ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX RELEASE: 30 October 2023

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT – 30 September 2023

Xantippe Resources Limited (ASX: XTC) (Xantippe, XTC, or the **Company**) is pleased to provide its latest quarterly activities report for the quarter ended 30 September 2023.

The Company's principal focus during the quarter was:

- **Undertook Renounceable Rights Issue to fund exploration and acquisition programmes, initiating lithium technology, logistics & supply chain operations and working capital.**
- **Completed fifteen drill holes at Glen Dower and Glen Innes Prospects in Southern Cross WA.**
- **Completed Brine testing in historic holes on Carachi properties.**

SOUTH AMERICA – CARACHI PAMPA LITHIUM BRINE PROJECT (CARACHI PROJECT)

During the September 2023 Quarter:

- The Company previously announce that it has been granted a Permit to undertake Hydrological drill hole exploration at the Company's Carachi Project in the Catamarca Province, Argentina. This work was completed. The results were inconclusive due to the nature of the work. The hole was closed and rehabilitated as requested by the authorities. This remediation work closes incomplete work left by the company that originally drilled the hole and enables Xantippe to start the new drilling campaign seeking to establish a resource in the area.

- Using data from Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) Geophysical Survey conducted by CONHIDRO S.R.L. the Company completed the mapping of the entire Salar at the Carachi Project which encompassed the Luz Maria, La Justina, Fortuna, Fortuna I, La Potola, La Sofia, Rita and Rita I blocks. As a result of the previously completed VES mapping, the Company has identified 6 drilling targets and has requested permission from the relevant authorities in Catamarca Argentina.

- Mr Pindar and the team undertook an assessment and attempted rehabilitation of historical drill holes in order to test conceptual interpretation of improving grades with depth. The historical drill holes were found to have been compromised and thus unsuitable to conduct brine testing procedures. The next steps for Brine testing is currently under review by Mr Pindar and his team. Supplementary Exploration Environmental Impact Assessment (Ampliacion de Informe de Impacto Ambiental) has been submitted to the local authorities for approval. The additional information presented to the authorities included,

Environmental surveys and regional mapping, archaeological report, Weather and climate report, Hydrology, Social Studies, Environmental Plan, and others as required by local legislation.

The Carachi Project comprises the La Sofia, Luz Maria, La Fortuna, La Fortuna 1, Rita and Rita I, and La Potola properties, which cover over 21,900ha on Carachi Pampa salt flat east of Lake Resources (ASX: LKE) project in Catamarca Province, Argentina over which the Company holds rights to acquire.

The Company is looking to target the lower hyper saline aquifer running between 200 and 750m deep. This aquifer is in the centre of the water basin and due to its conductivity levels, a big target for this year's exploration campaign.

All the necessary permits have been submitted to the local authorities for approval.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA – SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD PROJECT

During the September 2023 quarter:

- Fifteen drill holes completed at Glen Dower and Glen Innes Prospects.
- Shallow high-grade gold intercepted in initial composites including 4m at 6.06g/t Au from 12m.
- Shallow pegmatites intercepted with anomalous lithium intervals.

The Company completed an RC drill programme near the historic Glen Dower and Glen Innes Prospects on E77/2367 at its Southern Cross project. A total of fifteen holes were drilled for 1,205m targeting both lithium and gold.

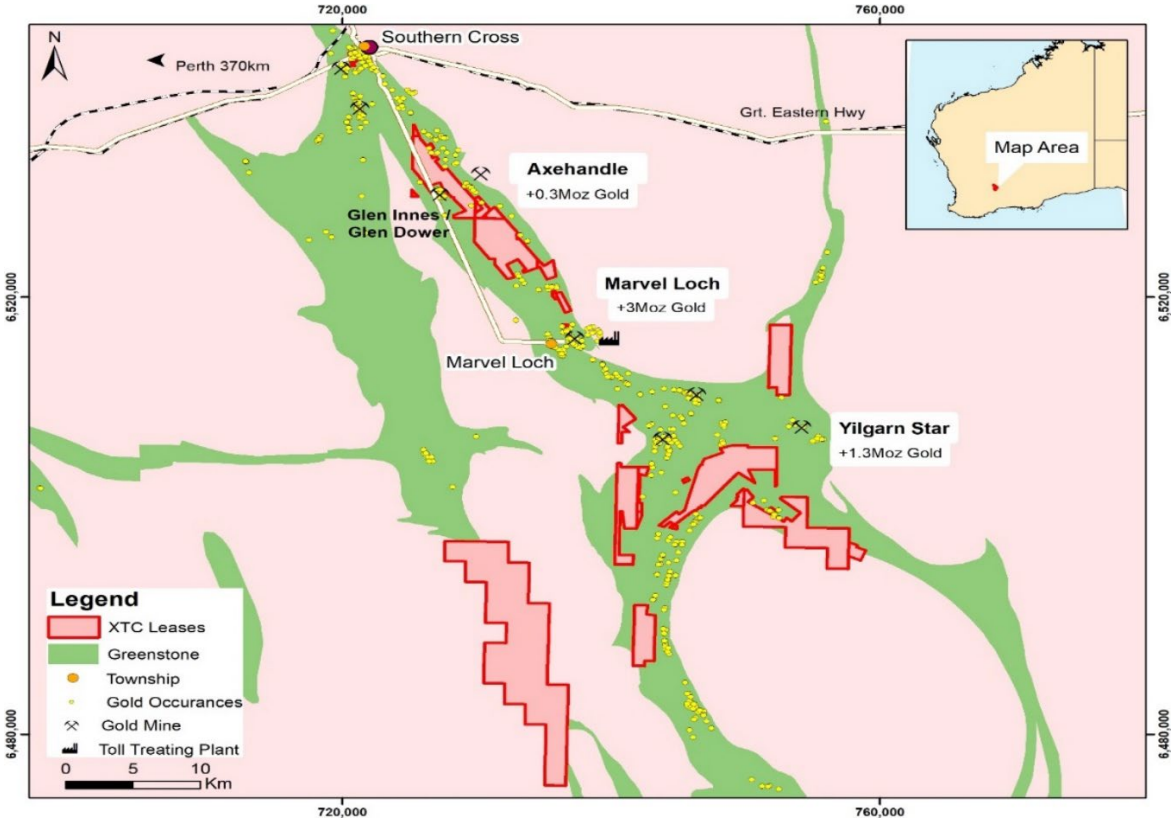

Figure 1: Southern Cross Project Location

The drilling successfully intercepted shallow gold at the Glen Innes prospect extending the strike of known mineralisation to approximately 420m. Drilling at Glen Dower less than 2km along strike to the south intercepted shallow high-grade gold and pegmatites with minor lepidolite logged in chips. The assays returned one outstanding interval of 4m at 6.06g/t Au from 12m, and a lithium interval returned 4m at 0.213% Li_2O from 56m. The initial 4m composite assays returned from the drilling highlight the potential the area still has for new gold mineralisation and shows lithium is present in the pegmatites system to some extent. Both findings warrant further exploration.

The Glen Innes prospect has historical small scale gold excavations from the early to mid-1900's and follow-up drilling by Sons of Gwalia from the 90's targeting greenstone contacts and magnetic anomalies of the Southern Cross greenstone belt but has not seen any recent exploration. A line of drill holes (SXRC0033 – 40) proposed ~100m to the south of historic drilling successfully intercepted and extended the mineralisation from 300m in historic drilling to over 420m along the NW-SE trend. It included a notable intercept in SXRC0038 of 36m at 0.45g/t Au, including a 4m composite returning 1.24g/t Au from 40m in mafic saprolite clays. The extension of mineralisation demonstrates the continuity of gold-bearing structures here and the potential exists for additional mineralisation to be discovered with immediate opportunity to continue mineralisation to the south of the drill line. See Figure 2 for details.

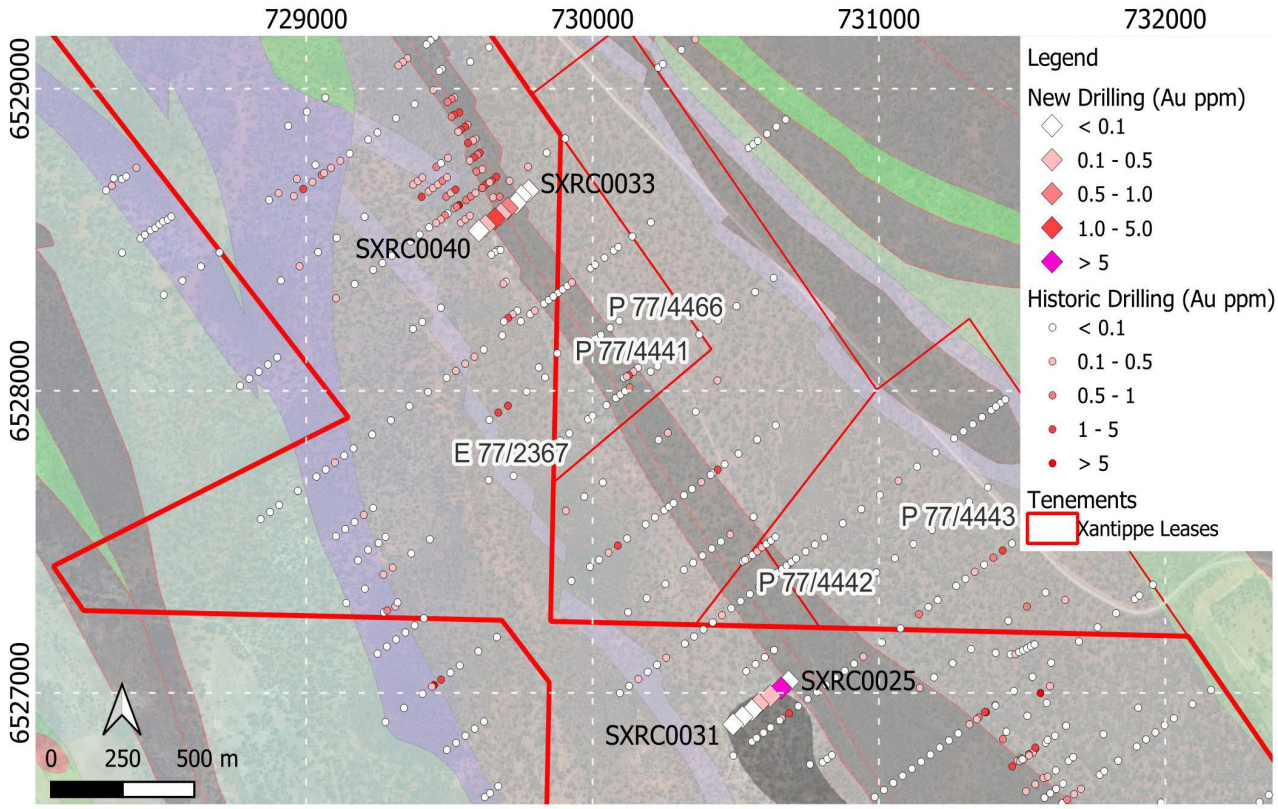

Figure 2: Drill locations on E77/2637

The completion of seven holes (SXRC0025 – 31, hole 32 was not drilled) near the Glen Dower prospect intercepted mafic greenstones intruded by pegmatites. High-grade gold intercepted in SXRC0026 was found in weathered mafic saprolite clays. The source of the gold is yet to be determined and the intercept which

may be interpreted as steeply dipping is currently open at depth and along strike for further testing. Pegmatites were intercepted during the drilling from 1m depth, below transported cover, through to a maximum depth of 81m and remain open along strike and at depth. SXRC0026 had an anomalous zone of lithium in the pegmatites with a broad 24m zone from 52m returning 0.15% Li_2O including a 4m composite of 0.213% Li_2O from lepidolite mineralisation. The anomaly here demonstrates some of the thicker pegmatite intervals appear to have some lithium minerals forming and warrants further exploration with numerous pegmatites recorded within tenement boundaries.

Xantippe plans to follow up these results with sampling the anomalous composite intersections to determine metre intercepts and extending the trends with additional fieldwork. Exploration at the Project is ongoing with continual appraisal of targets over the tenement package to prioritise future work, but new results present here show clear potential for dip and strike extensions at each prospect.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	From (m)	To (m)
SXRC0026	**8**	**3.18**	12	20
incl**.**	**4**	**6.06**	12	16
SXRC0038	**36**	**0.45**	20	56
incl.	**4**	**1.24**	40	44
SXRC0026	3	0.313	80	83
SXRC0036	4	0.3	0	4
SXRC0038	4	0.27	0	4
SXRC0036	16	0.25	28	44
SXRC0037	4	0.2	0	4
SXRC0039	4	0.18	24	28
SXRC0028	4	0.155	28	32
SXRC0039	4	0.12	40	44
SXRC0027	4	0.107	20	24

Table 1: Anomalous gold intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Final Depth	Dip	Azimuth
SXRC0025	Glen Dower	730685	6527038	383	80	-60	055
SXRC0026	Glen Dower	730659	6527016	382	85	-60	055
SXRC0027	Glen Dower	730621	6526990	383	80	-60	055
SXRC0028	Glen Dower	730580	6526963	383	80	-60	055
SXRC0029	Glen Dower	730557	6526943	383	80	-60	055
SXRC0030	Glen Dower	730524	6526920	382	80	-60	055
SXRC0031	Glen Dower	730491	6526896	382	80	-60	055
SXRC0033	Glen Innes	729777	6528663	381	80	-60	055
SXRC0034	Glen Innes	729752	6528645	401	80	-60	055
SXRC0035	Glen Innes	729733	6528622	400	80	-60	055
SXRC0036	Glen Innes	729704	6528605	400	80	-60	055
SXRC0037	Glen Innes	729680	6528585	401	80	-60	055
SXRC0038	Glen Innes	729659	6528570	401	80	-60	055
SXRC0039	Glen Innes	729626	6528547	402	80	-60	055
SXRC0040	Glen Innes	729603	6528530	402	80	-60	055

**Nominal dip and azimuth, with coordinates via handheld GPS.*

Table 2: Drill hole details

Competent Persons Statement

The Exploration Results reported in this announcement are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brodie Box, MAIG. Mr Box is a geologist and has adequate professional experience with the exploration and geology of the Western Australian Goldfields 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 Box consents to the form and context in which the Exploration Results are presented in this announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition information is set out in Appendix 1 attached.

- *Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data*
- *Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results*

CORPORATE

Board and Management Changes

Mr. Matthew Beem an Executive Director Finance Latin America appointed in June 2023, has assembled a team to oversee financial operations in Argentina.

The Company had incorporated two new subsidiaries in Argentina:

- Compania Minera la Falda S.A., incorporated in March 2023 – which now holds title to all of the Company's exploration tenements in Argentina.
- Investment Advisory S.A. incorporated in March 2023 – for the purpose of maintaining and managing the financial affairs of operations on behalf of the Company in Argentina,

both of which are wholly owned and directly held subsidiaries of XTC and will provide an enhanced 'line of sight' into Argentinian administration and accounting to ensure financial management, records and reporting are improved.

At the start of August 2023 XTC acquired an office in Buenos Aires Argentina, and appointed a qualified inhouse accountant and appropriate administrative staff so as to have an increased physical presence in Argentina and to improve financial management, records and reporting in Argentina.

Currently being in the process of appointing an independent, third party international audit firm, conversant with Argentine business operating environment and requirements of Australian accounting and auditing standards.

Capital Raising Activities

The Company has completed a renounceable pro-rata rights issue raising $5.9million and issuing 17,528,005,314 shares at an issue price of $0.001 (0.1 cents) per new share. Funds raised by Rights Issue will be used to further acquisition initiation and completion, exploration programs, initiating lithium technology, logistics & supply chain operations and working capital.

Consolidation

The Company will seek shareholder approval at the next AGM to consolidate the issued capital of the Company through the conversion of every, two hundred (200) existing Company shares into one (1) Share.

ASX Additional Information

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Full details of exploration activity during the quarter are set out in this report.

2. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2: There was no substantive mining production and development activities during the quarter.

3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5: There were no payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the quarter.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

For more information, please contact:

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www.xantippe.com.au

MINERAL TENEMENT INFORMATION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

South America

Mine	**Administrative File**	Title Holder
RITA	Sentencia interlocutoria N*144 del 8 de mayo de 2018 para Rita	Mrs Ramos
RITA I	Sentencia interlocutoria N*116 del 26 de mayo 2018 para Rita I	Mrs Ramos
Luz Maria	1209-C-2006	Crydon SA
La Sofia	242-A-2011	Arrayanes SA
La Potola	2021-338278-CAT	1000056634 Ontario Inc
La Fortuna	2021-338930-CAT	1000056634 Ontario Inc
La Fortuna I	2021-338717-CAT	1000056634 Ontario Inc
Justina	2021-338516-CAT	1000056634 Ontario Inc

Western Australia

Project	Name	Status	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Current Area
Duketon EL	E77/2367	Live	5-Jul-17	4-Jul-22	14 BL
Caudin EL	E77/2584	Live	16-Dec-19	15-Dec-24	22 BL
Parker Range	E77/2609	Live	30-Mar-20	29-Mar-25	3 BL
Xantippe	P77/4365	Live	1-Dec-16	30-Nov-24	19HA
Roma / Alpine	P77/4366	Live	1-Dec-16	30-Nov-24	38HA
Mt Caudin	P77/4414	Live	24-Aug-17	23-Aug-25	28HA
Mt Caudin	P77/4415	Live	24-Aug-17	23-Aug-25	34HA
Mt Caudin	P77/4416	Live	24-Aug-17	23-Aug-25	47HA
Marvel Loch North	P77/4433	Live	15-Sep-17	14-Sep-25	9HA
Kenny West Wedge	P77/4436	Live	6-Oct-17	5-Oct-25	28HA
Mt Caudin	P77/4440	Live	26-Sep-17	25-Sep-25	35HA
Glendower	P77/4441	Live	1-Feb-18	31-Jan-26	112HA
Glendower	P77/4442	Live	26-Sep-17	25-Sep-25	6HA
Glendower	P77/4443	Live	1-Feb-18	31-Jan-26	88HA
Glendower	P77/4444	Live	26-Sep-17	25-Sep-25	2HA
Glendower	P77/4446	Live	26-Sep-17	25-Sep-25	140HA
Xantippe East	P77/4447	Live	26-Sep-17	25-Sep-25	87HA
Glendower	P77/4466	Live	26-Sep-17	25-Sep-25	31HA
McGowans Find	P77/4585	Live	14-Dec-21	13-Dec-25	130HA
Kelly Star	E77/2694	Live	23-Apr-21	22-Apr-26	4 BL
Burbidge	E77/2695	Live	8-Apr-21	7-Apr-26	2 BL
Northonopine	E77/2696	Live	8-Apr-21	7-Apr-26	27 BL
Toomey Hills	E77/2804	Live	22 June -22	2-Jun-27	10 BL
Battler South	AM0581545	Pending			

MINERAL TENEMENT INFORMATION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023 (cont.)

SOUTH KOREA

KGCL – XTC subsidiary, Korea Graphite Company Limited

SMCL – XTC subsidiary, Suyeon Mining Company Limited

Granted Tenements					
Deposit	**Mine Land Ledger No.**	**Mining Right No.**	**XTC Holding %**	*** Grant / Application Date**	**Title Expiry**
Daewon	Yangdeokwon50-2	200917	22.5%	24-July-2017	12-Sep-2024
Eunha	Hongseong106-2	201098	22.5%	30-Nov-2018	30-Nov-2025
Eunha	Hongseong97-4	201101	22.5%	11-Dec-2018	10-Dec-2025
Eunha	Hongseong107-1	201010	22.5%	15-May-2018	14-May-2025
Eunha	Hongseong107-2	201010	22.5%	15-May-2018	14-May-2025
Gapyeong	Gapyeong 125-3	201038	22.5%	26-July-2018	25-July-2025
Gapyeong	Gapyeong 124-4	201099	22.5%	25-Nov-2018	30-Nov-2025
Ilweol	Dogyedong 72	200954	22.5%	24-Nov-2017	23-Nov-2024
Ilweol	Dogyedong 82	200998	22.5%	16-Mar-2018	15-Mar-2025
Ilweol	Dogyedong 81	201233	22.5%	03-Feb-2020	03-Feb 2027
Palgong & Baegun	Osu 23	200471	22.5%	17-Dec-2014	14-Dec-2021
Ubeong	Hyeondong 59	200861	22.5%	26-April-2017	25-April-2024
Ubeong	Hyeondong 60	200862	22.5%	26-April-2017	25-April-2024
Ubeong	Hyeondong 69	200863	22.5%	26-April-2017	25-April-2024
Ubeong	Hyeondong 70	200940	22.5%	25-Aug-2017	24-Aug-2024
Ubeong	Hyeondong 70-1	200969	22.5%	30-Dec-2017	29-Dec-2024
Ubeong	Hyeondong 68	201052	22.5%	7-Aug-2018	6-Aug-2025
Ubeong	Hyeondong 78	200941	22.5%	25-Aug-2017	24-Aug-2024
Wolmyeong	Cheongsan 69-2	200812	22.5%	20-Dec-2017	19-Dec-2023
Wolmyeong	Cheongsan 69-4	200812	22.5%	20-Dec-2017	19-Dec-2023
Wolmyeong	Cheongsan 79-2	200813	22.5%	20-Dec-2017	19-Dec-2023
Wolmyeong	Cheongsan 79-4	200813	22.5%	20-Dec-2017	19-Dec-2023
Wolmyeong	Cheongsan 89-1	200814	22.5%	20-Dec-2017	19-Dec-2023
Yongwon	Eumseong 32-1	200811	22.5%	20-Dec-2017	19-Dec-2023

No changes in the status of the above tenements occurred during the quarter.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition: Appendix 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC – Code of Explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	RC drilling was used to produce the drill results with single metre samples produced via a cyclone and splitter. Samples were visually checked for consistent sample size. Samples were collected via 4m composite spear method and sent for analysis for gold and/or lithium. Composite samples underwent typical laboratory prep via sorting, drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising before assay via 50g fire assay (gold) or peroxide fusion digest (lithium) which are both considered relevant and standard protocols for each commodity at this stage of exploration.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. 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).*	RC Drilling was via 3.5" hammer with onboard air utilised to yield 350psi/900cfm. None of the drill holes were downhole surveyed.
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 loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Drilling recoveries were recorded in the database on a metre basis. The short holes drilled with a capable drill rig resulted in no sample loss evident. No bias has been observed.

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.	RC chips were geologically logged using predefined lithology and descriptive codes. Logging is qualitative in nature. 100% of holes have been 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.*	No core drilling has been undertaken. Samples were scooped from the whole meter from a bucket sample collected from the cyclone riffle splitter combo. All samples were collected dry. Sample preparation is appropriate to the sample type and is of a standard considered acceptable by the Competent Person Commercially prepared standard samples were inserted into the sample stream approximately every 40 samples. Laboratory standard, duplicates and repeats were also taken. No duplicate samples were taken. The Competent Person considers the sample size to be appropriate for the material being 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 derivations, 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 Competent Person considers that industry standard assay techniques have been used that are appropriate for gold and lithium exploration with respect to the equipment being used. The results are considered preliminary and will be used to determine if follow up work is warranted. No geophysical analysis has been used. The Competent Person considers that results from the commercially prepared standard samples are sufficient.

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.*	First pass exploration drilling results are being reported here and no such verification has been undertaken and the Competent Person does not consider it to be necessary at this stage. No holes have been twinned and the Competent Person does not consider it to be necessary at this stage. All basic drilling data was captured in the field and subsequently entered onto a laptop before being checked and imported into a database. No adjustments have been made to the assay data besides conversion of Li to Li_2O by a multiplication factor of 2.153.
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.*	Hole collars were located with a hand-held GPS which is accurate to about. Collars have not yet been surveyed. This drilling is not being used to inform a Mineral Resource estimation and the Competent Persons considers that the accuracy is sufficient to inform preliminary exploration. All hole collars were located in accordance with the MGA94 grid, Zone 50. The drill holes being reported have not been surveyed.
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 is spaced at approximately 30m across each drill line for exploratory purposes. No Mineral Resource has been estimated. Raw assay samples have not been composited.
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.*	Orientation of sampling is orthogonal to the interpreted orientation of structure and is not considered by the Competent Person to have introduced biases for the purpose of early-stage exploration results. Sample bias is possible, but the competent Person does not consider it to be material in preliminary exploration drilling of targets.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected on site under the supervision of the geological who delivered the samples to the laboratory.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit has been undertaken of the preliminary results being reported.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

	JORC – Code of Explanation	**Commentary**
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.*	Tenure is held by Xantippe Resources Limited. There are no native title interests over granted tenure. Tenements are granted and reported to be in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Company has obtained historical exploration records from DMIRS WAMEX database. Most of the historical work was conducted by Sons of Gwalia Ltd (public company) and Stephen Arthur Payne (private individual) and Minjar (private). The Competent Person considers this work to have been undertaken in accordance with industry standards current at the time.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralisation types include structurally controlled epithermal gold, banded-iron-formation (BIF) hosted gold, pegmatitic tin-tantalum-niobium and porphyry copper-gold mineralisation. The geological setting is Archean greenstones of the Yilgarn Goldfield intruded by Archean granite domes.
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 (Reduce 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*	Preliminary drill hole collar locations are included in the body of this Report. The hole collars have not yet been formally surveyed and the Competent Person considers the preliminary locations to be appropriate for these Exploration Results.

	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.	This data is included where possible, but the Competent Person advises that it is preliminary and that drill hole collar locations have not yet been formally surveyed. The Competent Person does not consider that this is material to the reporting of preliminary Exploration Results.
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.*	Assay data is reported as received form the laboratory. Fire assay results of 4m composites have been aggregated and reported with a 0.1g/t lower cut off with high-grade intercepts included. For example, SXRC0038 intercept of 36m @ 0.45g/t Au includes a 4m composite at 1.24g/t Au with all other comps over 0.1g/t Au. No metal equivalent values have been reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	These relationships are yet to be determined. All results are reported as intercept lengths and not true mineralisation widths. A steep mineralisation trend will reduce the true width of the intercept. Drill holes were designed to intersect the strike and dip of interpreted geological structures orthogonally, where possible. The Competent Person advises that the results represent the findings of early exploration and that the true orientation of the mineralisation has not yet been identified. Down hole lengths are reported in all instances and the true width of mineralisation not known.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figures in the report present best-available information and is sufficient for this level of analysis.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Competent Person considers that appropriate cautions have been included in this report that alert the reader to the nature of the results.

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.*	All significant results are reported.
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.*	Exploration at the Project is ongoing with continual appraisal of targets over the tenement package to prioritise future work, but new results present here show clear potential for dip and strike extensions at each prospect. The Competent Person advises that geological interpretation is ongoing and subject to change with the most current understandings presented in this report at the time of writing.