

Laverton South Gold Project – Exploration Update

Two distinct gold anomalies defined at the emerging T14 South gold prospect, with final gold assay results now returned from recent reconnaissance air-core drilling

-  **Anomalous east-west oriented gold zone identified over a width of more than 300m on the southern-most drill line, with significant assay results including:**
 - **3m @ 0.23g/t Au** from 83m to EoH (25LRAC151) with last 1m in weathered bedrock
 - **8m @ 0.13g/t Au** from 60m (25LRAC152)
-  **Anomalous gold also defined in an 800m to 1,000m-long, north-south trending along a magnetic stratigraphic position, with significant results including:**
 - **15m at 0.38g/t gold** from 80m to EoH (25LRAC126)¹
 - **8m at 0.46g/t Au** from 56m and **8m at 0.82g/t Au** from 80m (25LRAC133) with the last 6 metres in weathered bedrock, including:
 - o **4m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 80m drill depth¹
 - **14m @ 0.12g/t Au** from 76m to EoH (25LRAC146) with the last 1m in weathered bedrock
-  **Assay results from the recently completed air-core program north-west of the Lighthouse discovery expected to be returned from the assay laboratory in the next three weeks.**

West Australian-based explorer E79 Gold Mines Limited (**ASX: E79**) ('E79 Gold' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Laverton South Gold Project (Figure 1) in Western Australia.

¹ Refer to E79 Gold Mines Limited ASX Announcement 11 September 2025

E79 Gold CEO, Ned Summerhayes, said: *“All final assay results from the recently completed air-core drilling program have now been returned from the T14 South gold prospect. Gold has been identified below the paleochannel at T14 South with two gold anomalies – an 800-1,000m long north-south anomaly in the west of the drilling area and a 300m wide gold anomaly on the southern-most drilling line – successfully delineated.*

“These two anomalies are significant as they are located in prospective stratigraphy, south of known mineralisation, and there is no deeper drilling in the area.”

Laverton South Gold Projects

Pinjin (100%) and Lake Yindana (100%)

The Laverton South Project, with an area of 272km², covers a southern portion of the Laverton Tectonic Zone (‘LTZ’) located approximately 130km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie, within the major gold producing Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

T14 South Gold Prospect

Final gold assays have been returned from T14 South, located 3km south of, and in the same host stratigraphy as, KalGold’s Kirgella’s Gift gold deposit². At Kirgella’s Gift, cross-cutting faults displace the host stratigraphy and form favourable deposition sites for gold mineralisation.

This prospective host stratigraphy extends south into E79 Gold’s tenements, with recently re-processed magnetic geophysical data clearly identifying cross-cutting faults and interpreted folds. E79 Gold had drilled 5 lines of east-west oriented aircore drill holes on an 80m spacing on 200m -spaced lines at the T14 South gold prospect, with 33 aircore holes drilled. Gold anomalism has been identified on all five drill lines. While these results are gold anomalous with generally moderate to low levels of gold anomalism, (notwithstanding a higher-grade result of **4m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 80m drill depth in 25LRAC133)¹, they are considered significant for two reasons:

1. They define a coherent anomalous trend, and
2. The drill spacing of 80m between drill holes, in an area of ~80m of paleochannel cover over bedrock, means that an 80m-100m vertical aircore hole is only barely tagging bedrock with the next adjacent located aircore drill hole half a football field away.

² Refer to Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited ASX Announcement 25 July 2024

A broad paleochannel system blankets the target area, hosting alluvial gold in basal quartz-rich sands and gravels. However, gold is also noted in the weathered bedrock samples below the paleochannel. It is this bedrock gold anomalism that is of particular interest given it is likely to be in-situ mineralisation. It is also possible that some of the alluvial gold in the paleochannel is derived from local sources of primary bedrock gold mineralisation.

Recent air-core drilling has defined a 300m-wide zone of anomalous gold across upper and lower paleochannel horizons, with several holes ending in bedrock-hosted mineralisation, including:

- **3m @ 0.23g/t Au** from 83m to EOH (25LRAC151) with last 1m in weathered bedrock
- **4m @ 0.18g/t Au** from 68m (25LRAC148)
- **4m @ 0.18g/t Au** from 80m (25LRAC150)
- **8m @ 0.13g/t Au** from 60m (25LRAC152)
- **9m @ 0.07g/t Au** from 80m to EOH (25LRAC148) with last 6m in weathered bedrock
- **1m @ 0.07g/t Au** from 100m to EOH (25LRAC150), with last 1m in weathered bedrock
- **4m @ 0.07g/t Au** from 84m (25LRAC149)

The above holes are from the southern-most drill line, which was drilled at an 80m hole spacing.

A second gold anomaly has been identified in the west of the program area, with an 800m long gold anomaly running through four consecutive drill lines. This anomaly combines with previously announced intersections to form an 800 to 1,000m long coherent gold trend if it is confirmed to extend to the southern-most drill line.

The anomaly is in fresh rock underneath the mineralised regional paleochannel, to the west of a magnetic high unit.

Previously reported results³ within this anomalous zone include:

- **15m @ 0.38g/t Au** from 80m to EOH (25LRAC126) – with the last **3 metres at 0.44g/t Au** in weathered bedrock
- **8m @ 0.46g/t Au** from 48m (25LRAC133) – Upper sandy channel
- **8m @ 0.82g/t Au** from 80m (25LRAC133) – with the last 6 metres in weathered bedrock, including:
 - o **4m @ 1.57g/t Au** from 80m drill depth

³ Refer to E79 Gold Mines Limited ASX Announcement 11 September 2025

The previously released results are now extended with:

- **14m @ 0.12g/t Au from 76m to EOH (25LRAC146)** with the last 1m in weathered bedrock.

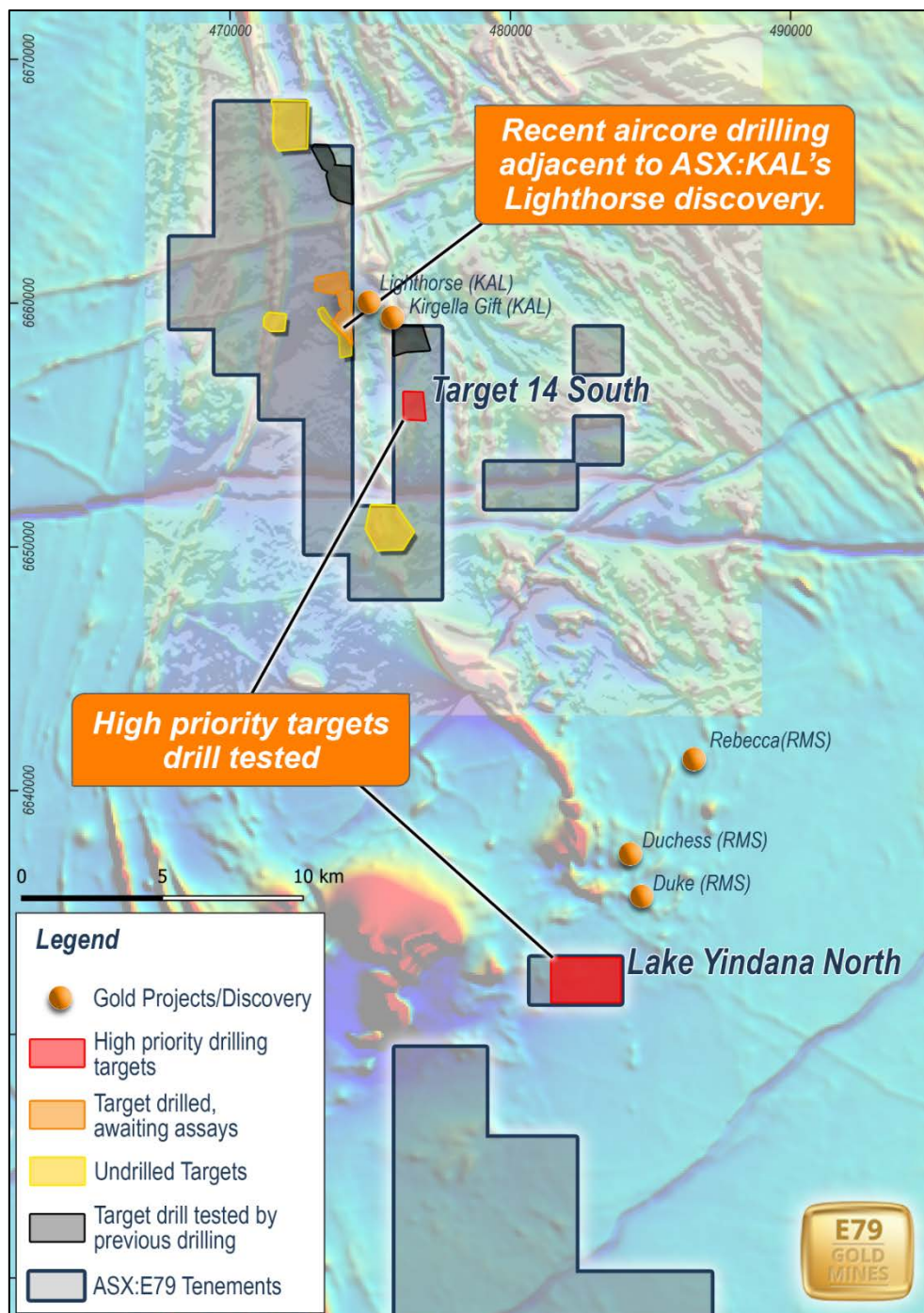


Figure 1. Map of priority drill targets

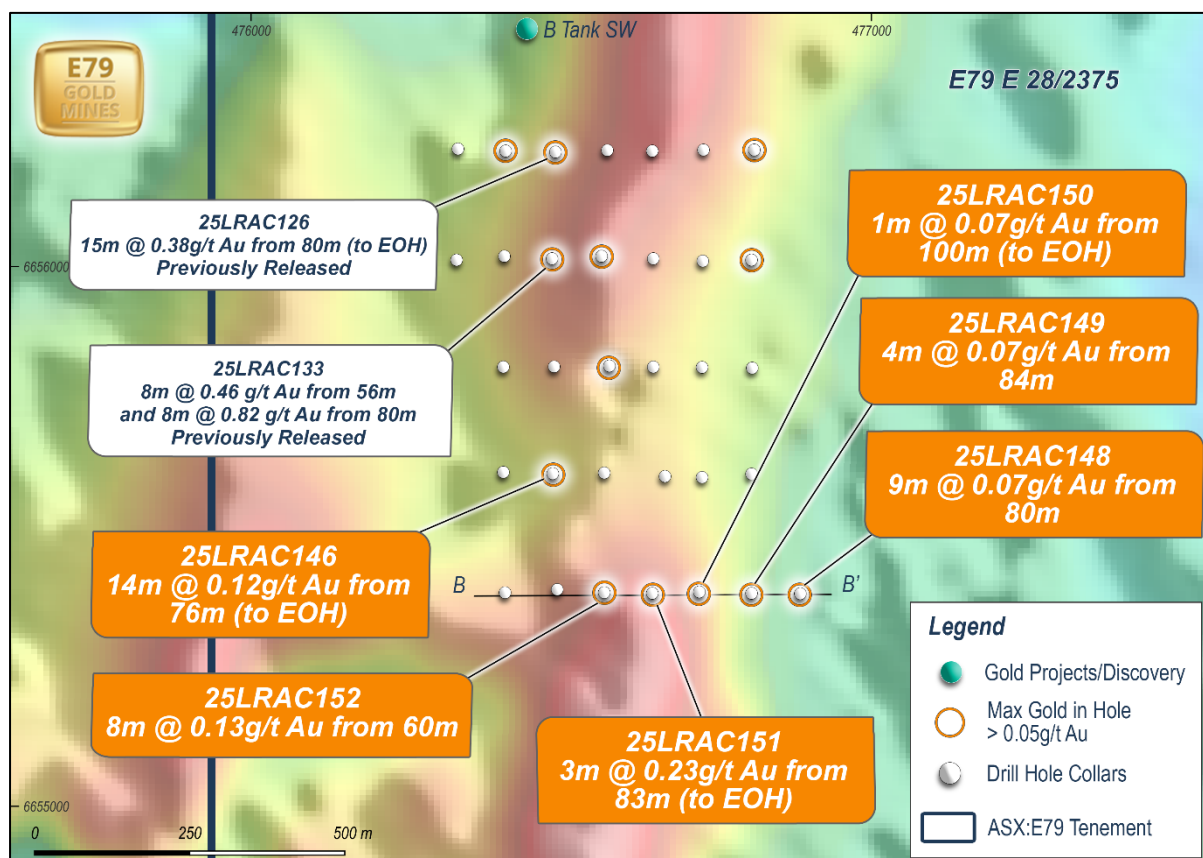


Figure 2. Map of air-core drilling of the T14 South Target over re-processed magnetics.

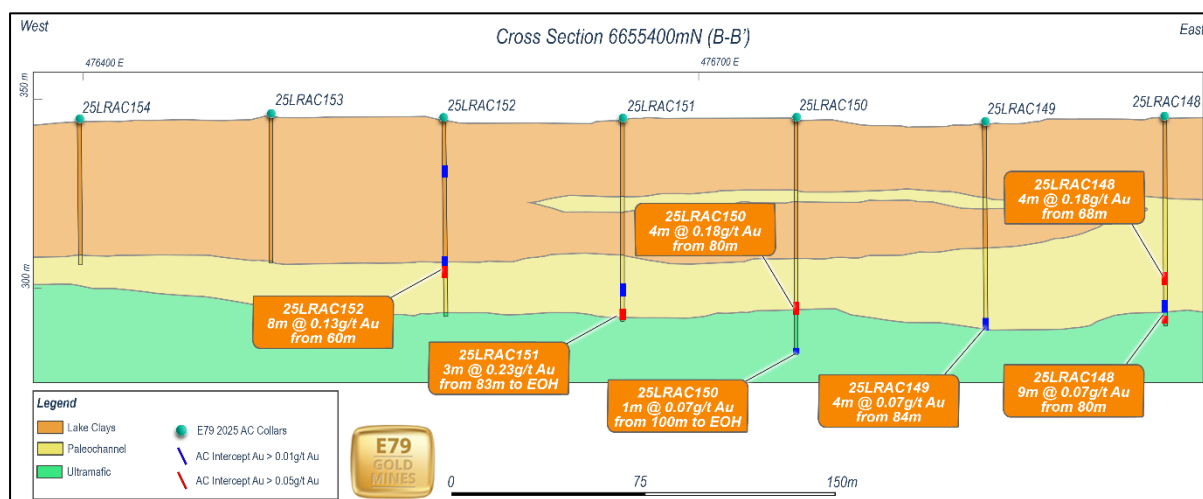


Figure 3. Cross-section of T14 South outlining gold mineralisation below the paleochannel.

These wide-spaced drill results are significant in that they are located in prospective stratigraphy, lie to the south of known mineralisation, and that they confirm the presence of gold mineralisation below the regional paleochannel.

The next stage of work at T14 South will be to explore this area at depth with possible RC drilling.

West of the Lighthouse Gold Prospect

To the north of this program and testing the area to the west of the recent Lighthouse gold discovery, an extra 15 air-core holes were drilled for 1,320m, testing a possible extension of the Lighthouse prospect (Figure 4).

The combination of geophysical anomalies in this area is considered prospective for gold mineralisation. Drilling has been completed with assays expected to be returned from the laboratory within the next three weeks.

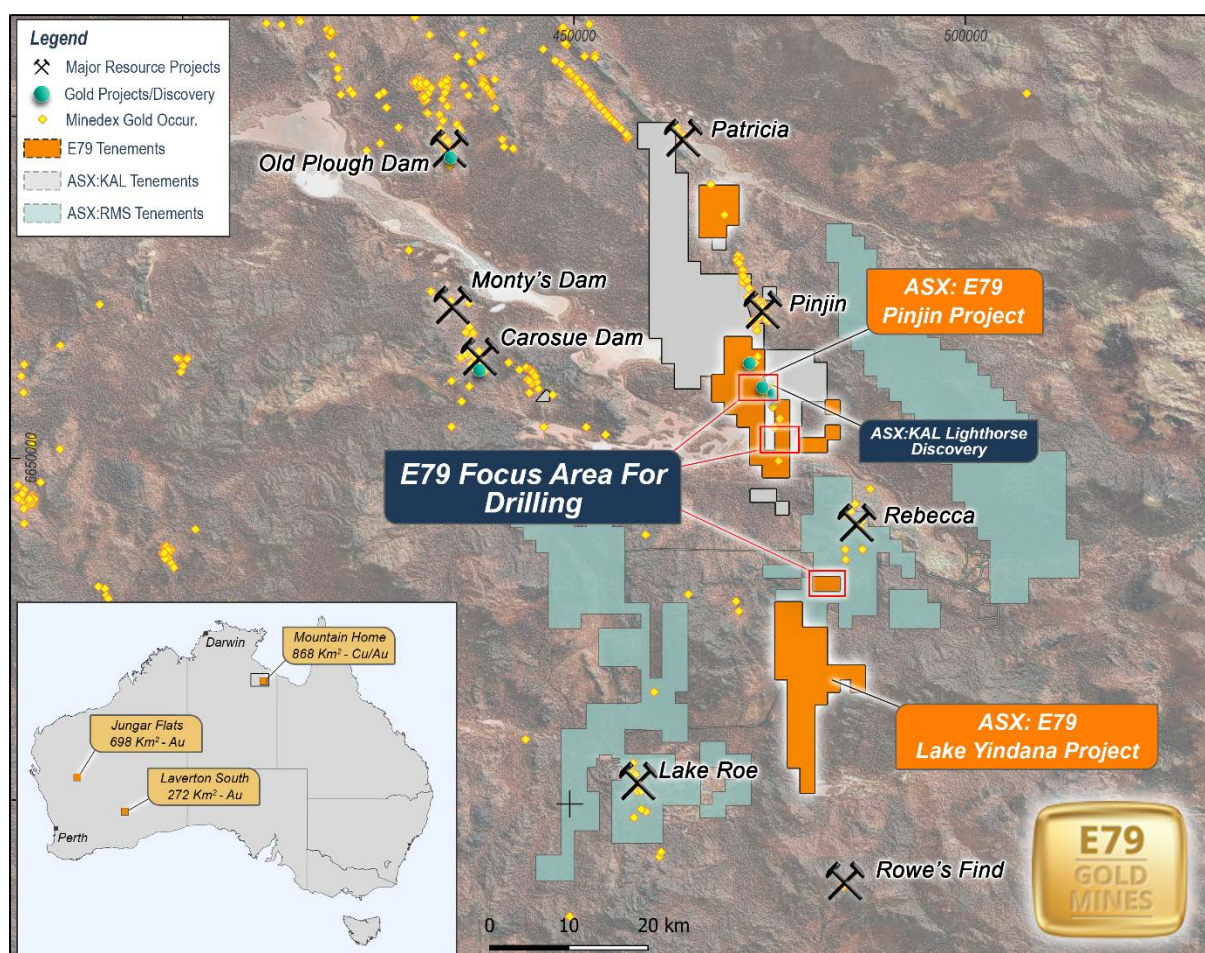


Figure 4. Map of the Laverton South Gold Project.

The Laverton Tectonic Zone

The LTZ is one of the world's richest gold belts with more than 30 million ounces ('Moz') in historical production, reserves and resources and hosts numerous prolific deposits including Granny Smith (5.8Moz), Sunrise Dam (10.3Moz) and Wallaby (11.8Moz)⁴.

E79 Gold is focusing on near-term discovery opportunities at the Laverton South Gold Project in WA and the Mountain Home Cu-Au-Bi Project in the Northern Territory, while actively assessing acquisition opportunities – announcement pending.

Our motto: **Money in the ground.**

Yours sincerely,



Ned Summerhayes
Chief Executive Officer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Ned Summerhayes, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Summerhayes is a full-time employee, a shareholder and an option holder of the Company. Mr Summerhayes 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Summerhayes consents to the inclusion in the report 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 market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are 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 market announcements.

Authorised for release by the CEO of E79 Gold Mines Limited.

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⁴ Refer to E79 Gold Prospectus dated 17 August 2021

ABOUT E79 GOLD MINES LIMITED (ASX: E79)

E79 Gold's Projects (Figure 5) comprise Western Australia tenure in the Laverton Tectonic Zone and Murchison Goldfields, both endowed with >30 million ounces of gold and located within the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The Murchison project is subject to an earn-in and joint venture agreement with Scorpion Minerals⁵ allowing E79 Gold to focus on the gold discovery potential in the Laverton South Project.

Additionally, E79 Gold holds ~1,838km² of highly prospective ground including within the McArthur Basin of the Northern Territory, the world's largest accumulation of Zn-Pb⁶, and is prospective for copper, gold, bismuth and diamonds.

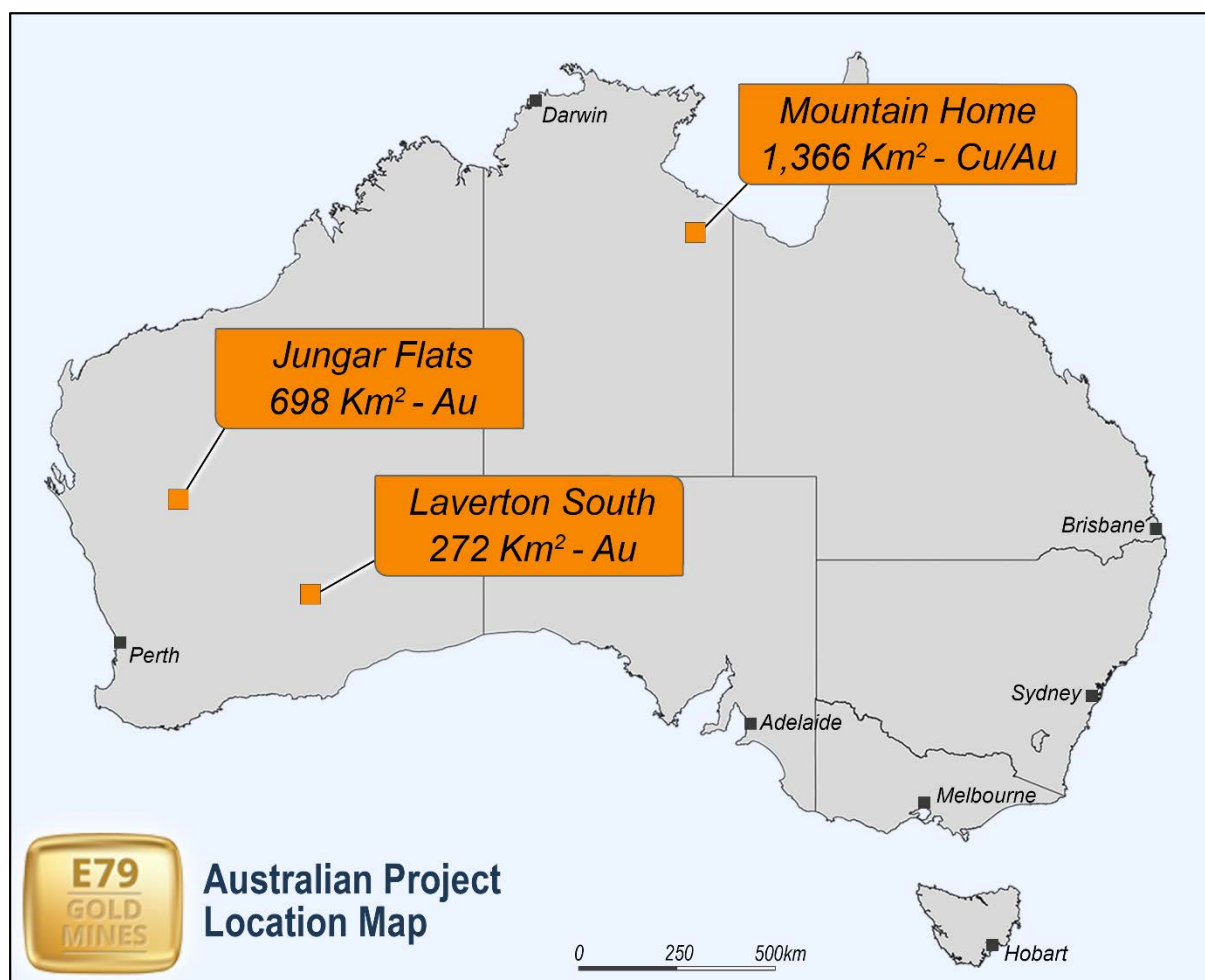


Figure 5: Map of E79 Gold's exploration projects

⁵ See ASX announcement 14 February 2025

⁶ Huston et al, 2023, Zinc on the edge, Mineralium Deposita 58 (707-729)

Table 1. Aircore drilling completed at Laverton South (results >0.05 g/t Au, 4m of internal dilution)

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	From	To	Intercept	Area
25LRAC136	476810	6655815	348	72	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC137	476729	6655816	341	71	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC138	476650	6655816	341	77	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC139	476579	6655818	344	74	0	-90	52	56	4m @ 0.06 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC140	476490	6655817	345	85	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC141	476408	6655816	341	74	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC142	476809	6655618	346	63	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC143	476729	6655612	340	80	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC144	476669	6655614	345	77	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC145	476571	6655620	337	83	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC146	476488	6655619	336	90	0	-90	76	90	14m @ 0.12 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC147	476408	6655621	334	58	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC148	476888	6655397	344	90	0	-90	68	72	4m @ 0.18 g/t Au	T14 South
							80	89	9m @ 0.07 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC149	476809	6655398	340	89	0	-90	84	88	4m @ 0.07 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC150	476726	6655399	343	101	0	-90	80	84	4m @ 0.18 g/t Au	T14 South
							100	101	1m @ 0.07 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC151	476650	6655397	339	86	0	-90	72	76	4m @ 0.06 g/t Au	T14 South
							83	86	3m @ 0.23 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC152	476572	6655399	343	85	0	-90	20	24	4m @ 0.08 g/t Au	T14 South
							60	68	8m @ 0.13 g/t Au	T14 South
25LRAC153	476496	6655404	341	64	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC154	476412	6655398	340	57	0	-90			No significant intersection	T14 South
25LRAC155	474240	6661570	350	84	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC156	474160	6661570	350	85	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC157	474080	6661570	350	106	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC158	474000	6661570	350	84	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC159	473920	6661570	350	83	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC160	474240	6661770	350	84	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC161	474160	6661770	350	83	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC162	474080	6661770	350	93	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC163	474000	6661770	350	86	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC164	473920	6661770	350	89	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC165	474240	6661970	350	80	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC166	474160	6661970	350	86	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC167	474080	6661970	350	86	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC168	474000	6661970	350	107	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse
25LRAC169	473920	6661970	350	84	90	-60			Assays not returned	NW of Lighthouse

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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- E79 Gold has recently undertaken drilling activities within the Laverton South project by AC drilling. - Recent sampling undertaken by E79 Gold provides samples that are carried out to industry standard and include QAQC standards. - E79 Gold's recent aircore drilling is sampled into 4m composite intervals via a sample spear, producing a sample of approximately 2kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. All samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 25g sub sample for analysis by AR/MS.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Aircore drilling to blade refusal was completed using a bit size of 100mm diameter.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias</i>	- AC samples are checked visually. - Comments recorded for samples with low recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
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. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All holes were logged in full and logged for colour, weathering, grain size, minerals, geology and alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• 4m composite samples combined from individual 1m sample piles to achieve approximately 2kg of sample. • Sampling was undertaken using a sample spear or scoop. • This sampling regime is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples will be assayed using an aqua-regia digest followed by analysis of gold by ICPMS with lower detection limit of 1ppb Au. The bottom of hole sample is analysed for 48 multi-elements by ICPMS and include; Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr • QAQC samples were inserted at a frequency of 7 samples (i.e., standards, blanks, dups) per 100 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- Significant intercepts are verified by staff and consultant geologists - No Twinned holes were used - Data is logged onto excel spreadsheets and added to an external database
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.	- Hole collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS in MGA94 Zone 51S. - RL was also recorded with handheld GPS but accuracy is variable.
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.	- Drill spacing varied between 80m hole spacing and 200m line spacing - This drilling is considered early-stage exploration drilling and is not suitable for JORC compliant Resource Estimation.
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.	- Drill lines were completed perpendicular to the trend of the main geological units. - There is no known bias between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were stored on site and taken directly to the laboratory using a third-party contractor.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Drilling is located on tenements E31/1056 and E28/2375 - E31/1056, and E28/2375 and are controlled by E79 Gold Mines Limited. - Exploration Lease E31/1056 is granted and held until 2026 - Exploration Lease E28/2375 is granted and held until 2026 - All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%. - There is one registered Aboriginal Heritage Site (ID:19142) that covers parts of E31/1056 and is not impacted by the drilling programs. There are no pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	There have been many generations of soil sampling, auger and follow up RAB, AC and RC drilling dating back to the 1970's, exploring for base metals and gold. Gold in paleochannel sands was explored in the early 1980's by Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd in a joint venture with BHP Minerals. In the late 1980's gold focussed explorers active in and around various parts of the Laverton South Project area included Aberfoyle Resources, Newcrest Mining, Capricorn Resources, Arimco, Barranco Resources, Pacmin, Gutnick Resources, Sons of Gwalia, Saracen Mines, Legacy Iron Ore, Hawthorn Resources, Ausgold Exploration, Renaissance Minerals and Raven Resources. In 2004, Newmont Asia Pacific commenced acquiring tenements through tenement applications and JV negotiations to search for the primary source of the paleochannel mineralisation previously identified by BHP/UAL. Detailed gravity and aeromagnetic surveys,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geological interpretation, prospectivity analysis, aircore drilling and diamond drilling led to the identification of bedrock gold mineralisation. St Barbara Limited commenced acquiring tenements in the area from 2012, completing desk top studies, open file drill hole data compilation, reconnaissance field trips, historic drill spoil sampling, multi-element pathfinder analysis, heritage surveys, AEM surveys, target generation and aircore drilling. Recently in 2024 neighbouring company KalGold identified gold in AC and RC drilling located 50m east of the current drill program.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Laverton South Project is located within the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton in the southern extensions of the LTZ, a 250 km long and laterally extensive significant gold bearing structure. Basement geology from end of hole drill chips is a mixture of mica schist, basal dolerite and dacite
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> - o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> - o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> - o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> - o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> - o <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• See Tables 1 , and Figures 2 and 3, that include AC drilling details.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,</i>	• No data aggregate methods were undertaken. Significant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> - 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 should be clearly stated.	intercepts are those >0.05 g/t Au.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation at right angles
<i>Diagrams</i>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of this report to outline location of drilling and results.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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 Table 1 and Figure 2 that outlines all drilling referred to in this report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.	Relevant geological observations are included in this report.
<i>Further work</i>	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral	Further drilling programs planned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	