TAITON RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX: T88

ANNOUNCEMENT

Multi-element anomalism coincident with geophysical targets supports the concept of a new Mineral System Province at the Highway Project in South Australia.

ASX Release – 22nd May 2024

Highlights

- **Multi-element anomalism coincident with geophysical targets indicate potential for different styles of mineralisation including epithermal gold, molybdenum porphyry and Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG).**

Taiton Resources Limited ("T88", "Taiton" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that all samples from the recently completed UltraFine (**UF**) soil sampling program in March have now been returned. The completed soil program was undertaken across three prospects; Garfield, Pluto and Snoopy, at the Highway project (Figure 1).

The program consisted of a total of 1,197 samples (ex QAQC samples) and was Taiton's first pass field-based assessment of selected prospects identified primarily from geophysical datasets.

A recent litho-structural interpretation of the Highway project highlighted the potential for multiple mineralisation styles derived from intrusive activity. These mineralisation styles include epithermal gold, molybdenum porphyry, and Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (**IOCGs**).

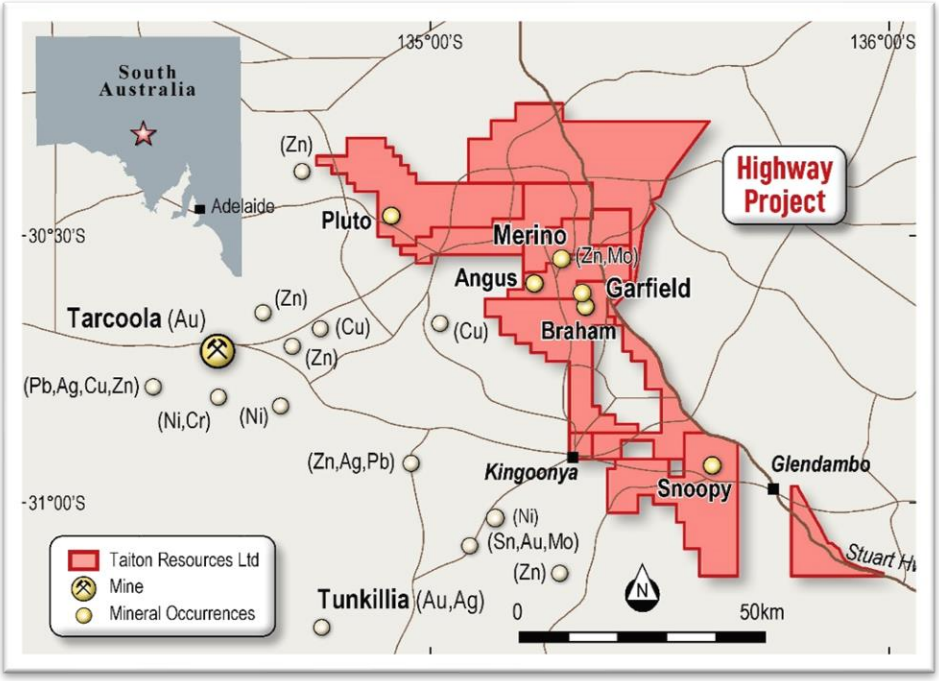

Figure 1. Location of prospects within Highway Project.

The UF program was successful in identifying multi-element anomalism across the three prospects and provide further support for the various mineralisation styles Taiton is pursuing within the Highway project. Due to the early stage of exploration Taiton is not limiting its search to one mineralisation style.

Garfield - Molybdenum Mineralisation

The UF program carried out at the Garfield prospect was completed on a nominal 200m by 400m east-west grid. The Garfield prospect is defined as a potential shallower expression of the Hiltaba Suite Granite (**HSG**) that is overlain by quartzite from the Tarcoola Formation and in contact with the broader Lower Gawler Range Volcanics (**LGV**) based on magnetic and satellite imagery interpretation.

Results from the UF program returned various multi-element soil anomalism indicating potential for differing mineralisation styles.

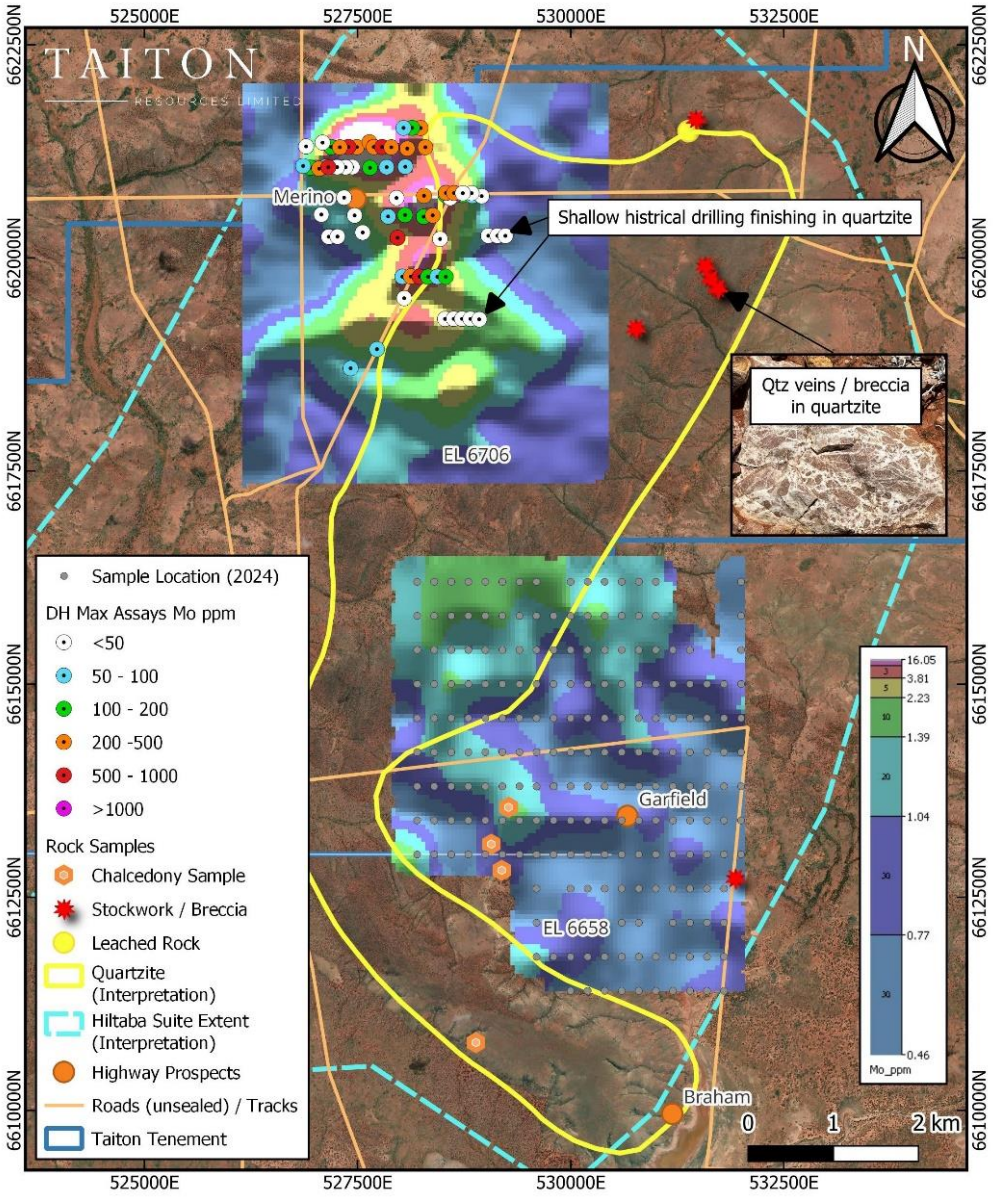

Figure 2. UF soil results gridded for Mo ppm highlighting an area of anomalism within a metasediment (quartzite) at Garfield.

The presence of low-level molybdenum anomalies (Figure 2) has been defined within an overlying metasediment. This suggests that the hydrothermal system containing molybdenum, which has been identified at the Merino prospect about 4 km to the north, probably extends between the two prospects.

Recent reconnaissance field work identified areas within the metasediment exhibiting quartz veining and brecciations[1] that further support the extent of a hydrothermal footprint.

Unlike the Merino prospect where microgranite is exposed at the surface resulting in potential preservation concerns, the older overlying quartzite at Garfield has the potential to negate any preservation issues should any mineralisation derived from HSG occur.

This is also reflected in the soil sampling (Figure 2) where the higher tenor molybdenum anomalism at Merino represents an exposed lower concentration core while the more subdued molybdenum anomalism at Garfield is potentially reflective of a concealed mineralised system.

Future exploration targeting molybdenum mineralisation will consist of UF soil sampling focusing on testing the interpreted quartzite surface expression and infill sampling where required.

Garfield - IOCG

The concept of IOCG mineralisation at Garfield is supported by discrete magnetic anomalism coincident with multi-element (Ce, La, Te) anomalism that is indicative of proximal mineralisation (Figure 3). Broadly coincident with

this anomalism is Ba anomalism and this may indicate K Feldspar alteration which is an outer alteration pattern as outlined in the mineralisation section.

Taiton is cognisant of the level of support for this target as an IOCG is very early stage and is planning to complete a ground gravity survey to solidify this prospect as a genuine IOCG target. Currently there are no gravity readings within the Garfield prospect to provide support or to dismiss the potential of IOCG mineralisation.

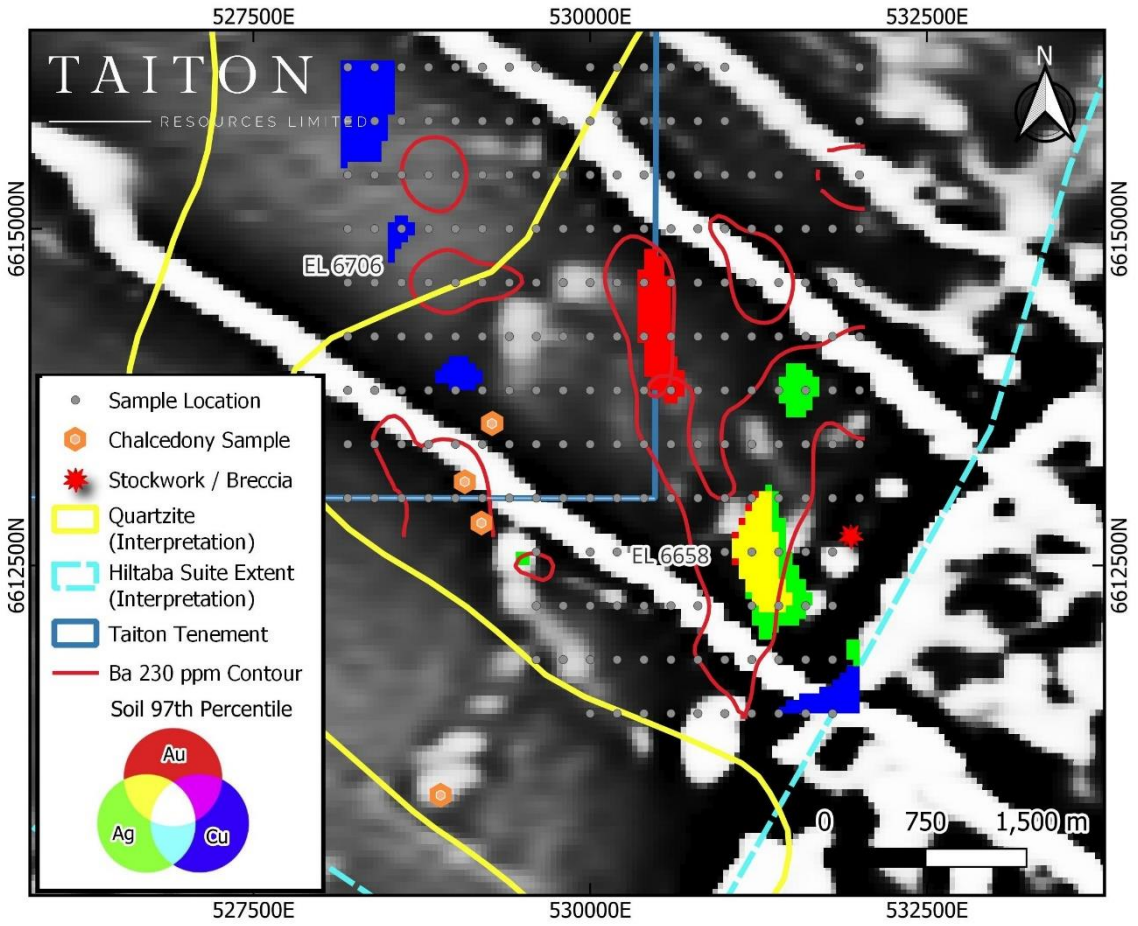

Figure 3. UF soil invariant (Ce-La-Co) anomalism coincident with a discrete magnetic anomaly that is interpreted as an IOCG target. Ba 230 ppm contour may indicate K Feldspar alteration an outer zone alteration pattern of IOCG.

Garfield - Epithermal Mineralisation

Low level gold with broadly associated silver soil anomalism (Figure 4) was identified at Garfield. This coupled with the presence of proximal chalcedony rock samples (some with coincident Au anomalism) support the potential for epithermal mineralisation to occur at Garfield. Due to the broad nature of the sampling points additional infill sampling is planned to further define / refine targets.

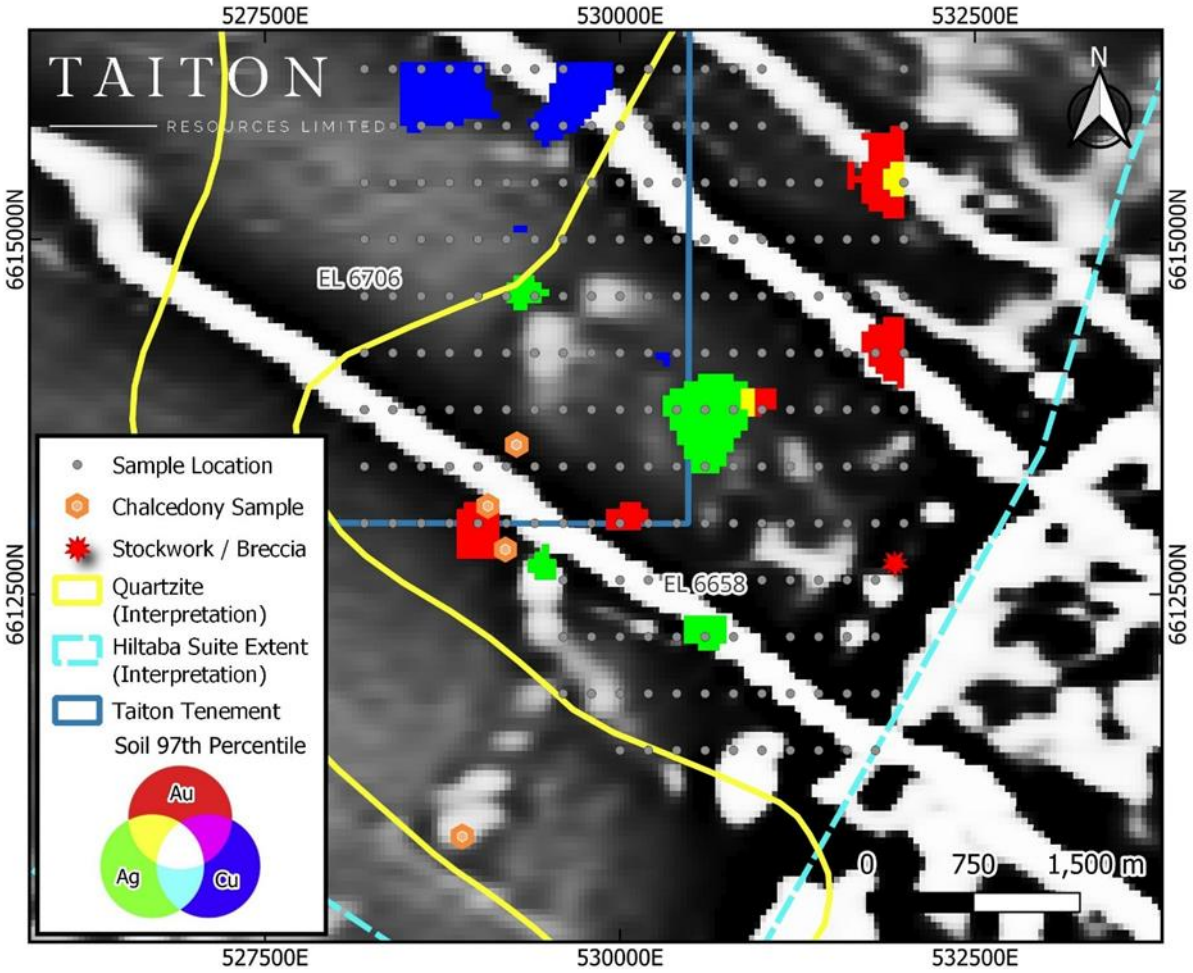

Figure 4. UF soil invariant (Au-Ag-Cu) anomalism coincident with chalcedony rock samples interpreted as epithermal gold targets.

Pluto

A geophysical review of the broader Pluto prospect (Figure 1) identified multiple gravity anomalies some of which are coincident with magnetic anomalies primarily within an area of interpreted HSG. A broad spaced (400m by 400m) east-west grid was completed with multielement anomalism supporting varying mineralisation styles.

Pluto - IOCG

The UF program identified geochemical Ce-La-Te anomalism which is broadly coincident with some of the gravity anomalies, additionally broad Ba anomalism indicates K Feldspar alteration (figure 5).

The geochemical and geophysical anomalism identified to date gives support for potential IOCG mineralisation. These targets are early stage and like Garfield ground gravity surveys are required to support this interpretation.

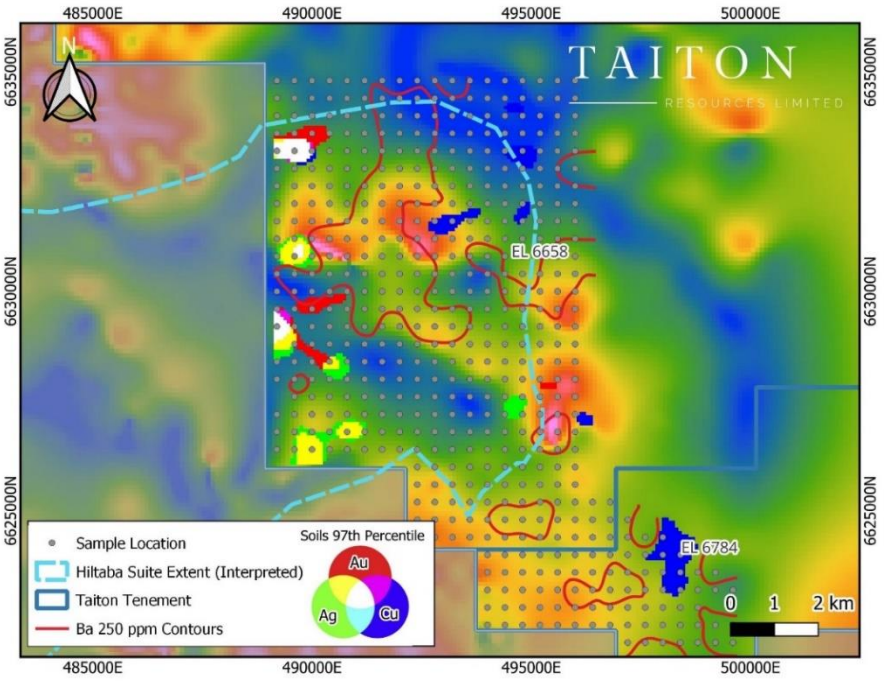

Figure 5. Pluto prospect showing tri-variant (Ce-La-Te) anomalies and Ba contour indicating potential K Feldspar alteration underlain by gravity image.

Pluto - Hydrothermal Molybdenum Mineralisation

Low level molybdenum and base metal anomalism has been identified within Pluto broadly coincident and proximal to gravity (Figure 6) and magnetic anomalies. The geophysical anomalies are interpreted as potentially shallower or later stage intrusions within an area of interpreted HSG and in consideration with geochemical anomalism indicates potential targets for hydrothermal molybdenum mineralised system.

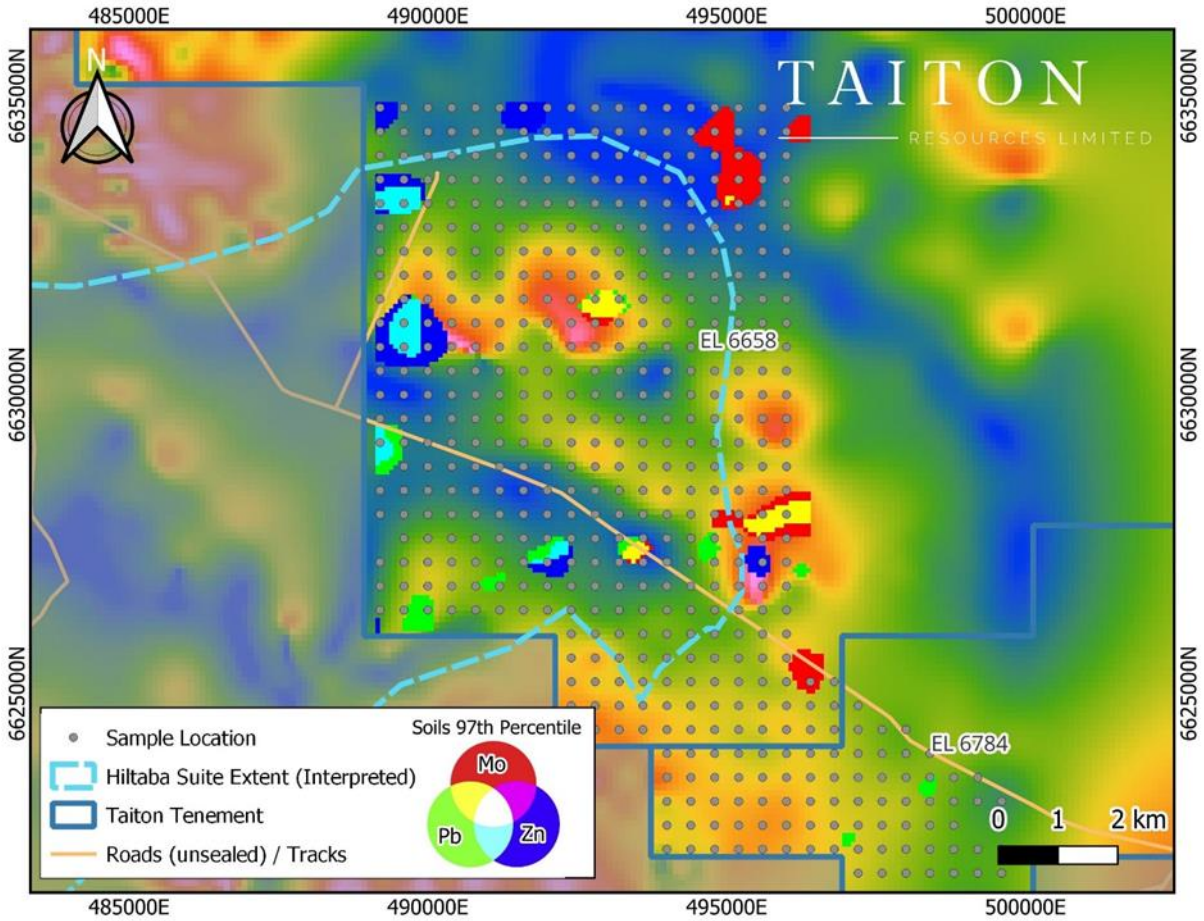

Figure 6. Pluto prospect showing tri-variant (Mo-Pb-Zn) anomalies underlain by gravity image highlighting areas of gravity anomalism.

Pluto - Potential Epithermal Mineralisation

Proximal to the interpreted potential intrusions is (Au-Ag-Cu) geochemical anomalism that may indicate epithermal gold mineralisation. Due to the broad sample spacing infill sampling is required to further define the potential for this style of mineralisation at Pluto (Figure 7).

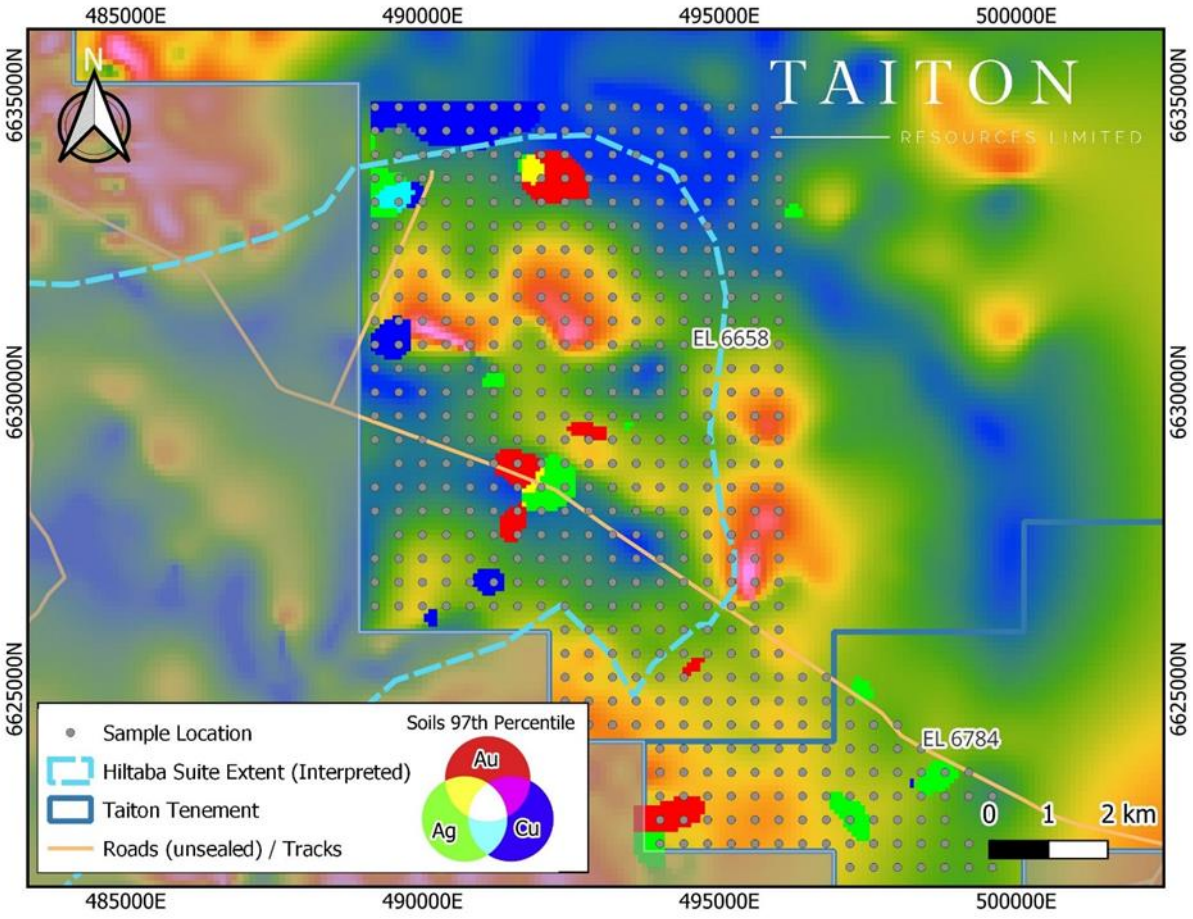

Figure 7. Pluto epithermal gold prospect map based on tri-variant (Au-Ag-Cu) underlain by gravity image indicating potential shallower intrusions based on gravity anomalism.

Snoopy

The Snoopy prospect (Figure 1) covers approximately 12km strike of the interpreted Harris Greenstone Belt (**HGB**) which includes the Lake Harris Komatiite based on magnetic interpretation with most of the prospect covered by aeolian sand and colluvium sediments. A broad spaced 400m by 400m east-west grid UF program was carried out across the HGB with a result showing a nickel anomaly with associated copper and cobalt anomalism coincident with the interpreted Lake Harris Komatiite (Figure 8).

Sporadic low-level gold (maximum of 6 ppb Au) was retuned and is being considered for follow up infill sampling programs.

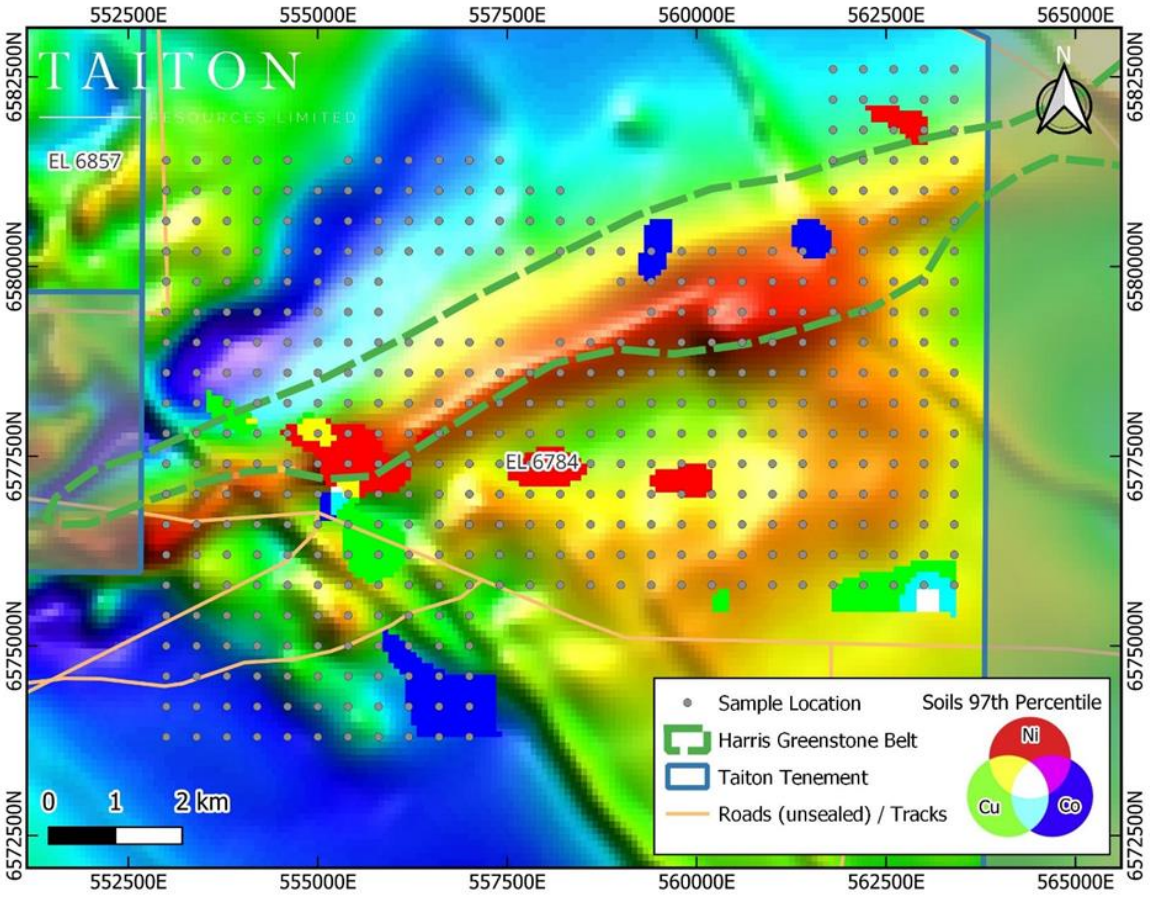

Figure 8. Snoopy prospect tri-variant (Ni-Cu-Co) geochemical anomalism occurring within potential ultramafic unit (red magnetic anomaly) of the Harris Greenstone underlain by SARIG open file TMI magnetic image.

Short term exploration at Highway will consist of step out and infill soils sampling and targeted ground gravity surveys to advance prospects to potentially the drill stage testing later in the year.

Mineralisation Style - Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG)

IOCG deposits form through magmatic hydrothermal activity resulting in a mineralised breccia complex consisting of economic Cu ± Au ± U concentrations. IOCG deposits show a temporal relationship and recent geochemical and geochronological analyses of zircons from Highway Project[2] indicate Highway was tectonically active at the same time as the formation of IOCG deposits in the Gawler Craton like Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill.

Olympic Dam occurs within the Hiltaba Granites while Prominent Hill occurs within the Gawler Range Volcanics (**GWR**) of which both units occur within the Highway Project.

Element associated by Fabris et al within the Gawler Craton identified key geochemical vectors for IOCG mineralisation based on distance to mineralisation. These include.

- Local-scale – Ce, La, Te ± Co, Cd, Mn
- Moderate-scale – Au, Ba, Mo, S
- Broad-scale – Bi, Ag, As, Cu, Fe, Sb, Se, W

Mineral alteration footprints can assist exploration in vectoring towards potential mineralisation. For IOCG deposits in the central eastern Gawler

carton outer alteration zones include K feldspar and sericite. Fabris et al identified elements exclusively associated with outer alteration and these being barium (Ba) for K feldspar and cesium (Cs) for sericite.

References:

[1]Taiton ASX Release – 15th December 2023, Broad-spaced Molybdenum Mineralisation Confirmed Highway Project, South Australia.

[2]Taiton ASX Release – 20 February 2023, Evidence of Large Magmatic Hydrothermal System Potential Molybdenum - Silver Mineralisation Highway Project, South Australia.

[3] Fabris, A.J., Halley, S., van der Wielen, S., Keeping, T., Gordon, G. IOCG-style mineralisation in the central eastern Gawler Craton, SA; characterisation of alteration, geochemical associations, and exploration vectors.

Appendix I – JORC Table

Appendix II – UF Statistics by Prospects

Executive Director Noel Ong commented:

"Today's release marks another step-in highlighting the Highway project as an under-appreciated mineral province. Our exploration team has done an outstanding job yet again, in conducting exploration systematically.

Despite a delayed start since our listing in December 2022, Taiton's team deserves credit for completing a thorough exploration program in a short period, allowing us to firmly present the Highway project.

The recognition of multiple styles of mineralising systems at the Highway project supports the company's theory that this region hosts a mineral system akin to the world-class Olympic Dam.

Multi-element results, aligned with geophysical evidence, have clearly defined several targets that will guide our efforts towards making a Tier-1 discovery at the Highway Project.

Identification of potential IOCG mineralisation is not surprising as zircon geochemistry and geochronological work has shown that the region is tectonically consistent with the Olympic Dam metallogeny. The concept of discovery IOCG deposits will open the Highway project to highly sought after metals such as copper, gold and uranium, in amongst a suite of other metals.

The upcoming planned work will ensure a consistent flow of news as we piece together what we hope will be a significant discovery soon."

This announcement has been approved for release by the Executive Directors.

For further information please contact:

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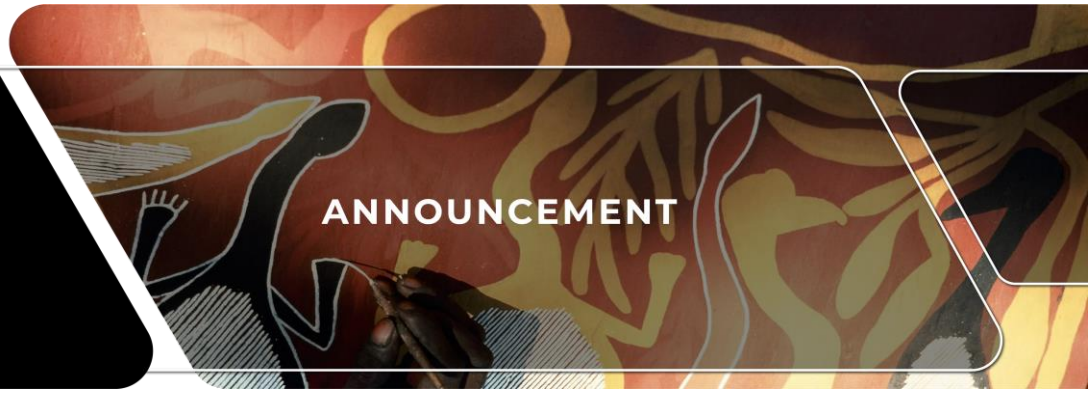


COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and geological data for the Highway Project is based on information generated and compiled by Shane Tomlinson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG).

Shane Tomlinson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION:

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Wherever possible, words such as "intends", "expects", "scheduled", "estimates", "anticipates", "believes", and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, have been used to identify these forward-looking statements.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, Taiton cannot be certain that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause events and achievements to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. These factors should be considered carefully and prospective investors should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements necessarily involve significant known and unknown risks, assumptions and uncertainties that may cause actual results, events, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although Taiton has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and

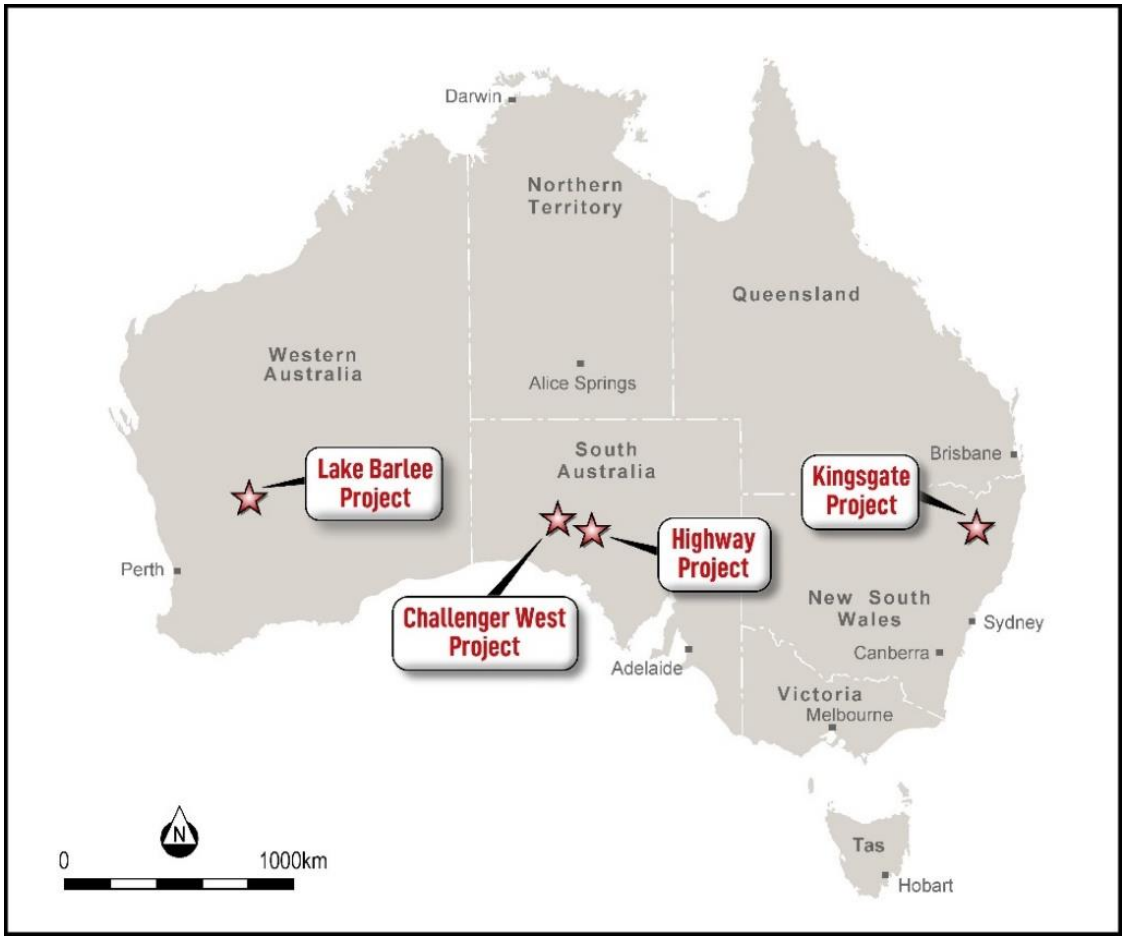
risks that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended, including those risk factors discussed in Taiton's public filings.

There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, prospective investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this announcement, and Taiton assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, unless otherwise required by law.

About Taiton Resources Limited

Taiton Resources Limited (ASX: T88) is an early-stage mineral exploration and development company with a portfolio of projects across New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, comprising the following:

a) **Kingsgate High-Grade Molybdenum Project** – total tenement land holding of 294.1 sq km, located in New South Wales;
b) **Highway Project** – total tenement land holding of 2,930 sq km, located in South Australia;
c) **Challenger West Project** – total tenement land holding of 997 sq km, located in South Australia; and
d) **Lake Barlee Project** – total tenement land holding of 668.7 sq km, located in Western Australia.



Taiton Resources Limited (ASX: T88) project locations.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Highway Project Ultrafine Soil Sampling

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 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 (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.*	**Taiton Resources** • The program of Ultrafine soil sampling was completed in March 2024. • Samples are to be collected within an area of 4km by 5km and on a 200m-by-400m grid within the Garfield prospect and within an area of 10km by 6km and on a 400m-by-400m grid within the Snoopy prospect and on an area of 16km by 14km on a grid of 400m by 400m within the Pluto prospect. All grids were collected in an east-west direction. • The grid being employed is reconnaissance in nature and appropriate as a first past assessment tool for molybdenum mineralisation. • Soil samples were collected from a nominal depth of 25cm; an area of approximately 1m by 1m was scraped to remove surface crust, lag, and vegetation and then a small pit of approximately 30cm to 40cm was dug in the centre. • A scoop was used to collect sample to be sieved using a -2mm mesh plastic sieve to produce a sample of approximately 300g. These were placed in prenumbered paper sample bags. • The sampling practice is appropriate to the generally residual soil profile of the area sampled and complies with industry best practice.
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were collected by Taiton contractor and sample material type and terrain were recorded on spreadsheets.
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.*	• Soil samples were collected in dry conditions and placed in numbered paper bags before being placed in cartons and pellets for transport to Labwest laboratory in Perth, Western Australia by logistic contractors. • Sample sizes and material being submitted to Labwest are appropriate in size for the analysis being conducted. • QAQC samples were collected in the field as per Taiton's QAQC sample procedure.
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.*	• Sample analysis using the Ultrafine sample method was completed by Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd in their Perth laboratory. • A sample of approximately 200g is separated to a -2µm sample size and digested in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature using a microwave apparatus. • Analysis and reporting of Au plus 50 elements suite by ICP-MS/OES. • The analytical quality control procedures consisted of the inclusion of a Certified Reference Material (CRM) at a rate of 1:20. • The CRMs used were OREAS45f with the results showing consistency throughout the sampling program. • QAQC data from sample analysis indicate acceptable level of accuracy and precision with the data. • The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used for reporting exploration soil geochemistry results.

Appendix I

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data were stored in a secure database with restricted access. • Digital sample submission forms provided the sample identification numbers accompanying each submission to the laboratory. • All sample results reported in this announcement are compiled in the Annexures.
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.*	• Samples were located using a Garmin handheld portable GPS with an accuracy of ± 3m. • The grid system used is GDA94/MGA94 Zone 53. • RL data was assigned using publicly available SRTM elevation data.
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.*	• Garfield prospect samples were collected on an east-west grid of 200m by 400m. • Pluto and Snoopy prospect samples were collected on an east-west grid of 400m by 400m. • Data density is appropriately indicated in the presentation with all sample positions shown in the plans provided. • No Resources or Ore Reserve estimations are presented
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.*	• Molybdenum mineralisation and associated pathfinder elements occur as halos around an intrusion. • Based on the broad style for mineralisation being targeted no sampling bias from the grids being used is believed to exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected by Taiton's geological contractor with individual samples collected in paper bags and placed in small cartons which were then sealed. The cartons were then placed on pellets and plastic wrapped before transport to Perth by freight contractors via road.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been completed to date.

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 Highway project consists of tenements EL6658, EL6706, EL6784, EL6785 and EL6857, which are 100% owned by Taiton Resources Limited. The Highway project overlaps the Native Title Determination area for the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People and the Department of Defence Woomera Prohibited Area • The Company also holds an Exploration Permit (Number: REX 058-22) to access the Woomera Permit Area. A Part 9B Native Title agreement has been signed with the Antakirinja Matu-Yankunytjatjara People.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• **Garfield** Calcrete sampling programs have been completed by Mount Isa Mines Ltd (1996) and Dominion Mining Ltd (1998) predominantly assaying for gold. • **Pluto** Calcrete sampling programs have been completed by Dominion Mining Ltd in 1994. **Snoopy Prospect** • Calcrete sampling programs have been completed by Dominion Mining Ltd (1998), Goldstream Mining NL (1997), Marathon Resources Ltd (2005 & 2007) and Pima Mining NL (1999) predominantly assaying for gold. • Goldstream completed a traverse of shallow RAB holes targeting gold with no significant results returned.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Molybdenum mineralisation is being targeted with the style interpreted to be magmatic-hydrothermal with porphyry style characteristics. The tectonic setting for the magmatic-hydrothermal activity is interpreted to be back-arc intra-continental during the Mesoproterozoic Olympic Metallogenic Event. • Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) deposits form through magmatic hydrothermal activity resulting in a mineralised breccia complex consisting of economic Cu ± Au ± U concentrations. • Epithermal mineralisation associated with porphyritic intrusion of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Hiltaba Suite granites. • Nickel-copper sulphide is being targeted within the Lake Harris Komatiite that occurs within the Harris Greenstone Belt. • Lode style gold within the Harris Greenstone Belt which consists of include a sequence of mafic-ultramafic, metasediments and felsic volcanic 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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Not applicable.

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.
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.
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*	• Refer to figures in body for spatial context of surface sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 data and targets discussed are included on plan view maps.
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 material is considered material for this presentation.
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.*	• Compiling and reinterpretation of geological and geophysical datasets. • Potential infill soil sampling. • Reconnaissance drilling.

Univariate	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Au_ppb	Ce_ppm	La_ppm	Te_ppm	Co_ppm	Ba_ppm	W_ppm	Bi_ppm	As_ppm	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Zn_ppm
Garfield															
Count Numeric	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
Minimum	0.15	9.9	0.25	10.9	6.16	0.013	3.34	72.2	0.028	0.064	2.6	0.019	3.38	0.062	17.6
Maximum	2.02	38.7	8.70	125.0	55.90	0.098	56.20	684.0	0.230	0.54	12.4	0.159	78.60	0.461	178.0
Mean	0.93	25.8	1.36	62.9	31.23	0.067	18.23	197.2	0.122	0.39	8.2	0.064	24.84	0.314	103.0
Median	0.86	25.4	1.10	61.2	30.90	0.070	17.40	186.0	0.121	0.41	8.3	0.059	25.20	0.320	102.0
Range	1.87	28.8	8.45	114.1	49.74	0.085	52.86	611.8	0.202	0.48	9.8	0.140	75.22	0.399	160.4
Interquartile Range	0.64	5.4	0.90	21.3	5.65	0.022	7.50	83.0	0.060	0.12	2.4	0.024	9.15	0.071	17.9
Standard Deviation	0.38	4.7	1.11	15.6	5.92	0.016	6.65	76.4	0.041	0.09	1.7	0.022	6.99	0.057	17.7
90 percentile	1.52	32.9	2.50	81.6	37.92	0.085	25.74	282.6	0.173	0.48	10.4	0.094	31.80	0.376	125.0
95 percentile	1.63	34.1	3.10	90.0	42.93	0.087	29.09	325.3	0.196	0.51	10.9	0.107	32.66	0.394	129.3
97 percentile	1.65	35.8	3.86	95.9	45.36	0.089	34.95	365.3	0.204	0.53	11.3	0.116	33.96	0.401	137.7
99 percentile	1.86	37.3	6.47	106.9	47.77	0.097	43.72	511.0	0.221	0.54	12.2	0.144	42.37	0.441	173.2
Pluto															
Count Numeric	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552
Minimum	0.32	11.3	0.25	29.1	17.70	0.034	7.28	54.0	0.028	0.19	3.9	0.015	10.20	0.149	57.5
Maximum	1.78	43.6	7.10	119.0	56.50	0.129	50.10	659.0	0.293	0.58	13.4	0.120	37.30	0.525	190.0
Mean	0.63	25.6	1.17	66.6	31.51	0.063	15.58	220.1	0.122	0.35	6.8	0.050	22.01	0.278	98.1
Median	0.58	25.4	1.00	66.6	31.50	0.063	14.70	209.0	0.119	0.34	6.7	0.048	21.30	0.280	98.3
Range	1.46	32.3	6.85	89.9	38.80	0.095	42.82	605.0	0.265	0.39	9.5	0.105	27.10	0.376	132.5
Interquartile Range	0.21	3.9	0.90	13.7	5.88	0.018	5.10	80.0	0.046	0.09	2.0	0.016	6.48	0.053	16.5
Standard Deviation	0.20	3.3	0.89	11.8	4.54	0.013	4.79	70.4	0.036	0.06	1.4	0.013	4.59	0.044	13.4
90 percentile	0.91	29.3	2.30	81.1	36.80	0.081	21.00	311.0	0.169	0.43	8.6	0.068	28.40	0.330	113.0
95 percentile	1.02	31.0	3.00	86.6	38.64	0.085	24.14	349.1	0.181	0.46	9.0	0.074	30.80	0.346	119.0
97 percentile	1.13	31.8	3.20	91.3	39.78	0.087	27.50	376.8	0.195	0.47	9.4	0.077	32.20	0.354	122.0
99 percentile	1.36	33.8	4.39	103.8	43.07	0.093	33.78	419.4	0.223	0.49	10.2	0.092	34.84	0.381	133.9
Snoopy															
Count Numeric	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432	432
Minimum	0.23	12.4	0.25	32.7	18.10	0.020	6.59	75.5	0.023	0.16	3.5	0.021	9.86	0.017	47.3
Maximum	2.57	52.1	6.00	125.0	49.30	0.093	36.70	778.0	0.227	1.02	10.0	0.100	46.40	0.435	142.0
Mean	0.61	24.5	1.22	67.9	31.11	0.062	15.52	216.0	0.122	0.32	6.3	0.051	22.78	0.274	96.7
Median	0.54	24.3	1.10	66.8	31.00	0.062	14.40	202.5	0.124	0.32	6.3	0.050	21.85	0.276	96.5
Range	2.34	39.7	5.75	92.3	31.20	0.073	30.11	702.5	0.204	0.86	6.5	0.079	36.54	0.418	94.7
Interquartile Range	0.23	4.1	0.70	17.5	5.28	0.016	5.75	77.0	0.036	0.08	2.0	0.017	6.68	0.053	16.8
Standard Deviation	0.22	3.3	0.68	14.5	4.46	0.012	5.08	71.2	0.031	0.07	1.3	0.013	5.05	0.043	13.5
90 percentile	0.88	28.5	2.00	87.3	36.67	0.077	22.27	304.7	0.160	0.41	8.0	0.067	29.97	0.326	113.0
95 percentile	1.02	29.6	2.34	94.4	39.00	0.081	26.14	333.0	0.168	0.42	8.3	0.070	31.54	0.336	118.0
97 percentile	1.16	30.3	2.50	101.0	40.20	0.084	28.70	361.1	0.174	0.44	8.7	0.073	33.61	0.344	124.0
99 percentile	1.29	32.3	4.00	112.3	44.67	0.090	32.97	444.1	0.194	0.45	9.3	0.086	36.97	0.362	131.7

Univariate	S_ppm
Garfield	
Count Numeric	213
Minimum	73
Maximum	151000
Mean	1457
Median	498
Range	150927
Interquartile Range	194
Standard Deviation	10697
90 percentile	777
95 percentile	1152
97 percentile	1564
99 percentile	37117
Pluto	
Count Numeric	552
Minimum	177
Maximum	5600
Mean	442
Median	410
Range	5423
Interquartile Range	138
Standard Deviation	319
90 percentile	561
95 percentile	654
97 percentile	703
99 percentile	1106
Snoopy	
Count Numeric	432
Minimum	247
Maximum	1220
Mean	482
Median	466
Range	973
Interquartile Range	163
Standard Deviation	128
90 percentile	641
95 percentile	709
97 percentile	775
99 percentile	882