REDSTONE RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24 April 2023

1m @ 18.5% Cu (*8m at 4.1% Cu*) EXTENDS HIGH GRADE COPPER ZONE AT WEST MUSGRAVE HIGHEST COPPER GRADE RESULT EVER RECORDED AT PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Geochemical assays from the most recent reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling campaign confirm further significant high grade copper (**Cu**) mineralisation intersections at the Forio Prospect.
- Significantly, the high grade intersections at Forio include the highest Cu grade ever intersected at the Tollu Copper Project with **1m at 18.5% Cu from 18m** downhole (**DH**) in RC drill hole TLC203.
- The significant high grade Cu intersections received so far from the most recent RC campaign include:
  - **8m at 4.1% Cu from 13m downhole depth in drill hole TLC203, including:**
    - **1m at 18.5% Cu from 18m downhole.**
  - **4m at 1.2% Cu from 45m downhole in drill hole TLC203.**
  - **6m at 1.47% Cu from 80m downhole in drill hole TLC201.**
- These high grade Cu intersections in drill holes TLC201 and TLC203 extend Forio's high grade Cu mineralisation zone to a 60m strike length (north and south) of continuous high grade copper (see **Figure 2** and the long section in **Figure 3**).
- The high grade Forio Cu Zone extends all the way to the surface with lenses of Cu mineralisation up to **34m thick (downhole)** with **average grades always over 1% Cu** (34m at 1.04% Cu from 15m downhole in TLC181, ASX announcement 10 November 2021).
- The significant drilling intersections of Cu mineralisation at Forio since 2015 have yet to be included in the existing JORC 2012 resource estimate, highlighting the continued potential to add to the Company's Tollu copper resource of **3.8 million tonnes at 1% Cu, containing 38,000 tonnes of copper** (ASX announcement of 15 June 2016)[1].
- Drilling has proven the potential for extreme high grades of Cu within the mineralised lenses, such as the **1m at 18.5% Cu from 18m** downhole in TLC203 and **1m at 11.9% Cu from 31m** downhole in TLC153 (ASX announcement 31 October 2017).
- On-ground observations and drilling show the zone extends from the surface to at least 86m deep downhole (see **Figure 3**).
- Further results from the Project, located only 40km east of the world-class Nebo-Babel Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit (see **Figure 1**), are pending.

Commenting on the highest copper grade recorded at the Tollu Project, Redstone's Chairman, Richard Homsany, said:

*"This is yet another exceptional drilling result for the Company and for the Tollu Project. The potential of Tollu to deliver a high grade copper resource from shallow depths is being validated with further drilling. The **18.5% (for 1m) copper grade** result in the latest assay results is an outstanding outcome, together with the other results reported here. The Project is shaping up to be potentially significant.*

We are enthusiastic and confident about the prospectivity of our 100% owned West Musgrave Project, located only 40km east of the world-class Nebo Babel Ni-Cu-Co-PGE deposit, and its ability to unlock further high grade copper mineralisation with future drilling.

As we continue to drill for further copper mineralisation and seek to establish continuity of the mineralised copper zones, our confidence in the value of our West Musgrave Project escalates.

It is also pleasing that our copper mineralisation largely commences from very shallow depths.

Prior results at Forio underpinning the Project's significance include:

- ***34m at 1.07% Cu from 15m DH - TLC181*** (ASX Announcement 10 November 2021)**:**
- ***16m at 2.8% Cu from 27m DH - TLC153*** (ASX Announcement 31 October 2017):
- ***13m at 3.04% Cu from 56m DH - TLC172*** (ASX Announcement 25 June 2020): and
- ***11m at 1.4% Cu from 4m DH - TLC173*** (ASX Announcement 25 June 2020).

When we evaluate these historical assay results together with these latest assay results, namely:

- ***8m at 4.1% Cu from 13m DH - TLC203;***
- ***4m at 1.2% Cu from 45m DH - TLC203;*** and
- ***6m at 1.47% Cu from 80m DH - TLC201.***

it is clear that the potential copper endowment is high. Redstone is excited about the future prospects of its tenure.

We look forward to providing further updates on the Project."

Redstone Resources Limited (ASX Code: **RDS**) ('**Redstone**' or the **'Company**') is pleased to announce that recently returned geochemical assay results have confirmed that the most recent RC drilling campaign on the Company's 100% owned West Musgrave Project (the **Project**) has extended the high grade Cu lens zone at the Forio Prospect within the Tollu Cu Project (**Tollu**). Significantly, in one of the drill holes, TLC203, the highest Cu grade ever to be encountered at the West Musgrave Project was intersected with **1m at 18.5% Cu from only 18m** downhole.

The West Musgrave Project, which includes the Tollu Cu Vein deposit, is located 40 kilometres east of the world-class Nebo-Babel nickel-copper-PGE sulphide deposit and has the ideal geological and structural setting for large magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Location of the West Musgrave Project in relation to the world-class Nebo-Babel Ni-Cu-PGE deposit.

Three of the RC drill holes completed in the late 2022 RC drilling campaign at Tollu were aimed at testing the continuity along strike of a zone of high grade copper lenses at Forio identified in previous drilling (refer to Summary below). This high grade Cu zone was first targeted because of visible malachite (Cu carbonate in oxide zone) in an isolated quartz vein outcrop at the surface.

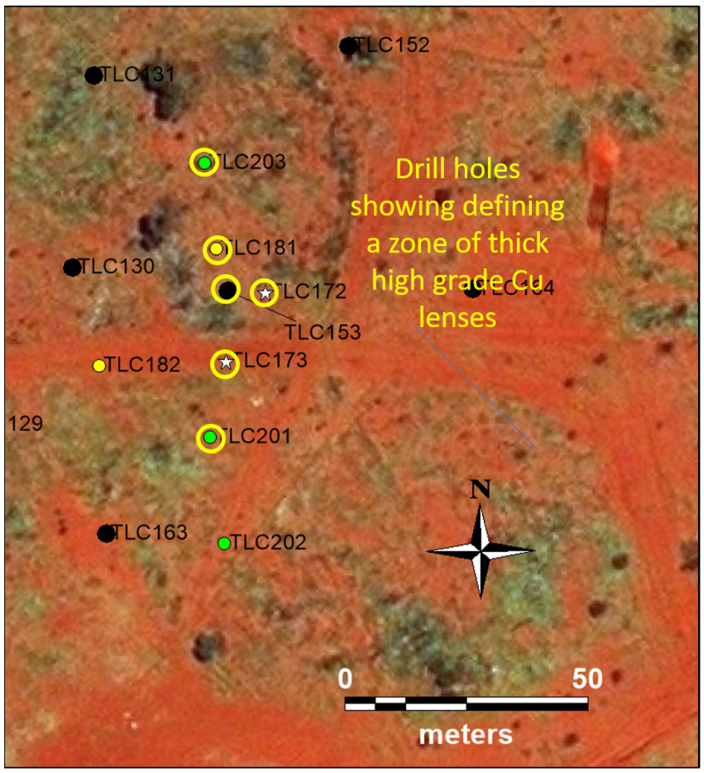

Figure 2: Location of the 2022 RC drill holes and all other holes relevant to this ASX announcement that define the thick (downhole) zone of high grade Cu lenses at Forio. Refer to Appendix 2 for drill hole details. See text for further details.

Drill hole TLC201 was positioned to intersect any potential continuity some 15m to the south of the previous intersect in TLC173. Drill hole TLC202 was positioned approximately a further 22m to the south of TLC201. Drill hole TLC203 was positioned approximately 18m to the north of the previous intersect in TLC181. Figure 2 shows the location of the above drill holes as well as previous drill holes in the immediate area.

The high grade Cu lenses intersected in the high grade Cu zone were intersected in both TLC201 and TLC203 and low grade Cu mineralisation was intersected in TLC202. The high grade Cu intersections (Figure 3) include:

- **8m at 4.1% Cu from 13m downhole depth (TLC203), including:**
  - **1m at 18.5% Cu from 18m downhole.**
- **4m at 1.2% Cu from 45m downhole (TLC203)**
- **6m at 1.47% Cu from 80m downhole (TLC201).**

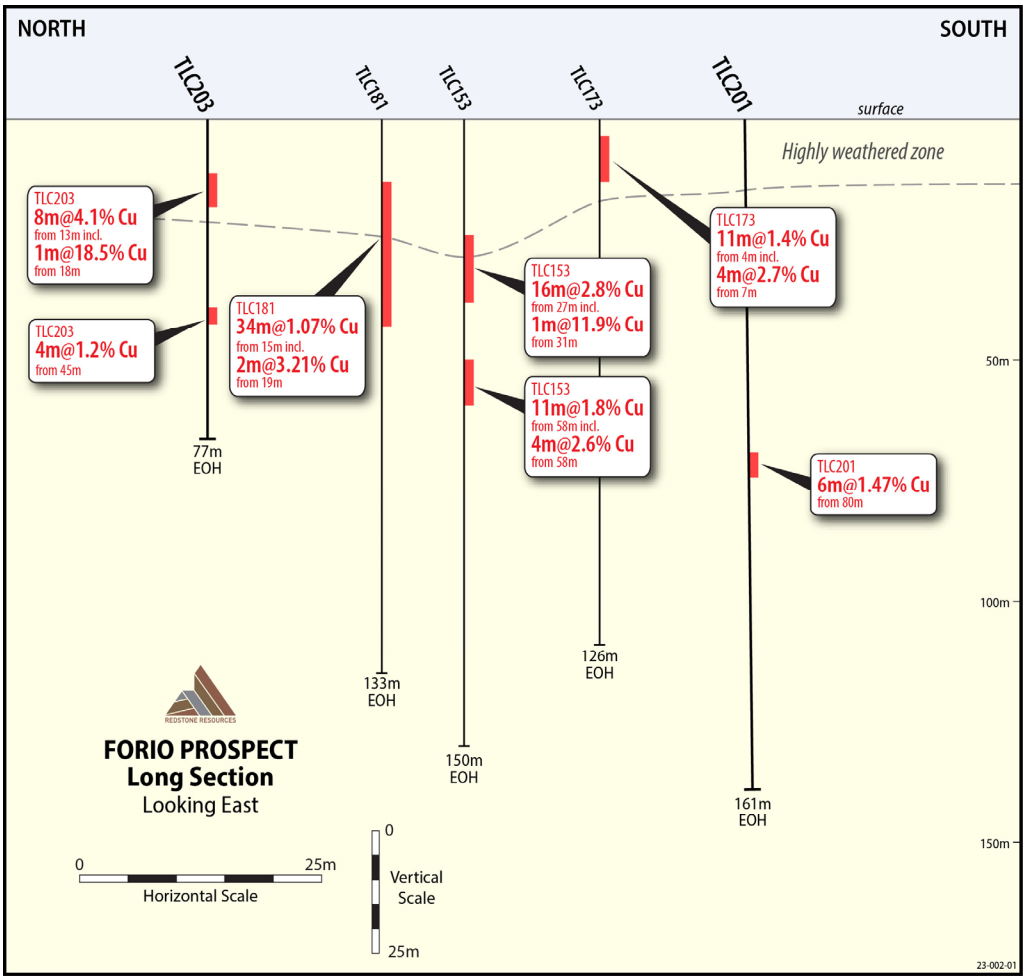

Figure 3 – Long-section of RC drill holes TLC201 and TLC203 recently drilled to test for extension of the high grade Cu mineralisation intersected in TLC181, TLC153 and TLC173 in previous drilling. Cross-section is drawn along strike N-S of the Forio vein system and looking towards the east.

The high grade Cu intersections in RC drill holes TLC201 and TLC203 extend the zone of high grade Cu lenses at Forio along strike north and south for at least 60m continuous (see Figure 2 and the long section in Figure 3). The lenses probably interconnect and individual lenses thicken to at least 34m thick downhole yet still maintain high average grades of over 1% Cu (TLC181, ASX announcement 10 November 2021, refer Summary below). The drilling has proven the potential for extreme high grades of Cu within the mineralised lenses, such as the **1m at 18.5% Cu from 18m** downhole in TLC203 and **1m at 11.9% Cu from 31m** downhole in TLC153 (ASX announcement 31 October 2017, refer Summary below). On-ground observations and the Redstone drilling shows the zone extends to the surface to at least 86m deep downhole (Figure 3).

Most of the drilling intersections of Cu mineralisation at Forio since 2015, including the at least 60m long, 86m deep (downhole) and up to 34m thick high grade Cu lens zone described here, have yet to be included in the existing JORC 2012 resource estimation of the Tollu Cu Deposit[1], which includes the Forio Prospect (Refer Summary below).

Further assay results from the late 2022 drilling will be announced in due course as the analysis of geochemistry progresses.

Summary of Previous Significant Cu Intersections within the High Grade Copper Zone at Forio

TLC181 (ASX Announcement 10 November 2021):

- **34m at 1.07% Cu from 15m downhole, including:**
  - **2m at 3.2% Cu from 19m downhole**

TLC153 (ASX Announcement 31 October 2017):

- **16m at 2.8% Cu from 27m downhole, including:**
  - **1m at 11.9% Cu from 31m downhole.**
- **11m at 1.8% from 58m downhole, including:**
  - **4m at 4.6% Cu from 58m downhole.**

TLC172 (ASX Announcement 25 June 2020):

- **13m at 3.04% from 56m downhole, including:**
  - **8m at 4.4% Cu from 57m downhole.**

TLC173 (ASX Announcement 25 June 2020):

- **11m at 1.4% from 4m downhole, including:**
  - **4m at 4.6% Cu from 58m downhole.**

The Company continues to investigate and review potential new value accretive project opportunities for various minerals in Australia and abroad to add to the Company's project portfolio.

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Redstone Resources Limited.

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1. Initial JORC 2012 resource of 3.8 million tonnes at 1% Cu, containing 38,000 tonnes of copper at the Tollu Copper Vein Project, West Musgrave (ASX Announcement 15 July 2016).

REDSTONE RESOURCES

Redstone Resources Limited (**ASX: RDS**) is a base and precious metals developer exploring the 100% owned prospective West Musgrave Project, which includes the Tollu Copper deposit, in Western Australia. The West Musgrave Project is located between OZ Minerals' Nebo Babel Deposit and Nico Resources' Wingellina Ni-Co project. Redstone is also evaluating the HanTails Gold Project at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia for potential development in the future.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Redstone exploration results from 2017 to date was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is employed as a Consultant to the company through Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which he was employed to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Shirtliff consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Tollu, West Musgrave Project was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and full time employee of BM Geological Services, who were engaged as consultant geologists to Redstone Resources Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act 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 Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rule Information

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, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement referred to in the release.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Redstone Resources Limited's (**Redstone**) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Redstone believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1: Table of significant intervals discussed in this ASX announcement

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Cut-off Cu (%)	Dilution
TLC203	13	21	8	4.06	0.5	None
TLC203	45	49	4	1.22	0.2	None
TLC201	80	86	6	1.47	0.1	None

No strict cut-offs have been used in determining the grade intervals, rather just significant changes in grade have been used as interval terminations. All intervals are continuous and 'dilution' only occurs in that on occasions grades of samples within each interval can be lower than the majority of grades of the interval. Cu = Copper. See the JORC Table 1 in Appendix 3 for details of geochemical assay methods.

Appendix 2: Summary Table of drill hole details for drill holes referenced in this ASX announcement.

Actual Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Method	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth (m downhole)
TLC201	438674.25	7108876.99	DGPS	270	60	161
TLC202	438675.25	7108852.35	DGPS	270	60	167
TLC203	438674.25	7108927.05	DGPS	270	60	77
TLC172 (historical)	438682	7108901	hhGPS	270	60	200
TLC173 (historical)	438674	7108887	hhGPS	270	60	126
TLC153 (historical)	438674.29	7108901.36	DGPS	270	-60	150
TLC181 (historical)	438672	7108910	hhGPS	270	-60	133

The collar location references are using the GDA94 Zone 52 datum system.

Appendix 3:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Tollu Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques & Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & 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 & 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.*	• Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. Samples were split from the sample stream every metre as governed by metre marks on the drill string, by a cone splitter approximating between 7-13% of the full metre of sample. The dust box was used to control the flow of chips to the cone splitter. • Duplicates were taken every metre from the alternate sample opening on the cone splitter. This gave flexibility to where field duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sampling stream to the lab and allowed for compositing at any depth or interval. • On a regular basis both sample and duplicate were weighed with a simple hook based hand held scale to check for representivity of both the metre sampled and the duplicate. This weight was not recorded, rather used as an in-filed measure to alert drillers of issues with the cone splitter and drilling. • Samples were collected in calico bags – each bag weighed approximately 1-3kg. • In areas of targeted copper veins 1m RC chip samples were selected for laboratory analysis using a calibrated (using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders) hand-held XRF to discriminate high copper (Cu) values. HHXRF Cu value cut-offs used to select samples for laboratory based geochemical analysis was 0.1% and in most cases, the 1m sample either side of that value was also selected. In some drill holes the entire holes was sampled; where so outside the mineralised zones were composited into 5m composites. • A small (1-2 teaspoon sized) representative sample was kept of each metre for record purposes.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples for the purpose of geological logging and geochemistry. Compositing was performed for some geochemical samples (see elsewhere in this table) • RC sampling completed using a 5.5" diameter drill bit with a face sampling hammer. RC drilling rigs were equipped with a booster compressor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC Drillers were advised by geologists of the ground conditions expected for each hole and instructed to adopt an RC drilling strategy to maximize sample recovery, minimize contamination and maintain required spatial position. • Sample recovery is approximated by assuming volume and rock densities for each metre of the drill hole and back referencing to this for individual metres coming from the cone splitter. • Actual metal grades are not detailed in the ASX release. No correlation was observed between the amount of sample passing through the cone splitter and the geology or amount of sulphides observed.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drilling in this ASX release is by reverse circulation (RC). RC holes are geologically logged on a 1m interval basis. Where no sample is returned due to voids or lost sample, it is logged and recorded as such. The weathering profile is logged with no washing/sieving as well as washed/sieving to identify the transition into fresh rock and to identify unweathered quartz veins. In fresh rock all RC chips are logged by washing/sieving. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Visual estimations of sulphides and geological interpretations are based on examination of drill chips from a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig using a hand lens during drilling operations. Chips are washed and sieved prior to logging. • It should be noted that whilst % mineral proportions are based on standards as set out by JORC, they are estimation only and can be subjective to individual geologists to some degree. • Details of the sulphides, type, nature of occurrence and general % proportion estimation are found within the text of the release.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & 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.*	• Geochemical samples were taken from drill chips produced by a reverse circulation (RC) drill rig. All sampling techniques are described above. The nature and quality of the sampling technique was considered appropriate for the drilling technique applied and for the geochemical analysis sought. • As described above a cone splitter was used to split samples from the RC sample stream. The cone splitter was levelled prior to drilling and this level was checked at regular intervals throughout the drilling of each drill hole to ensure representivity of sample. • A field duplicate was taken for every metre sampled and both duplicate and original sample were weighed in the field using a hook based hand held scale to check for sample representivity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Filed duplicates were introduced into the geochemical sample submission at approximately 1 in 20 samples or 5% of the sample stream. • Quartz sand blanks were introduced into the sample stream at 1 in 20 or 5%. • The laboratory introduced copper standards for samples from the area of copper veins (TLC holes) at the rate of 1 in 20 or 5% or at smaller intervals. • At the lab, samples were crushed to a nominal 2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using a rotary splitter into 400-700g samples for pulverising. • Samples were pulverised to a nominal >90% passing 75 micron for which a 100g sample was then selected for analysis. A spatula was used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. • Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Perth use their own internal standards and blanks as well as flushing and cleaning methods accredited by international standards. • Sample sizes and splits are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled as according to the Gi standard formulas.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 & model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	• Geochemical analyses performed consisted of a four acid digestion and/or peroxide fusion before Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICPMS) or Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer (ICPAES). This technique is considered a total analysis. • As described above the HHXRF used to determine which samples were selected for analysis in the area of the copper veins was calibrated using calibration discs and standardised compressed powders at the start of every day and approximately every hour when analysing. • All standards, blanks and field duplicates are described above. • The total error for copper (Cu) concentrations as measured by field duplicates for the samples represented by this ASX release passed the average mean difference of ± 20%. This is considered within expectations for geochemical sampling of RC drilling and shows no significant bias towards the positive or negative.
Verification of sampling & assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Verification of significant intersections as shown by the results of geochemical analyses has been made via Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd employees and Redstone employees internally.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• There has been no dedicated twinned holes in this drilling program. • All geological and geochemical data has been checked by both Redstone employees and Zephyr directors. All geological and drilling data has been entered into a Redstone Access database. The geochemistry is currently being analysed but will also eventually be included in the Access database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars referenced in this ASX release have been surveyed for easting and northing using DGPS system which was left to calibrate for 1.5 hours prior to recording survey data for each project location or a hand-held GPS. The accuracy according to the DGPS unit averaged approximately 1-10cm for all recordings. Data was collected in MGA94 Zone 52 & AHD. The hand held GPS accuracy varies from 2-5m
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling has been for exploration only, spacing varies between targets.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.*	• Drill angle details are given in the text of the release and in the table in the release. Orientation is according to the exploration target (see text of release for further details).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All geochemical samples were selected by geologists in the field and sent directly to the laboratory from the field in a single vehicle, packaged in bulker bags. Results of geochemical analysis were sent directly to the designated Redstone geologist for entering into the Access database and for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement&land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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 Tollu project are located within exploration licenses E69/2450. E69/3456 and the exploration licence application ELA3568 (Western Australia). This exploration licenses and applications are held by Redstone Resources. • The tenements are in good standing & no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been limited recent exploration undertaken by other parties at Tollu.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	• The genetic origin is currently under review and part of a research project.
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 & northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip & azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length & interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See the table in the release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used*	• Compositing has been described above. The technique for compositing used entailed the lab crushing every metre to a nominal 2mm crushed grain size before splitting off a 400-700g, sample using a rotary splitter, of each metre for compositing. The lab then proceeded to compose the 400-700g samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for such aggregation should be stated & 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 & 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 & 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 true widths have been stated in this ASX release, just downhole intercept lengths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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 & appropriate sectional views.*	• See ASX release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Only observations are reported, see data details above for further information
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size&method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature & 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 & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The details of the nature of future work are currently being assessed.