

31 July 2024

ASX Release

## Sunny Corner Sampling Results and Targeting Activities

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Results of rock chip and float sampling program at the Sunny Corner Au project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW received.
- Sampling returned assay results including 53.1g/t Au, 13.7g/ Au and 2.19 g/t Au from the Sure Gift and Smiths Reef prospects and project shows potential for further orogenic quartz-vein hosted Au mineralisation.
- NSW targeting study activities extended to Sunny Corner Au project.

**MinRex Resources Limited (ASX: MRR)** (“**MinRex**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce the assay results from a rock chip sampling program completed at its 100% owned Sunny Corner Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW.

### About the Sunny Corner Project

The Sunny Corner project comprises EL 9054 and EL9133, which are located approximately 35km east of Bathurst in central west NSW and comprise a total area of 189 km<sup>2</sup> (refer Figure 6). The Great Western Highway and Sunny Corner Road provides access to the southern boundary of the tenements.

The Sunny Corner project remains largely untested by modern exploration techniques, with previous exploration mostly limited to sporadic geochemistry and geophysical surveys that have been superseded by modern technology.

### Geology and Mineralisation

The geological setting of the project comprises in the northeast a sequence of sandstone, siltstone and chert of the Ordovician Abercrombie Formation, whilst in the central and southeast the basement rocks are dominated by sandstone, slate, mudstone and tuffaceous rocks of the ungrouped Silurian Chesleigh Formation. Overlying Sofala Volcanics comprising minor amounts of volcanic sandstone, conglomerate and siltstone occur in the central northern portion.

Centrally, Devonian Gibbons Creek Sandstone comprising sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, along with Permian aged Berry Siltstone unconformably overlie the sequence. Minor Late Silurian Quartz Porphyry is also noted intruding the Chesleigh Formation to the southwest. The western and southern parts of the project the geology is dominated by ungrouped Crudine Group comprising volcanoclastic sandstone, dacite to rhyolite and andesitic lavas and rocks of the Chesleigh Formation.

### Sampling

At the Sunny Corner project, the Company is targeting orogenic quartz vein-hosted Au related to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu styles of mineralisation, with the latter seen at the neighbouring historic Sunny Corner Mine (not part of the project).

Seven historic mineral occurrences were inspected, including iron and manganese workings at the Stella and Wattle Mount prospects, as part of the sampling program. The area of most interest was a line of north-westerly trending shallow workings extending over 250m at the Sure Gift prospect. A total of five float / rock chip samples were collected along a line of workings. The best result was 53.1g/t Au from float occurring next to a shallow working at the Sure Gift prospect from sample SC007 (refer Table 1 and Figures 2 & 5). Samples SC009 and SC011 from the Sure Gift prospect also assayed at 2.19g/t Au and 1.91g/t Au, respectively. A single sample was collected from an interpreted ore stockpile next to an historic processing plant (stamping battery) at the Smiths Reef prospect. The sample from Smiths Reef, SC006,

assayed 13.7g/t Au (refer Table 1 and Figures 1 & 5). The other samples did not return any significant results ( $\geq 1.5\text{g/t Au}$ ).

**Table 1 – Rock Chip Sample Results Sunny Corner Project EL9133 (key elements)**

Tenement	Prospect	Sample ID	MGA_Easting	MGA_Northing	Datum	Zone	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
EL 9133	Wattle Mount	SC001	772971	6304147	MGA94	55	0.033	6.13	112.5	338	0.1	54800	18.45	3.06	526
EL 9133	Stella	SC002	773028	6304317	MGA94	55	0.007	0.413	93.7	74.8	0.39	16350	10.05	2.89	2330
EL 9133	Mitchells	SC003	765164	6304258	MGA94	55	0.006	0.046	41.4	10.75	0.21	900	11.85	15.5	142.5
EL 9133	Cooligal	SC004	773922	6309063	MGA94	55	0.01	0.075	12.35	9.23	0.36	532	9.57	7.02	12.2
EL 9133	Dark Corner	SC005	773636	6309784	MGA94	55	0.001	0.056	4.46	12.4	0.09	755	24.2	1.06	295
EL 9133	Smiths Reef	SC006	763764	6312321	MGA94	55	13.7	0.277	758	18	1.69	1090	106.5	7.55	84.4
EL 9133	Sure Gift	SC007	763483	6312701	MGA94	55	53.1	1.545	901	66	0.54	110	198	6.52	49.8
EL 9133	Sure Gift	SC008	763453	6312761	MGA94	55	0.081	0.226	698	97.3	0.23	81.6	119.5	11.2	135.5
EL 9133	Sure Gift	SC009	763429	6312827	MGA94	55	2.19	0.286	3770	7.31	0.91	112	27.2	7.63	8.1
EL 9133	Sure Gift	SC010	763411	6312862	MGA94	55	0.941	0.131	629	19.65	1.46	231	68.8	4.78	32.7
EL 9133	Sure Gift	SC011	763411	6312862	MGA94	55	1.91	0.136	1240	13.7	1.36	285	87.2	4.7	40.7

Sample numbers SC001 and SC005 were rock chips from outcrops and sample numbers SC002 to SC004 and SC006 to SC0011 were grab samples collected of float about shallow working or in the case of SC006 an interpreted historic ore stockpile.



**Figure 1 – Smiths Prospect ore stockpile (sampled), historic processing plant (background) & location of sample SC006 on EL9133**





**Figure 2** – Sure Gift Prospect historic workings and location of sample SC007 on EL9133



**Figure 3** – Sure Gift Prospect historic workings and location of sample SC009 on EL9133





**Figure 4** – Sure Gift Prospect historic workings and location of sample SC011 on EL9133



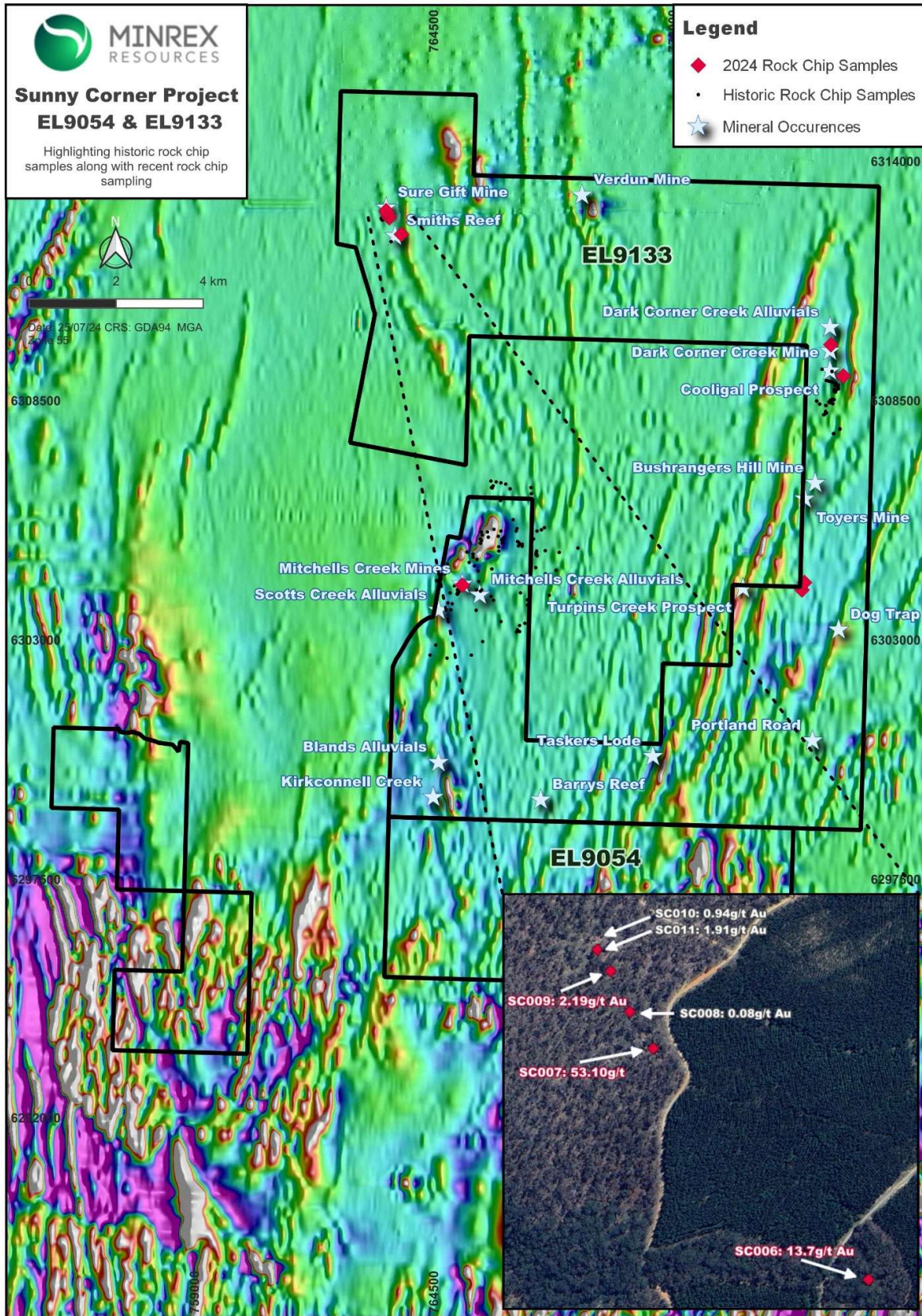


Figure 5 – Rock Chip Sample Results on TMI RTP aeromagnetic image at EL9133



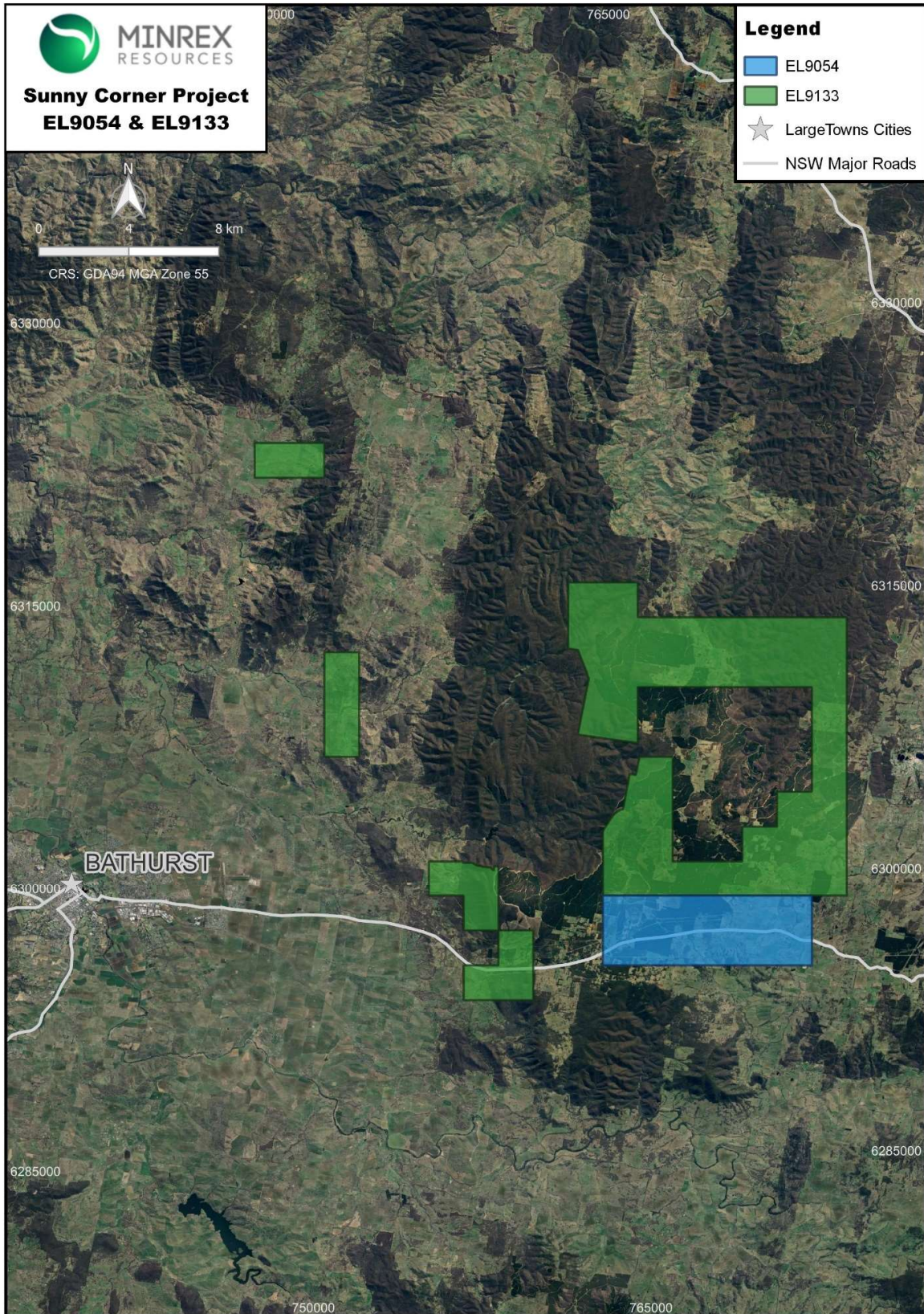


Figure 6 – Location of Sunny Corner Project tenements

**Target Generation**

As announced on 19 July 2024, MinRex has engaged Merlin Geophysics to compile, process and interpret all geophysical survey data in conjunction with the historic exploration data, including an extensive geochemical (rock chip, soils and stream sediment sample) data set and undertake target generation. The aim of the work is to generate additional targets for ranking and further on-ground assessment.

After targeting work on the Mt Pleasant Cu-Au project is completed, the targeting activities will be extended to the Sunny Corner Au project building on the initial rock chip and float sampling program results, with an initial focus on the orogenic Au and VMS style targets across the project.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of MinRex Resources Limited.

**-ENDS-**

**For further information, please contact:**

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**About MinRex Resources Ltd**

MinRex Resources Limited (ASX: MRR) is an Australian based ASX-listed gold, base metals and battery metals explorer with highly prospective gold and base metals projects in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW and lithium-tin-tantalum projects in the Pilbara region of WA near the Global Lithium Archer Deposit. The Company's portfolio comprises around 500km<sup>2</sup> of tenements, including the Sofala Gold Project (NSW) which hosts JORC 2012 Resources totalling 352,000 oz gold.

**Competent Persons Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Shackleton. Mr. Shackleton is the Technical Director of MinRex Resources Limited and is a Member of the AIG of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Shackleton has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Forward Statement**

*This release includes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning MinRex's planned exploration programs and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this release, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", "might" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although MinRex believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are subject to factors outside of MinRex's control. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.*

**References**

For further information please refer to previous ASX announcements on the project from MinRex Resources Limited:

- Sunny Corner Farm-In Commences (17 September 2021).
- Minrex Exercises Sunny Corner Option (19 July 2021).
- Minrex Completes \$2.9m Placement and Acquisition of Sofala Projects in Lachlan Fold Belt (4 December 2020).
- MinRex Investor Presentation (25 November 2020).
- Minrex to Acquire Projects in Highly Prospective East Lachlan Fold Belt (NSW) and Raise \$2.9m (22 October 2020).

Referenced material also include Technical Reports lodged with the Geological Survey of NSW Mining, Exploration & Geoscience as follows:

- Johnston, P. (2024). EL 9133 Sunny Corner, NSW Annual Exploration Report – Part A, 13 April 2023 to 13 April 2024, Minrex Resources Limited.
- Kastellorizos, P. (2023). EL 9133 Sunny Corner, NSW Annual Exploration Report – Part A, 13 April 2022 to 13 April 2023, Minrex Resources Limited.
- Kastellorizos, P. (2022). EL 9133 Sunny Corner, NSW Annual Exploration Report – Part A, 13 April 2021 to 13 April 2022, Minrex Resources Limited.
- Michelago Resources NL. (1994-1997). Sunny Corner Annual Report, EL 4600; Exploration Licences 4600, 5007, 4855 Sunny Corner, Annual Joint Exploration Report.
- Mischler, PD. (2012). EL 7135 Dark Corner, NSW Final Report to 12 October 2012, Argent Minerals Limited.
- Stevens, BJP. (1975). A Metallogenic Study of the Bathurst 1:250,000 Sheet. Geological Survey of New South Wales.
- 1:250,000Seccombe, PK, et al. (1984). Geology and Ore Genesis of Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Sulphide Deposits, Sunny Corner, New South Wales. Aust. Inst. Min. Met. Proc., 289, 51-57.



**JORC Code, 2012 edition – Table 1**
**Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 11 rock chip / grab samples were collected during reconnaissance exploration over the Sunny Corner Au Project.</li> <li>• Rock chip samples SC001 and SC005 are representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks.</li> <li>• Grab samples SC002 to SC004 and SC006 to SC0011 were collected from float about shallow working or in the case of SC006 an interpreted historic ore stockpile. These samples will not be representative of the area sampled.</li> <li>• The weight of the rock chip samples collected are each nominally between 0.2 kg to 1 kg.</li> <li>• All samples were collected by a geologist on site and placed into uniquely numbered calcio bags and sent to ALS Laboratory in Orange.</li> <li>• A description of the sample, co-ordinates (location) and photograph of each of the samples were recorded.</li> <li>• ALS used industry standard method Au-ICP22 (50gm Fire Assay ICP-AES finish) ME-MS61L to analyze for a 48 element by four acid digestion and ICP-MS and MS61L-REE to analyze for a further 12 Rare Earth Elements.</li> <li>• No standards (CRM) or blanks were submitted in the field with the samples. ALS submitted 6 CRMs (AMIS048, EMOG-17, G915-4, G917-1, OREAS 242 &amp; OREAS L11) and 3 blanks as part of the laboratory QC practices.</li> <li>• Sampling and analysis are considered appropriate for the early stage of exploration undertaken.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information is of insufficient detail to support any Mineral Resource Estimation.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out.</li> <li>• No measures have been taken to ensure sampling is statistically representative of the in situ sampled or grab sampled material. The collection methodology is considered appropriate for this early-stage assessment of the project.</li> <li>• The sample size is considered appropriate to the early stage of exploration carried out.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 11 samples collected were assayed by ALS using methods Au-ICP22 (50gm Fire Assay ICP-AES finish), ME-MS61L and MS61L-REE a four-acid digestion with analysis performed with ICP-MS instrumentation.</li> <li>• A total of 6 Au and Zn-Pb-Ag ore CRMs (AMIS048, EMOG-17, G915-4, G917-1, OREAS 242 &amp; OREAS L11) were analysed by ALS.</li> <li>• There was no assay bias identified in the standards nor the blanks submitted by ALS.</li> </ul>



<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results are considered acceptable and have been reviewed by a geologist. The company conducts internal data verification protocols which have been followed and results have been incorporated into a commercially managed database to preserve integrity of the sample data.</li> <li>• Results have not been adjusted.</li> </ul>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were located during collection by handheld GPS.</li> <li>• The grid system used is Australian Geodetic MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)</li> <li>• The level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS is considered sufficient for the style of work undertaken</li> </ul>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip samples SC001 and SC005 are representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks. Samples were generally collected from immediately known mineralised prospects.</li> <li>• Samples SC002 to SC004 and SC006 to SC0011 were collected from float about shallow working or in the case of SC006 an interpreted historic ore stockpile. These samples will not be representative of the area sampled.</li> <li>• The sample locations are each random and were not taken at regular spacings and give no indication of the variation in grades associate with any geological unit sampled.</li> </ul>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling was carried out over separate portions of the project, and it is not known if they are representative.</li> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling has been carried out</li> </ul>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry standard sample collection and storage have been undertaken.</li> </ul>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews of the data have been conducted at this stage.</li> </ul>

**JORC Code, 2012 edition**
**Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results**

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third.</i></li> <li>• <i>parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sunny Corner Project comprises tenement EL 9054 and EL 9133 held by Sofala Minerals Pty Ltd a 100% subsidiary of MinRex Resources Limited.</li> <li>• The tenements are granted and in good standing.</li> <li>• There are no impediments that have been identified for operating in the project area on either EL 9054 or EL 9133.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by her parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argent Minerals Limited, Mischler, 2012, EL 7135, Period 2008-2012. VTEM geophysical survey, rock chip sampling and data compilation.</li> <li>• BHP Limited, Unknown, 1979, EL 964, Period (6 months) 1978-1979. EM (Sirotem) and magnetic surveys, processing and interpretation and rock chip sampling</li> <li>• Dampier Mining Co Limited, Unknown, EL 964, Period 1977-1980 (7 by 6-month reports). Rock chip, soil and stream sediment sampling and 1 diamond hole (Cooligal Prospect).</li> <li>• Michelago Resources NL, Elliot &amp; Gardner, 1996, EL 4600, EL 5007 &amp; EL 4855, Period 1995-1996. Aeromagnetic and radiometric processing and interpretation, rock chip sampling, petrology, and data compilation.</li> <li>• Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd, Maddock, EL 964, Period 1977-1981. Data compilation and work on Nevada and Sunny Corner prospects (excluded from EL 9054 &amp; EL 9133).</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orogenic quartz vein-hosted Au related to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu styles of mineralisation in the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Fold Belt.</li> </ul>



<p><i>Drill hole information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling has not been carried out to test these latest rock chip sample results.</li> <li>• The rock chip sampling was undertaken to include a more extensive suite of elements and confirm historic surface sampling results.</li> <li>• MinRex has not undertaken any drilling on EL9054 nor EL 9133. A search of NSW MinView Geoscience management system failed to identify any historic drilling other than the single diamond hole CD-1 drilled at the Cooligal Prospect by Dampier Mining.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No variation or aggregation methods have been applied to the assay or any other data.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration is at an early stage and information contains insufficient data points to allow these relationships to be reported.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sample location plan is included in the main text of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant results are reported herein.</li> </ul>

<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exploration reported herein is at a very early stage but the rock chip sample results are consistent with historic exploration undertaken at the Sure Gift and Smiths Reef prospects.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MinRex has engaged Merlin Geophysics to compile, process and interpret all geophysical survey data in conjunction with the historic exploration data, including an extensive geochemical (rock chip, soils and stream sediment sample) data set and undertake target generation.</li> <li>• The aim of the work is to generate additional targets for ranking and ground assessment that have not been previously identified.</li> </ul>