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Soil geochemistry outlines multiple targets at southern Gold Point

Highlights:

- **First-pass soil sampling has outlined multiple target areas** across the southern Gold Point licence, within the Sylvania Intrusive Complex.
- **Gold in soil peaks at 298 ppb**, with silver to 15.85 g/t. The anomalous tail, not the background, is the signal: 95th percentile gold is 61ppb against a 60th percentile of 13ppb.
- **Pathfinder suites line up with known mineralisation**. Cu-Ag-Bi at the Greens Camp copper-oxide showing, about 1 km east of the Le Champ target, and Bi-Pb-Te-W along the Ora May and North Star sheeted-vein trend.
- Molybdenum in soil reaches 44 ppm and tungsten 10 ppm, consistent with the porphyry and skarn potential of the intrusive complex. Soil copper itself is modest (maximum 143 ppm), as expected from a partial digest of mixed regolith.
- Bazooka drill rig is in transit to site, with drilling set to commence in coming weeks.

Nelson Resources Limited (ASX: **NES**) (**Nelson** or the **Company**) is pleased to report first-pass soil geochemistry results from at the southern portion of its Gold Point Project in Nevada, USA. Sampling was conducted over the Sylvania Intrusive (Figure 1), which is known to be associated with intrusion hosted- and precious metal vein-mineralisation at Gold Point and the Le Champ Cu-Mo-Au porphyry.

Soil sampling has identified pathfinder elements associated with the known mineralisation, including Au, Ag, Cu, As, Bi, Pb, Sb, Te, and W. Multiple significant anomalies (Figure 2) for each were identified for follow up prospecting and rock chip sampling.

Elevated copper, silver, and bismuth were identified at the Greens Camp showing, where copper oxides, dominated by chrysocolla with subordinate malachite and chalcocite, occur in dump and float material approximately 1km east of the centre of the Le Champ Cu-Mo-Au porphyry target within the Sylvania Intrusive Complex[1].

Nelson Non-Executive Chairman Gernot Abl commented:

"The soils have done what we wanted from a first pass. Gold to 298 ppb and silver to 15.9 ppm, with bismuth, lead, tellurium and tungsten lining up at Ora May, North Star and the sheeted veins, and a copper-silver-bismuth response at Greens Camp a kilometre east of Le Champ. That is a coherent set of targets in the same intrusive complex that already hosts the high-grade gold-silver veins. Float samples from the Greens Camp dumps, confirm the oxide copper we saw in August, including up to 16.6% copper. Next step

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 24 August 2026 titled: "Copper Oxide Mineralisation Observed at Southern Gold Point"

is to trace these anomalies back to in-situ positions."

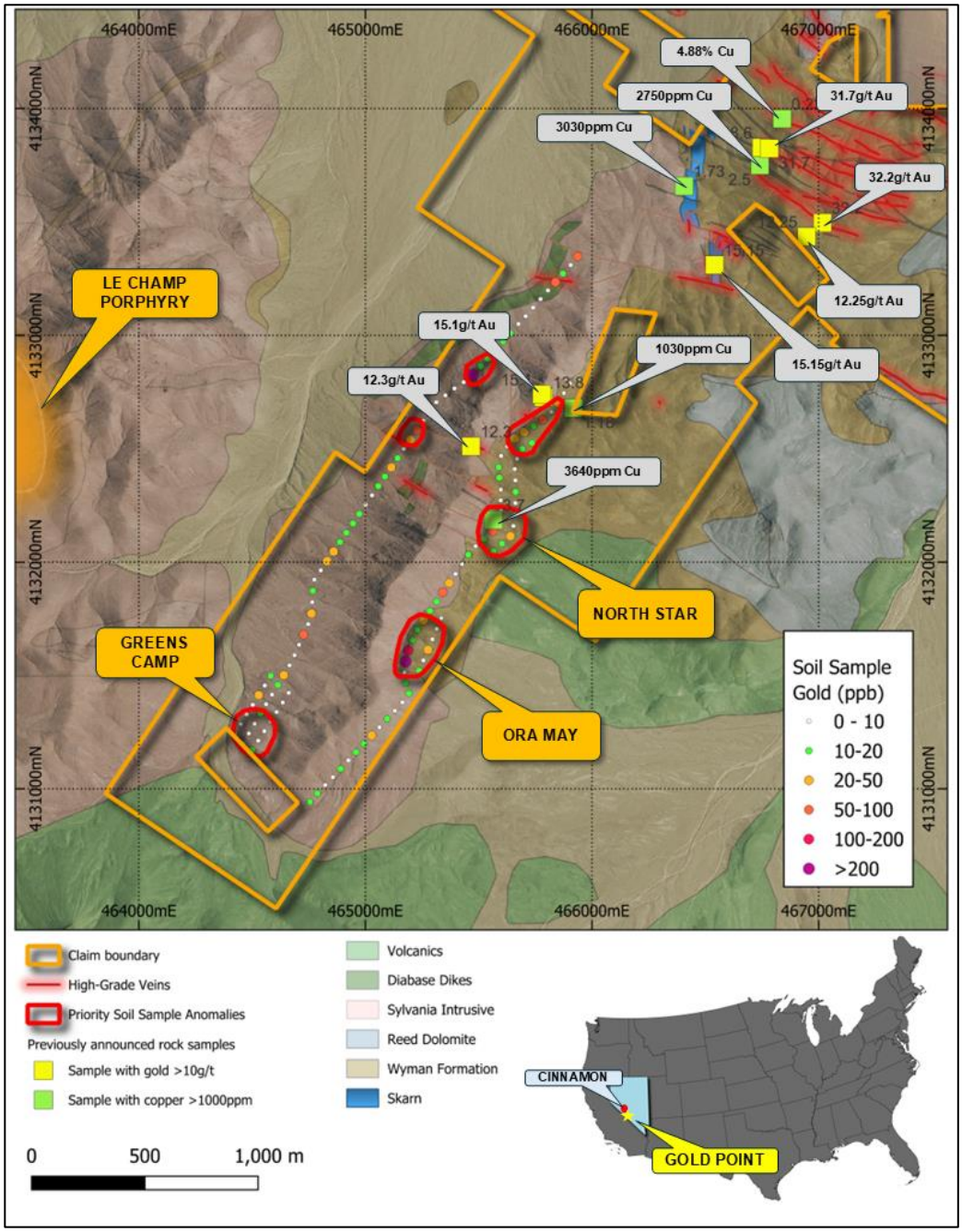

Figure 1: Soil geochemistry - Gold

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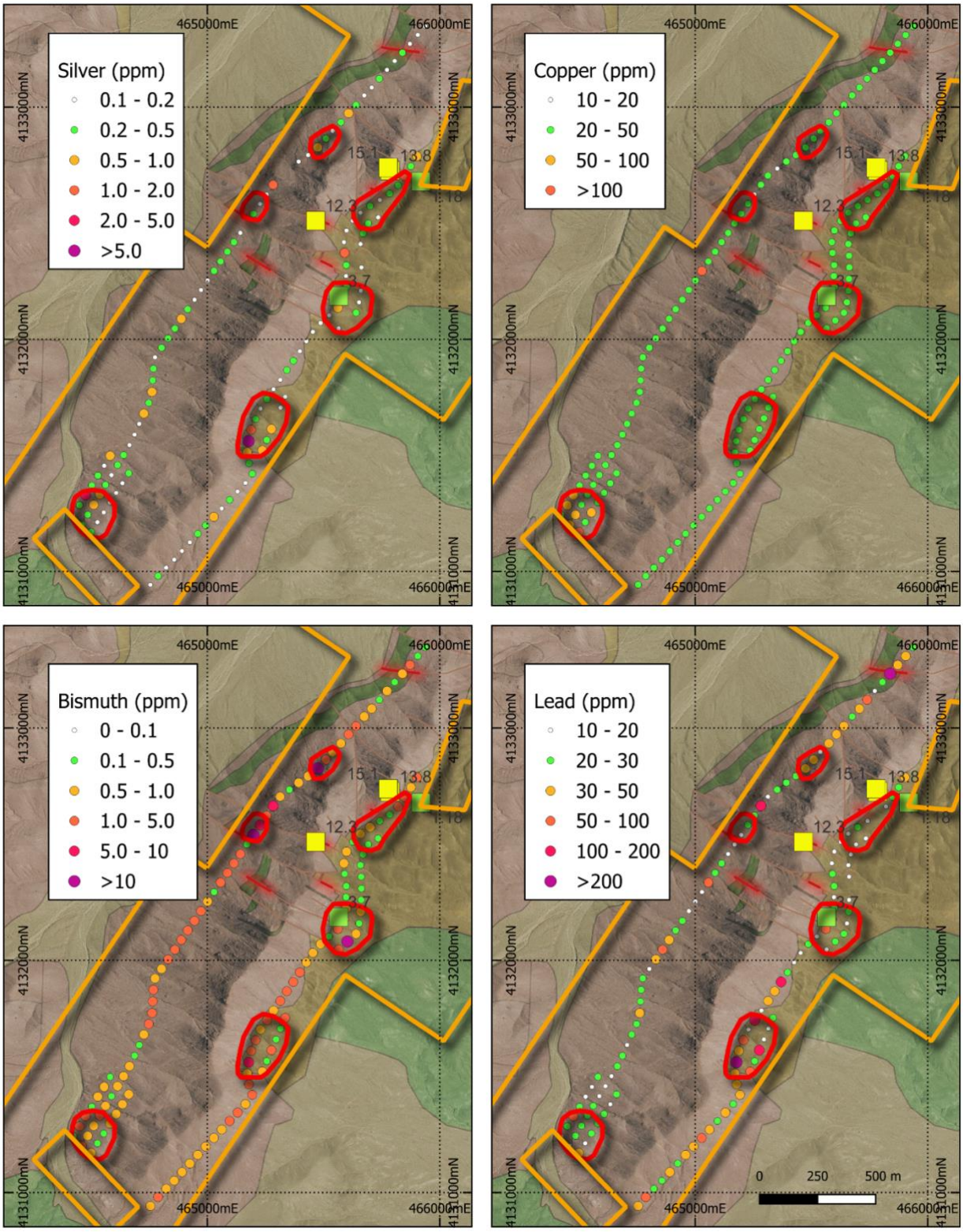

Figure 2: Select soil geochemistry – Silver, Copper, Bismuth, Lead

Significant copper (Figure 2) has been identified in float and in soil samples in the southern portion of Nelson's Gold Point tenure, at the Greens Camp Showing, approximately 1km east of the interpreted centre of the Le Champ Cu-Mo-Au porphyry system. This position is consistent with the broader magmatic-hydrothermal system interpretation that includes porphyry-style copper-molybdenum-gold mineralisation, skarn-style Au-Ag-Cu-W mineralisation, and intrusion-hosted gold-silver sheeted veins within the Sylvania Intrusive Complex.

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Anomalous bismuth, lead, tellurium, and tungsten has also been identified near the Ora May and North Star showings, and along strike of sheeted veins identified within the intrusion. These results support previous mapping and prospecting and indicate mineraisation is more extensive than previously recorded.

Strong copper results have been previously reported across the Project. Notable earlier results include a rock chip sample of malachite and chalcopyrite-bearing vein returning **48,800 ppm Cu (4.88% Cu)**, together with multiple other samples returning elevated copper (1,000–3,000 ppm Cu) associated with both vein and skarn-style mineralisation. While the highest previously reported copper results occur in the central Gold Point vein systems (Figure 1), the presence of abundant copper oxides to the east of the Le Champ target (approximately 1km to the south) strengthens the case for a potentially district-scale copper association linked to the Sylvania Intrusive Complex.

Soil Sampling Program – Design and Objectives:

A first-pass systematic multi-element soil sampling program was completed across the southern portion of the Gold Point licence package. The program, which consists of two lines 200m apart, forms a key component of Nelson's camp-scale exploration strategy and is designed to evaluate the full potential of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex and its associated mineralisation styles.

Samples were collected every 50m along two lines east and west of the central ridge system bisecting the Southern Licence area. The sample lines were located along gentler slopes near the base of outcrop where transported mineralisation would accumulate. Four additional shorter lines were located along areas where mineralisation is known to occur in historical workings.

Samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada for ultra trace level multi-element geochemical analysis using industry-standard methods.

The following table summarizes the results of the survey for the metals of interest.

Soil Sample Statistics

	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	W ppm
Maximum	298	15.85	99.1	12.55	143	44	252	44.8	0.47	10.25
95%	61	0.92	25.9	3.25	50	17	86	2.2	0.27	5.89
90%	33	0.60	20.9	2.40	42	10	56	1.7	0.16	3.80
60%	13	0.23	12.5	0.92	30	5	27	1.0	0.08	1.29

Table 1. Population statistics for selected elements, Gold Point soil samples. Gold reported in parts per billion; all other elements in parts per million. Percentiles calculated on the 133-sample population.

Primary Objectives - Status

The soil sampling program was designed with the following specific objectives:

1. Define the geochemical footprint of the copper target. Map the distribution and intensity of copper and associated pathfinder elements (particularly Mo, Bi, Te and W) across the eastern margin of the Le Champ porphyry system and adjacent ground to identify potential extensions, zoning patterns or satellite centres of mineralisation. – Partially Complete
2. Characterise the gold-silver sheeted vein systems. Establish the surface expression of intrusion-

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hosted sheeted quartz veins and stockworks that are known to carry high-grade gold-silver mineralisation elsewhere within the Sylvania Intrusive Complex, and determine their spatial relationship to copper anomalies. – Partially Complete

3. Identify multi-element vectors and zoning. Use the full suite of pathfinder elements to distinguish between porphyry-style, skarn-style and vein-style mineralisation, and to vector toward potential higher-grade or better-preserved zones beneath the oxide layer. – Complete

4. Integrate with existing datasets. Combine the new soil geochemistry with previous mapping, rock-chip results (including high-grade Au-Ag and elevated Cu from vein and skarn samples), geophysics and historic workings to build a coherent district-scale geological and targeting model. – Complete

Strategic Context:

The program directly supports Nelson's dual-track exploration strategy at Gold Point:

1. advancing the high-grade gold-silver vein systems (including underground work and upcoming drilling at Orleans and related historic mines); and

2. evaluating the broader Cu-Mo-Au porphyry and skarn potential of the Sylvania Intrusive Complex.

By covering both the copper target and the sheeted vein systems in a single integrated soil program, and by building on previously reported copper values of up to 4.88% Cu in rock chips, the Company maximises the value of field work and positions itself to rapidly prioritise the most prospective areas for the next phase of exploration.

Greens Camp rock chips

Four selective dump and float samples from the Greens Camp copper-oxide occurrence were assayed to confirm the mineralisation observed and reported on 24 August 2026. Chrysocolla is dominant, with subordinate malachite and chalcocite.

Samples weighed 0.07–0.41 kg and were prepared and analysed at ALS Perth. Copper above 10,000 ppm was re-assayed by four-acid ore-grade Cu-OG62. Gold was by fire assay where mass allowed. No field QAQC was submitted with the batch. Laboratory standards and blanks on the certificate reported within range.

Sample	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Mo ppm	As ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Wt. kg
GP0801	4.17	1.5	0.01	1.6	4	2	42	0.21
GP0802	3.51	1.5	<0.01	1.3	5	3	65	0.41
GP0803	16.60	1.3	NSS	5.3	13	17	62	0.13
GP0804	0.38	8.0	0.07	1.1	2,730	2,940	757	0.07

Table 2. Selective dump and float rock chips, Greens Camp. Copper for GP0801–GP0803 is Cu-OG62; GP0804 copper is ME-MS61 (3,760 ppm). Au-AA26 charge weights were 48.7 g, 48.7 g, insufficient (NSS) and 17.1 g. Samples are not representative of in-situ grade or width.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Directors.

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For further information please contact:

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-ENDS

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Gold Point Project includes those extracted from the following ASX announcements:

- ASX Announcement dated 11 May 2026, "Mapping confirms Extended High-Grade Gold-Silver System at Gold Point, Nevada".
- ASX Announcement dated 11 December 2025, "Acquisition of High-Grade Gold-Silver Project in the Walker Lane District, Nevada USA".

The information in this report that relates to new Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Matthew Dumala, a consulting geological engineer employed by Nelson Resources Limited. Mr. Dumala is a registered Professional Engineer with Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Member Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Dumala has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on 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. Dumala consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About the Gold Point Project:

Nelson has executed an agreement to earn up to a 90% interest in the Gold Point Project in the Tier-1 mining jurisdiction of Nevada, USA.

The Gold Point Project is located near the historic mining town of Gold Point, within a district that has an endowment of more than 40Moz Au within a 90km radius. Reported pre-WWII production at Gold Point is approximately 75,000oz Au at an average grade of 20-30g/t Au, with significant silver production. This historical production was largely derived from only four of fifteen currently mapped high-grade gold-silver veins.

For the first time in more than 140 years, the historic district has been consolidated under a single owner, enabling Nelson to pursue a unified, camp-scale exploration approach across the broader Gold Point

system. The Project includes historically mined high-grade Au-Ag veins, newly recognised intrusion-hosted Gold-Silver mineralisation, skarn-style Au-Ag-Cu-W mineralisation and broader Cu-Mo-Au porphyry potential, providing multiple discovery frontiers across the Project.

The Project includes more than 5km of underground workings across five historical mines, providing direct access to remnant mineralisation and supporting an exploration strategy that combines underground mapping, sampling, LiDAR, geophysics and drill targeting with district-scale surface exploration.

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Appendix. JORC, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representatively 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil samples were collected every 50m along two north-south oriented contour lines, four shorter parallel contour lines were included near areas of known mineralisation. The contour lines follow topography east and west of a north-south prominent ridge. • Rock chip sampling comprises selective grab samples from historical mine waste piles. • Sample locations were determined using a handheld GPS. • Samples, weighing approximately 0.40kg, were collected between 10cm and 20cm below surface using hand tools. • Soil samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and analysis. • Rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Perth, Australia.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported. Data relates purely to surface/shallow sub-surface soil geochemical sampling
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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling reported.
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*	• Samples weighed approximately 300-500g and were dry sieved in the field using a 2mm screen before being inserted into brown kraft paper sample envelopes. • Samples were submitted to ALS Minerals in Reno where they were dried and then dry-sieved using a 180 micron screen. • No QAQC samples were submitted with the samples as these were of a reconnaissance nature. • The sample sizes are considered representative and adequate for property scale multi-element geochemical analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Soil samples were analysed for 53 elements by aqua regia digestion followed mass spectrometry and atomic absorption spectrometry (ME-MS41). • Aqua Regia is considered a partial digestion and the industry standard regional soil and stream sediment evaluation where it is necessary to evaluate pathfinder elements at super-trace levels. • Rock chip samples were analysed for gold by fire assay which is considered an industry standard analytical method for quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation. • Rock chip samples were analyzed for gold by 50 g fire assay (Au-AA26) and for 48 other elements by mass spectrometry (ME-MS61). Samples were crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm screen before a 250 g split is taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75 micron screen. A 50 g split was then fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, and silica and then cupelled to yield a precious metal doré bead. The bead was digested using dilute nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. The digested solution was analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy for gold. A second, 0.25 g split was digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids. The residue was leached with dilute hydrochloric acid, and the resulting solution was analyzed for 48 elements through a combination of inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") and ICP-MS. • No secondary lab analytical test work has been conducted at this stage.
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 independent verification of significant results has been conducted. • Not applicable as no drilling reported. • Sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS and downloaded each day onto a field laptop. • No adjustments have been made to the 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.*	• Soil samples were collected every 50m along two north-south oriented contour lines, four shorter parallel contour lines were included near areas of known mineralisation. The contour lines follow topography east and west of a north-south prominent ridge. • Samples were located using a handheld GPS which is considered to be accurate to ±3m • Sample spacing is considered appropriate for evaluating broad soil geochemical trends for follow-up exploration. It is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. • All sampling data presented as NAD 83, Zone 11. • Topographic control is via GPS RLs. These are sufficiently accurate for reconnaissance/pre-resource exploration.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Soil samples were collected every 50m along north-south oriented contour. • Sampling is reconnaissance in nature and not intended for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Contour lines were positioned to lie near the break in slope where outcrop above becomes covered by talus lower in the slope. • The contour lines are oriented approximately perpendicular to known faults and veins. • Not applicable as no drilling reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All bagged samples were prepared and placed in bulka bags for shipment to the laboratory. Bulka bags were sealed with electrical ties and kept in a secure area prior to shipping. Samples were shipped directly to the laboratory by the contractor. Once at the laboratory, bulka bags were inspected for tampering. • No samples were reported as lost and all samples are reconciled to the sampling GPS location.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews.*	• The data has been reviewed by the Company's geologists and consultants, including the evaluation of standards, and a number of steps taken to check for any unusual data distributions. No issues reported. • No formal independent external audit of the data has been conducted.

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.*	• All claims are reported in Appendix 1 of ASX announcement dated December 11, 2025. • The Company will have the exclusive right (at its election) to earn up to a 90% interest in all claims. Details of Earn-in Stages to 90% interest are outlined in of ASX announcement dated December 11, 2025. • A 2% net smelter returns royalty exists on all minerals extracted from any claims that constitute the Gold Point Project. The Company will have the right to buy-back 50% of the Royalty for a cash payment of up to US$1,000,000 to the Vendor, which may be exercised by the Company at its election in part or full. • All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The first reported activity at Gold Point was in the 1860's when a small limestone mine. • Silver production commenced in 1907 at the Great Western Mine with the Orleans mine discovered in 1908 and becoming the primary gold-silver producer. Intermittent mining occurred until 1962. Records are limited, with at least 75koz Au production reported. • GGL Resources acquired claims in the area in 2022 and has completed regional reconnaissance surface sampling, limited drilling, and reconditioning and sampling of historic underground working at the Orleans and Great Western mines.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gold Point Project is located within the south-central portion of the Walker Lane, a major, northwest-trending zone of structural disruptions at least 480 km long and 80 to 160 km wide, with reported production of >40Moz Au across a range of diverse deposit styles. • The area is underlain by Precambrian to Cambrian sedimentary units of the Wyman Formation, which have been intruded by Jurassic (Sylvania Intrusive Complex) to potentially Cretaceous granitic rocks. Younger, Tertiary volcanism deposited tuffs and basalt over the top of this succession, with bedrock locally obscured by unconsolidated, Quaternary sands and gravels. • Multiple styles of mineralisation are identified with historical production and most recent exploration focussed on fault-controlled high-grade gold and silver rich veins of potential epithermal affinity. • Recent work reconnaissance work has identified copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry-style mineralisation within the Sylvania Intrusive Complex in the western part of the Project. • Calc-silicate skarn mineralisation is identified proximal to the contact between the intrusive rocks and units of the Wyman Formation.

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.*
		• Not applicable as no drilling reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No high cuts have been applied. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
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').*	• No widths or intercept lengths are reported. • Not drilling is reported. • Samples collected from dump piles are pre-sorted by historical operators, they are not considered representative of insitu distribution of mineralization.
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.*	• Representative maps have been included in the announcement along with documentation.
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.*	• All results are presented in figures and tables contained in this announcement.
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.*	• Geological setting and meaningful and material historic exploration results are presented for context.

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.*
		• Planned work programs include:
		  • Underground exploration:
		  ○ Multi-spectral LiDAR survey to allow detailed geological and structural mapping; and,
		  ○ Contingent on accessibility within the Orleans and Great Western mines, drilling of targets identified, from underground workings positions.
		  • Surface exploration:
		  ○ Geological and structural mapping with rock chip multi-element geochemical sampling;
		  ○ Ground magnetics to infill coarse-spaced historic airborne data;
		  ○ Integration with historic data and compilation of base map; and
		  ○ Priority target generation for drill testing