



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 AUGUST 2026

GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS HIGHLIGHT SCALE POTENTIAL OF HUCKITTA FLUORITE PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from geochemical sampling, field mapping and aeromagnetics highlight scale potential, with multiple fluorite prospects identified across the Huckitta Project
- New rock chip and soil geochemistry results support an expanded exploration footprint within the eastern priority target area
- First-pass soil sampling has defined multiple new targets for follow-up, including a 1 km-wide CaF_2 -in-soil anomaly in an area of limited fluorite outcrop, while also indicating that fluorite veins continue along strike beneath younger cover to the north
- New high resolution magnetic imagery materially improves definition of potential fluorite-bearing structural trends across the target area, including beneath cover
- Further rock chip and soil geochemistry results are pending as mapping and sampling continues across the broader project area

Daly Resources Limited (ASX: DLY, “Daly” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that new rock chip and soil geochemistry results have confirmed the expanded fluorite mineralization footprint of the eastern priority target area at its 100%-owned Huckitta Fluorite Project in the Northern Territory.

The eastern priority target area was first defined by historical rock-chip sampling, which identified multiple fluorite-bearing veins exceeding 400m in strike length within an 8km-long vein corridor, with grades of up to 95.1% CaF_2 and historical drill hole PH1 intersecting 6.1m at 35.1% CaF_2 (refer ASX announcement dated 22 July 2026). The Company's new rock-chip and soil sampling is adding further definition to this established target area and supports follow-up beneath areas of cover.

New rock chip sampling has returned further high-grade results of up to 73.98% CaF_2 from a previously unidentified outcrop (Figure 1) within the eastern priority target area. In parallel, the Company's soil

geochemistry program has identified anomalous soil fluorine on both traverse lines, including in covered areas north of the currently mapped vein outcrops. These results support the interpretation that the fluorite system may continue beneath younger cover.

Executive Chairman Mike Edwards commented:

"These results support our view of Huckitta's potential, with the soil geochemistry pointing to these fluorite veins potentially continuing north beneath cover, beyond what we can currently see at surface."

"Having boots on the ground has been valuable in testing this idea, with detailed field work identifying additional prospective vein structures that don't outcrop at surface. This reflects our broader approach at Huckitta — building a picture of the project's overall potential while progressively focusing on the areas that emerge as highest priority."

"The airborne geophysics is now adding another layer of information that complements what we're seeing in the geochemistry, helping us better understand how this mineralisation is distributed. Together, these results will help guide our next phase of exploration and the definition of targets for drilling."

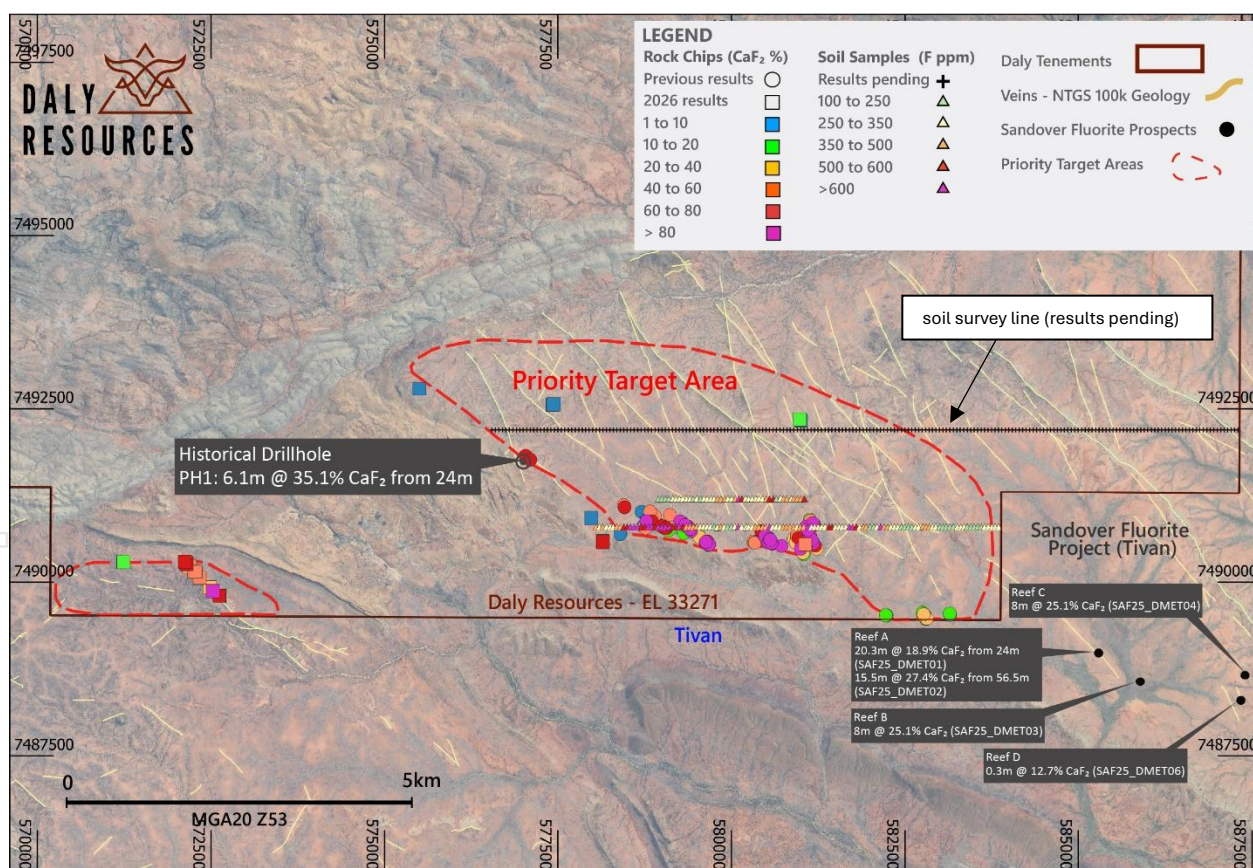


Figure 1: Map showing new rock chips and first-pass soils and previously reported CaF₂ in rock-chips collected at Huckitta to date. There is a soil line with results expected in the coming weeks located 1 km north of the reported first-pass soil lines. See Figure 2 for closeup of western end of southern soil line. Note that results shown in the southwest of the map are from holes drilled by Tivan and are within Tivan tenure. See Previously Reported Information section at end of report for further details.

The Company's soil sampling program comprised 148 samples collected along two parallel east-west traverse lines, approximately 400m apart, the longest of which spans ~5.8 km of strike across the eastern priority target area. At the western end of the southern line results define a coherent, continuous zone of anomalous CaF_2 -in-soil geochemistry extending over at least 1 km of strike in an area where outcrop is poor and fluorite rock chips have only been possible to take along creek incisions (Figure 3).

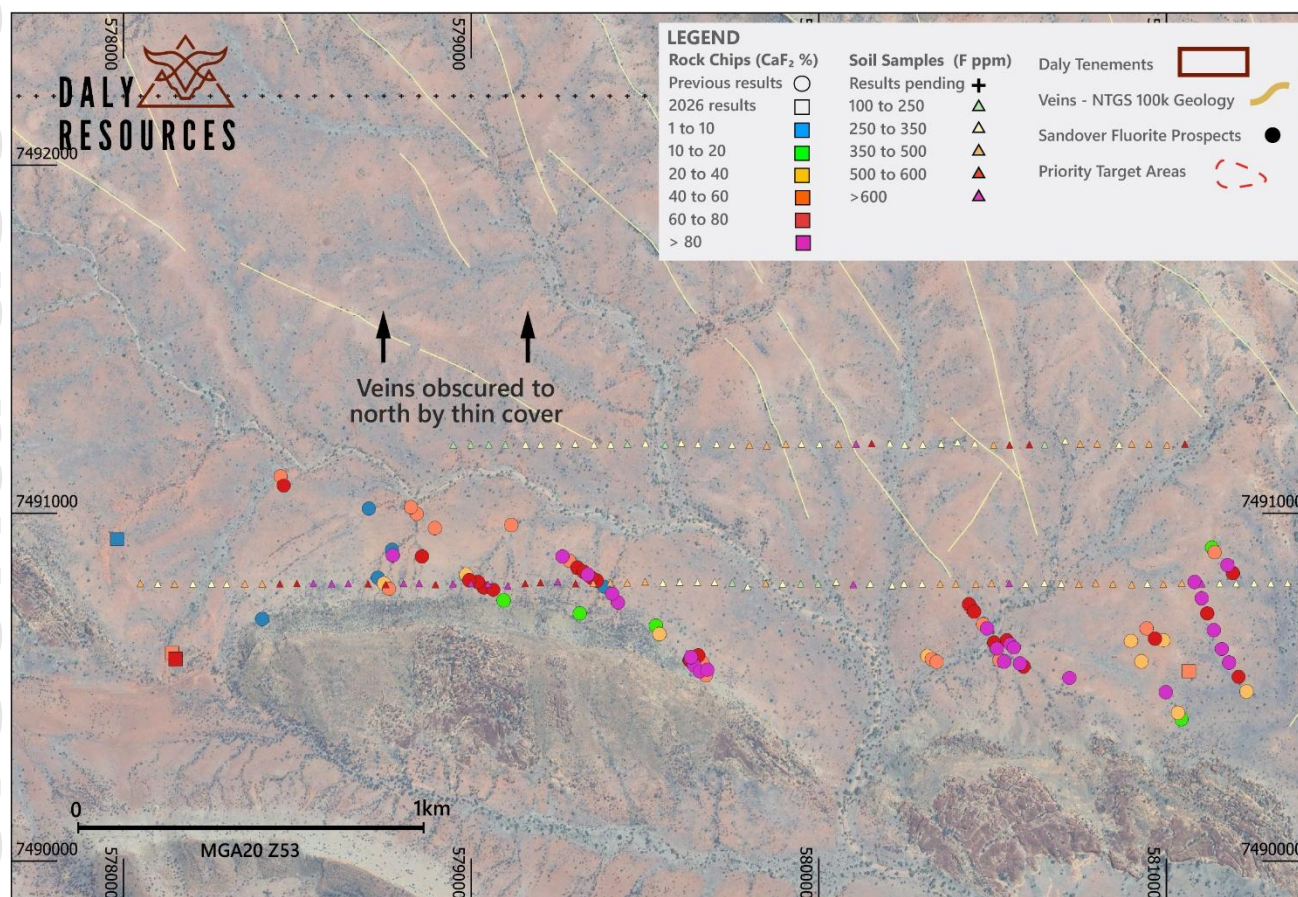


Figure 2: Map showing new rock chip and first-pass soil assay results at the western end of the soil lines, where a ~1km wide zone of strongly anomalous CaF_2 was returned from the soils. Follow-up investigation has found further structures which had not previously been identified.

Daly currently has a team on the ground investigating this area in detail, with a particular focus on the creeks and incised drainage channels where fluorite-bearing bedrock may be exposed through younger cover. This work has identified additional fluorite-bearing structures in creek exposures that are obscured by cover away from the drainage channels (Figure 3). The spatial association between these structures and the soil fluorine anomaly supports the interpretation that fluorite mineralisation may continue northward beneath cover beyond the currently mapped vein outcrops.



Figure 3: Example of veins exposed in creek but not outcropping due to overlying cover. These were identified as a target for follow-up following first-pass soils results and are located at the western end of the southern soil line.

Anomalous soil fluorine also persists along the eastern part of the southern traverse and on the northern traverse, including locations more than 400 m from the nearest mapped vein outcrop (Figure 1). These areas have received limited ground reconnaissance to date and are a priority for follow-up by the field team.

GEOPHYSICS

Data from the recently completed detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric survey have been processed and provide significantly improved structural definition compared with the previously available magnetic data (Figure 4). The high-resolution magnetic imagery resolves structural trends spatially associated with mapped fluorite mineralisation and allows their interpreted continuation beneath cover to be better defined. Additional structures that were not apparent in the previous data are also resolved and will be assessed as potential controls on mineralisation.

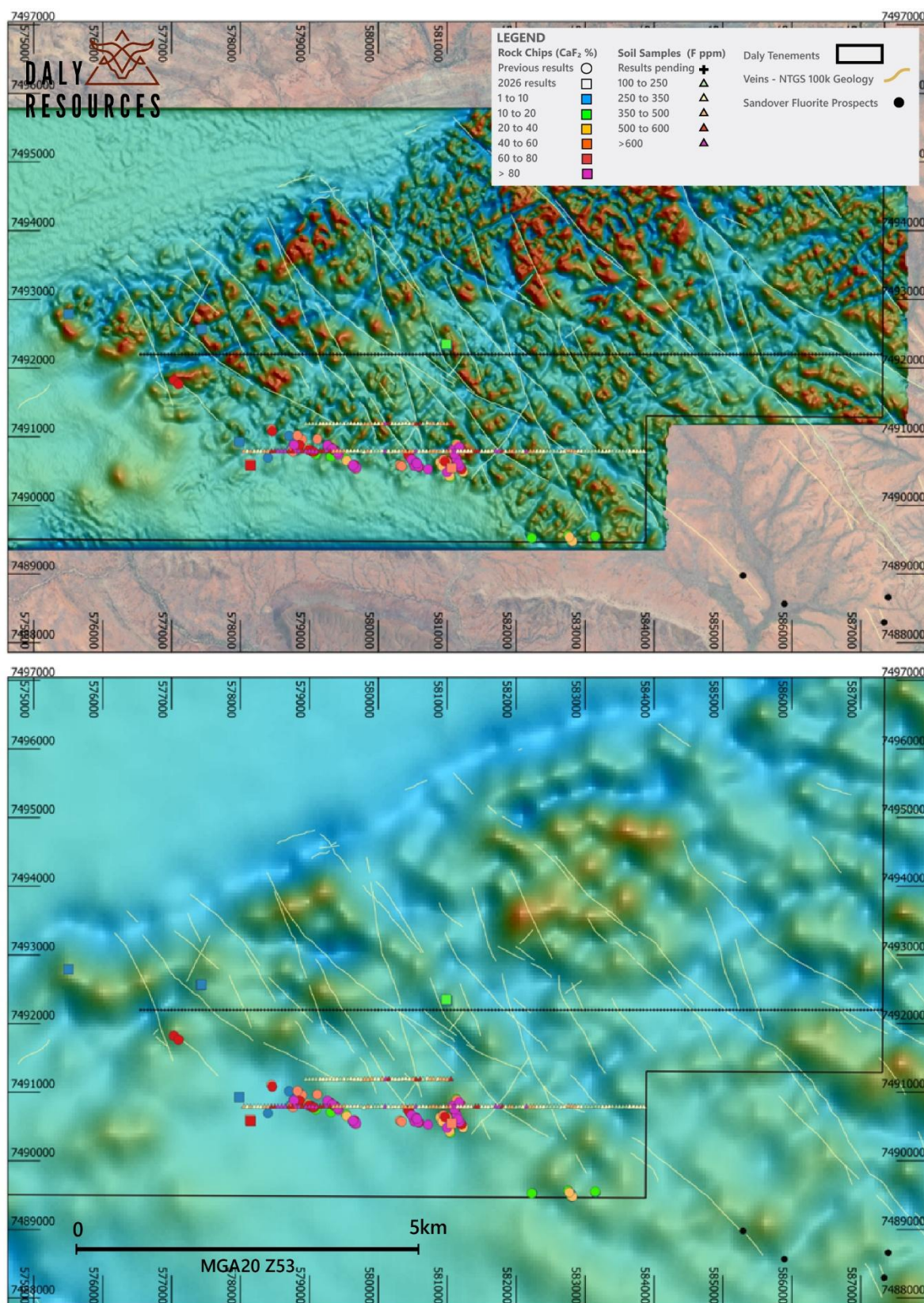


Figure 4: New (top) detailed magnetic imagery (RTP 1VD) compared to previously available (bottom) magnetic imagery (RTP 1VD) showing significant improvement in detail and resolution of fluorite bearing structures.

NEXT STEPS

Geological mapping, rock-chip and soil sampling are continuing across the broader project area, with further work focused on testing the potential northward extension of the fluorite vein system beneath cover. The results of this work, together with a full interpretation of the recently completed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, will provide an increasingly detailed understanding of the scale and continuity of the mineralisation and support the definition of priority targets for the next phase of exploration and planned drill testing.

AUTHORISATION

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Daly Resources Limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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ABOUT DALY RESOURCES LIMITED

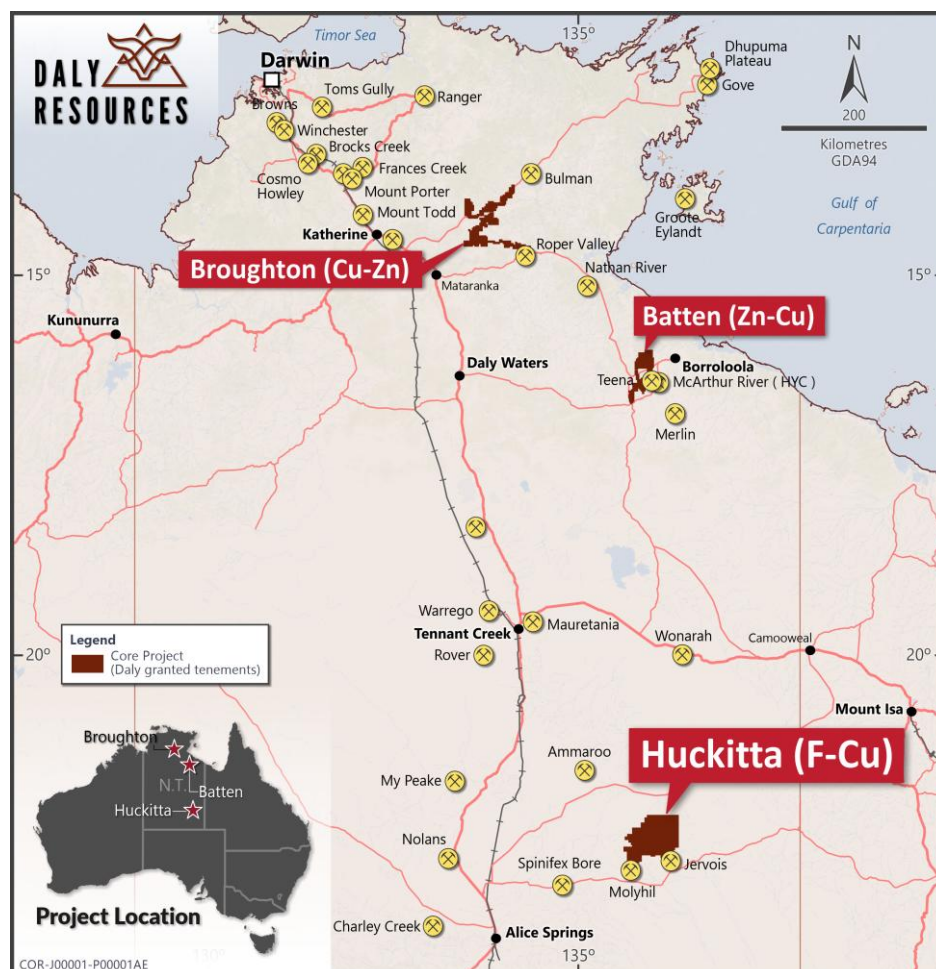
Daly Resources Limited (ASX: DLY) holds a portfolio of exploration projects covering more than 6,500 km² of granted tenure across the Northern Territory. The Company is exploring for fluorite, copper and zinc across three project areas: Huckitta, Broughton and Batten.

The Huckitta Project covers approximately 3,812 km² and is prospective for both fluorite and sediment-hosted copper mineralisation. Fluorite mineralisation at Huckitta is associated with the Huckitta/Sandover fluorite corridor, while the project also includes copper targets associated with prospective Georgina Basin stratigraphy.

The Broughton Project covers approximately 1,581 km² within the McArthur Basin and is targeting sediment-hosted copper-zinc mineralisation across a large, underexplored project area with prospective stratigraphy and widespread base metal anomalism.

The Batten Project covers approximately 1,124 km² and also lies within the McArthur Basin. Batten is prospective for SEDEX-style zinc-copper mineralisation associated with the Batten Fault Zone and is located near the major McArthur River (HYC) and Teena zinc deposits.

Collectively, Daly's portfolio provides exposure to district-scale discovery potential across multiple commodities and deposit styles within some of Australia's most prospective yet underexplored mineral provinces.



Map showing locations of Daly Resources projects

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Greene, Exploration Manager and employee of Daly Resources Limited. Mr Greene is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. Mr Greene consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Previously Reported Information

Previously reported exploration results relating to the Huckitta Fluorite Project referred to in this announcement have been reported in the Company's Prospectus dated 27 April 2026 and subsequent ASX announcements dated 30 June, 15 July and 22 July 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those previous disclosures.

Exploration Results relating to Tivan Limited's adjoining Sandover Fluorite Project shown in Figure 1 were previously reported by Tivan Limited (ASX: TVN) in its ASX announcement dated 11 February 2026, titled "Tivan delivers maiden drilling results at Sandover Fluorite". Daly has not independently verified those results and they are included for regional geological context only.

Appendix A – Rock Chip Assay Results

Sample ID	Easting (MGA2020 Z53)	Northing (MGA2020 Z53)	CaF2 (%)	As (ppm)	BaO (%)	S (%)	P2O5 (%)	SiO2 (%)	CaO (%)	F (%)
26DL0021	572169	7490360	16.4	0.8	<0.1	0.06	0.020	79.87	11.93	8.0
26DL0022	576000	7492481	<0.1	2.1	<0.1	0.24	0.018	21.11	0.33	<0.1
26DL0023	582688	7490841	<0.1	0.8	<0.1	0.09	0.012	97.13	0.17	<0.1
26DL0024	578182	7490643	<0.1	6.1	<0.1	0.21	0.035	43.44	0.24	<0.1
26DL0025	578150	7490582	74.0	5.0	<0.1	0.07	0.034	21.62	52.10	36.0
26DL0026	578140	7490600	53.8	15.2	<0.1	0.08	0.025	42.88	38.97	26.2
26DL0027	577982	7490927	2.1	0.7	<0.1	0.12	0.033	95.10	1.43	1.0
26DL0028	577424	7492560	3.5	1.8	<0.1	0.07	0.032	90.73	2.62	1.7
26DL0029	577437	7492569	8.2	1.1	<0.1	0.05	0.035	86.57	6.49	4.0
26DL0030	577490	7492609	<0.1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.012	96.60	0.04	<0.1
26DL0031	577292	7492769	0.8	1.8	<0.1	<0.1	0.147	79.49	0.61	0.4
26DL0032	577422	7493213	<0.1	2.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.110	90.33	0.13	<0.1
26DL0033	577307	7493947	<0.1	0.9	<0.1	<0.1	0.036	91.17	0.17	<0.1
26DL0034	581003	7492332	3.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.086	73.37	2.60	1.7
26DL0035	580988	7492351	12.9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.072	66.75	8.80	6.3

JORC Code 2012 Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</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 (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.</i>	- Rock-chip samples were collected by Daly Resources geologists during reconnaissance work within EL33271 at the Huckitta Project. Samples were collected from outcropping fluorite veins and associated mineralised exposures. Sampling focused on areas of visible fluorite mineralisation. Individual samples typically comprised representative grab or chip samples collected from exposed mineralised outcrop using a geological hammer. - Soil samples were collected by Daly Resources across the priority target area to test for geochemical anomalism associated with fluorite mineralisation in areas lacking outcrop. Samples were collected from shallow hand-dug sample pits at depths of approximately 8cm to 20cm below surface, with field observations of surface lithology, float and vegetation cover recorded at each site.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	No drilling has been undertaken as part of the exploration programme reported in this announcement.
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>	No drilling has been undertaken as part of the exploration programme reported in this announcement.

Logging	<i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	• No drilling has been undertaken as part of the exploration programme reported in this announcement.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• Rock-chip samples collected were collected manually from out-crop using a geological hammer. Samples were placed into labelled calico sample bags and transported to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratories, Adelaide for preparation and on to Perth for analysis, where standard laboratory sample preparation procedures were applied prior to analysis. • Soil samples were collected from shallow hand-dug sample pits and placed into labelled calico sample bags for transport to the laboratory, where standard laboratory sample preparation procedures were applied prior to analysis, consistent with the procedures applied to rock-chip samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• Rock-chip samples collected were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia, an independent commercial laboratory. Multi-element analysis was completed using Intertek method 4A/MS48, involving a multi-acid digest (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids) in Teflon tubes followed by ICP-MS analysis. Major element analysis including fluorite determinations was completed using Intertek method FB1/XRF55, involving fused disk preparation followed by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry. These analytical techniques are considered appropriate for the determination of major and trace elements in fluorite-bearing samples. • Soil samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis Laboratories using method 4A/MS48 (multi-acid digest ICP-MS) for multi-element determination (including Ba), consistent with the method applied to rock-chip samples. Fluorine in soil samples was determined using Intertek method FC7/SIE (ion-selective electrode), which is considered more appropriate than the XRF method used for rock-chip samples given the lower, ppm-level fluorine concentrations typical of soil samples. CaF2 values for soil samples were calculated from the SIE fluorine result using the same stoichiometric conversion ($\text{CaF}_2 = \text{F} \times 2.0549$) applied to rock-chip

		samples, and are reported in ppm given the lower concentrations observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Soil and rock chip sampling was undertaken by Daly Resources geological staff and sample locations were recorded in the field.
Location of data points	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Sample locations for soils and rock-chip samples collected by Daly were recorded in the field using hand-held GPS units. Coordinates were recorded in GDA2020 MGA Zone 53. Location accuracy for hand-held GPS units is typically ±5 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The rock-chip sampling programme completed by Daly was reconnaissance in nature and designed to test outcropping fluorite occurrences outside of those areas already known to be mineralised. Sample spacing was variable and controlled by the distribution of exposed mineralisation rather than a systematic grid. The sampling density is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration but is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. • The soil sampling programme comprised 148 samples collected along two parallel east-west traverse lines spaced approximately 400m apart across the eastern priority target area. Sample spacing along each traverse line was approximately 50m. This spacing is considered appropriate to identify broad zones of geochemical anomalism at an early exploration stage but is not sufficient to establish grade or geological continuity for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Daly rock-chip samples targeted exposed fluorite veins. Samples were collected from surface exposures and therefore do not represent true thickness of the mineralised structures. The orientation of sampling is not considered to introduce significant sampling bias given the reconnaissance nature of the programme. • Soil traverse lines were oriented east-west, perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the fluorite vein corridor, with two lines spaced 400m apart in a north-south direction to test for across-strike continuity of geochemical anomalism, including beneath areas of surface cover. This orientation is considered appropriate for testing along-strike and across-strike anomalism at reconnaissance scale.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Soil and rock chip samples were collected by Daly and transported by Daly personnel. Samples were placed in sealed sample bags and transported to the laboratory by commercial freight. The laboratory maintains standard chain-of-custody procedures once samples are received.

Audits or reviews

- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*
- Relevant reviews have been summarised in each section of the report.

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Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Huckitta Project consists of 10 granted exploration licences covering 3,812km² and is owned 100% by Daly subsidiaries Daly Tenements Pty Ltd and Glyde River Pty Ltd. - Currently the Project Tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The fluorite prospects at Huckitta and the adjacent Sandover Fluorite Project (ASX: TVN) were explored by Central Pacific Minerals NL in the 1970's. The only reported fluorite drilling conducted on Daly's tenement was at the Narbarloo North prospect where two airtrack holes were drilled for a total of 58 metres. Only one hole "Drillhole PH1" successfully drilled through the reef, intersecting 6.1m @ 35.1% CaF₂. Drillhole PH2 returned 4.6m @ 16.5% CaF₂ but did not penetrate through the entire mineralised zone (and was abandoned due to a compressor failure on the drill rig). - Previous base metal exploration within the Huckitta tenements included Anglo American (1960, 1975 & 1993), CEC/BHP/Anaconda (1977-1979), Plenty River (1985), Saracen (1998), Normandy (1992), CRAE (1993-1994), NuPower (2008-2011), Mincor (2010-2011), and a collective of Elkedra/Uramet/Intercept Minerals (2001-2012). The latter completed significant exploration over the Box Hole Prospect, including surface sampling, VTEM, IP and gravity surveys, RC and RAB drilling plus an independent exploration potential report by CSA Global (Townrow, 2011). Mincor Zinc also completed detailed work in the Box Hole region with further geophysical data collection, collaboration with CSIRO on a structural interpretation, culminating in a phase of diamond stratigraphic drilling (Thevissen, 2012).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The regional geology setting for the Huckitta Fluorite Project is the northern margin of eastern Aileron Province within the Arunta Region. The Aileron Province is defined as Paleoproterozoic crust, on the southern margin of the Northern Australia Craton. It contains variably metamorphosed clastic sediments along with metavolcanic and igneous rocks. The Georgina Basin lies to the north (unconformity) and the Irindina Province to the south (faulted contact). - The Huckitta Fluorite project area consists of predominantly the Jinka Granite (1730 –1710Ma). There is also a folded sedimentary package of sandstones, limestones and conglomerates that are part of the Georgina Basin (Cambrian to Neoproterozoic). The fluorite reefs form a hydrothermal vein system within the Palaeoproterozoic Jinka Granite. - The Huckitta fluorite reefs present as high-grade fluorspar veins with significant concentrations of barite, quartz and copper. Fluorite occurs primarily as purple to colourless, and vein thicknesses range from a few centimetres up to several metres. Recent mapping and geochemical sampling by Daly have confirmed the presence of high-grade fluorite at several locations near the southern part of tenement EL 33271.

Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar; elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) 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.	Historical drilling completed by Central Pacific Minerals NL at Narbarloo North includes drill holes PH1 and PH5. Drill holes were oriented approximately 246° azimuth with dips of about - 55°. Holes were drilled to depths of approximately 33.5 m and 24.4 m respectively. Drill collars were recorded in a local grid co-ordinate system.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Exploration results from the Daly rock-chip samples represent individual rock-chip assay results and no compositing has been applied. - For the calculation of CaF₂ equivalent values, the conversion is based on the stoichiometric relationship between fluorine (F) and calcium fluoride (CaF₂), where two moles of fluorine correspond to one mole of CaF₂. The following molar masses were used: Fluorine (F) = 18.998 g/mol; Calcium fluoride (CaF₂) = 78.076 g/mol. Accordingly: CaF₂ (%) = F (%) x 2.055. No adjustments were made for impurities, recovery factors, or processing losses, and calculations assume 100% conversion efficiency.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Rock-chip samples collected by Daly represent selective surface rock-chip samples and therefore do not represent true mineralised widths or the thickness of mineralised veins. - Soil geochemical results represent surface geochemical dispersion and do not directly indicate the location, width or grade of underlying mineralisation.
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.	Provided in report under relevant sections.

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	Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geo-physical survey results; geo-chemical 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 material information is included in the report.
	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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- The rock-chip and soil sample assay results reported in this announcement have been integrated with the Company's geological mapping. Further rock-chip sampling, soil sampling and geological mapping are planned across the broader project area, including testing of the interpreted northward extension of the vein system beneath cover. Results will be integrated with the Company's recently completed airborne magnetic and radiometric survey to refine geological interpretations, prioritise targets and guide future drill testing. - Diagrams are included in the body of the report.