ASX Announcement
30 July 2024

ASX : RCR | ACN 628 003 538

RINCON RESOURCES

Pokali Drilling Results Highlight Zoned Alteration System

West Arunta Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple zones of anomalous copper mineralisation (≥ 100 ppm Cu) were intersected in both reverse circulation ('RC') and diamond ('DDH') drilling at Pokali East, Pokali North, and Jewel, with better intercepts (≥ 0.10 % Cu) including:**
  - 24WADD002 – 7m @ 0.15% Cu from 196m incl. **1m @ 0.51% Cu**
  - 24WADD002 – 1.04m @ 0.18% Cu from 391.96m incl. **0.23m @ 0.34% Cu**
  - 24WARC006 – **4m @ 0.39% Cu** from 42m
  - 24WARC007 – **4m @ 0.32% Cu** from 122m
  - 24WARC011 – **2m @ 0.24% Cu** from 104m, and
  - 24WARC012 – **10m @ 0.20%** Cu from 42m
- **Multi-element geochemical analysis has established zoned alteration and trace element signatures at Pokali East ad Pokali North that are indicative of IOCG systems.**
- **Geochemical analysis has defined a strong copper pathfinder suite of elements known to be pathfinders for IOCG-type mineralisation in multiple jurisdictions.**
- **Mapping of alteration zonation and pathfinder elements will assist in vectoring towards high-grade copper mineralisation.**

Commenting on the drilling results, Rincon's Managing Director, Gary Harvey said:

"This was our first drilling program at Pokali, and we hoped to intersect high-grade copper mineralisation. Unfortunately, this was not to be however, the analysis of the multi-element data has provided very positive outcomes in furthering our hunt for a copper discovery.

"Establishing alteration signatures indicative of the type of the zoning one expects to observe in an extensive IOCG system is additional evidence to warrant further work at Pokali. We can now map these in detail to vector towards the heart of the IOCG system, where high-grade copper mineralisation is likely to be found."

Rincon Resources Limited (ASX: RCR) (**"Rincon"** or **"Company"**) is pleased to announce the results from its Pokali diamond ('DDH') and reverse circulation ('RC') drilling program at the Pokali IOCG Prospect located at its West Arunta Project in Western Australia.

The results of the first pass drilling program have continued to demonstrate widespread anomalous copper mineralisation, extending over 4km across the known outcropping system. Notably, defined IOCG-type alteration zonation signatures have provided evidence of a potentially extensive IOCG system at Pokali.

The drilling program comprised 2 diamond drill holes (24WADD001-002) and 12 RC holes (24WARC001-012), targeting both deep and shallow areas across the Pokali Prospect area *(refer to ASX: RCR Announcements dated 6 May 2024 and 29 May 2024, available to view at www.rinconresources.com.au)*

Twelve drillholes intersected variables widths of anomalous copper mineralisation up to 83m grading ≥ 100 ppm Cu, including:

- 83m @ 247 ppm Cu from 333m in diamond hole 24WADD002 (Pokali East)
- 74m @ 494 ppm Cu from surface in 24WARC012 (Pokali North)
- 60m @ 498 ppm Cu from 42m in 24WARC004 (Pokali East extension)
- 50m @ 477 ppm Cu from surface in 24WARC006 (Jewel), and
- 46m @ 705 ppm Cu from 176m in 24WARC007 (Jewel)

Elevated copper mineralisation (≥ 1000 ppm Cu or 0.10% Cu) tended to occur over narrower widths, ranging from 1m to 10m, and appeared to be predominantly associated with late structures and demagnetised zones. Significant intercepts (≥ 0.10% Cu) are listed in Table 2 below.

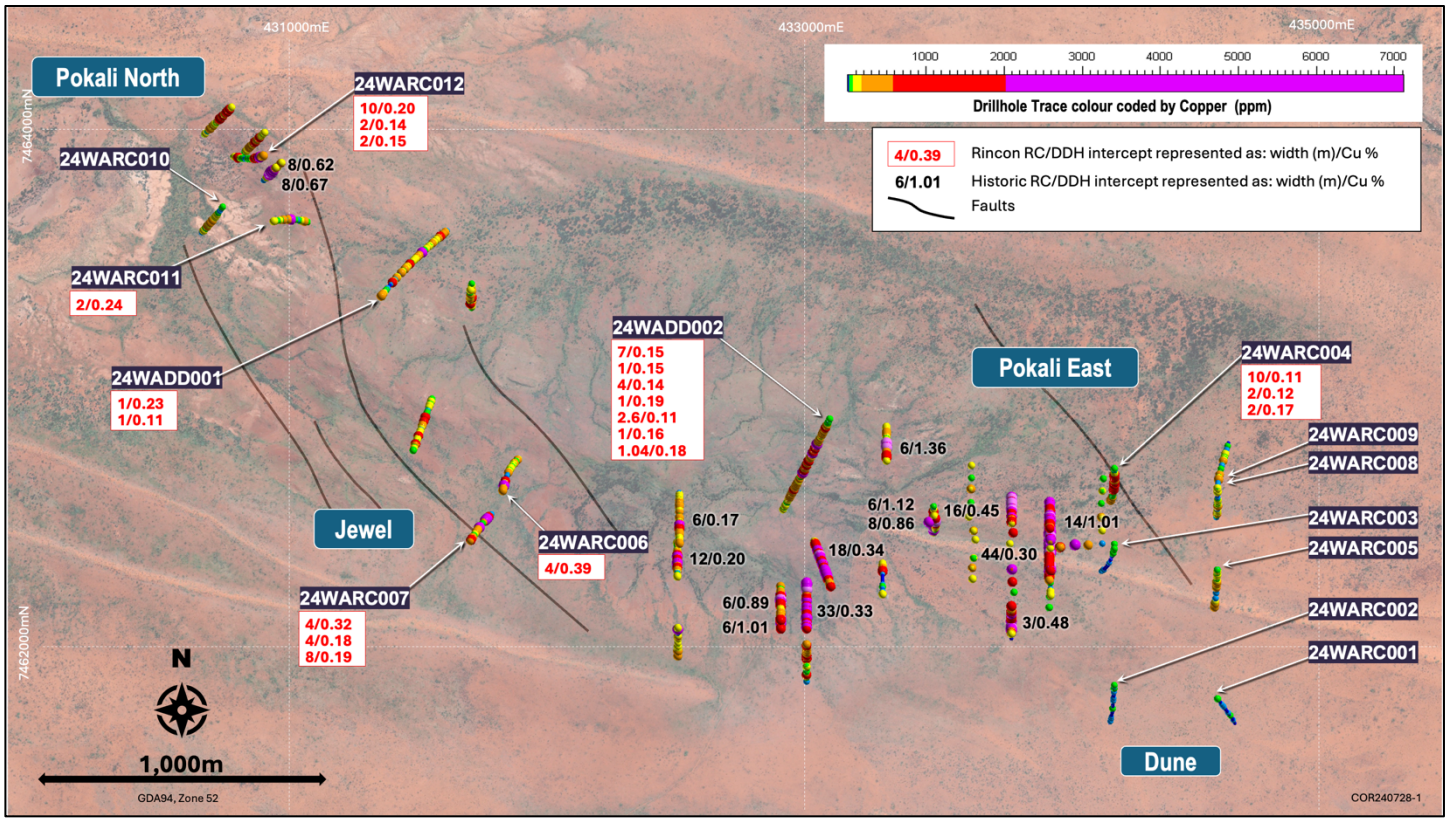

Figure 1 – Map of Pokali IOCG Prospect showing location of Rincon drillholes (24WA Series) and significant copper intercepts (≥ 0.10 % Cu).

Analysis and interpretation of comprehensive multi-element data has established a copper pathfinder element suite known to be associated with IOCG systems in multiple jurisdictions. Furthermore, the analysis has also defined mappable alteration and trace element zonation systems, with a distal-proximal zonation signature defined at Pokali North and a more distal zonation signature defined at Pokali East.

The Company will now combine these results with existing geophysical, geological, and structural models to refine vectoring toward the heart of the IOCG system and higher-grade copper mineralisation. To assist this process, a planned detailed airborne magnetic survey is set to commence in coming weeks with the aim of providing greater lithological and enhancing structural interpretation, particularly for establishing targets in areas under cover.

Table 1 – RC and DDH collar location details.

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Elev.	Dip	Azim	Total Depth
24WADD001	431352	7463360	422	-60	040	601
24WADD002	433095	7462885	443	-57.5	205	634
24WARC001	434600	7461800	421	-60	138	300
24WARC002	434200	7461853	423	-56	181	276
24WARC003	434200	7462383	423	-59	193	246
24WARC004	434200	7462693	421	-56	178	276
24WARC005	434600	7462615	419	-57	177	264
24WARC006	431825	7462605	442	-61	11	300
24WARC007	431700	7462411	441	-60	32	252
24WARC008	434600	7462615	419	-56	5	252
24WARC009	434600	7462300	421	-56	182	252
24WARC010	430738	7463709	436	-55	213	192
24WARC011	430935	7463652	443	-50	78	198
24WARC012	430896	7463906	446	-71	250	300

NOTES:
1. *Easting and Northing are measured in metres (m) and refer to the GDA94, MGA Zone 52 co-ordinate reference system.*
2. *Elev. (Elevation) is in measured metres (m) and relative to the Australian Height Datum (AHD84). Elevation heights are extracted from a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) generated from an historic airborne magnetic survey completed by Ashburton Minerals.*
3. *Dip and Azim (Azimuth) are measured in degrees. Dip is the angle of the hole from surface level, and Azim is the direction of the hole relative to True North (TN).*
4. *Total Depth is measured in metres (m) and is the total length of the drillhole from surface level.*

Table 2 – Summary of significant (>= 0.1%) RC and DDH assay results.

HoleID	From	To	Width	Ave. Cu (ppm)	Ave. Cu (%) (>= 0.1%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	including (Cu>=0.3%)	Cu |(ppm)
24WADD001	407	408	1	2320	0.23%		0.72		2320
24WADD001	549	550	1	1050	0.11%		0.18		1050
24WADD002	196	203	7	1465	0.15%		0.12	1m @ 0.51% from 196-197m	5150
									571
									1425
									1440
									235
									158
									1275
24WADD002	226	227	1	1450	0.15%	0.11	0.30		1450
24WADD002	255	259	4	1397	0.14%		0.60		1515
									1170
									634
									2270
24WADD002	313	314	1	1920	0.19%		0.33		1920
24WADD002	341.4	344	2.6	1101	0.11%				1370
									525
									1050
									1190
24WADD002	376	377	1	1585	0.16%	0.02	0.39		1585

HoleID	From	To	Width	Ave. Cu (ppm)	Ave. Cu (%) (>= 0.1%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	including (Cu>=0.3%)	Cu |(ppm)
24WADD002	391.96	393	1.04	1827	0.18%		1.06	0.23m @ 0.34% from 391.96-392.19m	3420
									1375
24WARC004	46	56	10	1092	0.11%				1313
									625
									762
									1374
									1388
24WARC004	98	100	2	1253	0.12%				1253
24WARC004	124	126	2	1751	0.17%				1751
24WARC006	42	46	4	3855	0.39%	0.06	1.30		3956
									3753
24WARC007	122	126	4	3201	0.32%	0.05	1.60		3397
									3005
24WARC007	186	190	4	1766	0.18%	0.06	0.50		2102
									1430
24WARC007	200	208	8	1873	0.19%	0.06	0.40		3153
									1165
									670
									2505
24WARC011	104	106	2	2385	0.24%				2385
24WARC012	42	52	10	1985	0.20%		1.80	2m @ 0.43% from 44-46m	1524
									4283
									1022
									1583
									1511
24WARC012	72	74	2	1426	0.14%				1426
24WARC012	258	260	2	1523	0.15%				1523

Note: Intersections are calculated based on copper (>= 0.1%) with a minimum internal dilution of 3m @ less that 0.10% Cu.

Multi-element Interpretation

To enhance our understanding of the mineral system and refine vectoring toward the core of the IOCG system, where higher-grade copper mineralisation is more likely to occur, a comprehensive suite of multi-element geochemical data was analysed for all DDH and RC drillholes.

Alteration Zonation (Refer to Figure 2).

Interrogation of the multi-element data using a combination of alteration mineral mapping interpretation and copper pathfinder elements, has so far highlighted the following apparent relationships:

1. An apparent early sodic to possibly sodic-calcic ± iron alteration assemblage, comprising albite + amphibole ± magnetite, which has subsequently been overprinted throughout most of the outcropping area and within drilling. This assemblage is likely an early pre-mineralisation 'preparatory' event and may have progressed to a more calcic-iron alteration assemblage of amphibole ± magnetite ± apatite.
2. A relatively widespread potassic alteration assemblage, comprising k-spar + biotite ± sericite ± ferro-edinite, which is more dominantly associated with copper mineralisation at Pokali North, and
3. A chlorite + actinolite + biotite ± ferro-edinite alteration assemblage, which appears to be more directly associated with copper mineralisation at Pokali East. This assemblage may be magnetite destructive (i.e. magnetite changing to hematite) based on the observation that copper mineralisation at Pokali East predominantly occurs along a high to low magnetic susceptibility gradient.

There is a strong correlation between Cu and Au mineralisation with the latter two styles of alteration with the highest copper grades at Pokali North associated with the interpreted k-spar + biotite + sericite + ferro-edinite alteration assemblage, and at Pokali East there is a similar correlation with chlorite + actinolite + biotite (± ferro-edinite).

The differing alteration styles suggest a depth and/or temperature gradient within the IOCG system. Pokali North appears to represent a distal-proximal zone, while Pokali East is a more distal zone. Preliminary interpretation indicates that the core of the IOCG system may be relatively shallow at Pokali North, whereas at Pokali East, it is more likely deeper than the current depths that drilling program has tested to-date.

Pathfinder Association

Copper pathfinder analysis has defined a very strong correlation with Au, Ag, Bi, Te, Mo, Te, In, Se and a slightly lesser correlation with Co, Ni, Sn, and U.

All these elements are known pathfinders for IOCG type mineralisation in multiple jurisdictions *(Skirrow, R.G., 2022. Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits – A review (part 1): Settings, mineralogy, ore geochemistry and classification. Ore Geology Reviews 140 (2022) 104569).*

Vectoring

Overall, there is clear evidence of a zoned alteration and trace element signatures indicative of IOCG mineral systems, and this information will now assist in establishing vectors toward the heart of the IOCG system where higher-grade copper mineralisation is likely to be.

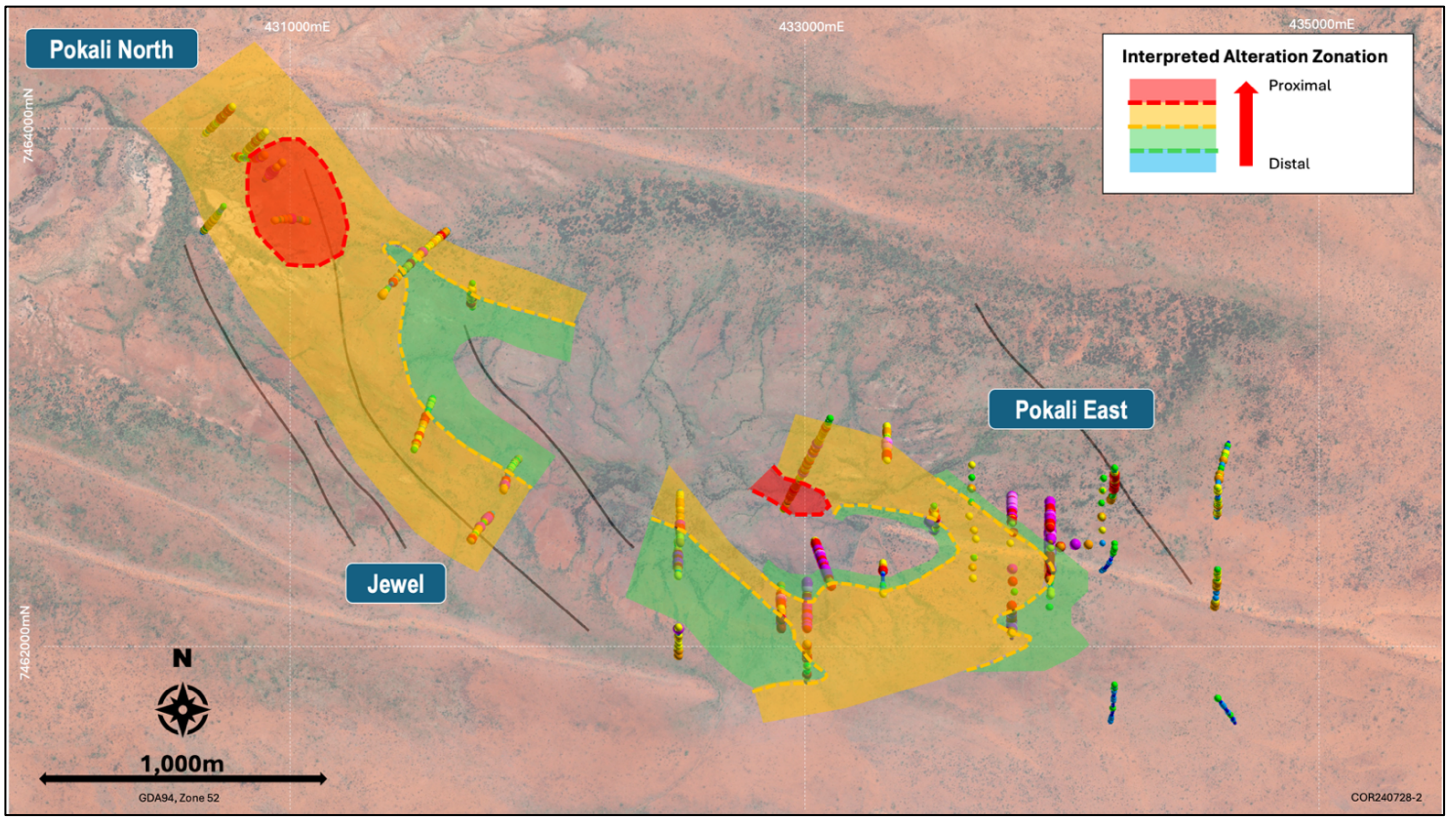

Figure 2 – Map of Pokali IOCG Prospect showing preliminary interpretation of alteration zonation from distal to proximal and potential vectors to high-grade copper mineralisation indicated by red arrows.

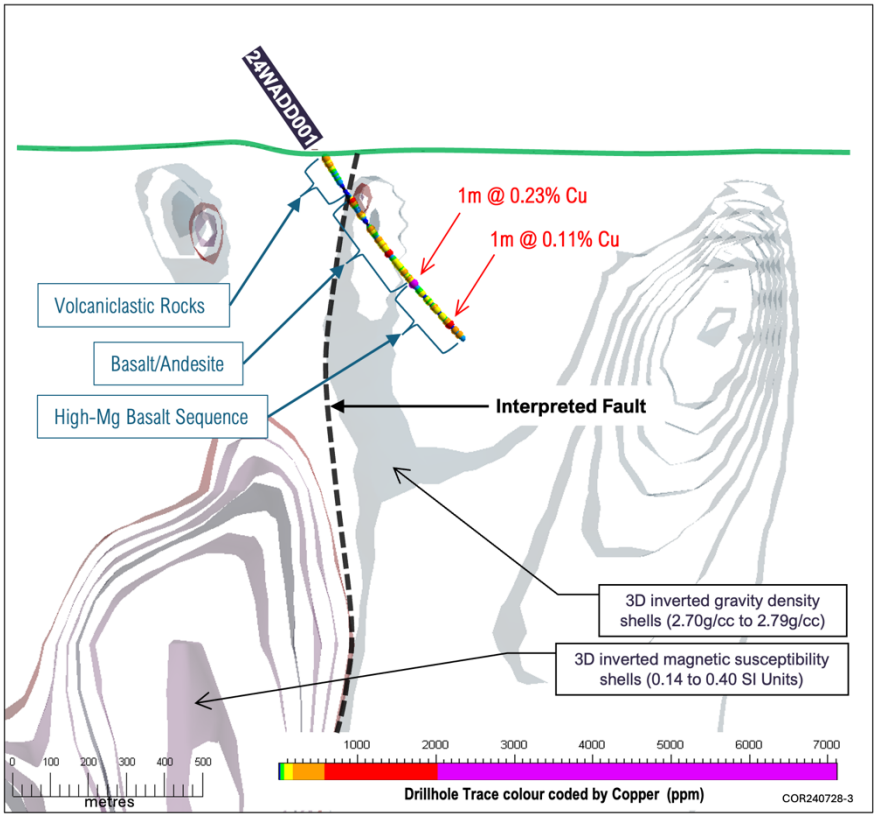

Figure 3 – Schematic cross section of diamond drillhole 24WADD001 at Pokali North.

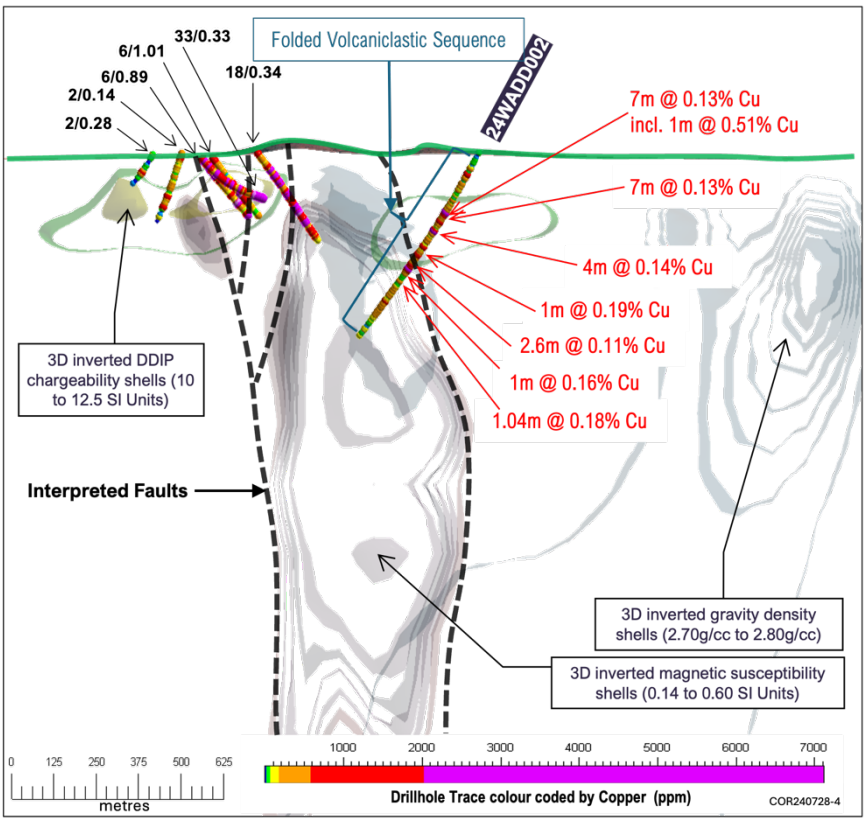

Figure 4 – Schematic cross section of diamond drillhole 24WADD002 at Pokali East.

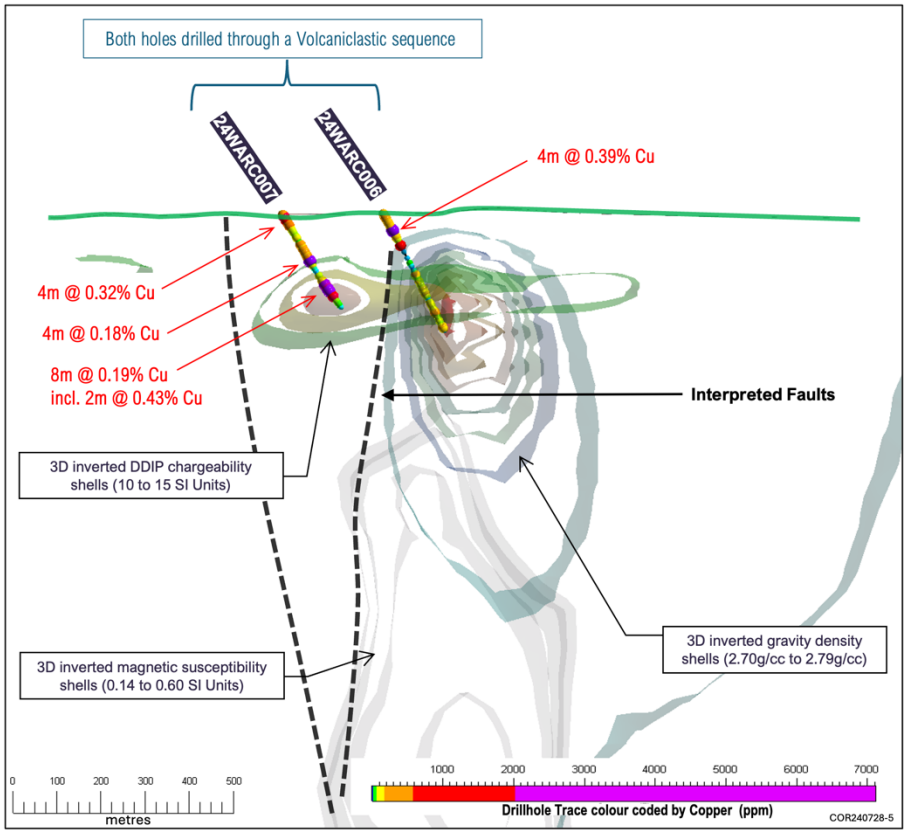

Figure 5– Schematic cross section of RC drillholes 24WARC006 and 24WARC007 at Jewel.

Next Steps

After completion of the forthcoming aeromagnetic survey the Company will now combine this information with the new the results of this drilling program and multi-element analysis. The aim will be to update the 3D geological model, targeting criteria, and continue to refine vectoring towards higher-grade copper mineralisation and likely to include an extensive rock-chip sampling program across all areas of outcrop to enable detailed mapping of the alteration zones.

Other Activities

The current RC and DDH drilling program to test the Avalon, Sheoak, K1 and K2 targets is near completion.

In this regard, drilling at the Avalon target, both diamond and RC is complete together with RC drilling at K1 and K2, with the final hole completed 29 July 2024.

Two more diamond holes remain with one hole in progress at Sheoak and the final diamond hole to be completed at K2.

The Company plans to update the market with initial observations upon completion, likely within the next 1-2 weeks. Assaying is likely to take several weeks with receipt of results anticipated from late September onwards.

----ENDS----

Authorised by the Board of Rincon Resources Limited

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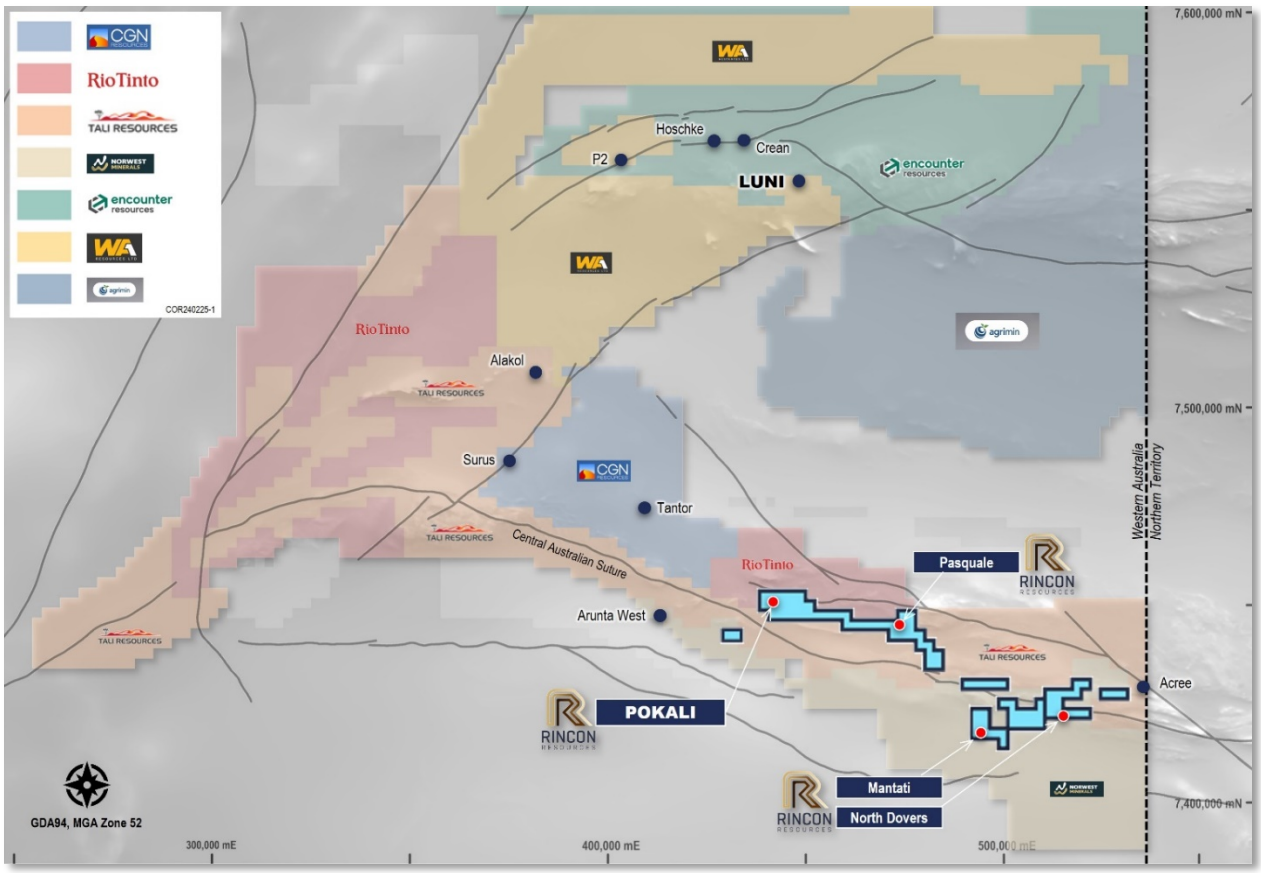
About Rincon

Rincon has 100% interest in three exploration assets in Western Australia that are highly prospective for copper, gold, Nb, REE's, and other critical metals required for the energy transition. These are the South Telfer Project, West Arunta Project and Laverton Project.

Each asset has previously been subject to historical exploration which has identified prospective mineral systems that warrant further exploration. The Company's aim is to create value for its shareholders by advancing its assets through the application of technically sound, methodical and systematic exploration programs to test, discover, and delineate economic resources for mining.



West Arunta Project, WA.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Gary Harvey who is a Member of The Australian Institute Geoscientists and is Managing Director of the Company. Mr Harvey has sufficient experience that 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Harvey consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. .

Future Performance

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and opinions. Forward-looking statements, including projections, forecasts and estimates, are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies and other important factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company and which are subject to change without notice and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Nothing contained in this announcement, nor any information made available to you is, or and shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee as to the past, present or the future performance of Rincon.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Table 1 – West Arunta Project, Pokali RC and Diamond Drilling

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.	**RC Drilling:** Drill chips passing through a cyclone and cone splitter were sampled every 1m (Split Samples), collected and preserved for follow-up analysis if required. 2m composite samples, collected using a scoop, sent to the lab for analysis. All samples were dry. **Diamond Drilling:** After orientation drill core was cut in half, with the right half of the core sampled and sent to the lab for analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under Company procedures, including QAQC protocols.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Diamond Drilling:** Diamond core sampled was selective with intervals determined by geological, structural or mineralisation contacts, with sample widths varying from 20cm (minimum) to 1.5m (maximum). **Diamond core** samples (1.5-3kg) were sent to ALS Perth for analysis using their Au-ICP21 (Fire assay), MS-ME61L and MS61L-REE (4-acid digestion) analytical techniques with a 30g sub-sample analysed via ICP-AES for gold, and a 0.25g sub-sample analysed via ICP-MS/ICP-AES for multi-element and ICP-MS for REE elements. **RC** samples (2.5 to 3.5kg) were sent to Bureau Veritas in Perth for analysis using their FA100 (Fire Assay) analytical technique for gold on a 40g sub-sample via Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS), and the MA101/102 analytical techniques (mixed acid digestion) on a 0.25g sub-sample analysed via ICP-MS/ICP-AES for multi-element and REE's.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	**RC Drilling:** The drilling program comprised 12 holes for 3108m (24WARC001-012) using a 5.5-inch face sampling hammer. Downhole surveying was completed using an AXIS north seeking gyro. **Diamond Drilling:** Drill core was both HQ (~7cm diameter) and NQ2 (~5cm diameter). Drill core was oriented using an ACT Mk2 NQ/HQ Core Ori kit. Downhole surveying was completed using an AXIS north seeking gyro.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	**RC Drilling:** > 80% of sample return was achieved on average. Most samples were dry. Sample recoveries were visually estimated, and any low recoveries recorded in the drill logs. Sample quality was noted on the drill logs. **Diamond Drilling:** Generally, 100% of sample return is achieved. Rare sample loss occurred through weathered zones near the beginning of core.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No measures were taken to maximise sample return as this was not an issue.
	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.	A relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been established.
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.	Holes are inspected by Company Geologists, with detailed logging using the Company's logging scheme system. Diamond core is logged for structure, rock quality (RQD) and fracture frequency, which can be used to support a mineral resource. No metallurgical work has been undertaken.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC and diamond core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, grain size and structural fabric. RC chip trays and diamond core trays and photographed and retained for future reference.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Length and intersections are measured by counting samples for RC and measured to the nearest metre. For diamond, lengths and percentages are measured to the nearest centimetre.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Half-core (right-side only) is cut and sampled for analysis. Core is cut using an Almonte automatic core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are collected via a rotary cyclone and cone splitter. Samples are recorded as dry, wet, or damp.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The nature and quality of the sampling is appropriate for the type of deposit being explored for.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Certified Reference Materials (CRM's), duplicates and blanks are inserted at a rate of 1:50 into the sampling sequence and analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.
	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.	RC sampling procedures ensure that scoop sampling is such that the sample collected is representative by scooping through the centre of sample pile from top to bottom.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle sizes.
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.	Four-acid digestion is a near total digestion of the sample and analytical techniques used are appropriate for multi-element and REE analysis. Fire assay is a total digestion of the sample and considered the 'gold standard' for gold analysis.
	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.	Geophysical tools and XRF instruments were not used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified Reference Material (Standards and Blanks) were check and within acceptable standard deviations for the analytical methods used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Intersection calculations have been verified and check by the competent person.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is entered electronically on site. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in a Company database system and maintained by the Database Manager.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to data has been undertaken.
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.	Drill collar locations were located a navigational GPS. The drill rig mast is set up using a clinometer and rigs were orientated using handheld compass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is GDA94, MGA Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar elevations were located using a current Digital Terrain Model for the area. The accuracy of the DTM is estimated to be better than 1m.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	This phase of drilling was designed to test isolated geophysical targets and structures likely to control copper mineralisation. The data spacing of 2m or less is appropriate for reporting copper 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.	The drilling is a first pass drilling program. The data spacing in insufficient to be used for resources calculations at present.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All samples are split using the cyclone splitter. All 2m composites are collected separately for analysis.
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.	The orientation of the drill hole (azimuth) was perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the targeted mineralisation and or designed to test a geophysical target at depth.
	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.	There is insufficient information to determine this.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in offsite secured storage facilities or retained at the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Table 2 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also applies 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 Pokali RC/Diamond drilling program was undertaken on the Company's wholly owned tenement (E80/5241) and located within a Use & Benefit for Abriginal Inhabitants Reserve. The Company has Mineisteral Consent to Enter the Reserve and a Native Title Agreement with the Kiwirrkurra Native Title Holders. There are no other third-party roaylaties or agreements affecting the tenement.
	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.	E80/5241 is currently subject to an Extension of Term application for a further period of 5 years.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous works has been conducted by Ashburton Minerals, Aurora Gold, Toro Energy and BHP Limited spanning a period of over 30 years.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project is located in the West Arunta Region and Aileron Province of WA and is considered prospective for IOCG and carbonatite-related REE systems.
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.	Refer to Table of Collar information in the body of text.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Refer to Table of Results in the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Refer to Table of Results in the body of text.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent result are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Intersection widths are consider close to true widths or approximately 80% of the downhole reported width of the intersection.
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.	Refer to Figures in the body of text.
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.	Refer to results reported in body of text.
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.	Refer to the Discussion section in the body of text.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The Company is currently undertaking a RC/DD drilling program test the Avalon, Sheoak, K1 and K2 targates (refer to ASX: RCR Announcement dated 15 July 2024.) Following the complation of the review of the Pokali RC/DD results in conjunction with ongoing interpretation of alteration distribution, this information will be used to plan the next pahse of drilling at Pokali.