29 April 2026 | ASX: ADV

Visible Gold Observed in Drillhole AS-26-793 at Rouyn Gold Project

Visible gold observed within structurally controlled mineralisation at the Astoria deposit

Key Highlights

- **Visible gold observed in drill hole AS-26-793 between 152.05 – 152.20m down hole**
- **Visible gold observed as coarse flakes of up to 7mm in length**
- **Mineralisation occurs within a broader zone of quartz-carbonate-chlorite veining and alteration, interpreted to be Piché Group ultramafic volcanics**
- **Assay results are anticipated in late May**

The Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance, including visible gold, should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest.

Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available, expected late May.

Figures 1 and 2 – Visible gold in quartz veining, drill hole AS-26-793 (~152.05m), Astoria, Rouyn Gold Project

Commentary

Managing Director Andrew Stocks commented:

> *"The observation of visible gold in hole AS-26-793 is consistent with our geological model at Astoria and provides further confidence in the presence of a structurally controlled gold system.*
>
> *Importantly, the visible gold occurs within a broader zone of quartz-carbonate veining and alteration, which is typical of orogenic gold systems in the Abitibi Belt. While we await assay results, these observations provide additional geological context to the ongoing drilling program."*

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) (Ardiden or the Company) advises that, as part of its ongoing diamond drilling program at the Astoria deposit within the Rouyn Gold Project, Québec, visible gold has been identified in drill hole AS-26-793.

The observation follows recent drilling results which have confirmed the continuity of mineralisation at Astoria and provides additional geological context to the evolving understanding of the system.

Geological Context – Astoria

Drill hole AS-26-793 was designed to evaluate the lateral limits of the Astoria system and further delineate the boundaries and consistency of mineralization. The hole intersected a sequence of polygenic conglomerates before entering the target Piché Group ultramafic volcanics at approximately 148.15m (downhole). The lower portion of the hole is characterized by variably foliated and brecciated carbonatized ultramafics.

A quartz vein system, intersected at ~152.05m, contains visible native gold occurring as coarse flakes (ranging from 1mm to 7mm) within the vein material. This zone is associated with a broader interval of strong hydrothermal alteration, summarized as follows:

- Veining: 10–40% quartz-chlorite-tremolite brecciated veins
- Sulphides: No significant sulphides observed
- Alteration: Pervasive carbonate, tremolite, and chlorite with minor biotite
- Visible Gold: 1mm to 7mm flakes on micro-fractures associated with chlorite-tremolite

The observed mineralization is consistent with structurally controlled orogenic gold systems along the Cadillac–Larder Lake Break. While the occurrence of visible gold supports the interpreted continuity of high-grade zones in this area, the Company cautions that visual observations are qualitative in nature and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis. The geological environment where the visible gold was observed has not yet been systematically sampled, and final grade and width will be confirmed upon the receipt of pending assay results.

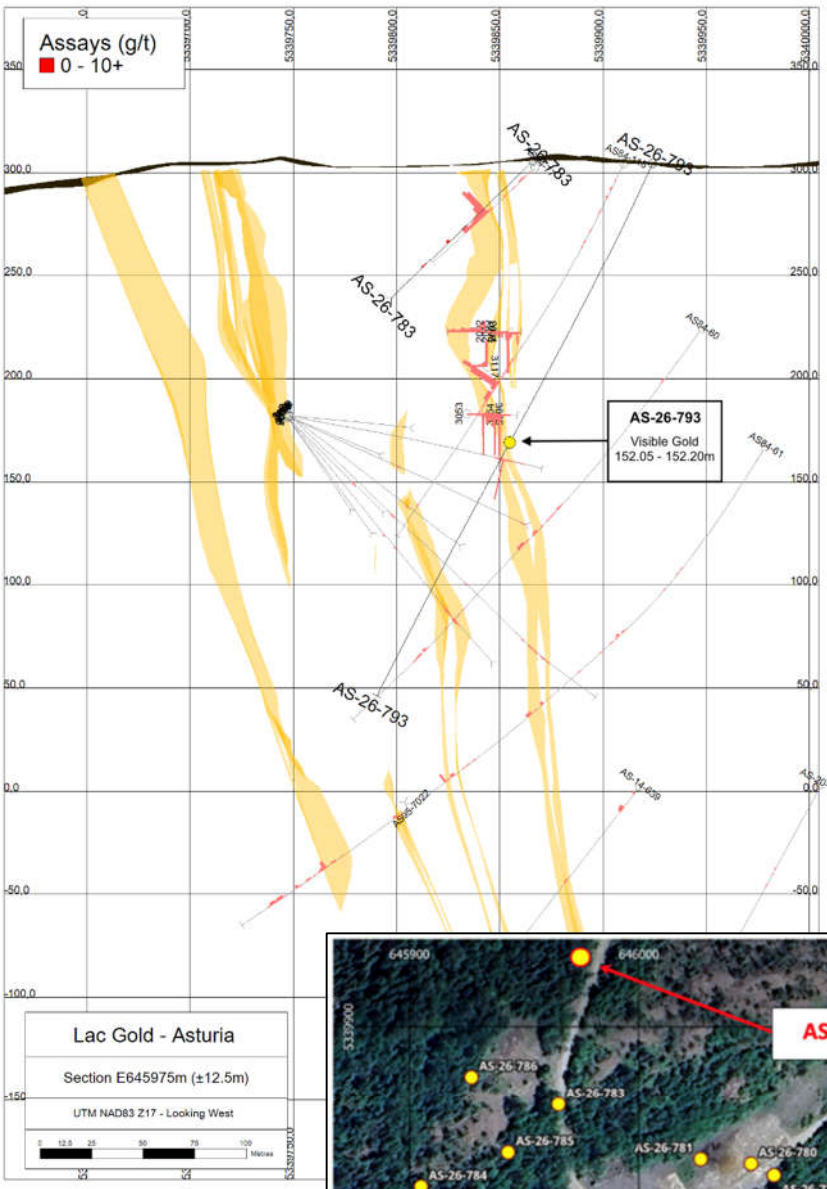

Figure 3:
Astoria Cross-Section E64597

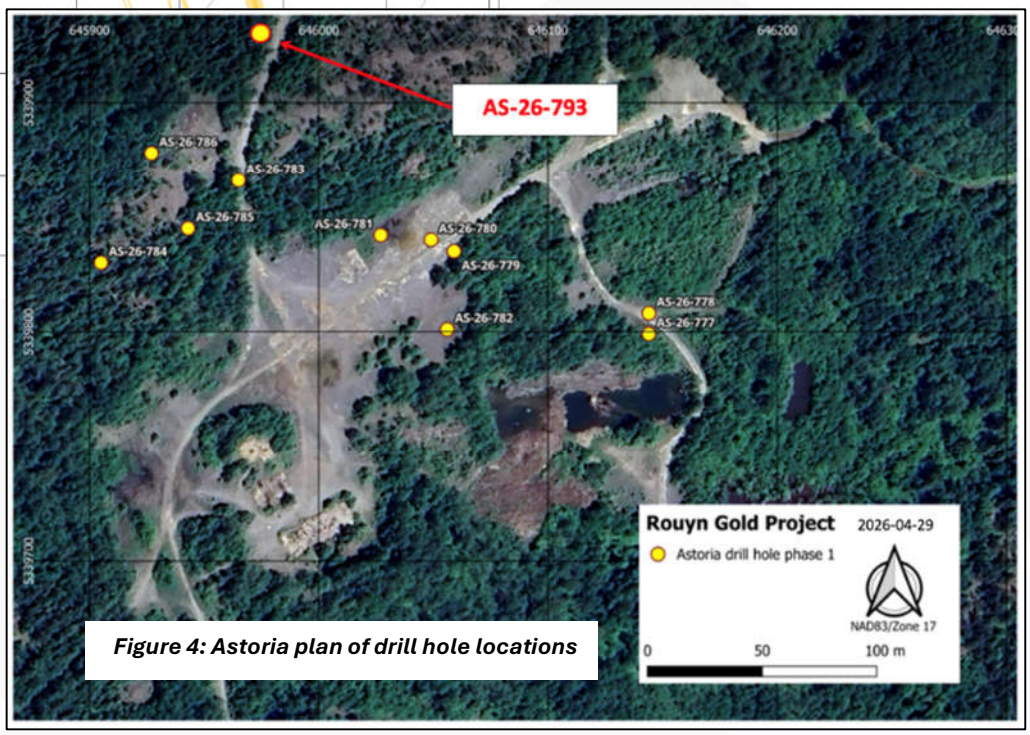

Figure 4: Astoria plan of drill hole locations

Next Steps

Core from AS-26-793 will be submitted to AGAT Laboratories for fire assay analysis.

Given the presence of coarse visible gold, screened and fraction splits fire assay methods have been requested to isolate the impact of coarse grain gold.

Results are expected within approximately four weeks.

This information is authorised for ASX release by the Board of Ardiden Limited.

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Engage with this announcement at the Ardiden Investor Hub.

Or visit the Company's website at www.ardiden.com.au

About Ardiden

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is a Canadian-focused gold exploration and development company. Following completion of its merger with Lac Gold Limited, Ardiden holds a 100% interest in the Rouyn Gold Project (Québec) and the Pickle Lake Gold Project (Ontario).

The Company's strategy is to advance high-quality gold assets through disciplined technical execution, structured economic evaluation and responsible stakeholder engagement. By systematically de-risking its projects and progressing through defined development stages, Ardiden aims to narrow the valuation gap relative to its peer group and deliver sustainable value for shareholders.

Mineral Resource Estimate – Rouyn Gold Project, Québec

Classification	Material type	Au cut-off (g/t)	Tonnage (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Gold Ounces (koz)
Indicated	Ultramafic	1.72	8.5	3.29	898
	Argillite	2.07	0.7	3.43	78
Total Indicated			***9.2***	***3.30***	***976***
Inferred	Ultramafic	1.72	5.6	3.13	565
	Argillite	2.07	1.0	3.86	126
Total Inferred			***6.6***	***3.24***	***690***
Total Resource *(Indicated & Inferred)*			**15.8**	**3.28**	**1,666**

Note: Due to effects of rounding, totals may not represent the sum of all components.

The Rouyn Gold Project currently hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012), previously announced to the ASX on 10 October 2025. Recent drilling has targeted extensions beyond the current Mineral Resource envelope.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved. They may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein. All references to dollars ($) and cents in this presentation are to Australian currency, unless otherwise stated. Investors should make and rely upon their own enquires and assessments before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Rouyn Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Ms Suzie Tremblay, P.Geo., a member of the Ordre des géologues du Québec (OGQ), a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Ms Tremblay is a full-time employee of Explo-Logik Inc., an independent geological consulting firm engaged by Ardiden Limited. Ms Tremblay has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being reported 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.

The Competent Person has reviewed the underlying data and confirms that it fairly represents the exploration results reported.

Ms Tremblay consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement Rouyn Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Rouyn Gold Project has been extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Ardiden and Lac Gold to Create a Leading Canadian Gold Exploration and Development Company" released on 10 October 2025 and available at www.asx.com.au. Ardiden Ltd confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Ardiden Ltd also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

APPENDIX A: COLLAR INFORMATION FOR COMPLETED DRILL HOLE AS-26-793

Hole ID	Prospect / Target	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length (m)	Easting (UTM NAD83 Zone 17)	Northing (UTM NAD83 Zone 17)	RL (m)	Status
AS-26-793	Astoria West	180.09	-65.48	291	645971	5339924	304.7	Completed

APPENDIX B – Drill Log Of AS-26-793

Project	Survey	From	To	Title	Summary	Description
Astoria_2026	AS-26-793	0	2.8	Mort terrain	MT	Overburden.
Astoria_2026	AS-26-793	2.8	148.15	Conglomérat polygénique; Grains très fins; Fragm	S4D; gtf; frg; fol; lit	Polygenic conglomerate; locally greenish or brownish med. to dark grey; very fine gr. matrix with tr. to locally 25% up to 6 cm long stretched polygenic clasts/clast relics; moder. to strong hardness; not magnetic; locally waving strong foliation (shearing) (0-55 deg. CA) with concordant bedding visible locally; local foliation-controlled alteration involving weak to moder. Ser+, weak to moder. Alb+, weak to locally strong Car+ and weak to moder. Cl+ (see Alteration tab); 20-50% Qz-Car+/-Cl veins mainly from 4.7 to 7m, from 8 to 14m, from 15 to 20m, from 76.6 to 77.7m, from 99.2 to 101.7m and from 148.35 to 154.4m; tr. to locally 3% fine to med. gr. Py as free foliation-controlled dissem. or small clusters and also assoc. with Cc veining, local tr. to 1% fine gr. Po as free foliation-controlled dissem., very local fine to med. gr. As and Cp assoc. with an orange Qz veinlet (at 50.25m), a part of the Cp is also assoc. with few Cc veinlets. Note: end of surficial oxydation at 3.6m. Note: 10 cm wide mafic intrusion (I3) dyke from 123.3 to 123.4m.
Astoria_2026	AS-26-793	148.15	250.95	Volcanique ultramafique; Grains fins (à) - roches i	V4; grf; mas; fol	Ultramafic volcanics (Piché Gr.); locally greenish dark grey; fine gr.; low hardness; variable weak to strong magnetism; mainly massive but locally moder. foliated (30-50 deg. CA); local weak to moder. perv. Cc+ and also very local moder. Cc+ and Alb+;10-40% dolomite white to light green veins and veinlets sub-concordant and discordant; tr. med. gr. dissem. Py and 0.5% native gold as abundant up to 7 mm long flakes assoc. with a Qz vein (from 152.05 to 152.2m). Unclear upper contact.
Astoria_2026	AS-26-793	250.95	251.75	Intrusif mafique 40°; Massif(ve); Porphyrique	I3; mas; por	Mafic intrusion (diabase?); greenish med. grey; aphanitic matrix with 5% less than
Astoria_2026	AS-26-793	251.75	291	Gabbro 40°; Grains moyens (à) - roches ignées 1-5	I3A; grm; grf; mas	Gabbro; brownish dark grey; mainly med. gr. but finer gr. over the top 4.5 metres, tr. up to 3 mm wide rounded Qz+/- Cc eyes; moder. to strong hardness; weakly to moder. magnetic; massive; probable weak to moder. perv. Bio+ (brown colour although clear Bio flakes hard to see); 2% Cc veinlets and veins; tr. med. dissem. Po. Upper contact at 40 deg. CA. Note: four 2 to 75 cm wide very dark grey or dark grey-brown and very fine gr. porphyritic (Fp) mafic dykes (I3; diabase); the largest goes from 255.7 to 256.45m.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

JORC Code Table 1 Criteria - The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Rouyn Gold Project sampling techniques and data guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

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 samples 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detail ed information.*	• Samples have been collected by diamond drilling techniques (see below). • Drillholes are orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend except where limited access necessitates otherwise. • Diamond core sampled in intervals of ~1 m where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1 m selected based on geological boundaries. • The core was logged, cut, and sampled by qualified personnel at Explo-Logik core shack in Val D'Or and samples submitted to AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) in Québec. • The same side of the core was consistently sampled to avoid selective sampling bias. • Gold was analysed by fire assay (50 g) with atomic absorption finish, while base metals were analysed by four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish. All samples received by AGAT were crushed to 90% passing 2-10 mm mesh sieve. This was then riffle split to a 250 g sample which was pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. • Samples with gold grades greater than 10 g/t are reprocessed using gravity finish. The processed material is split and analysed by fire assay with ICP-OES finish to extinction. A separate split is prepared to independently analyse mineralized intervals with a target grade greater than 1.00% Cu-Zn using a Na_2O_2 fusion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish. • All samples containing visible gold were sent for metallic screen analysis. • These techniques are considered appropriate for the mineralisation expected at all properties.
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).*	• All samples and geological information have been derived from diamond core using standard equipment of NQ size (47.6 mm diameter). • The drill holes were completed by Forage Val d'Or of Québec in 2026. • The drill core was oriented by Forage Val d'Or and verified by Explo-Logik of Québec.
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.*	• All drill core was measured and compared to actual drilled depths on a run-by-run basis by the company geologist and driller to determine core recovery and Rockmass Quality Data (RQD). Recoveries averaged higher than 98% with the only loss of material coming from the overburden. This horizon is not considered prospective for Ardiden Ltd's purposes. • Core recovery through the mineralized zones is greater than 98%. • No sample bias was observed.
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.*	• All diamond core has been marked up, inspected, logged and photographed by suitably trained and qualified personnel of Explo-Logik. • Logging detail includes depth, hole orientation, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy, mineralisation, RQD, magnetic susceptibility and structure. These methods involve a combination of both qualitative and quantitative determinations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond core was logged in its entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• All samples have been derived from NQ diamond core and have been cut in half or quarter using a standard core saw. Foliation is aligned perpendicular to the cut. This technique is considered appropriate for the mineralisation observed at the properties. • Crushing stage duplicates have been submitted to the assay laboratory at a rate of 1:20 to evaluate the sampling technique as per standard industry practise. • Ardiden has retained and stored all remaining half-core samples for future reference/use. • Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised and certified laboratories. • Quality control samples inserted include field duplicates (1 in 20), standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). • Sample sizes are consistent with industry standards and are considered appropriate for the 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.* • *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.*	• AGAT is a certified laboratory (ISO/IEC 17025 accredited) and subject to internal QAQC processes. • AGAT digest processes are considered total and appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • Explo-Logik determined SG values have been derived from whole-sample wet/dry weights using a suitable set of electronic scales as per industry standard practise. • Geophysical tools have not been used. • Field duplicates have been inserted at a ratio of 1:20 samples. • Samples of Certified Reference Material (CRM) for gold and blanks have been inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:20 and 1:50 for respectively. • AGAT is subject to their own internal QAQC determinations. A duplicate sample is generated for *crushed* samples at a rate of 1 in 50. Another duplicate for *pulverised* samples is generated at a rate of 1 in 50. • Laboratory instruments are calibrated every 42 samples. • Laboratory blanks (x 2), certified reference materials (x 2) and sample duplicates (x 3) were analysed within every 42 samples in the batch tray. • Explo-Logik has reviewed the QAQC results, and they are considered acceptable.
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.*	• Results have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager (Competent Person). The data is imported into Micromine software for visual checks and database validation by the Competent Person. • Twinned holes have not been employed as a check to the current program at this stage. • Sample results were imported into the company database following validation checks by Explo-Logik. • All data is electronically logged in Access and stored on the Company's database. A master copy of this data exists on the Ardiden Ltd server in Australia. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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 2026 program of drilling was subject to suitable location and orientation techniques given the technically difficult nature of the location and magnetic lithologies. • Initially, drill hole locations were surveyed in NAD83-17 using a hand-held GPS and notes have been recorded on how these locations relate to existing drill holes and clearings. • All drill collars will be collected with a DGPS at the end of the drill campaign.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The drill rig was aligned to planned azimuth using a Axis automatic positioning system (APS), a satellite seeking instrument prior to collaring. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a true north seeking Imdex Omnix42 tool. This instrument records dip, true north azimuth, and temperatures. This tool is not affected by magnetism. • Surveys were all calculated to UTM Grid North (NAD83 Zone 17) based on grid convergence angles.
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.*	• Diamond drill hole locations have been selectively targeting mineralisation based on regional orientations known along strike. • Mineral Resource estimate has not been prepared. • No sample composites have been created.
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.*	• There is no expected assay bias resulting from the orientation of drilling due to the nature of mineralisation observed at all locations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Diamond drill core was transported from site by Explo-Logik to a secured core processing facility for cutting and sampling. • Drill core was stored in a secure facility prior to sampling. • Samples were subsequently sent by Explo-Logik to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A full sample review was conducted prior to writing sampling, logging and QAQC procedures for all Ardiden Ltd personnel. • These procedures were then used for the current program and supervised internally by Explo-Logik personnel in charge of the due-diligence program.

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 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 Rouyn Gold Project comprises 73 Mining Claims and 1 Mining Concession which collectively host the Astoria, Lac Gamble, Cinderella and Augmitto gold deposits. • The project carries a 2% NSR royalty, with an additional 0.5% NSR on Cinderella, both held by Yorbeau Resources Inc., a TSX-listed exploration company. • Ardiden Limited owns 100% of the mining claims and concession through its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Lac Gold (Rouyn) Inc. • There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Rouyn Gold Project has over 100 years of exploration and production history. Over 2,428 diamond drill holes totalling 436,678 m has been completed historically confirming the presence of multiple extensive gold mineralized zones. • Historical drilling and exploration data have been reviewed where possible through examination of drill logs, assays and available digital databases. • ERM International Group Limited has defined a Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.66Moz Au @ 3.28g/t Au in compliance with the JORC Code (2012). Refer to the Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Estimate summary table on page 6 of this announcement. • Ardiden confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Rouyn Gold Project is classified as an orogenic gold deposit. The Project is located on the Lake Larder Cadillac Fault Zone (LLCFZ) and related to other second-and third-order structures. Economic deposits are restricted to the influence zone of the LLCFZ in the ultramafic rocks of the Piché Structural Complex and peripheral to the ultramafic rocks in the Timiskaming sediments. Four deposits/project areas have been defined: o Augmitto o Cinderella o Gamble o Astoria. These deposits share similar geological characteristics. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a large hydrothermal alteration system developed along the Lake Larder Cadillac Fault Zone. Mineralisation is mainly found within carbonatized ultramafic rocks forming irregular lenses of vein stockworks at structurally favourable locations within the system. Gold-bearing veins are associated with carbonates, fuchsite, silica, tourmaline and occasionally albite alteration, as well as free gold and minor arsenopyrite minerals. Depending on the structural components of the area, one to several carbonatised horizons support a mineralised zone. These zones strike east-west or northeast and dip north or northwest. They are flanked by rheologically weaker and less permeable talc-chlorite-altered ultramafic rocks. • Mineralisation within the Rouyn system commonly occurs within structurally controlled zones with potential for down-plunge continuity of higher-grade shoots.
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 (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* – *dip and azimuth of the hole* – *down hole length and interception depth* – *hole length*	• Drillhole/sample location and other relevant details are described in the body of the text, in Appendices and related Figures in this announcement. • All exploration information has been reported.
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.*	• A minimum intercept length of 0.3m applies to the drilling data in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this announcement. • Significant results with ≥0.2 g/t gold are reported. • Top-cut grades have not been applied. • Metal equivalent values have not been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	• Drill holes have been orientated to intersect the interpreted mineralisation. • Down hole lengths are reported.
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 plans have been included within the body of this announcement and deemed appropriate by the competent person.
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.*	• The report is considered balanced and provided in context with all information reported.
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 exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
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 exploration activities will include step-out and down-dip drilling designed to test extensions of the known mineralised zones and support potential future Mineral Resource expansion.

- ENDS -