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ASX Announcement

12 October 2026

Drilling strengthens scale and continuity of Ricci Lee copper mineralisation

- **High-grade copper intervals now returned from 28 of 34 RC holes reported to date from BOA's maiden 46-hole program at Ricci Lee, part of Neds Creek Project, WA**
- **Eight of 11 holes in this release returned significant copper intersections, further strengthening confidence in the continuity of the mineralised system**
- **New intersections include:**
  - **10m at 2.78% Cu from 208m, including 8m at 3.33% Cu (26NCRC021)**
  - **11m at 2.04% Cu from 253m, including 9m at 2.44% Cu (26NCRC022)**
  - **8m at 1.60% Cu from 87m, including 3m at 3.53% Cu (26NCRC014)**
  - **5m at 1.95% Cu from 104m, including 3m at 2.95% Cu (26NCRC016)**
  - **46m at 0.67% Cu from surface, including 3m at 3.29% Cu from 34m (26NCRC033)**
- **Ricci Lee's Main Lode now demonstrated over more than 400m of strike and from surface to more than 200m vertical depth**
- **A parallel Hanging-Wall Lode now demonstrated over 160m of strike and remains open to the north**
- **Assays pending from the final 12 Ricci Lee RC holes, together with AC results from 92 holes drilled across five additional Neds Creek prospects.**

BOA Resources Limited (ASX: BOA) ("BOA") reports more strong copper results from its maiden drilling program at the Ricci Lee prospect within the Neds Creek Copper Project in Western Australia (*Figure 6).*

High-grade copper intersections have now been returned from 28 of the 34 reverse circulation (RC) holes reported to date, further demonstrating continuity of mineralisation of the emerging Ricci Lee copper system.

The latest 11 holes demonstrate continuity of high-grade mineralisation of Ricci Lee's Main Lode from surface to more than 400m of strike and greater than 200m vertical depth. Latest results also further define the emerging parallel Hanging-Wall Lode, now demonstrated over 160m of strike and remaining open to the north.

BOA Managing Director Graeme Purcell commented, *"These results are important because they continue to transform Ricci Lee from a series of historical intercepts into a coherent, high-grade copper system. High-grade copper has now been returned from 28 of the 34 holes reported, the Main Lode has been demonstrated over more than 400m of strike and beyond 200m vertical depth, and we are defining a parallel Hanging-Wall Lode that remains open to the north.*

"With another 12 Ricci Lee holes still to report, our priority is to complete the geological interpretation and assess the scale of the system as we progress towards a maiden Mineral Resource.

"Results from five additional Neds Creek prospects will also test the opportunity for a broader copper province over the wider project area."

Results discussion

BOA has received assay results for a further 11 RC holes drilled at the Ricci Lee prospect (Table 1) for a total of 34 of the 46 RC holes drilled over the prospect.

Section 7173680N (Figures 1 and 5), shows hole 26NCRC021 intersected **10m at 2.78% Cu from 208m** including **8m @ 3.33% Cu from 209m**, confirming and extending the high-grade intersection at depth.

These new assays complete this section, which has demonstrated good structural continuity from surface to approximately 200m vertical depth, with strong consistent widths and copper grades in this southern portion of the Ricci Lee mineralised system.

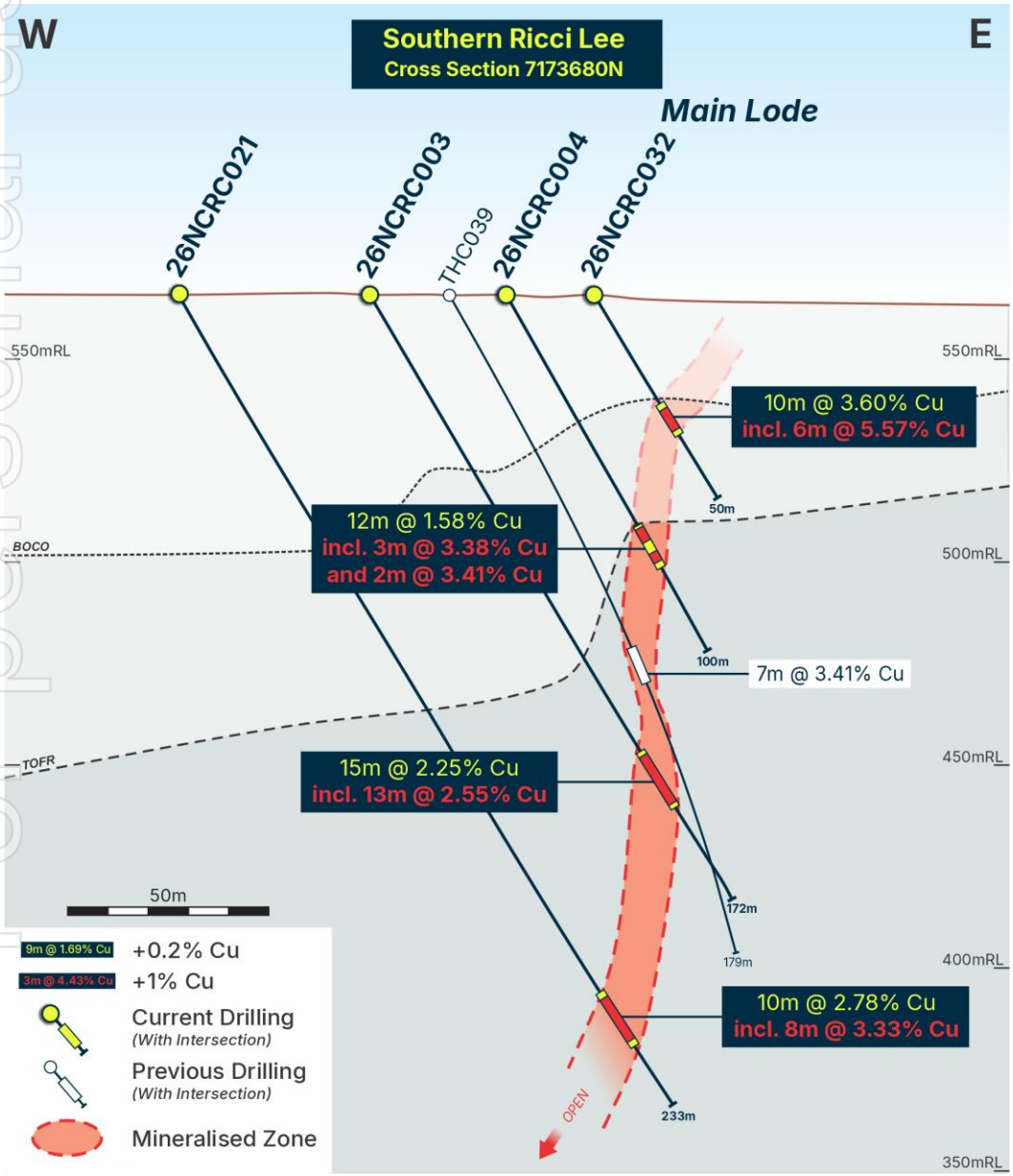

Figure 1: Ricci Lee Drill section 7173680N.

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Section 7173920N (Figures 2 and 5) shows hole 26NCRC022 intersecting two structures at depth, with **11m at 2.04% Cu, including a high-grade zone of 9m at 2.44% Cu** in the Main Lode, and **3m at 2.25% Cu,** including a **high-grade zone of 2m at 3.03% Cu** in an upper splay off the Main Lode.

This bifurcation of the Main Lode structure at depth has developed into a common feature in the northern portion of the Ricci Lee mineralised system and the structural controls of this to mineralisation remain to be resolved.

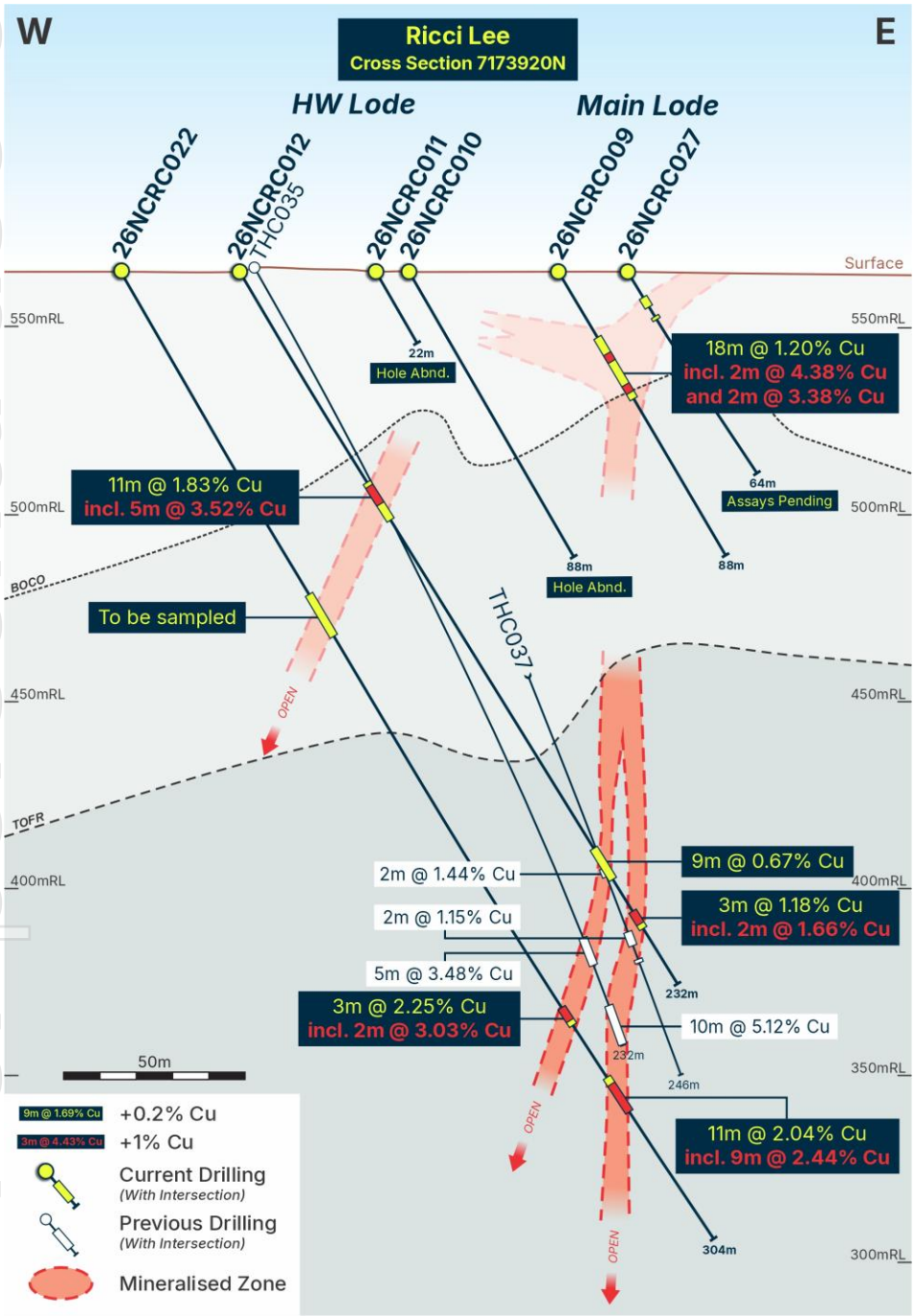

Figure 2: Ricci Lee Drill section 7173920N.

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Section 7173600N (Figures 3 and 5) shows that hole 26NCRC033 intersected strong oxide mineralisation with 46m at 0.67% Cu from surface, including high-grade zones of **3m at 3.29%** Cu from 34m. A separate intersection returned **3m at 1.44% Cu from 52m**, including a high-grade portion of **2m at 1.99% Cu**.

This section is also complete showing strong consistent Main Lode mineralisation from surface to approximately 200m vertical depth, with strong consistent widths and copper grades in this southern portion of the Ricci Lee mineralised system. The deepest intersection on this section suggests that the high-grade mineralisation may plunge with 26NCRC020 passing beneath it.

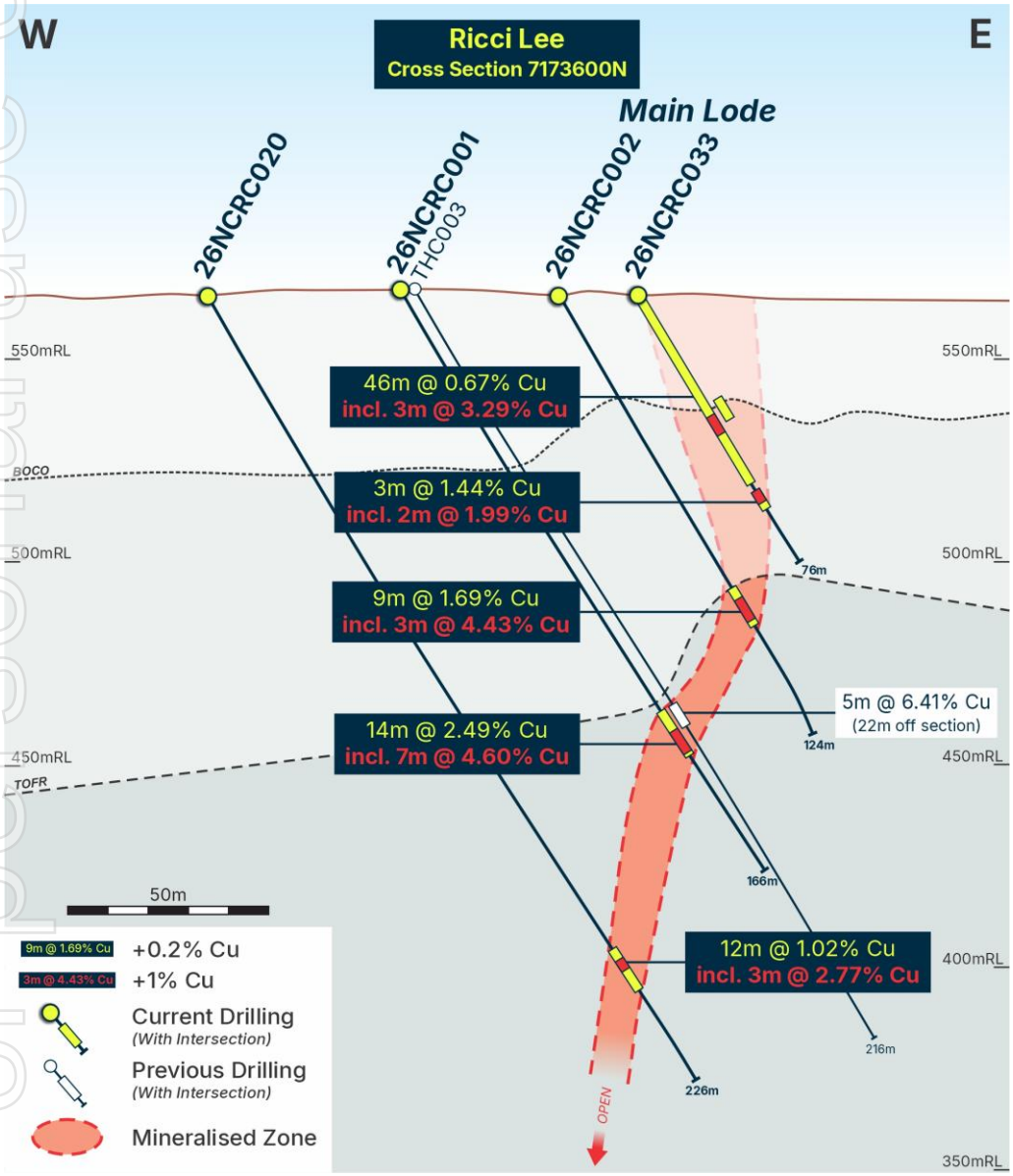

Figure 3: Ricci Lee Drill section 7173600N.

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Section 7174000N (Figures 4 and 5) shows that hole 26NCRC014 intersected strong mineralisation in the Hanging Wall Lode with **8m at 1.60% Cu from 87m, including 3m at 3.53% Cu**.

The Main lode intersection of 26NCRC014 is relatively low-grade compared to the drillholes above and below this. This zone is positioned immediately above the bifurcation of the Main Lode structure and the structural controls of this part of the mineralisation remains to be resolved.

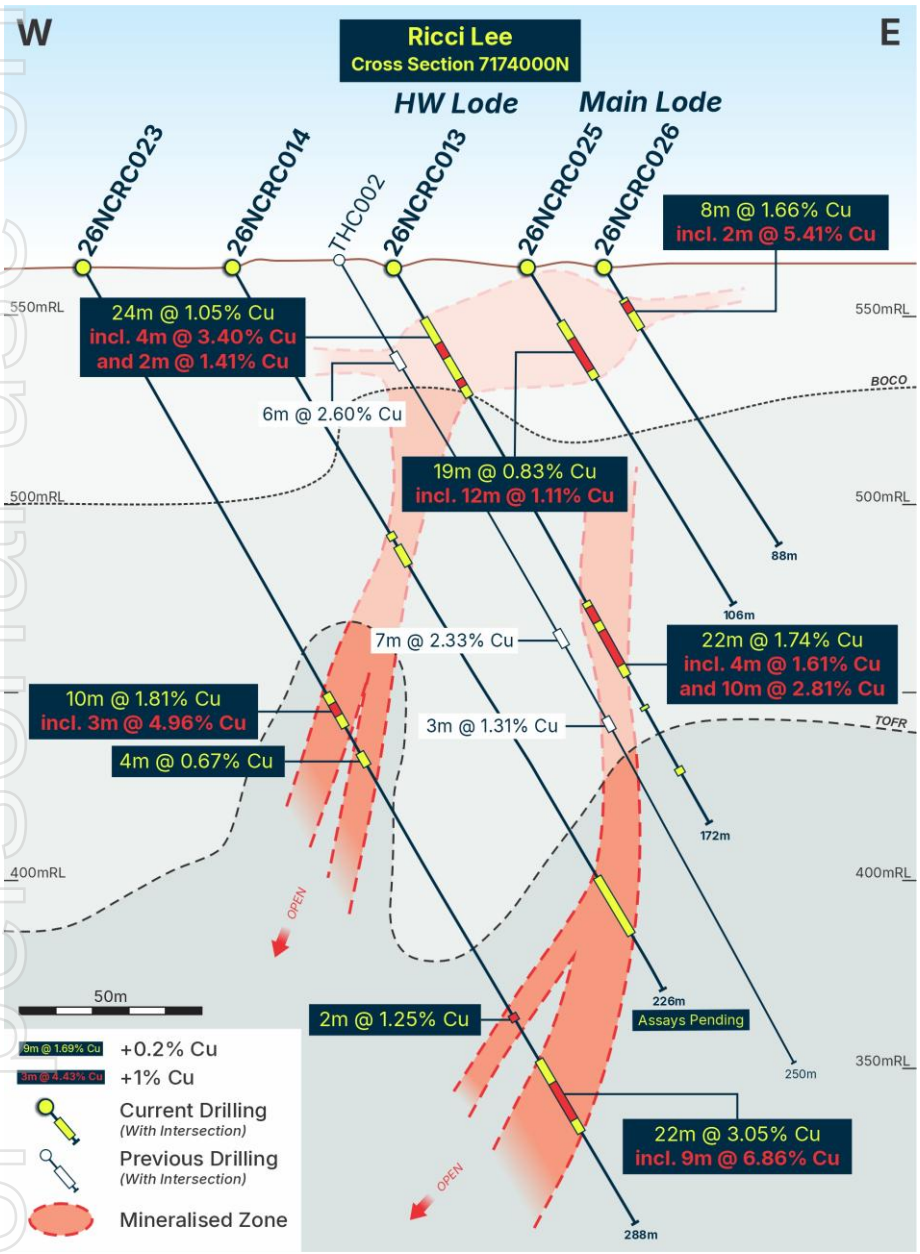

Figure 4: Ricci Lee Drill section 7174000N.

Long-section interpretation

Figure 5 presents a long section showing BOA's RC drilling with previous RC drilling. BOA has received assays for 34 of its 46 RC holes.

The figure projects results onto a vertical plane that approximates the strike of the Ricci Lee Main structure only. A comparable long section for the newly identified Hanging-Wall Lode structure will be developed as additional results become available.

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A number of the latest reported results are from sections that are on the southern margin of the system and show that Main Lode mineralisation, while present, is tapering in thickness and grade to the south from section 7173520N.

Emerging plunge control

At this stage, there is an apparent shallow northerly plunge control to mineralisation emerging at the Ricci Lee Main Lode. The plunge of the Main Lode structure will become clearer as the remainder of results are reported and modelled. This improved understanding will guide future drilling to further test the high-grade structure at depth.

Geological significance

Results from the 34 holes reported to date have significantly improved understanding of copper mineralisation at Ricci Lee. The results provide further evidence that the prospect may contain a significant high-grade copper domain, rather than a series of scattered, narrow mineralised zones.

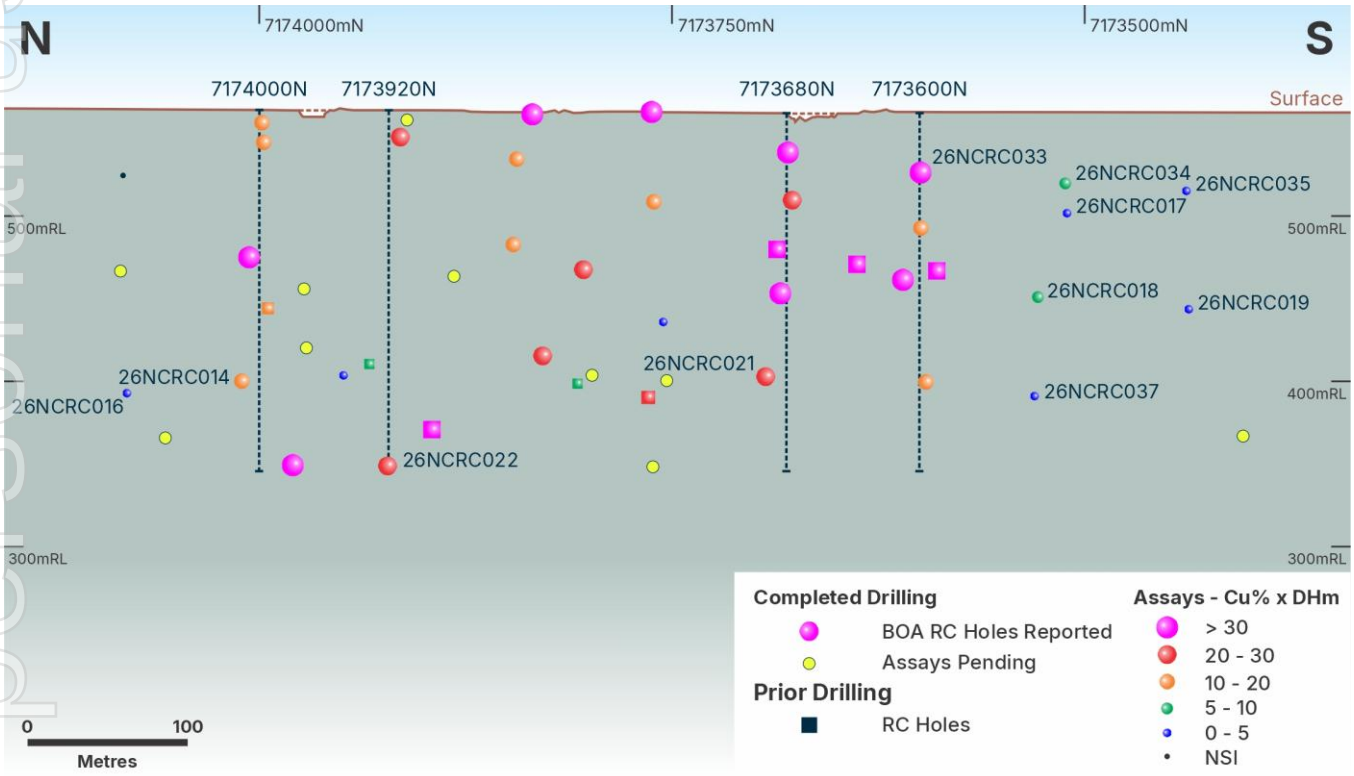

Figure 5: Ricci Lee long section showing current and historic copper intercepts and assays pending.

Next Steps

Assays remain pending from 12 RC holes at Ricci Lee and from AC drilling across five additional Neds Creek prospects. The completed Neds Creek program comprised 138 holes for 13,086m, providing BOA with substantial assay news flow through Q4 2026.

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Table 1 below shows the significant intersections from these latest assays.

Hole ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	DH m	Cu %	Ag g/t
26NCRC014	770918	7173988	565	226	-59	80.2	87	95	**8**	**1.6**	5.5
						Incl.	88	91	**3**	**3.53**	11.4
						And	191	208	17	0.75	2.9
						Incl.	191	193	**2**	**1.33**	5.5
						Incl.	196	198	**2**	**1.35**	5.8
						Incl.	205	207	**2**	**1.32**	4.8
26NCRC016	770899	7174066	565	232	-60	79	104	109	**5**	**1.95**	6.2
						Incl.	104	107	**3**	**2.95**	9.5
						And	205	207	2	0.27	0.68
26NCRC017	771080	7173521	565	88	-60	83.7	72	75	3	0.52	0.3
26NCRC018	771039	7173520	565	154	-59	80.3	134	142	**8**	**1.04**	0.7
						Incl.	136	142	**6**	**1.32**	0.9
26NCRC019	771051	7173440	565	154	-59	74.6	142	147	5	0.62	2.3
26NCRC021	770968	7173669	565	232	-60	70.1	66	72	6	0.43	0.1
						And	208	218	**10**	**2.78**	7
						Incl.	209	217	**8**	**3.33**	8.6
26NCRC022	770888	7173901	565	304	-59	72.6	231	234	**3**	**2.25**	3.2
						Incl.	231	233	**2**	**3.03**	4.1
						And	253	264	**11**	**2.04**	7.4
						Incl.	255	264	**9**	**2.44**	8.9
26NCRC033	771089	7173608	565	76	-59	77.3	0	46	46	0.67	1.2
						Incl	34	37	**3**	**3.29**	6.1
						And	52	55	**3**	**1.44**	3.5
						Incl	52	54	**2**	**1.99**	5
26NCRC034	771099	7173523	565	76	-58	81	58	62	**4**	**1.81**	2.6
						Incl	58	61	**3**	**2.31**	3.3
26NCRC035	771094	7173448	565	94	-60	80.5	58	60	**2**	**1.06**	0.8
26NCRC037	770993	7173509	565	238	-60	70.4	202	205	3	0.28	0.2
						And	215	221	6	0.29	0.1

Significant intercepts are a minimum 2m down hole length reported above 0.2% Cu. Included high-grade intersections are +1% Cu. Internal dilution is a maximum of 2m length. All intersections are reported as down hole widths. True widths are not yet known.

Table 1: Significant intersections reported in this announcement

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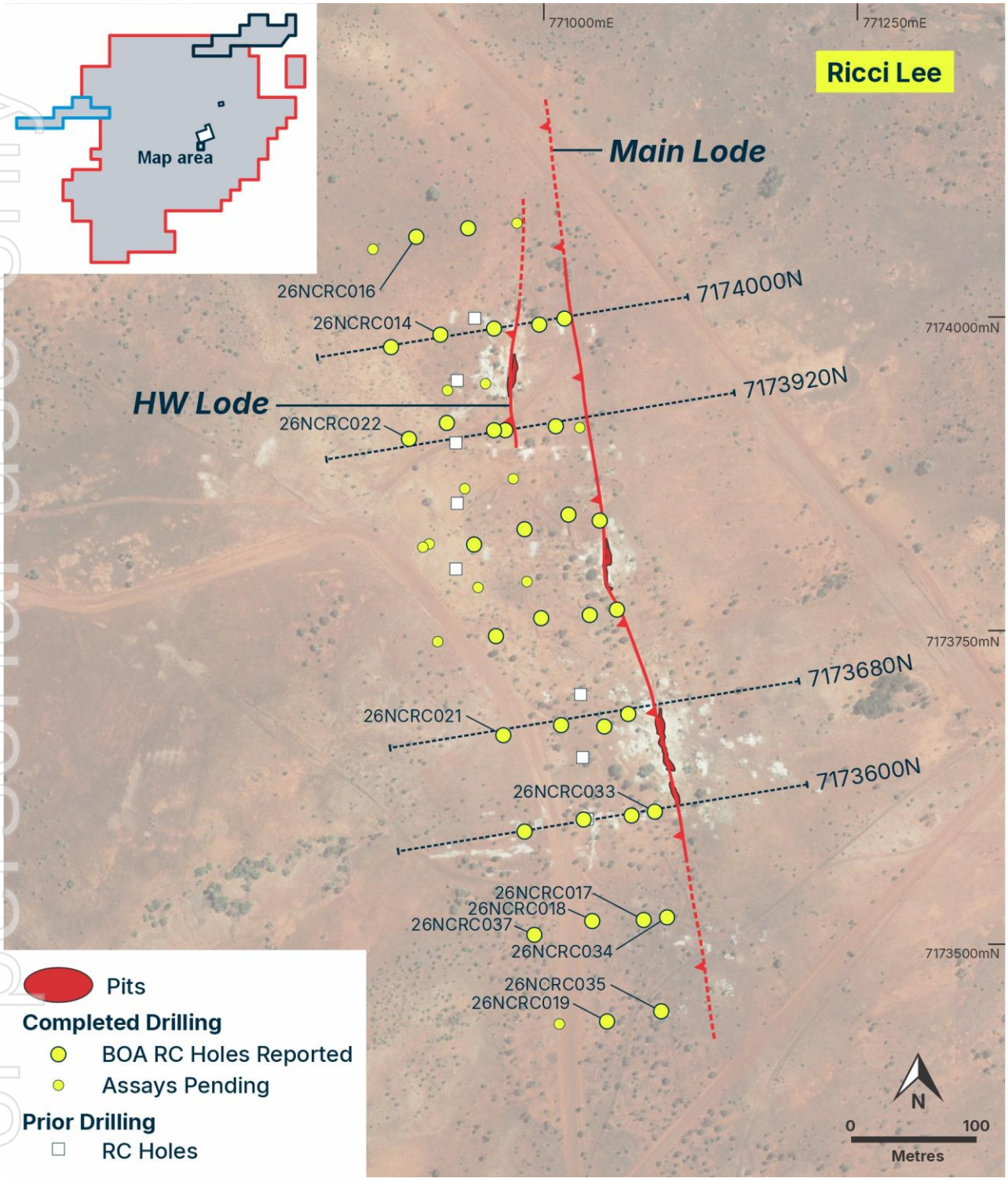

Figure 6: Ricci Lee Drill Plan.

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Background to Neds Creek Copper Project

Project overview

Neds Creek is a basin-scale project with a large tenement holding of 1,378km^2 that covers an area of approximately 60km by 40km in the northeastern arm of the Paleoproterozoic Yerrida Basin (*Figure 7*).

The project lies within the Capricorn Orogen, which also hosts the DeGrussa, Monty and Horseshoe Lights copper-gold deposits west of Neds Creek, and the Earaheedy base-metal province approximately 85km to the east.

At Neds Creek, copper mineralisation is associated with carbon-filled brittle faults and chlorite-carbonate alteration, principally within the Thaduna Formation. Copper mineralisation has also been identified at the Enigma prospect within the older Johnson Cairn Formation.

BOA currently owns a 49% interest in the Neds Creek Project and is the operator. BOA proposes to acquire the remaining 51% of Neds Creek and 100% of the Thaduna and Green Dragon copper deposits, subject to shareholder approval at a General Meeting to be held today, 12 October 2026.

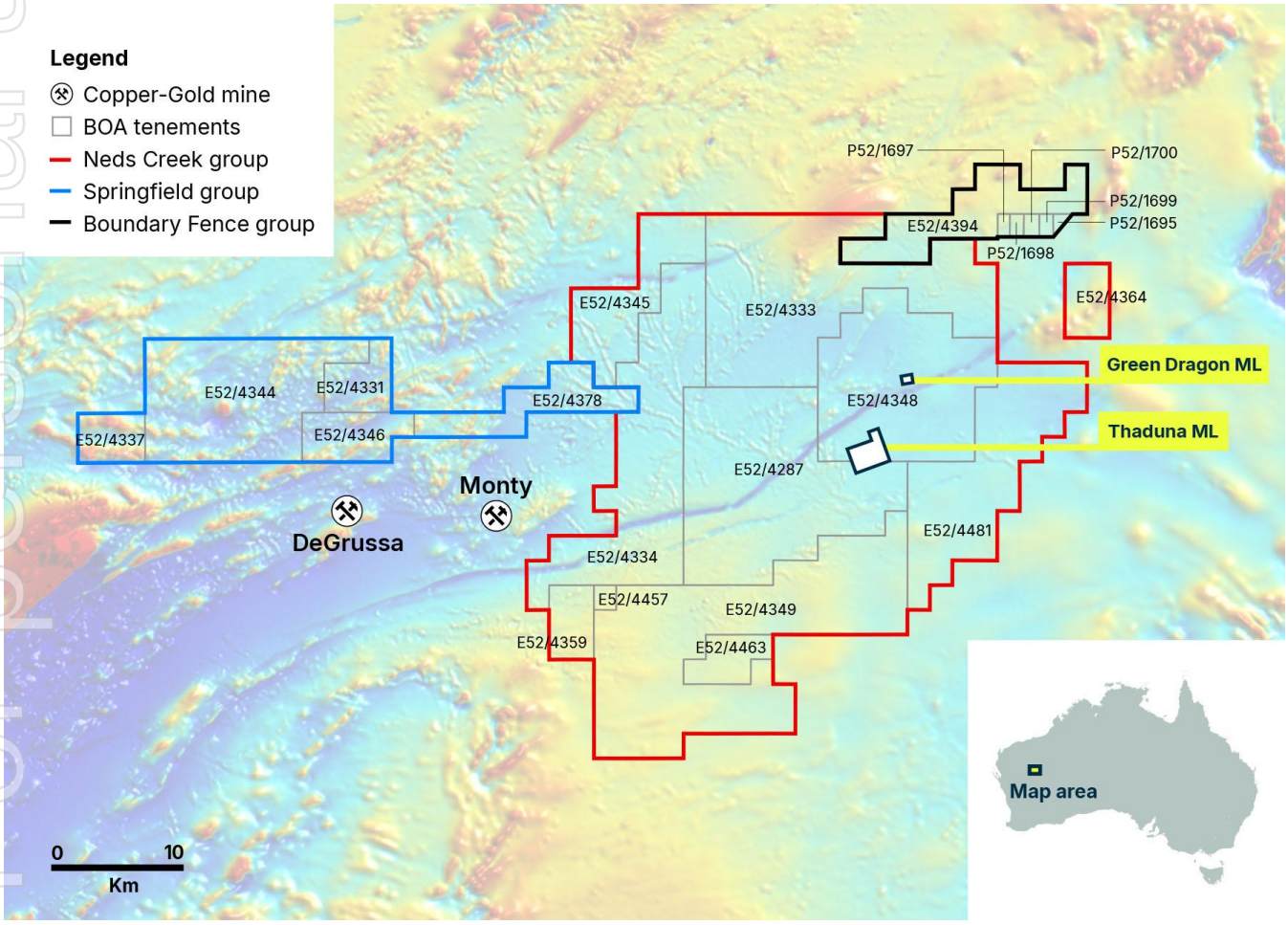

Figure 7: BOA's tenement holdings in the Murchison Province, highlighting the Neds Creek Copper Project.

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Authorised by the Board of BOA Resources Limited.

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement is not an offer for financial products in any jurisdiction or a financial product recommendation. The information in this document is an overview and does not contain all information necessary for investment decisions. In making investment decisions in connection with any acquisition of financial products, investors should rely on their own examination of BOA Resources Ltd ("BOA" or the "Company") and consult with their own legal, tax, business and/or financial advisers.

The information contained in this announcement has been prepared in good faith by the Company. However, no representation or warranty expressed or implied is made as to the accuracy, correctness, completeness or adequacy of any statements, estimates, opinions or other information contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, BOA, its directors, officers, employees and agents disclaim liability for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person through the use or reliance on anything contained in or omitted in this announcement.

Certain information in this announcement refers to the intentions of BOA, but these are not intended to be forecasts, forward-looking statements or statements about future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. The occurrence of events in the future is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Accordingly, BOA, its directors, officers, employees and agents, do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated.

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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this document that relates to new exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Reid, who is an employee of and the Exploration Manager for BOA Resources Limited. Mr Reid, BSc (Geology), is a registered member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Reid consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Compliance Statement

The Company confirms that:

- It is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements; and
- All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• RC/AC samples are collected by a cone splitter for single metre samples, 2 samples per metre are collected, RC uses a face sampling hammer with a nominal RC 140mm hole, AC a blade bit and 85mm hole. • Drill samples are submitted to the Intertek Laboratory in Maddington. • RC/AC sample are crushed to -4mm and representative subsamples are pulverised. • Pulverising is to nominal 90% passing -75µm and checked using wet sieving technique. • Samples are assayed using Mixed 4 Acid Digest with ICPMS/ICPOES finish. Sampling and sample preparation protocols are considered industry standard and are deemed appropriate.
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).*	• RC drilling is with face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole. • AC blade drilling with nominal 85mm hole, if required a hammer bit may be used to penetrate hard ground. • All drill collars are surveyed using a handheld GPS. • Down hole surveying is undertaken using a IMDEX OMNIx™42 north seeking gyroscopic survey instrument.
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.*	RC/AC Drilling • Sample parameters and comments recorded by field technician into sample sheets • Total sample weight recorded by the lab and supplied with assay results and added to database • Appropriate measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. • RC/AC sampling is good with almost no wet sampling in the project area.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No known sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.*	• AC and RC chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Chips were visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralization veining and structure. • The complete drill hole was logged and details recording using a coded computerized logging system. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.
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.*	• RC/AC samples were split using a cone or riffle splitter at 1m intervals. • The majority of RC/AC samples were dry. • All RC/AC samples are crushed to -4mm. If <3kg the sample is then split to less than 3kg through linear splitter and pulverised to 90% passing 75µm. • The representativeness of all sub-sampling stages for all drilling data are unknown at this stage due to this being the initial assaying on the Project, QC samples have been inserted into the drill samples. • The analytical laboratory carried out its own internal QC checks to ensure representativeness of the sub-sampling stages. • Sampling for all drilling are to industry standard. • Field duplicates have been inserted for mineralised intersections. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the hydrothermal Cu and Ag mineralisation style.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory for sub-sampling and assay. • Base metal and silver element analysis was conducted via four acid digest ICPMS or ICPAES. Where the copper analysis reaches the detection limit of 4% Cu, they were re-analysed by ore-grade ICP analytical method; the sample preparation and analytical method are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style • Blank and Standard samples have been submitted as part of the sample stream
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*	• Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel. • No twinned holes were drilled.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill hole data was captured into industry standard Excel spreadsheets and validated before importing into a database. • The primary data was always kept and was never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
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.*	• Drill holes were located using handheld GPS receivers with an accuracy of +/- 5m. • Coordinate and azimuth are reported in MGA 94 Zone 50. • Down hole survey completed by gyroscopic down hole methods at regular intervals. • Topographic control was established from aerial DTM and Photography flown by Aerometrex Digital Mapping Specialists on 9/8/2014 • Resolution to 15cm • The terrain is largely flat.
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.*	• RC drilling is typically on the 80m x 40m spacing with some infill 40m x 40m spacings. • AC Drill spacings vary. • No sample compositing is applied during the sampling process.
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.*	Ricci Lee RC • Drilling is oriented at 080°. The strike of the Ricci Lee structure is known from the historic workings and prior drilling, this orientation gives the highest angle intersection possible. AC Drilling • Drill holes are orientated in different directions depending on the interpreted structures they are testing. The principal orientations are 180° and 090°, however certain structures are tested at different orientations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were taken and transported by BOA personnel to Newman • They are then transported to Intertek in Maddington Via Centurion Transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques have been completed for the drilling.

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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.*	• Drilling was undertaken on granted tenements E52/4287 and E52/4348. The tenements are held by Stanifer Pty Ltd, of which BOA Resources owns 49% and is the project manager. • The tenements are currently subject to overlapping Native Title Claims, the Yungunga-Nya People #2 (WC2022/003) and Gingirana #4 (WC2020/003). Stanifer has signed Heritage Protection Agreements with both groups and have completed Heritage Surveys and received clearance for the work being undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Sipa Resources Ltd and Sandfire Resources Ltd were the main explorers of the area. Prior to this CRAE explored the area in the late 1980's to early 1990's. • Historical mining was undertaken in the area by a number of companies prior to the 1970's at Thaduna, Green Dragon, Rooneys and Ricci Lee.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenements largely cover sediments of the Yerrida Basin. The stratigraphy comprises clastic sediments of the Juderina formation, including dolomites, mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, overlain by the black shale, dolomites and dolomitic sandstones of the Johnsons Cairn Formation. This in turn is overlain by greywackes and siltstones of the Thaduna Formation. • Major northeast-trending bounding structures, the Jenkin Fault to the north and the Lone Hill Fault to the south, define the basin which is a regional synclinorium. The Archaean Marymia granite-greenstone inlier is over-thrust on the Yerrida sequence to the north. • The project tenements contain the historic Rooney's and Ricci Lee copper mines and surround two other historic mines – Thaduna and Green Dragon, considered to be fault hosted epigenetic copper mineralisation style. • Copper mineralisation on these tenements may have affinities to sedimentary hosted copper such as the Central African Copperbelt.
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*	• Provided in the body of Appendix to the Report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intersections are based on greater than 0.2% Cu, with high grades reported above 1% Cu. Intersections may include up to a maximum of 2m of internal dilution with a minimum 2m down hole intersection. • Cu grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut. • RC drilling intersections are based on a regular sample interval of 1m in regular drilling subject to location of geological boundaries. • No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
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').*	• It is understood that down hole intercepts of mineralisation reported are from drillholes orientated perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation envelope. The drillhole may not necessarily be perpendicular to the mineralised zone but are typically at high angles. All widths reported are down hole intervals
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 are included within the body of this Report.
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.*	• The accompanying report is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	• At this early stage in the project, it is unknown if other substantive exploration has been completed, the Competent Person is relying on the historic data

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	that is available to them at the time of release, primarily Tenement Surrender Reports (WAMEX Items A136980, A138974 and A143184). Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
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.*	• Refer to the body of the report.

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