For personal use only

27 October 2026

Coondina and Eleys Sampling

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Reconnaissance sampling identified anomalous LCT rock-chip results from fractionated pegmatites, including a maximum of 1.14% Li_2O at Coondina and 572 ppm Ta at Eleys.**
- **Gossanous rock sample adjacent to mafic-ultramafic dyke at Coondina returned 151g/t Ag, 2,000ppm Bi and 0.3% Cu.**
- A hyperspectral survey covering 167 km² has been completed at Coondina, including the area targeted by the recent sampling program.
- A CSIRO Kick-Start research collaboration is underway. Initial field samples will be scanned, and the results will be used to refine machine-learning algorithms for LCT target definition.

Tambourah Metals Limited (ASX:TMB) provides the following update on exploration results from the Eleys-Coondina project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Eleys-Coondina project is located 80km southwest of Marble Bar and includes areas historically worked for alluvial tin derived from pegmatites associated with intrusions of the Split Rocks Supersuite. The fractionated Split Rocks Supersuite is associated with major LCT (lithium-caesium-tantalum) spodumene deposits of the Pilbara region (Wodgina, Pilgangoora, Tabba Tabba) and the Eleys-Coondina project has undergone minimal previous exploration for pegmatite-hosted LCT mineralisation.

Exploration comprised extensive field traverses with the collection of 79 rock samples and included acquisition of high-resolution hyperspectral imagery over the Coondina project. Results from the sampling program are listed in Table 1.

COONDINA

In summary, the sampling has identified a series of lepidolite-bearing fractionated pegmatites at Coondina (see Figures 1 and 2) that have a spatial association with a mapped greenstone inlier. These pegmatites are geochemically distinguished by erratic but generally elevated Be, Cs, Li, Sn and Ta. Outcrop in the area is variable, the lepidolite-bearing pegmatites are present as laterally extensive dykes 1-2m wide that dip shallowly to the south. Elsewhere there is extensive scree cover and the thickness and continuity of the pegmatites cannot be determined.

A limited number of fluorite-bearing pegmatites were also identified at Coondina, perhaps indicating a hybrid pegmatite association between LCT (lithium-caesium-tantalum) and NYF (niobium-yttrium-fluorite) end members.

Registered Address
Tambourah Metals Ltd
ABN: 196 46651 612
U2, LVL 2, 10 Ord St,
West Perth WA 6005

Board Members
Rita Brooks Executive Chairperson
Bill Marmion Non-Executive Director
Bill Clayton Non-Executive Director

Contact
T: +61 8 9481 8669
E: admin@tambourahmetals.com.au
W: tambourahmetals.com.au

For personal use only

A gossanous malachite-bearing outcrop was located adjacent to an east-west trending ultramafic-mafic dyke, also at Coondina (see Figure 3). First-pass rock-chip sampling of the gossan has returned highly anomalous silver (150 g/t Ag), bismuth (2100 ppm) and copper (0.39%). Sampling along strike reported mildly elevated values of both silver and bismuth, indicating potential for a significant mineralising event related to this intrusion. The Company intends to rapidly extend the sampling program to evaluate the newly identified target area.

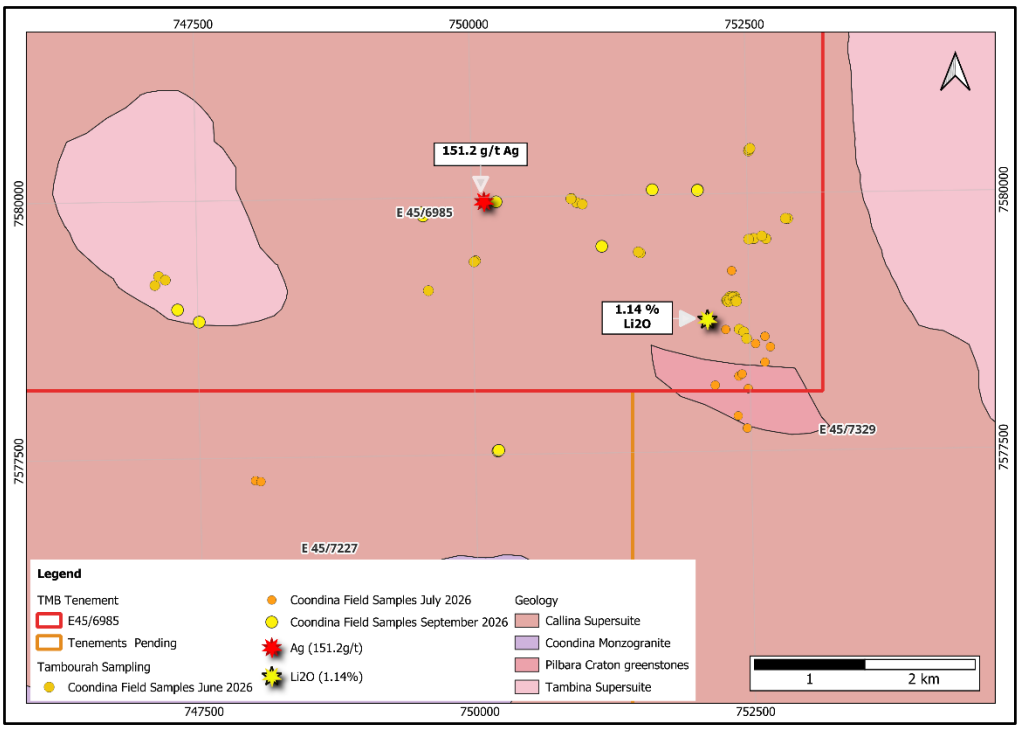


Figure 1 Coondina project sample locations on geology, showing greenstone inlier within E45/6985.

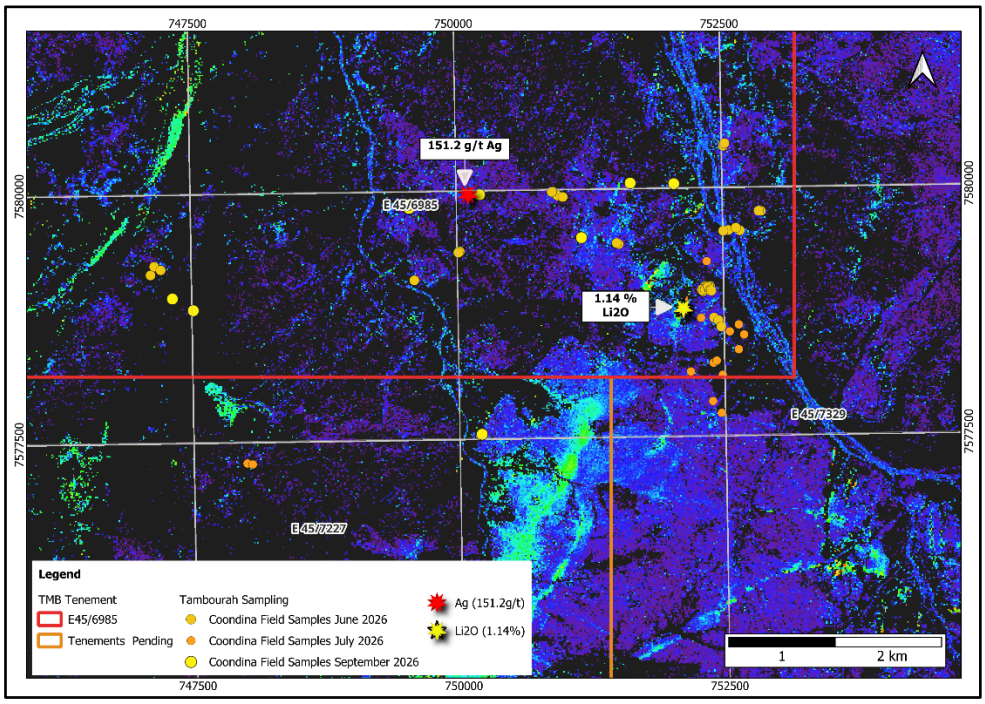


Figure 2 Sample locations on Coondina hyperspectral image.

For personal use only

For personal use only



Figure 3 Malachite-bearing outcrop associated with ultramafic-mafic dyke from the Coondina project.

ELEYS

Sampling within the Eleys project followed a northwest-trending structure that hosts pegmatite historically worked for tantalum (see Figures 4, 5 and 6). The old tantalum workings appear to be associated with areas of book muscovite.

Sampling around the historic excavation returned a maximum 572ppm Ta with elevated Cs, Nb and Sn (See Table 1), confirming fractionated pegmatite intrusions extend northeast of the historic Five Mile alluvial tin operation. The area between Five Mile and the tantalum occurrence has not previously been explored for LCT pegmatite potential.

For personal use only

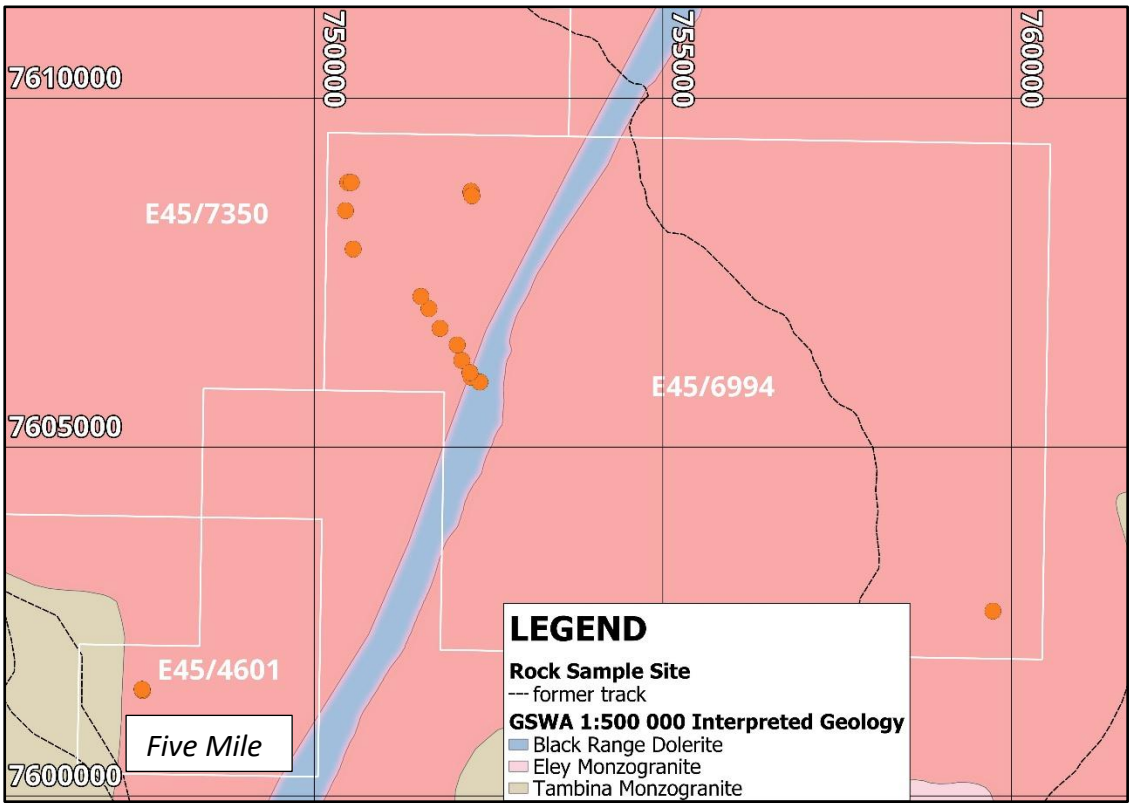


Figure 4 Sample locations, Eleys project on interpreted geology.

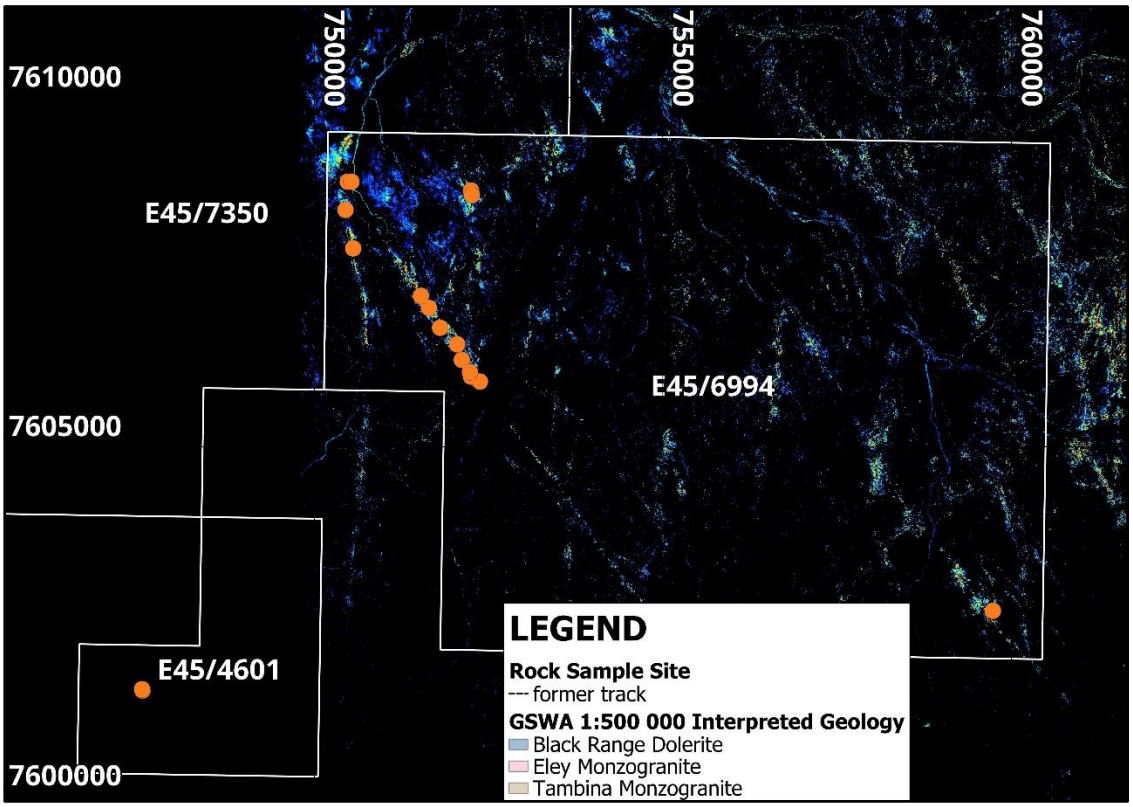


Figure 5 Sample locations on hyperspectral imagery, Eleys Project.

For personal use only



Figure 6 Pegmatite sampling near old excavations, Eleys Project.

NEXT STEPS

- Follow-up field sampling to extend coverage over and between areas geochemically identified as hosting highly fractionated pegmatites, to identify and refine LCT drill targets.
- Extend rock chip sampling over the gossanous location identified at Coondina and test for PGM elements.
- Review the recently acquired Coondina hyperspectral data and utilise field data to assist and guide CSIRO collaborative research project.

Tambourah Metals Ltd

Table 1 Table of Assay Results.

Sample No	Northing	Easting	Ag g/t	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cu %	F ppm	Li ppm	Li2O %	Mo ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm
CHCC175	7601509	747539				5	2						15	240	**15**		
CHCC174	7601527	747533		1		1	7	0.001		10	0.002%		5	650		1	
CHCC173	7578825	747511		4		23	12			110	0.024%		45	915	**101**	12	
CHCC177	7578946	747316		2		3	9	0.001		50	0.011%			225	1		
CHCC178	7580046	751639	0.8	3	8.7	19	2	0.011		30	0.006%	27			1		
CHCC165	7580034	752049		4	2	45	10	0.001		20	0.004%		10	215	4	6	
CHCC179	7580036	752050	0.6	2	14.8	11	11	0.003						250	1		
CHCC166	7579951	750221	2.8	3	22.8	51	52	0.051		280	0.060%		20	100	1	1	
CHCC162	7579954	750111	**151.2**		**2118.7**	7	1	**0.395**		50	0.011%	5	5	10	**37**		**2.8**
CHCC163	7579857	749541		1		3	14			30	0.006%			310			
CHCC164	7579824	749556		2		2	11			30	0.006%			265			
CHCC191	7579504	751173		1	1.2	10				20	0.004%		10	10	2		
CHCC187	7577538	750208				3	8							400			
CHCC190	7577532	750200		3		14	7			50	0.011%		20	240	**18**	9	
TA00864	7577839	752385					8							275			
TA00863	7577719	752465		2		1	11	0.001		20	0.004%			225			
TA00862	7578679	752284				8	6	0.001		20	0.004%			245			
TA00861	7578607	752639				21	3			40	0.009%		10	130	1		
TA00860	7578140	752181		2		35	3			40	0.009%			65			
TA00859	7578505	752687				5	7							240			
TA00858	7578357	752635				17	4			40	0.009%			110	1		
TA00857	7578245	752426				2	8							270			
TA00856	7578225	752396		3		14	17	0.001					10	315	2		
TA00855	7579249	752347		4		62	3	0.003		40	0.009%			40	2		
TA00854	7578102	752480				8	12							410			
TA00853	7578538	752553		2		4	4			40	0.009%		10	100			
TA00852	7577268	748047		3		7	34			30	0.006%		30	1960	**15**	3	

Not to be published

Tambourah Metals Ltd

Sample No	Northing	Easting	Ag g/t	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cu %	F ppm	Li ppm	Li2O %	Mo ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm
TA00851	7577278	747997		3		30	16			110	0.024%		50	805	**96**	17	
TA00650	7578777	752130		11		2	39			20	0.004%		30	740	6	**58**	
TA00620	**7578776**	**752120**		10		2	**452**	0.001		5310	**1.143%**		45	5190	**62**	**137**	
TA00899	7578653	752448		1		30	8			60	0.013%			135	2	1	
TA00898	7578588	752473		3		8	20	0.019		60	0.013%			285	9	2	
TA00897	7578999	752334		74		6	54			80	0.017%		35	1010	**16**	**115**	
TA00896	**7578994**	**752323**		**100**		5	**315**			4140	**0.891%**		55	4000	**47**	**185**	
TA00895	**7578961**	**752296**		9		53	**606**			4700	**1.012%**		20	5855	**90**	**57**	
TA00894	7580408	752518		2		3	23			30	0.006%			325	2		
TA00893	7580423	752521		2		53	12			40	0.009%			170			
TA00892	7580434	752532		4		18	26			50	0.011%		5	310	2	15	
TA00891	7579747	752863		1		80	4			50	0.011%			155	1		
TA00890	7579749	752842		2		6	25	0.002		30	0.006%			340			
TA00889	**7578998**	**752374**		**130**		3	74			660	**0.142%**		10	1160	**13**	36	
TA00888	7578998	752366		21		10	82			40	0.009%		15	1525	3	48	
TA00887	7578981	752320		25		2	63			60	0.013%		20	1490	**18**	**60**	
TA00886	**7578965**	**752301**		**329**		5	**110**			660	**0.142%**		40	1895	**51**	**110**	
TA00885	7578948	752310		**158**		5	50			50	0.011%		55	1070	**17**	**195**	
TA00884	7578963	752327		56		6	73			40	0.009%		35	1470	**11**	**126**	
TA00883	7578990	752355		**146**		8	72			60	0.013%		45	1220	**21**	**175**	
TA00882	**7578954**	**752370**		42		17	**219**			1050	**0.226%**		55	1950	**20**	**231**	
TA00881	7578961	752382		1		6	21			50	0.011%			255		4	
TA00880	7578951	752386		2		10	15		1200	50	0.011%			275			
TA00879	7579559	752555		24		8	74		1800	140	0.030%		20	755	9	**54**	
TA00878	7579582	752625		85		34	**132**		1000	390	0.084%		25	1355	9	46	
TA00877	7579552	752506		1		4	14		400	60	0.013%			255			
TA00900	7578679	752407		3		17	8	0.002		30	0.006%			135	2		
TA00819	7608652	752247		4		**147**	12			70	0.015%		25	560	10	3	

Tambourah Metals Ltd

Tambourah Metals Ltd

Sample No	Northing	Easting	Ag g/t	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ce ppm	Cs ppm	Cu %	F ppm	Li ppm	Li2O %	Mo ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm
TA00818	7608664	752251		4		66	13	0.002		70	0.015%		20	570	9	3	
TA00817	7608790	750483		2		48	8			20	0.004%		15	415	4	2	
TA00816	7608387	750450		4		32	15	0.001		20	0.004%		30	460	9	5	
TA00815	7607836	750560		2		11	17						30	515	**16**	17	
TA00814	7606983	751646		5		13	17			40	0.009%		45	695	**30**	14	
TA00813	7606240	752117		5		17	4			10	0.002%		20	220	5	3	
TA00812	7606000	752250		6		14	23			20	0.004%			305	9	2	
TA00811	7605930	752377		2		6	18			20	0.004%			1125	**15**	2	
TA00820	7606065	752234		2		5	35			70	0.015%			1190	3		
TA00821	7606462	752051		3		16	18			10	0.002%		65	425	7	8	
TA00822	7606699	751806		8		7	**521**			940	0.202%		160	4450	**255**	**572**	
TA00823	7607157	751531		6		11	3	0.002		20	0.004%			140	6	2	
TA00824	7608790	750535		1		15	9	0.001		80	0.017%		30	555	3	4	
TA00825	7608599	752262		10		**119**	12			60	0.013%		35	500	10	4	
TA00826	7602649	759731		4		14	37			50	0.011%		30	820	**397**	18	
TA00828	7579559	752549		8		10	45	0.002		330	0.071%		10	355	**61**	3	
TA00827	7579555	752553		85		6	94			60	0.013%		80	1860	**33**	**288**	
TA00830	7579555	752663		2		70	7			30	0.006%		10	210	2	1	
TA00832	7579932	750952		5		45	13			180	0.039%		10	275	9	9	
TA00829	7579381	750026		4		20	14			110	0.024%		35	1250	**47**	11	
TA00831	7579371	750012		4		25	5			70	0.015%		45	295	**22**	47	
TA00833	7577764	750253		7		17	27			100	0.022%		30	425	**46**	**71**	
TA00834	7579187	747114		4		**104**	17	0.005		70	0.015%		10	300	6	6	
TA00835	7579098	749594		2		2	7			50	0.011%		260	1			

For personal use only

For personal use only

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of the Company.

For further information, please contact:

Rita Brooks
Executive Chairperson
T: 08 9481 8669
E: rita.brooks@tambourahmetals.com.au

For personal use only



Figure 7: Tambourah Metals Project Locations

For personal use only

About Tambourah Metals

Tambourah Metals is a West Australian exploration company established in 2020 to develop gold and critical mineral projects. Tambourah is exploring for Gold and Critical Minerals at the Tambourah, Shaw River and Speewah Nth projects and Gold at the Bryah project in the Murchison region. Since listing the Company has extended the portfolio to include additional critical mineral projects in the Pilbara and gold projects in the Bryah, acquiring strategic positions in districts with known endowment and production.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or may be "forward-looking statements" and represent Tambourah's intentions, projections, expectations, or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements don't necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Tambourah Metals, and which may cause Tambourah Metals actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Tambourah Metals does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Clayton, Geology Manager and a shareholder and Director of the Company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Bill Clayton has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Clayton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

For personal use only

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.*	• Approximately 1.6 - 3kg of rock chips were collected from each sample site. The samples consist of weathered pegmatite or rock material selected from outcrop or subcrop. • No sub sampling was undertaken of the rock chip samples. • The rock chips were collected from various sites within the projects that had been identified by a review of legacy surface sampling and satellite imagery. • No geometrical consideration can be made from random rock chip samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples.
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*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples.

For personal use only

	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• The rock chip samples were described in the field by the Company geologist. • Descriptions are qualitative based on observed mineralisation (if present) and gangue.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples. • No company QAQC samples were submitted into the assay stream for this reconnaissance sampling program. Laboratory standards and duplicate samples were introduced into the sample stream and results included in the laboratory report. • Samples were analysed by NAGROM in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed to -6.3mm then riffle split to obtain a 1/8 split. The sample was pulverised to 80% passing -75 microns and sub-sample analysed by XRF (Method 106) or ICP (Method ICP004) using either peroxide fusion with aluminium crucible, or aqua regia digest. • The sample size is appropriate for an exploration sampling program.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias)*	• Samples were analysed by NAGROM in Perth. Samples were dried, crushed to -6.3mm then riffle split to obtain a 1/8 split. The sample was pulverised to 80% passing -75 microns and a sub-sample analysed by XRF (Method 106) or ICP (Method ICP004) using either peroxide fusion with aluminium crucible, or aqua regia digest. The method is a total digest suitable for resitate minerals. • No geophysical tools or handheld instruments were used. • NAGROM undertook standard internal QAQC sampling including reference standards and duplicate splits. Results were within acceptable limits.

For personal use only

	and precision have been established.	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling was undertaken during the collection of the rock chip samples. • All sample and geological data were logged onto paper in the field and then transferred to a digital database by the Company geologist. • There has been no adjustment made to the assay 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.*	• The rock chip sample locations were all surveyed using handheld GPS, with a +/- 5m accuracy. The survey method is appropriate for first pass exploration. • GDA94 MGA Zone 50 coordinate system was used. • No topographic control was used as not critical to sample sites.
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.*	• The sample spacing was sufficient for first pass rock chip sampling of the mineralisation style being sought (fractionated LCT pegmatites). • Grade continuity is yet to be established as the samples are isolated rock chip samples. • No sample compositing has been undertaken.
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.*	• The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for first pass exploration of regional target areas. • At the first pass exploration stage there does not appear to be any bias introduced into the sampling and the geological or assay results as a function of the orientation of the sampling with respect to the geological structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were transported from site to Centurion Transport in Port Hedland by TMB field staff, where they were appropriately packed in bulka bags and delivered by Centurion Transport directly to ALS Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There has been no audit conducted on the results.

For personal use only

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.*	• Sampling was conducted on E45/6985 and E45/4601. E80/6985, held by Tambourah Metals Ltd, has an area of 63.6sq.km, was granted on 30/12/2016 and expires on 29/12/2026. E45/4601 is held by Tambourah Metals Ltd and was granted on 30/12/2026. The tenement expires on 29/12/2026.The tenements are not within a national park or wilderness reserve, E45/4601 abuts a geoheritage reserve over the Black Range dolerite. The tenements have been explored previously for tin, tantalum and REE. The tenements are in good standing and are within the Palyku determined claim, Tambourah has native title agreements with the traditional owners and there are no known impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior work carried out by Greenex (Greenbushes Tin) in the 1980's over E45/4601 included geological mapping, auger drilling, trenching and resource estimation. More recently, Lithex completed regional rock chip sampling whilst exploring for LCT-style pegmatites. • Greenex and Westralian Sands explored for alluvial tin and REE around the Coondina alluvial tin workings (E45/6985). The parties completed heavy mineral drainage sampling, auger drilling, trenching and Greenex completed resource estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration targeted LCT-pegmatites within areas surrounding historic alluvial tin mining.

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*
		• A location plan and summary table of rock chip assays is included in the body of this announcement.

For personal use only

	○ *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.*	• There have been no data aggregation methods applied to the assay results. • No metal equivalent grades have been reported or used in the calculating of the assay results.
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').*	• Rock chips are taken from surface and are not representative of the potential thickness, continuity or extent of pegmatites or 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.*	• See body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• See Table 1.

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.*	• No other material exploration data to report.
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.*	• Geological sampling. • Integration of hyperspectral data with field geochemistry and hyperspectral logging of hand specimens. • Drill targeting.

For personal use only