GREAT DIRT
RESOURCES LTD.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
28th February 2024

Aerial Survey Targeting Completed

Southern Geoscience completed interpretation of aerial magnetic and radiometric data highlighting 30 exploration targets on the Doherty Project, EL 9527.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Southern Geoscience has completed targeting of the aerial survey data over the Doherty Manganese Project which historically produced battery and metallurgical grade manganese oxide as direct ship ores.**
- **The airborne geophysical survey has identified probable extensions to existing manganese mineralisation and discovered areas of potential new mineralisation.**
- **Targets derived by Southern Geoscience:**
    - **11 Magnetic Manganese Targets**
    - **10 Magnetic Intrusive Targets**
    - **7 Structural Gold Targets**
    - **2 Structural Manganese Targets**
- **Deliverables from Southern Geoscience are being compiled with geochemical data to better define target ranking for ongoing exploration.**

Great Dirt Resources Limited (ASX:GR8) ("Great Dirt" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has received the geophysical targets derived from the interpretation of an aerial magnetic and radiometric survey completed at the end of 2023. A total of 30 targets exist based on geophysical and structural signatures in the aerial survey data.

Marty Helean, Managing Director of GR8, commented:

"We are excited by the scale and number of geophysical targets developed by this work. As current geochemical survey results come to hand, we can incorporate these with the geophysical targets to focus future exploration efforts. The geophysical targets derived from the aerial survey validate the exploration program being followed by showing that there are a broad range of exploration targets, from manganese and gold to other potential metals."

There are 11 magnetic manganese targets based on discrete signatures that highlight existing mines and mineral occurrences, and extensions to prospective stratigraphy, and define new targets away from known occurrences.

Two structural manganese targets were defined and are located in close proximity to some newly defined magnetic manganese targets that are within a broader soil anomaly west of the Junior Mine.

Ten magnetic intrusive targets were defined as plug-like anomalies in the data that could represent an Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG), porphyry or Intrusion-related gold (IRG) system.

Seven structural targets were defined based on bends or jogs in structural zones supported by arsenic and bismuth in soil geochemistry.

The exploration program being conducted allows the development of both geophysical and geochemical targets based on a regional approach, not focussing in on any one area alone. The geophysical targets generated by the aerial survey will be integrated into the GIS systems, collated with the geochemical data and will help shape the coming exploration works.

Ongoing geochemical sampling will continue to interrogate each of these targets to better define the highest priority targets for follow up work, possibly ground based geophysics and or drilling.

Magnetic Manganese Targets

A total of 11 targets were derived from magnetic responses that are often co located with known historical mines, mineral occurrences or with geochemical anomalies derived from the soil sampling programs that have been completed by the company.

Three targets TMM07, 08 and 11 shown in Figure 1 occur at, and in the vicinity of, the Doherty Mine and the historic manganese workings at North Neranghi.

TMM08 appears to represent the Doherty Mine as it passes directly through the workings and extends to the south of the known workings possibly indicating a southern extension to the mineralisation. Several high-grade manganese rock chip samples taken south of Doherty (GRR019, 018) confirm this as a high priority target.

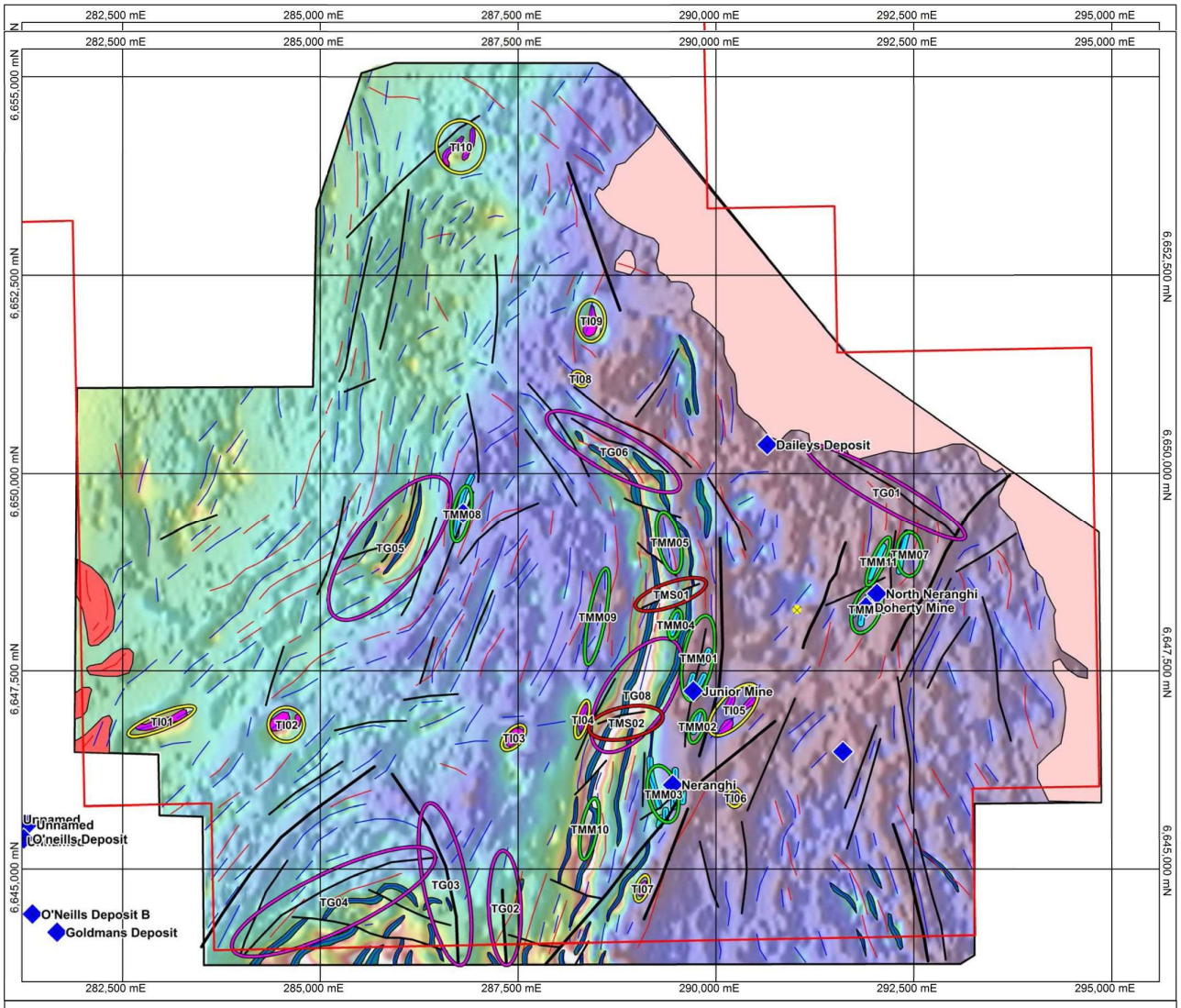
TMM11 represents the extension of the Doherty mine sequence and could be where historically some floaters of high-grade material were recorded. TMM07 is a parallel lode to TMM11 and is clearly also a target for manganese.

TMM01 is a grouping of 3 magnetic manganese targets, two of these are parallel, straddling the Junior Mine, with one further north possibly representing a covered mine sequence extension.

TMM02 could represent the southern extension of Junior as intersected by a surface trench containing manganese mineralisation located 350m south of the mine.

TMM03 is a sequence of prospective magnetic manganese targets situated around the Neranghi workings where multiple small pits were excavated on parallel lodes which remain unworked.

TMM04, 05, 10 are prospective magnetic manganese targets contained within a magnetic sedimentary sequence (chert?) that has a coherent manganese in soil anomaly.



INTERPETATION LEGEND

- no fill — Lithology not intepreted (low radioactivity weakly to non-magnetic sediments,volcanic)
- Radioactive (High K, U, Th) granite
- Radioactive (High K, U, Th) rock (granitoid?)
- Magnetic intrusive
- Magnetic stratigraphy - mafic-ultramafic rocks?
- Weakly magnetic body - possible manganese

FAULTS

- Inferred major fault
- Inferred secondary fault

STRATIGRAPHY FEATURES

- Magnetic trend
- Radioactivity trent

TENEMENTS

- Great Dirt Tenement

MINING

- Manganese Deposits

TARGET LEGEND

- TMM08 — Magnetic Manganese Target (Some with Manganese anomalism in soils and/or known Manganese mineralisation)
- TMS01 — Structural Manganese Target (Some with Manganese anomalism in soils and/or known Manganese mineralisation)
- TI08 — Magnetic Intrusive Target (Porphyry? IOCG?)
- TG02 — Structural Gold Target (Some with Arsenic anomalism in soils)

GREAT DIRT RESOURCES LTD.

Doherty Manganse Project, NSW

Airborne Magnetic/Radiomentric Survey Interpretation and Targets over RTP 1VD Colour Image

1:50,000
MGA Zone 50
W.S Peters, SGC, February 2024

SOUTHERN GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS

Figure 1: Aerial survey area within targets developed for EL9527

TMM09 lies west of the main magnetic unit yet still within the broader manganese in soil anomaly.

TMM09 and 08 are analogues of known mineralisation but occur further to the west and have already been tested and will be further tested by geochemical surveys in the future.

Figure 2: Field checking at TMM03

Structural Manganese Targets

TMS01 and 02 represent structural targets located within the broader north trending magnetic unit that has a broad geochemical manganese in soil anomaly. The structures cross cut the stratigraphy and represent structural targets for high grade supergene manganese mineralisation.

Magnetic Intrusive Targets

These targets of opportunity represent possible magnetic signatures of intrusive systems that could host associated mineralisation. These intrusive bodies could be prospective for porphyry, Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) or Intrusion-related gold systems (IRGS).

Porphyry deposits form from large-scale hydrothermal systems associated with intrusive igneous rocks. They are characterised by the presence of porphyritic rocks that contain large crystals (phenocrysts) surrounded by a fine-grained matrix (groundmass). The mineralization in porphyry deposits is typically associated with hydrothermal fluids that circulate through the porphyritic rocks, depositing minerals such as copper, gold, molybdenum, and silver in the form of sulphides and other minerals.

IOCG deposits are mineral deposits characterised by the following features: Cu with or without Au, as economic metals, hydrothermal ore styles and strong structural controls, abundant magnetite and/or hematite, Fe oxides with Fe/Ti greater than those in most igneous rocks, and no clear spatial associations with igneous intrusions as, for example, displayed by porphyry and skarn ore deposits. In addition, most IOCG deposits display a broad association with batholithic granitoids, occur in crustal settings with very extensive and commonly pervasive alkali metasomatism, and many are enriched in a distinctive, geochemically diverse suite of minor elements including various combinations of U, REE, F, P, Mo, Ag, Ba, Co, Ni and As.

Intrusion-related gold systems generally have a spatial and, or temporal, relationship with moderately reduced, I-type, intermediate to felsic intrusions. The metal assemblage variably combines Au with Bi, Te, W, Mo, As, Sb with a low sulphide content (<5%) and a mineral assemblage typically comprising arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite and lacking magnetite or hematite.

Structural Gold Targets

Seven structural targets were defined that are prospective for gold mineralisation, some of these targets already tested by soil sampling have anomalous arsenic and bismuth which can often be found in association with gold. These targets will be further tested by the current geochemical sampling program.

Survey Details

The survey area, shown in Figure 1, comprises approximately 1,272 line km within an area of 102km^2. The survey was flown by a rotary wing aircraft. The east-west flight lines were spaced at 100m which is perpendicular to the mapped geology and mineralisation trends, tie lines were completed every 1,000m and oriented north-south. The flight height, and thus the sensor height, was approximately 40m above ground level.

Magnetic surveys are the most common form of exploration for mineral deposits and generally considered to be the most cost-effective tool for large scale reconnaissance surveys. The survey detects disturbances in the earth's magnetic field by buried magnetised materials. Types of geological formations that can affect the earth's magnetic field for example are basic igneous rocks, rocks that contain iron oxide, mineralisation or rock types that contain magnetite and pyrrhotite.

Radiometric surveys detect and map natural radioactive emanations, gamma rays, from rocks and soil. All gamma radiation detected in surveys come from the natural decay products of three elements, uranium, thorium or potassium (U, Th, K). The combination and variation of the relative amounts of these three elements as determined by the survey should define changes in stratigraphy and is an invaluable tool for geological reconnaissance. Furthermore, these variations can also define areas affected by mineralising solutions, metamorphic processes, leaching and supergene alteration, and can assist in locating some intrusion related mineral deposits. This method can also directly define uranium mineralisation.

The magnetic sensor was a caesium vapour magnetometer with a sampling rate of 0.05 seconds and a resolution of 0.001nT. A base station was placed in a low magnetic gradient area and was used to correct the magnetic data collected by the survey aircraft.

The radiometric sensor was a gamma ray spectrometer (RSI Model RS-500) with a 16.8 litre detector pack with a sampling rate of 1 second over 256 channels. Thorium source tests were performed at the start and end of each day to confirm system sensitivity, resolution and peak position of the thorium window.

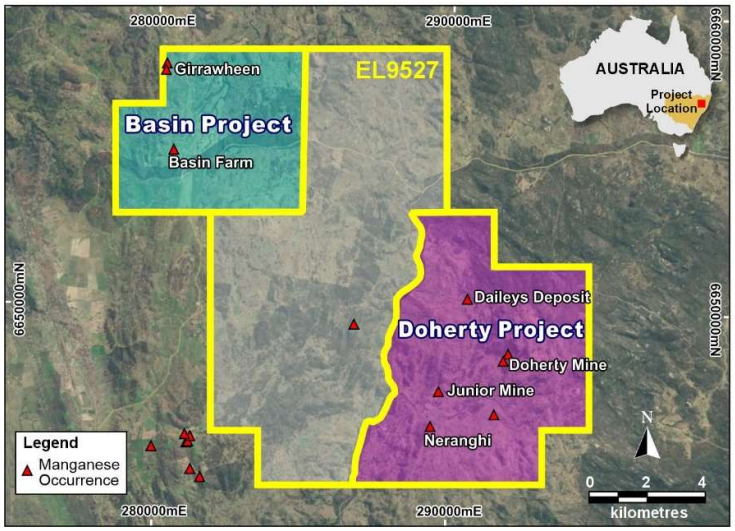
About Great Dirt Resources Ltd

Great Dirts' Doherty and Basin Projects are contained within EL 9527, located near the Barraba township, in northern NSW. These projects are prospective for high grade manganese, with both projects having produced metallurgical and battery grade manganese historically. The Doherty Project comprises the old Doherty and Junior Mines, plus other workings and occurrences of manganese. The Basin Project contains several smaller manganese workings.

From 1941, for two decades, mines of the Doherty Project produced around 9,000 tonnes of battery and metallurgical grade manganese, both from opencut and underground operations. The battery grade ore was delivered to Eveready in Sydney for use in dry cell batteries, the metallurgical grade ore was purchased by BHP for use in steel production.

Great Dirt believes that historical work, while having discovered manganese, is unlikely to have located all sources in the area. Floaters, large rock fragments in the soil profile, of high-grade manganese ore reported outside known mine areas are a direct indication of unidentified manganese mineralisation. Additionally, notes on the mineral occurrences of the area refer to extensions and deposits along strike that were not mined.

A program of modern, systematic, geochemical and geophysical surveys will test known targets and their extents and could locate previously unrecognised blind deposits. Subsurface geophysical methods and drilling is likely to yield further targets that could be developed into projects to produce metallurgical and battery grade manganese.



Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Michael Leu, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Leu is the geological consultant for Great Dirt Resources Limited. Mr Michael Leu has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Michael Leu consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

Forward Looking Statement

This report contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Great Dirt Resources LTD. If applicable, statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward looking statements are made and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Great Dirt Resources LTD.

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 (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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The aircraft used was a Eurocopter AS350BA specifically configured for aerial surveying purposes. • The survey comprised approximately 1,272 line km. The east-west flight lines will be spaced at 100m perpendicular to the mapped geology and mineralisation trends, north-south tie lines will be completed every 1,000m. The flight height, and thus the sensor height, will be approximately 40m above ground level. • The magnetic sensor will be a caesium vapour magnetometer with a sampling rate of 0.05 seconds and a resolution of 0.001nT. A base station, placed in a low magnetic gradient area, will be used to correct the magnetic data collected by the survey aircraft. • The radiometric sensor will be a gamma ray spectrometer (RSI Model RS-500) with a 16.8 litre detector pack with a sampling rate of 1 second over 256 channels. Thorium source tests will be performed at the start and end of every day to confirm system sensitivity, resolution and peak position of the thorium window. • A radar altimeter (KRA405B) will be used to determine the height above terrain with a 30cm resolution. The terrain height will then be calculated by subtraction of the radar altimeter height measurements from the gps height measurements.
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.).*	• Not applicable – no drilling conducted
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 – no drilling conducted
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.*	• Not applicable – no drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.*	• Not applicable – no sampling conducted
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable – no sampling conducted
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 – no sampling conducted
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.*	• Novatel 14 channel precision differential capable GPS system • 2 Hz (0.5 sec) recording rate • GPS differential correction receiver • Thomson survey navigation and guidance system
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is*	• Line spacing of the survey east-west flight lines will be spaced at 100m perpendicular to the mapped geology and mineralisation trends, north-south tie

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	lines will be completed every 1,000m.
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 – no sampling conducted
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable – no sampling conducted
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable – no sampling conducted

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 Doherty and Basin Manganese Projects are contained within EL 9527 held Great Dirt Pty. Ltd. that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of by Great Dirt Resources LTD. • The Great Dirt Resources LTD holds 100% interest and all rights in the Doherty and Basin Manganese Projects. • EL9527 lies within predominantly rural free-hold land requiring Great Dirt Pty. Ltd. to enter into formal land access agreements with individual landowners, prior to any field activity, as prescribed by New South Wales State Law including the Mining Act 1992. The Great Dirt Pty. Ltd. has rural land access agreements over the majority of EL 9527 • EL9527 is considered to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales's websites: DIGS®, Digital Imaging Geological System, (search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au) and Minview (minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au). Key Sources of Exploration done by other parties include: • Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W. & Krynen J.P. 1992. Manilla– Narrabri 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map, Metallogenic study and Mineral Deposit Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sheets. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Department of Mineral Resources, Sydney. Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO186 Daileys Deposit page 177; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO188 North Neranghi page 178; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO189 Dougherty Mine (Hungerford and Spencer's Deposit) page 178; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO190 Junior Mine page 179; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO191 Neranghi page 179 • Fitzpatrick K.R. 1975. Woolomin–Texas Block: Woolomin beds and associated sediments. In: Markham N.L. & Basden H. eds. The mineral deposits of New South Wales, pp. 338–349. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney. • Hall L.R. 1959. Manganese. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Mineral Industry 25 • Lloyd A. C., (GS1943/008) Mine Inspector's report 1951, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 (MR02854, D004054500). Dougherty Mine - Hungerford and Spencer's Deposit; Manganese Deposits Barraba (MR02854, D004054499). Unpublished Report held by the Department of Regional New South Wales – Resources, Geological Survey of New South Wales • Lloyd, J. C., 1962. Mineral deposits of the Namoi Region, R00031183 (GS1962/136). Unpublished Report held by the Department of Regional New South Wales – Resources, Geological Survey of New South Wales • Lusk, J. 1963. Copper ore and their distribution in Western New England. M.Sc. Thesis, University of New England • NSW Department of Primary Industries, Manganese • Several small-scale mines extracted battery and metallurgical grade manganese from the 1940's-1960's. These mines are recorded in the Metallic and Industrial Deposits records in Minview and Brown et al. 1992. The key Mine Records are reference as follows: 150081-Unnamed, 150082-Unnamed, 150083-Unnamed, 150188-Daileys Deposit, 150190-Unnamed, 150191-Dohery Mine (Hungerford and Spencers Deposit), 150192-Junior Mine (Spencers Manganese Mine), 150193-Unnamed, • Various parties have held different parts of the Exploration Licence (EL) 9527 in different periods and explored for different commodities. • No party has ever completed systematic exploration across the area for manganese. Key Research for Exploration Concepts: • Ashley P.M. 1986. An unusual manganese silicate occurrence at the Hoskins mine, Grenfell district,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		New South Wales. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 33, 443–456 • Roy S. 1981. *Manganese Deposits*. 458pp. Academic Press, New York
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Volcanogenic-exhalative stratiform manganese deposits • 1) The known previously exploited surficial supergene manganese oxides were very high-grade (46-74% MnO2) and relatively discrete deposits that occur where either structural, surficial or hydrothermal processes have concentrated underlying mineralisation. These deposits were mined by artisanal miners because they were outcropping, deposits located between areas of outcrop or concealed by transported cover would have gone unrecognised. These blind deposits would contain similar high-grade mineralisation to that mined. • The proposed new exploration concept is these surficial deposits are not an expression of an underlying manganese silicate deposit but are actually formed from a primary exhalative stratiform manganese oxide deposit. This dramatically increases the size of the targets to district scale deposits. Historical rudimentary exploration would have been uninterested in manganese mineralisation below 45% as no market existed for mineralisation sub-metallurgical grade with no beneficiation available. • Evidence supporting this exploration concept is: Surficial high-grade supergene manganese oxide deposits are likely present regionally, outcropping, some identified, and probably also blind deposits, remaining undiscovered. EL9527 is prospective for these deposits, evidence is found in the numerous mineral occurrences highlight existing resources and extensions to historical mines. Multi-element assays of samples collected by field team and analysed by ALS confirm the high-grade ore has clear chemical affinities with submarine volcanic-sedimentary exhalative Mn deposits, especially the Mn/Fe ratio and anomalous concentrations of Ba, Sr, Co, Cu, As and W, signature characteristics of deep marine fumarolic modern day manganese deposits (Ashley 1986). Ashley states this strongly implies a submarine volcanic exhalative environment of deposition. He notes the high Mn/Fe accords with hydrothermal exhalative Mn deposits at submarine spreading ridges and in ophiolite terrains with exhalative Mn deposits generally (e.g., Roy 1981)
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*	• Not applicable – no drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Not applicable – no drill results 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable – no drill results 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.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. • Coordinates in MGA94 Z55.
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.*	• Not applicable – no drill results reported
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*	• All substantive data has been disclosed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
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.*	• Further infill and extension soil sampling and more reconnaissance geology mapping and rock sampling will be done on new anomalies defined by the work reported herein. • Other methods of ground-based geophysics could be utilised. • Drilling programs will be designed following evaluation of the data discussed above.