SILVER DOLLAR MINE AREA REVEALS STRONG SILVER PROSPECTIVITY

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A technical study on the Silver Dollar Project in Idaho has highlighted the Silver and Gold potential of the locality with prospects identified immediately surrounding Red Mountain's claims reporting historical assays of up to 85.7 g/t Silver and 17.5 g/t Gold***
- **Red Mountain's Silver Dollar Project features multiple Antimony, Silver and Gold mineral occurrences, including the previously mined "Silver Dollar Mine", a 10m deep shaft targeting a massive stibnite vein up to 1m thick**
- **Previous production from the Silver Dollar Mine has estimated average ore grades of 17.7% Antimony, including grade of 14.6% Antimony and 6.9 g/t Silver from a single sample (ASX: 7 October 2025)**
- **RMX is set to commence its maiden exploration program at the Silver Dollar Project this week**
- **Red Mountain commissioned the study after acquiring the project in October, to identify high priority targets at the historic Silver Dollar Antimony mine:**
    - **Additional new claims for expansion include the strong Silver & Gold prospects**
    - **RMX intends to acquire the claims at the commencement of exploration program**
- **The stibnite vein mineralisation at the Silver Dollar Project is related to an ENE-striking, steeply N-dipping fault and the host rocks display an analogous geological setting to Perpetua Resources' (Nasdaq: PPTA) Stibnite Gold-Antimony Project (4.8Moz Au and 148 Mlbs Sb)**
- **Silver was recently added to the US Critical Minerals list and complements RMX's portfolio**
- **Silver prices have also surged higher, breaking new record highs above USD$60 per ounce**
- **Antimony price strength has been sustained, trading at USD$44,000 per tonne, coupled with the news of China's Antimony oxide export volumes falling sharply month-on-month in October (Source: metal.com 21/11/2025)**
- **The Company continues to assess projects in the Critical Minerals sector, with the mission of seeking to meet the urgent and unprecedented demand in the United States and the West for reliable and fast-tracked sources of Critical and Strategic Metals**

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX, US OTCQB: RMXFF, or "the **Company**"), an Australian and United States based Critical Minerals exploration and development company with an established and growing portfolio of projects in Tier-1 Mining Districts, is pleased to announce the results of a technical study at the **Silver Dollar Antimony Project** and adjacent area. The study highlights the Silver and Gold potential of the locality with prospects identified immediately surrounding Red Mountain's claims reporting strong historical assays of up to **85.7 g/t** Silver and **17.5 g/t** Gold. RMX's technical team intends to expand the Silver Dollar Project to include these highly prospective areas as the launch of the first-pass sampling program commences this week. The project is located southeast of both RMX's recently expanded **Yellow Pine Antimony Project**[1], and Perpetua Resources' (**Nasdaq: PPTA / TSX: PPTA; Market Cap AU$6.67 billion**) Stibnite Gold-Antimony Project, which is the largest known antimony deposit in the USA, with a Proven and Probable Reserve of **104 Mt @ 1.33g/t Au** and **0.06% Sb** for **4.8Moz Au** and **148Mlbs Sb**[2]**.**

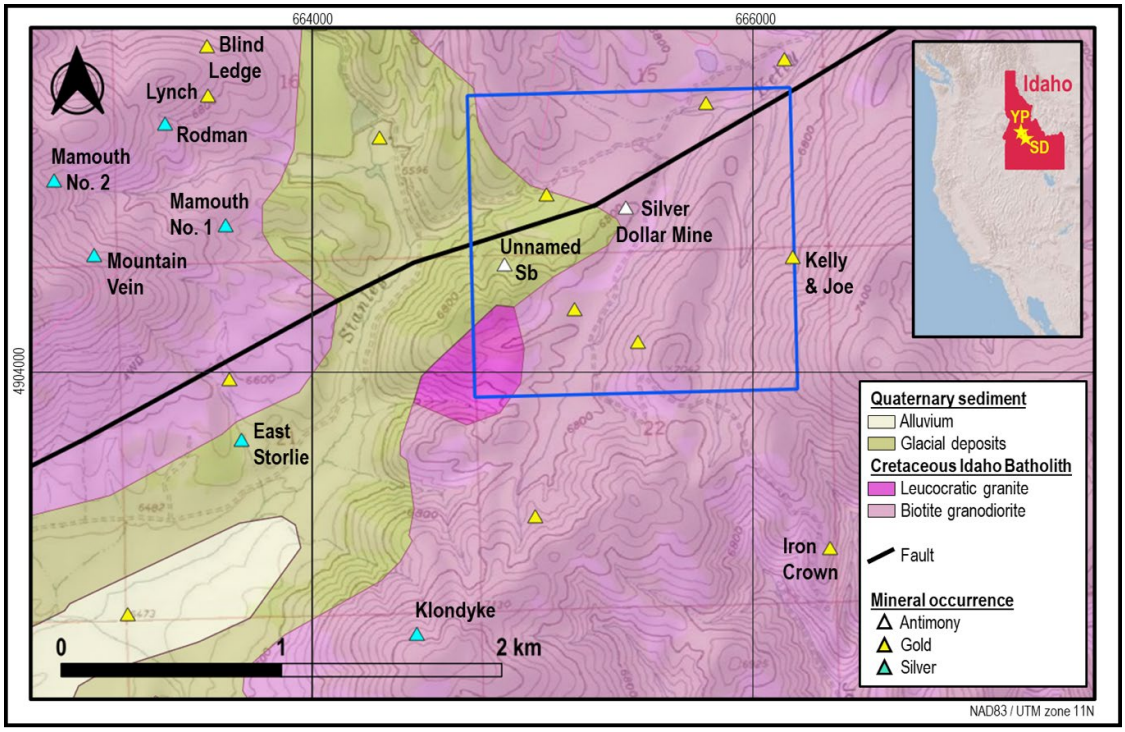

Figure 1: USGS surface geology[3] and mineral occurrences[4] within and around RMX's Silver Dollar Antimony Project (blue). The historical Silver Dollar Mine and other bedrock prospects are labelled. Unlabelled mineral occurrences are alluvial placers. The inset shows the relative locations of RMX's Silver Dollar (SD) and Yellow Pine (YP) projects in Idaho.

***DISCLAIMER: Grades, masses and widths reported herein for the Silver Dollar Mine and bedrock gold and silver mineral occurrences in the area are estimates from primarily academic sources and are not intended to imply the presence of a Mineral Resource as defined under the JORC Code, 2012.**

[1] RMX ASX Announcement, 21/11/2025: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7272941

[2] Stibnite Gold Project Feasibility Technical Study, 27/01/2021: https://perpetuaresources.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021-01-27-feasibility-study.pdf

[3] F.S. Fisher, D.H. McIntyre & K.M. Johnson, 1992, Geologic Map of the Challis 1° x 2° Quadrangle, Idaho. https://doi.org/10.3133/i1819

[4] USGS Mineral Resource Data System - Idaho dataset: https://mrdata.usgs.gov/catalog/science.php?thcode=1&term=fUS16

RMX's Silver Dollar claims encompass four known alluvial gold-silver placers, the Kelly & Joe gold-silver prospect and two reported vein antimony mineral occurrences, including the Silver Dollar Mine (Figure 1), which features a 10m deep shaft sunk into fractured granodiorite in 1944, targeting a massive stibnite vein up to 1m thick.

Gold and Silver - Precious metals Potential at Silver Dollar

As shown on Figure 1, the area including and surrounding Red Mountain's Silver Dollar claims features multiple bedrock and alluvial silver and gold mineral occurrences, many of which feature historical pits and adits. The bedrock occurrences, which are named on Figure 1 and summarised in Table 1, are structurally controlled and associated with quartz veining and shear zones within the Idaho Batholith. Due to their narrow width, these dykes are not shown in the published USGS mapping shown in Figure 1, but are clearly locally important in focusing hydrothermal fluid flow and as hosts for vein-style precious metal mineralisation.

Assay data for the bedrock precious metal occurrences shown in Figure 1 and listed in Table 1 are indicative of potential for high tenor mineralisation, with quartz vein samples returning best results of **6.9 g/t Au** from Blind Ledge and **85.7 g/t Ag** from Klondyke; and a selection of samples from Iron Crown with observed visible gold found to contain **17.5 g/t Au** and **14.7 g/t Ag** (Table 1).

Prospect	Description	Assay Data			Source
		Sample description	Au ppm	Ag ppm	
Rodman	Two small pits, three dozer cuts. Vitreous blue grey quartz vein with <1% disseminated pyrite. Vein is not exposed, but pieces up to 60cm thick found on dump.	Selected quartz vein sample from dump.	6.2	34.3	1
		Selected quartz vein sample from dump.	1.4	24.0	
Mamouth No.1	One small pit exposing 15cm thick vertically dipping quartz vein, striking 195°.	Sample taken across width of quartz vein.	3.8	6.9	1
Mamouth No.2	One smal pit exposing 1.5m thick andesite dyke, striking 060° and dipping 45°NW, intruding quartz monzonite.	Sample taken across contact.	trace	3.4	1
Mountain Vein	Two adits into a narrow NW-trending, NE-dipping, iron oxide-stained shear zone in quartz monzonite.	Sample taken across the shear zone, no gold detected, silver content ranged from 0.1 to 0.9oz/t Ag.	nd	3.4 to 30.9	1
East Storlie	Three dozer cuts and one small pit into "decomposed" (altered) quartz monzonite.	Four dump grab samples taken, containing trace gold and up to 0.1 oz/t Ag.	trace	3.4	1
Klondyke	Two trenches, vuggy quartz nearby.	Selected vuggy quartz sample.	0.7	85.7	1
Blind Ledge	Four small pits intermittently expose a 15 to 30m wide quartz massive iron-stained quartz vein with ~1% fine disseminated pyrite, striking 000° and dipping 65°E. 300m to the south, six backhoe pits are dug into "decomposed" (altered) quartz monzonite.	Maximum values from two samples across the quartz vein.	6.9	24.0	1
		Maximum values from six samples from the backhoe pits.	trace	6.9	
Iron Crown	Three adits and a small pit, targeting a ~9m wide rhyolite porphyry dyke, which strikes 352° and dips 60°-80°NE and dips 62°-80°NE. The dyke is offset ~14m by a near-vertical N-S striking fault. Mineralisation occurs as quartz, pyrite and native gold-silver along irregularly spaced fractures in the dyke and is mpre strongly developed close to the fault. occur along the fractures	1905 State Mine Inspector reports develpoment of an ore shoot returning values of $10 - $12 per ton, at a gold price of $20.67/oz.	16.6 to 19.9	-	2, 3
		Fire assay of selected dump samples containing visible gold.	17.5	14.7	
		Grab sample of rhyolite porphyry with pyrite from the dump.	0.1	20.0	
		Grab sample of rhyolite porphyry from adit.	0.04	0.1	
Kelly & Joe	Three rhyolite dykes hosted in granitic rocks. One dyke is reported to vary between 15m and 45m in width and is traceable for ~4km along strike	Four random rock chip samples of rhyolite.	nd	0.1	2
Lynch	Adit into granitic rock, following narrow gold-silver-quartz vein.	No assay data reported.	-	-	3

Table 1: Brief description and available gold and silver assay data for bedrock gold and silver occurrences shown on Figure 1 ("trace" = reported as trace; "nd" = not detected; "-" = value not reported). Data sourced as follows: **1.** Mineral resources of the eastern part of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Custer and Blaine counties, Idaho. USGS Bulletin 1545. https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/b1545. **2.** Mineral Resource Appraisal of the Challis National Forest, Idaho. US Bureau of Mines Mineral Land Assessment Open

File Report MLA6-91. https://www.idahogeology.org/Uploads/Data/USBM-Publications/MLA_6-91.pdf. **3.** Geology and ore deposits of the Stanley area. https://www.idahogeology.org/pub/Pamphlets/p-126.pdf.

Red Mountain's field team will search for the presence of late dykes, veining and shearing within the Silver Dollar project area and sample any quartz veining or alteration that may host mineralisation.

Vein-style antimony mineralisation

As previously reported[5], the stibnite vein mineralisation at the Silver Dollar Mine, as well as that seen at the second, unnamed antimony mineral occurrence shown on Figure 1, is spatially related and thought to be genetically linked to an ENE-striking, steeply N-dipping fault. The host rock at Silver Dollar is part of the Cretaceous Idaho Batholith, which is the same intrusive suite that hosts Perpetua Resources' Stibnite Project, where mineralisation is also structurally controlled, along early Tertiary north-south striking regional scale faults and smaller northeast-striking splays.

As reported by Choate (1962) [6], the near-vertical, steeply north-dipping vein mined at Silver Dollar was "paper-thin" at surface, but at 25 feet (7.5m) depth it swelled to a width of three feet (~1m) and pieces of pure stibnite up to 45 pounds (20kg) in weight were removed during mining. The vein comprised a pure stibnite core with quartz gangue only at the margins. The shaft at Silver Dollar was sunk by Arthur McGowan, who recalled receiving $US56 per ton of ore shipped, which at a fixed US price of 15.84c per pound in 1944-1945[7], equates to a grade of 354lbs/ton, or 17.7% Sb. This value is consistent with the value of 14.6% Sb and 6.9 g/t Ag cited by the USGS for a sample from the Mine[8].

Both the Silver Dollar Mine and the unnamed antimony vein occurrence approximately 600m to the southwest are clearly structurally related to the NNE-striking fault that cuts Red Mountain's Silver Dollar Claims. This structure will be a focus for the Company's exploration team during this initial round of work.

[5] RMX ASX Announcement 07/10/2025: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7151434

[6] R. Choate, 1962, Geology and ore deposits of the Stanley area: https://www.idahogeology.org/pub/Pamphlets/p-126.pdf

[7] CIA compilation of data regarding the world antimony situation, 1977: https://www.congress.gov/119/meeting/house/117845/documents/HHRG-119-II06-20250206-SD008.pdf

[8] https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10105686

Red Mountain set to continue aggressive US growth strategy

In November, Red Mountain secured a US stock market listing (**OTCQB: RMXFF**) to increase its capital markets exposure in the United States and to further align with its continued aggressive strategy to expand its portfolio of high-quality Critical and Strategic Metals projects in Tier 1 US mining jurisdictions. In addition to the Yellow Pine Antimony and Silver Dollar projects in Idaho, the Company also owns the Utah Antimony Project in the Antimony Mining District in Utah[9].

Following a successful funding initiative earlier this month, which was again supported by several investors who have featured as Top 20 shareholders of Larvotto Resources (ASX: LRV), Red Mountain is actively pursuing opportunities with a goal of building a portfolio of assets to leverage what is an unprecedented critical shortage of Western supply and US Government interest in key strategic commodities.

Subject to the satisfactory completion of due diligence, the Company expects to announce further growth initiatives in the coming weeks.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Ltd (ASX: **RMX**, US CODE: **RMXFF**) is a Critical Minerals and Gold exploration and development company focussed on accelerating its United States and Australia based assets, located in Tier-1 Mining Districts.

Red Mountain is fast-tracking its Critical Minerals projects in the US and Australia, and the Board and Management is determined to rapidly define a portfolio of advanced projects to assist the United States and Western countries with a reliable, high-quality source of commodity supply, including from the Company's **Armidale Antimony-Gold Project** located in NSW, Australia, which has delivered High-Grade Antimony samples to date (up to 39.3% Sb) and its **US Critical Minerals Portfolio**. comprising the **Utah Antimony Project** in the Antimony Mining District of Utah, adjacent to Trigg Minerals' Antimony Canyon Project (ASX: TMG)**;** the **Yellow Pine Antimony Project**, with historic workings, less than 2km from Perpetua's Stibnite Project (NASDAQ: PPTA) in Idaho; the **Silver Dollar Antimony Project** (Historic Antimony Mine), south of Yellow Pine, reporting up to 17.7% Sb; and US Lithium Projects in Nevada.

[9] RMX ASX Announcement 11/09/2025: https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au/announcements/7151434

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

1.1 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 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.*	• Sample were generally collected from sample dumps associated with the historical workings. • The grab samples were collected by USGS geologists as part of a programme to assess the historical deposits and host rocks. • The sample assays are not representative of the grade of the ore and are only an indication of the potential of the deposits. • The size of the grab samples is not reported.
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).*	• No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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.*	• No drilling reported. • No resource estimation given on the remaining historical workings.
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.*	• Historical workings were dug by pick and shovel with ore hand sorted where ore produced was reported to the US government which provides the detail in this report. https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/b1545 • All results are non- JORC compliant.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the*	• All sample analyses are determinations by atomic absorption done in the early 1980's. • No details given on the assay laboratory or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	procedures other than the assay technique and the results which are generally considered semi quantitative in nature
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 drill holes reported.
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 old workings were verified by USGS geologists with sites reported in their database Ref Database of the Mines and Prospects of Idaho: Tate & Eldredge 2023 www.idahogeology/pub/Digital_Databases • No mineral resource estimation is presented in this release.
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*	• Historical mining techniques follow the visible mineralisation and are therefore biased toward the ore as are the results reported. • No resource is presented in this release. • No analytical compositing has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Ore samples biased to known exploited mineralisation areas and not oriented other than following the mineralisation trends seen in the pit/shaft exposures. The ore samples are generally taken from the ore dumps. • No drilling conducted or reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• It is not reported what sample security was observed by the USGS.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data was reported.

1.2 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.*	• The 24 Red Mountain mining claims cover a rectangular block 1.37 x1.47km in area approximately 80km southeast of the Yellow Pine Antimony Field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Seven individual mineral deposits are known within the RMX claims and reported by the Idaho Geological Survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		•

Deposit Name	Easting	Northing	Datum	Mineralisation	IGS Code
Storkey Diggings	665752	4905185	NAD83_Z11	Au, Ag	CH0466
Doran Gulch Placer	665075	5904791	NAD83_Z11	Au, Hg	CH0467
Silver Dollar Mine	665543	4904862	NAD83_Z11	Sb-Ag-Au-U	CH0468
Kelly & Joe	666192	4904508	NAD83_Z11	Au-Ag-REE	CH0469
Unnamed Antimony	664883	4904475	NAD83_Z11	Sb	CH0470
Wonder 19 extended	665200	4904272	NAD83_Z11	Au-REE	CH0471
Kelly Creek Placer	665491	4904184	NAD83_Z11	Au, Hg, Ti, REE	CH0472

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Silver Dollar claims lie in the mining district of Stanley with a cluster of reported mineral occurrences in the Idaho Batholith, a Cretaceous sodic quartz monazite to calcic granodiorite. Mineralisation occurs in oxidized and hydrothermal veins within a shear zone striking N65oE and dipping north. • The Silver Dollar Mine resides in the centre of the low flat saddle between Kelley Creek and Doran Gulch. The historical 1944-45 workings consist of a 10.6m shaft and a shallow single blade bulldozer trench. Dump workings reveal stibnite and quartz altered to whitish boxworks texture with massive yellowish crusts of secondary alteration minerals including senarmontite, cervantite and stibiconite .
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*	• No drilling conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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 (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 aggregated methods are 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 relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections*	• Appropriate location diagram is presented in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(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.	the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.
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.*	• Only Au and Ag assay results are given as due to the relevance of the 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.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with the commencement of the initial phase exploration on the target.
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.*	• The forward work programme includes due diligence sampling over the known mineralisation as reported by the USGS with emphasis on the Gold and Stibnite reports. • Diagrams of the sampling positions have been provided in the text.