AGC
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
7 April 2025
Australian Gold and Copper Ltd
ACN 633 936 526

New Drilling Highlights Near-Surface Gold Potential at Achilles

South Cobar Project, NSW

- New assay results received for seven holes drilled for 509 metres, a first pass test targeting mineralisation in the shallow weathered oxide material at Achilles
- Drilling delivered notable shallow oxide gold intersections (A3OX006):

  30m at 0.7g/t Au & 23g/t Ag from 16m inc.

  7m at 1.1g/t Au & 53g/t Ag from 17m and

  5m at 1.4g/t Au & 33g/t Ag from 37m
- Wide intervals of very shallow mineralisation are welcome potential value and scale drivers for future Mineral Resources
- Shallow base metals were also intersected in fresh rock including:

  2m at 0.7% Cu & 5.8% Pb+Zn from 64m (A3OX002)

  1m at 0.6% Cu & 9.3% Pb+Zn from 65m (A3OX007)
- These results provide confidence to undertake a much larger drill program of approximately 20 shallow holes testing the weathered portion of the deposit
- Permitting is underway for the follow-up program along with another larger program targeting deeper extensions to the main deposit
- Large-scale ~6,000 metre aircore drilling program along the Achilles Shear Zone is also progressing well with 209 holes completed of 340 planned

AGC Managing Director, Glen Diemar said

"The Company's goal since IPO is to discover shallow, near surface mineralisation and our results from this first pass test are incredibly encouraging. Shallow and broad mineralisation such as this can significantly enhance value in a potential mining scenario. This first pass test provides the confidence to design a more systematic pattern drilling program. We believe such a program could result in zones of higher grades."

"Meanwhile, the large scale aircore drilling program is progressing well, targeting extensions and additions along the Achilles Shear Zone. Design and planning for the next RC drilling program is progressing with holes being planned to extend Achilles down dip and along strike. The Company will also take the opportunity to test with RC drilling any additional targets that arise from the air core program currently in progress."

"The momentum continues to build at AGC's South Cobar Project."

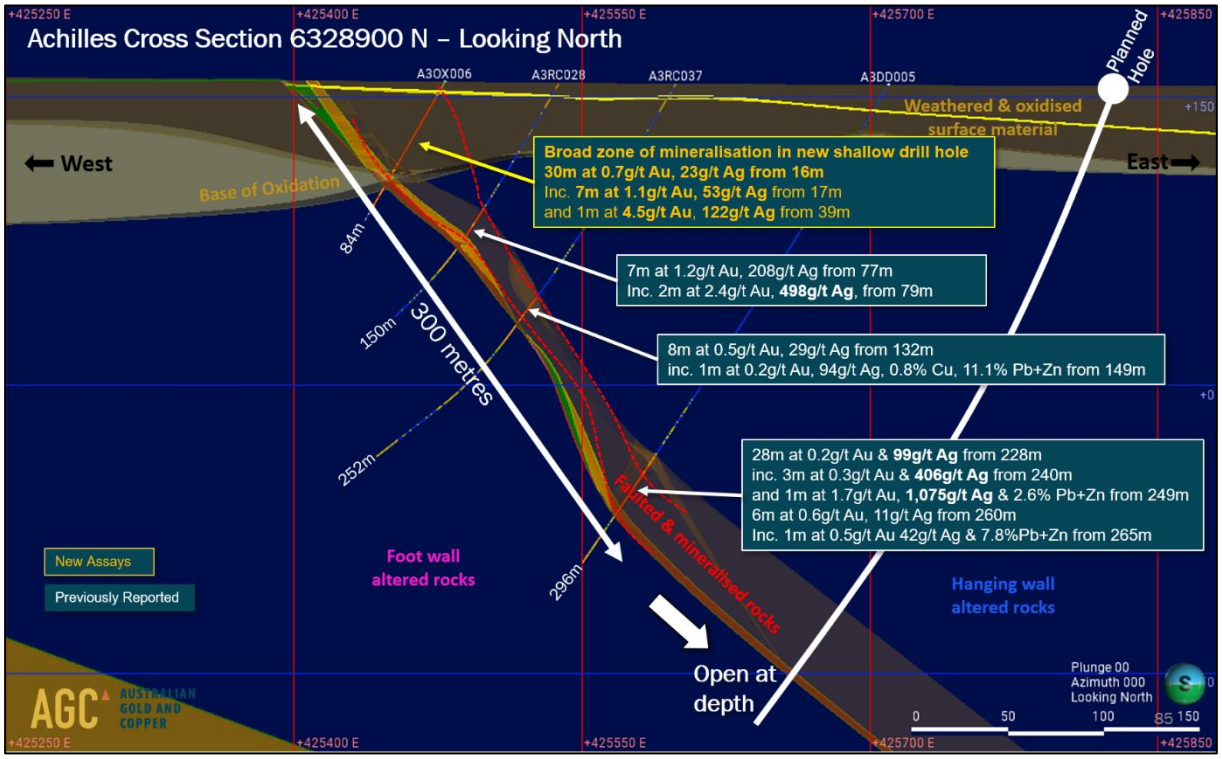

Figure 1: *Schematic cross section through 6828900N showing a widening of mineralisation in the near surface oxide zone. Cross section line shown in plan map Figure 3.*

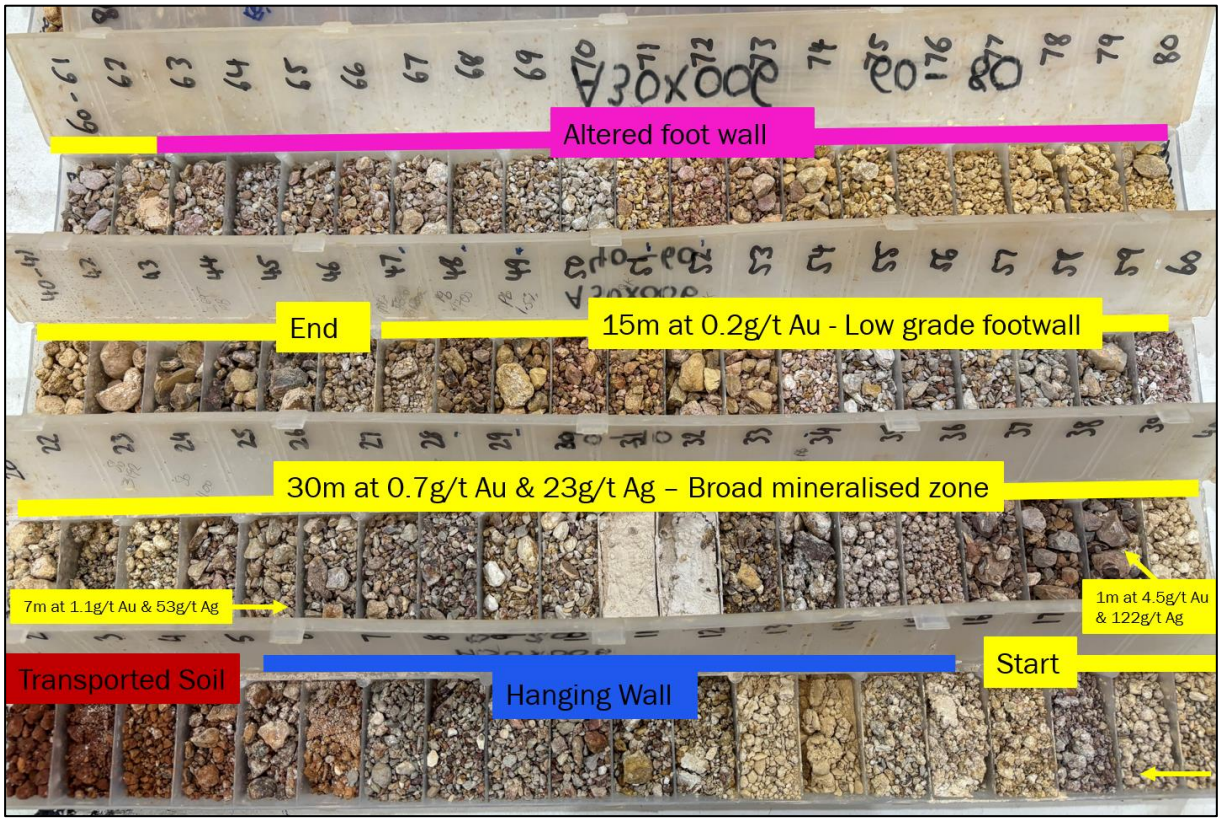

Figure 2: *A3OX006 drill chips showing gold intercepts.*

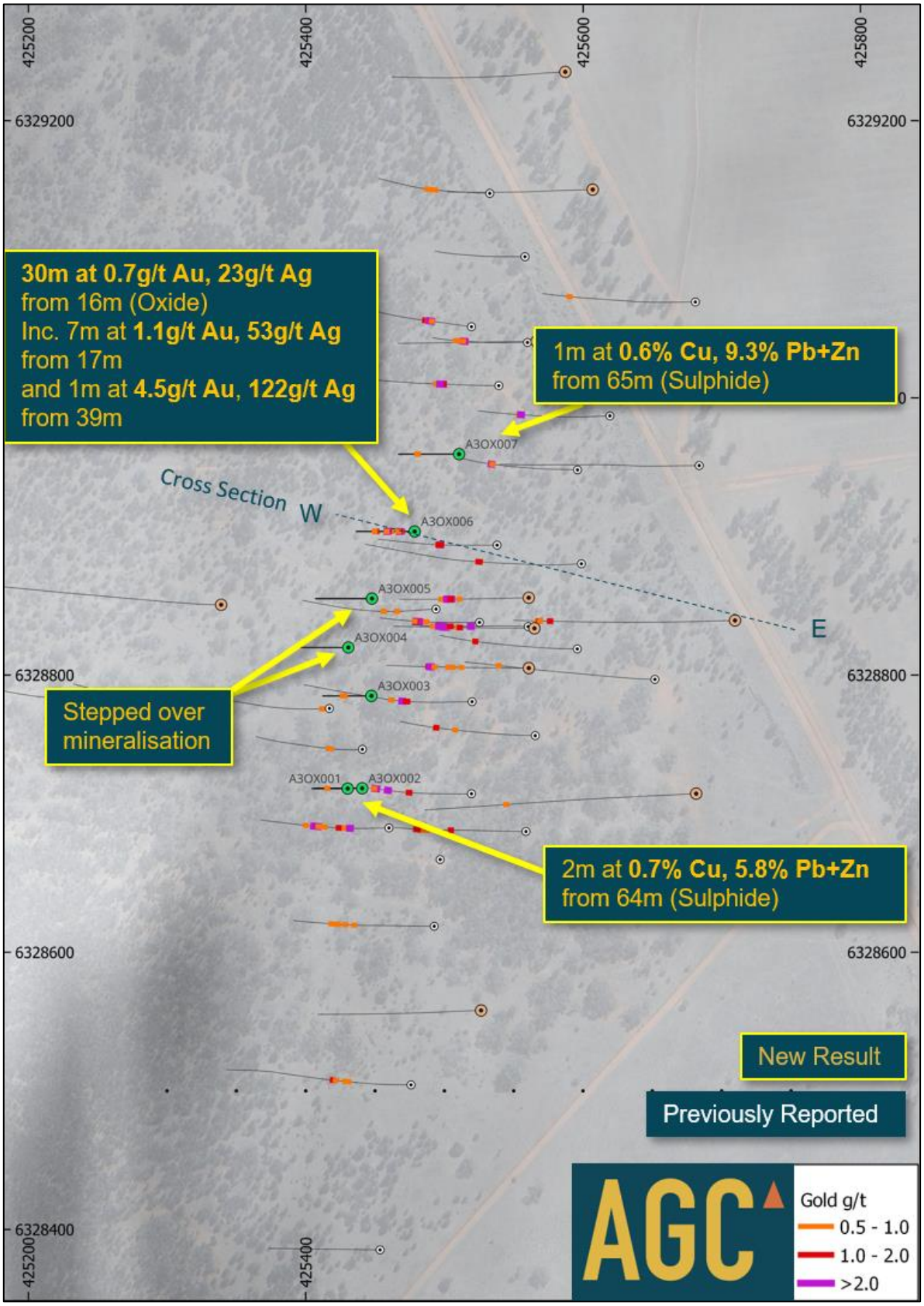

Figure 3: Achilles plan map showing new holes and assay results in yellow.

Australian Gold and Copper Ltd (ASX: AGC) ("AGC" or the "Company") is pleased to provide positive results for the recent drilling program testing for shallow weathered (oxide) mineralisation at the Achilles discovery, located in the southern portion of the Cobar Basin in central NSW.

The successful program was a first pass test to understand the mineralisation's proximity to surface and guide future drilling for resource growth. Seven holes were drilled for 509 metres, spread north to south along the central zone of the deposit (see Figures 1-3).

Drilling delivered notable shallow oxide gold intersections in A30X006:

- 30m at 0.7g/t Au & 23g/t Ag from 16m inc.

  7m at 1.1g/t Au & 53g/t Ag from 17m and

  5m at 1.4g/t Au & 33g/t Ag from 37m

The geometry of oxide mineralisation at Achilles is interpreted to be the result of the weathering processes affecting this part of the orebody. The oxide mineralisation in A30X006 widens considerably, as seen in the cross section in Figure 1. Wide intervals of very shallow mineralisation are welcome value drivers for potential mineral resource growth in the future.

Shallow base metals intersections in fresh rock were also intersected, including:

- 2m at 0.7% Cu & 5.8% Pb+Zn, 0.3g/t Au & 17g/t Ag from 64m (A30X002)
- 1m at 0.6% Cu & 9.3% Pb+Zn, 0.1g/t Au & 18g/t Ag from 65m (A30X007)

A30X007 tested the 110-metre gap between the northern base-metal rich zone centred around hole A3RC038 and gold-silver rich zone around hole A3RC030. The widths of mineralisation can change dramatically over short distances, with the strong copper, lead and zinc intercepted in A30X007 considered encouraging. This demonstrates potential for continuous mineralisation between the northern and central zone and will be a target for future drilling.

Holes A30X004 and A30X005 returned low grade zones of gold, silver and pathfinders.

These results bolster confidence in the presence of shallow mineralisation, setting a strong foundation for future resource growth with further drilling expected to deliver higher grade results.

The Company is now working on permitting a larger RC drill program of approximately 20 holes to test the greater oxide potential of the deposit, alongside a separate RC drill program targeting deeper extensions (see planned hole in Figure 1 for example).

Air Core Program Update

The aircore drill program has 209 holes completed to date of 340 planned holes along the Achilles Shear Zone, targeting geochemical vectors towards additional mineralisation in the near-surface environment (see Figure 4).

The aircore is scheduled to be completed in late April and will be followed by a new RC drilling program at Achilles and another targeting the new surrounding targets (see above).

To further progress regional exploration, another drone magnetics survey has also recently been completed at the northeast extension of the Achilles Shear Zone and the prospective Kilparney Shear Zone. Results are being processed by the Company's geophysical consultant and will be available for interpretation shortly.

References relating to this release

AGC ASX Prospectus lodged 18th November 2020 and appendixes within

AGC ASX 3 May 2021 Strong base-metal sulphide zone above large EM conductor at Achilles

AGC ASX 23 April 2024, New discoveries at Achilles and Hilltop

AGC ASX 15 May 2024, Achilles delivers outstanding gold and silver results

AGC ASX 16 May 2024, Achilles additional gold result from hole A3RC031

AGC ASX 4 June 2024, Achilles final silver result from hole A3RC030

AGC ASX 17 June 2024, Achilles returns widest high-grade zone to date

AGC ASX 10 July 2024, Extensive exploration campaign underway at Achilles

AGC ASX 5 August 202,4 Achilles interim exploration update

ASX AGC 17 October 2024, High grade silver gold base-metal mineralisation at Achilles

ASX AGC 13 November 2024, First core drilling confirms high-grade at Achilles

ASX AGC 18 December 2024, Achilles Returns up to 2.9 kilograms per tonne Silver

ASX AGC 23 December 2024, High resolution drone geophysics survey highlights significant new exploration potential

ASX AGC 4 January 2025, Emerging Copper Search Space

ASX AGC 29 January 2025, Strong silver results extend Achilles strike length

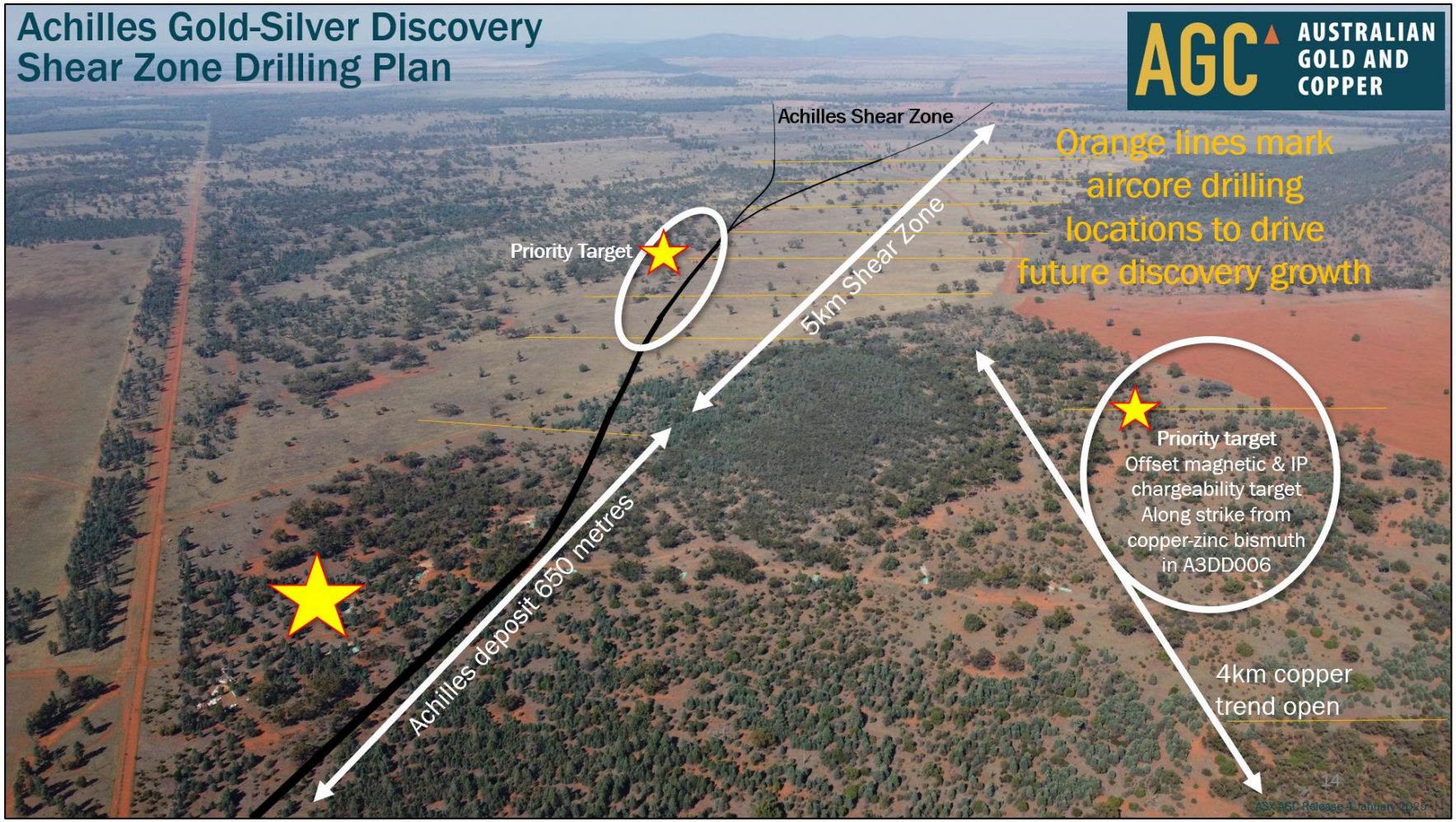

Figure 4: *Achilles drone photo, looking south, with annotated locations of the Achilles deposit (foreground) and Achilles shear zone trending south (background). The aircore drilling is underway along the orange lines.*

Table 1: Details for AC hammer drill holes at Achilles reported in this release (GDA94).

Hole ID	Type	Depth (m)	East	North	RL	Dip	Az
A3OX001	AC	51	425430.3	6328718.1	174.6	-60	270
A3OX002	AC	67	425440.7	6328718.3	173.79	-60	270
A3OX003	AC	70	425447.4	6328785	159.47	-60	270
A3OX004	AC	69	425430.7	6328819.9	160.14	-60	270
A3OX005	AC	81	425447.8	6328855.2	160.92	-60	270
A3OX006	AC	84	425478.6	6328903.6	163.35	-60	270
A3OX007	AC	87	425510.6	6328959.4	160.85	-60	270

Table 2: Significant intersections for new Achilles holes reported in this release. Intervals represent down hole widths. Minimum cut off of 0.2g/t Au or 20g/t Ag or 2.0% Pb+Zn with internal dilution up to 4m.

Hole ID	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Zn+Pb (%)	From (m)
A3OX001	2	0.1	4	-	0.2	-	0.2	36
also	2	0.2	4	-	0.3	-	0.3	41
also	1	0.1	1	-	0.4	0.1	0.4	45
also	1	0.3	5	-	0.1	-	0.2	48
also	1	0.1	3	-	0.2	-	0.2	50
A3OX002	21	0.2	9	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	46
Incl	2	**0.3**	**17**	**0.7**	2.0	3.9	**5.8**	64
A3OX003	13	0.2	3	0.1	0.5	-	0.5	31
also	1	0.1	11	-	0.1	-	0.1	51
also	1	0.1	9	-	0.1	-	0.1	53
A3OX004	1	-	7	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	13
also	2	-	14	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	16
A3OX005	5	0.3	2	-	0.3	-	0.3	28
also	1	-	5	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	77
A3OX006	**30**	**0.7**	**23**	**-**	**0.4**	**-**	**0.5**	**16**
Incl	**7**	**1.1**	**53**	-	0.1	-	0.2	17
and	2	0.7	27	0.1	0.5	-	0.5	32
and	**5**	**1.4**	**33**	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.4	37
and Incl	1	**4.5**	**122**	0.1	3.8	0.1	3.9	39
also	15	0.2	4	-	0.5	0.1	0.5	46
Incl	1	1.6	2	-	0.3	-	0.4	55
A3OX007	1	0.1	3	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	45
also	25	0.2	6	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	49
incl	3	0.5	11	-	1.8	-	1.8	59
and	3	0.1	10	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	65
and Incl	1	0.1	18	**0.6**	6.2	3.2	**9.3**	65
also	1	-	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	79
also	1	-	3	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	86

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of AGC.

ENDS

For enquires:
Glen Diemar
Managing Director
Australian Gold and Copper Limited
+61 434 827 965
gdiemar@austgoldcopper.com.au
www.austgoldcopper.com.au

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains "forward-looking statements." All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward-looking statements. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and based upon information currently available to the company and believed to have a reasonable basis. Although the company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct as actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold, and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty thereof. The forward-looking statements contain in this press release are made as of the date of this press release and except as may otherwise be required pursuant to applicable laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement".

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Glen Diemar who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Diemar is a full-time employee of Australian Gold and Copper Limited, and is a shareholder, however Mr Diemar believes this shareholding does not create a conflict of interest, and Mr Diemar has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style 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". Mr Diemar consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX IPO Prospectus released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The ASX IPO Prospectus is available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND COPPER

Appendix I – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: **South Cobar** Project**, Achilles AC hammer drilling**

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.*	Aircore (AC) hammer drilling and sampling was undertaken by Durock Drilling Pty Ltd. AC drilling is considered the correct method of sampling for early stage, near surface, exploration target testing. 1m samples were collected via AC drilling using a cyclone splitter. Samples were mostly dry however below about 60m water was intercepted and has the potential to affect sample quality.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling and QAQC procedures were developed and carried out by AGC staff. Standards and duplicates were inserted every 50 meters Drilling is angled perpendicular to strike of mineralisation as much as possible to ensure a representative sampling.
	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.*	Mineralisation in AC drill chips were geologically logged, magnetic susceptibility and pXRF reading taken on site. Drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 1-5kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay AA-24/AA-26 and four acid ICP analysis, ME-MS61 by ALS Perth Laboratory.
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).*	Aircore (AC) hammer drilling, using a track mounted Rotormax drill rig. 100mm drill bits.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample weights were recorded on site using digital scales for each calico sample. Recoveries were generally good however wet recorded poorer recoveries. The sample weights were recorded more for sample security rather than recoveries. If weighing for recoveries, the full sample in the main bulk bag would have to be weighed then compared to the calico weight however AGC did not have the man power to do this task on this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	AC Sample sizes were monitored and the cyclone was regularly agitated to reduce the potential for sample contamination. In most holes, surveys were only completed at the end of the hole in order to keep the hole clean and dry while drilling.
	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.	The relationship between sample grade and recovery has not been assessed. It is possible that drilling technical issues did lead to minor bias however this can not be determined at this stage. For example, some holes were terminated in mineralisation due to drilling conditions, A3OX001
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.*	AC chip samples were geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, veining and alteration. Structure could not be logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was generally qualitative except for % sulphides. Photographs taken of chip trays and stored for future reference. Logs were later compared to pXRF readings.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable as AC do not produce core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples were collected via a cyclone cone splitter on the rig.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	AC cyclone cone splitters are considered the most appropriate method. Mag sus and pXRF was recorded on site directly into the calico sample bag as this was the most homogenous sample. The calico bag 1-5kg was sent to lab for pulverizing and analysis which is the most appropriate method.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Duplicates and certified standard reference materials by OREAS were sampled approximately every 50m. ALS also conduct internal checks every 20m.
	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.	Duplicates were sampled approximately every 50m and this is considered appropriate for greenfields drilling. Vanta VMW pXRF also used as a first pass test and these results are compared with lab results.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The samples sizes average 2kg per meter and are considered appropriate for the fine grain nature of the volcanic and sedimentary material being sampled.

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.*	Four acid digest is considered a near total digest for most minerals. Induced coupled plasma ICP produces ultra low detection analysis and is considered the most appropriate method for exploration sampling.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility was recorded from the calico bag for each meter by a Terraplus KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter. Vanta VMW pXRF also used as a first pass test and these results are compared with lab results.
	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.	Appropriate standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken in isolation away from any other material. Acceptable levels of accuracy for the magsus readings were established and readings were consistent or repeated if not.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The significant intersections were calculated by numerous company personal as a secondary check and compiled by the competent person.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes were not completed in these programs however hole A3OX001 was thought to have not reached target so A3OX002 was a redrill, collared 10 meters east. In hindsight, A3OX001 did reach target. They can probably be used as twin holes for QAQC purposes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded onto a handheld device and downloaded into a field laptop. Logging and weights data was completed directly into a field computer on the rig. Visual validation as well as numerical validation was completed by two or more geologists.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments made to the data.
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.*	A handheld Garmin GPSmap was used to pick up collars with an averaged waypoint accuracy of 1m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates picked up using WGS84 and transformed into Map Grid of Australia 1994 Zone 55.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Using government data topography and 2017 DTM data
	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill holes were preferentially located to most prospective areas to test along strike and up dip.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution		
	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.	AC drilling was variable spacing to best test the targets. Step outs were between 60 m to 110m to enhance drill coverage and best model geology and grade. Further drilling and metallurgy would be warranted to be sufficient for a resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No, one metre sampling only.
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.*	The orientation of sampling was designed perpendicular to strike and dip as much as possible to achieve relatively unbiased sampling.
	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 dipped at 60º towards 270º and the targeted horizon dips between 30 to 60º to the east. Holes were designed to intercept perpendicular to mineralisation to best gain near true widths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Calicos were weighed on site during the logging and sampling process. These weights are compared with the laboratory weights as a method to check sample security and integrity. No issues arose that were not resolved. Samples are picked up by a courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or review are warranted at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	EL8968 Cargelligo licence is located 20km north of Lake Cargelligo NSW. The tenement is held by Australian Gold and Copper Ltd. Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the NSW State government via the Mining Act 1992. Land access was granted.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The AC drilling was planned by Australian Gold and Copper exploration staff and drilling contractor Durock Drilling. Previous to AGC, private explorer New South Resources developed the more recent concepts of the targets and ground truthed by compiling the quality work completed by previous explorers Thomson Resources and WPG Resources, Santa Fe Mining and EZ. WPG/Santa Fe deserve a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		special mention as the quality of their work, in particular Gary Jones, had significantly expedited the Achilles targets.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	See body of report.
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.*	See table 1 in the body of the article
	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.	All info was included as well as the average swing and lift of the surveys. True width of mineralisation was not estimated due to insufficient data to calculate.
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.*	Intervals represent down hole widths; true widths are currently unknown. Minimum cut off of 0.2g/t Au or 20g/t Ag or 2.0% Pb+Zn with internal dilution up to 4m. The higher grade intercepts are reported with higher cut off grades only to demonstrate the effect of the high grade zones across the lower grade intervals.
	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.	High grade intervals are only reported where they differ significantly to the overall interval. Reporting of the shorter intercepts allows a more thorough understanding of the overall grade distribution.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents were reported although the addition of reporting a gold equivalent would make for easier reading and understanding, but this is not allowed at such an early stage of exploration confidence.
Relationship between mineralisation	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological mapping suggests a dip of 60 degrees to the east. Drilling dipped at 60° towards 270° and the targeted horizon dips at around 60° to the east. Holes were designed to intercept perpendicular to mineralisation to best gain near true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Drilling dipped at 60º towards 270º and the targeted horizon dips at 40º to the east. True width approximately equal to the low grade intercept width however true widths are not reported given the low density of drilling to date and the uncertain nature of the high grade zones.
	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').	Table 2 in body of report states down hole widths, true widths not calculated.
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.*	See figures in body of 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.*	See body of report and previous releases on Achilles
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.*	The geological results are discussed in the body of the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	See body of report.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	See figures and text in body of report.