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ASX RELEASE

Large high-grade copper zones continue at Mongoose.

Highlights

Stage 2 drilling at the Cloncurry Project's Mongoose prospect returns impressive intersections:

RMG032: **42m @ 0.79 % Cu, 0.17 g/t Au from 96m; including**
25m @ 1.1 % Cu, 0.26 g/t Au from 113m; including
8m @ 2.3 % Cu, 0.6 g/t Au from 113m; including
3m @ 4.5 % Cu, 1.4 g/t Au from 119m; and
10m @ 0.47 % Cu, 0.09 g/t Au from 6m.

RMG018: **20m @ 0.74 % Cu, 0.22 g/t Au from 169m; including**
8m @ 1.0 % Cu, 0.29 g/t Au from 181m.

RMG029: **11m @ 0.84 % Cu, 0.14 g/t Au from 79m.**

RMG030: **10m @ 0.34 % Cu, 0.06 g/t Au from 130m.**

RMG026: **15m @ 0.90 % Cu, 0.15 g/t Au from 10m.**

Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX:RNX) reports more impressive intersections from Stage 2 reverse circulation drilling at its Mongoose prospect, one of a number highly prospective targets at the company's Cloncurry Project.

Completed in May, the drilling campaign across 12 holes for ~1,600m provided further confirmation of the surface oxide and deeper sulphide copper-gold mineralisation discovered in Stage 1 drilling in March[1].

Renegade Director, Mr Robert Kirtlan, said the Mongoose Prospect was shaping up as a very promising discovery and development opportunity.

"Mongoose continues to return excellent results. We have a structural geologist assisting with interpretation plus are working on resource modelling ahead of investigating monetisation pathways plus further drilling." Mr Kirtlan said.

[1] Refer ASX Release dated 8 May 2023: Up to 25% Cu confirms Mongoose high grade copper sulphide.

Mr Kirtlan said the greater Cloncurry Project offered a rich target area with up to fifteen advanced prospects within a well-known mining district.

"While we awaited the Stage 2 Mongoose assays, a substantial soil sampling and mapping program has just been completed 7km west of Mongoose at the historical Mount Glorious open pits, which recently returned rock chip samples up to 17.8% copper[2]," he said.

"A drone magnetics and electro-magnetic survey is planned for early July to further develop targets for planned drilling in August,"

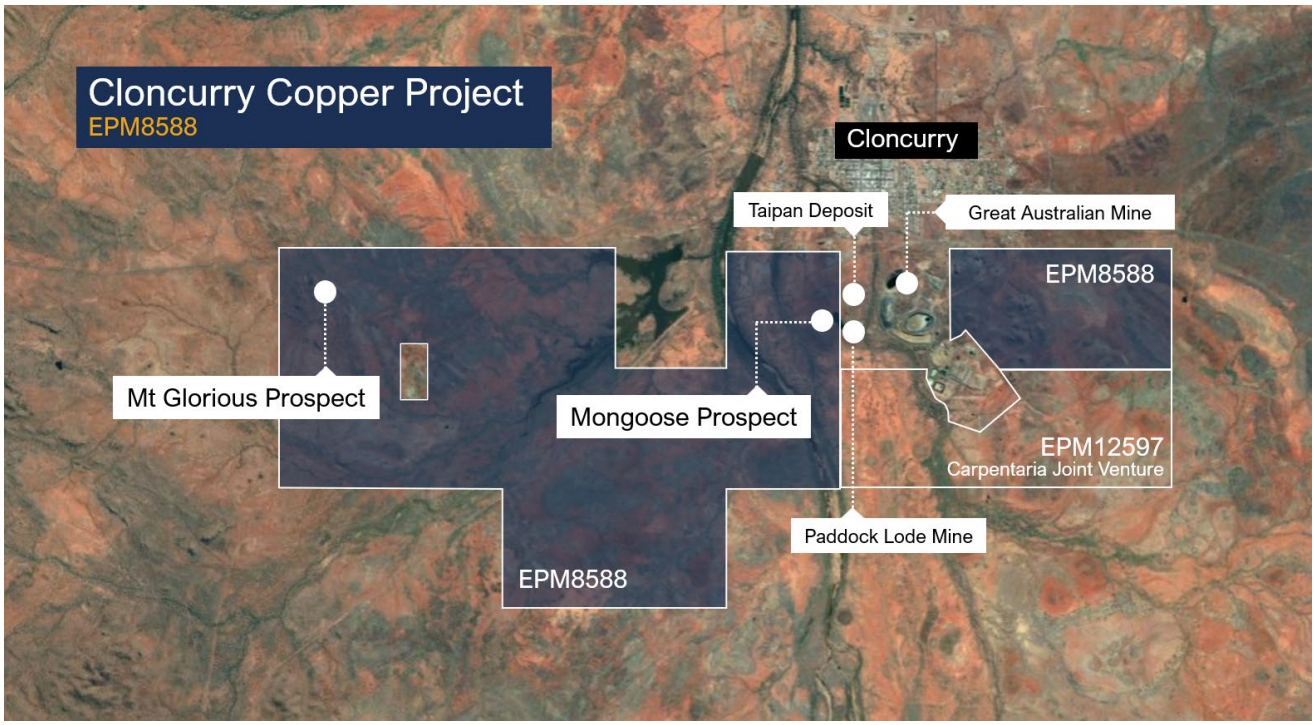

Figure 1. *Location of Cloncurry Project, showing Mt Glorious and Mongoose Prospects.*

[2] Refer ASX Release dated 19 June 2023: Glorious rock chips from Mt Glorious.

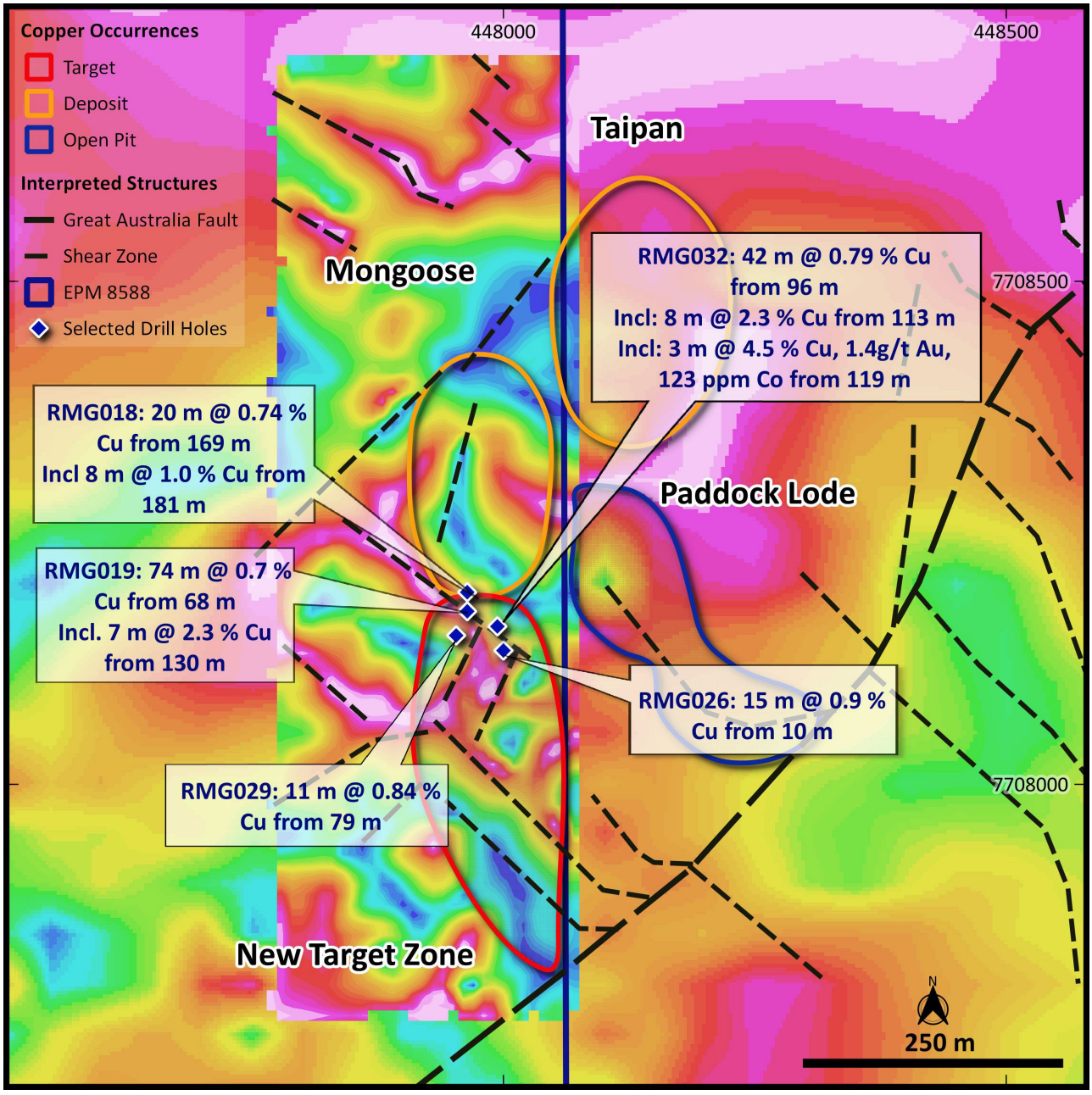

Figure 2: *Mongoose plan view showing recent drill hole intercepts.*

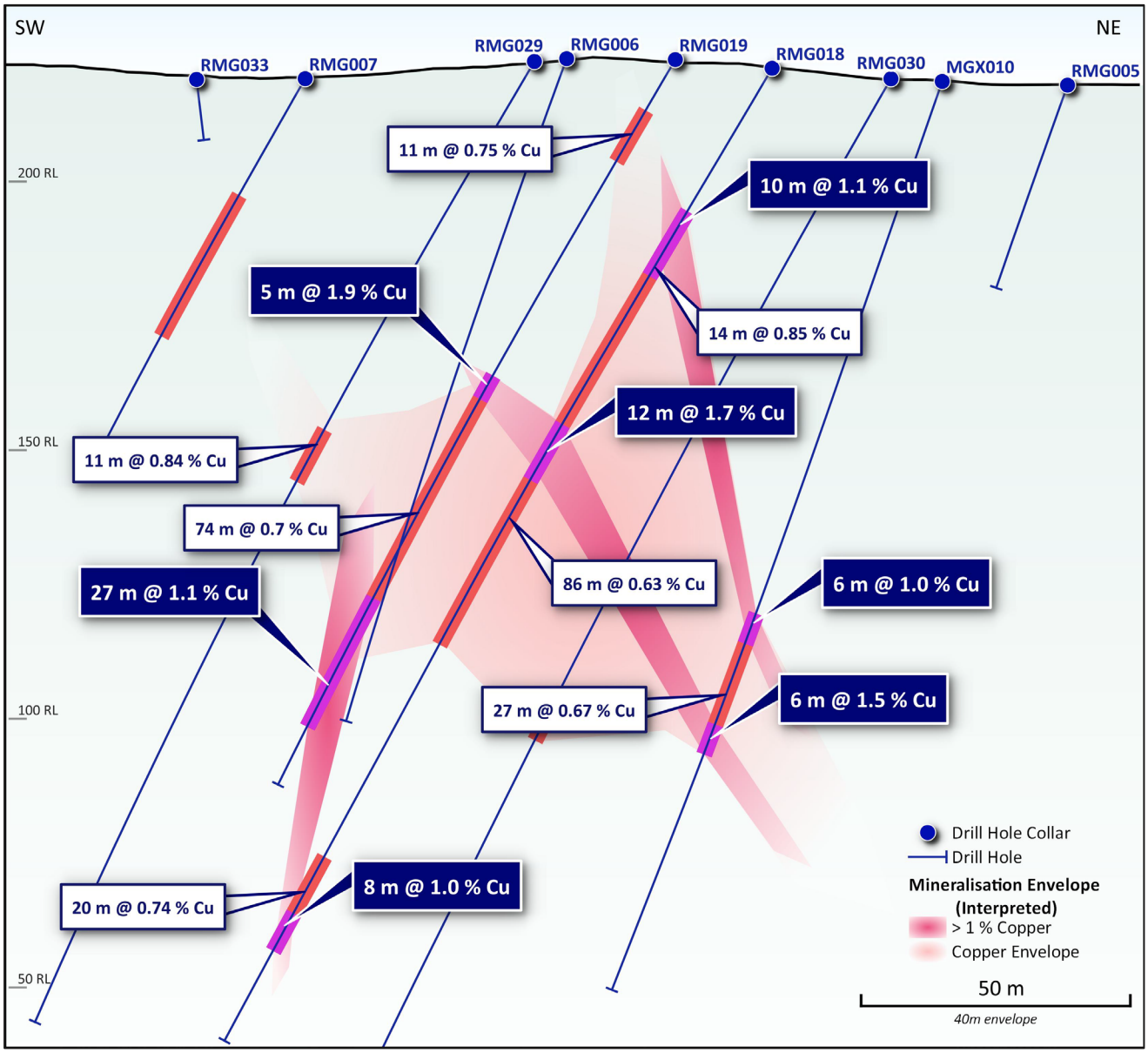

Figure 3*: Cross section of recent assayed holes including RMG018 and 029 and previous historical holes*[1] [3].

[3] Refer ASX Release date 16 January 2023: Renegade assumes control of Mongoose Project

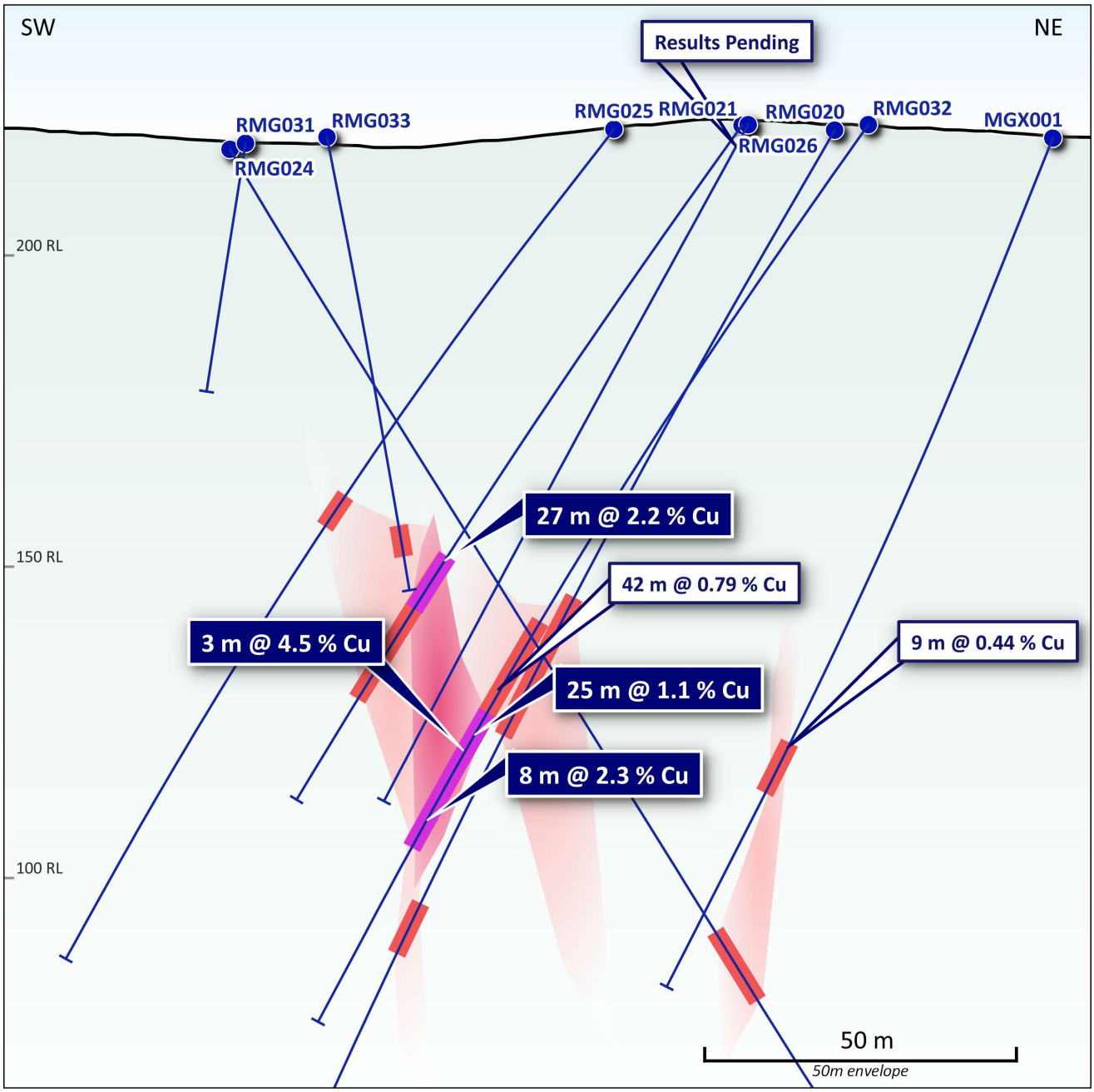

Figure 4: Cross section of recent assayed holes including RMG032 and previous historical holes[1] [2]

Cloncurry Project Background

Mongoose is hosted by dolerite-gabbro-porphyritic basalts of the Toole Creek Formation. The mineralised zone is dominated by magnetite-actinolite-albite-chlorite altered, sheared and brecciated dolerites.. The mineralisation is both primary and supergene in nature. The supergene zone is defined by the presence of malachite, chrysocolla, chalcocite, and cuprite. The fresh, primary (hypogene) copper mineralisation is defined by chalcopyrite with accessory pyrite.

The work completed by the CJV during the early 2010's delineated an extensive coincident magnetic-chargeable anomaly. Based on the coincident anomalies, CJV completed 3,988.1m of reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling over 21 drill holes during 2013/2014[3]. This drilling is

exclusively orientated towards the south and has intercepted large zones of Cu-Au mineralisation including as previously reported.

The company's Stage 1 RC drilling program at Mongoose over approximately 2,000m produced the following high-grade sulphide copper intersections[1]:

- **RMG021:** **10m @ 5.4 % Cu, 0.88 g/t Au, from 84m; *included within a broader zone of:* 27m @ 2.2 % Cu, 0.35 g/t Au from 84m;**
- **RMG019:** **74 m @ 0.70 % Cu, 0.19 g/t Au from 68m; *including*, 5m @ 1.9 % Cu, 1.01 g/t Au from 68m; and 27m @ 1.1 % Cu, 0.26 g/t Au from 115m; *including* 7m @ 2.3 % Cu, 0.54 g/t Au from 130m**

Forward Programs

Renegade is currently completing a structural geological review on both Mongoose and Mt Glorious. Together with this, a planned drone magnetics and electro-magnetic survey at Mt Glorious will be done within the next two weeks.

Drilling at Mt Glorious is planned for August.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Renegade Exploration Limited.

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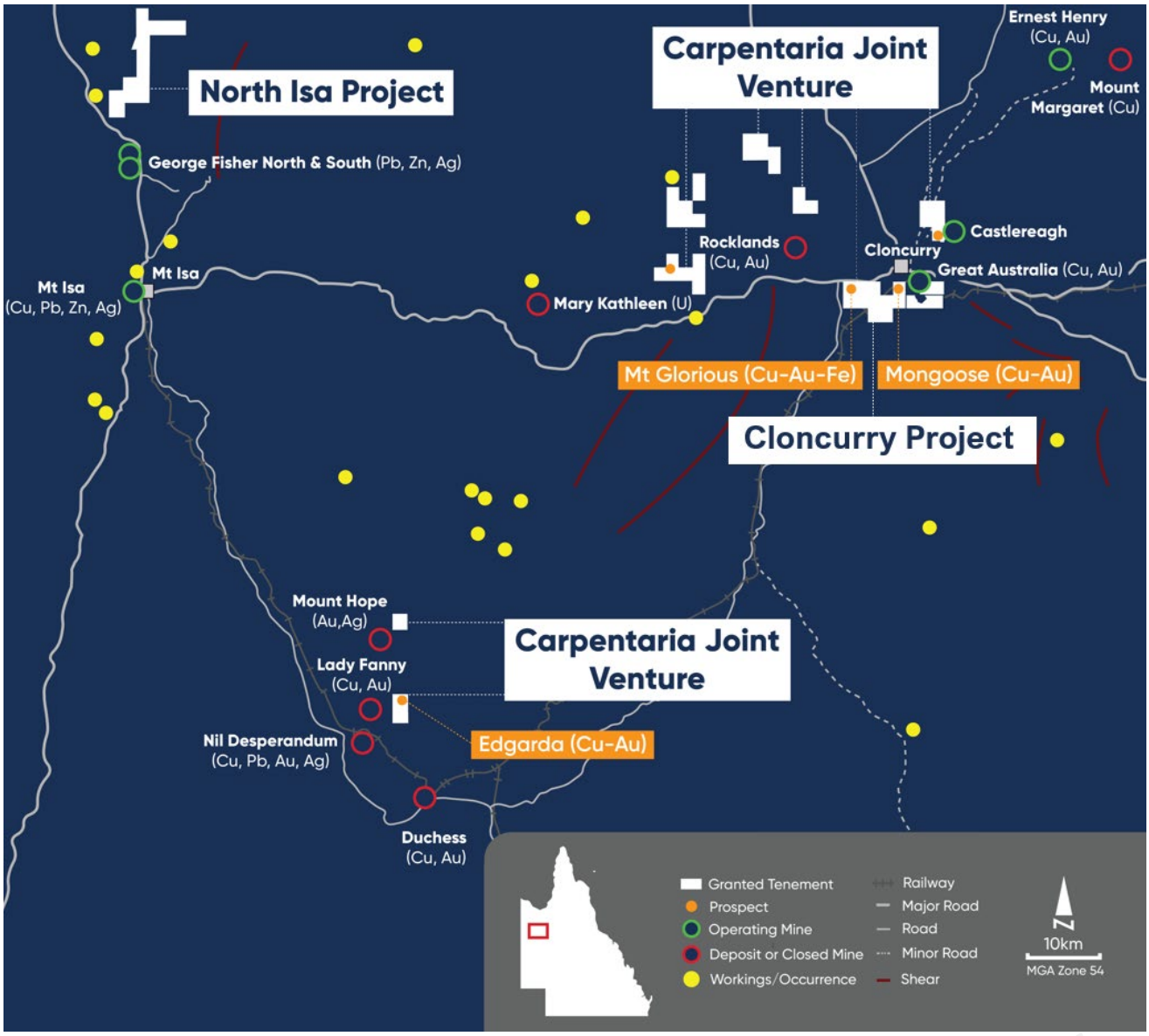
About Renegade Exploration Limited

Renegade Exploration Limited (ASX:RNX) is an Australian based minerals exploration company developing a portfolio of advanced copper and gold projects in north-west Queensland.

Renegade's immediate primary focus is the Cloncurry Project located in mining infrastructure rich Cloncurry. In January 2023, Renegade reached an agreement with Carpentaria Joint Venture partner Mount Isa Mines (MIM) to become sole operator and funder of the project, which is very advanced in terms of exploration activity and in particular is currently actively working the Mongoose and Mt Glorious prospects.

The company has expanded its north-west Queensland operations with a 75% interest joint venture interest on the North Isa Project, located just north of MIM's George Fisher mining operations near Mount Isa.

More recently, Renegade has made applications for a number of permits in the Aramac - Barcaldine region. The company's Aramac tenements cover the previously discovered Toolebuc formation which is host to vanadium deposits to the north in the Julia Creek and Richmond areas.



For further information **www.renegadeexploration.com**

Competent Person Statement and Geological Information Sources

The information in this announcement that relates to geological information for Mongoose Project is based on information compiled by Mr Edward Fry, who is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Fry is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fry has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Fry consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the following announcements:

ASX Release Title	Date
Renegade assumes control of Mongoose Project	16 January 2023
Up to 25% Cu confirms Mongoose high grade copper sulphide	8 May 2023
Glorious rock chips from Mt Glorious	19 June 2023

The company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements noted above.

Table 1: *2023 Mongoose relevant RC drilling collar information*

Hole ID	East MGA Z54	North MGA Z54	RL m	Depth m	Dip	Azi MGA
RMG003 (ext)	447939	7708216	219	214	-60	200
RMG018 (ext)	447964	7708191	221	208	-60	200.5
RMG024	447968	7708056	217	202	-60	20.4
RMG025	447994	7708112	220	160	-55	200.4
RMG026	448000	7708133	221	124	-61	215.4
RMG027	448042	7708083	217	88	-60	200.4
RMG028	447969	7707969	219	52	-60	298.9
RMG029	447953	7708148	222	202	-60	199.4
RMG030	447971	7708212	219	236	-60	199.4
RMG031	447950	7708067	218	46	-60	130.4
RMG032	447994	7708157	221	170	-55	210.4
RMG033	447940	7708086	219	130	-55	98.9

Table 2: *Relevant RMG assay results*

Hole ID	From m	To m	Cu ppm	Au ppm	Co ppm
RMG018	168	169	500	0.01	30
RMG018	169	170	14300	0.9	42
RMG018	170	171	7650	0.18	36
RMG018	171	172	13050	0.31	133
RMG018	172	173	11650	0.23	73
RMG018	173	174	8090	0.1	72
RMG018	174	175	3340	0.04	57
RMG018	175	176	3760	0.11	49
RMG018	176	177	1655	0.01	37
RMG018	177	178	527	0.01	19
RMG018	178	179	793	0.02	31
RMG018	179	180	287	0.01	37
RMG018	180	181	1615	0.05	40
RMG018	181	182	8900	0.27	175
RMG018	182	183	32200	0.59	81
RMG018	183	184	13150	0.35	1290
RMG018	184	185	5280	0.62	670
RMG018	185	186	3690	0.1	89
RMG018	186	187	5550	0.14	101
RMG018	187	188	2160	0.06	46
RMG018	188	189	11100	0.23	184
RMG018	189	190	3230	0.04	68
RMG018	190	191	1690	0.03	43
RMG018	191	192	1540	0.02	25
RMG018	192	193	634	0.17	32
RMG026	9	10	802	<0.01	30
RMG026	10	11	15850	0.26	127
RMG026	11	12	21600	0.42	139
RMG026	12	13	4060	0.05	76
RMG026	13	14	9460	0.22	97
RMG026	14	15	5870	0.09	31
RMG026	15	16	5010	0.06	36
RMG026	16	17	5350	0.07	58
RMG026	17	18	2310	0.02	28
RMG026	18	19	3410	0.05	39
RMG026	19	20	3750	0.04	47
RMG026	20	21	1595	0.01	23
RMG026	21	22	3150	0.03	21
RMG026	22	23	22100	0.42	152
RMG026	23	24	17250	0.27	143
RMG026	24	25	14500	0.29	86
RMG026	25	26	5100	0.07	108

Hole ID	From m	To m	Cu ppm	Au ppm	Co ppm
RMG030	136	137	269	0.01	25
RMG030	137	138	448	0.01	27
RMG030	138	139	10000	0.11	54
RMG030	139	140	3430	0.04	37
RMG032	0	1	274	<0.01	38
RMG032	1	2	143	<0.01	23
RMG032	2	3	49	<0.01	18
RMG032	3	4	21	<0.01	18
RMG032	4	5	236	<0.01	28
RMG032	5	6	1070	<0.01	20
RMG032	6	7	6570	0.14	108
RMG032	7	8	4450	0.1	102
RMG032	8	9	9430	0.18	93
RMG032	9	10	3530	0.06	50
RMG032	10	11	1665	0.01	48
RMG032	11	12	4940	0.07	59
RMG032	12	13	2330	0.05	42
RMG032	13	14	2180	0.03	39
RMG032	14	15	6190	0.1	40
RMG032	15	16	5280	0.12	32
RMG032	16	17	2140	0.21	25
RMG032	17	18	1290	0.02	64
RMG032	18	19	1800	0.03	42
RMG032	19	20	5390	0.06	61
RMG032	20	21	932	0.02	22
RMG032	21	22	2390	0.02	13
RMG032	22	23	4230	0.06	27
RMG032	23	24	4740	0.17	36
RMG032	24	25	1505	0.03	82
RMG032	25	26	1790	0.02	61
RMG032	26	27	971	0.01	30
RMG032	95	96	991	<0.01	30
RMG032	96	97	8890	0.14	162
RMG032	97	98	2410	0.01	58
RMG032	98	99	4510	0.16	60
RMG032	99	100	2380	0.05	59
RMG032	100	101	2360	0.02	57
RMG032	101	102	3760	0.02	30
RMG032	102	103	6850	0.1	124
RMG032	103	104	3030	0.04	34
RMG032	104	105	2090	0.02	33
RMG032	105	106	740	<0.01	35

Hole ID	From m	To m	Cu ppm	Au ppm	Co ppm
RMG026	26	27	4310	0.06	91
RMG026	27	28	1995	0.01	63
RMG026	28	29	5250	0.07	105
RMG026	29	30	2820	0.06	41
RMG026	30	31	2590	0.05	69
RMG026	31	32	7740	0.28	116
RMG026	32	33	1585	0.02	54
RMG026	33	34	1030	0.01	50
RMG026	34	35	739	0.01	44
RMG029	78	79	276	<0.01	28
RMG029	79	80	8480	0.05	66
RMG029	80	81	1805	0.03	21
RMG029	81	82	6960	0.16	38
RMG029	82	83	2440	0.07	51
RMG029	83	84	35800	0.26	72
RMG029	84	85	1245	0.02	19
RMG029	85	86	3860	0.09	35
RMG029	86	87	3720	0.04	59
RMG029	87	88	14050	0.63	35
RMG029	88	89	8550	0.12	60
RMG029	89	90	5770	0.09	54
RMG029	90	91	1400	0.03	27
RMG029	91	92	518	0.02	28
RMG029	92	93	433	0.03	37
RMG029	93	94	739	0.02	82
RMG029	94	95	2420	0.05	44
RMG030	129	130	850	0.01	28
RMG030	130	131	6870	0.17	71
RMG030	131	132	732	0.01	40
RMG030	132	133	1500	0.03	31
RMG030	133	134	363	0.01	33
RMG030	134	135	7870	0.14	155
RMG030	135	136	3040	0.06	42

Hole ID	From m	To m	Cu ppm	Au ppm	Co ppm
RMG032	106	107	521	<0.01	26
RMG032	107	108	764	<0.01	26
RMG032	108	109	4160	0.03	37
RMG032	109	110	3590	0.24	160
RMG032	110	111	2550	0.03	70
RMG032	111	112	4170	0.05	35
RMG032	112	113	1735	<0.01	21
RMG032	113	114	12150	0.11	48
RMG032	114	115	13200	0.12	29
RMG032	115	116	15800	0.1	37
RMG032	116	117	5400	0.15	39
RMG032	117	118	3360	0.03	25
RMG032	118	119	2310	0.08	23
RMG032	119	120	118500	4.03	224
RMG032	120	121	13300	0.18	110
RMG032	121	122	4800	0.04	35
RMG032	122	123	1085	0.01	32
RMG032	123	124	928	0.01	34
RMG032	124	125	4870	0.03	28
RMG032	125	126	1920	0.01	58
RMG032	126	127	5260	0.07	54
RMG032	127	128	2230	0.04	34
RMG032	128	129	5280	0.05	43
RMG032	129	130	2500	0.04	34
RMG032	130	131	693	0.01	37
RMG032	131	132	3820	0.05	42
RMG032	132	133	5070	0.06	34
RMG032	133	134	3560	0.05	38
RMG032	134	135	1860	0.1	24
RMG032	135	136	37400	0.91	22
RMG032	136	137	7590	0.09	46
RMG032	137	138	3040	0.03	64
RMG032	138	139	812	0.01	34

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• RC drill samples were collected at 1 m intervals into large green bags, a cyclone attached cone splitter, split off a representative sample into a calico bag for each metre. • The average sample weight was 2-4 kg. • Samples were pulverized to produce a 30 g charge for multi-acid digest (ME-ICP61) and fire assay for gold (Au-AA25). Over range Cu samples (>1 %) were reanalysed using the Cu-OG62 method.
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).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential*	• RC bags were visually assessed for adequate and consistent recovery by a geologist at the rig site. Any poor recoveries and or wet samples were documented. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade, hence no bias is expected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Drill chips were all geologically logged, recording relevant data using a set template to log geological intervals. All data was codified to a set company codes systems. The company believes that this offers sufficient detail for the purpose of interpretation and further studies. • All logging included lithological features, sulphide % and type if present, alteration and descriptions of chips. • 100% of the drill chips were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Cone splitter was attached to the cyclone for sampling purposes. • Sample preparation is consistent with industry standards. • Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material assay standards, blanks, duplicates, replicates for company QC measures, and laboratory standards, replicate assaying and barren washes for laboratory QC measures. The insertion rate of these averaged better than 1:30. • A blank was inserted every 30 samples before the insertion of the standard OREAS 22h standard was used. Duplicate samples were included at a ratio of approximately 1:30. • The sample size is appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assaying and laboratory procedures are considered as being appropriate for reporting copper and gold ore mineralization, according to industry best practice. • No assay results were obtained outside of the laboratory. • A total of three standard materials were used, 522, 523, 906 from OREAS. Blanks were inserted every 30 m along with a standard. duplicates included at a rate of 1:30.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 mineralization intersections were verified by alternative company personnel. • No twinned holes were drilled. • All data was collected initially on paper logging sheets, codified to the company's templates. • No adjustments have been made.
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.*	• Hand-held GPS. • All surveys were MGAS zone 54 (GDA). • Topographic control is sufficient for this stage of exploration.
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.*	• Drill spacing was planned at 50 m and where appropriate 25m was planned. • There is sufficient data spacing and grade continuation to establish a mineral resource estimate. • No sample compositing occurred. All samples were taken from the hole at 1 m intervals.
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.*	• No bias attributable to orientation of sampling upgrading of results has been identified as the expected supergene mineralization is thought to be shallowly dipping to the north. • Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Standard sample security protocols were observed. • The calico bags were collected into white polly weave bags and secured using zip ties. The white poly weave bags were taken either directly to the Lab for analysis or to a secure Renegade storage facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed to date. .

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 company owns 23.03 % of the Carpentaria Joint Venture properties in QLD namely EPM's 8586, 1280, 12597, and 12561. • The company owns 24.28% of EPM 8588. • These tenements are located on the Mitakoodi and Kalkadoon people's traditional land. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration was undertaken by Mount Isa Mining, a subsidiary of Glencore plc in accordance with the terms of the Carpentaria Joint Venture.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralization style targeted is an Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) system, recognized on a number of deposits in the Eastern Fold Belt of the mount Isa Inlier.

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.*
		• Refer to tables 1 and 2
		• All information is included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Intercepts were reported using the length weighted average technique. • High-grade intercepts within broad low-grade intervals have been separated as “included” results. • No metal equivalents have been used.
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’).*	• Mineralisation is thought to be shallowly dipping as per the diagram. • Mineralization geometry is not clearly defined to date.
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.*	• Figures in 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.*	• Representative reporting of low and high grades has been effected within this report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Further drilling, geological mapping, geochemical rock sampling, and geophysics is planned for exploration at Mongoose.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• To be determined. • Figures in text.