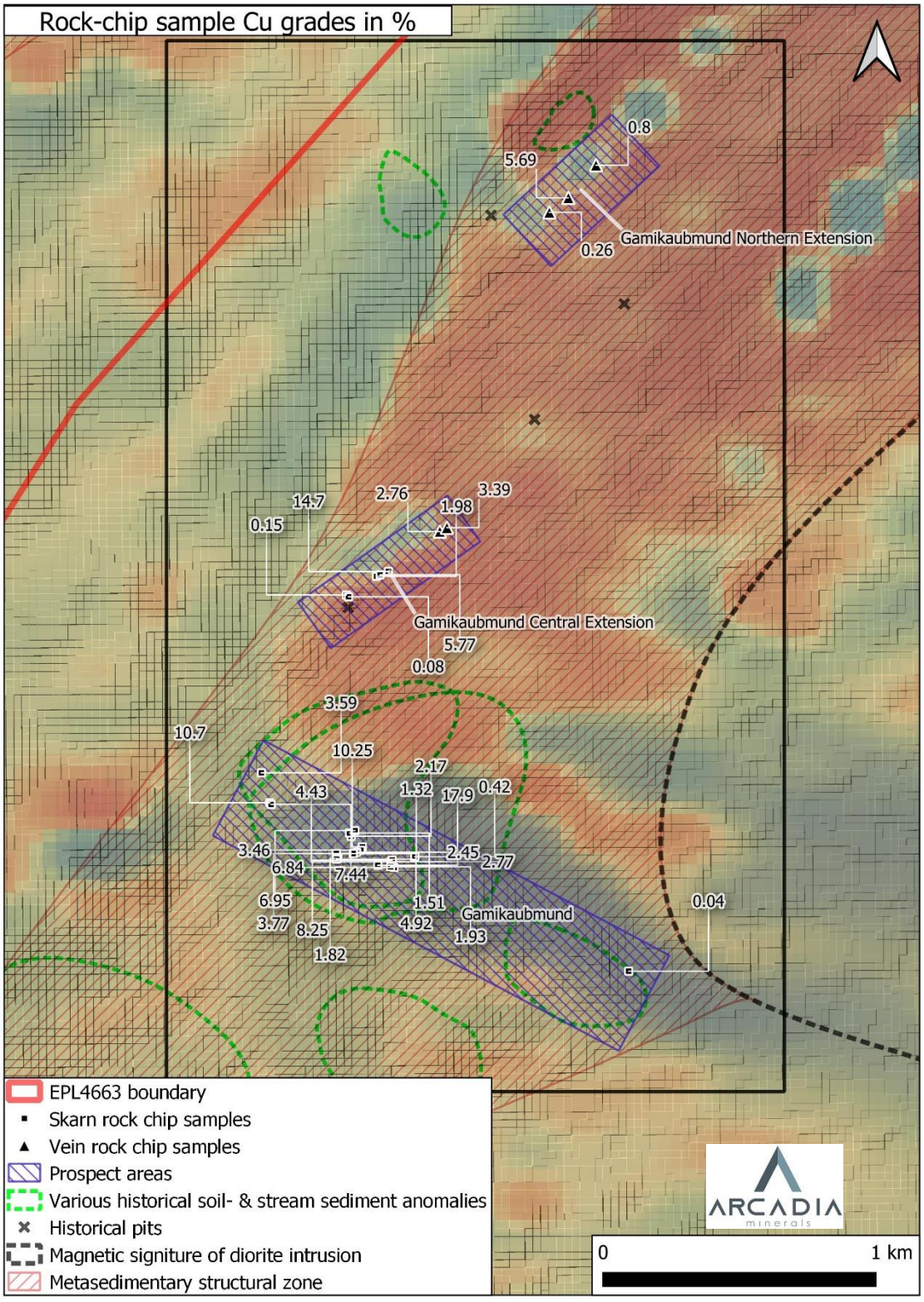

Figure 6: Rock chip sampling Cu results for both vein- and skarn-type mineralisation encountered in the Gamikaubmund area prospects.

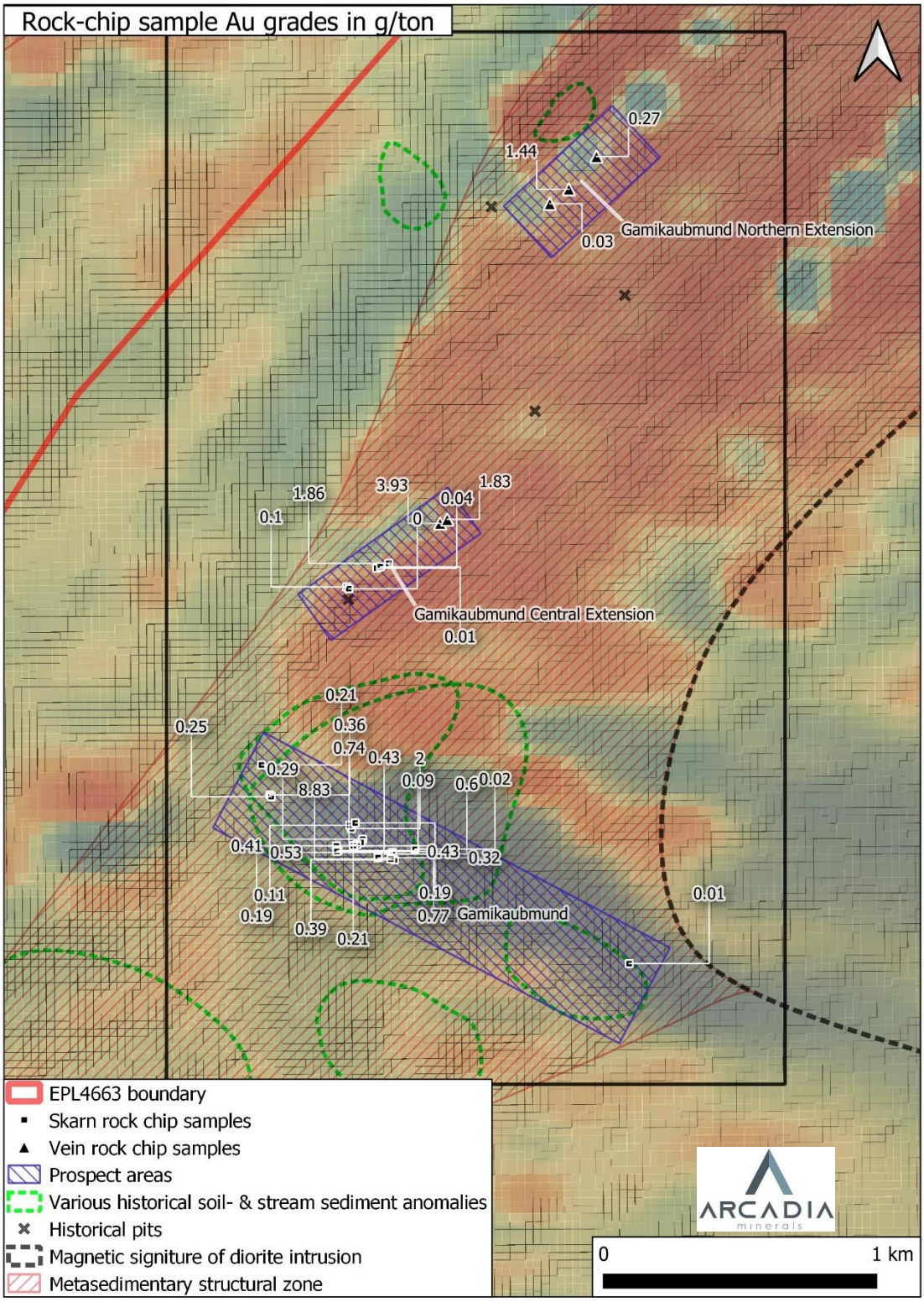

Figure 7: Rock chip sampling Au results for both vein- and skarn-type mineralisation encountered in the Gamikaubmund area prospects.

ANNEXURE 2

JORC Table 1

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.*	• 1 – 2 kg rock-chip (grab) sampling of outcropping mineralisation (e.g., copper staining, visible sulphides and gossans) was undertaken. • Goas collected a total of 57 rock-chip samples, 44 of identified skarn-type mineralisation and 13 of identified vein-type mineralisation, with all positions recorded in WGS84 UTM33S. • The areas which Karibib sampled included historical artisanal mining sites where outcropping mineralisation has been variably worked in the past. • The samples where bagged, tagged and secured on site for transportation to the relevant laboratories.
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).*	• No drilling was conducted by Goas.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No drilling was conducted by Karibib.

	• *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.*	
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.*	• No drilling was conducted by Karibib. • The rock-chip samples have been logged according to their respective mineralisation characteristics and their locality (i.e., as skarn- or vein-type, or as diorite- or metasediment hosted). • No geotechnical logging or detailed mineralogical test work has been applied to the rock chip samples to date.
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.*	• No drilling was conducted by Karibib. • The rock-chip sampling conducted was of a reconnaissance nature and therefor no field duplicates or internal QAQC was implemented, however the laboratories implemented their own QAQC and this was checked by Karibib before acceptance of the returned results. • The rock chip samples were sufficient in size as to incorporate all mineralogical and lithological domains which might represent the characteristic bulk mineralisation which has been identified on the project.
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*	• The rock chip samples were analysed by ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa, for multi-element, base- and precious metal analysis by ICP-AES and Fire Assay methods (i.e., Me-ICP61, Cu-OG62, Ag-OG62 and Au-ICP22/Au-

	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.*	GRA22 methods). ALS inserted blanks and standards with respect to Cu, Ag, W and Au into their internal workflow.
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 the samples were collected and verified by Karibib's project geologist. • The original assay data has not been adjusted. • The results of the rock-chip sampling compare well with previously reported historical results. • Recording of field observations and of samples collected was done by field notes and GPS and transferred to and electronic data base adhering the Goas Standard Operational Procedures.
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.*	• The locations of all rock chip sampling were recorded by GPS using WGS84 UTM zone 33S.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing and distribution of information collected to date is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for use in delineating a mineral resource. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• The rock chip samples where all collected regionally near to or immediately within a large diorite intrusion and its metasedimentary country rocks. The samples all plot in line with a regional magnetic lineament which forms the boundary between the diorite intrusion and its country rocks.

		• The spacing of the rock chip samples do not allow for the inferred mineralisation continuity of the regional target structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All rock chip samples were bagged and tagged on site and stored at the Company's office premises before shipment to ALS laboratory. • A chain of custody was always kept.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external auditing of the rock-chip sampling results has been conducted to date.

JORC Table 1

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.*	• EPL 4663 is situated in the Karibib magisterial district of the Erongo Region, 45 km south the town of Karibib. • The EPL 4663 has an area of 40,986 ha. • Goas Pegmatite Exploration currently holds the EPL 4663. • Karibib Pegmatite Exploration holds 85% of the shares in the Karibib Project through its shareholding in Goas. • The remaining 15% of Goas is owned by Rina's Investment CC. • Arcadia Minerals Limited holds a see-through interest of 68% in the Karibib project by virtue of it owning 80% of Karibib Pegmatite Exploration. • A land-use agreement, including access to the property for exploration activities has been signed with the owners of the farms Ukuib West, Ukuib, Kamandibmund, Gamikaub, Goas and the Otjimbingwe Reserve
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Goldfields and Anglo American conducted high-level exploration work during the 1980`s consisting of some regional stream sediment sampling and limited rock-chip sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation encountered on the project is inferred to belong to an epigenetic Cu-Ag-Au-W skarn- and polymetallic replacement vein-type mineralisation-system. • The mineralisation is mainly associated with syn- to late-tectonic intrusions of various Damara-age granitoid

		suites intruding into the metasedimentary successions of the Navachab Subgroup.

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.*
		• No drilling was conducted.

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 data aggregation took place.
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').*	• No drilling was conducted.

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.*	• The figures and tables relevant to this announcement are given in figures 1 – 7 (maps, graphs and examples of sampled material) and in table 1 (returned laboratory results with focus on Cu, Ag, WO_3 and Au tenor).
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.*	• All rock-chip sampling results obtained to date are indicated in this announcement. • No results have been excluded.
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.*	• Remote sensing datasets consisting public domain Sentinel 2 satellite imagery and 15 cm pixel digital orthophotos have been obtained from the Surveyor General in Windhoek. • High level remote sensing has been completed with which to determine the position and area coverage of regolith cover only. • The regional magnetic and radiometric datasets have been obtained from the Geological Survey of Namibia. • Homogenised and merged 500 - 250 m cell size regional magnetic and radiometric datasets have been obtained from the Geological Survey of Namibia. • Reconnaissance studies made use of digital lithology data sets from the Geological Survey of Namibia. Field datasets were collected during reconnaissance surveys (i.e., recorded mineralisation, lithological mapping, and structural measurements etc.)
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.*	• Further work should include detailed reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling using remote sensing data and regional geophysical datasets of the prospective metasedimentary structure and the diorite contact zones.