5 March 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM COMPLETED AT BLACKSMITH

Red Hawk Mining Limited (**ASX: RHK**, "**Red Hawk**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that a 20-hole diamond core drilling program has been completed at its 100%-owned Blacksmith Iron Ore Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The drilling program was designed to provide PQ core material for metallurgical testing inclusive of sinter testing and customer samples, as well as to obtain downhole density measurements to support increasing the confidence in the Mineral Resource.

The Blacksmith Project has been extensively drilled with over 200,000 metres (predominantly reverse circulation percussion drilling) completed between 2008 and 2017. The current diamond drilling program included 20 holes for a total of 844.3 metres (Table 1).

Red Hawk's Managing Director, Steven Michael, said:

> *"The drilling program successfully completed at our Blacksmith Project has been very valuable as it has provided excellent material for metallurgical testing and customer samples.*
>
> *This is the first drill program undertaken by the new Red Hawk technical team. It has improved our understanding of the nature of the geology, especially the DSO mineralisation, and the geotechnical conditions at the Project.*
>
> *The team from Core Drilling and our site team at Blacksmith have done a remarkable job to complete this program during January and February in challenging conditions."*

Figure 1: Diamond drilling at the Blacksmith Project

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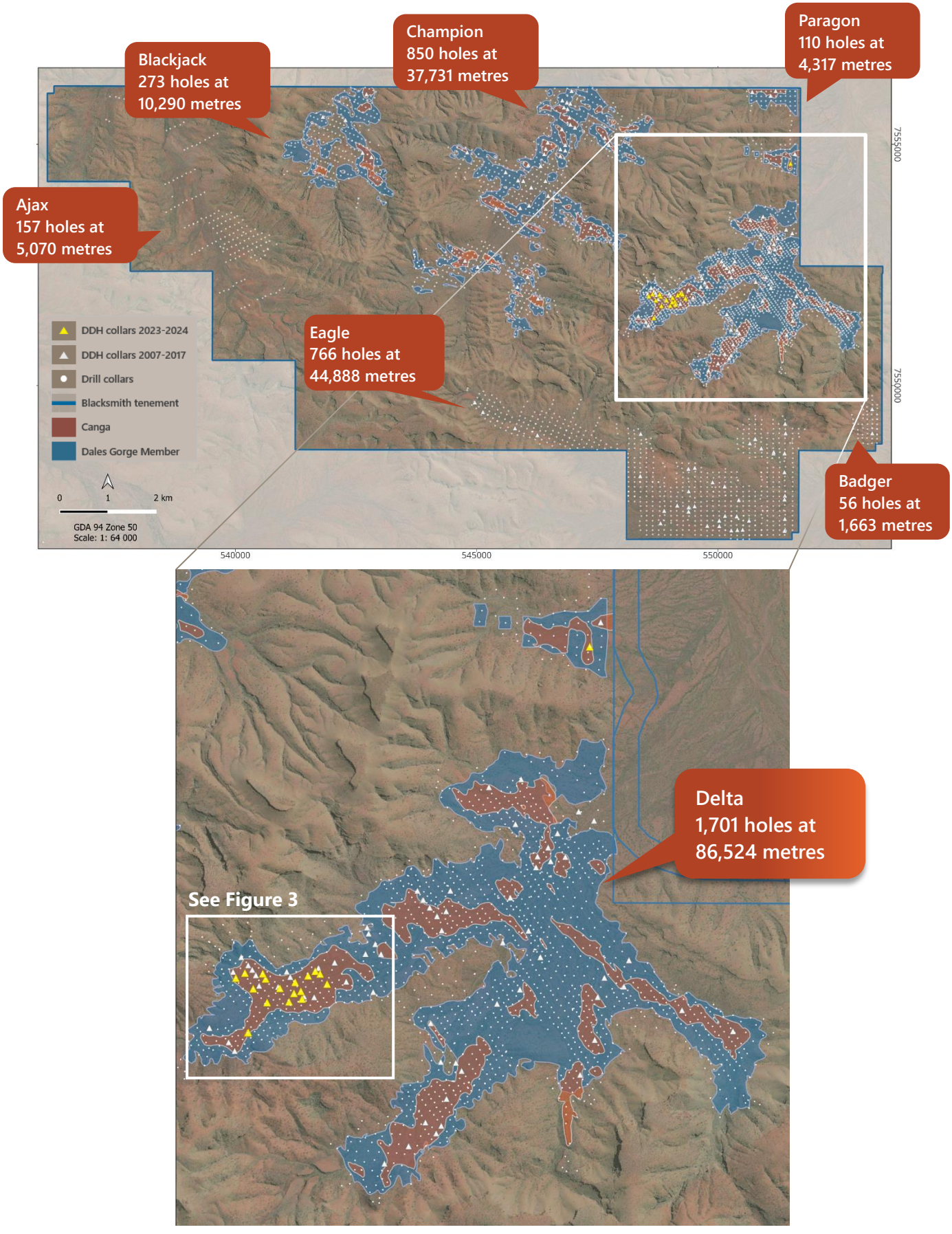

Figure 2: Blacksmith Project showing completed and historical drilling

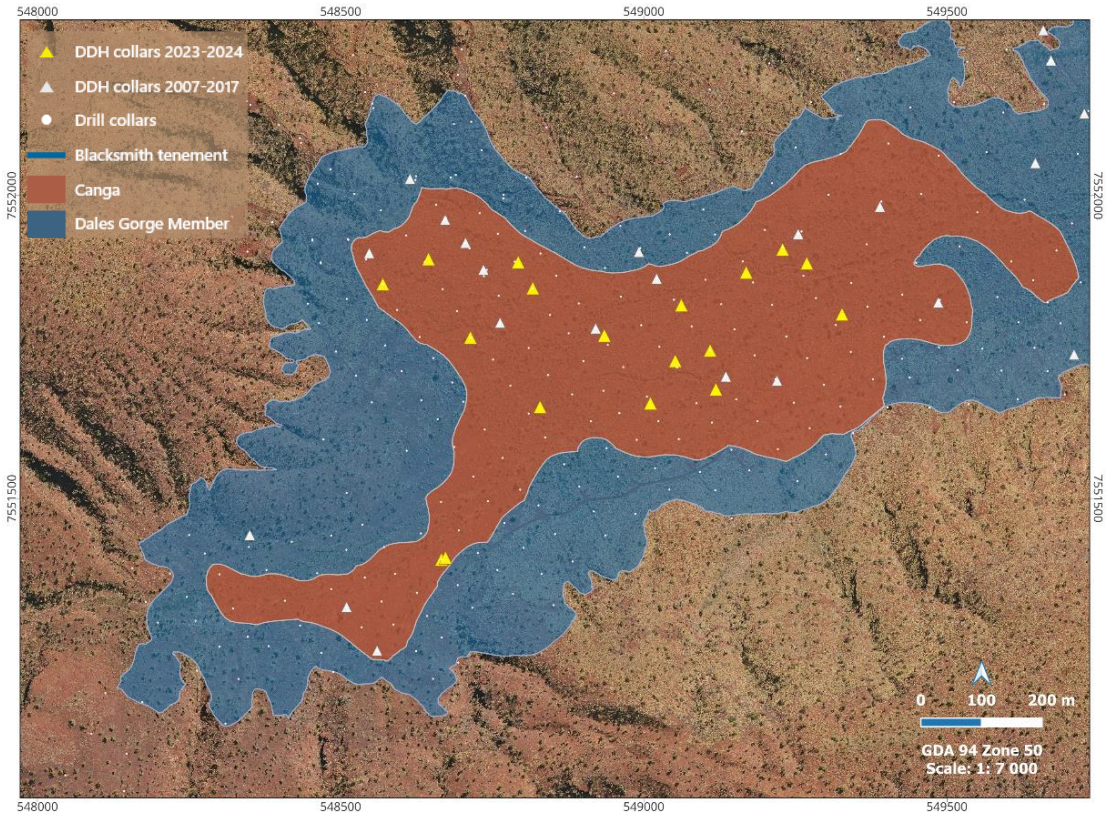

Figure 3: Detail of drill holes in the Delta deposit

The drill holes targeted known mineralisation types from the areas that will be mined first from the Delta deposit, particularly the first ten years in the current mine plan. The drill holes intersected the full suite of mineralisation on-site including DSO grade loose and pisolitic detritals, canga and Dales Gorge Member, including overburden and sub-DSO grade detritals.

The drill core photos in Figure 5 show the recent drill hole METDD0171 and the typical profile of material types downhole seen in all the holes in the program. The images show the surficial waste detritals overlaying extensive hematitic loose and pisolitic detritals and canga and then the iron enriched Dales Gorge Member hardcap. Hole METDD0171 highlights roughly 30m of hematitic pisolites, canga and Dales Gorge Member.

Figure 4: Roberto Ridigari from Core Drilling showing the core from hole METDD00180

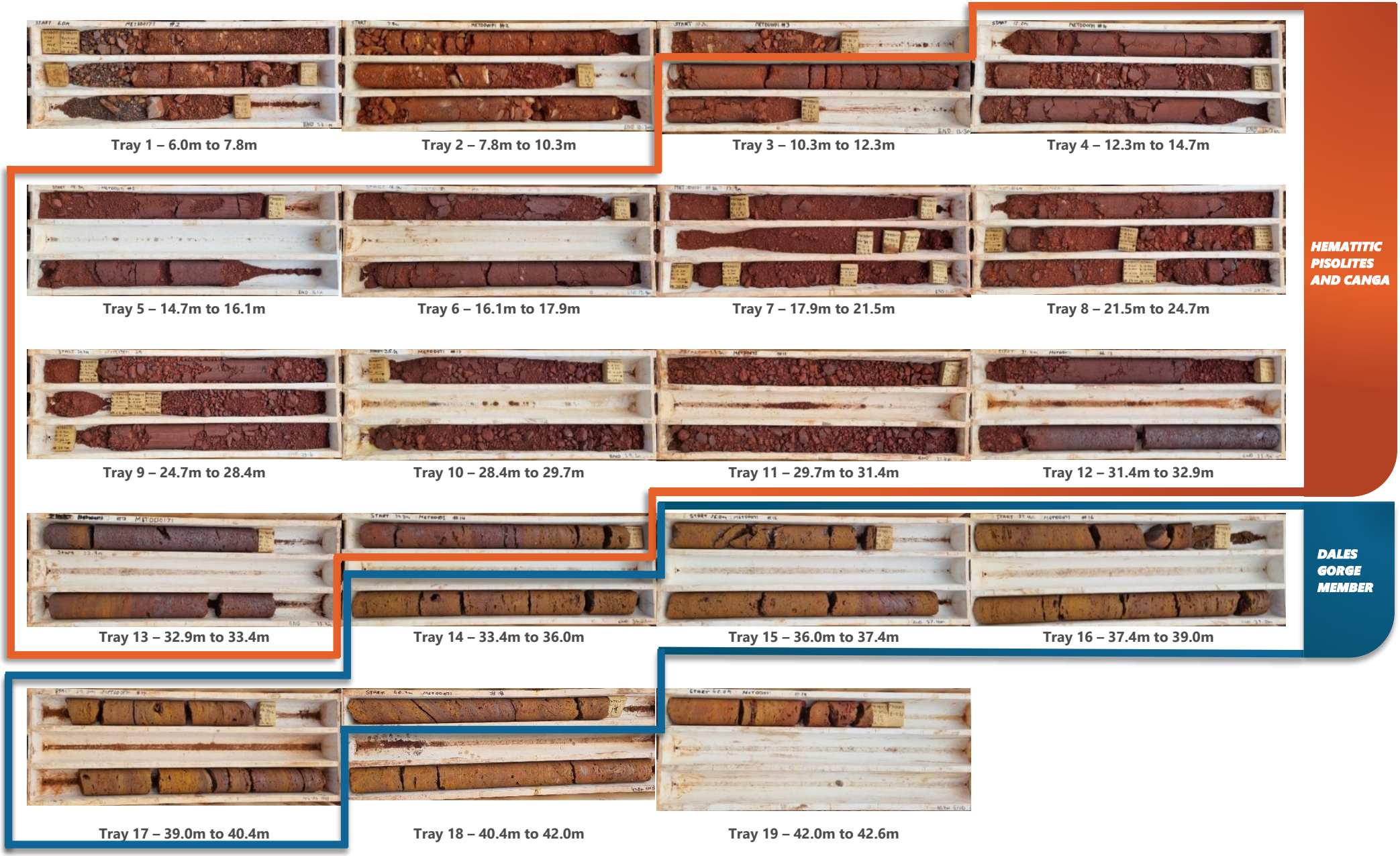

Figure 5: Diamond drill hole METDD00171 highlighting hematitic loose and pisolitic detritals, canga and Dales Gorge Member

The samples have been delivered to Bureau Veritas for metallurgical testwork, including sinter tests, as well as being packaged up in rock material types to be marketed to potential customers. Red Hawk expects the results of the sinter testwork to be completed by 3Q 2024.

– End –

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ABOUT RED HAWK MINING

Red Hawk Mining (ASX:RHK) is focussed on developing its 100%-owned Blacksmith Iron Ore Project in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Pilbara hosts many world-class iron ore mines and is the world's largest producing region of seaborne iron ore.[1] With its close proximity to major iron ore markets, including China, Japan, South Korea and India, iron ore exports from the Pilbara exceeded 750 million tonnes in 2022.[2]

BLACKSMITH PROJECT

The Blacksmith Project is located approximately 70km north-west of Tom Price and is surrounded by many major iron ore projects and significant associated road, rail and power infrastructure. The Project, containing mining lease M47/1451, has the potential to be a long-term supplier of iron ore to global steelmakers.

Source:
1. *Minerals Council of Australia*
2. *Pilbara Ports Authority*

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Table 1: Diamond drill hole details

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole type	Easting	Northing	RL	DIP	Azimuth	EOH
METDD0160	Delta	Diamond	549109	7551744	576m	-90°	0°	59.0m
METDD0161	Delta	Diamond	548570	7551854	590m	-90°	0°	22.0m
METDD0162	Delta	Diamond	548570	7551854	590m	-90°	0°	53.0m
METDD0163	Delta	Diamond	548714	7551766	584m	-90°	0°	33.0m
METDD0164	Paragon	Diamond	551506	7554602	542m	-90°	0°	34.0m
METDD0165	Delta	Diamond	548666	7551399	588m	-90°	0°	19.0m
METDD0166	Delta	Diamond	548817	7551847	582m	-90°	0°	32.0m
METDD0167	Delta	Diamond	548645	7551895	588m	-90°	0°	57.7m
METDD0168	Delta	Diamond	548673	7551402	588m	-90°	0°	33.6m
METDD0169	Delta	Diamond	548829	7551651	582m	-90°	0°	36.6m
METDD0170	Delta	Diamond	548793	7551890	584m	-90°	0°	45.8m
METDD0171	Delta	Diamond	548935	7551769	578m	-90°	0°	42.6m
METDD0172	Delta	Diamond	549011	7551657	579m	-90°	0°	42.6m
METDD0173	Delta	Diamond	549062	7551819	576m	-90°	0°	51.6m
METDD0174	Delta	Diamond	549119	7551680	576m	-90°	0°	47.0m
METDD0175	Delta	Diamond	549229	7551911	573m	-90°	0°	38.2m
METDD0176	Delta	Diamond	549269	7551888	572m	-90°	0°	54.4m
METDD0177	Delta	Diamond	549327	7551804	574m	-90°	0°	51.6m
METDD0178	Delta	Diamond	549169	7551873	574m	-90°	0°	39.5m
METDD0180	Delta	Diamond	549052	7551727	578m	-90°	0°	51.1m

Notes:

Drill hole co-ordinates MGA94 Zone 50S

Collars located with handheld GPS (±5m accuracy)

EOH = end of hole depth

See Figure 5 for the core tray photos

Blacksmith DSO Mineral Resource Estimate (57.5% Fe cut-off)

JORC classification	Tonnage Mt	Fe %	P %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	LOI %
Indicated	165.2	60.0	0.085	5.11	3.24	4.86
Inferred	8.6	59.8	0.102	4.12	2.54	6.98
Total	**173.8**	**60.0**	**0.086**	**5.06**	**3.20**	**4.97**

Notes:

1. See ASX release dated 16 October 2023 titled *DSO Mineral Resource Upgrade – Champion and Blackjack* for further details.
2. Due to effects of rounding, totals may not represent the sum of all components.
3. Tonnages are rounded to the nearest 0.1 million tonnes and grades are shown to two significant figures.
4. Reporting criteria are: Indicated and Inferred material (RESCAT=2 or RESCAT=3), Fe >57.5%, Zone=2, Zone=3, Zone=4 or Zone=5.

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Pudovskis. Mr Pudovskis is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Pudovskis consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Pudovskis. Mr Pudovskis is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Pudovskis has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

With respect to previously reported Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the results are presented and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates (including the production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets) in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed from the original announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements DSO Mineral Resource Estimate – Delta and Paragon Deposits on 6 September 2023, Blacksmith Project DSO Scoping Study on 9 October 2023 and DSO Mineral Resource Upgrade – Champion and Blackjack on 16 October 2023.

Appendix A - JORC 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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	DD samples were collected using PQ size diameter core with triple tube to maximise recovery. Downhole geophysics surveys as below: • Dual Detector Density – rock density measurements • Magnetic Susceptibility – rock magnetic measurements • Optical Televiewer – structural information for geological analysis and geotechnical engineering design
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	DD samples were collected using PQ size diameter core with triple tube to maximise recovery. All downhole geophysics tools were calibrated before use to ensure correct measurements.
	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. "RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	DD samples were collected using PQ size diameter core with triple tube to maximise recovery. Metallurgical samples collected from the core are yet to be determined. All downhole geophysics information collected has yet to be processed.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, RC, 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.).*	All PQ (8.5cm) sized DD holes were triple tubed to maximise recovery and drilled vertically with no orientation method used.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was recorded as part of the logging process.
	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.*	DD recoveries in some geological units were difficult to obtain satisfactorily. In these instances, drilling was slowed and core runs reduced to smaller intervals until recovery reached acceptable levels.
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.*	Detailed geological logging for all DD holes captured lithology, stratigraphy, colour, texture, grain size, moisture, weathering, hardness, and mineralogy/alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature. Photos for all DD core are available and were viewed by the Competent Person.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	DD core has been collected but samples have not yet been taken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable as a core was collected
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples will be prepared by the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Perth once the metallurgist has selected the sample intervals to be used in metallurgical test work.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Sample intervals have yet to be determined.
	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.	DD sample intervals have yet to be determined.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No formal analysis of sample size vs grain size has been undertaken by Red Hawk. The Competent Person does not consider this material for the style of mineralisation.
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.*	DD sample intervals have yet to be determined.
	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.	All downhole geophysics tools were calibrated before use to ensure correct measurements.
	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.	QAQC procedures and DD sample intervals have yet to be determined.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections have been verified by Red Hawk geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	All DD holes drilled as part of this program are twins of previous RC drilling, however the DD holes have been drilled to collect metallurgical samples not assayed for various elements. Generally, twin drilling is not an iron ore industry standard practice.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging data was collected into Excel spreadsheets using a custom template with in-built validation checks and loaded into a Geobank database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data has been collected to date.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	The 20 metallurgical DD holes were located using a handheld GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Mercator projection and the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface uses the light detection and ranging (LiDAR) 2m contours acquired by Red Hawk in 2009.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration results.*	The drill spacings were variable, generally ranging from approximately 65m x 130m in both the northeast-southwest directions and in the northwest-southeast directions.
	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.	The Competent Persons believe the data spacing is sufficient to support the classifications applied to the Mineral Resources. Mineral Resource estimation procedures are also considered appropriate given the quantity of data available and style of mineralisation under consideration.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples are yet to be collected.
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.*	The majority of the holes are vertical and less than 100m. The stratigraphical units are generally flat to moderate dipping and any deviation of the vertical holes will have minimal impact on geological interpretation.
	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.	Not applicable for the style of mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core collection was managed by Red Hawk. Core was transported to Perth via commercial freight to the laboratory. The consignment note was tracked and monitored.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been carried out.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Blacksmith Iron Ore Project (**Blacksmith**) comprises two 100% owned tenements, M47/1451 and R47/21. M47/1451-I was granted on 26 March 2012 and expires on 26 March 2033, and R47/21 was granted on 30 January 2020 and expires on 30 January 2028. The tenements lie within the Eastern Guruma Native Title Determination. Red Hawk has a Native Title Agreement in place.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Towards the end of 2006, the primary focus of Blacksmith changed from diamonds to iron ore following discoveries of secondary iron ore deposits by Rio Tinto and the Fortescue Metals Group (FMG) in close proximity to E47/882 (now Blacksmith).
		The iron ore work history since 2007 is summarised below.
		2007
		Exploration included:
		• 18 helicopter supported samples to retest previous reports of diamonds and indicator minerals. No positive results were reported.
		• Consultant geologist Dr Richard Russell reviewed the iron ore tonnage in E47/882 in view of recent FMG drilling results. Results reported:
		  ○ Channel iron deposit (CID), an upper limit of 340 Mt and a lower limit of 284 Mt
		  ○ Canga, an upper limit of 50 Mt and a lower limit of 41 Mt.
		• This led Flinders Diamonds to change the emphasis of its exploration activities from diamonds towards developing an iron ore Inferred Mineral Resource.
		2008
		Exploration included:
		• Geological mapping by Dr Richard Russell on E47/882 confirmed five (A-E) exploration targets, confirming an Exploration Target estimated at between 333 Mt and 380 Mt averaging between 45% and 60% Fe on E47/882.
		• 19 rock chip samples of CID and detrital iron deposit (DID) which returned an average iron grade of 59.6% and low deleterious elements.
		• Drilling comprising 177 RC drillholes (9,065m) over Targets C, D and E (eastern Blacksmith). Drilling spaced at 500m x 200m. The objective was to test secondary iron enrichment identified by Dr Richard Russell.
		2009
		Exploration included:
		• Drilling comprising 491 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes (23,180m) and 21 HQ diamond drillholes 1,086.3m).
		• Area names changed. Ajax (A), Blackjack (B), Champion (C), Delta (D) and Eagle (E).
		• Recommendation to assess bedded iron formation (bedded iron deposit – BID) targets.
		• Resource estimation of the Blacksmith CIDs completed by Golder Associates (Golder) on behalf of Flinders.
		• An Inferred Mineral Resource of 510 Mt (50% Fe cut-off) grading 55.4% Fe, 4.6% Al_2O_3, 9.8% SiO_2, 0.07% P, 5.7% LOI. The assumption was that all material modelled was CID.
		Golder commented that the wide-spaced drilling provided limited geological control on the boundaries of the detrital channels.
		2010
		Exploration included:
		• Drilling comprising 755 RC drillholes (38,891m) and eight diamond drillholes (380.1m).
		• Downhole geophysics completed with 259 drillholes surveyed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Company recognised that DID is overlying the CID. • Stream sampling program to test an anomalous circular feature thought to be related to a kimberlite body. Results negative for diamonds. • Resource estimation of the Blacksmith and Anvil projects completed by Golder on behalf of the Company. An Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 747.6 Mt (50% Fe cut-off) grading 55.4% Fe, 4.9% Al_2O_3, 10.0% SiO_2, 0.07% P, 5.0% LOI. The global estimate comprised DID, CID and BID lithologies. Golder commented that the wide-spaced drilling provided limited geological control on the boundaries of the detrital channels. **2011** Exploration included: • Negotiations with joint venture partner Prenti resulted in Red Hawk acquiring 100% ownership of the iron ore within the Blacksmith Project. The viability of the Project was further enhanced in 2012 with the Western Australian State Government granting a mining lease at Blacksmith. • Drilling comprising 1,189 RC drillholes. • Mineral Resource estimation completed by Optiro Pty Ltd. **2012** Exploration included: • Drilling comprising 35 diamond and eight geotechnical drillholes. • BID target generation. • Metallurgical testwork by AmmTec, physical characterisation of BID and DID. • Preliminary geotechnical investigation for the Delta pit completed by Peter O'Bryan & Associates. **2013** No exploration activities were completed. **2014** Exploration included: • A total of 887 RC drillholes (36,592m) were completed with the objective of upgrading the majority of the Mineral Resource to Indicated category. • In addition, drilling comprising 67 RC drillholes targeting the bedded resources of Blackjack, Champion, Delta and Paragon was completed. • An initial bulk sample program completed in Delta. • Metallurgical testwork by Nagrom. • MRE completed by Optiro. A total of 960Mt (792Mt as Indicated) grading 55.8% Fe, 9.20% SiO_2, 4.60%, Al_2O_3, 0 07% P and 5.60% LOI reported. • Alliance agreement was signed with Rutila Resources. This agreement provided Red Hawk with an avenue to transport and ship ore via the proposed rail and port infrastructure of the Balla Balla Joint Venture. **2015** No exploration activities were completed. **2016** No exploration activities were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• An independent strategic review of Blacksmith was conducted by Advisian, a global advisory firm and part of Worley Parsons Group. The review concluded that the Blacksmith resource potentially provides for the development of an iron ore mine; however, further understanding of mine planning and the metallurgy was required to confirm the ability for the mine to operate at an economic production rate. **2017 to 2018** Work activities included: • A total of 114 metallurgical and geotechnical drillholes (5,802m) were completed between June and November 2017, with samples collected by diamond and sonic drilling techniques. • 13 hydrological drillholes were completed and installed with monitoring bores. • Four heritage surveys. • Two environmental surveys. • An update to the Blacksmith Project Mineral Resource was completed by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd (Snowden), at the request of Red Hawk. A total of 1,307Mt grading 52.8% Fe, 13.90% SiO_2, 4.81% Al_2O_3, 0.066% P and 4.81% LOI reported for Blacksmith, and 176Mt grading 47.1% Fe, 21.30% SiO_2, 6.05% Al_2O_3, 0.044% P and 4.13% LOI reported for Anvil. • At the request of Red Hawk, CSA Global completed (in March 2018) a high-level technical due diligence of the geological interpretation underpinning the above tabulated Snowden MREs. **2018 to 2019** Work activities included: • An archaeological and ethnographic survey was completed between 2 October 2018 and 12 October 2018 over M47/1451-1 and E47/1560-I. • Field reconnaissance and high-level targeting. **2019 to 2020** Work activities included: • A review of all potential infrastructure solutions was completed as part of the proposed transaction with Balla Balla Infrastructure Group. • A scoping study to assess the mining potential using the Blacksmith Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 1,484Mt. • Commencement of a geological re-interpretation framework over Blacksmith which would allow an improved geological classification of Blacksmith detrital. • A rehabilitation audit on Anvil. **2020 to 2021** Work activities included: • Completion of a geological re-interpretation across Blacksmith and development of a geological logging guide. • Mine planning and design – mine planning for mining options assessments and planning and input into planning field programs, including rehabilitation and future drilling. • Water monitoring – quarterly water level monitoring. • Ore processing design – review and design updates of processing plant designs and options assessment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Blacksmith camp refurbishment. • Drillhole pad and access track rehabilitation. **2021 to 2022** Work activities included: • Drillhole pad and access track rehabilitation. **2023** Work activities included: • Drillhole pad and access track rehabilitation. • Heritage assessments. • Commencement of metallurgical PQ3 drilling on Delta and Paragon.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Blacksmith is situated within the Hamersley Province which covers an area of approximately 80,000km^2 and comprises Late Archaean to Palaeo-Proterozoic rocks of the Mount Bruce Supergroup, which consists of the Fortescue, Hamersley, and Turee Creek groups, overlain by remnants of the Wyloo Group. The banded iron formation (**BIF**) units of the Hamersley Group host the bedded iron deposits (**BIDs**) of the Pilbara with mineralisation occurring predominantly within the Marra Mamba Iron Formation and Brockman Iron Formation. Substantial mineralisation also occurs in overlying detrital units, primarily channel iron deposit (**CID**) which occupies paleo-drainage, and CzD3. The Hamersley Group contains five major BIF units, of which two, the Marra Mamba Iron Formation and the Brockman Iron Formation, host most of the iron mineralisation (including most of the exploited iron ore deposits) in the Hamersley Province. The geological setting and mineralisation at Blacksmith are described in detail in the main body of this ASX release
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the Exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – Elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth* • *Hole length.*	See Table 1 for drillhole details. Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
	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.	See Table 1 for drillhole details. Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.

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.*	Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
	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.	Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
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 drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. "downhole length, true width not known").	Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Relevant maps and diagrams are included in the body of the 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.*	Detailed exploration results are not being reported, pending receipt of assays.
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 substantive exploration data not already mentioned in this table has been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	Future work may include: • All holes from future drilling programs should be geophysically logged for density so that a representative, valid dataset can be obtained for use in future MRE. • All density measurements and methods should be included in the master database and used in each block as a variable to estimate. • Further infill drilling to potentially a nominal 50m x 50m grid to improve the confidence in the Mineral Resource classification. • Future waste characterisation drilling (identification of asbestiform minerals in Dales Gorge Member BIF) may be required along the periphery of the extent of the Mineral Resource to aid mine planning studies.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams have been included in the body of this report.