ASX MARKET ANNOUNCEMENT

Tuesday 9 December 2025

ALTAIR MINERALS

ASX : ALR

South Oko Structural Study Identifies Key Gold Zones

Structural study identifies three highly favourable zones for mineralisation at South Oko, identifying key areas for detailed mapping, sampling and follow-up structural work

- **Processing of SRTM & ASTER Data defines three highly favourable structural zones for emplacing gold mineralisation.**
- **SRTM & ASTER analysis led by GexplOre's geophysics team who have also conducted structural work programs and analysis at Oko West and Antino Gold Projects, identifying analogous D2 Deformation structures which are also present at South Oko.**
- **D2 Deformation (Two stage deformation) is a critical structural feature in the Guiana shield to prepare the ground with adequate folding and fracturing for gold emplacement and evidenced across each major orogenic gold system in the shield.**[19]
- **The structural study is now to be followed up with detailed validation mapping and ground magnetics, gradient IP and pole-dipole geophysical surveys, commencing 2nd week of Jan 2026.**
- **The three key structural zones identified at South Oko**
  - **E1 & W1 Targets:** Sitting at the southern tip of a major north-south D2 Deformation (**'D2'**) structure on the Oko Shear, analogous to the Oko West deposit which sits on the northern tip of the same D2 structure.
  - **S1 Target:** Sitting within a corridor of northwest-southeast D2 structures with a high-angle of interference, conducive for a greater degree of folding. Positioned on a contact between greenstone and sedimentary rocks.
  - **S3 Target (New):** A contact zone between the Bartica Gneiss and Barama-Mazaruni Greenstone folded by a corridor of northwest-southeast D2 structures. The replication of the Bartica Gneiss suggests a high-strain shear zone – with density of D2 structures orientated parallel to mineralised structures seen at Oko West.
- **The E1 & W1 structural deformation zone coincides with the largest magnetic high on the Oko Shear alongside a 2km (and open) soil anomaly >100ppb Au contour, which extensions to this anomaly are currently being sampled and trenched.**
- **The S1 structural deformation zone also coincides with a major magnetic high and historical pits of alluvial mining, right along the Oko Shear.**
- **The S3 structural deformation zone represents a new high-priority structural target, approximately 5km south of S1 target, which has been soil sampled, with assays pending, also sitting right above the Oko Shear. The S3 target represents a compelling and significant folding event and high-strain shear zone, with D2 structures running parallel to the mineralisation seen at Oko West.**

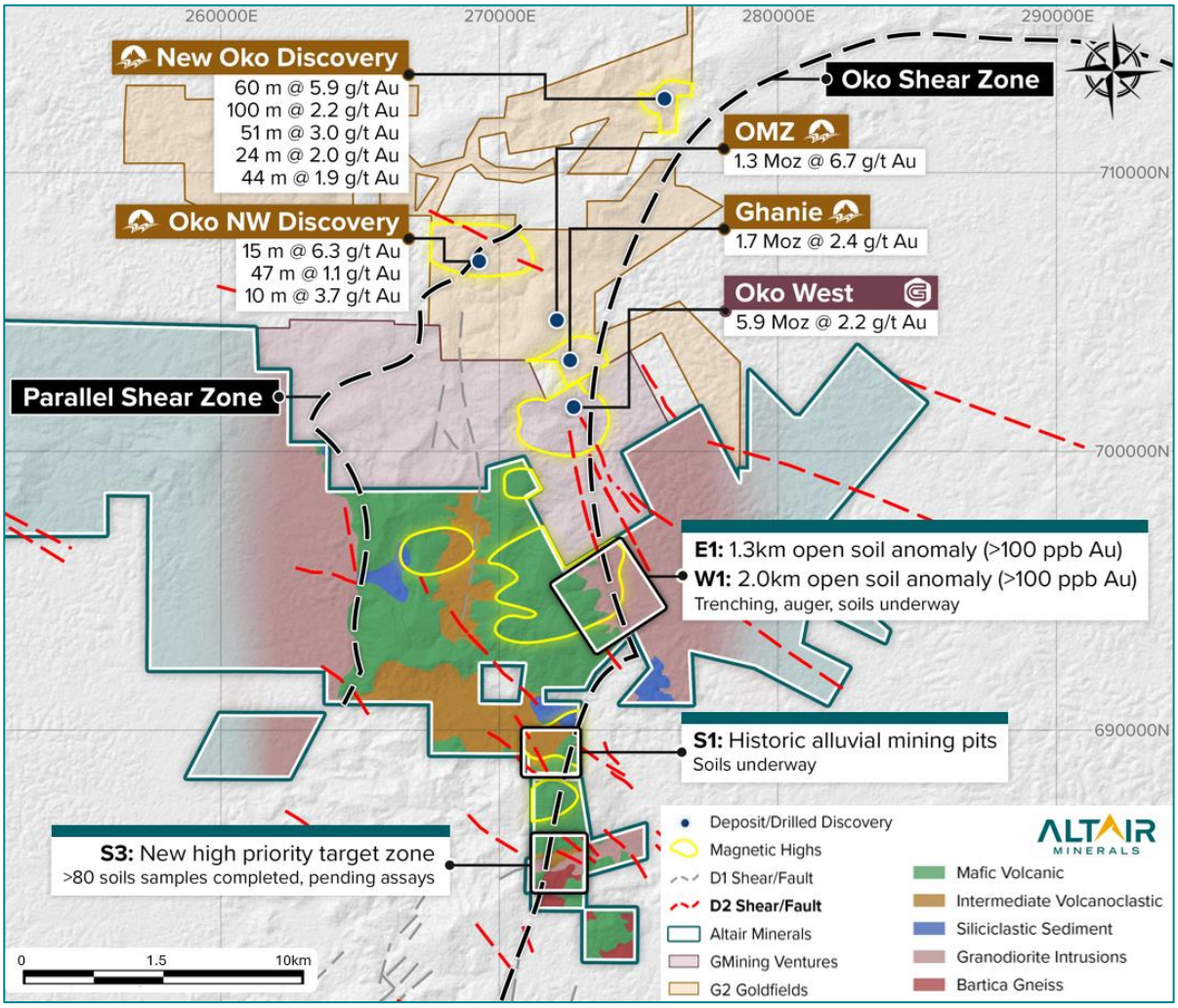


Figure 1: *Structural study at South Oko integrating ASTER and SRTM data to identify geological units and D2 shear. Coordinates in WGS84, UTM Zone 21N.* [1,3,7,9,10,11,12]

Altair Minerals Limited CEO, Faheem Ahmed, commented:

" This represents exceptional scientific and structural work by the GexplOre team. They have delivered an effective first-pass confirmation of South Oko's structural prospectivity — demonstrating the presence of critical D2 deformation zones consistent with those observed across major orogenic deposits within the Guiana Shield.

Our upcoming geophysical programs and follow-up fieldwork are designed to refine and expand on these findings. We anticipate identifying additional — and more precise — D2 targets that could act as ideal traps and enrichment mechanisms within an orogenic gold system. If mapped in parallel with strong, locally constrained geochemical anomalies confirming gold movement through the system and retention within the correct geological units, these zones would present outstanding drill targets.

From a structural perspective, South Oko hosts the same geological units, lithologies and an extension of the Oko Shear that has served as a primary conduit for significant gold deposition in adjoining world-class discoveries. The confirmed presence of D2 deformation has the potential to materially upgrade and scale any mineralisation into high-grade ounces, consistent with other major projects across the Guiana Shield.

We are highly encouraged by the ongoing geochemical programs and the forthcoming geophysics, and we remain committed to a systematic, disciplined exploration approach. Our objective is clear — to uncover the third major deposit along this shear zone, which has only ever been drilled by two companies in its history.

Altair thanks all shareholders for their ongoing support and look forward to providing near-term updates on the developments occurring at the Greater Oko Project."

Altair Minerals Limited (ASX: ALR) ('Altair or 'the Company') has completed an initial structural survey study at South Oko, identifying three highly favourable target areas displaying key D2 Deformation (**'D2'**) structures which are critical for emplacing gold mineralisation. These two-stage deformation structures are also observable in neighbouring deposits at G2 Goldfields ($1.5B Market Capitalization) and GMining Ventures ($1B Takeover of Reunion's Oko West Project in 2024) alongside multiple major discoveries across the Guiana Shield and are critical in setting the ground along the Oko Shear for gold deposition.[1,3,19,20]

Structural Study Results

GexplOre consist of a team of exploration specialists in the Guiana shield, with a track record of working across 20 different gold projects in the shield. The team's experience also includes initiating the structural work and funding the PhD on the Oko West deposit structural controls. The structural analysis work package at South Oko was led by Brice Lacroix who was an author on the Oko West PhD.[20]

The GexplOre team has finalised the initial structural study at South Oko, processing ASTER and SRTM data covering 215km^2 in total. Furthermore, cross-referencing fold patterns with in-house data filters and calibration from their experience at other projects in the Guiana shield, to accurately identify structural complexity and geological units at South Oko.

The study identified multiple highly prospective zones across South Oko, underpinned by the corridors of two stage deformation events (D2 Deformation). In particular, three distinct targets with ideal structural settings have been defined through this study.

More importantly, the study has confirmed D2 deformation corridors of high density are present at South Oko which was **the final ingredient in demonstrating South Oko structurally has the necessary features to host a major orogenic system:**

- **Right Geological System** – Same host greenstone as the adjoining billion-dollar deposits; the Barama-Mazaruni mafic to intermediate greenstones. With Altair holding majority control over the entire greenstone belt.
- **D1 Conduit Structure** – Oko Shear Zone, which is a proven rich mineralisation system and the principal shear zone formed by the Oko Pluton intrusion into the greenstone. South Oko having the largest strike over this unexplored shear.
- **D2 Enrichment Structures** – Second stage of deformation which now has been confirmed at South Oko. D2 structures refold, remobilize and enrich orogenic gold systems to major deposits as seen at all neighbouring deposits along strike the Oko Shear. The same phenomenon of D2 Structures is present across all major deposits on the Guiana shield.[19,20]

Within South Oko, the structural study has shown three highly prospective areas where major D2 deformation shearing has occurred

1. **E1 & W1 Targets:** Directly to the north of the soil anomalies (E1 & W1 targets) a major D2 shear which at the northern tip sits the Oko West deposit, and at the southern tip sits the E1 & W1 targets.
2. **S1 Target:** Surrounded by a corridor of northwest to southeast trending D2 shears which indicate complex folding and polyphase deformation in this region. This coincides with the area which historic gold pits have been identified and a major magnetic high.
3. **S3 Target (New):** The contact between the Bartica Gneiss and Barama-Mazaruni greenstone has been folded by a D2 event with a clear deflection and delamination event which would enrich gold mineralisation. The separation of the Bartica Gneiss would also result in a potential high-strain shear zone.

The structural complexity shown by corridors of D2 folds across South Oko, combined with the right geological formation, historic alluvial pits, soil anomalies and sitting along a proven major gold mineralisation conduit system (Oko Shear) all are indicators for South Oko hosting the necessary elements for emplacing a major gold deposit – which Altair anticipates is now a matter of honing in on and uncovering through drilling programs.

D2 Deformation Importance

The D2 (two stage deformation event) structures that emplace gold mineralisation has been evidenced by GexplOre across each major deposit in the Guiana shield, which they've worked on, including more recently at Oko West and Antino Gold Projects.

The D2 structures represent polyphase deformation which overprints, remobilizes and enriches the gold system through complex interference patterns improving permeability. The D2 deformation is an underpinning structural feature and pre-requisite to identifying large and high-grade orogenic gold deposits across the Guiana shield.

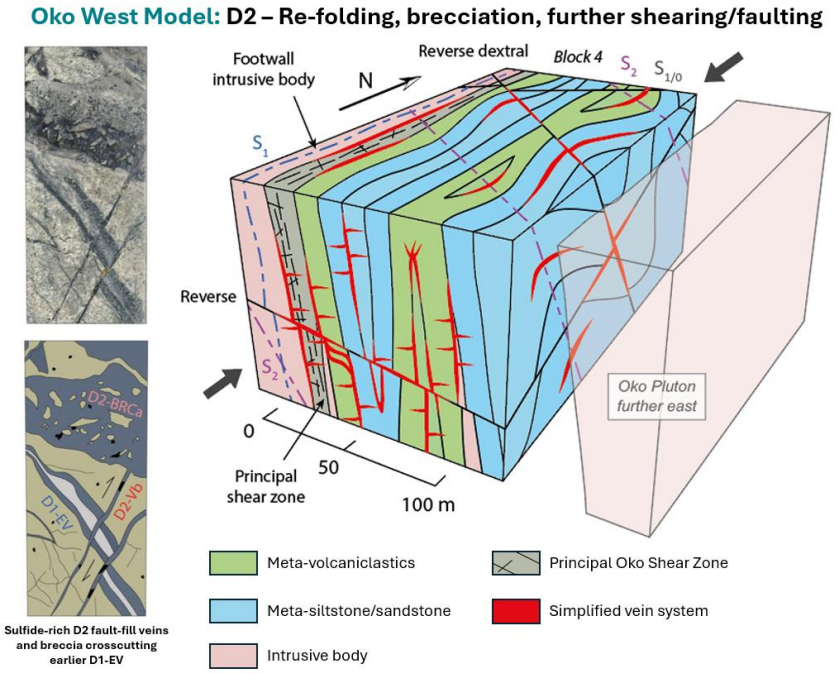


Figure 2: *Oko West vein and polyphase deformation relationship model, excerpt from Hainque et al., 2025.*[20]

The three initial key areas at South Oko (E1/W1, S1, S3) represent a maturity of a potential orogenic system at South Oko, which delaminates and remobilizes gold to enrich the system, and is the imperative structural feature evidenced at all large-scale orogenic systems in the Guiana Shield.

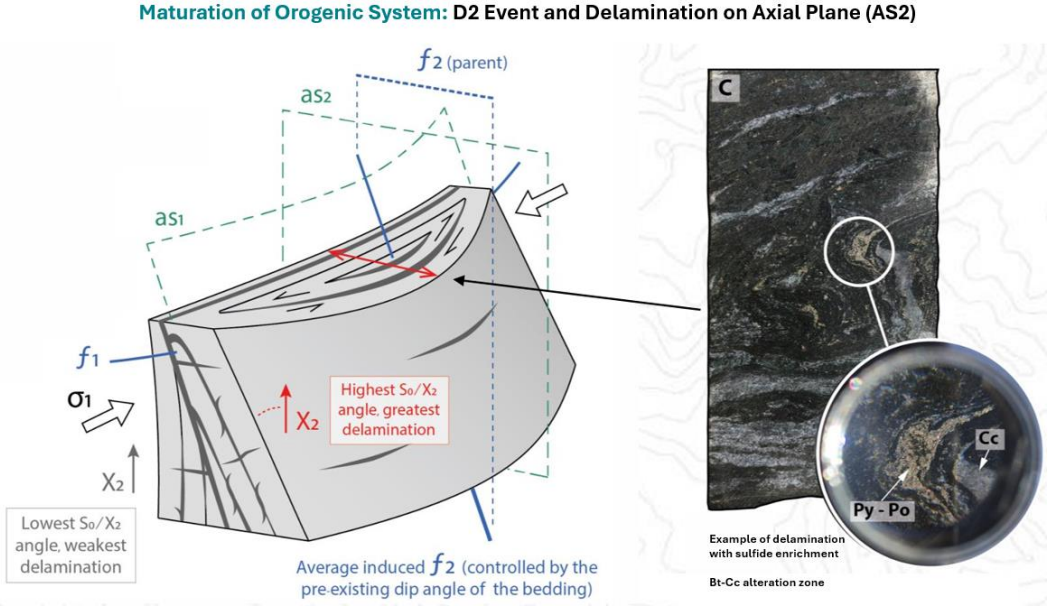


Figure 3: *Fold interference model for mature ore-shoots, excerpt from Lacroix, B., Hainque, P.J., 2025.*[21]

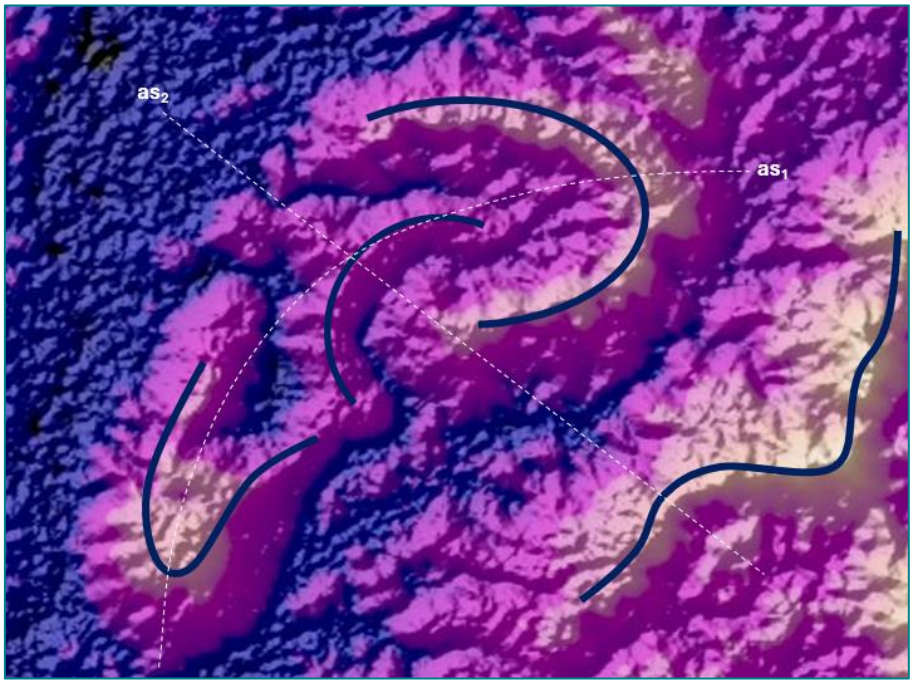


Figure 4: *Example of GexplOre South Oko study area, showing D2 event folding and delaminating the Barama-Mazaruni Greenstone across two-fold axis (as_1 and as_2), as modelled in Figure above, producing a Type 2 fold interference and showing maturation of the system*

Conclusion

The concluding remarks from the structural analysis are as follows – as quoted on the report:

- **Southward extension of a well-established world class deposit (Oko West).**
- **Includes D1 related folding and faulting, giving potential conduits and traps for Ground preparation mineralized system.**
- **Shows clear evidence of a secondary folding event with a good orientation to enhance permeability and subsequent Au maturation.**
- **These structures are parallel to those observed at Oko West.**

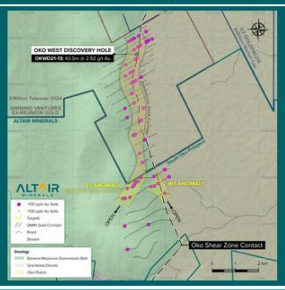
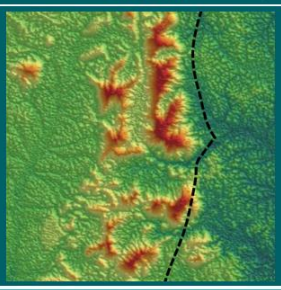
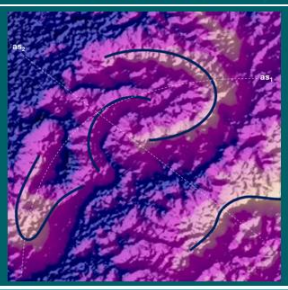
	District	Regional	Local
	Lithology	**Conduit**	**Maturation**
STRUCTURAL MODEL			
FINDINGS	• Volcano-sedimentary Barama-Mazaruni greenstone belt • Right sequence of mafic-intermediate units to host mineralisation	• Hydrothermal fluid conduit • Oko Shear Zone: Greenstone belt intruded by pluton and D1 deformation and faults	• Delamination enhancing D2 fluid circulation and enrichment of orogenic systems • D2 overprint and high density fold hinges • Sedimentary sequence accommodates shearing
SOUTH OKO OUTCOME	South Oko hosts extension of same sequence of geological and lithological units proven to host and trap multi-million ounce deposits. Greater Oko has majority control on this unit	South Oko hosts the extension of the Oko Shear Zone, consisting the same hydrothermal fluid conduit. South Oko has the largest exposure to this conduit in the district, 15km strike	South Oko presents multiple areas of structural complexity with D2 fold corridors and hinges, displaying maturation and structural enrichment, akin to other major deposits on the Guiana Shield

Figure 5: *Summary of key findings from structural analysis from geology/lithological level to D1 regional and D2 local structures which identify South Oko hosting the right structural elements for emplacing a major orogenic gold body.*

Next Steps

This structural study confirms that South Oko contains the structural complexity, fold hinges and deformation architecture consistent with a potential major orogenic gold system. The next phase of detailed mapping and LiDAR across the South Oko area will not only validate the key structural zones shown in Figure 1, but also enable Altair to identify additional D2 deformation zones that may not have been recognisable through SRTM and ASTER datasets alone.

More imminently, Altair will commence ground IP and ground magnetic surveys in the second week of January, initially focused on the W1 and E1 target area at South Oko. This will be the first step into - visualising these structures in the third dimension and understanding their continuity at depth.

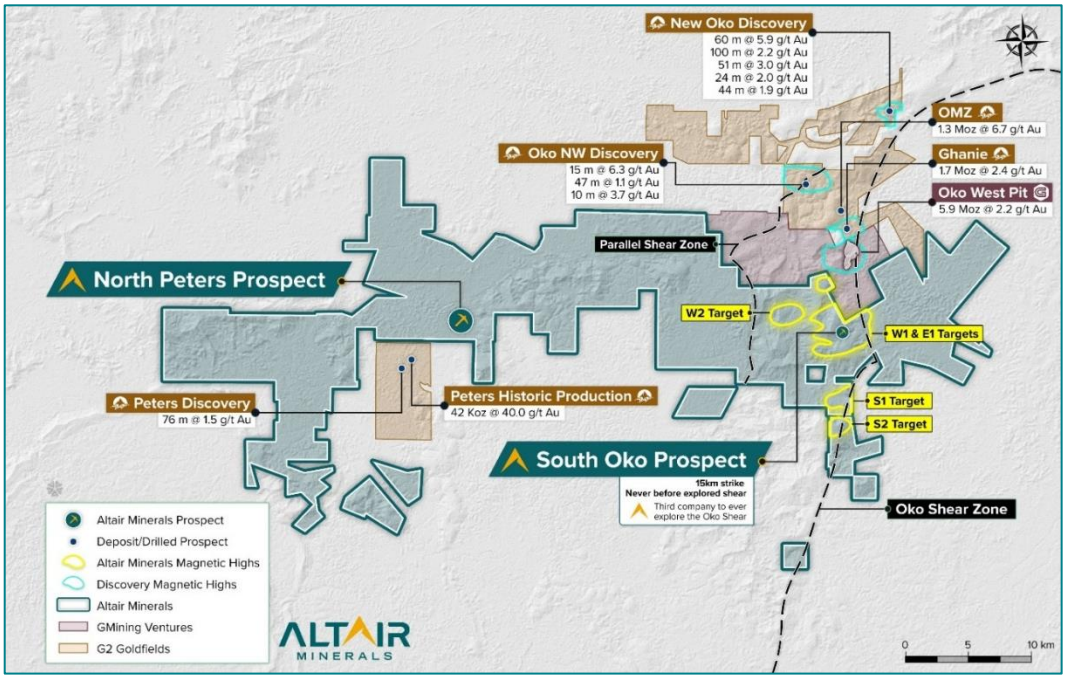


Figure 6: *Plan view of the Greater Oko Region, Altair's project size in comparison to its two predecessors G2 Goldfields ($1.5 Billion Market Cap) and GMining Ventures ($1B takeover of Oko West from Reunion Gold).* [1,2,3,4,7,9,10,11,12,13]

Guyana

Guyana has rapidly emerged as a premier gold jurisdiction, drawing increasing attention from major players in the gold exploration space. As the last truly pro-mining and politically stable country within the Guiana Shield, it hosts an extension to West African geology, consisting of the same Birimian Greenstone that has underpinned world-class gold discoveries across West Africa — including in Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Burkina Faso. However, unlike its African counterparts, Guyana remains significantly underexplored.

The 590km^2 contiguous landholding itself within Greater Oko not only represents an irreplicable deal but is also positioned within one of the most prominent and emerging greenstone belts globally, and 1.5km away from a 5.9Moz discovery, which is expected to go into production over the next 18 months. Recent exploration success by groups such as G2 Goldfields ($1.2B Market Capitalisation) and Reunion Gold (GMIN took over for $1Billion in 2024) has already validated the region's untapped potential, establishing multiple Tier-1 discoveries made from grassroot exploration campaigns.[1,2,4]

Current public companies actively drilling across the Guiana Shield include:

- **G2 Goldfields:** $1.5Billion Market Capitalization[4]
- **Reunion Gold:** $1Billion Takeover by GMining Ventures[2]
- **Greenheart Gold:** $145M Market Capitalization[16]
- **Founders Metals:** $490M Market Capitalization[17]
- **OMAI Gold Mines:** $890M Market Capitalization[18]

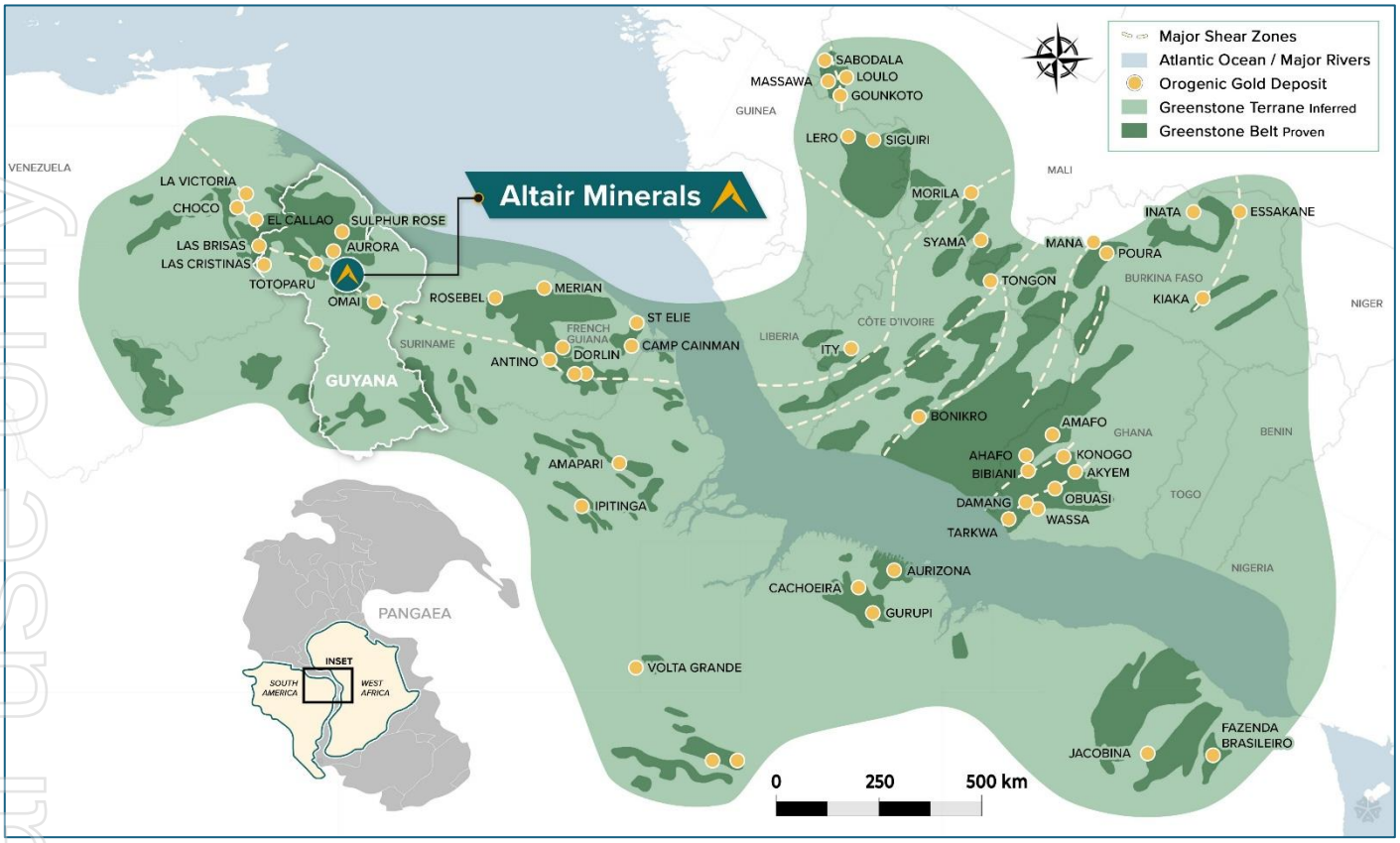


Figure 7: *Map of the West African Birimian Shield and extension to Guiana Shield with location of major deposits and projects.*

For and on behalf of the board:

Faheem Ahmed – CEO

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

About Altair Minerals

Altair Minerals Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) with the primary focus of investing in the resource sector through direct tenement acquisition, joint ventures, farm in arrangements and new project generation. The Company has projects located in South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland with a key focus on its Olympic Domain tenements located in South Australia. The shares of the company trade on the Australian Securities Exchange under the ticker symbol ALR.

Streamline Statement

Altair confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data which affects the exploration results and information which has been previously disclosed and cross-referenced and included within this announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The exploration drill results referenced in this release has been prepared with information compiled by Mr Robert Wason BSc (Hons) Geology, MSc (Mining Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wason is an employee of Mining Insights. Mr Wason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 Wason consents to the inclusion of these exploration results based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Proximity Statement

This announcement contains references to exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to The Greater Oko Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the ALR Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success or similar successes in delineating a JORC compliant Mineral Resource on the Greater Oko Project, if at all.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains 'forward-looking information' that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'potential', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

References

1. *Feasibility Study NI 43-101 Technical Report Oko West Project, Prepared for GMining Ventures, GMining Services Inc., 06th June 2025*
2. *https://www.miningweekly.com/article/g-mining-buys-reunions-guyana-project-2024-04-23*
3. *NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Prepared for G2 Goldfields Inc., Mincon International, 24th April 2025*
4. *TSE: GTWO, Market Capitalization based on diluted 279,781,035 Shares on Issue (SOI) and Share Price of $4.87 as of date 24th November 2025 and CAD to AUD conversion rate of 1.10.*
5. *ALR Announcement dated 26th August 2025, "South Oko Geochemistry Confirms Oko West Look-Alike Target"*
6. *Reunion Gold Corp. announcement dated 12th August 2021*
7. *ALR Announcement dated 03rd September 2025, "Ex-Reunion Gold Team Joins & New Targets Defined"*
8. *ALR Announcement dated 22nd September 2025, "Largest Geochemical Program on Oko Shear Zone Commences"*
9. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 15th July 2025*
10. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 13th May 2025*
11. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 9th June 2025*
12. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 8th September 2025*
13. *ALR Announcement dated 05th August 2025, "Acquisition of Transformational Gold Project"*
14. *G2 Goldfields (TSX: GTWO) announcement dated 20th November 2019*
15. *Reunion Gold: Investment Case, Valpal, 20th February 2024*
16. *TSX-V: GHRT, Market Capitalization based on 154M SOI and closing price of $0.86 on 24th November 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.10*
17. *TSX-V: FDR, Market Capitalization based on 102M SOI and closing price of $4.34 on 24th November 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.10*
18. *TSX-V: OMG, Market Capitalization based on 636M SOI and closing price of $1.28 on 24th November 2025, with a CAD:AUD rate of 1.10*
19. *Lacroix, B., et al., The Role of Polyphase Folding in the Distribution of Gold: Insights from the Guiana Shield, 12th Inter-Guiana Geological Conference, Georgetown, Guyana, 2022*
20. *Hainque, P.J., et al., Polyphase deformation and structural controls on Rhyacian gold mineralization at the Oko West deposit, Guyana., Journal of South American Earth Sciences153, 2025*
21. *Lacroix, B., Hainque, P.J. Resolving Fold Interference Pattern to Predict Ore Shoot: The RIPPOre Method. 18th SGA Biennial Meeting, Colorado School of Mine, Golden, Colorado, 2025*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Digital elevation model was produced using the Topographic dataset from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) at a 1-arc (30 meter) spatial resolution. • SRTM dataset have been processed and filtered to highlight topographic and structural features using GexplOre's in house workflow. • The objectives of this study were to 1) produce a first property scale geological map interpretation, 2) to determine the main structures present (e.g., folding, fault, shear zones), and 3) to propose first targets for further field-based investigations.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling or sampling results are reported in this release.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• SRTM data was acquired from the USGS Earth explorer, surveyed on February 11th 2000.
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.*	• No drilling results are reported in this release.
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.*	• Location for all sampling data is based on WGS84, Zone 21 North UTM datum.
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.*	• Two SRTM products were used (SRTM1N06W059V3 and SRTM1N06W060V3). The spatial resolution of each product is 1-arc (30 meters). The elevation measurements of the SRTM are expected to have an absolute accuracy of better than 16 m (Smith and Sandwell 2003).
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• No comment can be made of if any bias has been introduced due to spacing or grid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	orientation of SRTM and ASTER Data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples reported
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews are incorporated into this report.

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.*	• Altair has the right to earn up to 70% of the Greater Oko Project. • There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. • All tenements are currently in good standing and have been legally validated by local lawyer specialising in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration including surface geochemistry and drilling has been previously announced on 5th August 2025 and 26th August 2025. • This announcement covers the structural study results.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is underlain by Precambrian rocks of the Barama-Mazaruni Group with the bedrock belonging to the Cuyuni Formation. • The Cuyuni Formation, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, were compressed and metamorphosed during the Akawaian Episode and Trans-Amazonian Orogeny to form part of a greenstone belt. • Previous exploration has demonstrated the presence of a NNW-SSE trending weathered, saprolitized shear zone with high-grade gold mineralization.
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*	• No data aggregation methods were used. • No metal equivalent values are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and 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 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').*	• N/A – No drilling reported.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) are included in the main body of this announcement.
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.*	• Reporting is considered to be balanced. • All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas has been reported or referenced.
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.*	• All relevant exploration data related to the current structural study has been reported in this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Detailed geochemistry should be carried out to determine and validate trends of known mineralised zones and to delineate high grade trends within the identified mineralised zones. • Further drilling is recommended to test step-out and depth extensions to the currently known mineralisation, and to infill some areas of the known body to increase the confidence in support of a resource estimate. • Any further exploration activity will depend on assessment of current and historical results.