ASX Announcement
12 December 2024

LARGE-SCALE GOLD EXTENSIONS DEFINED AT MURIEL TANK

Highlights

- **Continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation confirmed to extend under cover between known historical mine workings by recent auger results from 335 auger drill holes.**
    - **Gold in auger sampling shows over 3km continuity between Golden Horseshoe to the Russell's area, with no auger coverage to the west.**
    - **The prospective strike at Mitchell's has been extended a further 150m south and remains open in that direction. Helix's rock chip sampling identified 17.92g/t from the blue quartz vein along strike 170m north of the Mitchells shaft[1].**
    - **Elevated gold in auger is coincident with gold in rock chip samples up to 28.17g/t west of Butler's. There are no historic workings reported in this area and gold in auger is open to the south.**
    - **A new gold anomalous area has been identified northeast of Russell's.**
- **Past mining and exploration predominantly targeted outcropping quartz veins and there is untested potential for quartz veins under alluvial cover.**
- **Muriel Tank is sparsely drilled and Helix considers there is an excellent opportunity to make further gold discoveries, which, based on the historical, high, mine grades, could be trucked to a number of regional processing plants.**
- **Ongoing exploration results at Muriel Tank coincide with record global gold prices and the construction of a gold processing plant at the Mt Boppy Gold Mine (owned by Manuka Resources) located 20km to the east of Muriel Tank where there has been 417,000 ounces[2] of very high-grade historical gold production.**
- **Drill programs have been designed to test the new high-grade vein extensions as part of ongoing systematic evaluation which also includes a mechanical auger sample program already underway in areas with no outcrop.**

Helix Resources Ltd (**ASX:HLX**, Helix or the Company) is pleased to share auger sampling results from the Muriel Tank gold project, located in EL 6739, approximately 60km west of Nyngan in central NSW (Figure 2).

Helix's Managing Director, Kylie Prendergast commented:

"In many cases this historical drilling at Muriel Tank intersected underground stopes, demonstrating how closely targeted past exploration was, directly at the known workings. Building on recent gold rock chip results, the auger drilling campaign has confirmed broad areas of mineralisation which significantly increase the potential of the largely undrilled Muriel Tank prospect. The historical goldfield is sizable and previous drilling was very patchy.

View this announcement on our Investor Hub: https://investorhub.helixresources.com.au/link/KyzJBy

[1] Refer to ASX report 9 October 2024

[2] Refer Manuka Resources ASX Announcement 16th April 2024.

There is a paucity of information about the ground between and along strike from these deposits, given much of the focus was on outcropping areas. While the auger work conducted to date is early-stage, it is demonstrating a far greater distribution of mineralised structures, possible greater continuity and overall a much larger scale making it a very attractive, modern day gold target. Based on these results, Helix has commenced target generation work for an RC drilling campaign to be conducted in the new year. In addition, auger drilling work will be continued to further expand our geological database.

With a systematic program underway, the outlook at Muriel Tank is particularly favourable with elevated gold prices and emerging pathways for a gold project in the region. Nearby, 20km to the west, there is a new gold plant under construction at the Mt Boppy Gold Mine as well as Aurelia's Peak Plant and Kingston's Mineral Hill Plant."

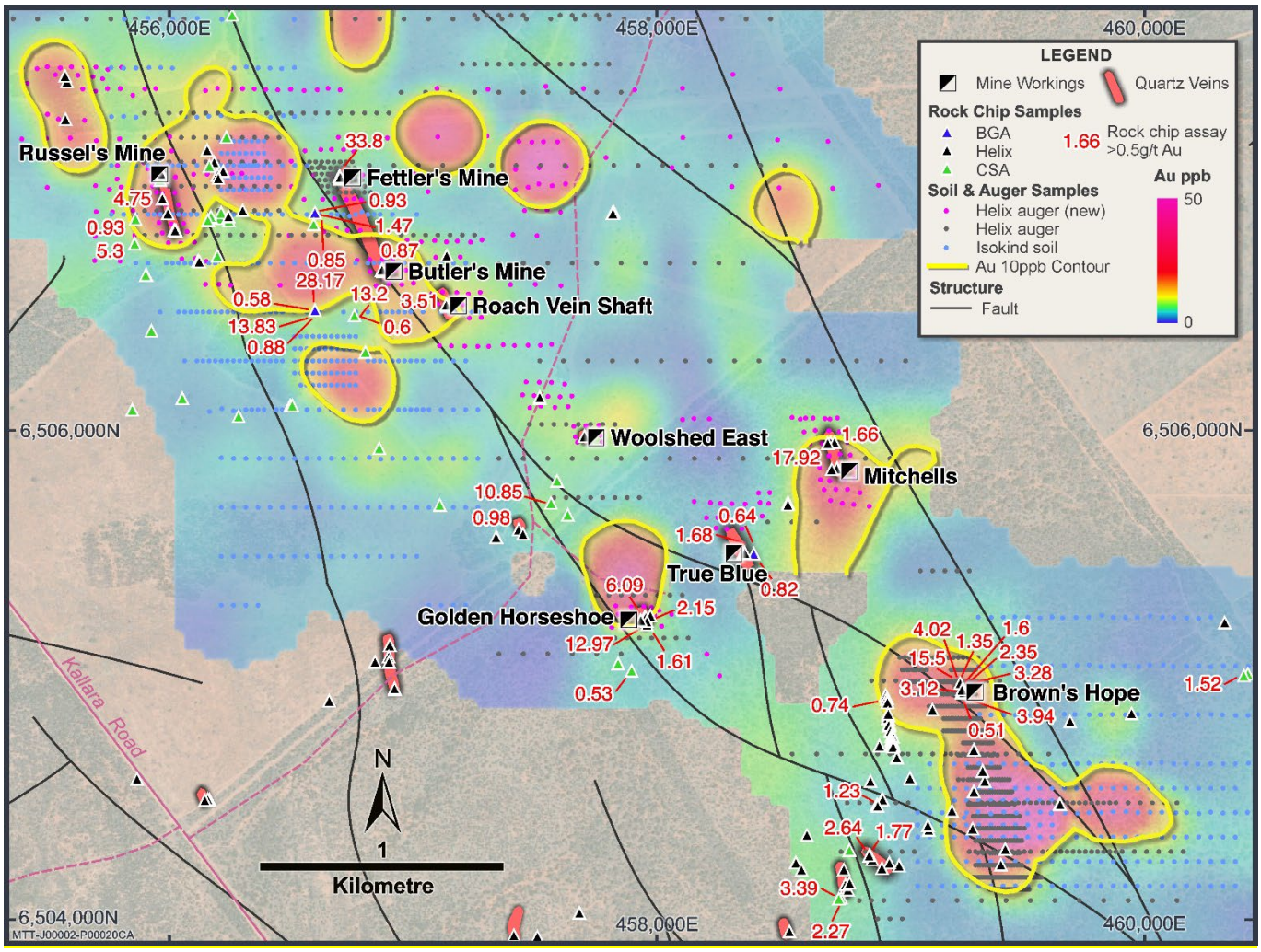

Figure 1: Muriel Tank outcropping quartz veins and rock chip sampling with results >0.5 g/t Au[3] labelled and current extent of gold in auger anomaly and sampling

[3] Refer to ASX report 9 October 2024

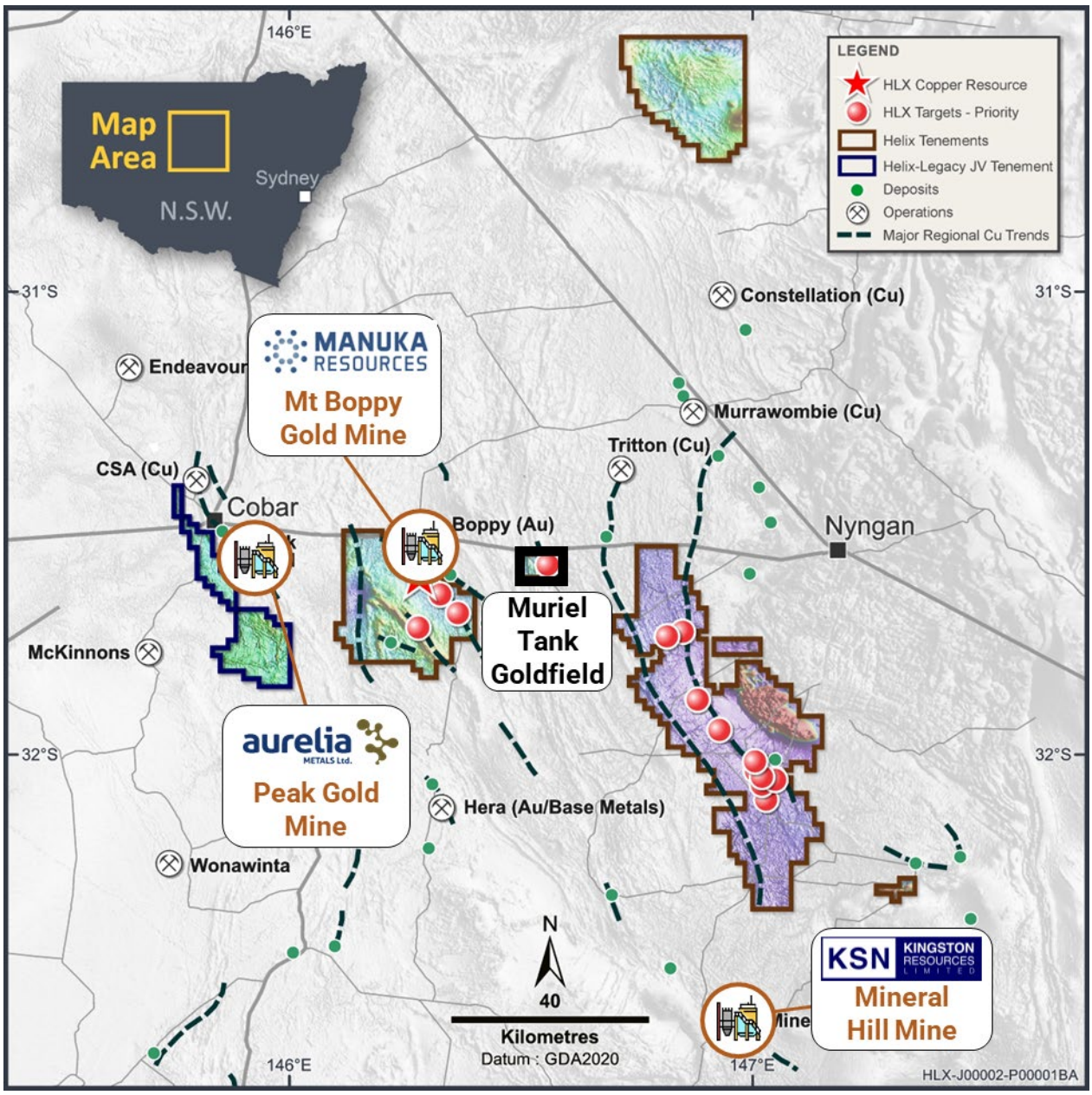

Figure 2: Location of Muriel Tank tenement and proximity of nearby gold processing infrastructure.

Muriel Tank Auger Sampling

Introduction

Muriel Tank is a historic goldfield with recorded production of over 400 tonnes at 15 g/t Au from shallow workings up to 30m deep[4]. Gold mineralisation at Muriel Tank occurs within a 5km long by 1.5km wide structural corridor extending from the Russel's Mine in the northwest to Brown's Hope in the southeast (Figure 1).

The gold mineralisation is hosted within sub-vertical shear zones up to 4m wide containing quartz veins and quartz breccias up to 2m thick. Gold-bearing quartz veins, quartz breccia and gossan occur in the shear zones that trend north-northwest. The highest-grade gold is hosted in blue quartz within these structures[5].

[4] Gilligan L.B. & Byrnes J.G. (1995) Cobar 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH55-14: Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets.

[5] Refer to ASX report 28 August 2024

Recent field mapping identified sub-parallel and along strike zones of blue quartz veins, quartz breccia and stockwork that are highly prospective for further gold mineralisation. Due to the presence of alluvial cover in the area, it is unclear how many vein outcrops continue along strike under cover. Many of these veins remain undrilled[6].

Previous historical drilling was mostly targeted directly at the old workings delivering inconclusive results as often the historical workings and stope fill was intersected[6].

Auger results

Infill and extensional auger drilling was undertaken in September and October 2024 and assay results have been received for 335 samples (Figure 1).

The auger has been an effective technique to confirm continuity of gold mineralisation under cover and between known historical mine workings in the historic goldfield and provide a cost-effective technique to rapidly identify new areas of gold mineralisation.

Russel's to Golden Horseshoe

Gold in auger sampling shows over 3km continuity between Golden Horseshoe to the Russel's area and is open to the south (Figure 1). Auger samples have not been collected to the west although there are some historical soil samples. Elevated gold in auger is coincident with gold in rock chip samples up to 28.17g/t west of Butler's[7]. There are no historic workings reported in this area. In addition, a new gold anomalous area has been identified northeast of Russell's.

Mitchells and True Blue

Mitchells has a 410m x 250m area of auger gold anomalism that is open to the south (Figure 1). The prospective strike has been extended a further 150m south from the Mitchells shaft by the auger results. Helix's sampling identified 17.92g/t from the blue quartz vein along strike 170m north of the Mitchells shaft[7].

Mitchells shaft is approximately 10m deep and is located at the southern end of a 175m long quartz vein (Figure 1). Mapping along this vein identified a higher proportion of blue quartz and quartz breccia at the northern end of the vein and recent rock chip sampling returned at 17.92g/t Au assay in blue quartz[7].

BGA completed two RC holes at Mitchells shaft in 1988 (Figure 1) with inconclusive results[6]. The remainder of the 175m known vein northern strike extent is undrilled and also has not been systematically auger sampled further northwards.

Next Steps

- Phase 1 drill targets (20) have been defined at Muriel Tank and preparation for an RC drilling program is underway.
- Mapping and rock chip sampling will continue. Results are pending for further rock chip samples.
- Further auger drilling is planned.

[6] Refer to ASX report 28 August 2024

[7] Refer to ASX report 9 October 2024

Example of field exposure which comprises disturbed ground 100m north along strike of the Mitchells historic mine. Field mapping identified subcrop of further distinctive blue quartz veins.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and geological data for the Cobar projects is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Gordon Barnes and Dr. Kylie Prendergast who are both employees and shareholders of the Company. Mr. Barnes and Dr. Prendergast are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. They both have sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to each qualify as Competent Person(s) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Barnes and Dr. Prendergast have consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of Directors of Helix Resources Ltd.

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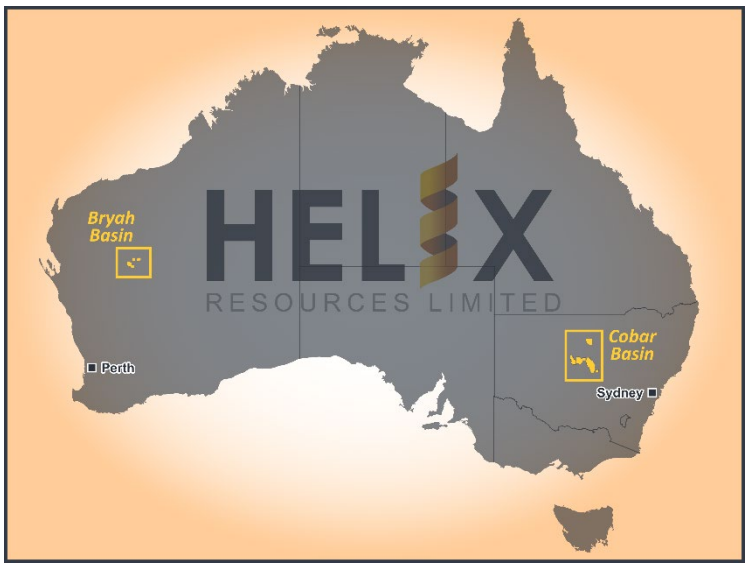
About Helix Resources

Helix Resources is an ASX-listed resources company which is exploring for copper in the prolific copper producing regions of Cobar, NSW and the Bryah Basin in WA. The Company possesses a sizable ground position (~3,500km^2) which is largely untested despite being located proximal to significant copper and gold producing operations. The strategy is to generate new copper and gold targets and test them through drilling to make new discoveries.



- Helix is the operator of the Helix-Legacy earn-in which is located 10 km west of the Cobar township. The area, which hosts several operating gold, copper and base metal mines, is prospective for Cobar-style copper-gold base metal deposits.
- The Western Tenement has 30km of prospective strike and a pipeline of wholly owned copper opportunities, as well as the Canbelego JV Project (70% Helix as operator and 30% Aeris Resources) where a Mineral Resource of 31.8kt of contained copper has been estimated (refer Appendix A).
- A 5 km by 1.5 km historical gold field is being evaluated on the Muriel Tank tenement. The Eastern Tenement Group encompasses more than 100km of prospective strike.
- The company has defined an extensive zone of new anomalies considered prospective for Tritton-style copper-gold deposits.

In November 2024 Helix entered conditional agreements to acquire a portfolio of 7 projects prospective for high grade copper in the Bryah Basin.

Appendix A: Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource Estimate

A Mineral Resource estimate for the Canbelego Main Lode was completed by MEC Mining. This was the first update of the Canbelego resource since the 2010 resource estimate.

The 2023 updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Canbelego Main Lode is presented below.

2023 Canbelego Main Lode Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE)

MRE Category	Tonnes	Grade (Cu%)	Cu-Metal (t)
Total opencut MRE, ≥240mRL; 0.3 Cu% cut-off grade & underground MRE, <240mRL; 0.8 Cu% cut-off grade			
Indicated	340,600	1.65	5,620
Inferred	1,493,700	1.75	26,140
Total: Opencut & Underground	**1,830,000**	**1.74**	**31,842**
Comprising:			
MRE Category	**Tonnes**	**Grade (Cu%)**	**Cu-Metal (t)**
Potential opencut MRE, ≥240mRL; 0.3 Cu% cut-off grade			
Indicated	99,700	1.28	1,276
Inferred	282,300	1.21	3,416
Total: potential opencut MRE	**377,000**	**1.23**	**4,637**
Potential underground MRE, <240mRL; 0.8 Cu% cut-off grade			
Indicated	240,900	1.81	4,360
Inferred	1,211,400	1.88	22,774
Total: potential underground MRE	**1,453,000**	**1.87**	**27,171**

* Numbers may not sum due to rounding

* Numbers are rounded to reflect that they are estimates

* A top-cut grade of Cu 12% was applied to the MRE

* Stated MRE complies with Reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction

The Mineral Resource Estimate announced on 14 June 2023.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of mineral resource estimate, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ATTACHMENT 1: JORC Code Table 1

December 2024 – Muriel Tank Auger sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 sounds, 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.*	Helix 2024 auger drilling: • Auger sample spacing ranges from 400m x 200m to 50m x 50m. • Auger holes are 110mm diameter and are drilled vertically though the transported overburden. The base of the overburden is typically marked by a quartz-rich lag layer. • The sample depth ranges from 0.5m to 2.9m with an average of 1.1m. • Soil, gravel and saprolite is recovered from the auger flites and deposited onto a rubber mat surrounding the hole collar. • Material above the quartz lag layer is removed to avoid mixing with the target horizon. • The auger samples were passed through a 3.1mm sieve and 0.5kg to 1kg sample is placed into a numbered calico bag. • Coarse fragments of bedrock from auger drilling were placed into an RC chip tray for future reference. • All samples were supervised by Helix staff or appropriately inducted contractors. Helix 2024 rock chip sampling: • Samples were collected opportunistically during field mapping from outcrop, subcrop and float. • Sample spacing is irregular and dependent upon availability of rock material. • Samples are collected using a geological hammer or sledge hammer to break the rock into suitable size fragments. • One sample of historic mine tailings was also collected. • Samples are generally 1.5kg to 3kg
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.).*	Helix 2024 auger drilling: • The auger holes are 110mm diameter and are drilled vertically. • The mechanical auger drill is mounted on a 4WD Landcruiser utility vehicle.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample is recovered from the auger flites and deposited onto a rubber mat surrounding the hole collar. • Organic material and transported overburden are removed and not sampled. • Recoveries are not recorded. • Holes that fail to penetrate the transported overburden are not sampled.
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Auger sample characteristics (quartz lag presence, colour, depth sampled and final depth) are recorded in a digital log. • Coarse fragments of bedrock from auger samples are stored in RC chip trays for future reference.
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.*	• Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream at approximately 1:50. • Organic material and transported overburden is removed and is not sampled. • Auger holes that fail to penetrate the transported overburden are not sampled. • A 0.5kg to 1kg sample is considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation being targeted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		The laboratory techniques described below are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted.
		• SGS Australia Pty Ltd conducted the samples analysis:
		  • Samples are dried, weighed and pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75um.
		  • 4 acid digest (GE_DIG40Q20) followed by ICP-MS (GE_IMS40Q20) and ICP-AES (GE_ICP40Q20) finish for a 59 element suite.
		• The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks.
		• QA/QC tests are conducted by the laboratory on each batch of samples with CRM standards.

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.*	• Assay results will be validated by standard database procedures and will be verified by Helix management and are not adjusted. • Geological data is logged into laptop using Company logging templates that include validation procedures to ensure data integrity. • Logged data includes detailed geology, sample quality and sample number. • QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) are added to the sample stream. • The auger assay data is statistically assessed, and if appropriate, the data are log-normal transformed and Z-Score levelling by sample type and analytical method is applied. • The levelled data are then gridded to define anomalous trends. • All logged data, the assay data received from the laboratory, and survey data is loaded into a secure database and verified.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The auger positions were determined using a GPS (±5m). • Grid system is MGA94 Zone 55. • Surface RL data is collected using GPS and rectified by high-resolution publicly available digital elevation data (ELVIS 5m data).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Auger ample spacing ranges from 400m x 200m to 50m x 50m, which is sufficient to determine anomalous zones for further investigation.
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.*	• The surface sampling and analytical techniques are considered appropriate for the early exploration stage of the project. • The structural trend of regional faults is determined by edge-detection algorithms applied to automatic gain control filters of reduced to pole airborne magnetic data with wavelengths of 100m to 800m.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by Helix staff and its contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No additional audits or reviews have been conducted to date.

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.*
		• The Company has 20 Exploration Licenses (EL's) in the Cobar-Nyngan region of NSW held by its 100% subsidiary company, Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd.
		  • 19 are held 100% by Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Helix Resources: EL6140, EL6501, EL6739, EL7438, EL7439, EL7482, EL8433, EL8608, EL8633, EL8710, EL8768, EL8845, EL8948, EL8703, EL9345, EL9385, EL9386, EL9387, EL9581.
		  • EL6105 is a joint venture with Aeris Resources Ltd (30% participating interest) and Oxley Resources Pty Ltd (70% participating interest and Manager).
		• Native Title Claim NC2012/001 has been determined for the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan traditional owners in the Cobar-Nyngan region which covers the Oxley Exploration Pty Ltd tenement portfolio.
		• All tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to operating in this area.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All tenements have been the subject of previous exploration by numerous companies. • Previous exploration data has been compiled, reviewed and assessed for all tenements held by the Company.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements are prospective for structurally controlled base metal and gold deposits.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*
		• No drill hole information is reported (refer to previous releases).
		• This report is focused on shallow auger drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.*	• Assays are reported for individual rock chip samples. • Samples are not weighted by interval width. • Mineralised samples Au are not averaged. • Au intercepts do not have a Au cut-off grade. • No assay cut of high-grade material has been applied. • No metal equivalent values have been calculated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No new RC or diamond drilling is included in this report.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reporting pertaining to auger sampling is balanced, and all material information has been disclosed. • The gold results have been disclosed on the maps. • All samples (high and low grade) have been reported. • All current relevant exploration data was used in formulating plans and discussion to provide a balanced report of the results and the possible implications for ongoing exploration activities and outcomes.
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.*	• All relevant exploration results (compilation of previous work is shown on diagrams and referred to) are disclosed within the report which includes information reported in previous news releases as annotated.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral*	• Further auger sampling is planned in the broader area .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Continued mapping and rock chip sampling is planned for the area within the tenement. • Confirmed geochemical anomalies will be followed-up with initial RC drilling. • Planning for follow-up RC drilling is underway.