

# ASX Announcement

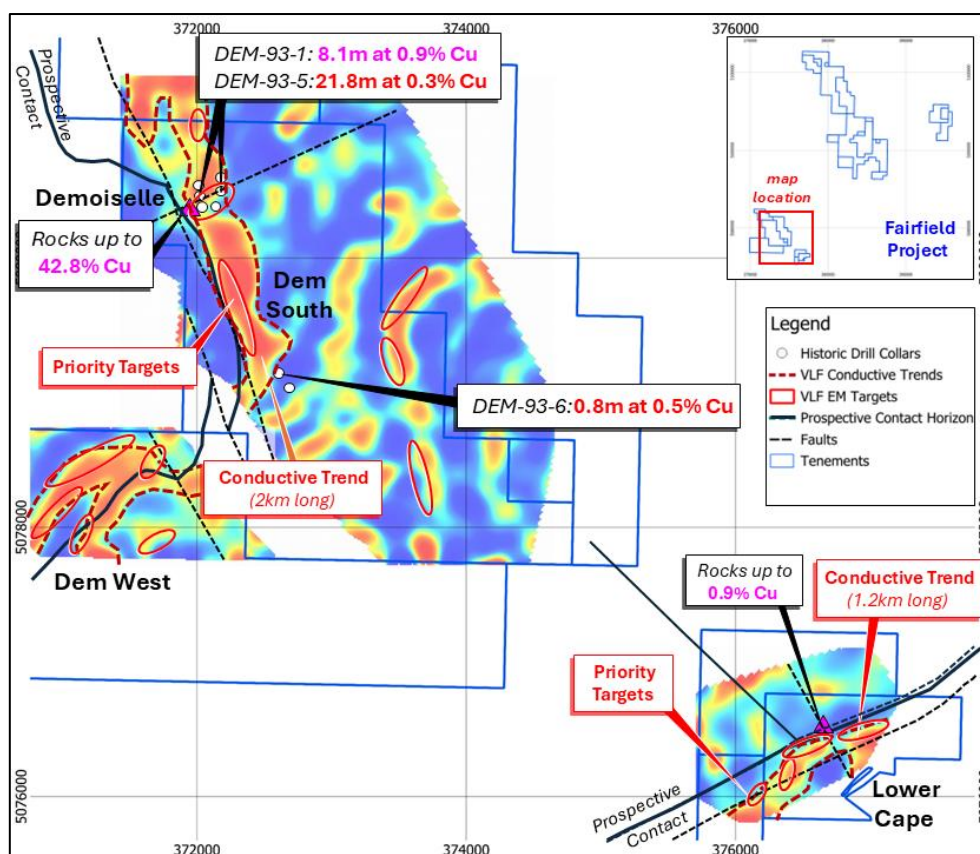
5 December 2024



## High Priority Conductor Targets detected at Demoiselle Prospect, Fairfield

### Highlights

- Preliminary VLF-EM data identifies 3 high priority targets at Demoiselle and Lower Cape:
  - Demoiselle target comprising a 2 km long conductive trend and a 300m long conductor target coincident with previous drilling including 8.1m at 0.9% copper.
  - Demoiselle South target located 1km south of Demoiselle and also 200m north of an intersection of 0.8m at 0.5% copper.
  - Lower Cape comprising a 1.2 km long conductive trend coincident with rock chips which returned up to 0.9% copper along an interpreted north-south cross structure
- Targets are robust and drill-ready based on a strong correlation with mineralisation in drilling and surface sampling
- Permitting commenced to enable these targets to be tested in Q1 2025.
- Work continues to process and interpret VLF-EM data from the rest of the survey area including results from the Dorchester and Tantramar Prospects.



**Figure 1.** Preliminary 1VD VLF Filtered VLF Image showing significant exploration results and interpretation (refer ASX Announcements 12 March 2024, 10 July 2024 and 24 October 2024).

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FMR Resources Limited (ASX:FMR) (**FMR** or **Company**) is pleased to announce preliminary results from its recent airborne EM survey at the Demoiselle and Lower Cape Prospects, within its 100% owned Fairfield Copper Project in New Brunswick, Canada.

Non-Executive Director Bill Oliver commented

*"The identification of three high priority drill ready conductor targets at Demoiselle is an exciting step for us at Fairfield. Whilst these are only preliminary results the conductive trends most likely to host mineralisation appear clearly defined and provide a robust basis to progress our drill targeting. We look forward to the final data including the 3D inversions which we can integrate with our geological and geochemical datasets to vector in on the more prospective areas for copper mineralisation within the project. Our team is now commencing the approvals process towards our maiden drilling programme including finalisation of access agreements."*

### **Results of the VLF Survey at Demoiselle and Lower Cape**

Preliminary data has been received from the airborne VLF-EM survey carried out in October. Filtered VLF-EM images and target identification for the priority Demoiselle and Lower Cape areas has been completed by highly regarded industry consultants Resource Potentials based on this initial dataset, which has now been merged with the results of historical sampling work in the area by FMR and historical explorers as shown in Figure 1.

The results of this work are highly encouraging and have defined extensive conductive trends over at least 4km that is coincident with the highly prospective Hopewell-Boss Point contact known to host sediment-hosted copper at the Dorchester copper mine. Within these prospective trends, this new work has defined three new highly ranked priority drill targets:

- 1) Demoiselle: A 300m long VLF-EM conductor target is defined coincident with previous drilling results which included **8.1m at 0.9% Cu** from 12m and rock chips **up to 42.8% Cu** (refer ASX Announcements 12 March 2024 and 10 July 2024). It is interesting to note that a prominent east-northeast trending break is interpreted parallel to the anomaly and may represent a cross structure important for copper mineralisation (Figure 1). This area is a high priority for follow up drilling and downhole EM.
- 2) Demoiselle South is a strong VLF-EM conductor target that extends for 700m strike and is located 400m south of the Demoiselle target and 200m northwest of a previous drilling intersection of **0.8m at 0.5% copper** (refer ASX Announcement 12 March 2024) (Figure 1). This area is a high priority for follow up drilling and downhole EM.
- 3) Lower Cape is characterised by a 600m long conductor that is coincident with rock sampling by FMR that returned up to 0.9% copper (refer ASX Announcement 24 October 2024). The geological setting may be similar to Demoiselle since a prominent north-northwest trending break is interpreted to intersect the anomaly and outcropping copper mineralisation and may represent a cross structure important for copper mineralisation.

In addition to the three highly ranked drill targets several other anomalies have been defined that are worthy of further investigation including Dem West where 2 sub-parallel conductive trends are observed for at least 1 km and appear to be truncated by a northwest trending fault (Figure 1).

As stated above the VLF-EM data is preliminary in nature and has not been processed yet to correct for artefacts related to alternating flying directions, flying heights and diurnal effects. These additional anomalies will be reassessed based on the final, processed datasets expected soon which will account for these artefacts. Field inspection will also be used to evaluate the priority of these targets.

### **Discussion and Next Steps**

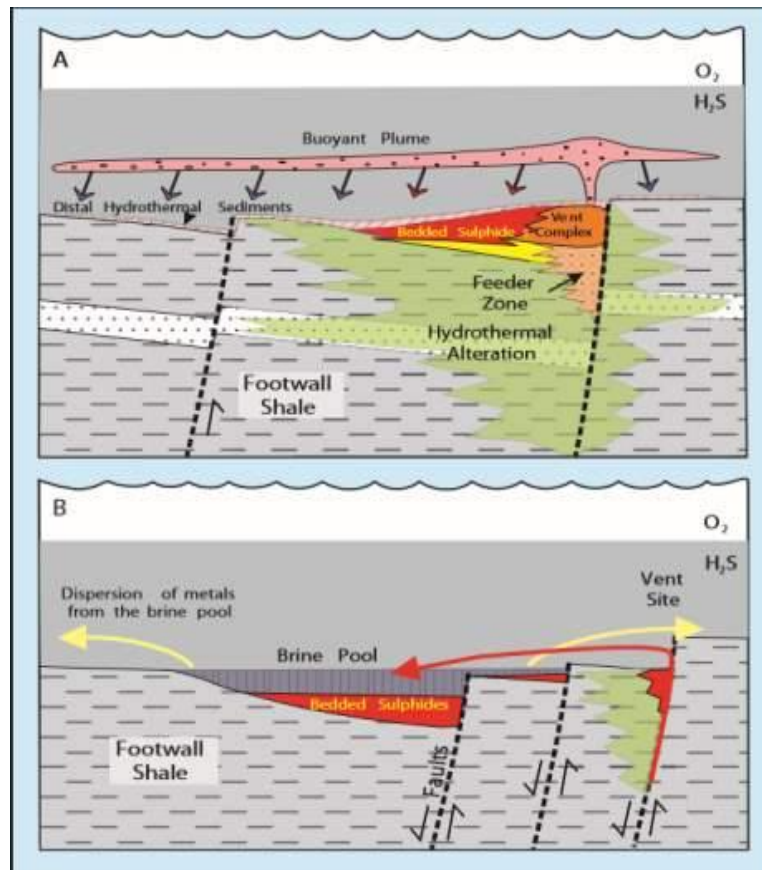
The outcome of these results is highly compelling and appear to match well with the current understanding of the way SEDEX (sedimentary exhalative) deposits form from accumulations of copper-rich hydrothermal fluid in close proximity to the feeder vent structure and in other fault controlled graben structures (Figure 2).

FMR considers all three of the newly identified conductor targets as drill-ready and is therefore in the process of finalising relevant land access and compensation agreements and submitting the necessary permits for drilling. The maiden drilling program at Demoiselle is anticipated to be completed in the first quarter of 2025.

The FMR team is already on site checking the recently identified hyperspectral anomalies (refer ASX Announcement 27 November 2024). The team will now also be able to check these initial airborne targets as well as liaise with landowners directly with regards access and logistics for the drill program.

In addition, the geologists will visit the Department of Natural Resources core library at Sussex, New Brunswick to view and resample historic drill core from drilling at Demoiselle.

Processing of the airborne VLF-EM and magnetics data is anticipated to be completed shortly along with the 3D inversion modelling. The processing will correct for artefacts related to alternating flying directions, flying heights and diurnal effects, and will allow the initial targets detailed above to be refined prior to detailed drill planning.



**Figure 2.** Illustration of SEDEX deposit forming (A) closer to the vent and (B) farther from the vent<sup>1</sup>

## Background

The Fairfield Copper Project is located in the highly prospective Appalachian Copper-Gold Belt (Figure 6) which is renowned as a well endowed copper-gold province with known deposits including the Gaspé Copper Deposit (owned by **Osisko Metals (OSK.TO)**, historic production 141Mt at 0.9% Cu<sup>i</sup>) and the Green Bay Copper Deposit (owned by **Firefly Metals (FFM.AX)**, 39.2Mt at 1.8% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au<sup>ii</sup> as well as several gold deposits (Figure 4). Recent activity in the Appalachian Belt includes the acquisition of the York Harbour Deposit by **Firetail Resources (FTL.AX)** and the acquisition of the Chester Deposit by **Raptor Resources (RAP.AX)**.

The Fairfield Project is considered highly prospective for copper mineralisation as it is strategically located directly along strike (within 1km) of the Dorchester sediment-hosted copper deposit. The Dorchester Mine has recorded production of 2,000 tonnes at 3.7% with mineralisation by Gulf Minerals<sup>iii</sup> as an average 6.1 metre thick zone dipping to a depth 335 metres along a strike length of 1,067 m with an average grade of just under 1% Cu.

<sup>1</sup> Business Bliss Consultants FZE. (November 2018). Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) vs Sedimentary Exhalative (SEDEX) Ore Deposits. Retrieved from <https://ukdiss.com/examples/ore-deposits-mvt-vs-sedex.php?vref=1>

The property claims now comprise 93.6sq km of ground staked over >20 km of the prospective target structures. Claims have been secured over areas the Company believe has the potential to host copper mineralisation based on the presence of known mineral occurrences, soil anomalies and geophysical anomalies identified by previous operators that are underexplored by modern techniques. The area is renowned for outcropping copper mineralisation mapped at surface and mineralisation has also been intersected in drilling by previous explorers.

Sediment-hosted copper mineralisation identified at Fairfield displays geological similarities to major copper deposits around the world. The most renowned sediment-hosted copper deposit in the world is the Central African Copper Belt which is the largest district of sediment-hosted copper deposits in the world<sup>iv</sup>. Other examples of sediment-hosted deposits in North America are the White Pine and Copperwood Projects held by Highland Copper in Michigan, USA (combined NI 43-101-compliant resources of 301.3 Mt @ 1.1 % Cu<sup>v,vi</sup>), the Redstone/Coates copper deposit, Northwest Territories (NI 43-101-compliant resources of 33.6 Mt at 3.9% Cu<sup>viii</sup>) and also the emerging discovery of the Storm Deposit in Nunavut, Canada with recent intersections including 76m at 2% Cu<sup>vii</sup>.

## References

- i. Camus, Y & Dupere, M., 2022. NI-43-101 Technical Report on the Gaspé Copper Project Mineral Resource Estimate Mount Copper Project, Quebec., Canada. (<https://osiskometals.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Osisko-Metals-Gaspé-Copper-Project-2022-43101-Technical-Report-20220609.pdf>)
- ii. Firefly Metals (FFM.AX) ASX Announcement dated August 31, 2023 (<https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/pdf/AUT/02705676.pdf>).
- iii. Boyd, J.A., 1977-78. Gulf Minerals Canada Reports: Report on Geological Investigations Dorchester Area, New Brunswick. Assessment Reports 470479 & 472201 and <https://dnrmrn.gnb.ca/MineralOccurrence/default.aspx?componentID=5&urn=87>
- iv. Selley D, Broughton D, Scott R, Hitzman M, Bull S, Large R, McGoldrick P, Croaker M and Pollington N, 2005 - A new look at the geology of the Zambian Copperbelt: in Economic Geology, 100 Anniversary Volume, Society of Economic Geologists, pp. 965-100
- v. Michaud., C et. al., 2023. NI 43-101 Compliant Feasibility Study Update Copperwood Project Michigan, USA. [https://www.highlandcopper.com/files/ugd/dc399b\\_59e8ae0f940c40f1ac6d4769a5f8ea6a.pdf](https://www.highlandcopper.com/files/ugd/dc399b_59e8ae0f940c40f1ac6d4769a5f8ea6a.pdf)
- vi. Michaud., C et. al., 2023. NI 43-101 Compliant Feasibility Study Update White Pine North Project Michigan, USA. ([https://www.highlandcopper.com/files/ugd/a100ef\\_02efcd55b0804e85937dc709b3c253ce.pdf](https://www.highlandcopper.com/files/ugd/a100ef_02efcd55b0804e85937dc709b3c253ce.pdf)).
- vii. Goulay., A., 2005. Technical Report on the Coates Lake Copper Deposit, Nahanni Mining District, Western Northwest Territories for Lumina Resources Corporation. (<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1364125/000106299307001404/exhibit99-4.pdf>).
- viii. American West Metals (AW1.AX) ASX Announcement dated September 26, 2023 (<https://aw12.irmau.com/pdf/f30fe576-b247-471e-a115-f17c3b464e6a/More-HighGrade-Copper-Discoveries-at-Storm.pdf>).

***This announcement has been approved by the FMR Board of Directors.***

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## About FMR Resources Limited

FMR Resources is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our tenement package, located in Canada, consists of the Fairfield and Fintry Projects, which are prospective for copper and rare earth elements.

## Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Bill Oliver, a Director of FMR Resources Limited. Mr Oliver is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (the JORC Code). Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information detailed in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results have been cross-referenced to the original announcement, or are sourced from the Independent Geologist’s Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024, both of which are available to view on the FMR website at [www.fmrresources.com.au](http://www.fmrresources.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects previous exploration results referred to in this announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.



## Appendix 1. Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Fairfield Copper Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

### 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new sampling or drilling reported in this announcement</li> <li>Preliminary data from UAV (drone)-supported VLF-EM survey presented as imagery.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported in this announcement</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported in this announcement</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling or rock sampling reported in this announcement</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling or sampling reported in this announcement</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling or sampling reported in this announcement</li> <li>VLF-EM data collected by GEMS system GSM-90AVU sensor mounted on BlackSquare Hercules X8 drone.</li> <li>Data has undergone initial QA/QC in the field for noise and repeatability with survey lines re flown where data was not acceptable.</li> <li>Data has been subsequently checked by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd.</li> <li>Data shown is preliminary data and has not been corrected for artefacts related to alternating flying directions, flying heights and diurnal effects. Further processing and QA/QC is currently in progress.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>No drilling or sampling reported in this announcement</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<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>Grid NAD83/ UTM zone 20N</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<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) and classifications applied.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UAV-supported VLF survey was conducted at a 50 m spacing which is considered appropriate and significant for detection of bedrock conductors</li> <li></li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>The UAV-supported VLF survey was conducted at a 50 m spacing at a 120-300 degree orientation which was interpreted to be the best orientation perpendicular to strike as much as possible.</li> <li>This orientation is considered the appropriate for the detection of bedrock detectors in the district.</li> <li></li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Person cannot verify the security of samples from the historical reports</li> <li></li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<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 have been conducted for this release given the early stage of the projects</li> <li></li> </ul>

## 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>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fairfield project comprises 24 mineral claims for 100% ownership by Canada Future Metals Inc, which is a subsidiary of FMR Resources. Total sq km for the Fairfield project is 93.6 sq km.</li> <li>No impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous exploration has been reported by FMR in announcements ASX announcement 12 March 2024</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fairfield Copper Project is located in New Brunswick Province of Canada directly on strike from Dorchester Sediment-Hosted Copper deposit with a non-JORC compliant resource in the highly prospective Appalachian Gold-Copper Belt</li> <li>The project is hosted within the Carboniferous Moncton sub-basin in southern New Brunswick. Copper is hosted within the Boss Point formation (mudstones interbedded with conglomerates) at the unconformity between Pennsylvanian sediments (Boss Point Fm grey beds ) and Mississippian (Hopewell Fm red beds) at the redox boundary of red beds and grey beds . Mineralisation occurs at the unconformity with the Dorchester Cape member</li> <li>Strike slip offset and deformation is common in the area with mineralisation offset by faulting</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new drilling information provided. See previous ASX announcements for a detailed description of all historical exploration at the project including drilling information.</li> <li>Historical exploration at the Fairfield Project was detailed in the Independent Geologist's Report (IGR) contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024 (both of which are available to view on the FMR website at <a href="http://www.fmrresources.com.au">www.fmrresources.com.au</a>).</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling assays or metal equivalent values have been reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported in this announcement</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All available data has been presented in tables and figures.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>All meaningful and material exploration data available to the Company is disclosed in the body of this announcement, in previous ASX Announcements and in the Independent Geologist's Report contained within the Prospectus dated 13 May 2024 and the Supplementary Prospectus dated 21 May 2024.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<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>Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>