New 1 km Zone of Gold Mineralisation Discovered from RC Drilling at Rockland

Highlights

- **Assays received from first-pass 23-hole RC drill programme at "Rockland" (M 24/974)**
- **Discovery of new zone of gold mineralisation between the historic Milford and Windanya North gold prospects, within granted Mining Lease M 24/974**
- **Gold mineralisation now extends over ~1km along strike**
- **Best intercepts include:**
  - 12m @ 1.9g/t gold from 72m, incl 4m @ 3.0g/t from 80m (24RKRC015)
  - 16m @ 1.5g/t gold from 68m, incl 4m @ 2.7g/t from 76m (24RKRC005)
  - 8m @ 1.8g/t gold from 108m, incl 4m @ 2.7g/t from 112m (24RKRC013)
  - 4m @ 1.7g/t gold from 48m (24RKRC019)
  - 4m @ 1.5g/t gold from 128m (24RKRC022)
- **Previous drilling was mostly limited to 50 metres, and undertaken 25 – 35 years ago**
- **Planning of a follow-up drill program to target extensions of the 1km long gold trend**
- **Dundas is also expecting assay results in January 2025, from recently completed drilling at the Baden-Powell gold deposit**

Dundas Minerals Limited (**ASX:** DUN) ("Dundas Minerals", "Dundas" or "the Company") is pleased to announce highly encouraging first pass assay results from its recently completed drilling campaign within Mining Lease M 24/974 (''Rockland''), at the Windanya Gold Project.

Dundas is actively exploring for gold at the Windanya and Baden- Powell projects, located adjacent to the Goldfields Highway ~60km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, and ~15km north of the Paddington gold mill.

Rockland – Drilling Program / Assay Results

All assay results have been received from the 23 hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program of 3,954 metres, that was completed within the Rockland granted mining lease in October 2024. 11 of the 23 holes drilled returned gold assays above 1.0g/t, from 4m composite samples (Appendix: Table 1).

Commenting on the first pass drill campaign, Dundas managing director Shane Volk said: *''This is an excellent start from first pass drilling at a project that Dundas acquired an option on only a few months ago. Most of the previous drilling at the project was limited to 50 metres, and undertaken 25-35 years ago when the gold price was below US$500 an ounce.*

Results from this first pass program have exceeded expectations. Importantly for the Company, as we seek to grow the size of the gold mineralisation at the Windanya project area, is that Rockland gold mineralisation is within a granted ML located very close to the Goldfields Highway (5km), Kalgoorlie (60km) and multiple operating gold mills, including Paddington (15km).''

The best assay results from the drill program are:

- 12m @ 1.9g/t gold from 72m, incl 4m @ 3.0 g/t (80-84m): 24RKRC015
- 16m @ 1.5g/t gold from 68m, incl 4m @ 2.7 g/t (76-80m): 24RKRC005
- 8m @ 1.8g/t gold from 108m, incl 4m @ 2.7 g/t (112-116m): 24RKRC013
- 8m @ 1.1g/t gold from 122m: 24RKRC007
- 4m @ 1.7g/t gold from 48m: 24RKRC019
- 4m @ 1.5g/t gold from 128m: 24RKRC022
- 12m @ 1.0g/t gold from 68m: 24RKRC012

Holes were drilled on broad, nominal 150m spaced sections to test mineralisation previously identified in shallow historic RAB and RC drilling, mostly at the Milford and Windanya North gold prospects. Importantly a new mineralised zone has been discovered between these prospects, highlighting a ~1km long gold mineralised trend along the entire length of the ML, and possibly extending north to the Aquarius gold prospect (Figure 1). Mineralisation comprises an oxide supergene zone in the deeply weathered mafic host lithologies, above a series of stacked structures dipping shallowly to the east in the transitional to fresh rock. As illustrated in Figure 1, gold mineralisation is interpreted as trending north – south, which is consistent with the regional trend.

Background – Windanya Gold Project (incl. Rockland)

On 8 October 2024, Dundas Minerals announced that it had executed an exclusive 12-month option to acquire 100% of granted mining lease (ML) M24/974 (Rockland).

Rockland is strategically situated between Dundas' Aquarius and Scorpio gold prosects (Figure 1), where on 6 February 2024, Dundas announced high grade gold intercepts from an initial drilling program, including: Aquarius (3m @ 10.2 g/t from 109m; 2m @ 6.5g/t from 70m); and Scorpio (2m@ 3.2 g/t from 9m; 1m @ 6.5g/t from 49m).

The area comprising the Rockland ML has been subject to historic shallow drilling during the 1980s, which was mostly to a maximum depth of 50m (RAB). Also, a series of RAB holes to a maximum depth of ~90m was drilled in the early 2000s, plus 12 RC holes at the Windanya North prospect. More recently the current tenement owner drilled 3 RC holes at depths between 140m and 173m, also at Windanya North. However, the drilling just completed by Dundas Minerals is the first to systematically test for gold mineralisation at Rockland to depths beyond 50m.

Assay results from the Rockland drilling reported in this announcement are from 4 metre composite samples, a cost effective sampling technique commonly used during first-pass exploration drilling. The technique involves taking equal portions of four consecutive 1 metre samples, which are combined to create a single sample for assay. Where gold grades of 0.1g/t or higher were returned from the composite, the Company has submitted the individual 1 metre samples for gold assay (50g Fire assay). Results from these assays are expected in late January 2025, and will provide more definitive and detailed data. Only 2 of the 23 holes drilled (24RKRC002 and 24RKRC003) reported no gold grades above the 0.1g/t threshold with 4 metre composite samples.

Baden-Powell Gold Deposit

Further to the Company's announcement on 24 November 2024, the 15 hole RC drilling program at the Baden-Powell gold deposit (Figure 2) was completed on 9 December 2024. Assays results from the program are also expected in late January 2025.

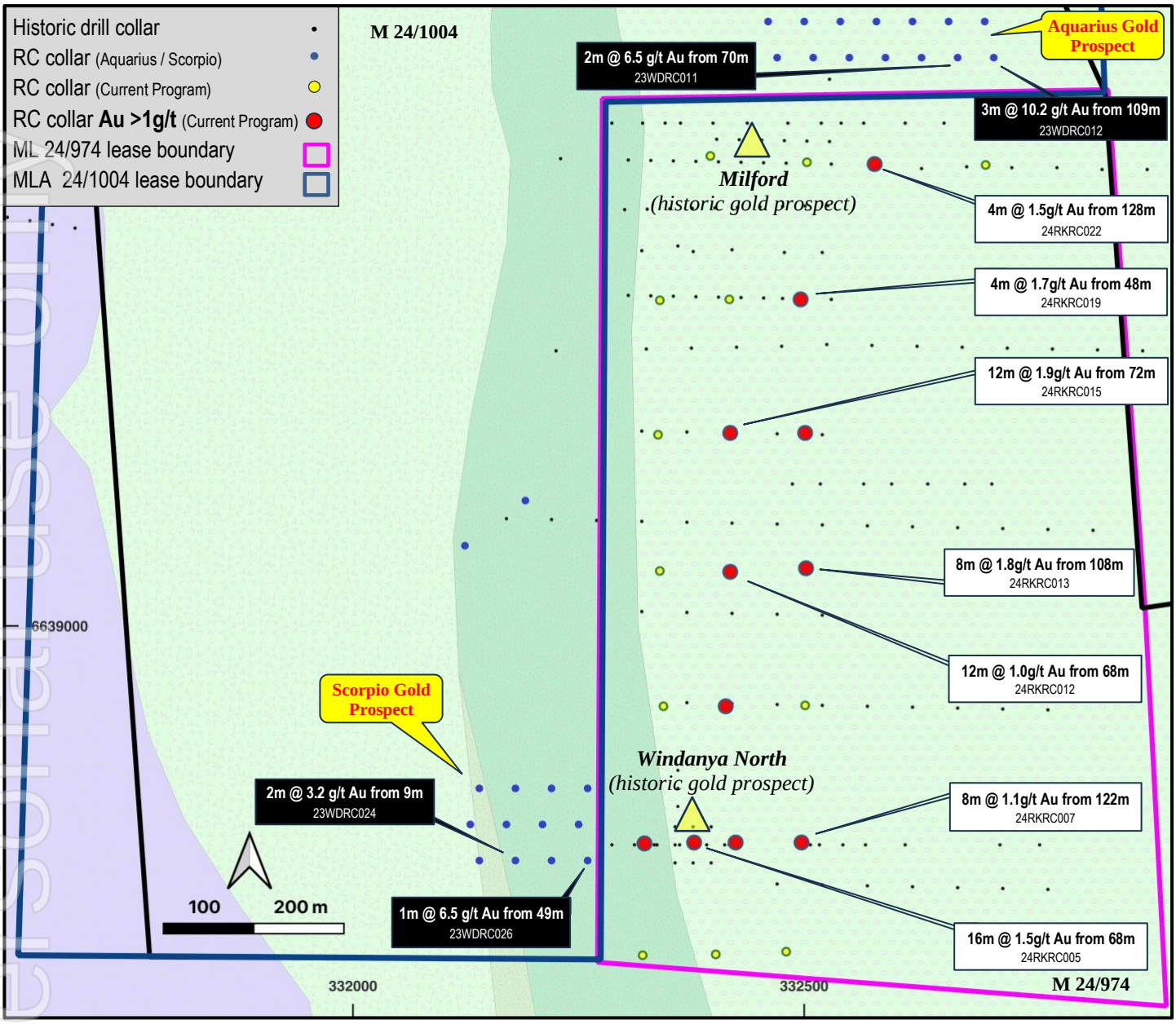

Figure 1: Drill hole collars and results from recent drilling at Rockland. Collars and selected results from the Aquarius and Scorpio prospects (reported 6 February 2024). Background - regional interpreted bedrock geology.

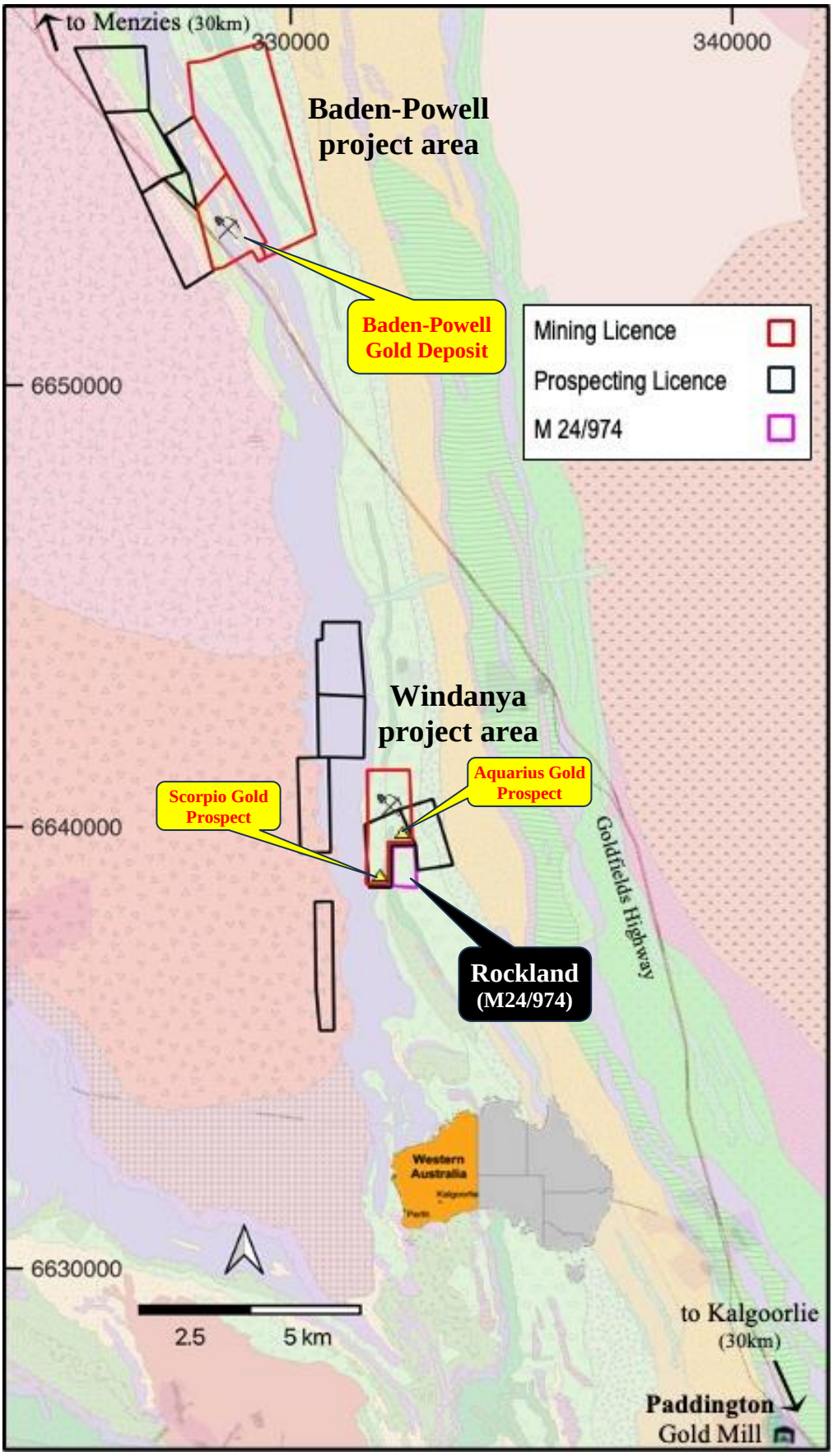

Figure 2: Location of the Windanya and Baden-Powell Gold Project areas and tenements (background regional bedrock geology)

Authorised by: Shane Volk – Managing Director

About Dundas:	Dundas Minerals Limited (ASX: DUN) is a battery-minerals and gold focussed exploration company exploring in the gold-rich Kalgoorlie region, and southern Albany-Fraser Orogen, Western Australia. In the Kalgoorlie region the Company has an option agreement with ASX listed Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HRZ) to acquire an 85% interest in two gold projects, Windanya (25,000oz Au inferred gold resource), and Baden-Powell (23,000oz Au inferred gold resource), and in the southern Albany-Fraser the Company holds various exploration licences and exploration rights for gold, copper and nickel.
Capital Structure:	**Ordinary shares on issue** (DUN): 107,218,346; **Unlisted Options:** 15,000,000 (Exp. 16-06-29 Ex. $0.033); 15,000,000 (Exp. 16-06-29 Ex. $0.0374); 5,000,000 (Exp. 1-7-26 Ex. $0.25 & $0.30); 2,000,000 (Exp. 10-11-26 Ex. $0.25 & $0.30); $1,000,000 of Convertible Notes (expiring 16 June 2029)
Board:	**Chairman:** Mark Chadwick **Managing Director:** Shane Volk **Technical Director:** Graeme Purcell

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The exploration program reported in this Announcement was completed by Mr Ian Horne, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Horne has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of activity described in this Announcement 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 Horne is a consultant to Dundas Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

The information in this Announcement that relates to Exploration Results was compiled and or thoroughly reviewed by Mr Graeme Purcell, who is a Director of the Company and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership number 4722). Mr Purcell 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Purcell consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to assay results from drilling at the Aquarius and Scorpio gold prospects is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled "High Grade Gold Intercepts from Initial Windanya Drilling Program" published on 6 February 2024. A copy of the report is available to view on the Company's web site: www.dundasminerals.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX Announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented in this report, have not been materially modified from the original ASX market announcement.

DISCLAIMERS AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Dundas and the industry in which it operates. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. The past performance of Dundas is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Dundas's directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

APPENDIX: Table 1 – Significant Assay Results and Drill Hole Information

Hole_ID	GSDA94_East	GDA94_North	Orig_RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Intersections >0.2g/t Au
24RKRC001	332321	6638635	423	150	-60	270	**60**	**64**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.52g/t Au from 60m
							128	**132**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.58g/t Au from 128m
							144	**148**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.21g/t Au from 144m
							148	**150**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.29g/t Au from 148m
24RKRC002	332402	6638636	425	150	-60	270				no significant assays
24RKRC003	332480	6638639	427	198	-60	270				no significant assays
24RKRC004	332323	6638759	423	258	-60	270	**32**	**36**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.24g/t Au from 32m
							44	**48**	**4 mtrs**	**4m at 1.4g/t Au from 44m**
24RKRC005	332378	6638760	423	186	-60	270	**68**	**84**	**16 mtrs**	**16m at 1.45g/t Au from 68m**
						Including	76	80	4 mtrs	**4m at 2.65g/t Au from 76m**
							180	**184**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.4g/t Au from 180m
24RKRC006	332424	6638760	426	252	-60	270	**4**	**8**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.51g/t Au from 4m
							216	**220**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.21g/t Au from 216m
							220	**224**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.36g/t Au from 220m
							228	**232**	**4 mtrs**	**4m at 1.29g/t Au from 228m**
24RKRC007	332497	6638760	427	252	-60	270	**76**	**80**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.56g/t Au from 76m
							144	**152**	**8 mtrs**	**8m at 1.14g/t Au from 144m**
						Including	148	152	4mtrs	**4m at 1.24g/t Au from 148m**
							168	**172**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.23g/t Au from 168m
							220	**224**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.52g/t Au from 220m
24RKRC008	332344	6638911	423	156	-60	270	144	156	12 mtrs	12m at 0.36g/t Au from 144m
						Including	148	152	4 mtrs	4m at 0.35g/t Au from 148m
						Including	152	156	4 mtrs	4m at 0.34g/t Au from 152m
24RKRC009	332413	6638911	424	168	-60	270	**68**	**72**	**4 mtrs**	**4m at 1.28g/t Au from 68m**
							76	**80**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.4g/t Au from 76m
							100	**104**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.29g/t Au from 100m
24RKRC010	332501	6638912	426	162	-60	270	**136**	**140**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.44g/t Au from 136m
24RKRC011	332340	6639061	422	150	-60	270				no significant assays
24RKRC012	332418	6639060	422	150	-60	270	**68**	**80**	12 mtrs	**12m at 0.97g/t Au from 68m**
						Including	68	72	4 mtrs	**4m at 1.28g/t Au from 68m**
							108	**116**	8 mtrs	8m at 0.58g/t Au from 108m
						Including	108	112	4 mtrs	4m at 0.89g/t Au from 108m
24RKRC013	332502	6639064	423	168	-60	270	**0**	**4**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.29g/t Au from 0m
							4	**8**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.21g/t Au from 4m
							108	**116**	**8 mtrs**	**8m at 1.77g/t Au from 108m**
						Including	112	116	4 mtrs	4m at 2.7g/t Au from 112m
							132	**136**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.3g/t Au from 132m
24RKRC014	332338	6639212	422	150	-60	270				no significant assays
24RKRC015	332418	6639214	420	156	-60	270	52	56	4 mtrs	4m at 0.26g/t Au from 52m
							72	**84**	**12 mtrs**	**12m at 1.9g/t Au from 72m**
						Including	80	84	4 mtrs	**4m at 3g/t Au from 80m**
							100	**104**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.25g/t Au from 100m
24RKRC016	332501	6639214	421	180	-60	270	**60**	**64**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.57g/t Au from 60m
							80	**84**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.2g/t Au from 80m
							92	**96**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.94g/t Au from 92m
							136	**140**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.79g/t Au from 136m
							164	**168**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.35g/t Au from 164m
							168	**172**	**4 mtrs**	**4m at 1.56g/t Au from 168m**
24RKRC017	332340	6639361	420	138	-60	270				no significant assays
24RKRC018	332417	6639362	420	150	-60	270	**132**	**136**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.24g/t Au from 132m
24RKRC019	332496	6639362	421	156	-60	270	**48**	**52**	**4 mtrs**	**4m at 1.68g/t Au from 48m**
							64	**68**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.68g/t Au from 64m
							68	**72**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.43g/t Au from 68m
							72	**76**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.48g/t Au from 72m
							92	**96**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.37g/t Au from 92m
24RKRC020	332396	6639521	422	138	-60	270				no significant assays
24RKRC021	332503	6639514	421	150	-60	270	**0**	**4**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.47g/t Au from 0m
							52	**56**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.22g/t Au from 52m
							60	**64**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.38g/t Au from 60m
							140	**144**	4 mtrs	4m at 0.23g/t Au from 140m
24RKRC022	332578	6639512	421	168	-60	270	**128**	**132**	4 mtrs	**4m at 1.54g/t Au from 128m**
24RKRC023	332701	6639511	418	168	-60	270				no significant assays

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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.). • 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 Material to the Public Report.	• Bit face RC cuttings were collected for each metre by bucket from the cone splitter and put on the ground in piles in rows of 20 or 30. Simultaneously for each metre drilled a representative 3kg sample was collected from the cone splitter in a calico and placed next to the parent bulk sample, Once the hole was geologically logged 4m composite samples were taken for the entire hole. The 4m composite sample was collected with a PVC cut spear from 4 sequential 1m parent sample piles on the ground and put into a numbered calico sample bag. Samples submitted to the lab were a sequential numbered bags. • Regular cleaning by compressed air and by hand pf the cyclone was done to avoid contamination. The 1m calico samples were marked to match the drilled metre to avoid confusion and double bagged within a numbered calico if submitted. Non submitted 1m calico were kept with parent sample until composite analysed and Dundas decides if 1m analysis is required. • Samples were kept dry throughout with the combination of rig air and booster air creating an outward 1000+ psi pressure front.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-samplingbit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• (5 inch diameter) RC drilling was used with a face-sampling hammer bit. • It was a truck mounted drill rig (Schramm T685 supported by a Sullair 900XHH/1150XH air compressor and an Ox Engineering TSD1024 booster.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing sample recoveries and results. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Sample volumes were visually assessed, no anomalous volumes were observed. Samples were generally dry, but in rare cases damp samples were noted, at the meter after rod changes when hole was greater than ~100m in depth. • Regular cleaning of the cyclone, to avoid build-up of clayey material. • Sample recovery was generally good; no sample bias was observed.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Chips were collected in chip tray and logged qualitatively by the geologist. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • The complete holes were logged in full • Total length of intersections were logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, split type, and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise representivity of samples.	• 1m samples were collected from the cyclone cone splitter shoot and adjusted to catch a 2kg to 3kg sample. A PVC spear was used in the case of a composite sample where a similar sized speared sample were combined into one sample for assaying. Sample records recorded if the parent sample was dry moist or wet, the sample recovery percentage and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Measures 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 sampled.	the type of sample. All samples were dry down to approx. 100m. from which the first sample of each rod was damp. • The whole sample was pulverised in the laboratory and a 50g charge was split and taken for fire assay. • The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the type of sampling. • Certified Reference Materials and field duplicates were inserted in the sample submission at a rate of 1 in 25. In addition, internal standards and repeat assays were used by the laboratory. • The sample sizes were considered appropriate for the grain size of the material.
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 and precision have been established.	• Samples were submitted to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Kalgoorlie for assaying by method AR25/MS33 (25g sample, reading by ICP-MS). This is the standard industry practice and is considered a total assay technique. • Not applicable. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.
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.	• The results have been reviewed by the Company's external consultants. • No twinning of drillholes has been undertaken. • Data were collected in Logchief and later transferred to the Company's independently managed database. • No adjustments were made.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drillhole collars were surveyed with handheld GPS with horizontal accuracy of ±3m. Data are recorded in UTM coordinates, zone 51S Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA-94). • Elevation was estimated to the nearest metre from Geoscience Australia DTM, which is more accurate than handheld GPS elevation data. Downhole surveys were undertaken by gyro with readings taken every 5m along the drill trace. • Topographic control is considered adequate at this stage. Should the data be subsequently used in a Mineral Resource Estimation, the collars can be surveyed by DGPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drillholes were spaced between ~50m and ~80m apart (west to east) on 6 drill lines, mostly spaced ~150m apart (north-south) • No attempt is made at this stage to undertake Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations. • 4m composites were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Holes were angled 60° towards 270°, roughly perpendicular to the regional strike and interpreted structures, but there is considerable uncertainty about the attitude of possible structures. • At this stage, there is insufficient data to assess the possibility of sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected in calico bags, in turn placed into larger bags that were zip locked, and delivered to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None.

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 results reported in this Announcement are from exploration that was conducted within granted Mining Lease M 24/974. The lease is 100% owned by Rockland Pty Ltd and Dundas Minerals has an option to acquire the lease outright on or before 6 October 2025, via payment of $100,000 (refer ASX Announcement dated 8 October 2024 for complete details). • The lease is in good standing and there are no known impediments to the security of, and access to the lease.
Exploration by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous drilling and associated exploration activities such as mapping was completed within the area of the lease by: Aberfoyle (1987), RAB drilling to maximum depths of ~50m (96 holes on 11 lines spaced between ~200m and ~25m); Paddington Gold Pty Limited (2000), 34 RAB holes to depths of 50m-90m on 3 lines spaced 400m apart, and 12 RC holes to depths of 90m –120m and one hole to 156m, on 3 lines spaced 25m apart at the Windanya North gold prospect; and Rockland Pty Ltd - 3 RC holes at the Windanya North prospect on a north-south line spaced 20m apart to depths of between 140m – 173m.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The exploration target is Archaean lode gold on the western limb of the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline.

Drillhole 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 of the drill hole collar
	  ○ dip and azimuth of the hole
	  ○ down hole length and interception depth
		• Tabulated in the main text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ 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.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values.	• Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Down hole length, true width not known.
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.	• Included in the main text.
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.	• Not applicable.
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.	• Not applicable, no other material exploration data.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out	• The analysis of assays from 1m samples that are expected to be received in January 2025, will assist with the planning of follow-up work. This may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provide this information is not commercially sensitive.	include in-fill drilling between the lines completed in the current program, and/or drilling east of the current drill lines.