

Significant Sulphides increase strike extension in Diamond Drilling at Brandy Hill South

Key Highlights

- Third diamond hole completed at Brandy Hill South Project (BHD026)
- BHD026 is 200m north along strike from BHRCD019, which also encountered visual sulphide mineralisation
- BHD026 intersected massive sulphides, blebby sulphides and disseminated sulphide mineralisation from 81m to end of hole at 358m
- Visual copper sulphide mineralisation observed reinforces the fertility of the host rocks

Recharge Metals Limited (ASX: REC, Recharge or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's diamond drilling activities at the Brandy Hill South Project located within the Archaean Gullewa Greenstone Belt in Western Australia.

Three diamond drillholes have now been completed for a total of 1,150m, including 887m of diamond core. The third and final hole of the current diamond drilling campaign, BHD026, intersected massive sulphides, blebby sulphides and disseminated sulphide mineralisation from 81m to end of hole at 358m. Importantly, the third hole is located 200m to the north of BHRCD019.

All holes have encountered significant widths of sulphides:

- The first hole, BHRCD019 (refer ASX Release dated 29th March 2022) intersected visual sulphides from 92m to end of hole at 393m.
- The second diamond tail, BHRCD018, (refer ASX Release dated 10 May 2022) intersected visual sulphides from 96.9m to end of hole at 399m.
- The third diamond hole BHD026, intersected similar lithologies and styles of sulphide mineralisation between 80.9m to 357.5m down hole.

Recharge Managing Director Brett Wallace commented:

"After intersecting over 600 metres of visible copper mineralisation in BHRCD018 and BHRCD019, we are very excited to repeat similar findings in this third diamond hole. BHD026 was drilled 200 metres north of BHRCD019 and displays very similar rock types and mineralisation across a near identical interval. As with BHRCD018 and BHRCD019, BHD026 also ended in mineralisation at 357m depth.

The three diamond holes gives Recharge a strike of approximately 300m north-south across three diamond holes of encouraging copper sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 1: BHD026 core from 283.7 to 284.4m showing massive sulphide through altered Gabbro



We look forward to getting the core processed, cut, sampled and start reporting assays as they are returned from the lab.”

Diamond Drilling Update

During Recharge’s maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) program, three (3) precollars (BHRC018, BHRC019 and BHRC023) were completed to be extended with diamond tails. The drillholes were designed to provide valuable structural and lithological information; anticipated to assist in understanding the nature of the primary mineralisation as well as the apparent supergene mineralisation identified within the oxide/transition zones of the weathered profile.

BHRC023 was abandoned due to the precollar collapsing. BHD026 was positioned on the same line 6m west of BHRC023.

BHD026 was drilled to a depth of 357.5m. Preliminary observations from the drillcore identified ultramafic / andesite / gabbro rocks with massive sulphides, blebby sulphide and associated sulphide veins and veinlets; and disseminated sulphides, including chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) mineralisation. Drilling intersected intense hydrothermal alteration, including carbonate, chlorite, epidote, quartz and silica throughout the lithological sequence.

A geological summary of the drillhole can be found in Table 1. This information is based solely on visual inspection of the core. The core from BHD026 is yet to be assayed and analysed. The presence of copper is supported by in-field readings taken using a portable x-ray fluorescence instrument (pXRF)¹.

Due to the weather event which impacted drilling and access to the drilling site, the core from the previous drillholes was still on site. The core from all three holes is now being moved to Perth for cutting, sampling and submission to the laboratory for analysis.

Table 1: Observations in BHD026

Interval (m)	Sulphide Style	Sulphide Minerals	%	Observations
80.9 - 88.95	BI & DS	py, cp, dg	2	Oxidised fine grain basalt with quartz veining with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite, chalcopyrite and diginite
88.95 - 90.8	BL & DS	cp, py	3	Chloritised ultramafic with massive sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
90.8 - 97.8	BI & DS	py, cp	5	Chloritised ultramafic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
97.8 - 97.95	MAS	py, cp	25	Chloritised ultramafic with massive sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite, and magnetite
97.95 - 117.2	BI & DS	py, cp	5	Chloritised ultramafic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
117.2 - 143.2	DS	py, cp	3	Feldspar porphyry comprising disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
143.2 - 157	MAS, BL & DS	py, cp	5	Chloritised ultramafic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
157- 165.5	BL & DS	py, cp	3	Feldspar porphyry comprising disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
165.5 - 198.4	BL & DS	py, cp	3	Chloritised ultramafic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite

¹ The Company cautions that visual mineralisation observations in the field - even when accompanied by pXRF values - are indicative only and are considered subordinate to conventional laboratory analysis

198.4 - 206.5	BL & DS	py, cp	4	Chloritised ultramafic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
206.5 - 209.4	DS	py, cp	2	Brecciated ultramafic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
209.4 - 233	BL & DS	py, cp	4	Ultramafic becoming Gabbroic with blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite; magnetite
233 - 264	MAS, BL & DS	py, cp	5	Gabbro with quartz/carbonate veining, with massive, blebby and disseminated sulphides, comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
264 - 283.8	MAS, BL & DS	py, cp	5	Brecciated gabbro with quartz/pyrite/carbonate veining, comprising blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
283.8 - 284.7	MAS	py, cp	25	Gabbro with quartz/carbonate veining, comprising massive sulphide comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
284.7 - 292	BL & DS	py, cp	3	Brecciated gabbro with quartz/pyrite/carbonate veining, comprising blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
292 - 315	BL & DS	py, cp	2	Andesite with blebs of chlorite and /carbonate veining with brecciated blebby and disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite
315 - 357.5	BL & DS	py, cp	3	Fine grained basalt with quartz/pyrite/carbonate veining, comprising disseminated sulphides comprising pyrite and chalcopyrite

MAS – Massive Sulphide

DS – Disseminated Sulphide

BL – Blebby Sulphides

py – Pyrite

cp – Chalcopyrite

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

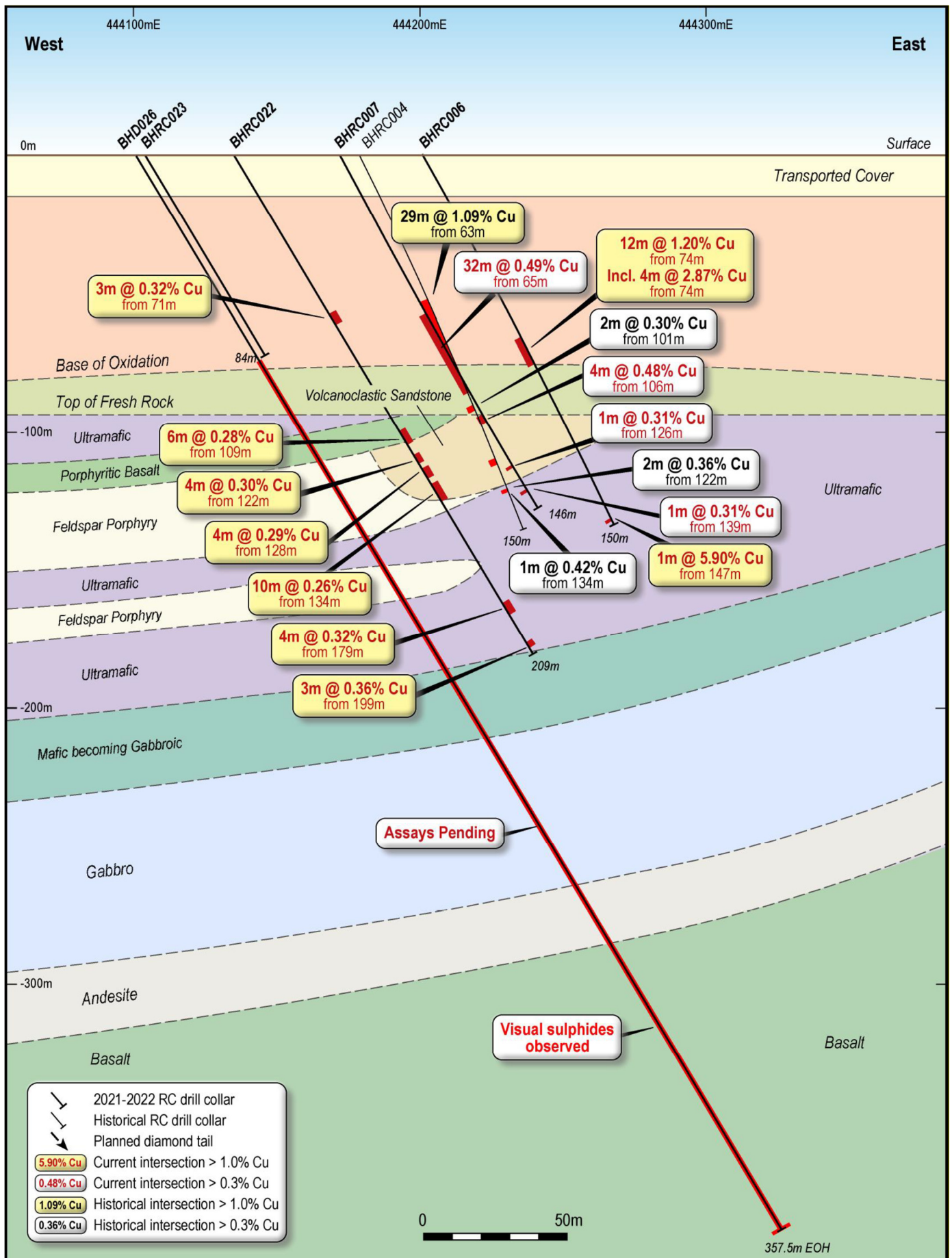


Figure 2: Schematic cross section of Brandy Hill South Project (6805500#mN)



Figure 3: BHD026 core from 162-162.35m, showing blebby sulphides through altered feldspar porphyry

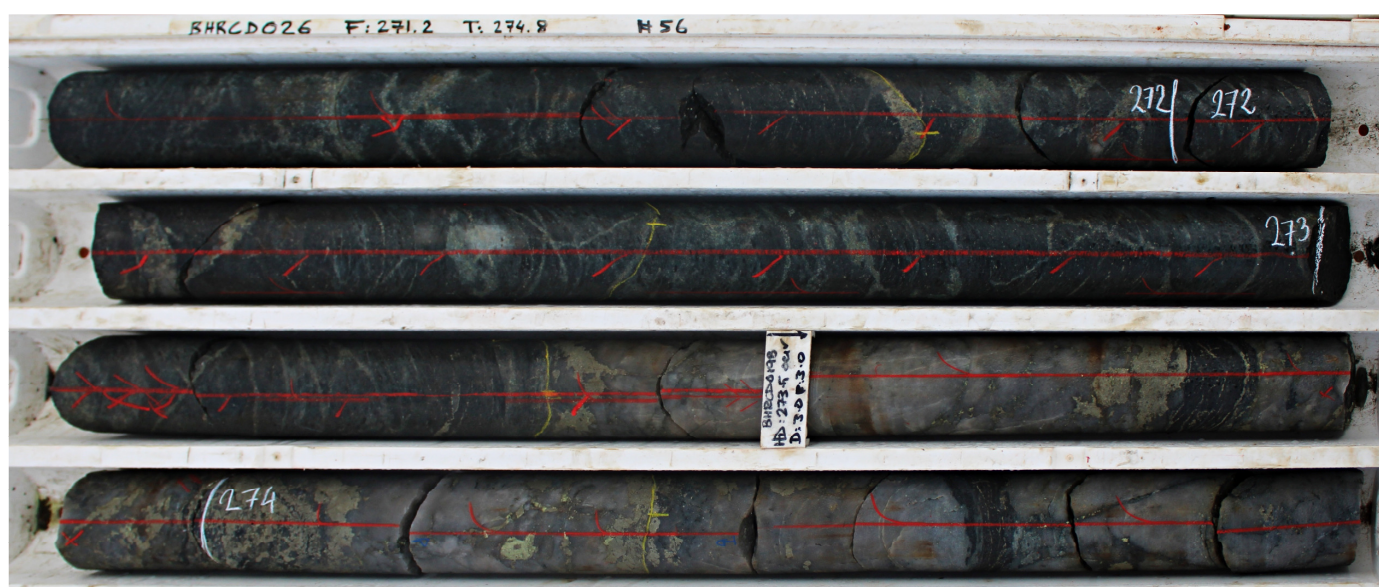


Figure 4: BHD026 core tray 56 from 271.2m-274.8m showing massive and blebby sulphides through quartz veining and altered Gabbro



Figure 5: BHD026 core from 198 – 198.8mm, showing blebby sulphides through altered ultramafic

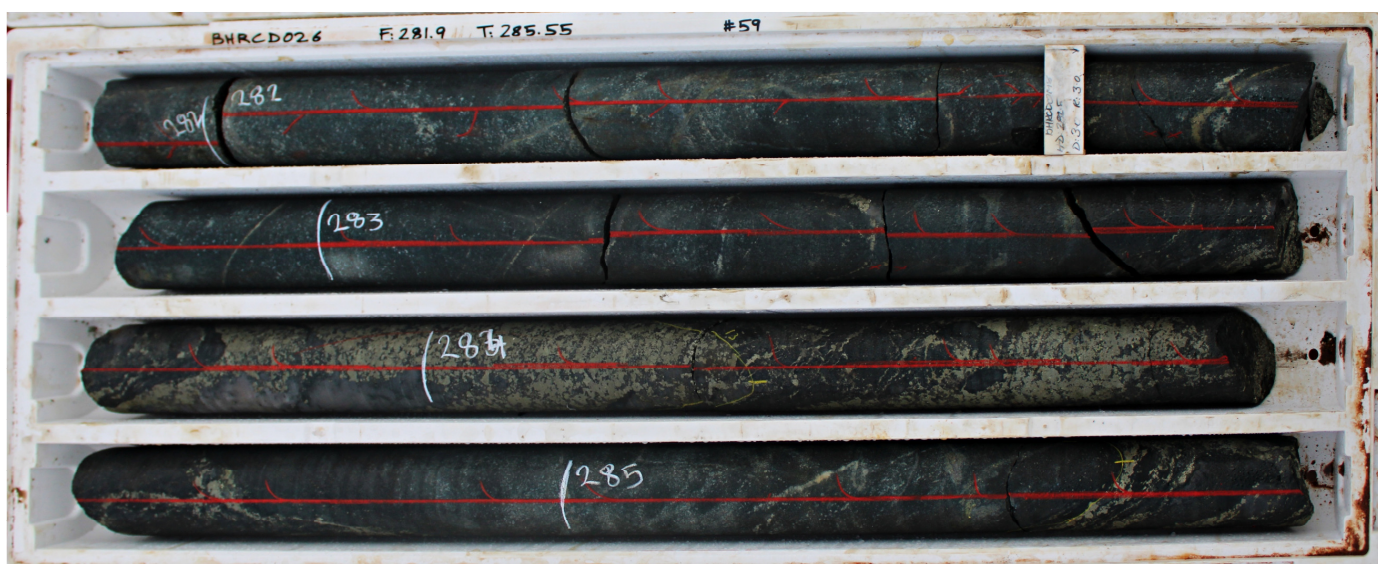


Figure 6: BHD026 core tray 59 from 281.9m-285.5m showing massive and blebby sulphides through quartz veining and altered Gabbro

Table 2: Drillhole collar details for Brandy Hill South

Drill Hole	Hole Type¹	East² (m)	North² (m)	RL³	Dip	Azi (mag)	Depth (m)
BHRC006	RC	444201	6805514	280	-60	90	150
BHRC007	RC	444172	6805508	280	-60	90	146
BHRC008	RC	444220	6805320	280	-60	90	154
BHRC009	RC	444153	6805325	280	-60	90	163
BHRC010	RC	444144	6805310	279	-60	90	210
BHRC011	RC	444099	6805305	275	-60	90	210
BHRC012	RC	444177	6805251	277	-60	90	166
BHRC013	RC	444175	6805410	279	-60	90	180
BHRC014	RC	444171	6805410	278	-60	90	210
BHRC015	RC	444094	6805411	276	-60	90	210
BHRC016	RC	444139	6805249	277	-60	90	210
BHRC017	RC	444097	6805249	275	-60	90	230
BHRC018	RCD	444068	6805244	278	-60	90	96
BHRC019	RCD	444057	6805307	277	-60	90	90
BHRC020	RC	444132	6805732	264	-60	90	160
BHRC021	RC	444630	6804600	280	-60	90	137
BHRC022	RC	444135	6805502	276	-60	90	209
BHRC023	RCD	444104	6805507	271	-60	90	84
BHRC024	RC	444039	6805700	277	-60	90	179
BHRC025	RC	444460	6805600	280	-60	90	180
BHD026	DD	444098	6805507	271	-60	90	357.5

¹ RC = Reverse Circulation, RCD = Reverse Circulation Precollar with Diamond Tail

² Easting and Northing Coordinate System = UTM GDA94 Zone 50

³ Reduced Level (RL) is referenced to Australia Height Datum (AHD)

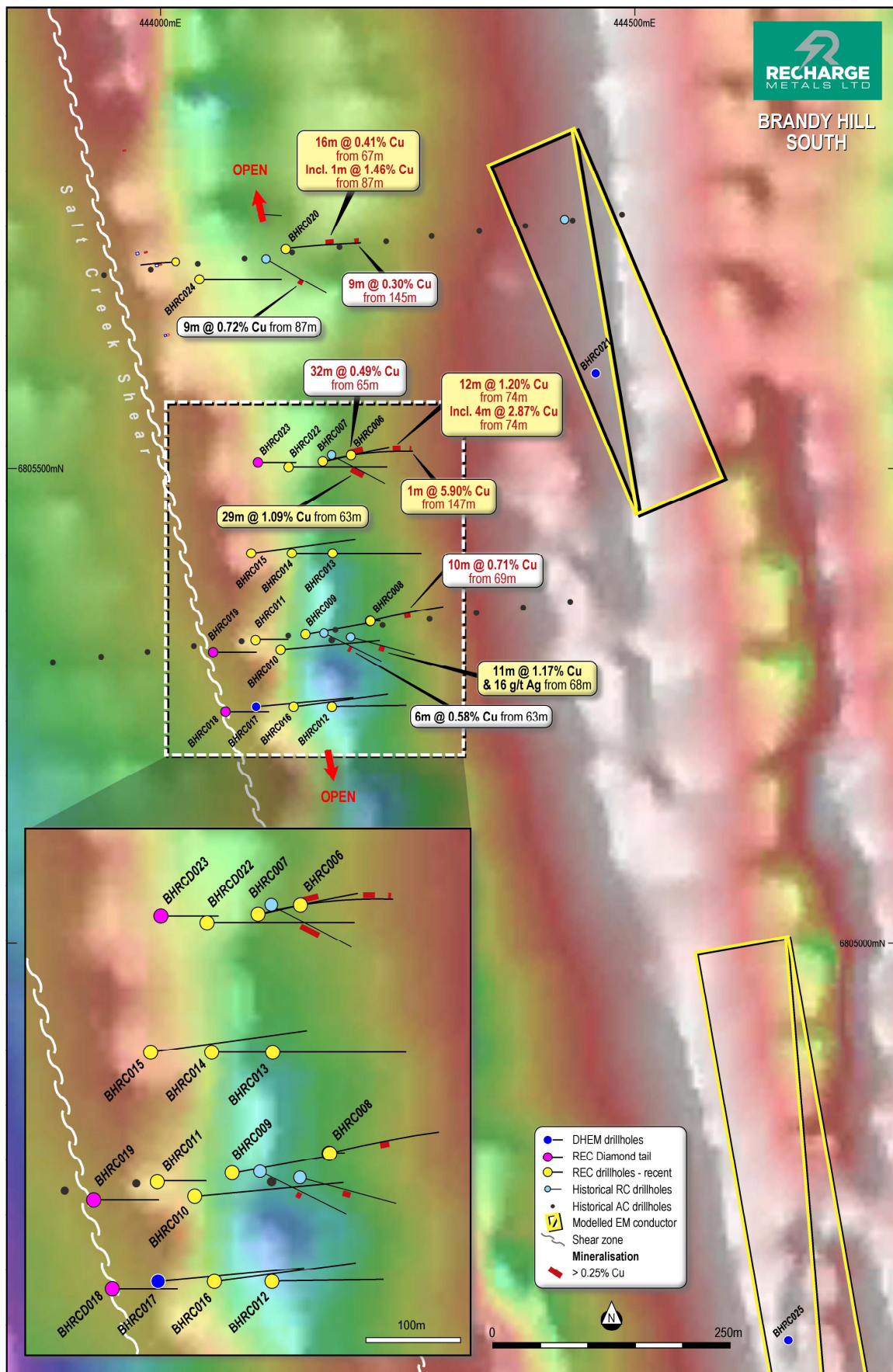


Figure 7: Brandy Hill South Plan showing existing and proposed drilling and DHEM survey, modelled FLEM conductor plates, overlying TMI magnetics

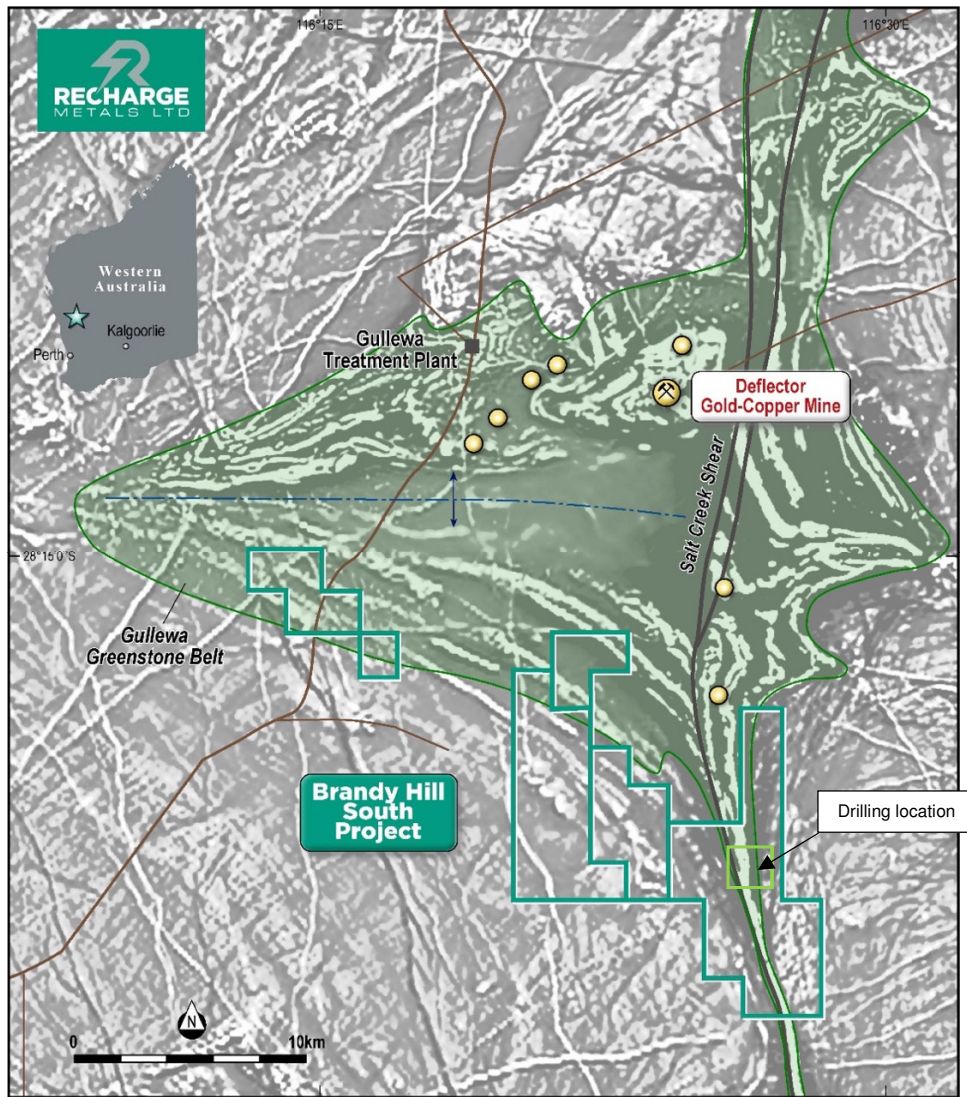


Figure 8: Brandy Hill South Project tenements and deposit locations over magnetics and geology

Next Steps at Brandy Hill South

- Completion of downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying, and
- Detailed analysis of all drillcore, including core cutting and sampling before being submitted to the laboratory for analysis

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Brett Wallace, Managing Director of Recharge Metals Ltd, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wallace has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wallace consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results information included in this report from previous Company announcements, including Exploration Results extracted from the Company's Prospectus announced to the ASX on 7 October 2021 and the Company's subsequent ASX announcements of 15 November 2021, 8 February 2022, 29 March 2022, 5 April 2022 and 10 May 2022.

About Recharge Metals

Recharge Metals Ltd is an Australian copper developer and explorer, focusing on Australian copper projects.

Three **100% owned** Western Australian development and exploration projects:



- **Brandy Hill South** Cu-Au mineralisation
- **Tampia East** Cu-Ni-Au mineralisation
- **Bohemia** Cu- Pb-Zn mineralisation

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report - Brandy Hill South Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Drillholes were undertaken to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies as well as understanding the stratigraphy to enable further target testing Drill core was measured, oriented and marked up in the field. Oriented core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core In the laboratory, samples are riffle split or crushed and split then pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns to obtain a homogenous sub-sample for assay. Sampling was carried out under Recharge's standard protocols and QAQC procedures and is considered standard industry practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 8 X 8 Tatra truck mounted drill rig was used to drill Diamond core in HQ through the regolith and oriented till the end of hole All HQ diamond drill core orientated using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals of core loss were logged and entered into the database. There is no observed sample bias, nor a relationship observed between grade and recovery. Diamond Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs All care taken to obtain 100% core recovery (HQ); core trays photographed wet and dry Core recoveries were excellent and usually 98-100%. Rare core loss was present only in fracture zones
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Diamond drilling – All HQ drill core is photographed, core recovery

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>calculated; core marked up along the orientation line, and logged by experienced geologists familiar with the style of deposit and stratigraphy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of visible sulphide (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite etc) is estimated for each significant geological unit Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veins and structural data is captured digitally and stored securely in the Recharge Metals database Specific gravity (S.G.) will be collected for representative samples of each rock type
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recharge has its own internal QAQC procedure involving the use of blanks QAQC has been checked with no apparent issues. Sampling is yet to be completed on the Diamond core There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage It is unknown whether the sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical techniques used include Mixed Acid Digest (nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids) with an ICP-AES finish for Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni & Zn and ICP-MS finish for Ag, As, Bi, Co, Mo, Pb, Sb, Te & W. This is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Recharge to be appropriate for the Brandy Hill South mineralisation. Au, Pt & Pd are analysed by lead collection fire assay (40g charge) with an ICP-MS finish which is an industry standard total analysis technique and is considered by Recharge to be appropriate for the Brandy Hill South mineralisation Portable XRF assay results have not been reported. Sample preparation for fineness checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of >90% passing 75 micron was being obtained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material (CRM), blanks, splits and replicates as part of their in-house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values are inserted blindly and randomly. Repeat and duplicate analysis returned acceptable results. No umpire laboratory checks have been undertaken by Recharge. The use of handheld XRF, XRD, magnetometers and other tools are in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>progress on the diamond core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference sampling has not yet been carried out on the diamond core
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and significant intersections are verified and signed off by the Managing Director of Recharge Metals Ltd who is also a Competent Person. No pre-determined twin holes were drilled during this program. Geological logging was entered digitally then sent to the Company's database. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to the Company's database. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole collar locations are based on handheld GPS accurate to within 3m. Downhole surveys were completed on all RC percussion and diamond drill holes using a gyro downhole survey tool at downhole intervals of approximately every 30m. Core orientation was completed using Reflex ACT III Orientation Tool The grid system used for location of all drill holes as shown in tables and on figures is MGA Zone 50, GDA94. Hole collar RLs were estimated from local surveyed topographic control. Hole collars are routinely surveyed prior to rehabilitation with highly accurate DGPS instruments
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is variable, being on nominal 100m x 50m, 100m x 100m and 200m x 100m grid. Drill hole spacing and distribution is not considered sufficient as to make geological and grade continuity assumptions appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. The holes completed are for exploration purposes. Sampling will be undertaken on diamond core through all potential mineralisation zones and structural zones with contacts determined by geological contacts or sulphide density. Sampling usually at 1m intervals
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present it is not believed that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias. The understanding of the structure and geology intersected in drilling is in progress and accurate true widths cannot be assumed at this time
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample chain of custody is managed by Recharge. Sampling is carried out by Recharge field staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored at a secure site and transported to the Perth laboratory by Recharge employees. Core is collected and processed on site, core cutting and sampling has not yet occurred
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit or review has been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results relate to drilling completed on exploration licence E59/2181 The tenements are held 100% by Recharge. The tenement mainly overlays pastoral land The tenement is held securely and no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate have been identified.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs of aircore and RC percussion, along with geological mapping and airborne (magnetics) geophysical surveys.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is interpreted to be of sulphide style which occurs within a possible larger scale Archean subduction related geological setting The deposit and host rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies. The mineralisation at Brandy Hill South typically consists of chalcopyrite + pyrite + diginite, massive sulphides, bleby and semi massive sulphides and disseminations and stringers within high Mg Basalt and Ultramafics <p>The mineralisation typically forms broad, folded, tabular zones in the order of 50-100m true thickness and may contain zones of higher grade material with less continuity.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Table 1 within this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported intersections have been length weighted to provide the intersection width using a cut-off grade of 0.25% Cu with a maximum internal dilution of 1m. • Significant Intersections have been reported where the overall intersection copper grade is $\geq 1.0\%$ Cu only. • For significant intersections, a maximum of 1m of internal waste have been included in the calculation of intersection widths. • All significant intersections have been reported. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC percussion and diamond drill holes reported in this announcement were completed approximately perpendicular to the interpreted dip of the mineralised zones. • Reported intercepts are down hole lengths – true widths are unknown at this stage.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Figures included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant and relevant intercepts have been reported.
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC percussion or diamond drilling will be undertaken for infill and extension of the known mineralisation resource at the Brandy Hill South Prospect.