ZERO CARBON BATTERY METALS™

ASX Release

08.08.2024

Geophysical surveys at Ringerike reveal electromagnetic conductors enhancing regional prospectivity

Ground electromagnetic (EM) surveys at the Ringerike Battery Metal Project in Southern Norway have identified three new conductors, highlighting and confirming the prospectivity of historic mine workings and regional exploration prospects.

Highlights:

- Ground electromagnetic (TEM) surveys have been carried out to identify conductors of potential sulphide mineralisation in unexplored areas of the Ringerike license area.
- Two conductors have been identified and modelled at the Tysklandsgruve intrusion where historic mine workings are present.
- A conductor was identified at the Asktjern intrusion which is largely unexplored terrain.
- The discovery of the conductors underlines the promising exploration potential of the Ringerike Nickel-Copper belt that bears similarities with the magmatic region of Voisey's Bay, a world class metal district in Canada.
- Field reconnaissance of the identified conductors will be completed during July and August '24, as part of larger regional mapping and sampling program for the Ringerike district. The conductors will be evaluated as potential drill targets.
- The Ertelien Ni-Cu-Co deposit, is Kuniko's flagship project within the Ringerike area, hosting a ~23 Mt of Inferred resources @ 0.31% NiEq[1] (0.21% Ni, 0.16% Cu and 0.014% Co). Recent drilling has been completed at Ertelien and an updated Mineral Resource Estimate is planned for later this year.

[1] *NiEq (Nickel Equivalent) is inclusive of the value of additional metals on a nickel content basis: NiEq = Ni (%) + Cu (%) *0.41 + Co (%) *1.82*

Mona Schanche, COO, commented:

"We are excited to see the results from the TEM survey, highlighting that Ringerike has the potential for additional mineralisation beyond the known Ertelien deposit. This underlines the district scale potential for significant value of battery metals at Ringerike. Our ongoing efforts will enhance our understanding of the regional prospectivity in the coming months."

Highlights

Developing **Copper, Nickel, Cobalt, Lithium** and other battery metals projects

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Operations in Norway, where 98% of electricity comes from **RENEWABLE** sources.

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Ringerike Ground Geophysics

Ground transient electromagnetic (TEM) surveys were completed across the Ringerike Battery Metal Project. These surveys are a part of a comprehensive exploration campaign aimed at identifying new sulphide mineralisation in the region and the district-scale potential of the licence area. Identified conductors are suitable drill targets for testing prospectivity.

The TEM surveys targeted four priority areas within the Ringerike Project (Refer: Figure 1), aiming on identifying orthomagmatic Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation known for conductivity response. The surveys aimed to detect mineralisation at depths of up to 500 metres to generate high-confidence geophysical targets (Maxwell Plates) for potential test drilling.

Electromagnetic (EM) loops were laid out at four prospective targets:

- Høgås: Focused on historical surface trial pits correlated with magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies.
- Gulstøveren: Targeted an outcropping mafic intrusion and a substantial aeromagnetic anomaly indicating a larger intrusive system at depth.
- Tysklandsgruve: Aimed at outcropping sulphide mineralized mafic intrusions to potentially link several nickel occurrences into a larger system in an area of historic mine workings.
- Asktjern: Addressed a coincident aeromagnetic and electromagnetic anomaly with mapped metagabbros and stringer veins of sulphide.

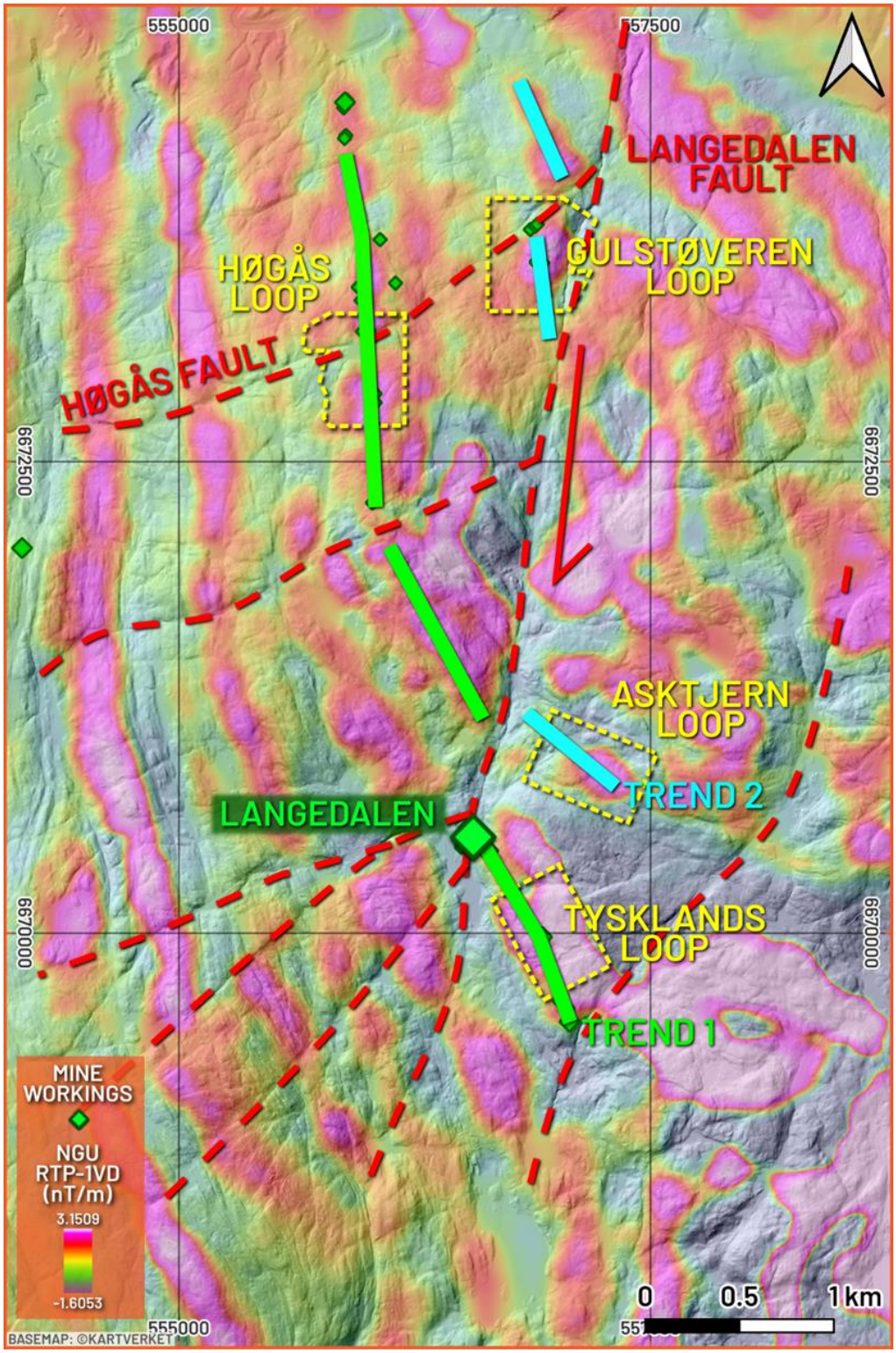
The surveys were completed in Q2'24 by GeoVista AB and the results have been processed and interpreted to assess pros. The completion of these surveys forms part of a larger program of unlocking the exploration potential of key prospective areas of the Ringerike district.

Figure 1:

Overview public domain magnetic survey map outlining the planned four EM survey areas in a key prospective area of the Ringerike Project.

Interpreted fault zones are marked by red dashed lines. The Company believes that the Langedalen and Høgås Trends are part of the same system (Trend 1), offset by the major Langedalen Fault zone. This interpretation also suggests that the Gulstøveren anomalies may geologically correlate with the greenfields Asktjern target across this same fault zone (Trend 2).

[Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM 32N]



Ringerike TEM Survey Results

The TEM survey has led to the successful detection of two conductors below the Tysklandsgruve historical mine workings and a conductor at the Asktjern target. Asktjern and Tysklandsgruve conductors have conductance in similar range as Ertelien conductors known to be associated with semi-massive and massive sulphide mineralisation.

No significant responses were detected at Høgås and Gulstøveren. The geophysical targets will guide future exploration drilling to explore for additional mineralisation across the Ringerike District.

Tysklandsgruve conductor

The historic Tysklandsgruve mine workings (operated in the 19th century) were focussed on massive sulphide mineralisation hosted at the margins of a mineralised gabbronorite intrusion which has a surface footprint of around 50 x 30 metres in outcrop. The TEM survey aimed to screen for depth and strike continuations of this mineralised body below the mine workings. The results of the survey showed that two conductors can be modelled as Maxwell Plates with a conductance value of 75 S (Refer: Figures 2 and 3). The two conductors have a strike extent of around 225 m and were modelled from approximately 40 metres below surface down to depths of around 165 metres. The proximity to the mine workings at Tysklandsgruve makes these conductors prospective drill-ready targets for future exploration. Reconnaissance fieldwork was carried out in late June '24 and mineralised samples were collected from the outcropping intrusion and waste piles to confirm the nature of mineralisation at the site. Samples from this site and other regional prospects have been submitted for analysis with assay results expected to return in Q3 '24.

Asktjern conductor

In addition to the new targets at Tysklandsgruve, a conductor was modelled at the greenfield Asktjern target (Refer: Figures 2). The modelled conductor as can be seen in Figure 4 has a conductance value of 125 S. The anomaly is well-defined, and modelling suggests a conductor of moderate size (50*50 m), striking NW-SE and gently dipping to the SW. The body is located at around 70 m depth. During the 24' Field Season, this target will be ground-truthed to evaluate the geological setting and to support potential future drill testing alongside the targets at the nearby Tysklandsgruve.

Figure 2:

Overview map of the results of the Asktjern and Tysklandsgruve Surveys.

The colour maps show gridded TEM data (Channel 20, Z Component) that highlight the conductive responses. Extreme positives (yellows) and negatives (purples) are indicative of conductive responses.

Modelled Maxwell Plate targets are shown in red.

[Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM 32N]

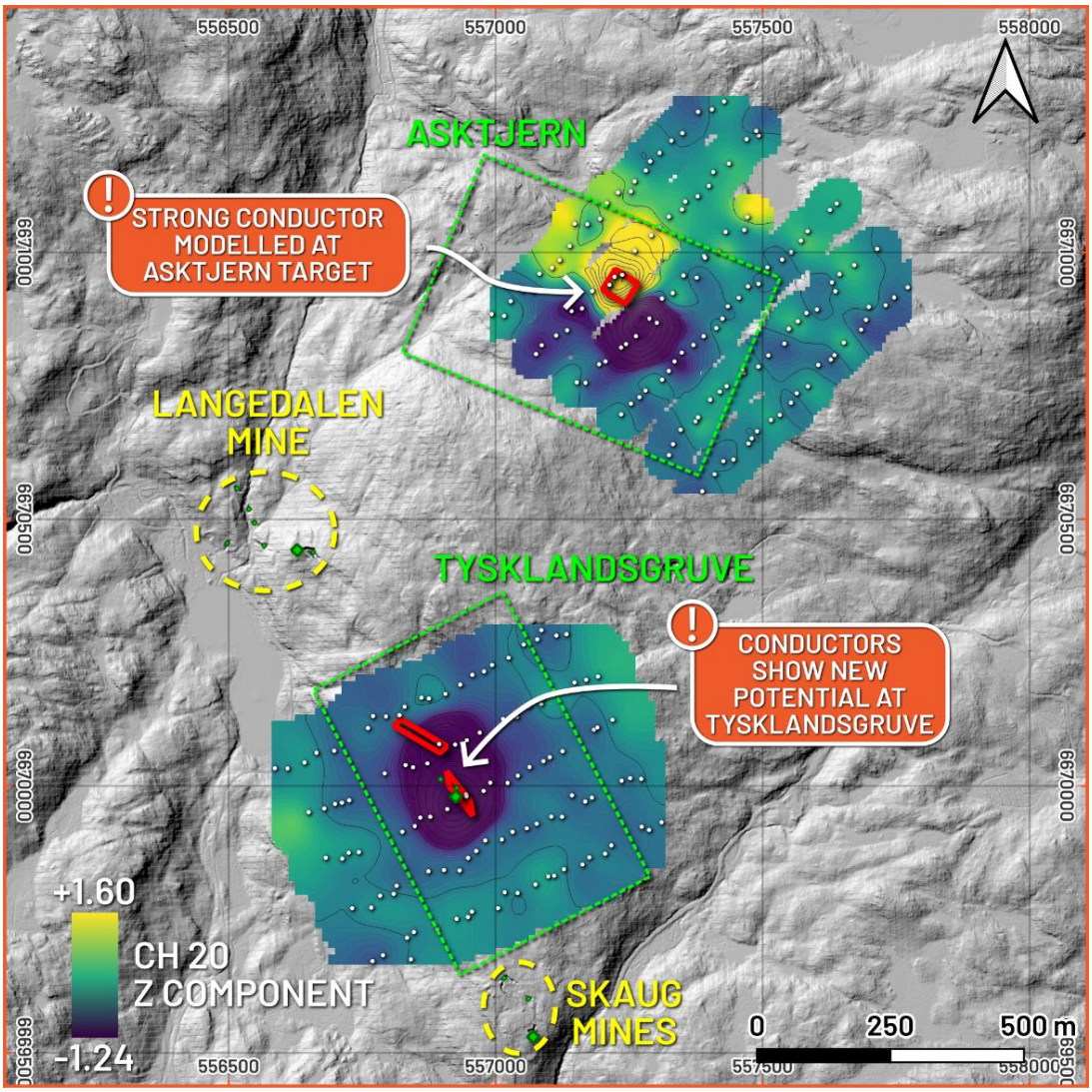


Figure 3:

3D view of the Tysklandsgruve Maxwell Plate models and their spatial association with the historical mine workings at the Tysklandsgruve intrusion.

[Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM 32N]

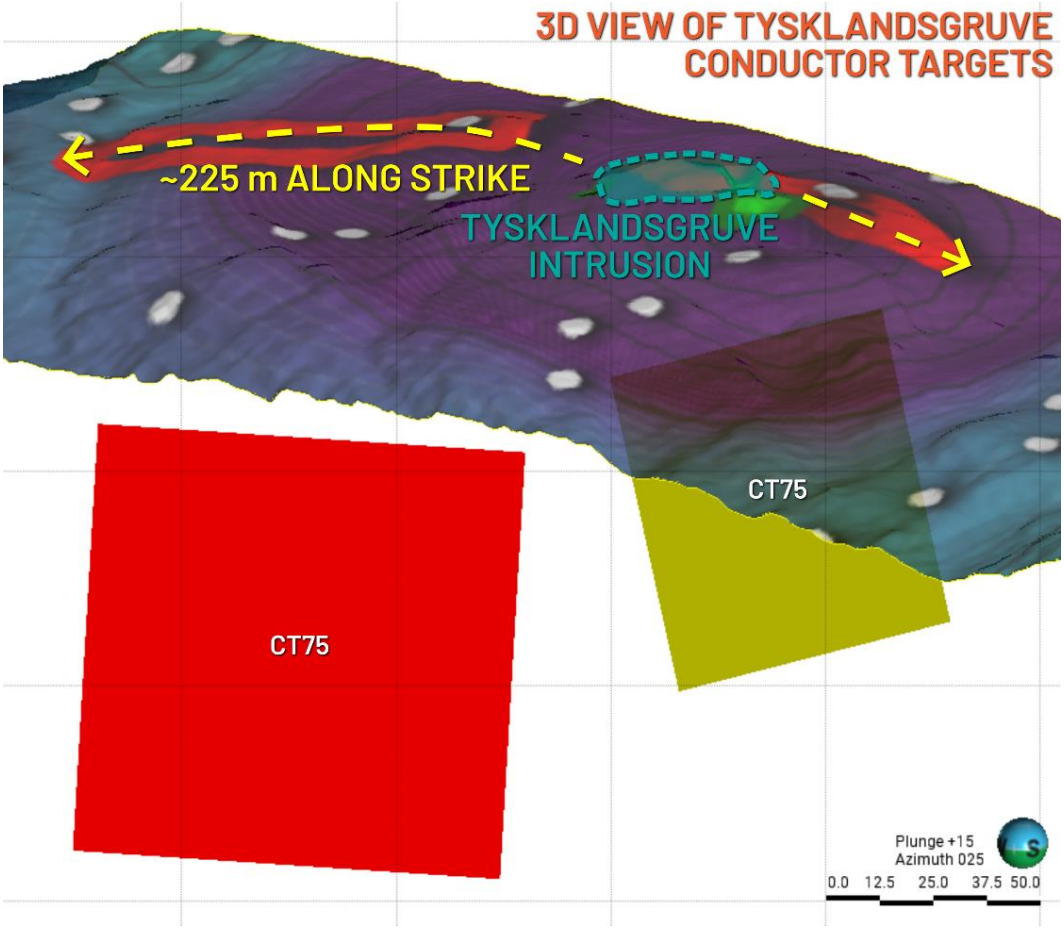
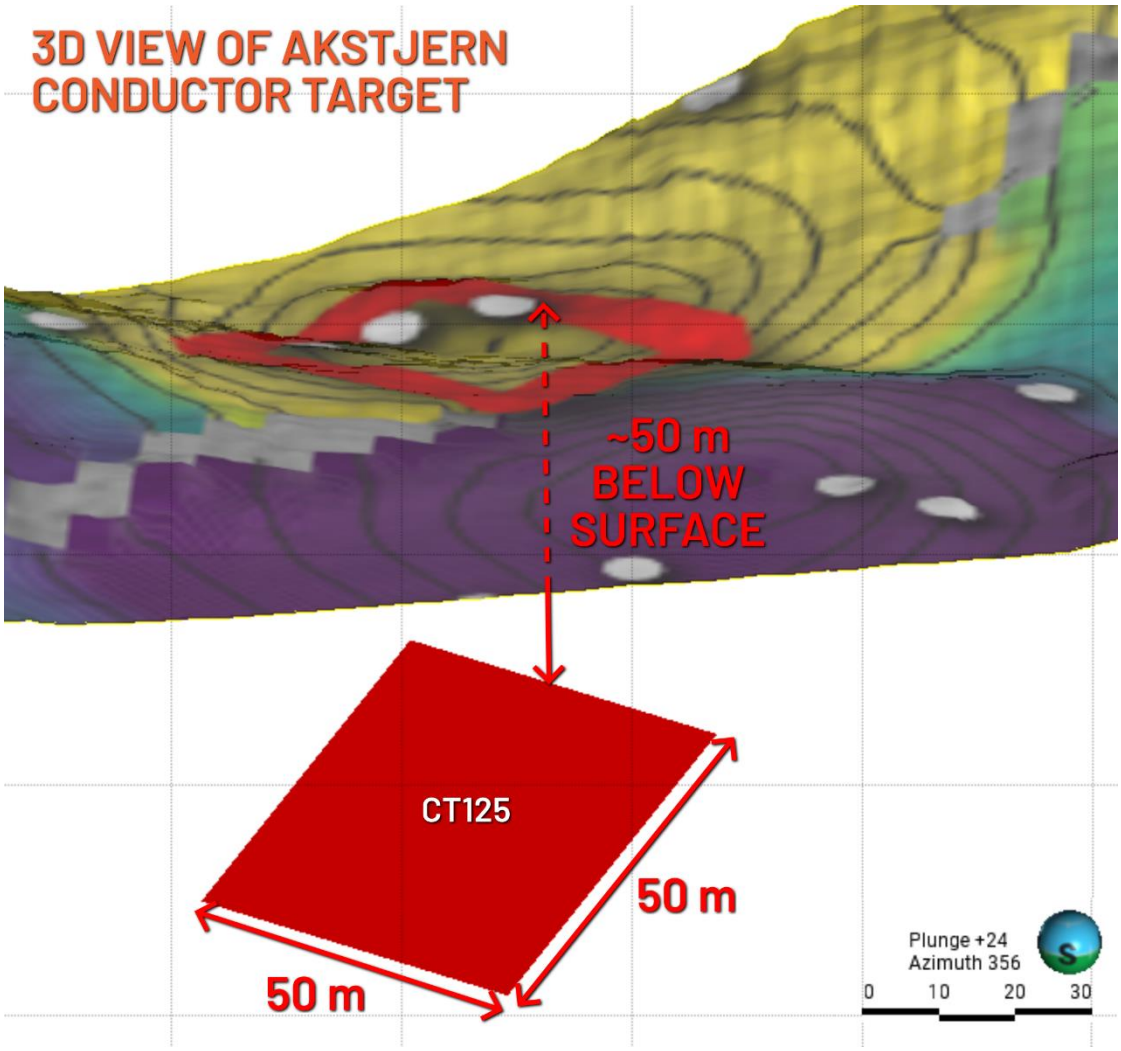


Figure 4:

3D view of the Asktjern Maxwell Plate model, showing that the conductor was detected close to surface at a depth of ~50 m.

[Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM 32N]



Ringerike TEM Surveys (Cont.)

Høgås Survey

The survey at Høgås was intended to screen for conductor targets below an outcropping sulphide-mineralised intrusion. The survey only returned weak responses in comparison to the conductors identified at Tysklandsgruve and Asktjern, and no Maxwell Plate models were generated for this target (Refer: Figure 5). The Høgås trend remains a prospective area for further exploration. At the northern end of the Høgås trend lies the historical Støverentangen mine, which was not included in the survey area. Kuniko has as part of the field program collected samples to verify the nature of mineralisation at Støverentangen. Work will continue to evaluate prospectivity of the area and potential for deeper seated conductors.

Gulstøveren Survey

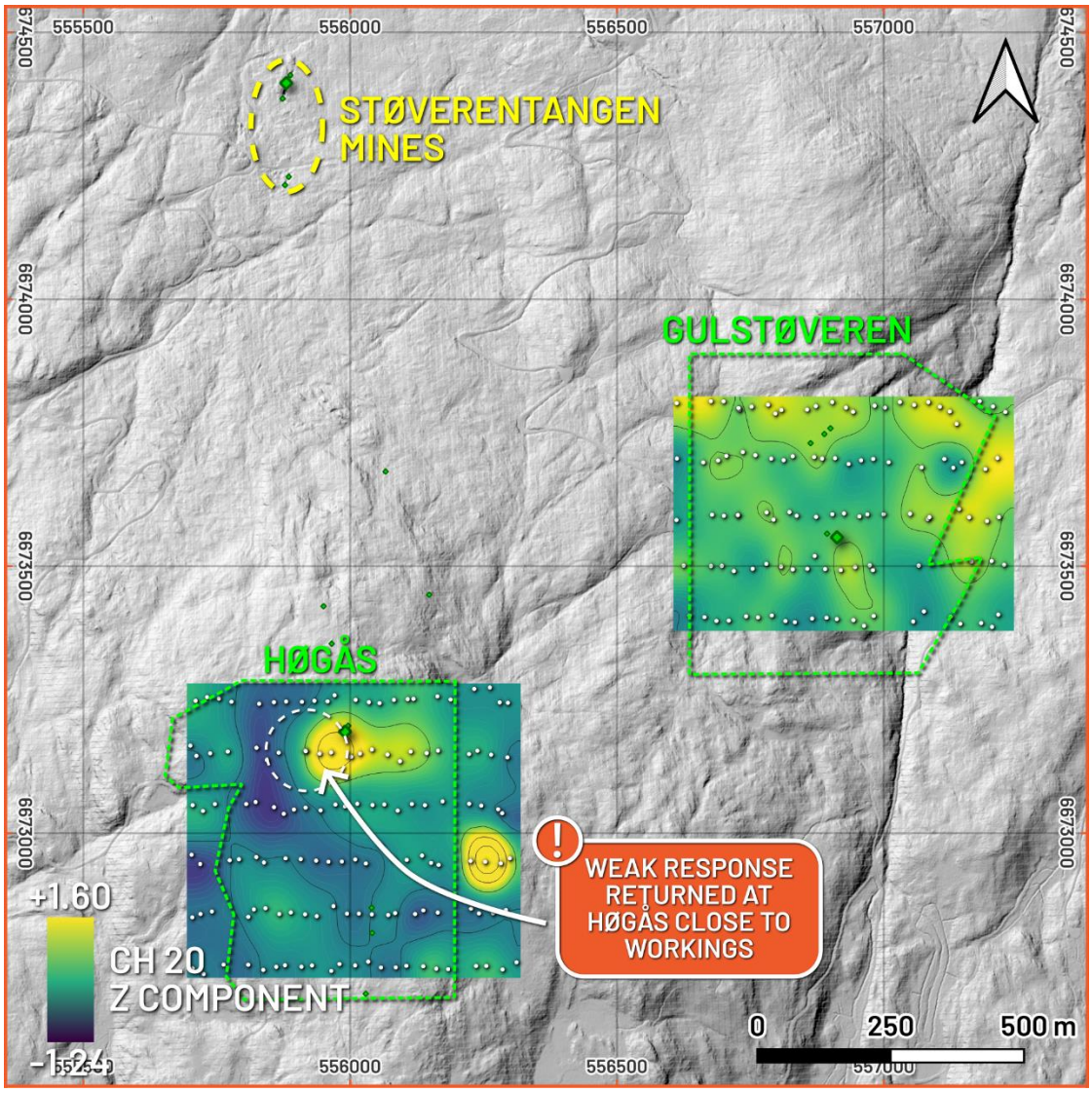
With several surface trial workings, evidence of nickel mineralisation at surface and an underlying aeromagnetic anomaly, Gulstøveren was selected as a target for this programme in order to screen for a larger mineralised system than is evident at surface. The results of the survey indicate the absence of any conductors in the target area, and the Company is satisfied that the further investigations at Gulstøveren are no longer a priority.

Figure 5:

Overview map of the results of the Høgås and Gulstøveren Surveys.

The colour maps show gridded TEM data (Channel 20, Z Component) that highlight the conductive responses. Extreme positives (yellows) and negatives (purples) can be indicative of conductive responses. Colour scales are presented the same as for Figure 2, to show the comparative strength of detected responses.

[Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM 32N]



Ringerike regional field reconnaissance program

A field reconnaissance program targeting high-prospective areas across the Ringerike District is ongoing and will last through Q3. Figure 5 gives an overview of the Ringerike District and prospective mafic/ultramafic intrusives across the area. Areas that are targeted for mapping and sampling in this program includes:

- Areas of identified conductors at Asktjern and Tysklandsgruven
- The Høgås trend to investigate potential prospectivity beyond TEM survey area
- The unexplored Jolinatten intrusion in the northern part of the district
- The unexplored Holleia intrusion which is the largest mafic intrusion at Ringerike

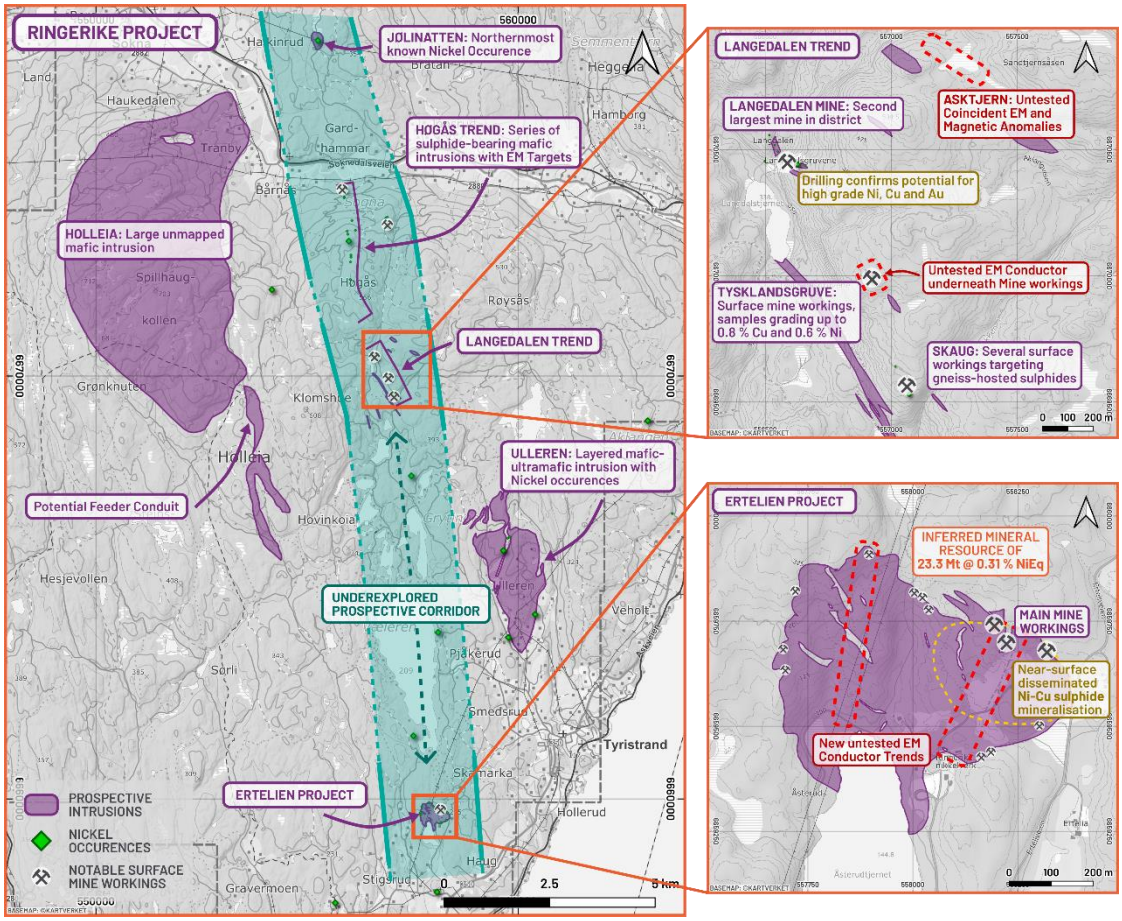
Figure 5:

Overview of Kuniko's Ringerike Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Project.

Outlined on this project map are key intrusions and trends prospective for nickel mineralisation.

* Kuniko assays
** values published by the Norwegian Geological Survey ('NGU').

[Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM 32N]



About Kuniko

Kuniko is focused on the development of copper, nickel, and cobalt projects in the Nordics and additionally has exploration interests in Canada. Kuniko has a strict mandate to maintain net zero carbon footprint

throughout exploration, development, and production of its projects and is committed to high ethical and environmental standards for all Company activities. Kuniko's key assets, located in Norway include:

Projects – Norway:

Ringerike Battery Metal Project:

The Ringerike licenses comprise 405 km2 of exploration area, prospective for copper, nickel, cobalt and PGE's. A Ni-Cu trend of historical mines and workings crosses the property and includes the brownfield Ertelien Ni-Cu mine. Ringerike shares several similarities with Tier 1 Ni-Cu deposits in Voisey's Bay Labrador, Canada. These feeder-conduit style deposits are believed to have formed as part of similar events when the two continents were closely connected in the same tectonic setting about 1,500 Ma years ago.

The Ertelien intrusion hosts a mineral deposit with total of 23 Mt of inferred resources grading 0.31% Nickel Equivalent (NiEq), including 4.59 Mt @ 0.64% NiEq. Of the total resources, 17 Mt are located within 250m from surface and can potentially be suitable for an open pit operation. Ertelien's location in Norway offers several advantages and increased competitiveness with strong environmental stewardship and access to abundant renewable clean energy. Located only 1.5 hours driving distance from the capital of Oslo, the deposit is in an excellent position to serve Europe with critical battery raw materials for the green transition. Kuniko is fast tracking development at Ertelien through sampling of historic core material, drilling, geophysical surveys, and metallurgical testing.

Skuterud Cobalt Project: has had over 1 million tonnes of cobalt ore mined historically and was the world's largest cobalt producer in its time. Kuniko's drill programs have seen multiple cobalt intercepts at the priority "Middagshvile" target.

Undal-Nyberget Copper Project: is in the prolific Røros Copper region, a copper belt which has historical hosted Tier 1-2 mines. Historical production from Undal had grades of 1.15 % Cu, 1.86 % Zn, while adjacent, Nyberget has had surface grades up to 2% Cu.

Vågå Copper Project: Project includes anomalies representing immediate targets, including a prospective horizon with a known strike extent of ~9km, A further shallow conductor can also be traced for several kilometres.

Gullvåg Copper-Zinc Project: highly prospective Cu-Zn exploration project in Trøndelag county, Norway, showing promising historical base metal grades and shallow plunge angles, presenting excellent potential for further exploration and drilling.

Location of Kuniko's projects in Norway

"Human rights protection is driving consumers to demand ethically extracted and sustainable sources of battery metals" – Kuniko Chairman Gavin Rezos.

The European battery market is the fastest growing in the world, however it has very limited domestic production of battery-quality metals. Kuniko's projects will reduce this almost total reliance on external sources of battery metals by offering local and sustainable sources of nickel, cobalt, and copper.

In the event a mineable resource is discovered, and relevant permits granted, Kuniko is committed to sustainable, low carbon and ethical mining practices which embrace United Nations sustainable development goals. Kuniko activities now and in future will target sustainable practices extending to both life on land and life below water, which includes responsible disposal of waste rock away from fjords. Kuniko understands its activities will need to align with the interests of conservation, protected areas, cultural heritage, and indigenous peoples, amongst others.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Dr Benedikt Steiner, who is a Chartered Geologist with the Geological Society of London and the European Federation of Geologists. Dr Steiner is an independent consultant of Kuniko Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Steiner consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Kuniko, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to Kuniko's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified using words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the Kuniko's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause Kuniko's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Kuniko and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

No new information

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

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Ertelien Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcement dated 8 April 2024. KNI confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

ASX Release

08.08.2024

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Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of Kuniko Limited.

ANNEXURE – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No sampling or drilling is reported in this release.
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).*	• No drilling is reported in this release.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this release.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No sampling or assaying is reported in this release.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No sampling or assaying is reported in this release.
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 sampling or assaying is reported in this release.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Data collection and survey layout in the field will be supported by handheld GPS. • Data will be collected in WGS84 UTM Zone 32N.
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.*	• Data spacing within the survey loops has been chosen at an appropriate distance, spaced 25 x 100 m along profiles around 600 m long, by an experienced geophysicist to ensure adequate coverage and resolution for the goals of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All Ground Electromagnetic surveys have been planned perpendicular to the strike direction of each target, interpreted from mapping and existing geophysical data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No Sampling is reported in this release.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Sampling is reported in this release.

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.*	• Kuniko Norge AS holds 100% interest in 119 tenement areas across Norway with a total landholding of 1,065 km^2, (Refer: ASX announcement "Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report" 30 June 2024 for a comprehensive list of current tenement areas). • All tenement areas have been granted and approved by the Norwegian Directorate of Mining (DIRMIN) for a period of 7 years. • No other material issues or JV considerations are applicable or relevant.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited historic investigations by the Norwegian Geological Survey (NGU) and commercial exploration companies have been conducted on Kuniko's tenements. **Ringerike/ Ertelien:** Ertelien is a gabbronorite-hosted orthomagmatic Ni-Cu-Co deposit has been exploited for copper ore between 1688 and 1716, and subsequently for vitriol and pigment. Between 1849 to 1920 the nickel mine was operated by Ringerikes Nikkelverk and for the rest of 20th century various companies and NGU conducted occasional geological and geophysical exploration work. Previous exploration completed by Blackstone Ventures Inc. ("Blackstone") in 2006- 2008 around the Ertelien mine targeted nickel-copper massive sulphides, including drilling (70 drillholes with total length of 17,417 m) which formed the basis of a NI43-101 compliant inferred resource of 2.7 million tonnes at 0.83 % Ni, 0.69 % Cu and 0.06 % Co in 2009 (non-JORC) (Reference: Technical report on resource estimates for the Ertelien, Stormyra and Dalen deposits, Southern Norway, Reddick Consulting Inc., Feb. 11, 2009). Kuniko notes that this historical resource estimate was prepared by the former license owner of the ground, Blackstone, and has not been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company has not completed its own verification of the historical resource estimate at this stage.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• **Ringerike:** The Ringerike licences cover a Ni-Cu metallogenic area of the same name, containing 25 recorded mineral occurrences of Ni, Cu, and general sulphide mineralisation. The Ertelien and Langedalen Mines are the two major deposits in the region. The former deposit is an orthomagmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposit hosted within a gabbronorite intrusion that has intruded into an older

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sequence of gneisses, whereas the latter is hypothesised to take the form of remobilised sulphide mineralisation from a similar original genesis. The ore mineral assemblage is dominated by pyrrhotite, with variable chalcopyrite and pyrite contents. A suite of similar age gabbroic intrusives are found across the licence area, such as the ones stated in this report, which are variably associated with minor sulphidic mineral occurrences. In addition to this, sulphide mineralisation has also been observed to be hosted within the country rock gneisses, and a series of auriferous quartz-carbonate veins have been encountered at Langedalen.

Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole 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.*
		• No drillholes are reported in this release.

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.* • *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.*	• No drillholes or assays are reported in this release.
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 drillhole 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').*	• No drillholes or assays are reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant figures and tables are provided in the release showing the location of the survey areas.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No drillholes or assays are reported in this release.
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.*	• Relevant exploration data is shown in report figures, in the text and in cited reference documents.
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.*	• Future plans for exploration on the properties include reconnaissance mapping and sampling, diamond drilling, ground geophysics, mapping, geochemical sampling and further data interpretation work.