ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 26 MAY 2025

ANTIMONY VEIN SYSTEM CONFIRMED AT ARMIDALE PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Antimony mineral Stibnite, confirmed at both Oaky Creek North and Oaky Creek South with multiple veins reported locally and interpreted extensions along strike**
- **Inferred Antimony System strike length of over 1km at Oaky Creek North**
- **Armidale Project covers 392km^2 within Australia's premier Antimony Province with Red Mountain planning further exploration across multiple underexplored zones**
- **Soil and Rock assay results are expected to be received by the Company shortly**

Red Mountain Mining Limited ("**RMX**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report that Stibnite, the key ore mineral of Antimony, has been visually confirmed across an extensive inferred strike length of over 1km at Red Mountain's 100%-owned Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in New South Wales.

At both Oaky Creek North and South, coarse-grained stibnite mineralisation has been identified within quartz vein-hosted structures. Interpretation and mapping by Red Mountain's geological team indicate multiple parallel stibnite vein systems, with structures at Oaky Creek North trending northwest and those at Oaky Creek South trending northeast. The Oaky Creek North alteration system appears to have an inferred strike length over 1km, which the company will confirm by assay results.

Figure 1: Left: Coarse stibnite crystals 380m NNW of the historic Oaky North Workings (AAR126 - 266781mE/6659857mN – GDA94Z56) Right: Stibnite vein (AAR131- 266796mE/6659800mN – GDA94Z56) located 350 NNW of the historic workings.

ASX CODE: RMX

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Australia and Canada based
Gold and Battery metals explorer

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Red Mountain interprets that the possible change of orientation between the north and south is due to movement along Namoi Fault, that cuts through the grid with Oaky Creek North residing to the east of the fault and Oaky Creek South residing to the west of the fault.

The sampling program over the Oaky Creek historical Stibnite mines was completed with over 1,000 individual soil and rock chip samples collected. The samples remain at the laboratories of Intertek and are undergoing assay. Full sample location details will be provided when assay results become available.

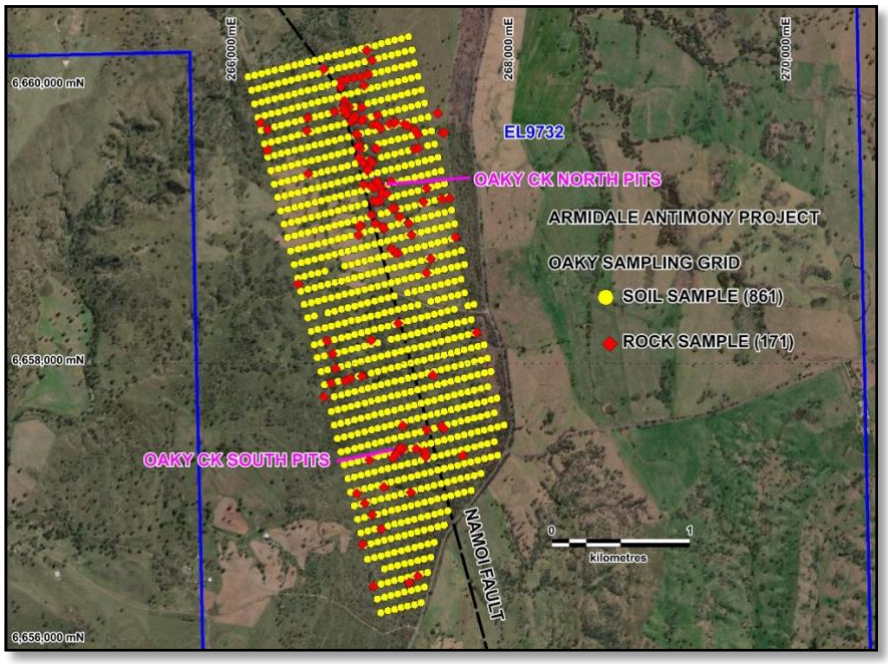

Figure 2: Oaky Creek sampling program showing the distribution of soil and rock samples.

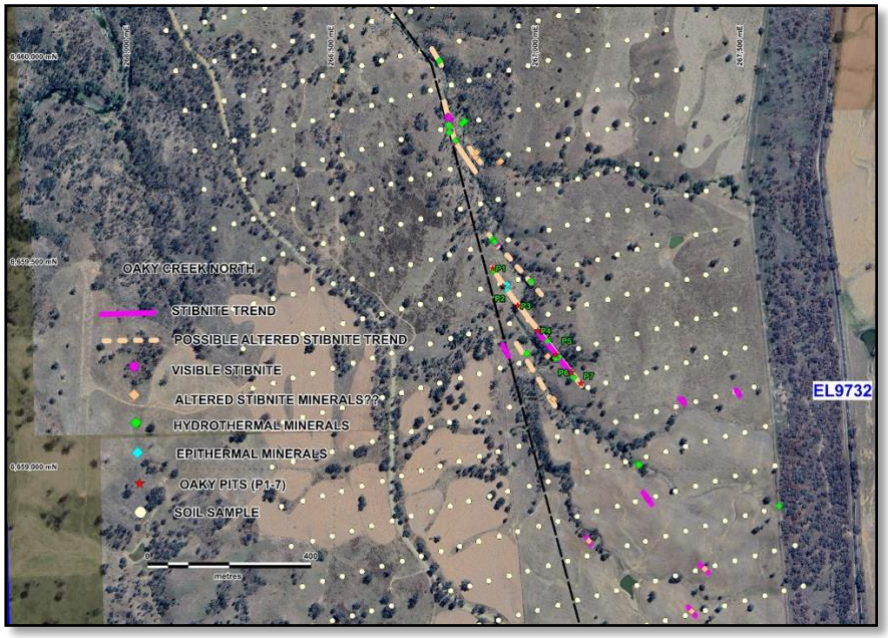

Figure 3: Initial interpretation of the Oaky Creek north area to be validated with assay results. Note some of the samples may be displaced so those samples on soil traverses may not be insitu.

Figure 4: Initial interpretation of the Oaky Creek South area to be validated with assay results.

Antimony Prices Continue to Excel Past Record Highs

In early 2025, Antimony prices exceeded US$50,000 per tonne for the first time, driven by tightening global supply, increased demand from flame-retardant and battery sectors, and reported stockpiling by strategic buyers. Antimony is used in both civilian and military applications, primarily due to its fire-retardant and alloying properties. It is a key component in flame-retardant materials, lead-acid batteries, and certain metal alloys where enhanced heat resistance and durability are required. These properties make Antimony strategically important in sectors where thermal stability and performance under stress are considered critical, including defence, electronics, and energy storage.

In April 2025, China escalated its export controls by expanding its ban on refined antimony products to include additional Western-aligned nations and categories of processed material. Antimony prices have subsequently exceeded US$60,000 per tonne. Red Mountain remains strategically positioned to capitalise on the strengthening global Antimony market.

Figure 5: Antimony Price Chart

Armidale Antimony-Gold Project Background

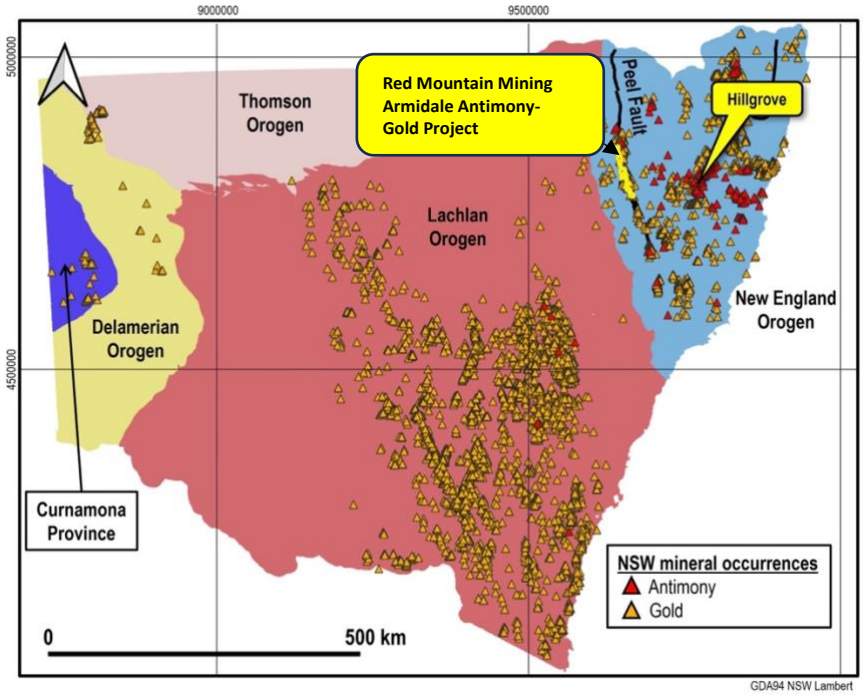

Figure 6: Known NSW gold and antimony mineral occurrences relative to basement orogenic units. The map clearly demonstrates the prospectivity of the New England Orogen for antimony and gold. The location of the Hillgrove Deposit, Peel Fault and EL9732 are also shown.

Red Mountain's project lies approximately 100km west of Larvotto's (ASX: LRV) Hillgrove Project and several of Trigg Minerals' (ASX: TMG) Antimony Projects and extends for 85km immediately west of the Peel Fault.

The Southern New England Orogen is recognised as Australia's premier Antimony province (Figure 6). Antimony occurs in hydrothermal quartz veins, breccias and stockworks, often with associated gold and/or tungsten mineralisation.

The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt, which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. The Peel Fault System has recognised world-class mineral potential, with over 400 known orogenic gold and base metal mineral occurrences along its over 400km strike extent, but is underexplored with less than 200 mostly shallow drillholes over its length, the majority of which are focused on discrete prospects.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX) is a mineral exploration and development company. Red Mountain has a portfolio of critical minerals including gold, lithium, rare earth and base metal projects, located in Canada, Australia and USA. Red Mountain is progressing its Armidale Antimony-Gold Project in NSW, Kiabye Gold Project in Western Australia and Fry Lake Gold project, based in the strategic Gold district in Canada. In addition, Red Mountain's project portfolio includes the Nevada Lithium Projects.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Rock chip and sampling locations

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Rock Type
AAR001	266943	6660260	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR002	266980	6660188	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR003	266634	6660124	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR004	266763	6660040	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR005	266806	6660049	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR006	266953	6660085	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR007	266853	6660061	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR008	266901	6660066	GDA96_z56	Sub crop
AAR009	266924	6660007	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR010	266177	6659736	GDA96_z56	Sub crop
AAR011	266227	6659687	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR012	266518	6659773	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR013	266710	6659815	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR014	266796	6659834	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR015	266814	6659844	GDA96_z56	float
AAR016	266819	6659849	GDA96_z56	Float
AAR017	267050	6659273	GDA96_z56	float
AAR018	267041	6659270	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR019	267041	6659270	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR020	267041	6659270	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR021	267022	6659275	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR022	267021	6659312	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR023	267085	6659224	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR024	267053	6659225	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR025	266994	6659264	GDA96_z56	subcrop
AAR026	266971	6659282	GDA96_z56	float
AAR027	266971	6659282	GDA96_z56	float
AAR028	266956	6659405	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR029	266948	6659391	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR030	266920	6659440	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR031	266922	6659450	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR032	266889	6659484	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR033	266908	6659849	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR034	266924	6659763	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR035	266904	6659749	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR036	266907	6659751	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR037	266852	6659754	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR038	266832	6659746	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR039	266511	6659677	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR040	266227	6659537	GDA96_z56	Sub crop
AAR041	266875	6659646	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR042	266872	6659655	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR043	266890	6659578	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR044	266888	6659560	GDA96_z56	outcrop wall samples
AAR045	266891	6659555	GDA96_z56	outcrop wall samples
AAR046	266892	6659554	GDA96_z56	outcrop wall samples
AAR047	266894	6659553	GDA96_z56	outcrop wall samples
AAR048	266895	6659551	GDA96_z56	outcrop wall samples
AAR049	266896	6659549	GDA96_z56	outcrop wall samples
AAR050	266881	6659567	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR051	266521	6659368	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR052	266965	6659462	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR053	267488	6659665	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR054	267502	6659662	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR055	267024	6659790	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR056	266991	6659721	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR057	267019	6659720	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR058	267108	6659729	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR059	267044	6659694	GDA96_z56	subcrop
AAR060	267137	6659734	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR061	267149	6659738	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR062	267215	6659728	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR063	267240	6659714	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR064	267293	6659684	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR065	267313	6659653	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR066	267005	6659554	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR067	267015	6659549	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR068	266984	6659456	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR069	266982	6659458	GDA96_z56	Outcrop

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Rock Type
AAR070	266983	6659451	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR071	267290	6659548	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR072	267319	6659553	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR073	267066	6658972	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR074	267059	6658986	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR075	267006	6659008	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR076	266977	6659072	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR077	266993	6659173	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR078	267036	6659171	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR079	267042	6659174	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR080	267012	6659168	GDA96_z56	in situ
AAR081	266919	6659290	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR082	266919	6659290	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR083	266919	6659290	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR084	266919	6659290	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR085	267120	6659313	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR086	267378	6659265	GDA96_z56	sub crop rock pile
AAR087	267353	6659168	GDA96_z56	sub crop rock pile
AAR088	267486	6659187	GDA96_z56	sub crop rock pile
AAR089	267540	6659192	GDA96_z56	small subcrop pile
AAR090	267146	6659119	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR091	267129	6659119	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR092	267180	6659056	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR093	267243	6659012	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR094	267245	6659012	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR095	267247	6659011	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR096	266451	6658574	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR097	266884	6658928	GDA96_z56	float
AAR098	266902	6658993	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR099	266890	6658994	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR100	267267	6658929	GDA96_z56	Float
AAR101	267588	6658910	GDA96_z56	float
AAR102	267585	6658910	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR103	267170	6658798	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR104	267147	6658800	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR105	267123	6658825	GDA96_z56	float
AAR106	267407	6658757	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR107	267375	6658654	GDA96_z56	float
AAR108	266657	6658161	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR109	266976	6658168	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR110	266698	6658069	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR111	266720	6657965	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR112	266909	6657907	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR113	266828	6657892	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR114	266790	6657877	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR115	266686	6657859	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR116	266636	6657760	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR117	267171	6658290	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR118	267186	6657368	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR119	267167	6657365	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR120	267163	6657360	GDA96_z56	old workings float
AAR121	267154	6657349	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR122	266782	6659896	GDA96_z56	float
AAR123	266778	6659860	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR124	266783	6659853	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR125	266783	6659855	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR126	266781	6659857	GDA96_z56	Fallen outcrop off the cliff
AAR127	266784	6659843	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR128	266776	6659827	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR129	266784	6659825	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR130	266794	6659798	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR131	266797	6659801	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR132	266846	6659761	GDA96_z56	old workings subcrop
AAR133	266860	6659788	GDA96_z56	float
AAR134	266848	6659772	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR135	266783	6659834	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR136	266779	6659841	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR137	266781	6659821	GDA96_z56	outcrop vein
AAR138	267420	6657915	GDA96_z56	bed rock
AAR139	267482	6657548	GDA96_z56	subcrop

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Rock Type
AAR140	267204	6657552	GDA96_z56	outcrop/ subcrop
AAR141	266964	6657303	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR142	266873	6657061	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR143	266929	6656990	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR144	267376	6657521	GDA96_z56	subcrop
AAR145	267498	6657533	GDA96_z56	float
AAR146	267302	6657386	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR147	267302	6657386	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR148	267302	6657386	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR149	267360	6657365	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR150	267364	6657360	GDA96_z56	float on ridge outcrop proximal
AAR151	267369	6657326	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR152	267366	6657330	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR153	267189	6657381	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR154	267210	6657385	GDA96_z56	float
AAR155	267184	6657389	GDA96_z56	float
AAR156	267133	6657320	GDA96_z56	float
AAR157	267635	6657337	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR158	267068	6657109	GDA96_z56	Outcrop
AAR159	267455	6659806	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR160	266757	6659996	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR161	267261	6657071	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR162	266984	6656909	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR163	267049	6656806	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR164	266914	6656696	GDA96_z56	sub crop
AAR165	266991	6656394	GDA96_z56	float
AAR166	267736	6658222	GDA96_z56	outcrop
AAR167	267252	6656417	GDA96_z56	Slag pour on the ground
AAR168	267252	6656417	GDA96_z56	Slag pour on the ground
AAR169	267252	6656417	GDA96_z56	Subcrop but float transported
AAR170	267250	6656420	GDA96_z56	Slag pour on the ground
AAR171	267314	6656467	GDA96_z56	Float

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 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 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.*	• Soil samples were collected on a 50m sample traverse and 100m spaced lines with generally samples screened to -80mesh. • Rock samples were collected from 1kg grab samples. • Rock chip samples were selective based on visual appearance and are not used for resource determination, only to see if mineralisation is present. • All samples are exploration in nature and not for resource determination. • Rock & Soil samples have been sent to Intertek Townsville laboratory with the soils forwarded on to the Perth Laboratory. Soils are to be treated by Aqua Regia AAR25MS52 package and the rocks by sodium peroxide fusion FP6/OM for Sb and W.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling reported.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a*	• No drilling reported. • Rock and soil sampling is not used for resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	estimation.
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.*	• Rock chip sampling was biased towards outcrop that was altered including samples from old shaft workings. • Rock grab samples were taken raw and approximately 1kg each. • Soil samples were taken from designated grid sites, but moved out of creek or road sites up to 10m • For soil sites, Standards inserted every 100 sites and repeats taken at every 100 sites. • Grab rock samples are first pass with size appropriate for initial work and not intended for grade purposes.
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.*	• Soil and Rocks are being treated at Intertek and with standard procedure of drying , crushed, pulverized (in Nickel crucible for rock samples) with splits taken 25g charge of Aqua Regia and 25g charge for rock, all samples are finished with ICP-MS. • Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered an appropriate method for antimony. • Duplicate, blank and standards (CRM) were inserted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drill holes reported. • Unknown data protocols and procedures.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole*	• All sample taken with GPS readings with site locations recorded in GDA94 (z56).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No mineral resource estimation was conducted.
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.*	• Sample spacing is considered appropriate for initial first pass sampling. • Being exploration any sample results will not be considered sufficient for any ore determinations. • No analytical compositing has been reported.
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.*	• Rock samples were collected along outcrop with strike and dip recorded where available. Soil sampling was oriented to be perpendicular the Namoi Fault which cuts through the grid and was considered a structural control on the local mineralisation. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were managed by field staff, individually double wrapped and sealed in a 1 ton bulk which was dropped off in a freight forwarding yard. Samples arrived at the laboratory sealed. .
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data was reported.

1.2 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 Exploration licence EL9732 has been recently granted to Red Mountain Mining and covers 391km^2. • The licence has only recently been granted, Native Title standard conditions apply and will be negotiated with the relevant claimant holders
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The north-south elongate corridor covered by the project contains no historical mineral exploration drilling and has seen limited

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		previous surface exploration for Antimony and Gold mineralisation. No soil sampling for these elements has been undertaken and rockchip and stream sediment coverage is limited, leaving the majority of the tenement untested by systematic exploration and therefore is considered having significant potential for discovery
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Southern New England Orogen. The geology of the tenement is dominated by isoclinally folded Carboniferous metasediments of the Tamworth Belt which is a forearc basinal package related to west-dipping subduction of oceanic crust beneath the Lachlan Orogen. Ultramafic melanges of the Great Serpentinite Belt, which outcrop along the Peel Fault, are considered to be remnants of this oceanic crust. • The style of mineralisation target is hydrothermal quartz veins, breccia and stockworks derived from fluids during regional compression and resulting faulting providing the conduits to the fluids.
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.*	• No drilling conducted
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*	• No aggregated methods are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
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 location diagram is presented in the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement.
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.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The forward work programme depends on the sample assay results from the laboratory. If encouraging, then a drilling programme will be implements to determine the depth and lateral extent of the stibnite mineralisation. • Diagrams of the sampling positions have been provided in the text.