Multiple high-grade gold intercepts confirm 1km mineralised trend at Rockland

Highlights

High grade gold assays from individual 1 metre samples include:

- **6m @ 3.3g/t gold from 78m,** including 1m @7.5g/t from 78m, 1m @7.1g/t from 83m (24RKRC005)
- **5m @ 2.3g/t gold from 109m,** including 1m @8.1g/t from 113m (24RKRC013)
- **2m @ 5.6g/t gold from 74m,** including 1m @9.4g/t from 74m (24RKRC015)
- **2m @ 2.8g/t gold from 130m,** including 1m @5.2g/t from 130m (24RKRC022)
- **1m @14.9g/t gold from 80m** (24RKRC015)
- **9m @ 1.4g/t gold from 69m** (24RKRC012)
- **5m @ 1.4g/t gold from 65m** (24RKRC019)

- **Assay results indicate a new gold mineralised zone within the Rockland ML at the Windanya Gold Project**
- **An approximate 1km long trend of significant gold mineralisation**
- **Detailed three dimensional modelling of these latest results is in progress, and will provide the foundation to plan follow-up drilling**
- **Assay results from recently completed RC drilling at the Baden-Powell Gold Project are expected within two weeks**

Dundas Minerals Limited (**ASX:** DUN) ("Dundas Minerals", "Dundas" or "the Company") is pleased to announce highly encouraging 1 metre sample assay results from its recently completed drilling campaign within granted Mining Lease M 24/974 (''Rockland''), at the Windanya Gold Project.

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

Assay results from 1 metre sample intervals – Rockland

On 12 December 2024, Dundas Minerals announced the discovery of a new 1 km zone of gold mineralisation from its maiden RC drilling program at Rockland, based on assay results from 4 metre composite samples. Subsequently, individual 1 metre samples relating to the mineralised portions of drill holes were submitted for assay.

Results from these assays highlighted multiple intercepts of high grade gold mineralisation at Rockland, with several gold grades significantly higher than the initial composite samples.

Of the 1 metre samples that were submitted, twenty returned gold assays of greater than 2g/t (Table 1), and 67 samples returned gold assays of between 0.5g/t and 2g/t. Significant gold assay results (above 1 gram per tonne) are provided in Appendix 1.

Importantly, these latest assay results confirms the approximate 1km long trend of significant gold mineralisation at Rockland, and indicates a new gold mineralised zone located between the historic Milford and Windanya North prospects. The mineralisation spans the entire length of the granted Mining Lease, and potentially extends north to the Aquarius gold deposit.

Mineralisation comprises an oxide supergene zone in the deeply weathered mafic host lithologies, above a series of stacked structures interpreted to dip shallowly to moderately 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.

Detailed three dimensional modelling of these latest results is in progress to assess the orientation of mineralisation in fresh rock (below the oxide zone) and will provide the foundation to plan follow-up drilling.

Commenting on the one metre gold assays from the Rockland drilling, Dundas managing director Shane Volk said:

''As indicated by the assay results from the initial 4-metre composite samples, results from these 1-metre samples confirm the presence of wide-spread gold mineralisation within the granted Rockland Mining Lease. In many instances the mineralisation is at relatively shallow depth (100 metres or less), with some very nice high grade results returned in several holes – up to 14.9 grams per tonne.''

''Three dimensional modelling of these latest results is in progress. The latest drilling results, combined with available historical drill data within the lease will enable us to make an updated interpretation of the mineralisation trend and develop an exploration model to assist with the planning of further exploration both within the highly prospective M 24/974 and the broader Windanya Gold Project area.''

Table 1: Gold Assay Results of 2g/t of greater: Rockland 1m samples

Hole ID	Intercept Interval From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Approx. true depth (m)	East (MGA94_51)	North (MGA94_51)	Azmuth	Dip	Hole depth (m)
24RKRC015	80	81	**14.9**	70	332418	6639214	270.0	-60.0	156
	74	75	**9.4**	65					
24RKRC013	113	114	**8.1**	98	332502	6639064	270.0	-60.0	168
24RKRC005	78	79	**7.5**	68	332378	6638760	270.0	-60.0	186
	83	84	**7.1**	72					
	82	83	**3.9**	71					
24RKRC016	170	171	**7.3**	148	332501	6639214	270.0	-60.0	180
	138	139	**4.5**	120					
	61	62	**2.9**	53					
24RKRC022	130	131	**5.2**	113	332578	6639512	270.0	-60.0	168
	131	132	**2.8**	114					
24RKRC012	70	71	**4.8**	61	332418	6639060	270.0	-60.0	150
	114	115	**2.2**	99					
24RKRC009	74	75	**4.6**	65	332413	6638911	270.0	-60.0	168
24RKRC019	48	49	**3.0**	42	332496	6639362	270.0	-60.0	156
	65	66	**2.7**	57					
	66	67	**2.3**	58					
24RKRC007	148	149	**2.4**	129	332497	6638760	270.0	-60.0	252
	147	148	**2.2**	128					
	145	146	**2.1**	126					

Background: Rockland Mining Lease

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 the 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 recently completed by Dundas Minerals is the first to systematically test for gold mineralisation at Rockland to depths beyond 50m.

In November 2024, Dundas completed its initial drilling program at Rockland. Holes were drilled on broad, nominal 150m spaced sections to test previously identified mineralisation (mostly at the Milford and Windanya North gold prospects), by the shallow historic RAB and RC drilling. The interpretation of assay results from Dundas' drilling indicate a new gold mineralised zone between these prospects – an approximate 1km long mineralised trend spanning 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.

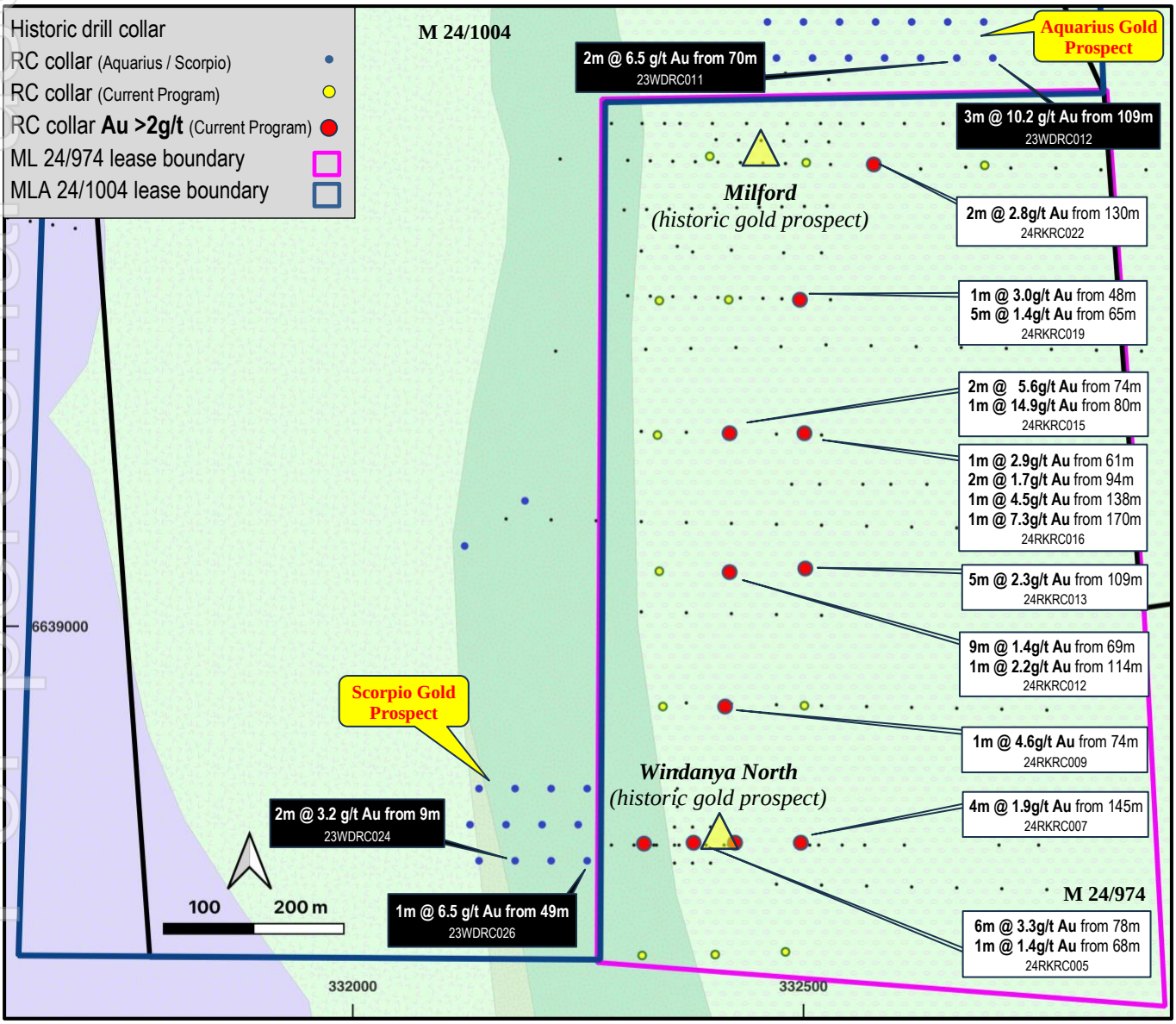

Figure 1: Rockland (M 24/974) drill hole collars, with 1m gold assay results for all holes with gold assays above 1m @ 2g/t. Collars and selected results from the Aquarius and Scorpio prospects (reported 6 February 2024) are also shown. Background - regional interpreted bedrock geology.

Baden-Powell Project – Pending Assay Results

In December 2024, the Company completed a 15 hole RC drilling program at the Baden-Powell gold deposit (Figure 2). Assay results from this program are expected to be available within the next two weeks.

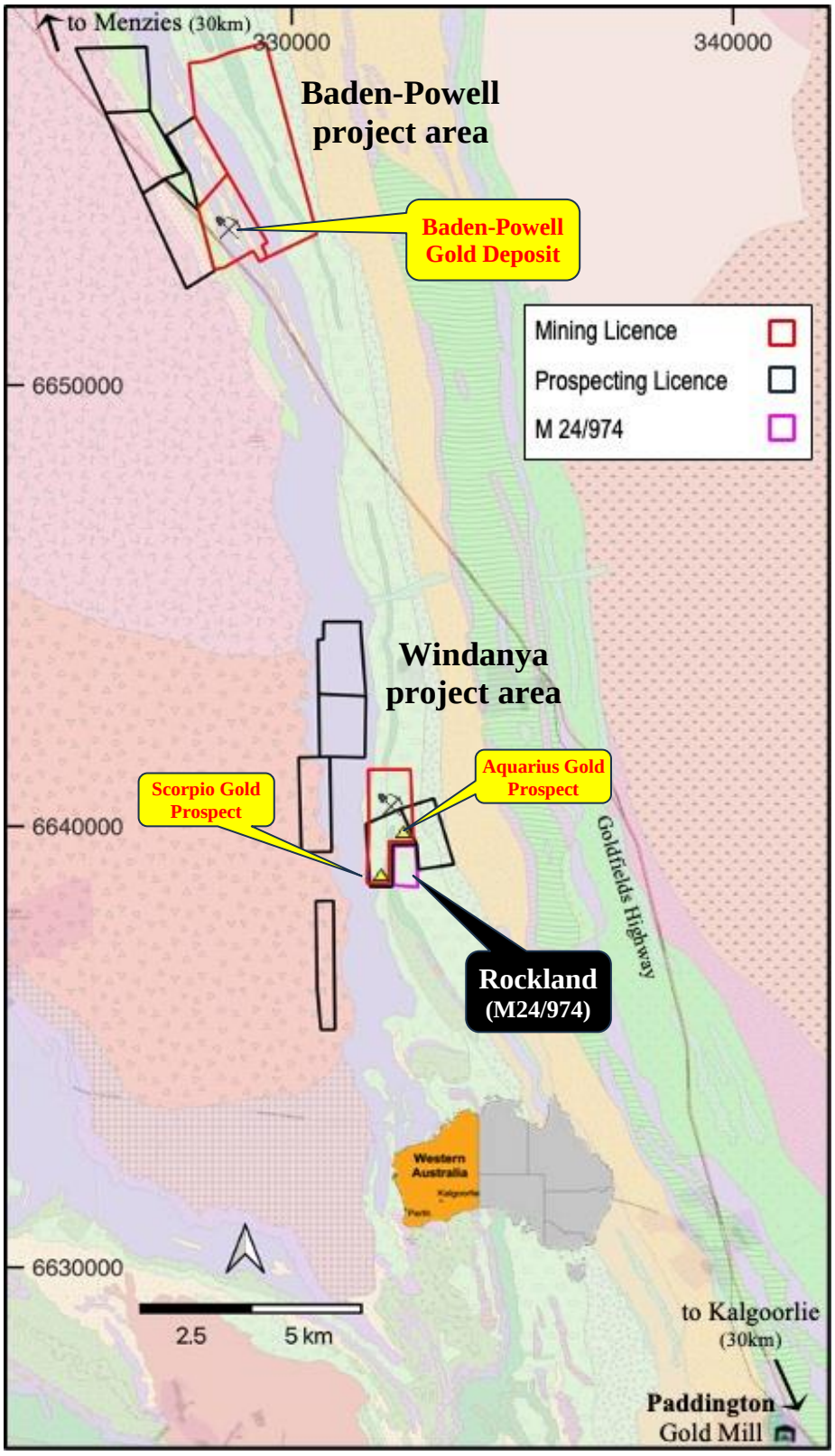

Figure 2: Location of the Windanya and Baden-Powell Gold Project areas and tenements (background regional bedrock geology)

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 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 exploration program reported in this Announcement was completed by Mr Ian Horne, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. The information in this announcement that relates to the drilling program is extracted from the ASX Announcement titled "New 1km Zone of Gold Mineralisation Discovered from RC Drilling at Rockland" published on 12 December 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.

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 1: Significant Assay Results (AU > 1.0 g/t) and Drill Hole Information

24RKRC001	332321	6638635	423.2	150	-60.0	270.0	**148**	**149**	**1 mtr**	**1.20**	**from 148m**
24RKRC004	332323	6638759	423.3	258	-60.0	270.0	**49**	**52**	**3 mtrs**	**1.00**	**3m at 1g/t Au from 49m**
						Including	49	50	1 mtr	1.63	
							127	**128**	**1 mtr**	**1.06**	**from 127m**
24RKRC005	332378	6638760	422.9	186	-60.0	270.0	**68**	**69**	**1 mtr**	**1.36**	
							78	**84**	**6 mtrs**	**3.28**	**6m at 3.28g/t Au from 78m**
						Including	78	79	1 mtr	7.51	
						Including	83	84	1 mtr	7.10	
24RKRC006	332424	6638760	425.9	252	-60.0	270.0	**6**	**7**	**1 mtr**	**1.13**	**from 6m**
24RKRC007	332497	6638760	427	252	-60.0	270.0	**145**	**149**	**4 mtrs**	**1.91**	**4m at 1.91g/t Au from 145m**
						Including	148	149	1 mtr	2.39	
24RKRC009	332413	6638911	424.3	168	-60.0	270.0	**74**	**75**	**1 mtr**	**4.58**	**from 74m**
24RKRC012	332418	6639060	422.2	150	-60.0	270.0	**69**	**78**	**9 mtrs**	**1.39**	**9m at 1.39g/t Au from 69m**
						Including	70	71	1 mtr	4.76	
							108	**109**	**1 mtr**	**1.28**	**from 108m**
							114	**115**	**1 mtr**	**2.19**	**from 114m**
24RKRC013	332502	6639064	422.5	168	-60.0	270.0	**109**	**114**	**5 mtrs**	**2.28**	**5m at 2.28g/t Au from 109m**
						Including	113	114	1 mtr	8.09	
							127	**128**	**1 mtr**	**1.03**	**from 127m**
24RKRC015	332418	6639214	420	156	-60.0	270.0	**74**	**76**	**2 mtrs**	**5.60**	**2m at 5.6g/t Au from 74m**
						Including	74	75	1 mtr	9.40	
							80	**81**	**1 mtr**	**14.88**	**from 80m**
24RKRC016	332501	6639214	421.4	180	-60.0	270.0	**61**	**62**	**1 mtr**	**2.91**	
							94	**96**	**2 mtrs**	**1.73**	**2m at 1.73g/t Au from 94m**
						Including	95	96		1.89	
							138	**139**	**1 mtr**	**4.48**	**from 138m**
							164	**165**	**1 mtr**	**1.03**	**from 164m**
							170	**171**	**1 mtr**	**7.33**	**from 170m**
24RKRC019	332496	6639362	420.5	156	-60.0	270.0	**48**	**49**	**1 mtr**	**2.97**	**from 48m**
							65	**70**	**5 mtrs**	**1.43**	**5m at 1.43g/t Au from 65m**
						Including	65	66	1 mtr	2.73	
						Including	66	67	1 mtr	2.27	
							75	**76**	**1 mtr**	**1.14**	**from 75m**
							92	**93**	**1 mtr**	**1.32**	**from 92m**
24RKRC020	332396	6639521	422.4	138	-60.0	270.0	**0**	**1**	**1 mtr**	**1.06**	**from 0m**
24RKRC021	332503	6639514	420.7	150	-60.0	270.0	**58**	**61**	**3 mtrs**	**1.21**	**3m at 1.21g/t Au from 58m**
						Including	60	61	1 mtr	1.67	
24RKRC022	332578	6639512	421.2	168	-60.0	270.0	**130**	**132**	**2 mtrs**	**2.79**	**2m at 2.79g/t Au from 130m**
						Including	130	131		**5.24**	

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.	• 1m cuttings (approx. 3kg) were collected in numbered calico bags and placed on the ground in rows of 20 piles. Batches of 5 x calico bags were then placed in polyweave bags, which were ziplocked tied and numbered. • Regular cleaning by air and by hand was done to avoid contamination by sticky clay material. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m cuttings from which a representative sample was collected by handheld aluminium scoop.
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.).	• Slimline (4½ in diameter) RC drilling was used with a face-sampling hammer bit. • It was a truck mounted drill rig (X300 4 x 4 MAN) that is a modified X150 with a 1050/350 compressor and a 636 Hurricane 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, mostly the meter after rod changes. • 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.
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. • 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.	• Samples were collected at 1m intervals in calico bags directly from the drill rig, each bag containing approximately 3kg of cuttings. The whole sample was pulverised in the laboratory and a 50g charge 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.

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. • 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 by method FA50/MS (50g sample, fire assay ICP-MS), which is standard industry practice • 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. • 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. • 1 metre samples were taken.
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, which were zip lock tied and then delivered to the Intertek laboratory in Kalgoorlie by a consultant to the Company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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
	  ○ 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.
		• Tabulated in the main text.

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.	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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 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.	• 3 dimensional modelling of all drill date (including available historic data) is pending. The analysis of this modelling and the resultant developed exploration model will determine the nature, scale and timing of any further exploration within M 24/974.