SIGNIFICANT GOLD AND COPPER MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN DRILLING AT LADY JENNY[1]

- **Significant copper and gold mineralisation intersected in all holes drilled at Lady Jenny** under the historical pit, confirming a strike extent of ~180m. Highlights from these first intercepts include:
  - **32m at 1.05% Cu and 0.22g/t Au from 14m** in HMLJRC005 – estimated true width of ~25m, including 20m at 1.35% Cu and 0.30g/t Au from 16m;
  - **26m at 0.67% Cu and 0.34g/t Au from 37m** in HMLJRC008 – estimated true width of ~21m, including 1m at 9.08% Cu and 4.4g/t Au from 42m;
  - **15m at 1.10% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 11m** in HMLJRC003 – estimated true width at 10m; and
  - **15m at 0.88% Cu and 0.12 g/t Au from 36m** in HMLJRC004 – estimated true width of ~8m, including 6m at 1.76% Cu and 0.23g/t Au from 36m.
- HMLJRC008 intersected a historical shaft at 39m above a zone of high-grade mineralisation at 42m. **The plunge of this high-grade mined zone has not been tested at depth and remains a target for future drilling**.
- The copper sulphide mineralisation intersected at Lady Jenny consists almost entirely of chalcopyrite. Historical operations focussed exclusively on oxide mineralisation at surface.
- A single drill-hole at **Kalman Southeast has intersected 36m at 1.5% Mn from 177m down-hole.** The manganese recorded at this prospect is part of an extensive manganese horizon situated to the east of the Pilgrim fault.
- **Drilling at Hammer's Bullrush JV IOCG prospect is expected to commence early next week with an RC drill program on Hammer's 100%-owned prospects at Tourist Zone South and Revenue** scheduled to commence in late March.

Hammer's Managing Director, Daniel Thomas, said:
"Hammer's program has successfully confirmed the extent of the presence of copper sulphides beneath the historical oxide workings at Lady Jenny. Several other exploration targets at the property are emerging and the team will assess geophysical methods to aid targeting for future drilling programs.

"The team's attention now turns to our Bullrush IOCG drilling program, which we expect to commence next week. This diamond drilling program is targeting a classical magnetic and gravity anomaly masked by approximately 100m of cover.

"It is shaping up to be a busy start for 2025, with drilling programs also scheduled for Hammer's 100%-owned project areas. We're looking forward to the end of the wet season to allow us to finally test Tourist Zone South plus an exciting new VTEM target at Revenue near Mt Hope."

[1] Hammer Metals has an Option to Earn an 80% interest in the Lady Jenny Project – see ASX Announcement, 2 October 2024.

ASX RELEASE
20 February 2025

DIRECTORS / MANAGEMENT

Russell Davis
Chairman

Daniel Thomas
Managing Director

James Croser
Non-Executive Director

David Church
Non–Executive Director

Mark Pitts
Company Secretary

Mark Whittle
Chief Operating Officer

Greg Amalric
Manager Exploration & Discovery

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

ASX Code: HMX

Share Price (19/2/25)	$0.032
Shares on Issue	888m
Market Cap	$29m
Options Unlisted	26.5m
Performance Rights	13.5m
Cash (31/12/2024)	$2.7m

Hammer Metals Ltd (**ASX: HMX**) ("**Hammer**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report final assay results from the November and December 2024 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Lady Jenny Mining Lease in the Mt Isa region in NW Queensland. The RC program at Lady Jenny was designed to provide key information about the geometry, grade and style of mineralisation below the historical pit.

Eleven holes were completed at Lady Jenny for a total of 1,343m. Ten holes were designed to test the tabular body that was historically mined in the pit. Eight drill holes intersected zones of significant mineralisation beneath the historic workings within weakly oxidised to fresh bedrock (refer to Figure 1, Table 1).

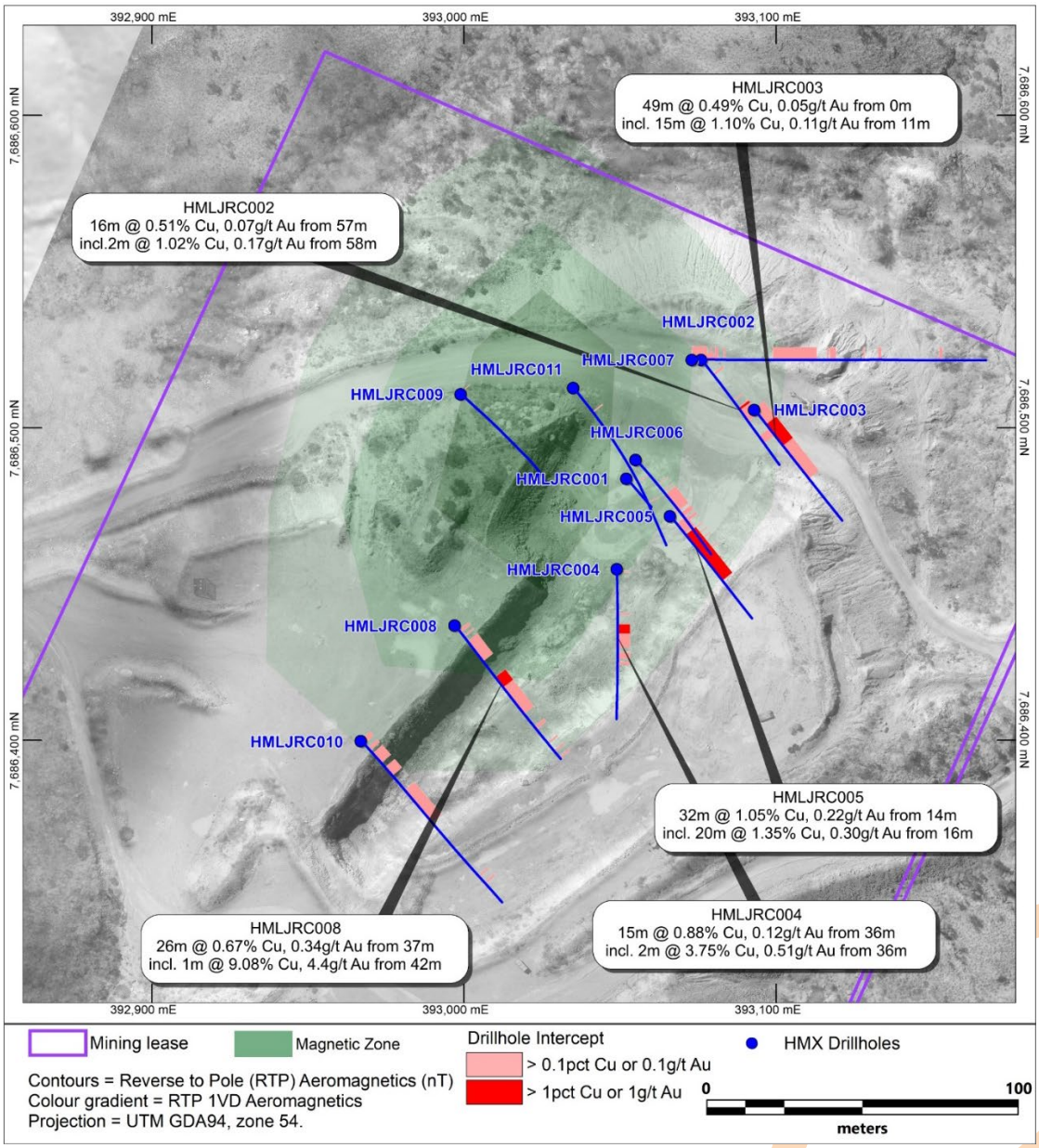

Figure 1. *Lady Jenny drill plan showing the mining lease digital terrain model, drill-hole traces, highlighted copper and gold intercepts, and the magnetic anomaly drill tested by HMLJRC009 depicted in shades of green.*

Chalcopyrite mineralisation is variably associated with magnetite-actinolite alteration and quartz veining. Minor to trace pyrite was spatially associated with the chalcopyrite and no pyrrhotite was observed. Mineralisation thickness and grade consistency are best under the north-eastern part of the pit and the highest-grade intercept occurs in the south-west section within a relatively thinner and lower-grade mineralised zone.

The variability of grade and thickness of mineralised intercepts along strike and at depth suggests that the mineralisation consists of multiple shallowly north-plunging bodies rather than a coherent tabular body as reported historically. Future targeting will test the potential of these inferred plunging shoots within a broad envelope shown in Figure 2.

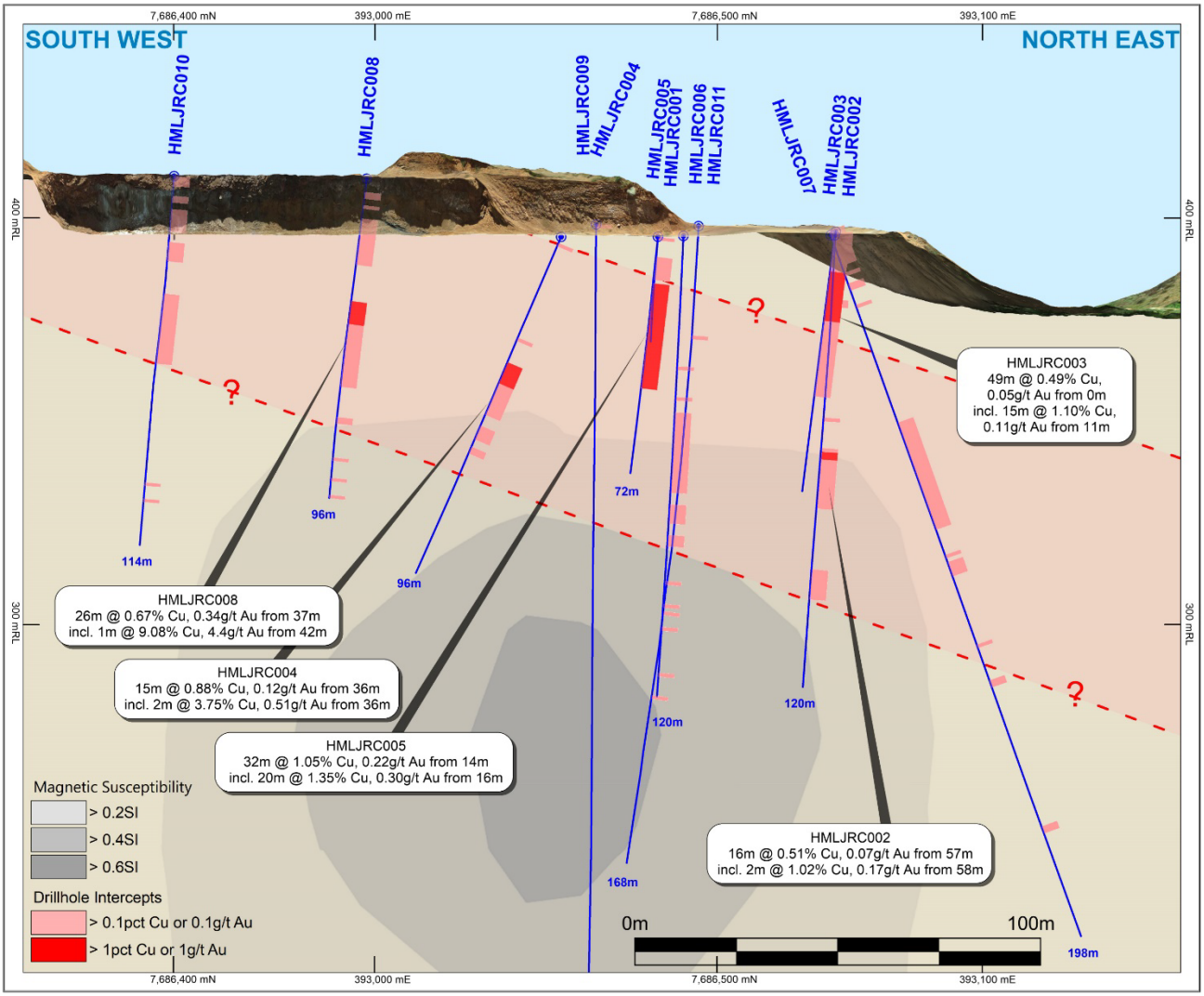

Figure 2. *Lady Jenny Long Section showing drill-hole traces, copper and gold assay results with the magnetic anomaly tested by HMLJRC009.*

Drill-hole HMLJRC009 was designed to test the observed association of chalcopyrite mineralisation with magnetite by targeting a discrete highly magnetic body located to the north-west of the pit (Figure 1). An intense magnetite alteration zone was intersected in the core of the modelled magnetic body which was not associated with any copper sulphides of significance nor actinolite alteration.

HMLJRC011 was later drilled to test the hypothesised connection at depth between the mineralised zones intersected under the historical pit and the body of intense magnetite alteration to the northwest. No significant mineralisation was intersected.

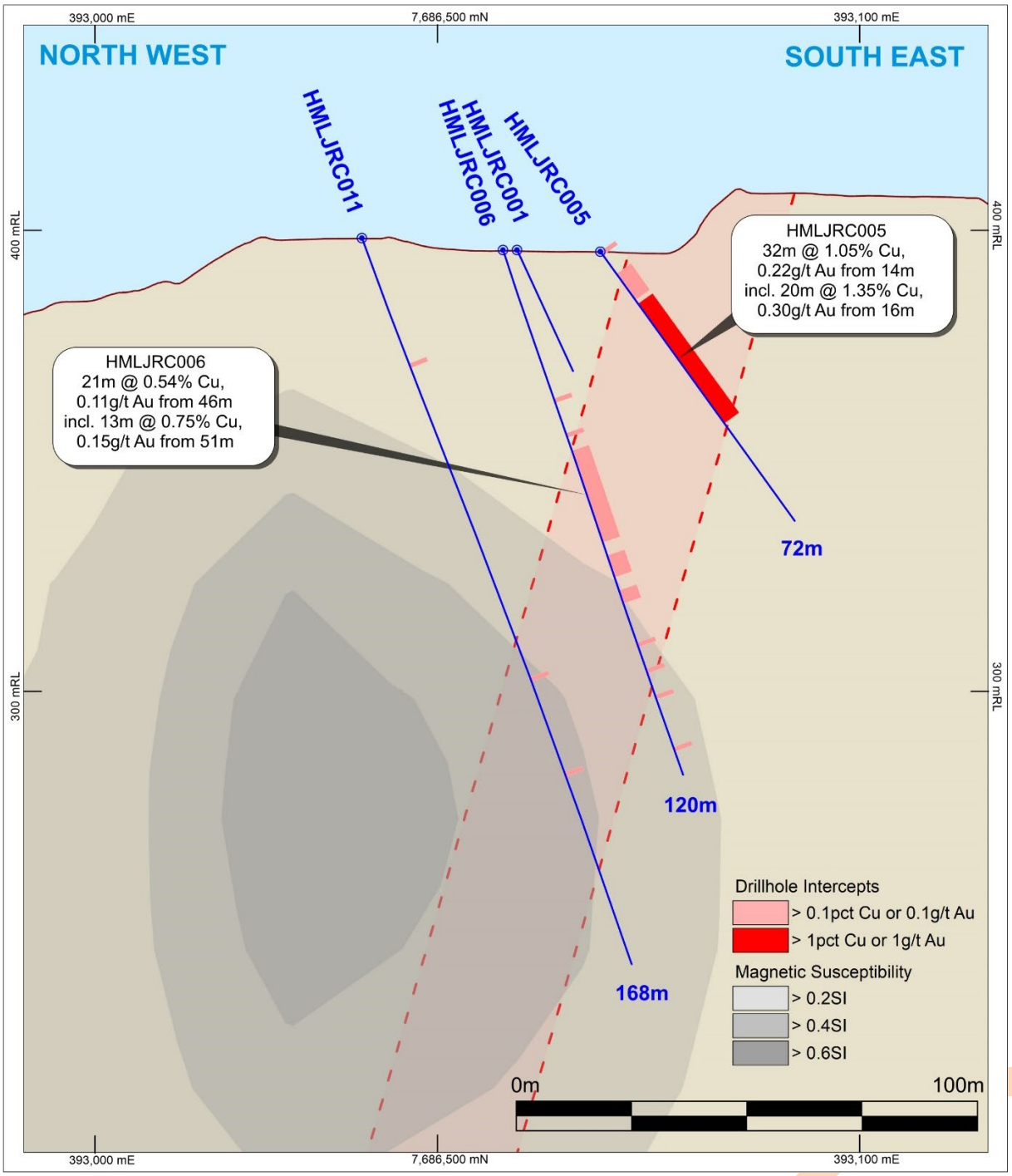

Figure 3. *Lady Jenny drilling cross-section.*

Kalman SE drilling

One drill-hole was completed to test a molybdenum and copper anomaly in soils along the Pilgrim Fault. A broad zone of low-grade copper and molybdenum anomalism averaging 350ppm Cu and 7.7 ppm Mo was intersected from surface to 65m, including 1 metre at 0.11% Cu and 19ppm Mo from 60m.

Peak values in molybdenum were associated with a broad zone of manganese anomalism intersected from 177m, averaging 1.5% Mn, 25ppm Mo (max 37ppm) and 0.2% Ba over a 36m interval.

The targeted copper and molybdenum soil anomaly is inferred to result from the weathering of the upper anomalous zone. Drill hole K159 was drilled to a depth of 342m in an attempt to intersect the Eastern Pilgrim fault splay but fell short due to strong water flows.

Table 1. *Lady Jenny – Collar location and significant intercepts (from Laboratory Assays) utilising a 0.1% Cu cut-off. Note that drill hole HMLJRC007 drilled through mine fill from 0 to 9m.*

Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA94		From	To	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
HMLJRC001	393055	7686484	395	29	-65	140		Abandoned				
HMLJRC002	393073	7686522	397	120	-70	140		0	7	7	0.34	0.07
								18	20	2	0.13	0.01
								49	50	1	0.20	0.01
								57	73	16	0.51	0.07
							incl.	58	60	2	1.02	0.17
								89	97	8	0.36	0.11
HMLJRC003	393093	7686506	395	78	-65	140		0	49	49	0.49	0.05
							incl.	11	26	15	1.10	0.11
HMLJRC004	393049	7686455	395	96	-60	180		2	3	1	0.16	0.04
								29	30	1	0.75	0.01
								36	51	15	0.88	0.12
							incl.	36	42	6	1.76	0.23
							incl.	36	38	2	3.75	0.51
								54	58	4	0.48	0.14
								60	62	2	0.11	0.01
HMLJRC005	393066	7686472	395	72	-55	140		0	1	1	0.11	0.01
								6	13	7	0.20	0.01
								14	46	32	1.05	0.22
							incl.	16	36	20	1.35	0.30
HMLJRC006	393058	7686487	395	120	-72	140		34	35	1	0.11	BD
								42	43	1	0.23	0.02
								46	67	21	0.54	0.11
							incl.	51	64	13	0.75	0.15
								70	75	5	0.25	0.04
								78	81	3	0.36	0.02
								90	91	1	0.14	BD
								96	97	1	0.19	0.01
								102	103	1	0.11	0.01
								114	115	1	0.10	BD
HMLJRC007	393073	7686522	397	198	-60	90		0	10	10	0.53	0.08
								12	13	1	0.11	0.01
								15	17	2	0.11	BD
								21	22	1	0.24	0.01
								54	84	30	0.33	0.05
								91	92	1	0.11	0.02
								93	97	4	0.50	0.07
								116	117	1	0.13	0.03
								126	128	2	0.28	0.05
								167	169	2	0.21	0.04
HMLJRC008	392991	7686437	410	96	-55	140		4	6	2	0.18	0.03
								8	9	1	0.35	0.01
								12	26	14	0.36	0.04
								37	63	26	0.67	0.34
							incl.	37	44	7	1.76	1.09
							incl.	42	43	1	9.08	4.40
								72	74	2	0.20	0.01
								84	85	1	0.13	BD
								90	91	1	0.21	0.01
								95	96	1	0.11	0.01
HMLJRC009	392999	7686511	397	252	-77	140		0	1	1	0.12	0.01
HMLJRC010	392964	7686405	410	114	-55	140		0	3	3	0.30	0.05
								6	8	2	0.13	0.04
								10	17	7	0.27	0.04
								20	26	6	0.30	0.04
								36	58	22	0.33	0.10
							incl.	37	43	6	0.74	0.19
								95	96	1	0.12	0.02
								100	101	1	0.30	0.05
HMLJRC011	393035	7686513	397	168	-72	140		29	30	1	0.13	0.02
								102	103	1	0.19	0.05
								124	125	1	0.15	0.01

Coordinates relative to GDA94 Zone54.

Table 2. *Kalman Southeast – Collar location and significant intercepts (from Laboratory Assays) utilising a 0.1% Cu cut-off.*

Hole	E_GDA94	N_GDA94	RL	TD	Dip	Az_GDA94		From	To	Int	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Mn (%)	Ba (%)
K-159	392320	7669785	450	342	-55	95		60	61	1	0.11	19	-	-
								177	213	36	-	25	1.5	0.2
Coordinates relative to GDA94 Zone54.														

Upcoming Activities and Expected Newsflow

- **February 18-20** – RIU Fremantle Conference and Presentation.
- **February** – Bullrush 2,200m **Diamond Drilling Program Commences** (Bullrush Joint Venture with SMMO) to test 4 Iron Oxide Copper-Gold targets.
- **February** – Ground fixed-loop Electromagnetic Survey at Revenue.
- **February** – Yandal Project Review – Orelia North Targeting, Granite/Basalt contact target zones**.**
- **March** – Various soils survey results including MIEJV soil sampling program results – Malbon and Dronfield.
- **Late March** (Weather dependant) – **Reverse Circulation Copper-Gold Drilling Program** Tourist Zone South, Kalman South-East.
- **April** – Soil sampling programs to start on 100% HMX ground: NE Kalman, Pilgrim South, Trekka, Malbon and Cathay.
- **Q2/Q3 2025** – Isa Valley JV Drill Targeting and Drilling (Isa Valley Joint Venture with South32).

This announcement has been authorised for issue by the Board of Hammer Metals Limited in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 15.5.

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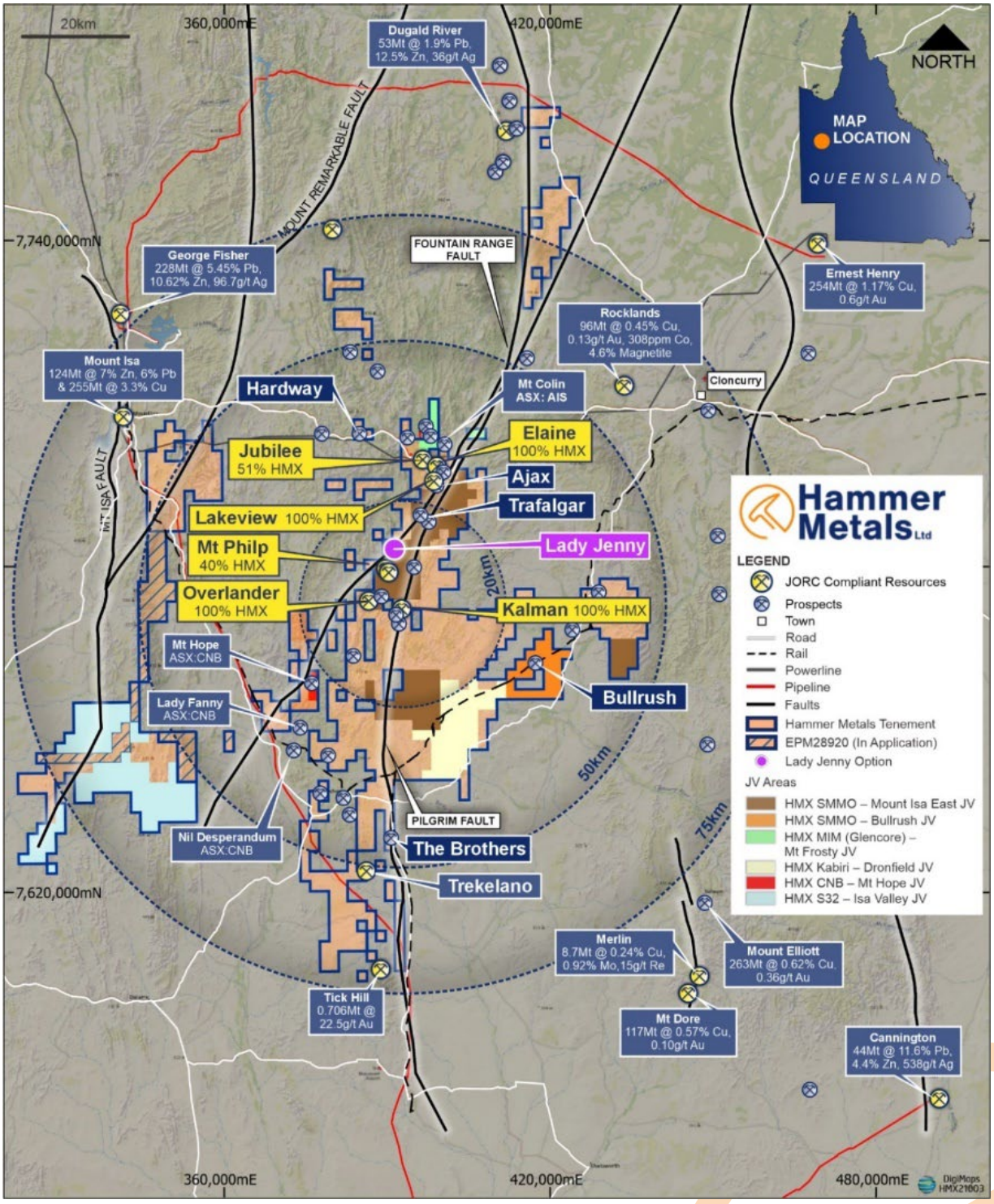

Figure 4. *Mount Isa Project.*

About Hammer Metals

Hammer Metals Limited (ASX: HMX) holds a strategic tenement position covering approximately 2,800km^2 within the Mount Isa mining district, with 100% interests in the Kalman (Cu-Au-Mo-Re) deposit, the Overlander North and Overlander South (Cu-Co) deposits, the Lakeview (Cu-Au) deposit and the Elaine (Cu-Au) deposit. Hammer also has a 51% interest in the Jubilee (Cu-Au) deposit. Hammer is an active mineral explorer, focused on discovering large copper-gold deposits of Ernest Henry style and has a range of prospective targets at various stages of testing. Hammer also holds a 100% interest in the Bronzewing South Gold Project located adjacent to the 2.3 million-ounce Bronzewing gold deposit in the highly endowed Yandal Belt of Western Australia.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report as it relates to exploration results and geology is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Mark Whittle, who is a Fellow of the AusIMM and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr. Whittle, who is a shareholder and option-holder, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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'. Mr. Whittle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company references exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates previously announced, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates with those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Table 1 report – Mount Isa Exploration Update

- This table is to accompany the release of drilling results from a late 2024 drilling program conducted by Hammer Metals Limited on the Lady Jenny Mining Lease and the Kalman South Prospect.
- Lady Jenny did have historic drilling undertaken however, the quality of the data capture, analytical techniques and downstream data management are not considered appropriate for reporting under the JORC code. No gold assays had been previously recorded.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections in this information release.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *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 (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.*	**Drilling** Drilling was undertaken by Bullion Drilling Pty Ltd utilising a Schramm 685 reverse circulation drilling rig. Drill chip samples were mostly submitted as 1m splits, but 4m composite intervals were used to sample areas of no visible mineralisation. When multiple metre intervals were sampled, a riffle split of each metre interval was conducted with the split portions then being combined to produce a composite sample. Lab analyses were conducted on a 2-5kg subset of the drill interval which corresponds to the sample eventually submitted for lab analysis. All samples submitted for assay undergo a fine crush with 1kg riffled off for pulverising to 75 microns. Samples were submitted to ALS for: • Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. • 4 acid digest followed by ICP-MS for a comprehensive element suite.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	**Drilling** The method of drilling was reverse circulation.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Drilling** Sample recoveries and quality are qualitatively assessed by the logging geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Each sample submitted to the lab is weighed on arrival. Recoveries are typically low in the first 5m of each hole. In holes where recovery or significant sampling bias was observed, the hole was terminated. Significant water was encountered in hole HMLJRC001. This hole was terminated and redrilled (HMLJRC006). For the current 12-hole, 1685m RC program, there were 984 samples taken with an average sampling interval of 1.68m with an average lab sample weight of 2.92kg (including CRM's).
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.*	**Drilling** All drilling is geologically logged by Hammer Metals Limited Geologists. Quantitative portable XRF analyses are conducted on metre intervals on site. All metres drilled are subject to lab analysis.
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 insitu 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.*	**Drilling** Samples consist of RC drill chips. Samples from the hole are collected by a three-way splitter with A and B duplicates taken for every sample. Samples were taken at dominantly one metre intervals however where 2 or 4 metre composites were created, samples were composited by riffle splitting material from each one metre sample bag. Where evidence of mineralisation is encountered or anticipated, the sample length was reduced to 1m. Sample collection methodology and sample size is considered appropriate to the target-style and drill method, and appropriate laboratory analytical methods were employed. Standard reference samples and blanks were each inserted into the laboratory submissions at a rate of 1 per 25 samples.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	The lab analytical method: - Gold analyses by fire assay with AAS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	- Multielement analyses were conducted via ICP MS (for a plus 50 element suite) after a 4-acid digest. Certified reference material (CRM) samples and certified blank samples inserted into the sample sequence at a rate of 1 CRM and 1 blank per 25 samples. Duplicates were conducted at a rate not exceeding 1 duplicate per 50 samples. The analytical methods and QA/QC procedures employed are appropriate for the nature of the surveys described herein.
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.*	**Drilling** The drill density is not sufficient to establish mineralisation continuity. No twinned holes have been drilled. Sample compositing has been applied to calculate intercepts.
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.*	**Drilling** Drill collars are surveyed by handheld GPS with RL determined from Drone generated DTM. For all data reported herein, information is captured in GDA94 datum Zone 54. Drill hole collar locations will be validated by a surveyor with a DGPS.
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.*	**Drilling** It is planned to intersect the lode position at approximately 40m centres which is appropriate for a strike extent of less than 200m.
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.*	**Drilling** Drill holes are generally oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the orientation of the targets based on interpretation of previous exploration. However, the target body dip was poorly constrained and drill hole inclination in some instances was adapted to fit the rig in the pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**All Samples** With lab analyses, pre-numbered bags are used, and samples are transported to ALS by company personnel. Samples are packed within sealed polywoven sacks.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**All Work Conducted** All work is subject to data import validation and assay data, when it is reported is reviewed by two company personnel. No external audits have been conducted at this time.

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 Mt Isa Project consists of 36 tenements. The tenement on which this drilling is being undertaken is ML2701. The tenement is currently held by Corella Valley Mining Company Pty Ltd. Hammer Metals Limited has executed an option to purchase an 80% interest in Lady Jenny. The reader is referred to ASX release dated 2/10/2024 for the details of this agreement.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous holders held title either covering the tenement in part or entirely and previous results are contained in Mines Department records.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Lady Jenny (ML2701)** Lady Jenny is hosted within the Ballara Quartzite close to the boundary of the Argylla Formation. This large-scale geological setting is common to other Hammer Metals Prospects in the region such as the Neptune Group of prospects 1km to the north of Lady Jenny. Mineralisation parallels lithology with a moderate northwesterly dip and a possible northwesterly plunge. Drilling observations suggest a partial magnetite association with copper sulphides in the historical pit. A magnetic target northwest of the Lady Jenny mineralisation was tested. This consisted of magnetite alteration of rhyolite with no copper sulfides associated. Examination of pit walls indicates that mineralisation is up to 6m in true thickness however, an envelope of ferruginous fractured sediments occurs on both the hangingwall and footwall suggesting that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		there is significant potential for thicker zones to occur at depth and down plunge. The mineralisation in the pit is semi-coincident with a thin mylonitic shear zone with boudinaged quartz veins. **Kalman South (EPM13870)** The Kalman South prospect is located within the Pilgrim Fault deformation zone. The host in this location is the Overhang Jaspelite. This metasedimentary unit is strongly veined and has been subject to argillic alteration probably related to hydrothermal fluid movement within the main structures comprising the Pilgrim Fault Zone.
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 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.*	See the attached tables.
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Intercepts are quoted at a 0.1% Cu cut-off with included intercepts highlighting zones of increased Cu grade. The reader should assume that there are no other grades encountered in the hole apart from those quoted in the body of this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	True thickness of reported intervals is estimated to range from 50 to 80%. The mineralised zone geometry is best approximated as tabular, dips at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	approximately 70-75 degrees but down dip drill control is limited, and drill hole inclinations vary from -70 to -55 degrees. Most drill holes were drilled on the same azimuth except HMJLRC004 and HMLJRC007 due to pit and access constraints.
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.*	Appropriate figures are in the body of 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Drilling** The drillholes undertaken during this program are reported in total. Drilling intercepts are primarily quoted at 0.1% cut-offs with other intercepts quotes to highlight high Cu grades or elevated grades from other target elements such as gold. The reader should assume that portions of a drillhole that are not quoted in the intercept table contain grades less that the quoted cut-off.
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 substantive exploration data depicted or discussed herein have been disclosed to the market previously.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Targeting of down dip and/ or down plunge high grade shoots to be carried out in 2025.