DRILLING INCREASES SCALE OF NEAR SURFACE HIGH-GRADE MANGANESE ZONES AT WOODIE WOODIE NORTH MANGANESE PROJECT

Highlights

- **A total of 2,308m of extensional RC drilling (40 holes) was completed at Area 42 to follow up on the successful 2022 drilling campaign**
- **A total of 17 holes returned significant assays, including:**
  - WNRC080 - **12m** @ **26.8% Mn** (6.6% Fe) from 11m, incl. **6m @ 39.8% Mn** from 12m
  - WNRC081 – **10m** @ **18.7% Mn** (18.6% Fe) from 29m
  - WNRC089 – **21m** @ **18.9% Mn** (11.0% Fe) from 67m
  - WNRC091 – **8m** @ **23.9 Mn** (11.6% Fe) from 3m
  - WNRC115 – **10m** @ **20.2% Mn** (9.8% Fe) from 8m
- **The results from Area 42 indicate multiple layers of manganese mineralisation similar in style to the Woodie Woodie mining camp to the south, with potential extensions at depth and along strike**
- **Additional drilling is planned during Q3 2023 to establish a Maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate and follow up on the recently discovered Parson's Creek Corridor where large manganese outcrops have been confirmed over a strike of 5km**

Figure 1 - Drill hole WNRC089 RC chips at Nathan's Flat in Area 42

Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX:AX8) ("AX8" or the "Company") is pleased to report encouraging new results from its initial 2023 drilling campaign at the Woodie Woodie North Manganese project in Western Australia's Pilbara Region *(Figure 2)*.

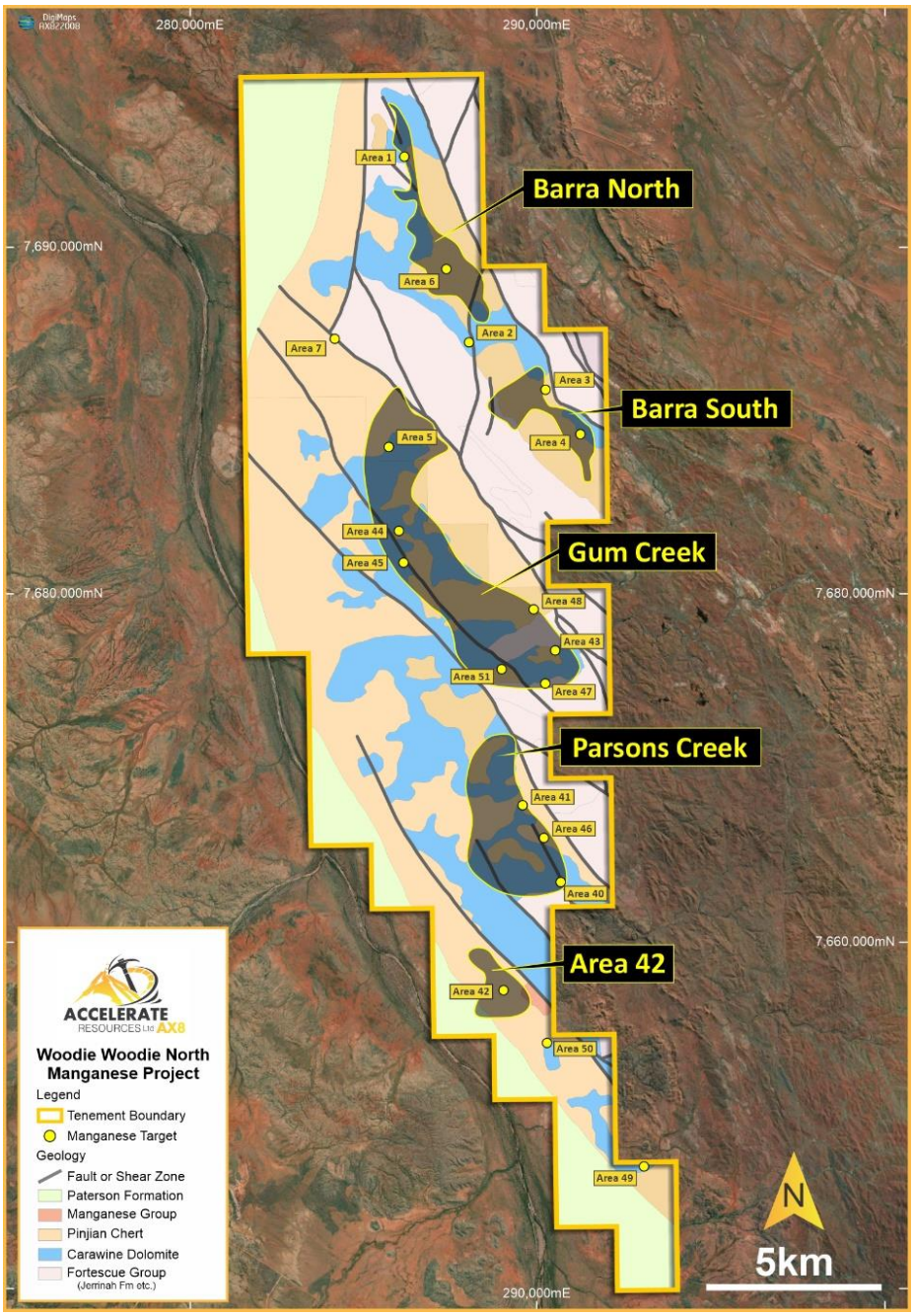

Figure 2 – The Woodie Woodie North Manganese Project has five main manganese corridors (shaded grey).

Drilling Update

The latest phase of exploration drilling was carried out in late May and early June 2023, targeting strike and depth extensions to manganese mineralisation at the Area 42 prospect where earlier drilling by the Company identified significant intersections of manganese mineralisation (Figure 1 and see Accelerate ASX announcement dated 9 February 2023).

The drilling targeted several individual zones within the greater Area 42 prospect shown in Figure 3, including:

- Dale's Patch
- Drew's Find
- Nathan's Flat
- Chelsey's Slide
- Drape's Hill

A total of 40 holes for 2,308m of RC drilling (average depth 57.7m) were completed within Area 42, with 17 holes recording significant visual manganese mineralisation from downhole geological logging (e.g. Figure 1). Significant drilling results are summarised in Table 1.

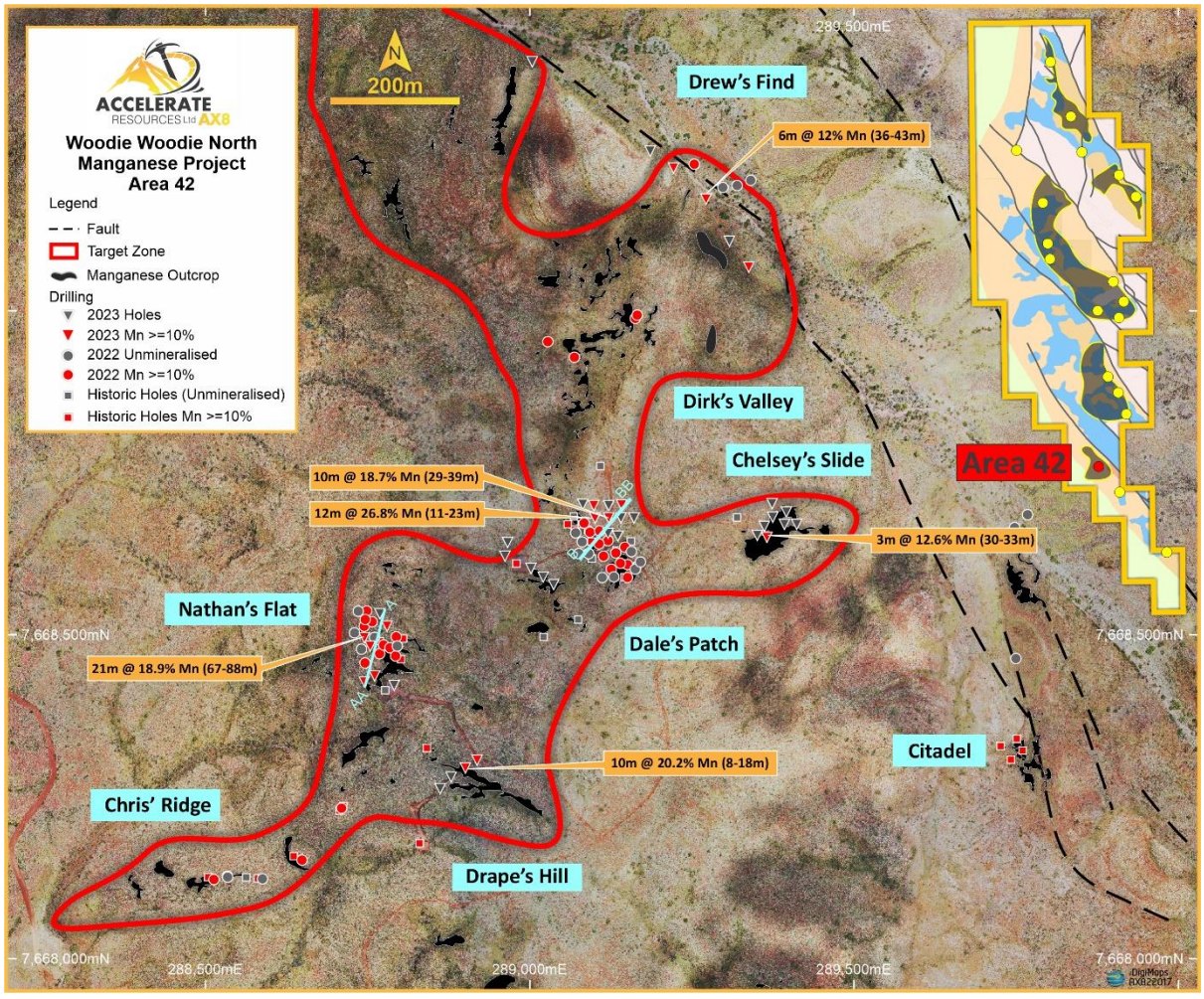

Figure 3 - Area 42 Target Zone & Prospects

Nathan's Flat

A total of six holes were drilled at Nathan's Flat to follow up on significant results from previous drilling in November 2022 (see Accelerate ASX Announcement dated 9 February 2023), including:

- WNRC060 - 44m @ 16.3% Mn (13.2% Fe) over six intervals between 3m to 71m (weighted averages)
- WNRC065 – 11m @ 21.5% Mn (12.7% Fe) from surface

In particular, drill hole WNRC089 intersected 47m @ 16.2% Mn (9.7% Fe) over five intervals between 7m to 88m (weighted averages) and drill hole WNRC091 extended the surface cap area with 8m @ 23.9% Mn (11.5% Fe) from 3m (Figure 4).

An additional two drill holes to the SE (WNRC090, WNRC103) intersected moderate mineralisation, extending the surface cap to the SW from WNRC065. Another hole to the NE (WNRC0095) extended the small shallow pod intersected in WNRC074.

The latest drilling has confirmed the presence of significant amounts of deeper manganese mineralisation beneath the surface cap, representing an attractive target with the potential to extend beyond the limits of the surface outcrop.

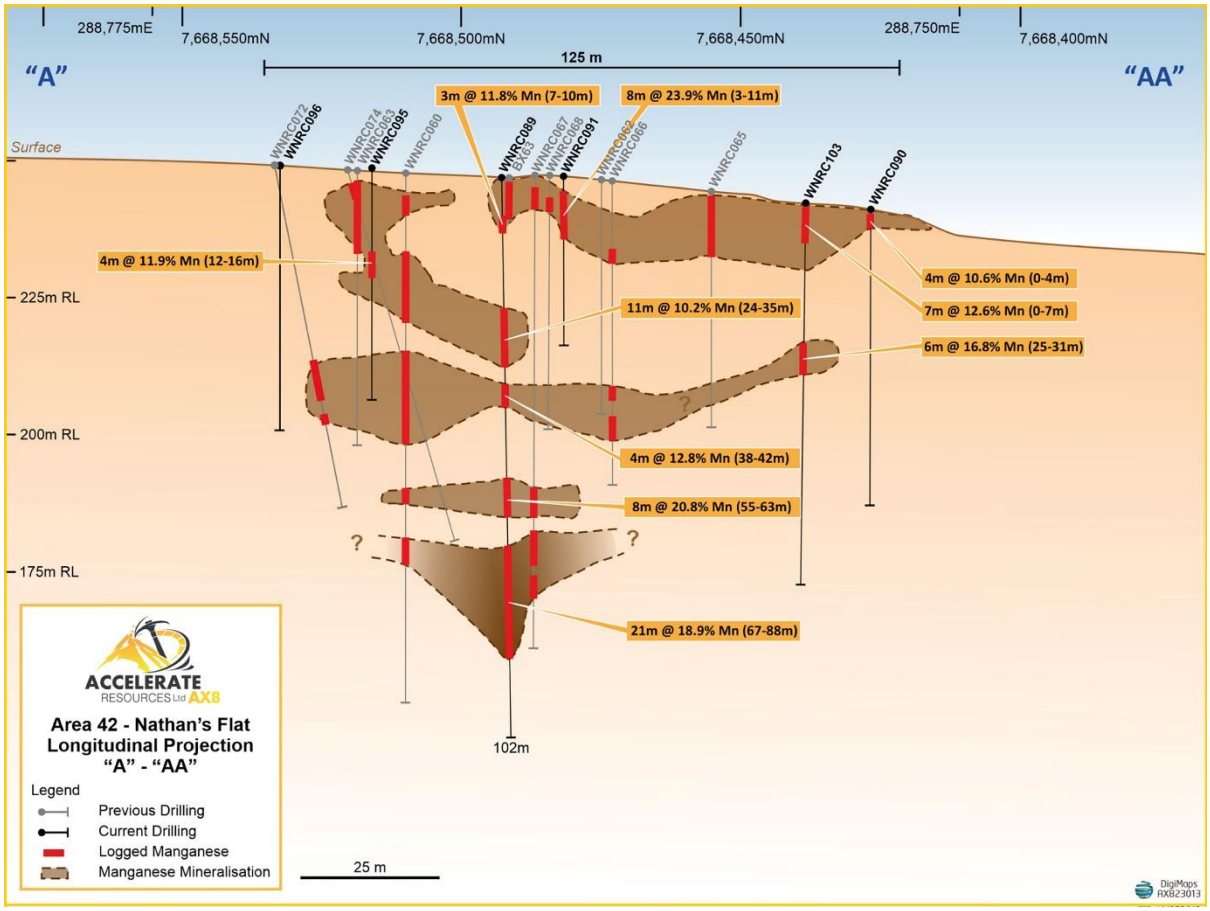

Figure 4 – Interpretive cross section of Nathan's Flat showing significant intercepts

Dale's Patch

Drilling of ten holes at Dale's Patch has extended the depth extension of the sub-surface mineralisation previously identified in drill hole WNRC059 (12m @ 18.3% Mn & 9.5% Fe from surface and 8m @ 30.8% Mn 2.7% Fe from 13 m) by approximately 30m to the NE (see Accelerate ASX announcement dated 9 February 2023).

Two holes targeting this area returned highly encouraging manganese intersections, including:

- WNRC080 – 12m @ 26.8% Mn (6.6% Fe) from 11m, incl. 6m @ 39.8% Mn from 12m
- WNRC081 – 10m @ 18.7% Mn (18.6% Fe) from 29m

Figure 5 (a cross section) shows that the manganese mineralisation extends from the surface outcrop on several levels in a northerly plunging zone. Subsequent drill holes have closed off the mineralisation with narrow intersections at greater depths, e.g. a best result of 4m @ 22.4% Mn (26.8% Fe) from 48m (WNRC100).

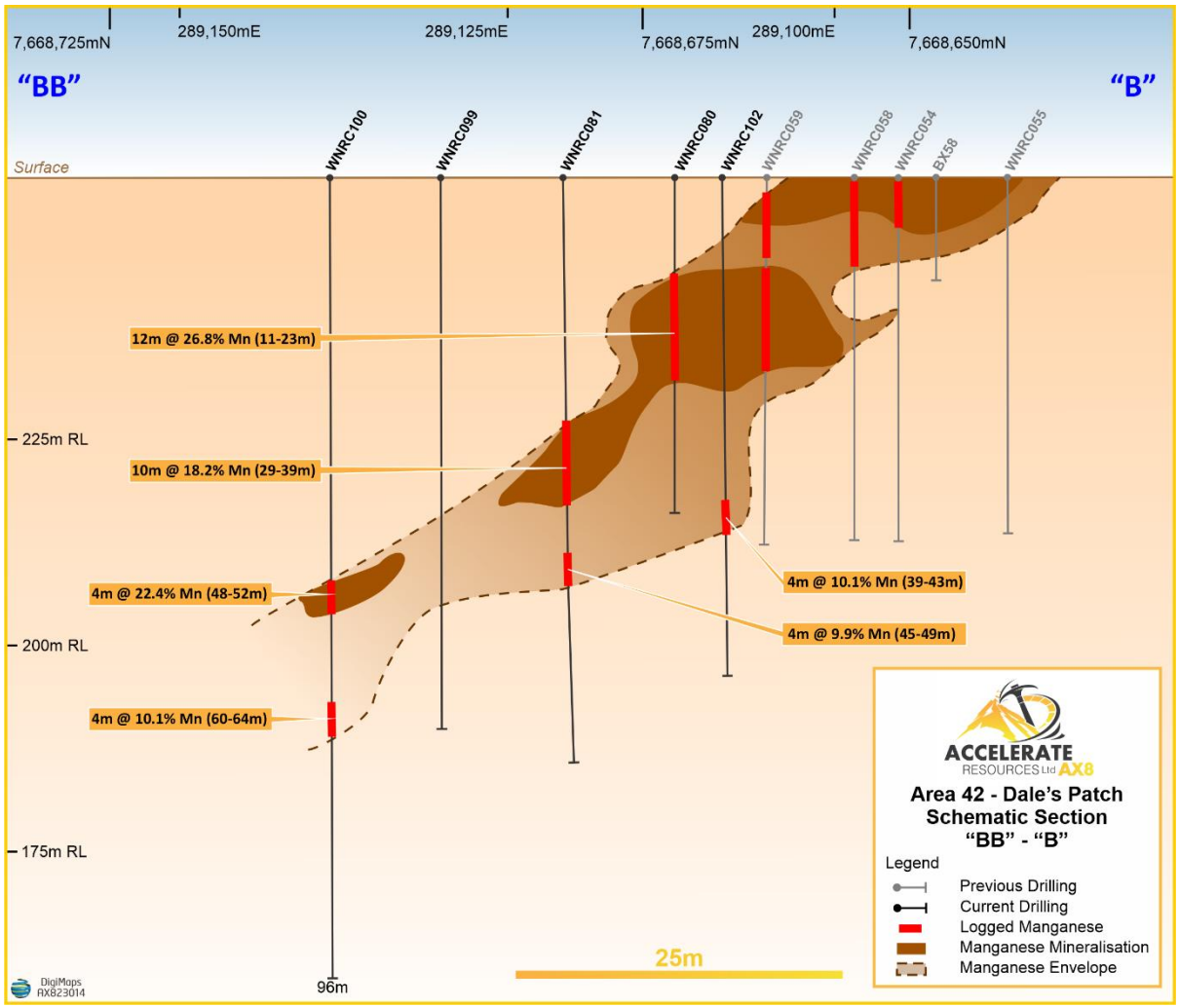

Figure 5 – Interpretive cross section of Dale's Patch showing significant intercepts

Drew's Find

Additional scout drilling was undertaken to follow up on the results from drill hole WNRC017 (16m @ 18.4% Mn in three zones between 13m to 87m), which was drilled in October 2022 to test a zone of manganese stained and mineralised chert outcrop (Figure 3 and see Accelerate ASX Announcement dated 11 October 2022).

A total of six drill holes were drilled, with similar assay results being received in three of these and best result of 3m @ 12% Mn (1.9% Fe) from 36m in WNRC109. This confirms that the targeted fault-line is partly mineralised in the footwall over a 200m strike-length. Further drilling is required to determine if the manganese mineralisation improves in grade and thickness further into the footwall.

Chelsey's Slide

A total of eight holes were drilled at Chelsey's Slide, targeting a 100m x 45m manganese bearing outcrop (Figure 3). Six of the holes intersected the surface manganese cap over intervals of 1m to 6m in thickness and spanning an area of 50m

x 20m (i.e., approximately 25% of the outcrop). Manganese assay results were disappointing, with a best result of 6m @ 9.1% Mn (4.1% Fe) from 5m in drill hole WNRC094. The only deeper mineralisation of note was 3m @ 12.6% Mn (2.4% Fe) from 30m in WNRC107, which possibly indicates potential for deeper manganese mineralisation beneath the untested southern area of the outcrop.

Drape's Hill
A line of four drill holes was completed at Drape's Hill over a 230m x 50m area of manganese outcrop (Figure 3). Two of the holes intersected variable manganese mineralisation between 6m to18m in thickness from surface based on geological logs. Assay results yielded 3m @ 13% Mn (14.6% Fe) from 7m in drill hole WNRC0118, and 10m @ 20.2% Mn (9.8% Fe) from 8m in WNRC115. Further drilling is required to resolve the geometry and potential size and extent of the mineralisation.

Planned RC Drilling Program
A new phase of RC drilling is planned for the coming quarter (Q3 of 2023) to follow up on existing mineralisation identified by previous drilling. The program will include additional infill drilling with nominal spacings of 20m to 40m between drill holes for the development of a maiden JORC-2012 Mineral Resource Estimate for the manganese mineralisation in Areas 1 and 3 (Barra North and Barra South respectively; Figure 2).

The Area 5 prospect located at the northern end of the highly prospective Gum Creek Corridor will also be tested (Figure 2). Historical drilling by Shaw River Resources Ltd (ASX:SRR) of a 65m x 50m manganese outcrop in this area returned a result of 14m @ 21% Mn in drill hole BRC250 (see Shaw River Resources ASX Announcement dated 25 October 2010).

Drilling will also follow up on the recent discovery of large manganese outcrops in the Parsons Creek Corridor (Figure 2). The Parsons Creek Corridor is a structurally complex area containing many significant manganese outcrops spread over an area of 4.5km x 2.5km. These outcrops exhibit the size and mineralisation characteristics consistent with a potentially large mineralised system in the area. First pass scout drilling will be conducted on Areas 40, 41 and 46, where significant manganese outcrops have been identified.

—ENDS—

This announcement has been produced by the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and approved by the Board.

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Forward Looking Statements
Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward

looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this release related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Joseph Drake-Brockman. He is a qualified geologist and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Drake-Brockman has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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'. Dr Drake-Brockman is employed by Drake-Brockman Geoinfo Pty Ltd and is under contract to Accelerate Resources to act as Exploration Manager. Accelerate Resources has granted Dr Drake-Brockman performance-based share options. Dr Drake-Brockman consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 – Summary of Significant Mineralise Intersections from the Current Drilling

HOLE ID	Prospect	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Total interval (m)	Interval (m)	No. of intervals	Mn %	Fe %
WNRC079	Drew's Find	45	48		3	1	11.7	6.9
WNRC080	Dale's Patch	11	23		12	1	26.8	4.6
WNRC081	Dale's Patch	29	49	14		2	16.2	13.8
incl		*29*	*39*		*10*		*18.7*	*18.6*
		45	*49*		*4*		9.9	22.6
WNRC089	Nathan's Flat	7	88	47		5	16.2	6.8
incl		*7*	*10*		*3*		*11.8*	*24.1*
		24	*35*		9		*10.2*	6.3
		38	*42*		*4*		*12.8*	*4.3*
		55	*63*		*8*		*20.8*	*8.3*
		67	*88*		*21*		*18.9*	*11.0*
WNRC090	Nathan's Flat	0	4		4	1	10.6	5.3
WNRC091	Nathan's Flat	3	11		8	1	23.9	8.1
WNRC094	Chelsey's Slide	5	11		6	1	9.2	2.9
WNRC095	Nathan's Flat	12	16		4	1	11.9	8.1
WNRC098	Dale's Patch	32	35		3	1	12.0	8.6
WNRC100	Dale's Patch	48	64	8		2	16.3	13.1
incl		*48*	*52*		*4*		*22.4*	*26.8*
		60	*64*		*4*		*10.1*	*10.6*
WNRC102	Dale's Patch	23	26	3		1	15.2	8.0
WNRC103	Nathan's Flat	0	31	13		2	14.5	13.1
incl		*0*	*7*		*7*		*12.6*	*11.4*
		25	*31*		*6*		*16.8*	*27.2*
WNRC107	Chelsey's Slide	0	33	6		2	13.0	3.2
incl		*0*	*3*		*3*		*13.5*	*6.6*
		30	*33*		*3*		*12.6*	*2.4*
WNRC109	Drew's Find	36	43	6		2	12.0	1.2
incl		*36*	*39*		*3*		*12.0*	*1.6*
		40	*43*		*3*		*12.0*	*1.9*
WNRC111	Drew's Find	14	18		4	1	10.4	7.2
WNRC015	Drape's Hill	0	20		20	1	13.6	9.4
incl		*8*	*18*		*10*		*20.2*	*9.8*
WNRC118	Drape's Hill	7	10		3	1	13.0	10.2

Assays composited using 3m minimum interval, 8.5% Mn cut-off, 2m of 6.5% Mn dilution allowed with 2m of 7.5% Mn shoulder values

Table 2 – Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Decl	Tdepth	Prospect
WNRC079	289221	7669220	197.5	225	-60	90	Drews Find
WNRC080	289119	7668680	256.2	0	-90	40	Dales Patch
WNRC081	289121	7668679	256.2	0	-90	70	Dales Patch
WNRC082	289137	7668657	256.3	0	-90	66	Dales Patch
WNRC083	289161	7668680	255	0	-90	54	Dales Patch
WNRC084	288965	7668642	257	0	-90	40	Dales Patch
WNRC085	288961	7668621	255.9	0	-90	40	Dales Patch
WNRC086	289001	7668602	255	0	-90	40	Dales Patch
WNRC087	288023	7668588	253	0	-90	42	Dales Patch
WNRC088	289036	7668577	251.2	0	-90	54	Dales Patch
WNRC089	288744	7668495	247	0	-90	102	Nathans Flat
WNRC090	288744	7668427	241.5	0	-90	54	Nathans Flat
WNRC091	288744	7668474	246.5	0	-90	30	Nathans Flat
WNRC092	289392	7668670	228	0	-90	54	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC093	289374	7668681	231.9	0	-90	67	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC094	289361	7668667	233	0	-90	50	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC095	288779	7668513	246.5	0	-90	40	Nathans Flat
WNRC096	288768	7668532	249	0	-90	48	Nathans Flat
WNRC097	289081	7668701	256	0	-90	54	Dale's Patch
WNRC098	289098	7668699	256.1	0	-90	65	Dale's Patch
WNRC099	289121	7668699	256.1	0	-90	66	Dale's Patch
WNRC100	289141	7668700	256	0	-90	96	Dale's Patch
WNRC101	289142	7668679	256.1	0	-90	54	Dale's Patch
WNRC102	289120	7668656	256.4	0	-90	60	Dale's Patch
WNRC103	288760	7668436	242	0	-90	69	Nathans Flat
WNRC104	289411	7668670	226	0	-90	33	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC105	289395	7668689	227.5	0	-90	36	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC106	289373	7668702	230.1	0	-90	27	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC107	289365	7668650	232.1	0	-90	54	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC108	288350	7668653	233	0	-90	48	Chelsey's Flat
WNRC109	289271	7669172	196	225	-60	84	Drews Find
WNRC110	289307	7669107	197	225	-60	84	Drews Find
WNRC111	289337	7669067	197.5	225	-60	84	Drews Find
WNRC112	289185	7669246	196	225	-60	84	Drews Find
WNRC113	289003	7669384	194	225	-60	95	Drews Find
WNRC114	288785	7668424	235	300	-60	66	Nathans Flat
WNRC115	288900	7668294	248	0	-90	44	Drapes Hill
WNRC116	288878	7668280	245.5	0	-90	40	Drapes Hill
WNRC117	288861	7668262	244	0	-90	36	Drapes Hill
WNRC118	288918	7668306	249	0	-90	48	Drapes Hill

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 representative samples and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation Drilling: for each meter drilled, drill cuttings were collected via a drill mounted cyclone and sample splitter. Two samples (main and duplicate) were calico bagged. An overflow sample was collected for logging and chip tray reference. • Average sample size varied from 2 kg to 3kg. • The samples taken are considered to accurately represent every meter intersected. • The calico bagged samples are dry pulverized in a laboratory to ensure a homogonous sample. The sample is then pressed into a pellet for XRF analysis.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 drilling. Drilling is advanced using a face sampling air hammer bit. Sample return via duo-tube. Sample collection via cyclone and splitter box.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• Sample recovery is visually estimated from the overflow chip piles laid out in a regular grid on the ground. • Samples are collected via closed system of duo tube, cyclone and splitter box to minimize possible contamination and to maximize sample return. The sampling cyclone and splitter was cleaned between each hole by compressed air. • Manganese being a bulk commodity with assays in the 5-50% range it is unlikely that any sample grainsize bias exists.
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. Photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Samples are geologically logged on site. Basic colour, mineralization, mineralogy and lithology recorded for each geological interval. A ~25 g reference sample of each meter drilled is kept in a chip tray and photographed. All data are recorded in a digital database register. • Logging is visual estimation and qualitative

		• Details of mineralization intersected are described in the text
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 maximize representative nature 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.*	• Samples are collected dry via a cyclonic rig mounted splitter. • This is industry standard. • The entire calico bagged drill samples are crushed, homogenized and a subset pulverized in a laboratory. • Sample size is considered appropriate for a bulk commodity and in terms of the mineralization type and product type.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assaying method and laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the reporting of manganese drill results. • Given the sample was whole crushed and pulverized the XRF assay method is considered a total average method as all the exposed material is included in the assay determination. • Two company standards inserted alternatively into the run of field sample numbers at 1 every 20 samples. • Duplicate samples are analysed at 1 in every 20 samples.
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 are verified by inspection of the reference samples in chip trays. Portable XRF instruments are used to verify visual identification of manganese. Data was recorded directly into an Excel template. It is then uploaded into a corporate database. No assay data has been re-set or adjusted.
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 drill hole locations were recorded by handheld GPS units. Accuracy is of the order of 3 m. Co-ordinates are in MGA94-Z51. • Topographic control is provided by LIDAR DTM 50 cm spaced contour lines.
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.*	• Drilling was detailed in scope and concentrated on Mn targets. Nominal spacings varied between 20 to 60m. • Results at this stage are exploration results. • No sample compositing has been done.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible*	• Mineralization occurs in irregularly shaped disseminations bulk lodes within altered breccia zones. Therefore, it is considered

geological structure	*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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	unlikely that the mineralization will be bound to a specific orientation and that no sampling bias exists.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company personnel collected the calico sample bags. The samples are then packed into bulka bags for dispatch. The samples are delivered to the nearest freight centre by company staff. They are then delivered to the contracted laboratory using commercial transport operators. The lab holds the samples in secure premises until sample preparation is done. Samples received are checked against samples dispatched for any irregularities. • Sample security is not seen as a significant risk.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The prospect is at an initial exploration stage; so no reviews have 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

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 license to operate in the area.
		• The WWN tenements E45/5978 and E45/5979 are held by ATTSTAR Pty Ltd. Attstar is a 100% subsidiary of Accelerate Resources Limited.
		• The tenement E45/5854 is held by Pardoo Resources Pty Ltd. Accelerate Resources owns the 100% Mn and Fe rights. Accelerate have an absolute caveat over E45/5854.
		• The tenements are located within crown land and are subject to pastoral leases.
		• All tenements are in good standing.
		• Exploration of the tenements is subject to granting of access and permits under the following acts:
		  ○ Mining Act 1978 (WA)
		  ○ Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Resources Act 1967 (WA)
		  ○ Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)
		  ○ Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)
		  ○ Aboriginal Communities Act 1979 (WA)
		  ○ Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972 (WA)
		  ○ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth).

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Valiant Consolidated Ltd/Consolidated Minerals Ltd 1993 – 1998, carried out photointerpretation, heliborne anomaly ground checks, rock chip sampling, track establishment and shallow rotary air

		blast drilling over significant parts of the tenement block. Significant manganese outcrops were identified and the drilling located shallow moderate to high grade manganese mineralization (27 out of 44 holes drilled in the Accelerate Resources tenement block show manganese mineralization). Subsequently, Jupiter Mines Limited (2009-2011) carried out a Heliborne EM survey and some limited mapping and rock chip sampling over parts of the current EL's. Later Pilbara Manganese Limited (2011-2013) carried out limited mapping, gravity and DDIP surveys over a discrete target area (Area 42). They also drilled 5 RC holes, two of which reported manganese mineralization.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• Hydrothermal massive and/or disseminated Mn replacement mineralization within altered dolomite and chert. • Dolomite host rock is Carawine Dolomite from the Hamersley Group, part of the Mount Bruce Supergroup.
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 meters) 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.*	• Tabulated drill hole details are listed in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Reported Mn intercepts are calculated using a minimum of a 3m interval over a minimum average grade of 8.5%. A maximum of 2m dilution @ 6.5% followed by shoulder values of a maximum of 2m at grade 7.5% is allowed to be incorporated into a given intercept – always provided that the grade remains above 8.5 %. This method emphasises the width of the intersection at the expense of grade but does indicate the likely mining situation. • One- to six-meter intercepts of higher-grade material within the lower grade intervals are used to illustrate the potential for high grade mineralization within the mineralized system
Relationship between mineralisation ***widths and*** *intercept lengths*	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling has been orientated perpendicular to the nominal mineralized structures. All drill hole intersections have been reported as down hole. There is insufficient data to estimate true widths.

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.*	• See figures and tables in the release.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All current new data has been presented and reported without bias
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.*	• Significant historical work and data collection have been done by other parties. Current work by Accelerate has been includes reviews of this data, rock chip sampling and ongoing drill programs. The current release is on new drilling results.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• This release indicates the nature of planned further work.