



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT



MetalsGrove

MINING LIMITED

Date

18 September 2024

ASX Code

MGA

Shares on Issue

105,420,000

Company Directors

Mr Richard Beazley
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Lijun Yang
Managing Director and CEO

Mr Haidong Chi
Non-Executive Director

Mr John Reynolds
Alternate Director to Mr
Haidong Chi

Mr Peter Stern
Non-Executive director

Mr Luke Huang
Non-Executive director

Chief Financial Officer

Ms Rebecca Broughton

Company Secretary

Ms Rebecca Broughton

Contact Details

Suite 9, Level 2

389 Oxford Street

Mount Hawthorn WA 6016

T: + 61 8 9380 6789

E: info@metalsgrove.com.au

W: metalsgrove.com.au

ACN: 655 643 039

Exploration Update

Highlights

Bruce Prospect Mapping and Sampling Commenced

A mapping and sampling program at the **Bruce Prospect**, Central Desert Region, Northern Territory, targeting **high-grade gold and copper**, as announced to the market on 2 September 2024, has commenced.

The mapping program is to investigate the northern portion of the tenement where little work has previously been undertaken, including to further evaluate at least **three main ferruginous quartz vein sets with strike lengths up to 2.8 km long along the west-east trend**.

- The sampling program is to sample those of the 91 individual veins previously been mapped but not yet sampled, which is the majority of them. Of the few veins that have previously been sampled, the best high-grade gold-copper assays include gold values of **53.0 g/t, 15.0 g/t and 7.2 g/t, and copper values of up to 2.66%**.
- In addition to the above, MetalsGrove has decided to undertake a **200m by 50m surface soil sampling program** along the **low magnetic intensity area** which potentially relates to the quartz veins which occur in structurally controlled shoots.

Edwards Creek Prospect Drilling Completed

- An RC drill program of four holes for an aggregate of 508 meters drilled has been completed at the Edwards Creek Prospect to follow up the historical high-grade intersection of **4.5 meters from 47.45 m at 2.25% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 1.54% Zn and 0.14 g/t Au**.
- Assay results will be announced once available.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Managing Director and CEO, Mr Lijun Yang, said:

"Being a junior resources exploration company in what are very tough market conditions for raising new capital, it is very satisfying to be in the fortunate position of being able to undertake back-to-back exploration programs.

With mapping and sampling activities now underway at the Bruce Prospect, I look forward to mapping and sampling further vein sets previously identified but not yet sampled. Hopefully, similar high-grade gold-copper values to those recorded previously from the small number of veins so far sampled are present throughout the tenement, in which case this could become a pretty interesting target.

It's a similar situation at Edwards Creek where a four-hole drill program has just been completed on a VMS target with known high-grade copper-zinc mineralisation but which has not been the subject of material exploration effort for more than 40 years. With the samples now in the lab, I look forward to reporting on the assay results as soon as possible, hopefully by around mid-October."

Multi-metal resources exploration company **MetalsGrove Mining Limited (ASX:MGA)** ("**MetalsGrove**" or the "**Company**") wishes to provide an update of exploration activities at both its Bruce Prospect, Central Desert Region, Northern Territory and at its Edwards Creek Prospect, near Alice Springs, Northern Territory.

Bruce Prospect Mapping and Sampling Commenced

MetalsGrove is pleased to advise that a surface mapping and sampling program over areas prospective for high-grade gold and copper at the Bruce Prospect, announced to the market on 2 September 2024, commenced on 17 September 2024.

As per the 2 September announcement, the mapping program planned to investigate the northern portion of the tenement where little work has previously been undertaken, including to further evaluate at least three main ferruginous quartz vein sets with strike lengths up to 2.8 km long along the west-east trend.

The sampling program has as its aim to sample each of the 91 veins previously identified but not yet sampled, which is the majority of them. Of the few veins that have previously been sampled, the best high-grade gold-copper assays include gold values of **53.0 g/t, 15.0 g/t and 7.2 g/t, and copper values of up to 2.66%.**

In addition to the work program set out in the 2 September announcement, the Company has decided to undertake a 200m by 50m (200 meters sample line gap and 50 meters samples gap within the line) surface soil sampling program to test a correlation with the **low magnetic intensity area** (Figure 1).

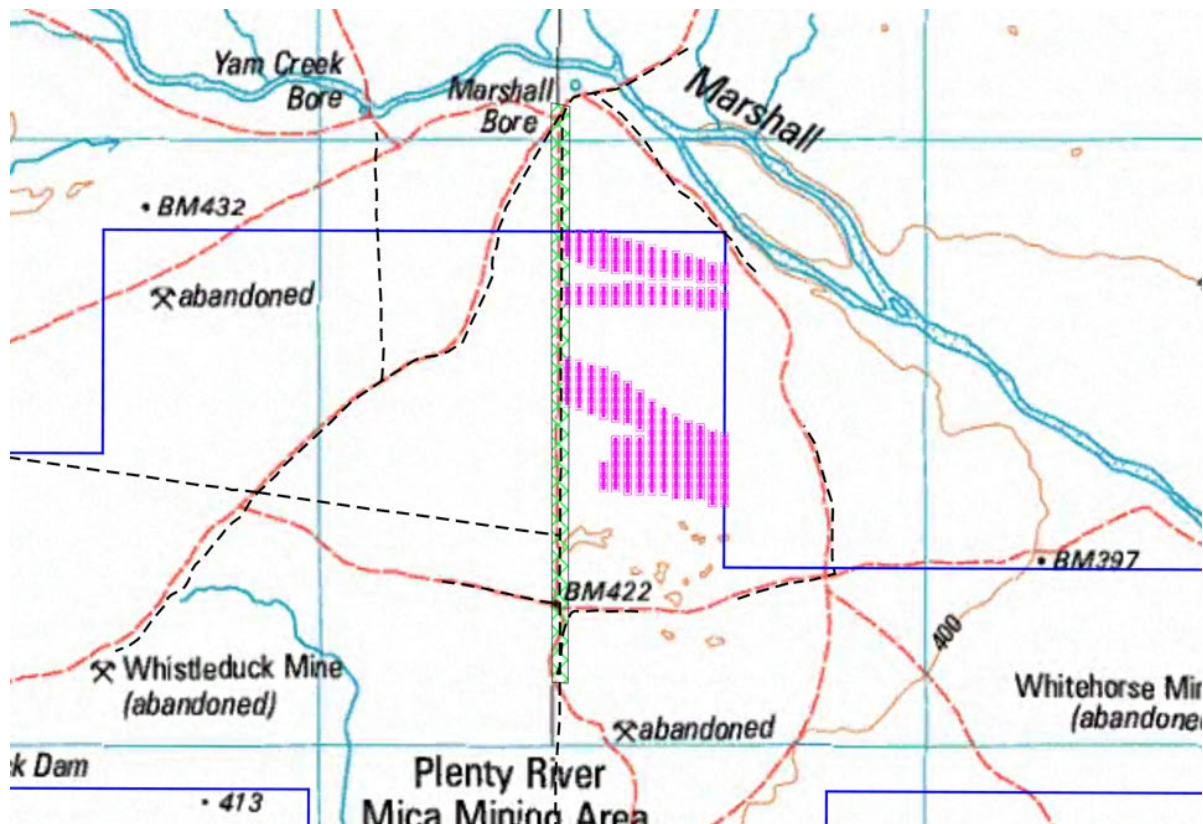


Figure 1: Map illustrating proposed soil sampling program over low magnetic intensity area

Rock-chip and soil samples will be submitted for assay analysis as soon as the program is completed.

Edwards Creek Prospect Drilling Completed

MetalsGrove advises that a reverse circulation drilling program announced on 2 August 2024 at the Edwards Creek VMS Copper-Zinc Prospect has been completed.

The objective of the program was to follow up on an historical drill program undertaken by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd in 1980 and 1981, where the best intercept was 4.5 meters from 47.45 m at 2.25% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 1.54% Zn and 0.14 g/t Au in hole DD80EC01.

The MetalsGrove program encompassed the drilling of four holes for an aggregate 508 metres drilled.

The program was conducted by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd using a Schram RC drill rig, with all holes angled between 55-84° to the west, roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mapped gossan structure.

A map setting out the location of drill collars is set out in Figure 2.

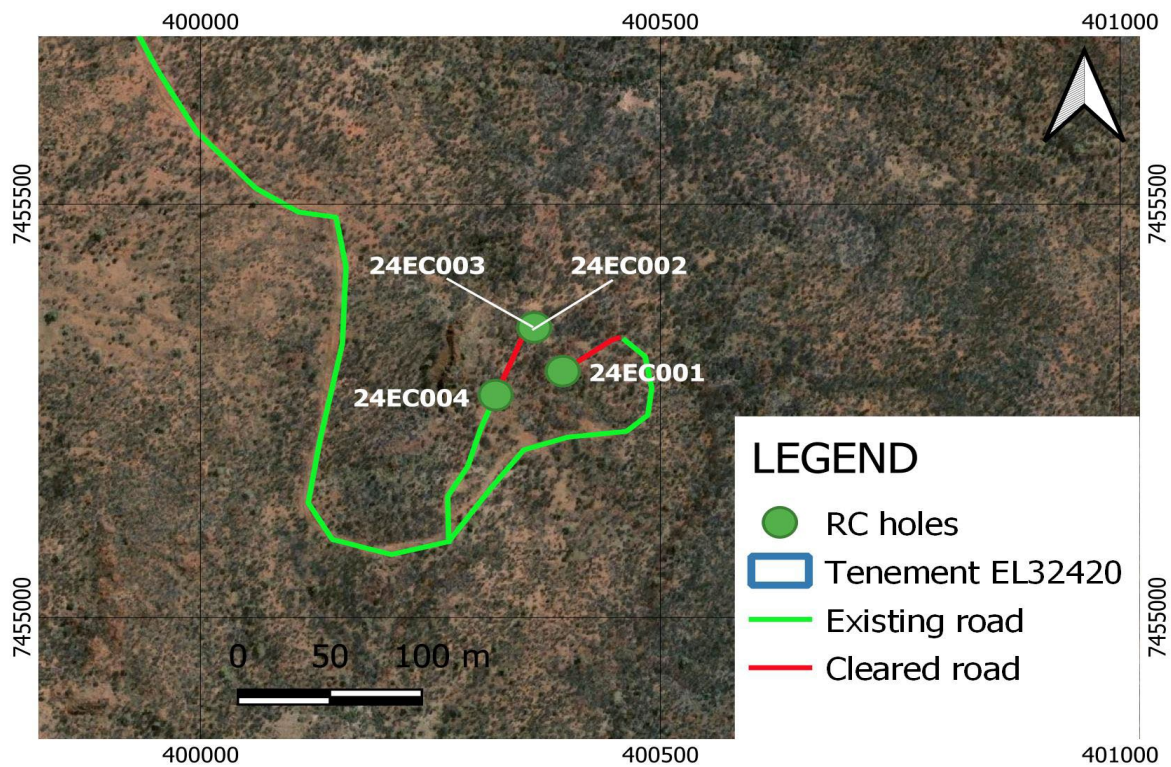


Figure 2. Map illustrating completed drilling holes in Edwards Creek

Drilling information is set out in Table 1.

Table 1. Edwards Creek RC drill collars completed

Hole Id	East (GDA94z53)	North (GDA94z53)	Elev (SRTM)	Max Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
24EC001	400321	7455269	727.8	154	-60	265
24EC002	400394	7455298	721.7	154	-55	277
24EC003	400363	7455351	727.9	100	-50	287
24EC004	400363	7455351	727.9	100	-84	280

All reported lengths are to be considered downhole lengths unless stated as calculated true thickness.

RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining by site geologists (Figure 3).

Lithologies including gabbro, diorite, biotite and garnet schist were recorded as typical host-rock to the stratabound strongly altered volcanic massive sulphide copper and zinc mineralization.

Portable XRF (pXRF) was conducted using an Olympus Delta to fast detect the base metals mineralization on 1m intervals (Figure 3 and Table 2).

Table 2. Notable pXRF reading (≥ 1000 ppm) result

Hole Id	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Intervals (m)	Notable pXRF reading (≥ 1000 ppm)
24EC001	106	110	4	1.30% Cu
	103	127	24	1.90% Zn
24EC002	53	54	1	0.99% Cu
24EC003	51	52	1	0.19% Cu
	56	57	1	1.90% Zn
24EC004	46	53	7	1.30%-3.76% Zn

Note that handheld XRF (pXRF) results included in this report are preliminary only. The use of spot pXRF readings only provides an indication of the order of magnitude of formal assay results. The samples that are the subject of this report will be submitted for laboratory assay and some variation from the results presented herein should be expected.

Samples were collected with three-metre composites unless the pXRF copper or zinc grade was greater than 1000 ppm, in which case one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter was collected.

The samples to be delivered to the lab for four acid digestion (ICP-OES) for multi element analysis

Results will be announced once available.

24EC001



24EC003



24EC004



Figure 3. Chip trays photos for hole 24 EC001, 003 and 004

This announcement was authorised for release by the MetalsGrove Mining Ltd Board of Directors.

SHAREHOLDER ENQUIRIES
Mr Lijun Yang Managing Director & CEO MetalsGrove Mining Ltd LijunY@metalsgrove.com.au

MEDIA ENQUIRIES
Sam Burns SIX [®] Investor Relations +61 400 164 067 sam.burns@sdir.com.au

About MetalsGrove

MetalsGrove Mining Ltd (ASX: MGA) is a mineral resource exploration company with a portfolio of prospects targeting gold, copper and other minerals located in Australia.

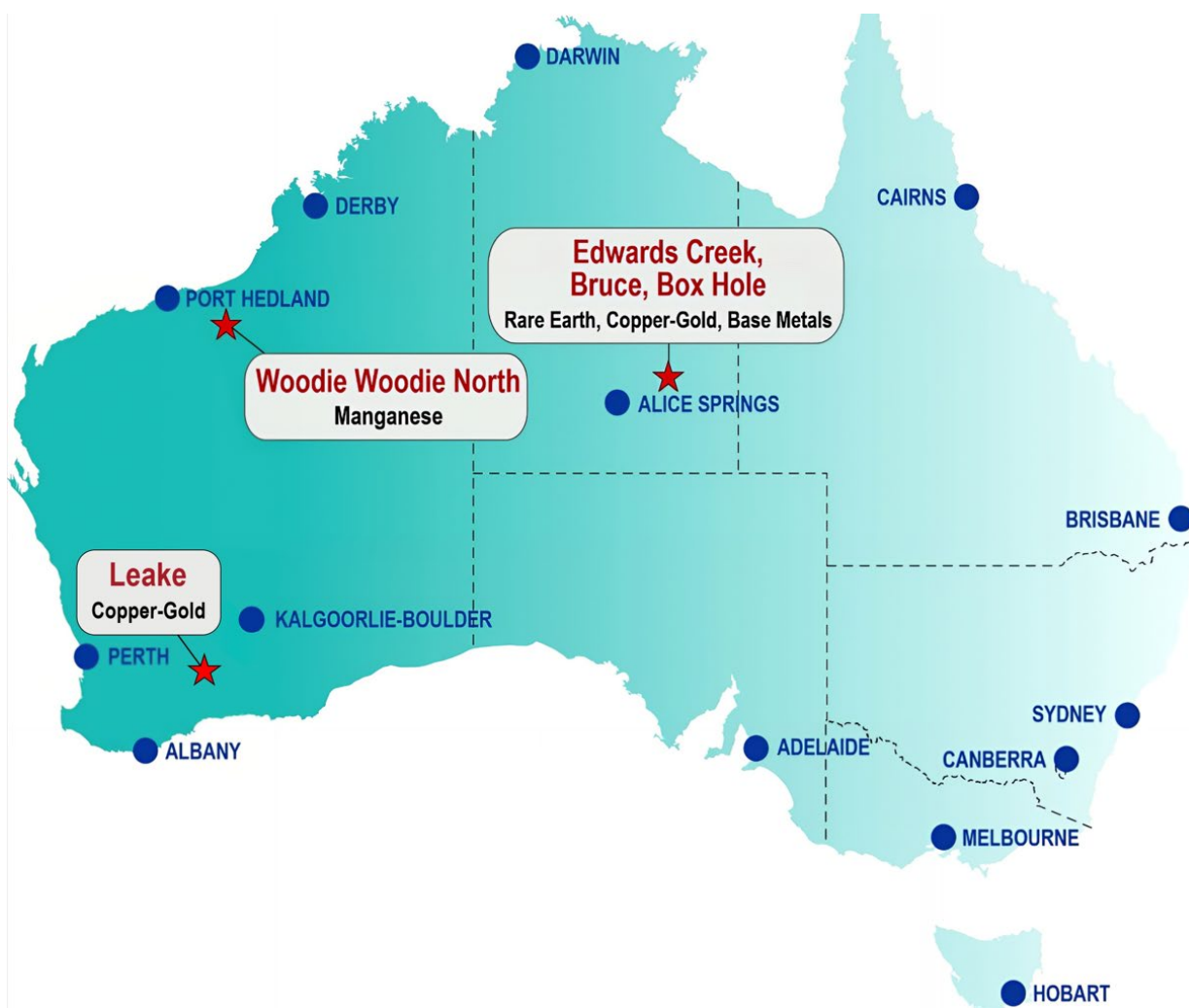


Figure 4: Map identifying location of MetalsGrove's Australian projects.



Competent Person Statement – Exploration Strategy

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy and results is based on information provided to and compiled by Mr Lijun Yang who is currently a member of the Australian Association of Geologists (MAIG). Mr Lijun Yang is Managing Director and CEO of MetalsGrove Mining Limited.

Mr Lijun Yang has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein 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 Lijun Yang consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information contained herein, in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's initial public offering Prospectus as well as all previous ASX announcements. A copy of this prospectus and all these announcements are available from the ASX Announcements page of the Company's website: <https://metalsgrove.com.au/>

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, mineral resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Prospectus, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.



Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was conducted on the Edwards Creek Prospect, Arunta Project-NT. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience which is an independent geological consultancy. Drill holes on the project included four (4) reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected with three – metre composites unless the pXRF copper or zinc grade was greater than 1000ppm, in which case one-metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter was collected. Samples will be submitted Intertek Genalysis in Darwin NT. Analysis of the samples will be submitted for four acid digestion (ICP-OES) for multi element analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd, with a schram RC drill rig. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4-inch rod string.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes. Samples have not be analysed as yet but it is thought that there will be no relationship between recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill samples were either collected as a 3m composite or a 1m sample. This was determined by if the pXRF Copper or Zinc result was less than 1000 then a 3m scoop composite was collected. If the 1m sample was > 1000ppm then the 1m sample that was collected through the cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone was submitted for analysis. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to Intertek where they were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (2%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (2%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample. Samples will be submitted Intertek Genalysis in Darwin NT.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Metalsgrove samples that will sent to the laboratory will be crushed before undergoing an a four acid digestion (ICP-OES) for multi element. The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralization. The ICP-OES techniques were designed to measure multi-element concentrations in the sample. The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. These results are pending. Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>appropriate for the commodities of interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry certified OREAS standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. Only industry certified base metal standard were used. All standards will be scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances. • Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was conducted using an Olympus Delta on 1m intervals. Based upon whether the copper reading was greater than 1000ppm was used to decide on whether to submit the 1m rig mounted cone split sample or the 3m scoop composite for laboratory analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience (“Apex”), were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. • The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into Micromine database for long term storage and validation. • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS). The holes were largely straight. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 53 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes are spaced between 60 to 70m apart. At the moment the current drill spacing is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling specifically targeted sulphide and hematite magnetite gossan, shoulder samples contained low level mineralisation specifically in zinc. The gossan is orientated 070 degrees and the drilling is orientated between 265 and 286 degrees. Perpendicular to the mineralized gossan. Drilling orientation is appropriate for the geology and mineralised structures.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample security consisted of the RC chip samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the Toll transport depot. Toll then delivered the samples to the laboratory. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date.

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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC Drilling was collected from tenement EL32420. • There are no third-party arrangements or royalties etc. to impede exploration on the tenure. • There are no reserves or national parks to impede exploration on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership – 100% MetalsGrove Mining Ltd. The tenement is in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Edwards Creek Project has been explored by several companies over the last few decades. The discovery of green malachite staining prompted the acquisition of the exploration license in the 1970's. During 1980-1981, CRA Exploration Pty. Ltd. (CRAE) identified an electromagnetic (EM) conductor associated with the siliceous gossan. CRAE collected rock chip samples from the gossan and the results returned anomalous values of copper (Cu), lead (Pb), and zinc (Zn). The gossan was then tested by two diamond drillholes (DD80EC01 and DD81EC02). Both drillholes intersected stratabound base metal mineralisation. Drillhole DD80EC01 was angled underneath the siliceous gossan and intersected mineralised quartz-haematite ironstone and quartz-haematite-magnetite from 47.5 – 53.7 m. A 4.5 m thick mineralised zone in DD80EC01 returned results at 2.25% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 1.54% Zn and 0.14 g/t Au, including 0.72 m at 7.11% Cu, 1.9% Zn, 0.24 g/t Au. Drillhole DD81EC02 intersected an 18.6 m mineralised zone from 44.3 m with results consisting of 0.22% Cu, 0.17% Pb, 0.49% Zn and 0.14 g/t Au (Busbridge, 2022).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local geology of the Edwards Creek Project consists of outcropping basement rocks of the Strangways Range and their contact with the overlying Wallaby Knob Schist Zone which represents a major structural break in the local area. The basement rocks consist largely of felsic and mafic granulites with associated mafic amphibolites and highly deformed rocks. Rock units found in the area are felsic and mafic granulites, quartzbiotite-feldspar gneiss, garnetbiotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, and amphibolites.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of the drill hole collar locations has been included in this press release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ● <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No assay results have been reported as we have not received the assays. ● No metal equivalent values are reported.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drill holes at the project were angled between 55-84° and to the west, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mapped gossan structure. Sections show identified mineralisation downhole. Some holes drilled in a deliberate orientation to gain perspective of structural or stratigraphic orientation and as such will not be a direct reflection of true thickness. All reported lengths are to be considered downhole lengths unless stated as calculated true thickness.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See maps in the body of the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All relevant information is reported within the document or included if not reported previously.
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All meaningful data and relevant information have been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work entails follow up drilling to test any anomalous mineralised zones intersected in this drilling program.