28 August 2024

Briggs Copper Project, QLD
276m @ 0.45% Copper from Surface in Core Drilling

Summary:

- **Initial assay results from the Briggs Copper Project in Central Queensland (Briggs) have highlighted significantly enhanced copper grades, including:**
  - **276.0m @ 0.45% Cu and 24ppm Mo from surface, including**
  - **49.0m @ 1.01% Cu and 17ppm Mo from 3m**
- **24BRD0026 was drilled to test for near-surface, higher-grade copper mineralisation as part of an infill drilling program to identify potential areas for higher-grade starter pit operations.**

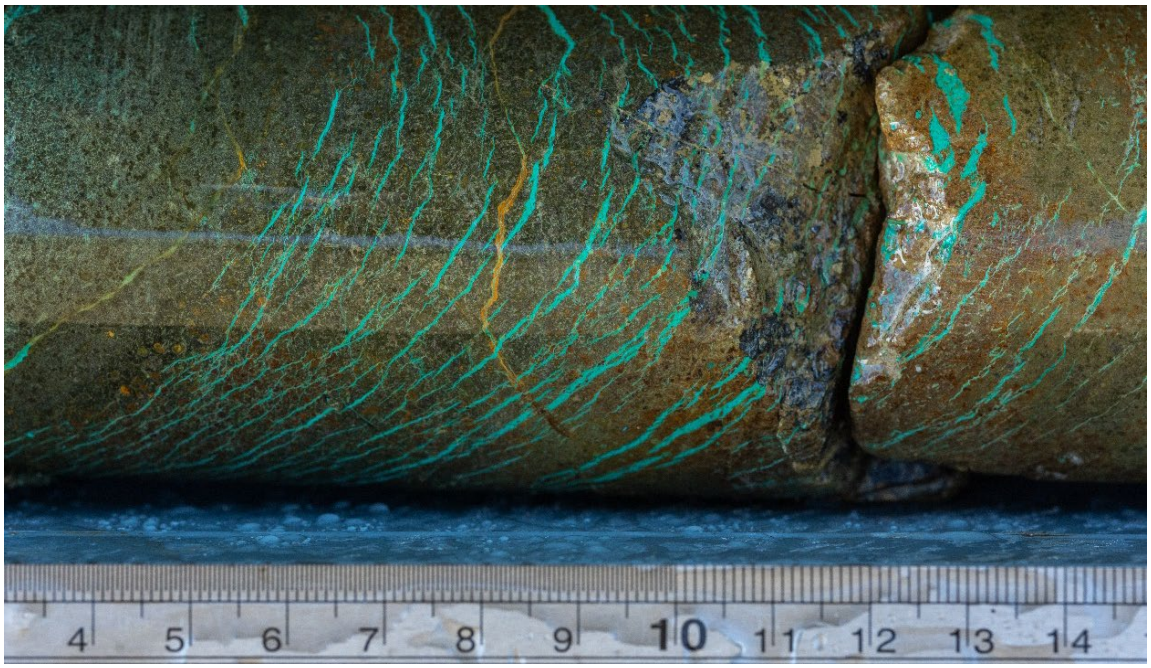


***Figure 1**. High-grade secondary copper mineralisation overprinting a post-mineral dyke in drill hole 24BRD0026. Core photograph from a 1m section (5.5m to 6.5m depth) which assayed 4.86% Cu.*

- **Drilling is also targeting an upgrade in resource confidence sufficient to support the initiation of a Scoping Study later this year.**
- **Further assay results are expected in 4-6 weeks.**
- **Under the Joint Venture Agreement with Canterbury Resources Ltd, completion of the current drilling program will meet the expenditure requirements to complete Stage 2 of the Earn-In, and for Alma's interest to increase to 51%.**

Alma Metals Managing Director, Frazer Tabeart said: "*These results demonstrate that significantly higher copper grades are present within the Briggs resource and give us confidence in our strategy to define a higher overall resource grade. The wide zone of high-grade starting at surface is particularly important and will be a focus for follow-up drilling. While this is part of a longer campaign, it sets a strong foundation for the continued exploration and development of the Briggs Copper Project.*"

Alma Metals Limited (ASX: **ALM**, "the **Company**" or "**Alma**") provides the following update in respect of its latest drilling campaign at the Briggs Copper Project, where over one million tonnes of contained copper has been defined in Inferred resources (415Mt @ 0.25% Cu and 31pm Mo, ASX release 6 July 2023).

Assay Results

The first hole, 24BRD0026 was drilled towards the southwest to cross the geological contact between the granodiorite and the older volcanic sediments (see Figure 6 for location). The hole was completed at a depth of 283.9m, and, as expected, intersected mineralised porphyritic granodiorite in the upper part of the hole (Figure 2), passing into mineralised volcanic sediments in the lower part (Figure 3).

Assay results (Table 1, Figure 4) indicate that the entire hole was mineralised from surface, recording the best copper intersection at Briggs since discovery:

Table 1: Significant Intersections from drill hole 24BRD0026

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	Cut-off (% Cu)
24BRD0026	0.0	276.0	**276.0**	**0.45**	24	0.1
including	3.0	268.0	265.0	0.46	24	0.2
including	3.0	52.0	**49.0**	**1.01**	17	0.3
and	119.0	145.0	26.0	0.40	11	0.3
and	159.0	188.0	29.0	0.41	36	0.3
and	202.0	266.3	64.3	0.39	31	0.3

Notes:

1. Downhole intersections may not reflect true widths
2. Average grades are weighted against sample interval
3. Significant results reported at 0.1%Cu, 0.2%Cu & 0.3%Cu cut-off grade
4. Significant intervals reported are >10m with a maximum internal dilution of 4m
5. Intervals of no core recovery assigned weighted average grade of assays either side

Figure 2. *Strongly silicified and altered Briggs granodiorite with micro-UST textures and extensive copper sulphides. Hole 24BRD0026 at 40.5m, from a 2m interval which assayed 1.55% Cu.*

Figure 3*. Mineralised volcaniclastic sediments immediately below the granodiorite contact. Note minor dykes of granodiorite and strong quartz veining. 24BRD0026 from 126.9m to 133.4m, weighted average grade 0.46% Cu.*

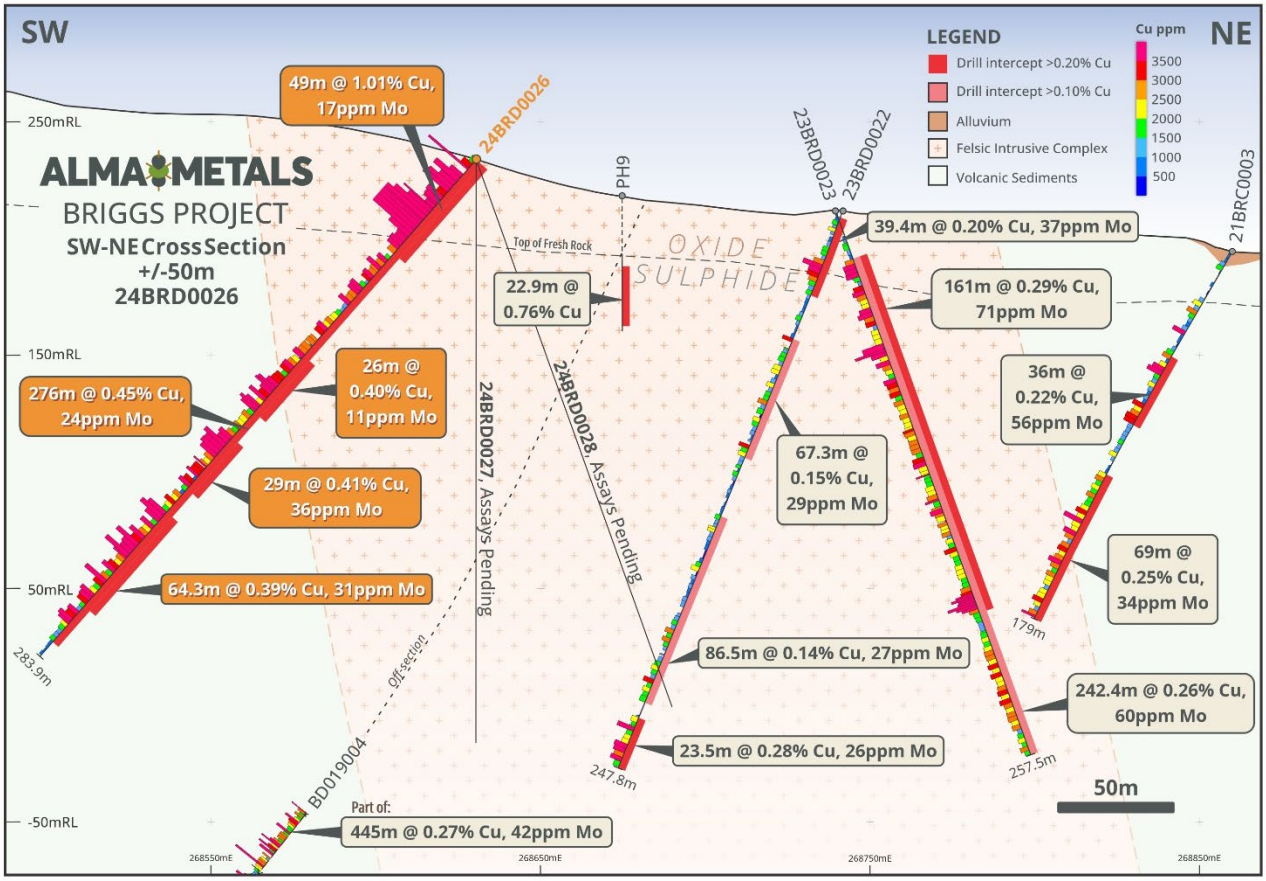


Figure 4. *Cross-Section showing hole 24BRD0026. For location of cross-section, refer to Figure 6. Assays results for holes 24BRD0027 and 24BRD0028 on this section are expected in 4-6 weeks' time.*

Copper grades are particularly strong in the top 52m of the hole (1.0% Cu). Copper mineralisation is present in the form of copper oxides and malachite from surface to 29.25m and in the form of chalcopyrite and secondary chalcocite between 29.25m and 39m down-hole depth before passing into chalcopyrite below 39m down-hole depth in strongly silicified and mineralised granodiorite (Figure 5).

The oxide zone (from surface to 29.25m depth) averages 0.82% Cu and 18ppm Mo. The sulphide zone from 29.25 to 276m averages 0.40% Cu and 25ppm Mo, including 22.75m averaging 1.14% Cu and 18ppm Mo from 29.25m to 52.0m down-hole depth.

Copper oxide mineralisation was also noted in the upper parts of other holes on this cross-section (Figure 5) and in nearby drill holes such as 23BRD0021 drilled some 175m to the east and which intersected 49m @ 0.59% Cu from surface in the oxide zone (refer ASX release dated 29 January 2024).

The economic significance of oxide copper mineralisation will be evaluated as further drilling is undertaken.

***Figure 6**. 24BRD0026 between 26.25m and 32.5m, averaging 0.86% Cu. Mineralisation passes from oxide facies (malachite and copper oxides) into a transition zone from 29m where chalcopyrite is rimed by chalcocite and then into fresh rock at 38m where copper mineralisation is predominantly in the form of chalcopyrite from that depth to the bottom of the hole.*

Assays for the remaining holes on this section are expected in 4-6 weeks' time, and drilling is expected to continue into next quarter.

Samples from the drilling program will also provide material for metallurgical test-work, which will contribute to the Scoping Study for Briggs.

Briggs Drilling Program Summary:

Core drilling at Briggs re-commenced in June and is focused on testing and infill drilling of the southwest part of the large geochemical anomaly at the Briggs Central inferred resource (see Figure 6 and Appendix 1). This infill drilling will decrease the spacing to 80m over a portion of the Briggs Central resource, allowing for a revised mineral resource estimate to potentially increase the confidence to the Indicated category and support a Scoping Study later this year.

This drilling is also aimed at testing for higher grades in the top 200m (from surface) as was demonstrated by the previous round of drilling on the northeast side of the Briggs Central resource (refer ASX releases dated 29 January 2024 and 15 February 2024).

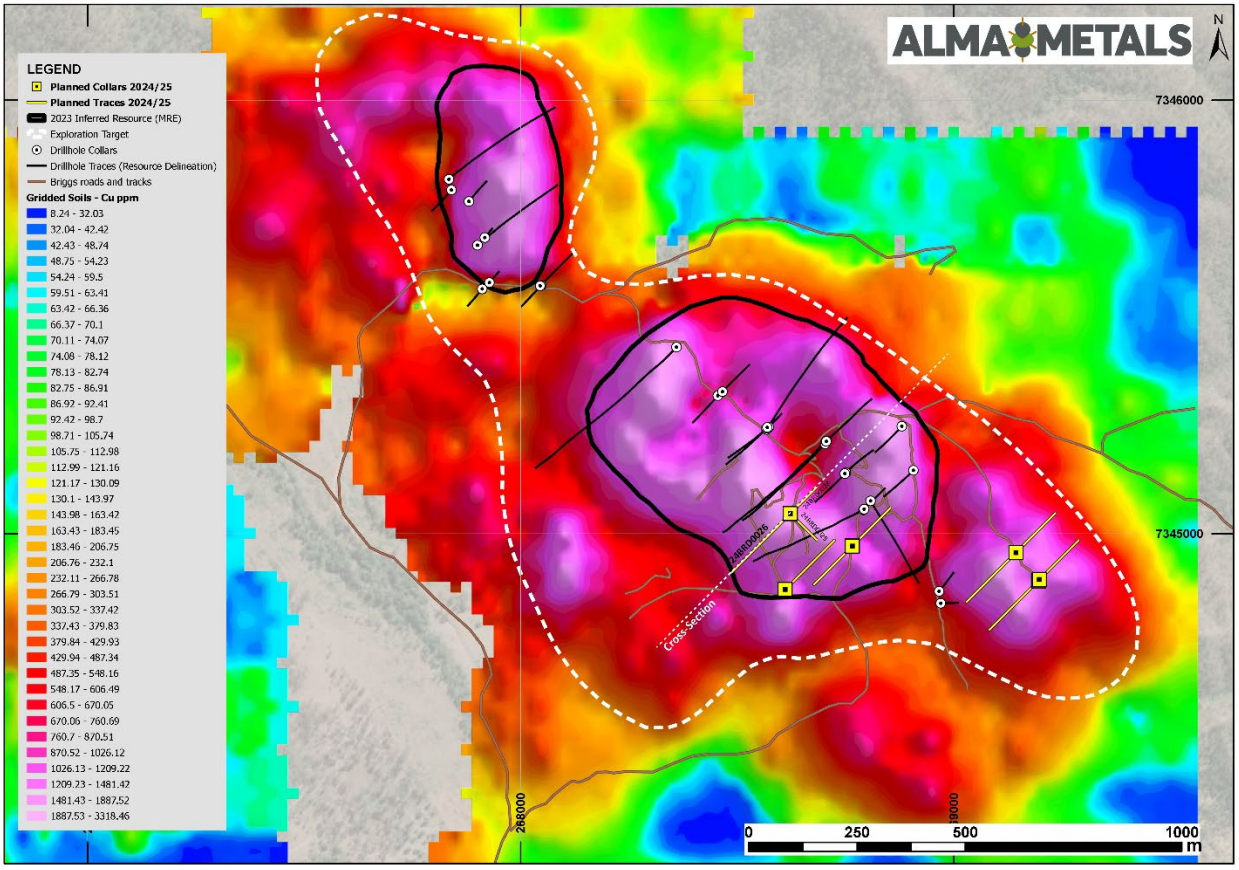


Figure 6. *Plan view of gridded Cu in soil geochemistry, Exploration Target[1] outline (dashed white line) and existing Inferred Resource outline (black), plus completed (black) and planned drill holes (yellow).*

NOTE: *The potential tonnage and grade ranges of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in an increase in the Mineral Resource Estimate. The Exploration Target for Briggs excludes the current Inferred Resource estimate (415Mt at 0.25% Cu, 31ppm Mo).*

Exploration at Briggs is being funded by Alma under an Earn-In Joint Venture (JV) agreement where Alma currently has a 30% JV interest and can earn up to a 70% interest from owner Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) via a staged earn-in.

Completion of the current drilling program will meet the expenditure requirements to complete Stage 2 of the Earn-In, and for Alma's interest to increase to 51%.

This announcement is authorised for release by Managing Director, Frazer Tabeart.

For further information, please contact:

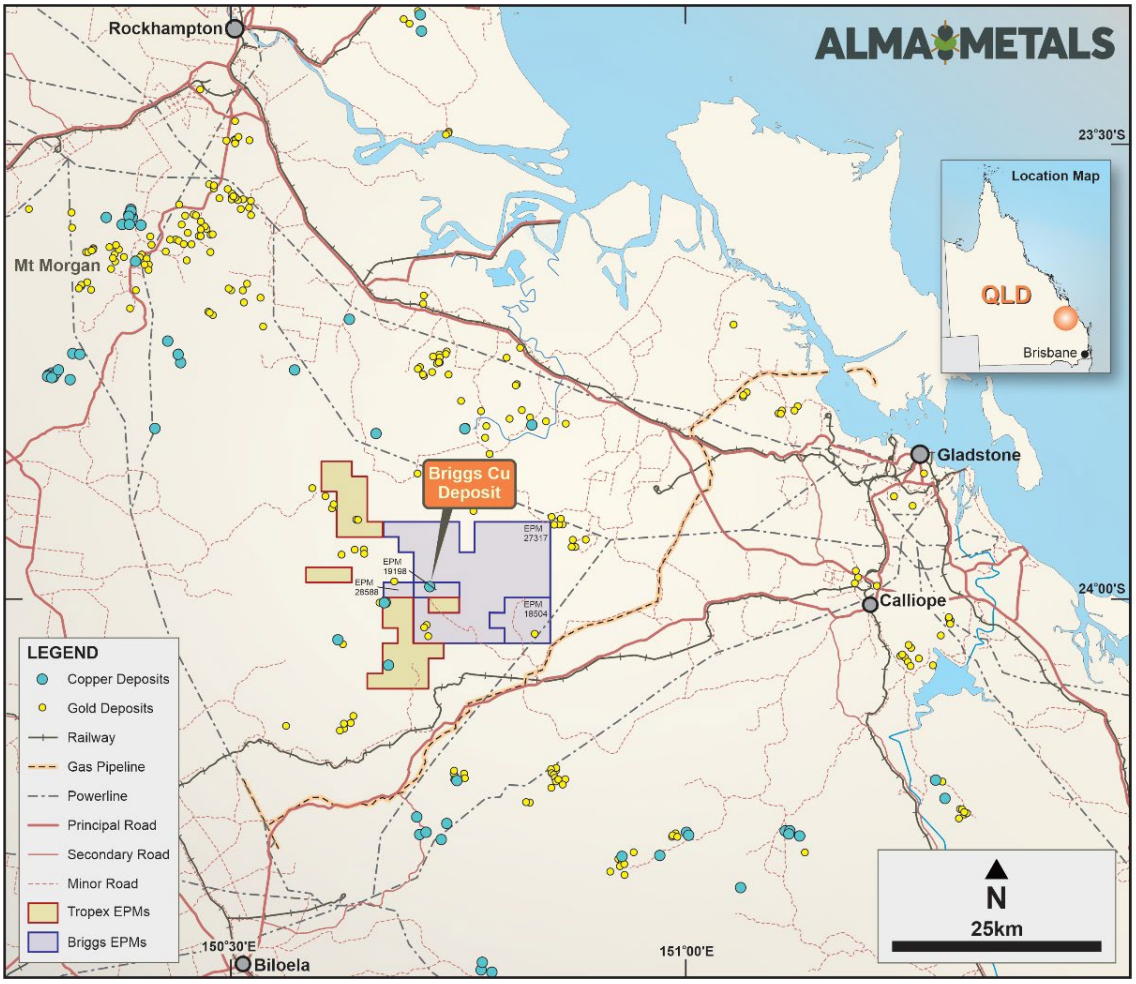
Alma Metals
T:+61 8 6465 5500
E: investors@almametals.com.au
W: www.almametals.com.au

Investor and Media Contact
Sam Macpherson
VECTOR Advisors
T: +61 401 392 925

ABOUT ALMA METALS LIMITED

Alma Metals Limited (Alma) is an ASX-listed copper company focused primarily on the development of its Briggs Copper Project (Briggs or the Project) in Queensland, Australia. Briggs boasts more than 1 million tonnes of contained copper with significant potential for further expansion in tonnage and grade via ongoing drilling activities. The Project's scale, open-pit potential and location allow for substantial operational efficiencies which enhance its feasibility and potential economic viability.

Briggs benefits from its location in a tier one jurisdiction with exceptional infrastructure, reducing up-front capital costs. The site is just 60km from the deep-water port of Gladstone, with proximity to multiple high-voltage power lines, a heavy haulage railway, multiple gas pipelines, and major roads like the Dawson Highway. This infrastructure, coupled with a local skilled workforce and straightforward land ownership, substantially improve the Project's overall viability.



Alma also holds the East Kimberley Copper Project (East Kimberley), located north-west of Wyndham in Western Australia. While currently at an early stage, East Kimberley presents an exciting exploration opportunity for the Company in a first mover province.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) and references to "Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources" are to those terms as defined in the JORC Code (2012 edition).

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Frazer Tabeart (Managing Director of Alma Metals Limited). Dr Tabeart is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Dr Tabeart has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Dr Tabeart consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

There is information in this announcement extracted from:

(i) The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Briggs Central Copper Deposit, which was previously announced on 6 July 2023, and

(ii) The Exploration Target, which was previously announced on 18 July 2023, and

(iii) Exploration results which were previously announced on 11 April 2022, 18 July 2023, 24 November 2023, 12 January 2024, 29 January 2024, and 15 February 2024.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS*:*

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Alma Metals does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

APPENDIX 1 - DRILL COLLAR INFORMATION FOR CURRENT DRILLING PROGRAM

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94/Z56)	Northing (GDA94/Z56)	Elevation (m)	Final Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
24BRD0026	268622	7345045	234	283.9	-50	225
24BRD0027	268622	7345045	234	250.0	-90	000
24BRD0028	268622	7345045	234	247.5	-70	045
24BRD0029	268622	7345045	234	TBA	-70	115
Z_24BRD0030	268765	7344970	243	TBA	-60	225
Z_24BRD0031	268765	7344970	243	TBA	-60	045
Z_24BRD0032	268610	7344870	271	TBA	-60	045

APPENDIX 2 - JORC TABLES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Drill core was photographed and logged by a company geologist to industry standard. • Sample intervals were nominally 2m. • Whole core was transported to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere, Brisbane for cutting, sample preparation and assay.
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).	• Diamond drilling is HQ3 (61.1mm diameter) from surface.
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.	• Core recovery determined during logging by reference to drillers marker blocks. • Core recovery generally exceeded 90%.
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.	• All drill core is photographed and logged to industry standard.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Core has been cut longitudinally using an Almonte type core saw. • Samples are nominally on 2m intervals with ½ core being sampled. • Sample were fine crushed, rotary split, 250g pulverized (ALS prep code PREP31-AY). • ¼ core duplicates were taken every 20 samples. • Quality control was assessed as adequate for this batch.

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) and precision have been established.
		• Samples were assayed for base metals at ALS Laboratories by multi-element ultra trace, 4 acid digest, ICP-MS instrumentation (ALS code ME-MS61). Gold was assayed by fire assay of a 30g aliquot with an ICP-AES finish (ALS Code Au-ICP21)
		• Commercial standards alternating with a blank were inserted every 25 samples.
		• Duplicates were created every 20 samples.
		• The QC was acceptable for these holes:
		  ○ The Cu values in the Blank samples were acceptable.
		  ○ The standards had all results within acceptable limits.
		  ○ Duplicate sample assays were within acceptable limits.

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.	• Not Applicable. • No holes have been twinned at this stage. • Data is stored electronically in a database managed by a data administrator
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 collar coordinates have been determined by hand-held GPS survey. More precise DGPS surveys will be undertaken at the completion of the drill program. • Down hole survey data was collected systematically at approximately 30m intervals using an Axis Champ Magshot 2310 digital directional survey tool. • Grid references are provided in GDA94

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		MGA Zone 56 • Topographical control has been obtained by Lidar survey
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.	• Holes 24BRD0026-29 are infill holes into the Briggs Central Inferred Resource. The data spacing, and distribution of drilling to date is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	• Drill holes 24BRD0026 to 24BRD0029 were drilled to test for potential higher-grade mineralisation straddling the geological contact between porphyritic granodiorite intrusions and the hosting volcanic sediments, and to provide infill drilling within the previously defined inferred resource (see ASX release dated 6 July 2023). • Minor historical drilling was undertaken into the Briggs Central Porphyry. Details are reported in CBY Replacement Prospectus 03/10/2018 and in ALM Release to ASX dated 18 August 2021. • Drill holes were drilled between -50 and -90deg in mineralisation that has a sub-vertical geological grain. Minor sampling bias may have been introduced with sub-vertical holes but due to the overall stockwork and disseminated nature of the mineralisation any bias is not considered material.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Core is processed on site under the supervision of a company geologist. Whole core is palleted & strapped for transport by commercial carrier to ALS Zillmere preparation facility.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not Applicable.

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 license to operate in the area.	• EPM19198 (Briggs), EPM18504 (Mannersley), EPM28588 (Don River) and EPM27317 (Fig Tree), collectively "the Canterbury EPM's" are located 50km west southwest of Gladstone in central Queensland. • EPM 27894 (Ulam Range) and EPM27956 (Rocky Point) were recently acquired by Alma Metals as part of the JV with Canterbury and are adjacent to the Canterbury EPM's. • EPM19198, EPM18504, EPM28588 and EPM27317 are 70% owned by Canterbury Resources Limited (ASX: CBY) and 30% owned by Alma Metals Ltd. Rio Tinto holds a 1.5% NSR interest in EPM19198 and EPM 18504. • In July 2021, Alma Metals committed to a joint venture covering the four Canterbury EPM's whereby it has the right to earn up to 70% joint venture interest by funding up to $15.25M of assessment activity. The two EPM's recently acquired by Alma Metals form part of the JV package. • Alma Metals Ltd reached a 30% joint venture interest in the tenements in July 2023 and has commenced funding the second stage of the earn-in, under which a further $3M must be spent on exploration and evaluation for Alma to reach a 51% JV interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Refer to ASX release from 18 August 2021 covering work by Noranda (1968-1972), Geopeko (early 1970s), Rio Tinto (2012-2016) and Canterbury Resources (2019-2022). • A twelve-hole RC drilling program was completed by Alma Metals testing the Central, Northern and Southern porphyry prospects in 2021 (ASX announcement 18 February 2022). • A four-hole core drilling program was completed by Alma Metals in May 2023. • A nine-hole core drilling program was completed by Alma Metals in November 2023.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• At Briggs, a granodiorite porphyry stock (GDP) with dimensions in excess of 500m by 200m has been drilled to a depth of ~500m at the Central Porphyry prospect. This stock has intruded volcanoclastic sediments with a zone of hornfels along the contact. The Central Porphyry is one of at least three intrusive centers comprising the Briggs Cu ± Mo porphyry prospect. Intrusive outcrop, soil geochemistry and magnetics (depressed susceptibility) indicate the existence of at least two other centers, referred to as the Northern and Southern Porphyry, that have been comparatively poorly explored.

		• Copper as chalcopyrite with accessory molybdenum as molybdenite dominate the potentially economic minerals. A relatively thin oxide zone blankets the deposit. The GDP is pervasively altered to potassic style alteration (biotite – k-feldspar) overprinted by phyllic (sericite) alteration. Distribution of copper grade is relatively consistent and predictable within the GDP and in the contact hornfels. • Banded silica bodies with UST textures have been observed at Northern, Central and Southern Porphyries. Similar quartz zones have been intersected in drilling. These siliceous bodies appear to be sub-vertical and dyke-like in character and may have formed at contacts between intrusive phases. The silica bodies are generally well mineralised. It is suggested that they represent emanations from a fertile parent intrusive at depth. • Alma Metals' interpretation is that copper deposition at Briggs is multi-stage, with an earlier event associated with quartz - k-feldspar - chalcopyrite - molybdenite veins and a later cross-cutting event dominated by quartz - sericite - chalcopyrite. The earlier event appears related to the intrusion of the granodiorite porphyry and potassic alteration, while the later event is thought to be related to phyllic alteration and an as-yet undiscovered intrusive at depth. • The earlier copper event is predominantly hosted within the granodiorite porphyry and the latter along the contact between the intrusive stock and volcanoclastic sediments, probably taking advantage of permeability afforded along intrusive contacts and faults with deposition controlled by brittle fracture and reaction with Fe-rich host rocks.
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o 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.	• Drill hole 24BRD0026 is the first hole in an infill drilling program designed to upgrade part of the inferred resource. • Hole location and orientation details are as follows: Table 2. Drill Collar Information Hole ID | Easting (GDA94/Z56) | Northing (GDA94/Z56) | Elevation (m) | Final Depth (m) | Dip | Azimuth 24BRD0026 | 268622 | 7345045 | 234 | 283.9 | -50 | 225 24BRD0027 | 268622 | 7345045 | 234 | 250.0 | -90 | 000 24BRD0028 | 268622 | 7345045 | 234 | 247.5 | -70 | 045 24BRD0029 | 268622 | 7345045 | 234 | TBA | -70 | 115 Z_24BRD0030 | 268765 | 7344970 | 243 | TBA | -60 | 225 Z_24BRD0031 | 268765 | 7344970 | 243 | TBA | -60 | 045 Z_24BRD0032 | 268610 | 7344870 | 271 | TBA | -60 | 045
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	• Significant intercepts of Cu and Mo are reported at 0.1%Cu, 0.2%Cu and 0.3% Cu cut-offs. • Maximum internal dilution is 4m and minimum significant interval is 10m.

	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.	• Refer to text for significant intercept table.
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').	• Drill holes are predominantly designed to test across the dominant NW-SE structural grain.
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 figures and tables in 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.	• Not Applicable.
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.	• Not Applicable.
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.	• Further drilling is planned to test extensions of the mineralisation discovered to date, and to evaluate higher grade zones on the southern side of the Central Porphyry. This drilling is ongoing. • Refer Drill Status plan in this release.