High Grade Shallow REE Intercepts up to 5,475ppm TREO at Poços de Caldas

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden progress auger drill assays uncovered a new high-grade rare earth elements (REE) mineralised zone at surface at the Poços de Caldas Alkaline Complex**
- **High grade intercepts include:**
  - **AND-AUG-005 - 5m @ 4,526ppm TREO (34% MREO) [0m], including**
    - **<u>2m @ 5,475ppm TREO (36% MREO)</u> [9m], ending with**
    - **<u>2m @ 4,235ppm TREO (36% MREO)</u>**
  - **AND_AUG-003 - 9m @ 2,579ppm TREO (25% MREO) [0m], including**
    - **<u>2m @ 4,265ppm TREO (36% MREO)</u> [1m]**
- **7 auger drill holes completed at the Caldera Licence located inside the Poços de Caldas Alkaline Complex has uncovered a high-grade mineralised zone from surface**
- **Assays have consistently shown a high concentration of high-value magnet rare earth element oxides (up to 36% MREO)**
- **High-value NdPr make up a significant proportion of total MREO**
- **Drilling has consistently intersected saprolite clays indicating potential for an ionic adsorption clay (IAC) type REE zone**
- **Additional auger holes at Caldera pending assays alongside aggressive drill programs at Caldera South (REE) and Padre Paraíso (Lithium) assays in progress**

Si6 Metals Limited (**Si6** or **the Company**) (**ASX:SI6**) is pleased to report the first set of assays received at the Caldera prospects located at the Poços de Caldas Alkaline Complex in Minas Gerais South. The scout drilling program aimed to discover whether similar high-grade zones at our joint venture prospect inside the Pocos de Caldas exist near neighbouring major peers deposits. Progress results validate the program and have confirmed widespread, homogenous REE mineralisation at our Caldera prospect.

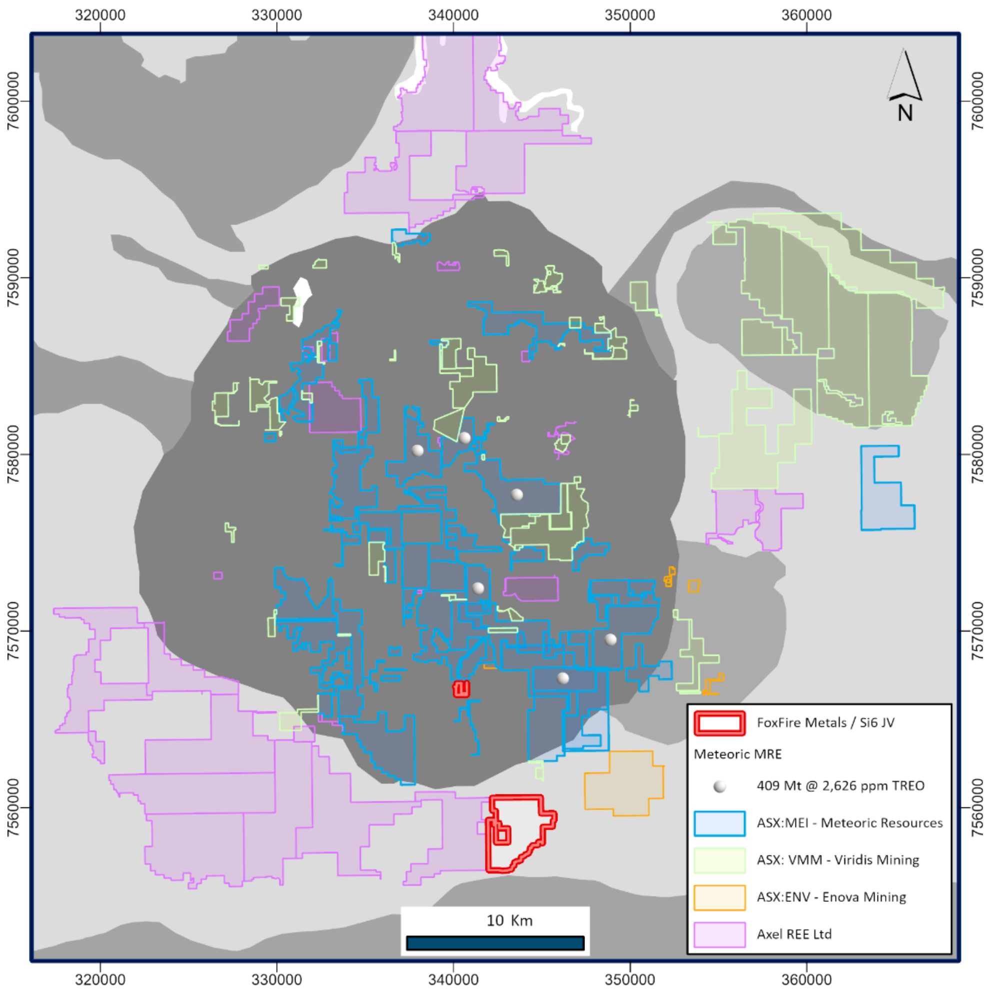

Figure 1 - Location Map of the Si6 Metals / Foxfire Metals JV licences.

Caldera Prospect

Maiden auger drill assays have been received with significant intercepts returned across all six holes, up to 5,475ppm TREO[1] and 36% MREO[2] (AND-AUG-005).

Progress results include:

- **3m @ 2,162ppm TREO (22% MREO)** [0m] (AND-AUG-001)
- **0.7m @ 3,165ppm TREO (23% MREO)** [4m] (AND-AUG-002)
- **9m @ 2,579ppm TREO (35% MREO)** [0m] (AND-AUG-003)
  - including **5m @ 3,274ppm TREO (29% MREO)** [1m]
- **16m @ 2,179ppm TREO (30% MREO)** [0m] (AND-AUG-004)
- **5m @ 4,526ppm TREO (34% MREO)** [7m] (AND-AUG-005)
  - including **2m @ 5,457ppm TREO (36% MREO)** [8m]
- **5m @ 2,454ppm TREO (20% MREO)** [6m] (AND-AUG-006)

[1] TREO = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O$

[2] MREO = $Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$

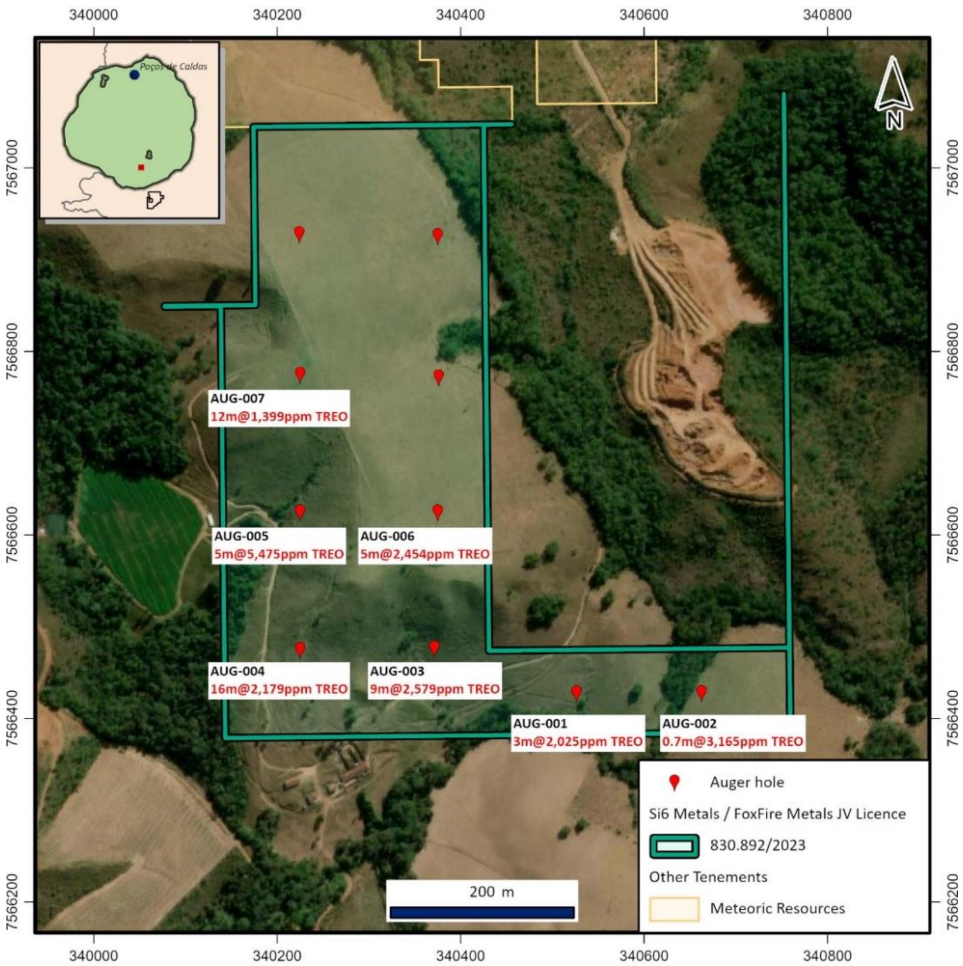

Figure 2 - Location map of auger drill holes.

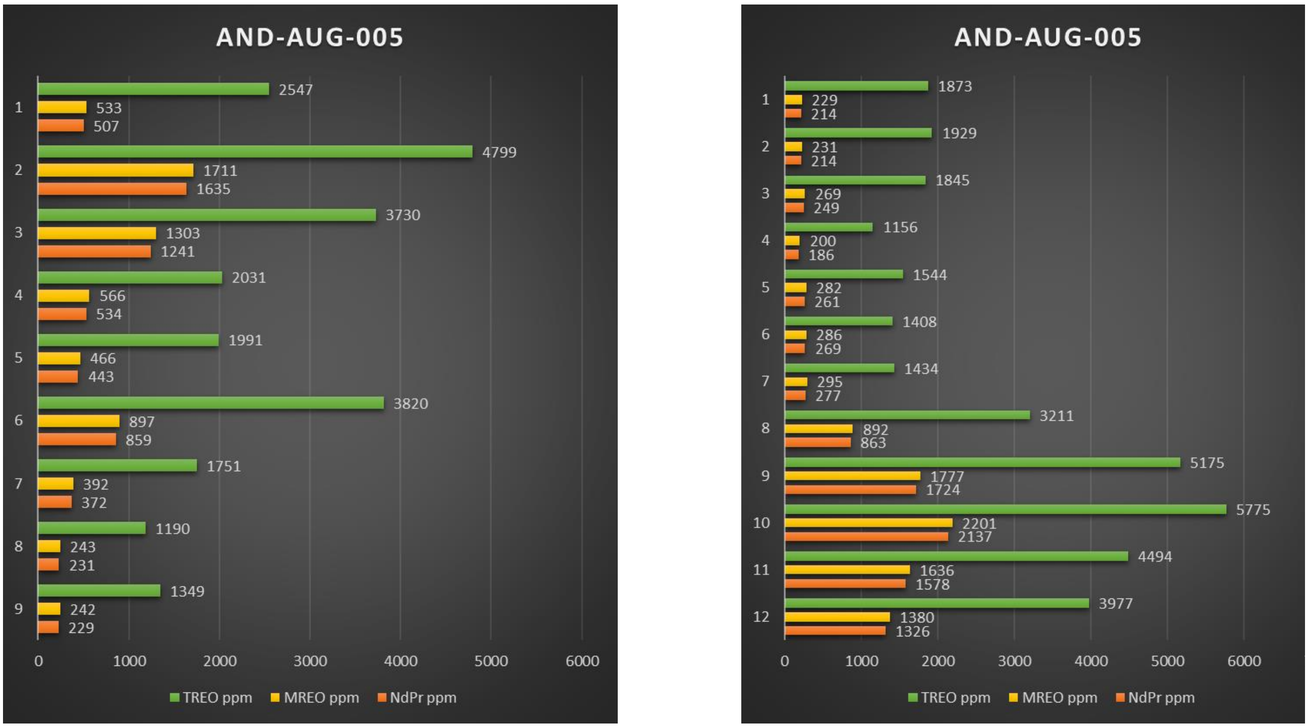

Figure 3 - Auger hole profiles showing typical enrichment zone with high-value NdPr making up a significant proportion of total MREO.

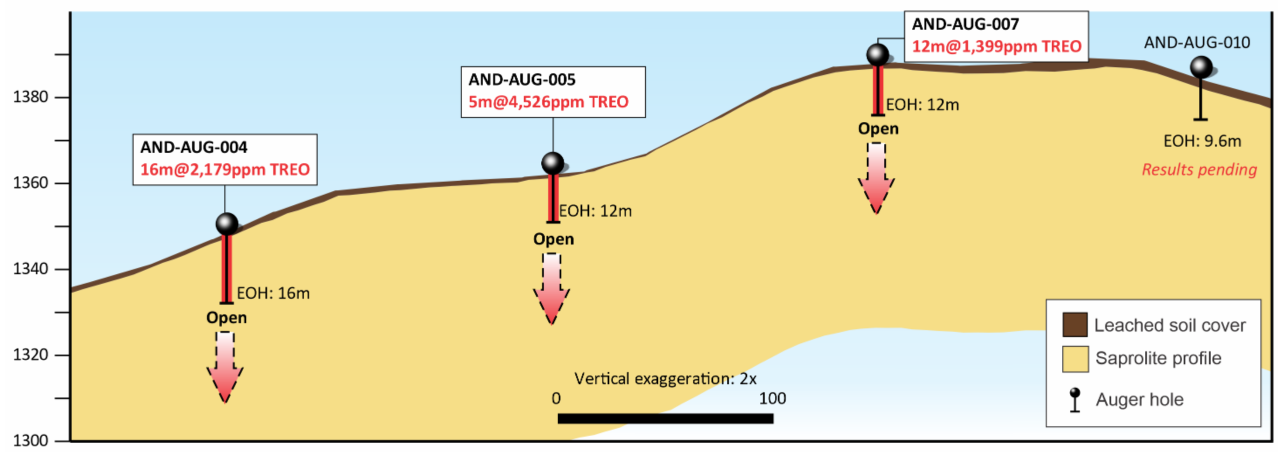

Figure 4 - Representative cross-section showing high-grade TREO results.

Progress results received to date indicate significant zones of enriched Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides have been discovered at surface. MREOs are of strategic importance to the global critical metals supply chain due to their indispensable role in the production of high-performance permanent magnets that are critical components in electric vehicles, wind turbines, consumer electronics, and various defence applications.

Due to the limitations of shallow auger drilling, the potential for mineralisation to extend to greater depths into the saprolite profile is apparent and is to be further tested, subject to funding, to understand the prospectivity of resource delineation at Caldera.

Managing Director, Jim Malone commented,

"The excellent first batch of auger results reported here is demonstrating that our Caldera joint venture prospect has the potential to develop into a discovery zone with every hole drilled intercepting clay-hosted rare earth mineralisation.

Importantly, the drilling has returned significantly high proportions of high value and strategically critical magnet rare earth oxides up to 36%.

We are excited that our exploration drilling plans with our joint venture partner is coming to fruition and is the first step in a long-term relationship as we continue to explore and strengthen our Brazilian critical metals portfolio."

Next Steps

The Company's current focus is on completing the three work programs in progress, two at the Poços de Caldas (REE) and one in the Lithium Valley (Lithium) to maximise the Company's portfolio of high-value critical metals. The Company will then review the data to determine the best targets for reverse circulation (RC) infill drilling at greater depths, subject to funding.

Table 1: Mineralised Intercept Table – Scout Auger Drill Program

HOLE	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	TREO ppm	Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 (ppm)	Dy2O3 + Tb4O7 (ppm)	MREO ppm	MREO / TREO
AND-AUG-001	0	4	4	2,025	421	19	440	22.3%
including	0	3	3	2,162	439	20	459	21.7%
AND-AUG-002	0	4.7	4.7	1,813	264	15	279	13.0%
including	**4**	**4.7**	**0.7**	**3,165**	**709**	**28**	**737**	**23.0%**
AND-AUG-003	0	9	9	2,579	672	34	706	25.6%
including	**0**	**3**	**3**	**3,692**	**1,128**	**54**	**1,182**	**30.7%**
with	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4,799**	**1,635**	**76**	**1,711**	**36%**
AND-AUG-004	0	16	16	2,719	640	23	663	29.8%
including	**11**	**15**	**4**	**2,984**	**969**	**29**	**997**	**33.5%**
AND-AUG-005	**0**	**12**	**12**	**2,818**	**775**	**32**	**807**	**23.8%**
including	**7**	**12**	**5**	**4,526**	**1,527**	**51**	**1,577**	**34.2%**
with	**8**	**10**	**2**	**5,475**	**1,931**	**58**	**1,989**	**36%**
AND-AUG-006	0	14	14	1,930	291	16	307	15.0%
including	6	11	5	2,454	453	22	475	19.0%
with	**6**	**8**	**2**	**3,036**	**611**	**25**	**636**	**21.0%**
AND-AUG-007	0	12	12	1,399	122	14	136	10.3%

Table 2: Auger Drill Hole Location

HOLE ID	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Tenement
AND-AUG-001	4	340526.23	7566426.67	1281.9	0	-90	830.892/2023
AND-AUG-002	4.7	340662.58	7566442.77	1257.46	0	-90	830.892/2023
AND-AUG-003	9	340371.16	7566475.37	1314.56	0	-90	830.892/2023
AND-AUG-004	16	340226.31	7566473.46	1315.08	0	-90	830.892/2023
AND-AUG-005	12	340231.89	7566625.48	1369.04	0	-90	830.892/2023
AND-AUG-006	14	340375.14	7566623.45	1320.88	0	-90	830.892/2023
AND-AUG-007	12	340375.14	7566623.45	1320.88	0	-90	830.892/2023

This announcement has been made with the approval of the Si6 Board of Directors.

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About Si6

Si6 is a supply-critical metals and minerals explorer with base and precious metals project in the Limpopo Mobile Belt in Botswana, a district known for hosting major nickel and copper producing operations. The Company's portfolio contains an advanced Ni-Cu-Co-PGE resource at Maibele North and drilled high-grade Cu-Ag discoveries at Airstrip and Dibete. The project contains nickel sulphide mineralisation related to ultramafic intrusions within mobile belt rocks and is broadly similar in style to other ultramafic intrusion-related mobile belt nickel discoveries such as IGO's Nova Bollinger (ASX: IGO), Chalice Mining's Julimar (ASX:CHN) and the globally significant Thompson Belt in Canada. It currently hosts a resource of 2.4Mt @ 0.72% Ni and 0.21% Cu + PGMs + Co + Au.

Si6 has a joint venture to acquire 70% of all future exploration projects in Brazil, and 50% of 10 rare earth elements, lithium, gold, base and precious metals in Brazil including licences in the "Lithium Valley" and Poços de Caldas in the state of Minas Gerais, globally known as prolific lithium and rare earth elements districts respectively.

Si6 owns 100% of the Monument Au-Ni project located near Laverton in Western Australia. This project currently has a JORC compliant (2012) Inferred resource of 3.257 Mt @ 1.4 g/t for 154,000 ounces Au. (inferred resources calculated by CSA Global in 2021 to JORC 2012 compliance using a 0.5 g/t cut-off grade; see 2 August 2021 ASX announcement "Mineral Resources Estimate declared for Monument Gold Project "for further information).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on recent and historical exploration information compiled by Dr Paul Woolrich, who is a Competent Person and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Woolrich has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for the reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Woolrich consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above announcement. No exploration data or results are included in this document that have not previously been released publicly. The source of all data or results have been referenced.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Si6's mineral properties, planned exploration program(s) and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward looking statements. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*- Nature and quality of sampling (eg channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *- Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *- Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *- In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Auger sampling was carried out at 1m intervals down to the top of fresh rock and samples were logged and bagged to send to SGS for sample preparation and assaying.
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).*	• A motorized 2.5HP soil auger with a 3" bit was used to drill. The drilling is an open hole, meaning there is a significant chance of contamination from surface and other parts of the auger hole. Holes are vertical and not oriented.
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 offline/coarse material.*	• No recoveries are recorded. • No relationship is believed to exist between recovery and grade.

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.*	• Holes were logged by assigned geologist, detailing the colour, weathering, alteration, texture and any geological observations. • Qualitative logging with systematic photography of the intervals drilled. • The entire auger hole is 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.*	• Auger samples were submitted to SGS-GEOSOL laboratory located in Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais state, Brazil. • Samples preparation comprise: • Drying at 105º C • Crushing 90% < 2mm • Homogenization and splitting with Jones splitter. • Pulverization: The 250 to 300g sub-sample was pulverized using a steel mill until 90% of the sample particles achieved a fineness below 200 mesh.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	1 blank sample, 1 certified reference material (standard) sample and 1 field duplicate sample were inserted by company into each 25 sample sequence. Standard laboratory QA/QC procedures were followed, including inclusion of standard, duplicate and blank samples. The assay technique used was Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICP OES / ICP MS (SGS code ICM90A). Elements analyzed at ppm levels: Ce 0.1 – 10,000 | Dy 0.05 – 1,000 Er 0.05 – 1,000 | Eu 0.05 – 1,000 Gd 0.05 – 1,000 | Ho 0.05 – 1,000 La 0.1 – 10,000 | Li 10 – 15,000 Nd 0.1 – 10,000 | Pr 0.05 – 1,000 Sm 0.1 – 1,000 | Tb 0.05 – 1,000 Th 0.1 – 1,000 | Tm 0.05 – 1,000 U 0.05 – 10,000 | Y 0.05 – 1,000 Yb 0,1 – 1,000 The sample preparation and assay techniques used are industry standard and provide total analysis. The SGS laboratory used for assays is ISO 9001 and 14001 and 17025 accredited.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td>
<td>- 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.</td>
<td>Apart from the routine QA/QC procedures by the Company and the laboratory, there was no other independent or alternative verification of sampling and assaying procedures.
No twinned holes were used.
Primary data collection follows a structured protocol, with standardized data entry procedures ensure that any issues are identified and rectified. All data is stored both in physical forms, such as hard copies and electronically, in secure databases with regular backups.
The adjustments to the data were made transforming the element values into the oxide values. The conversion factors used are included in the table below.
(Source:https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analyticalcentre/resources/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversionfactors).
<table>
<tr><th>Element ppm</th><th>Conversion Factor</th><th>Oxide Form</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>1.2284</td><td>CeO2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dy</td><td>1.1477</td><td>Dy2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Er</td><td>1.1435</td><td>Er2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eu</td><td>1.1579</td><td>Eu2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gd</td><td>1.1526</td><td>Gd2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ho</td><td>1.1455</td><td>Ho2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>La</td><td>1.1728</td><td>La2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lu</td><td>1.1371</td><td>Lu2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nd</td><td>1.1664</td><td>Nd2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pr</td><td>1.2082</td><td>Pr6O11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sm</td><td>1.1596</td><td>Sm2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tb</td><td>1.1762</td><td>Tb4O7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tm</td><td>1.1421</td><td>Tm2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Y</td><td>1.2699</td><td>Y2O3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yb</td><td>1.1387</td><td>Yb2O3</td></tr>
</table>

Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:
TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3
LREO (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + CeO2 + Pr6O11 + Nd2O3
HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3
CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Eu2O3 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3 + Y2O3
(From U.S. Department of Energy, Critical Material Strategy, December 2011)
MREO (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11 + Tb4O7 + Dy2O3
NdPr = Nd2O3 + Pr6O11
DyTb = Dy2O3 + Tb4O7
In elemental from the classifications are:
TREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd+Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Tb+Lu+Y
HREE: Sm+Eu+Gd+Tb+Dy+Ho+Er+Tm+Tb+Lu+Y CREE: Nd+Eu+Tb+Dy+Y</td>
</tr>
</table>

		LREE: La+Ce+Pr+Nd
Location of data points	*- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *- Specification of the grid system used.* *- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	The UTM SIRGAS2000 zone 23S grid datum is used for current reporting. The auger holes collar coordinates for the holes reported are currently controlled by hand-held GPS.
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.*	auger holes programmed in a cross with a spacing of 150 meters, designed for reconnaissance testing. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the level of REE elements present in the target area and its continuity along the regolith profile. No sample composition was applied.
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.*	The location and depth of the sampling is appropriate for the deposit type. Relevant REE values are compatible with the exploration model for IAC REE deposits. No relationship between mineralization and drilling orientation is known at this stage.
Sample security	*- The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected by field person and carefully packed in labelled raffia bags. Once packaged, the samples were transported by contracted freight company directly to the SGS-GEOSOL facility in Vespasiano, Minas Gerais state. The samples were secured during transportation to ensure no tampering, contamination, or loss. Chain of custody was maintained from the field to the laboratory, with proper documentation accompanying each batch of samples to ensure transparency and traceability of the entire sampling process.
Audits or reviews	*- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	As of the current reporting date, no external audits or review have been conducted on the sampling techniques, assay data, or results obtained from this work. However, internal processes and checks were carried out consistently to ensure the quality and reliability of the data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.	All samples were acquired from the below tenement 50% owned by Si6 Metals via a joint venture agreement with Foxfire Metals Pty Ltd. ANM 830.892/2023 Area: 21.51 hectares Status: Exploration Licence
Exploration done by other parties	- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No known exploration for REE has been carried out on the exploration licence application areas. No known exploration for other minerals is known over the licence areas.
Geology	- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Mesozoic Poços de Caldas alkaline complex, the largest known in South America, is circular-shaped with a mean diameter of about 33 km, and developed during continental break-up and drift. It comprises a suite of alkaline volcanic and plutonic rocks (mainly phonolites and nepheline syenites) with average amounts of U, Th and rare-earth elements (REEs). The evolutionary history began with major early volcanism involving ankaratrites, phonolite lavas and volcanoclastics, followed by caldera subsidence and nepheline syenite intrusions forming minor ring dykes, various intrusive bodies and circular structures. Finally, the addition or concentration of strongly incompatible elements led to the formation of eudialyte nepheline syenites and phonolites. The deposit type sought off is described as an Ionic Adsorption Clay Rare Earth Element (REE). The REE mineralisation is in clays located in the saprolite/clay zone of the weathering profile derived from the subjacent rocks.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	Auger locations and diagrams are presented in this announcement. Details are tabulated in the announcement.

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.*	High-Grade Intercepts reported as "including" are reported with a minimum of 0.7m width High-Grade Intercepts reported as "with" are reported with a minimum of 1m width
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *- If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation orientation is not known at this stage, although assumed to be flat. The downhole depths are reported, true widths are not known at this stage.
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.*	Maps and tables of the auger holes location and target location are inserted.
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.*	Highlights of the mineralised Intercepts are reported in the body of the text with available results from every drill hole drilled in the period reported in Table 1 for balanced reporting.
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.*	No other significant exploration data has been acquired by the Company.
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.*	On completion of the auger drill program, the Company will then review the data to determine the best targets for reverse circulation (RC) infill drilling at greater depths, subject to funding.