ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
12 December 2023

Midas' pegmatite discovery returns up to 7.25% Li_2O at Reid-Aylmer Project

Highlights

- **Midas has discovered the "Argus" pegmatite; up to 30m wide and extending for at least 450m at the Reid-Aylmer Project, Canada**
- **Argus sample results include assays of 7.25% Li_2O, 5.55% Li_2O, 5.12% Li_2O and 3.97% Li_2O**
- **Midas has received results from 39 initial samples from the Reid-Aylmer Lithium Project**
- **Numerous pegmatite targets yet to be inspected over 157km^2 project area**
- **With new claims granted, Midas will immediately commence a drill permit application for initial drilling at Reid-Aylmer.**

Midas Minerals Ltd ("Midas", or "the Company") (**ASX: MM1**) is pleased to announce assays results for initial sampling on the Reid-Aylmer Project in the Northwest Territories, Canada.

Midas undertook regional reconnaissance targeting and helicopter-assisted prospecting with the aim of locating areas of pegmatite swarms that may be prospective for LCT pegmatites. It staked 15 claims totalling 157km^2 (Figure 6) representing the 100%-owned Reid-Aylmer project group. The region is known for lithium occurrences and is geologically analogous to the Yellowknife pegmatite field.

Midas initially collected 39 samples from the Reid Aylmer claims; of note was the discovery of the large Argus pegmatite (22 samples), which sampling has confirmed to contain **high levels of spodumene** including **exceptionally coarse crystal clusters**. The Argus pegmatite is interpreted from satellite imagery to form part of a **3km x 1.5km swarm of pegmatites** (Figure 4). Midas is yet to assess other pegmatites within the swarm.

The nearest pegmatite visited and sampled by Midas is GHIT 7, located 3.2km southeast of Argus. Prior work by Tomascak in late 1980s (refer section 2 of Appendix C), noted the GHIT 7 pegmatite contained columbite-tantalite (tantalum minerals) and montebrasite (lithium phosphate) and forms part of a swarm of partially evolved, mostly beryl type pegmatites. Tomascak did not visit Argus.

Midas plans to undertake systematic ground mapping of sub-crop areas and till sampling of areas under shallow to moderate cover at Reid-Aylmer in the northern spring. The Company will immediately apply for a drilling permit on the tenements over the Argus pegmatite.

Midas Managing Director Mark Calderwood commented: *"Our recent discovery of the large Argus pegmatite at Reid-Aylmer represents an excellent, potentially high-grade, lithium drill target. The pegmatite is metasediment hosted and contains abundant coarse white to grey spodumene. We are itching to get back on the ground to see how many other pegmatites in the various swarms located on the Reid-Aylmer claims might contain spodumene, and mapping will commence after the snow melt. To date, we have had boots on the ground over less than 1% of the project area so there is a lot of scope for further discoveries".*

Figure 1: Coarse spodumene crystals at Argus pegmatite at Reid-Aylmer.

Figure 2: Pegmatite exposure with +/-60% spodumene.

Figure 3: Sub-outcropping at the Argus pegmatite.

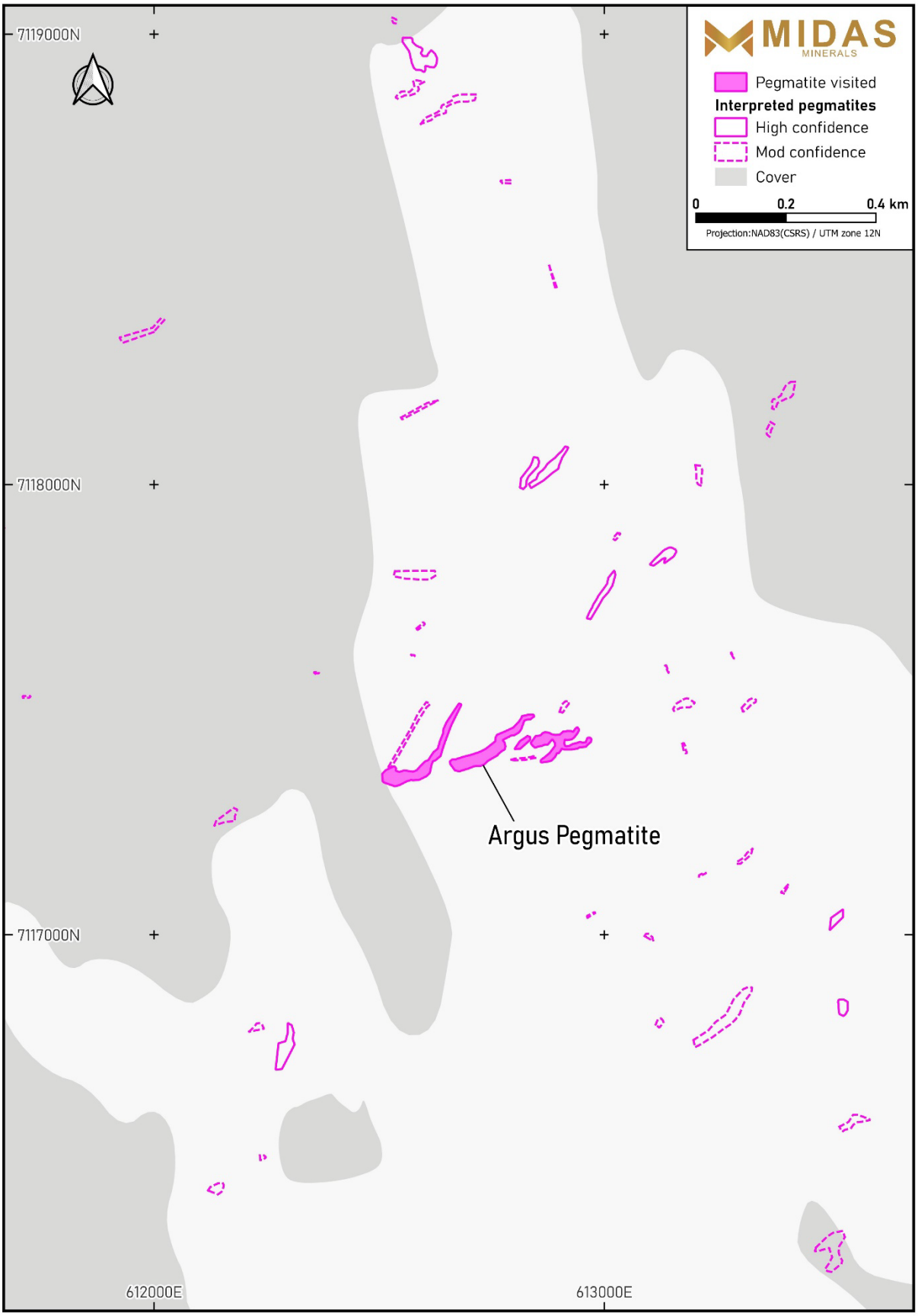

Figure 4: Interpreted Argus pegmatite swarm at Reid-Aylmer.

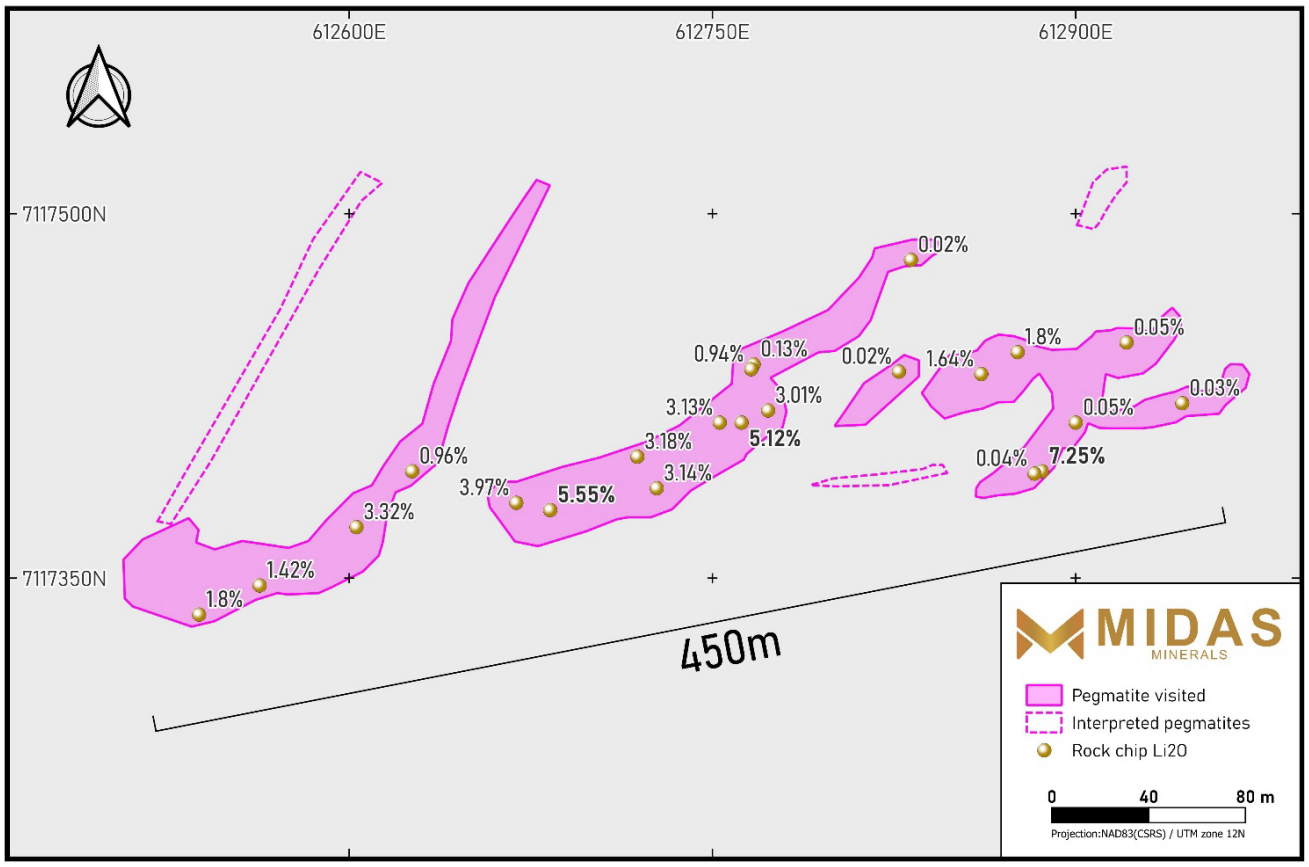

Figure 5: Argus pegmatite outcrop with sample locations.

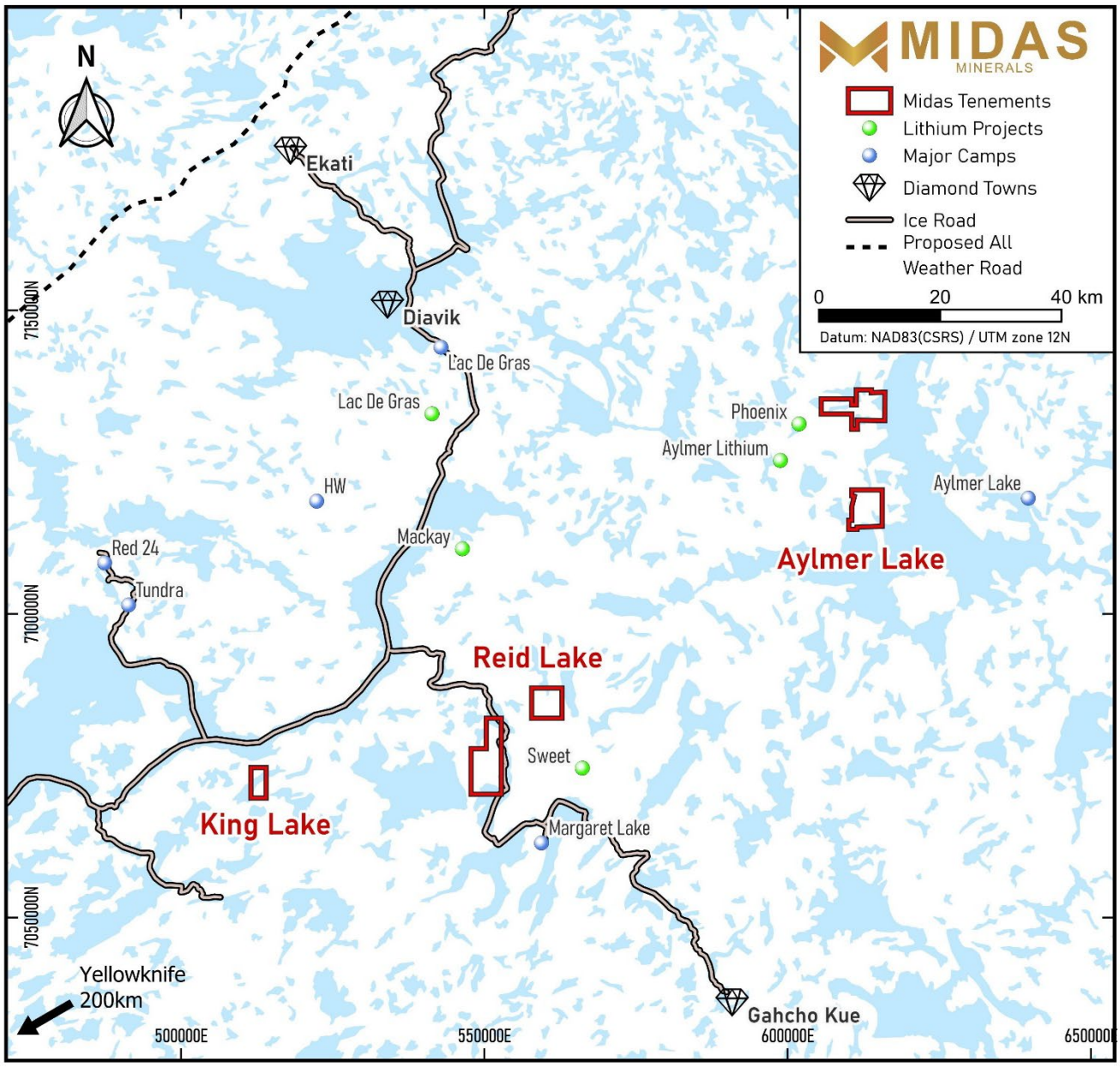

Figure 6: Reid-Aylmer Lithium Project Claim Locations.

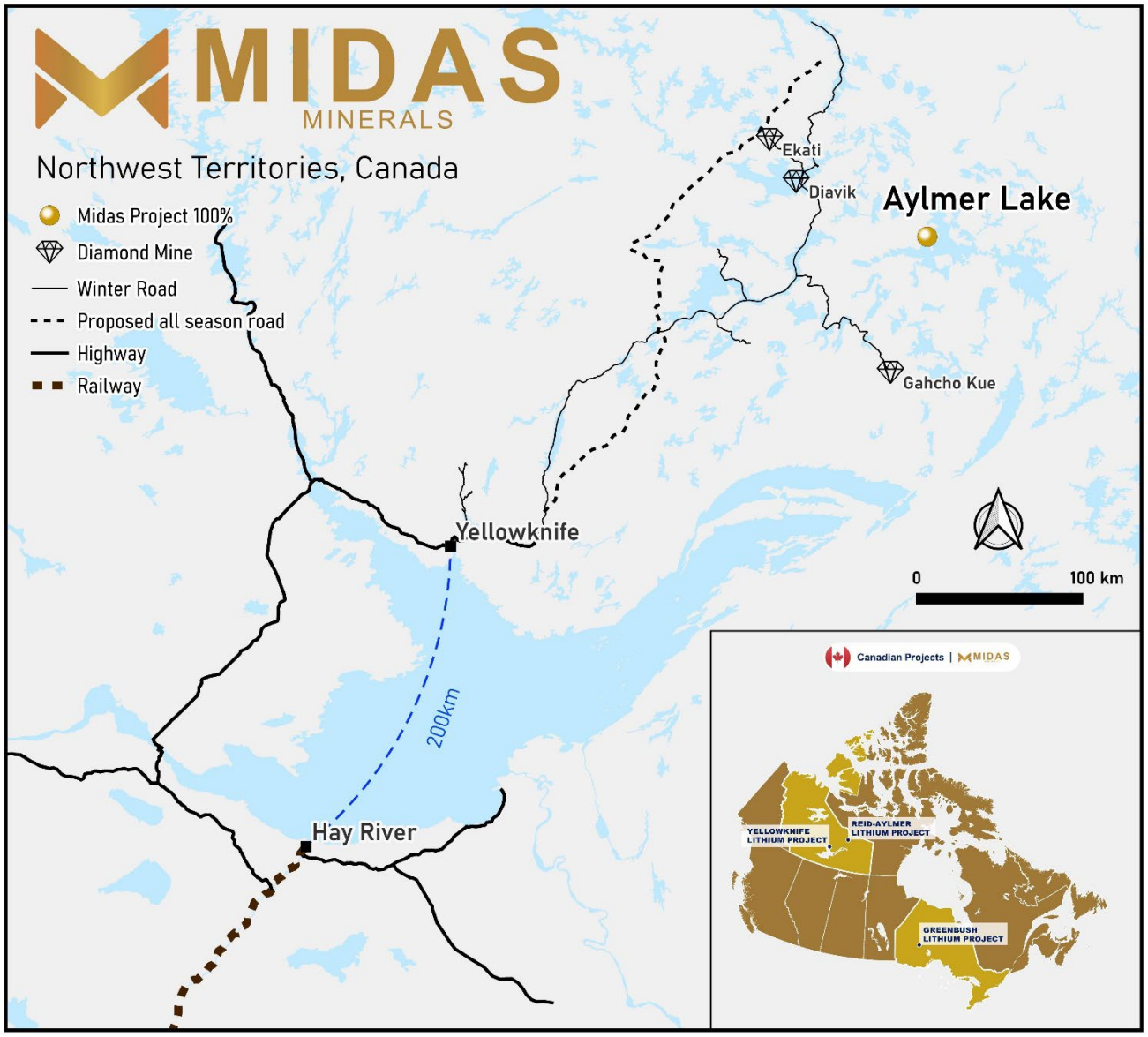

Figure 7: Northwest Territories infrastructure map.

The Board of Midas Minerals Limited authorised this release.

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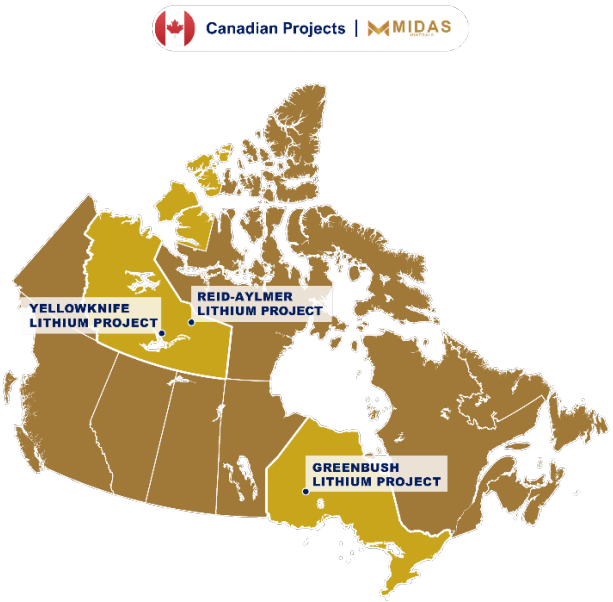
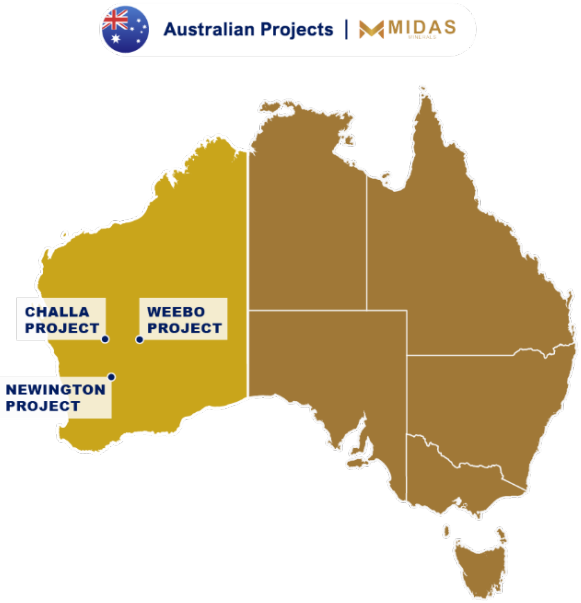
About Midas

Midas Minerals is a junior mineral exploration company with a primary focus on lithium and gold. Midas' Board and management has a strong track record of delivering value for shareholders through mineral discoveries and mine development and growing microcap explorers into successful ASX100-ASX300 companies. The Company has three projects located in Western Australia (refer below), as well as the Greenbush Project in Ontario, Canada and the Yellowknife Lithium Project and Reid-Aylmer Lithium Project, in the Northwest Territories, Canada.



Midas Minerals Canadian Projects Location Map.



Midas Minerals Western Australia Projects Location Map.

Yellowknife Lithium Project: The Company can earn up to 80% of 718km^2 of mineral claims and applications located outside Yellowknife City, Northwest Territories. Large numbers of pegmatites associated with multiple fertile granite intrusions of Slave Cration. Several known lithium and tantalum occurrences on the project and a number of significant lithium deposits located nearby. Exploration has commenced to map and sample pegmatite swarms. The Company has staked 15 mineral claims totalling 157km^2 known as the Reid-Aylmer Lithium Project over pegmatites swarms considered prospective for lithium in the Northwest Territories, Canada. Midas has completed initial sampling, with 39 pegmatite samples submitted for analysis. Results are expected in the March quarter of 2024.

Greenbush Lithium Project: 102km^2 of mining claims located proximal to infrastructure, with little outcrop and no historic drilling. A 15m by 30m spodumene bearing pegmatite outcrop was discovered in 1955 on the northeast shore of a lake and initial sampling by Midas has returned results up to 3.82% Li_2O from the main outcrop and surrounds, as well as anomalous tantalum occurrences demonstrating regional upside potential (refer ASX release dated 13 July 2023). Further mapping and sampling are planned in parallel with seeking drilling permits. Midas also holds the 2.1km^2 Barbara Lake Project about 130km northeast of Thunder Bay.

Newington Lithium-Gold Project: 316km^2 of tenements located at the north end of the Southern Cross and Westonia greenstone belts, prospective for lithium and gold.

Weebo Gold Project: Tier 1 location within the Yandal greenstone belt with 323km^2 of tenements between the Thunderbox and Bronzewing gold mines, prospective for gold and nickel. Drilling in 2022 intercepted significant gold mineralisation on several prospects. A number of additional gold and nickel geochemical and geophysical anomalies have been defined.

Challa Gold, Nickel-Copper-PGE Project: 907km^2 of tenement and applications with limited but successful exploration to date. A number of significant PGE and gold-copper exploration targets have been defined.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Calderwood, the managing director of the Company. Mr Calderwood is a Competent Person and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Calderwood has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation 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" ("JORC Code"). Mr Calderwood consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information and supporting documents in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Calderwood is a shareholder of the Company and the Company does not consider this to constitute an actual or potential conflict of interest to his role as Competent Person due to the overarching duties he owes to the Company. Mr Calderwood is not aware of any other relationship with Midas which could constitute a potential for a conflict of interest.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding Midas' plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company.

The forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that Midas will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that Midas' plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Midas' mineral properties. The performance of Midas may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff or contractors.

The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

APPENDIX A: PEGMATITE LOCATIONS & ASSAYS

Table 1 – Sampling Locations and Descriptions

Sample	East	North	Comment
YERK0001	614174	7134460	microcline quartz biotite, minor opaques. DD Hole #3
YERK0002	614174	7134460	graphic microcline and quartz, tourmaline, biotite.
YERK0003	614174	7134460	grey quartz, albite, musc., microcline sub 10mm
YERK0004	614168	7134502	primitive, quartz, microcline and musc., biot. Fine grained garnet and apatite. Hole AD2-1-4
YERK0005	614140	7134683	quartz, albite, microcline, musc., biot., fine grained apatite. Hole unknown
YERK0006	614108	7134674	microcline within siliceous groundmass, primitive. Hole id AD2-1-8
YERK0007	613503	7133160	primitive, qaurtz, albite, microcline, musc, tourm
YERK0009	561562	7084519	4m boulder. quartz with coarse musc and microcline, aplitic zone comprising quartz and musc.
YERK0010	552692	7077849	primitive albite, microcline, silver musc., graphic in places.
YERK0011	552620	7077651	microcline, albite, silvery green musc.
YERK0012	551044	7072512	primitive quartz, microcline, albite, musc., graphic text.
YERK0013	513812	7073554	primitive quartz, microcline, albite, musc., graphic text.
YERK0014	513458	7073005	primitive quartz, microcline, albite, musc., graphic text.
YRK0339	612944	7117422	primitive quartz, microcline, albite, green musc.
YRK0340	612921	7117447	quartz, albite, microcline, green musc.
YRK0341	612900	7117414	quartz, albite, microcline, green musc.
YRK0342	612883	7117393	microcline pegmatite
YRK0343	612886	7117394	**>90% spodumene**
YRK0363	612876	7117443	pegmatite **20-30% spodumene**
YRK0364	612861	7117434	pegmatite **20-30% spodumene**
YRK0365	612832	7117481	quartz, albite, microcline pegmatite
YRK0366	612827	7117435	quartz, albite, microcline pegmatite
YRK0367	612767	7117438	quartz, albite, microcline pegmatite
YRK0368	612766	7117436	pegmatite **10-15% spodumene**
YRK0369	612773	7117419	pegmatite **40-50% spodumene**
YRK0370	612762	7117414	pegmatite **60-80% spodumene**
YRK0371	612753	7117414	pegmatite **40-50% spodumene**
YRK0372	612727	7117387	pegmatite **40-50% spodumene**
YRK0373	612719	7117400	pegmatite **40-50% spodumene**
YRK0374	612683	7117378	pegmatite **70-80% spodumene**
YRK0375	612669	7117381	pegmatite **50-60% spodumene**
YRK0376	612626	7117394	pegmatite **10-15% spodumene**
YRK0377	612603	7117371	pegmatite **40-50% spodumene**
YRK0378	612538	7117335	pegmatite **20-30% spodumene**
YRK0379	612563	7117347	pegmatite **15-25% spodumene**
YRK0380	614915	7114901	GHIT-7 quartz, microcline, albite, feather silver musc.
YRK0381	614961	7115033	GHIT-7 microcline, qaurtz, albite, silver musc.
YRK0382	610896	7131468	dark grey, micocline, qtz , albite, looks fractionated
YRK0384	611439	7130493	microcline, albite, dark qtz silver musc.

Notes: Estimates of spodumene abundance based on analysis and visual assessment. Spodumene typically contains between 7% and 8% Li_2O.

Table 2 – Assays Results

Sample	Anomalous	Li_2O %	Li ppm	Cs ppm	Ta ppm	Sn ppm	Rb ppm	Be ppm	Nb ppm	K/Rb ratio
YERK0001	Cs	0.00	23	31	2	7	384	2	3	177
YERK0002	Cs	0.01	28	30	1	10	421	3	5	148
YERK0003		0.01	32	13	4	13	279	7	16	131
YERK0004		0.01	45	22	3	13	308	5	16	99
YERK0005		0.01	36	7	6	11	128	182	18	58
YERK0006		0.00	19	5	0	<3	189	1	2	277
YERK0007		0.01	38	5	2	6	112	5	10	155
YERK0009	Li, Cs	0.08	380	37	15	17	548	27	51	87
YERK0010		0.02	74	7	3	11	199	11	15	54
YERK0011	Li	0.03	146	22	2	11	540	76	11	63
YERK0012		0.01	48	6	2	5	314	12	10	91
YERK0013		0.00	6	10	3	<3	634	3	10	99
YERK0014		0.01	38	8	4	7	591	4	56	80
YRK0339	Li	0.03	132	9	12	23	420	81	32	62
YRK0340	Li	0.05	219	25	7	18	689	20	8	72
YRK0341	Li	0.05	230	23	11	15	216	186	13	82
YRK0342	Li, Cs, Ta	0.04	199	**194**	**33**	**23**	**1730**	7	20	48
YRK0343	Li, Sn	**7.25**	33670	8	3	**141**	60	2	<5	33
YRK0363	Li	**1.80**	8370	9	2	18	84	96	3	77
YRK0364	Li, Cs	**1.64**	7600	34	2	22	570	100	<5	65
YRK0365		0.02	92	20	1	11	328	20	7	72
YRK0366	Be	0.02	89	8	2	3	100	245	4	97
YRK0367	Li	0.13	600	7	1	7	164	156	3	109
YRK0368	Li	**0.94**	4360	15	3	12	376	138	5	71
YRK0369	Li	**3.01**	14000	10	1	12	536	60	3	57
YRK0370	Li, Cs, Be	**5.12**	23760	36	1	20	50	**2547**	<5	60
YRK0371	Li	**3.13**	14550	5	1	17	151	152	5	66
YRK0372	Li	**3.14**	14590	3	3	9	135	100	5	44
YRK0373	Li	**3.18**	14750	6	1	11	231	136	3	67
YRK0374	Li	**5.55**	25800	4	<1	18	65	21	<5	62
YRK0375	Li	**3.97**	18450	4	2	12	93	157	5	54
YRK0376	Li, Be	**0.96**	4470	13	1	7	285	**242**	3	66
YRK0377	Li, Be	**3.32**	15400	7	4	27	205	**288**	11	47
YRK0378	Li	**1.80**	8380	14	3	32	283	167	5	60
YRK0379	Li	**1.42**	6600	25	4	16	694	117	6	55
YRK0380		0.01	29	20	1	5	403	5	3	102
YRK0381		0.00	21	12	1	11	339	3	11	119
YRK0382	Li, Cs	0.04	200	43	9	35	340	9	10	106
YRK0384		0.01	45	7	1	8	78	9	5	136

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE LOCATION FIGURES

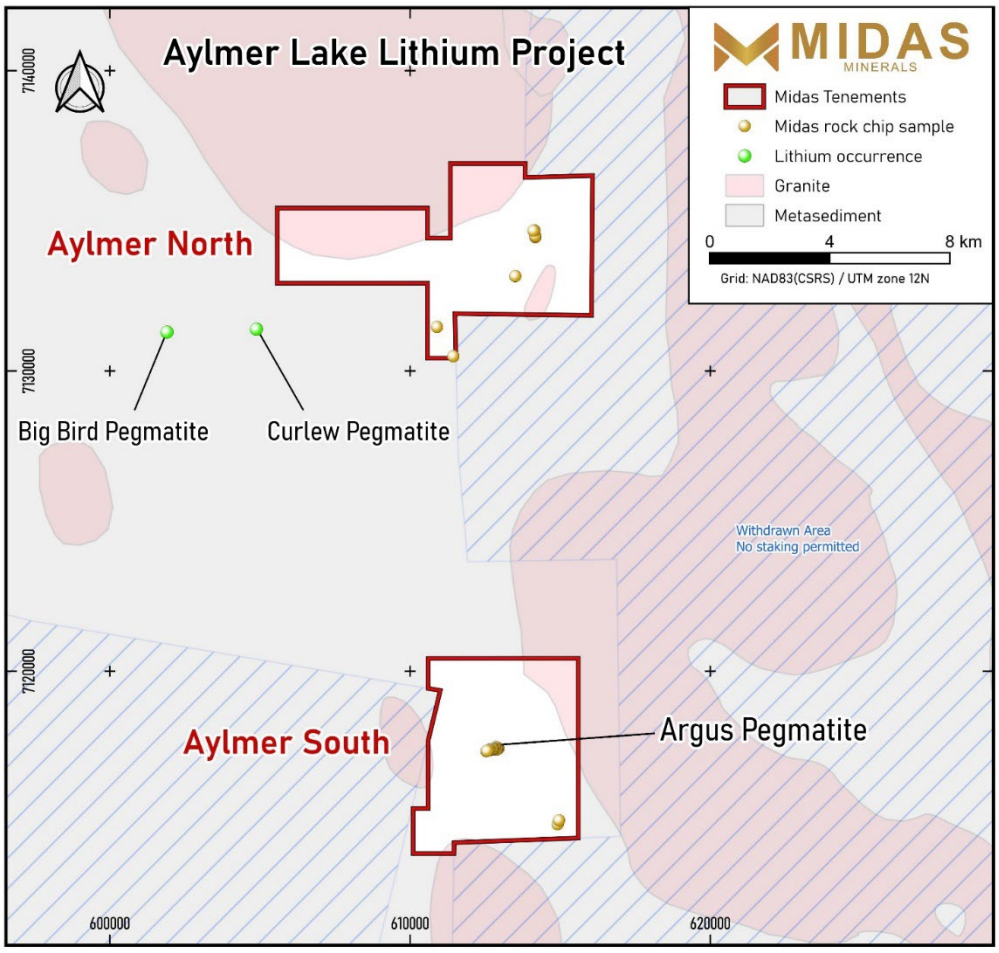


Figure 8: Aylmer Lake Claims with rock chip locations.

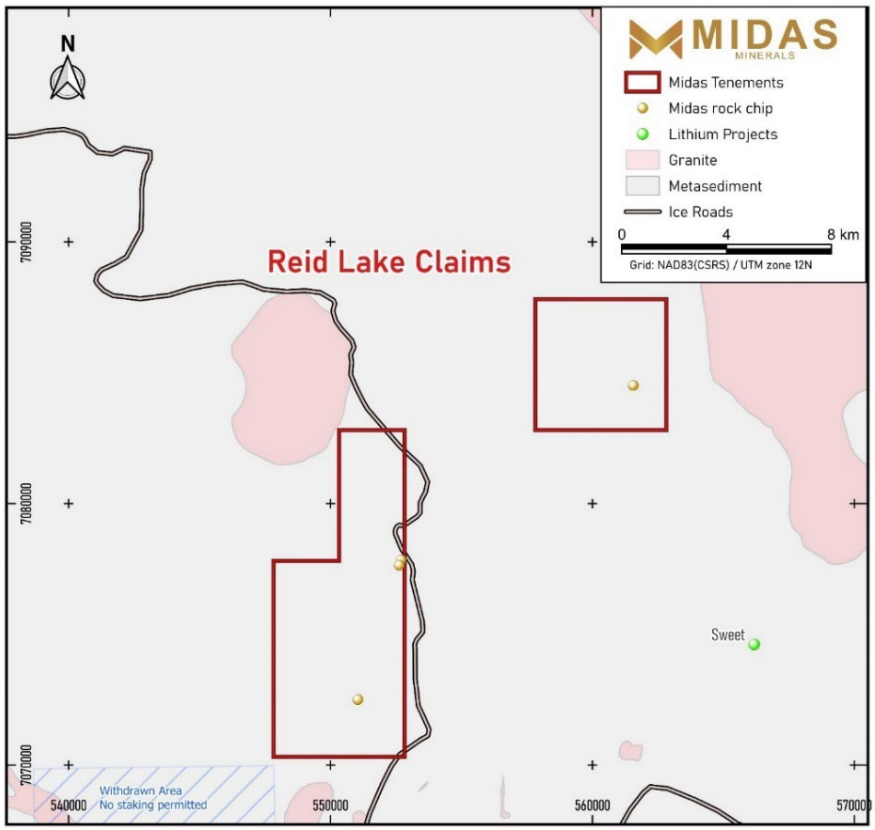


Figure 9: Reid Lake Claims with rock chip locations.

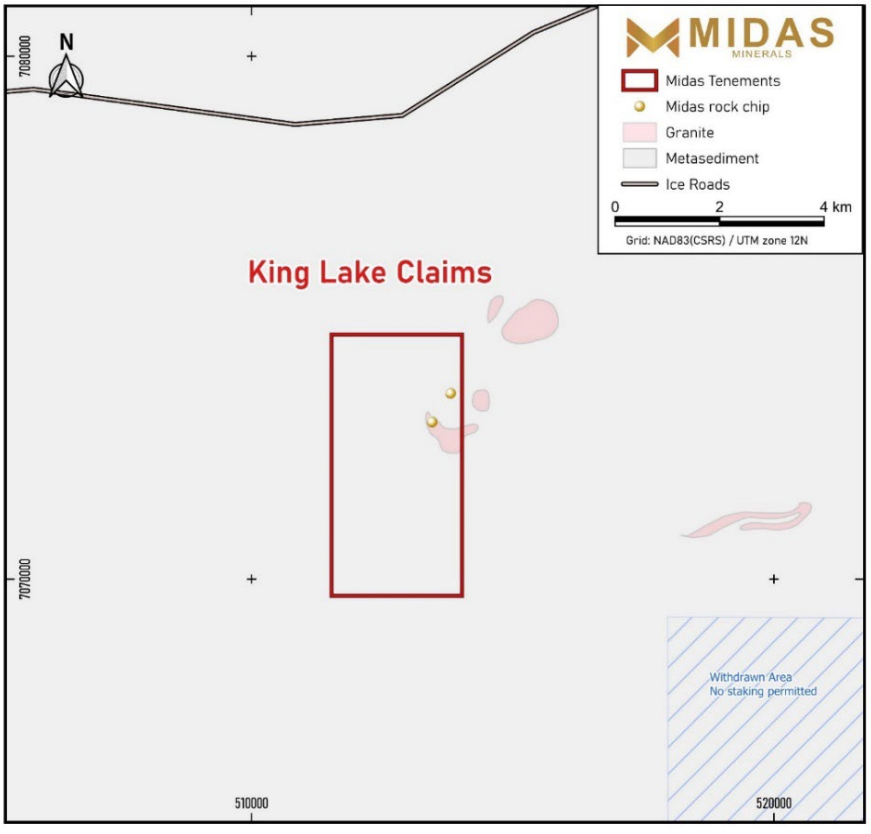


Figure 10: King Lake Claims with rock chip locations.

APPENDIX C: JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 FOR EXPLORATION RESULTS

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code 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 d own 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 representativity 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.	Reported samples were grab rock chip samples.
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.).	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken.
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.	Rock chip sample descriptions for all samples have been recorded according to sample type, rock type and mineral assemblage. Sample descriptions are qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Samples are rudimentary and not representative of the pegmatite as a whole. All samples (except YRK0343, 364, 370, 372, 374, 382) prepared at ALS Yellowknife were dried and crushed to a top size of 70% passing 2.0mm. 250grams of crushed samples were pulverised to 85 passing 75 microns. 4 samples were split to produce duplicates and 4 blanks were added for QAQC purposes. The preparation methods are appropriate for the sampling method. Samples YRK0343, 364, 370, 372, 374, 382 prepared at Nagrom (Western Australia) were dried and crushed to a top size of 6.3mm. Crushed samples were pulverised to 80% passing 75 microns. 1:12 samples were split to produce a duplicate and repeat for QAQC purposes. The preparation methods are appropriate for the sampling method.
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.	At ALS Vancouver, prepared rock chip samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution was analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) for (lab code ICP-MS89L) Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn. At Nagrom, prepared samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution was analysed by ICP (lab code ICP004_MS) for B, Be, Cs, Li, K, Hf, P, Nb, Rb, Sn, Ta, Zr, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Dy. The sodium peroxide fusion – hydrochloric digest method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for LCT mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. Industry, normal practice, QAQC procedures were followed by ALS and Nagrom.
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.	Not applicable as no new drilling is being reported.
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.	Any grid references are presented in UTM Zone 12 NAD 83

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable as no new drilling is being reported.
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.	Not applicable as no new drilling is being reported.
Routine Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples to date have delivered to the laboratories by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable as no new drilling is being reported.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Reid-Aylmer Lithium Project area comprises 15 tenements blocks in three tenement groups in which Midas Minerals Ltd has a 100% beneficial interest in, detailed as follows: **King** Claim number: M11772 **Reid** Claim numbers: M11773-M11778 **Aylmer** Claim numbers: M11770, M11771; M12374-M12379 Apart from Government Royalties there are no third-party royalty obligations. The active claims are issued through the Mining Recorder's Office, a division of the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment, and entitles the owner to the underlying mineral rights and to legal access to the Property. Permits from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board ("MVLWB"), a federal government organisation, are necessary for certain activities that exceed a threshold of land use. Other surface rights for mine development are administered by the Department of Lands, Government of NWT. There are no current impediments to operate in the project area however there may be additional environmental and heritage conditions imposed.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Referenced public document: Granites and Rare-Element Pegmatites of the Aylmer Lake Pegmatite Field, Slave Structural Province, N.W.T (Thesis) Paul Brian Tomascak, University of Manitoba, 1991.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Reid-Aylmer claims lie within the Contwoyto and Hacket River Terranes of the Archean Slave Craton. Bedrock geology is dominated by amphibolite facies, quartz-biotite shist of the Yellowknife supergroup, which is locally intruded by various Neoarchean two-mica granites. Importantly, these intrusions are known correlatives of the fertile 'Prosperous Granite Suite' (Tomascak 1991), recorded as the source of lithium mineralisation within the emerging Yellowknife District.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling activities are being reported. The coordinates of all samples are included in Appendix A.
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.	No weighting, averaging or aggregation undertaken, Lithium reported as both Li ppm and Li_2O %
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').	No drilling activities are being reported.
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 4 to 5 and 8 to 10, show project location, regional geology and the sample locations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced.
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 relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, has been reported or referenced.
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.	Further exploration is warranted across the tenements to improve the understanding of the mineralisation.