ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT
29 June 2026

Otavi Copper Project, Namibia

MIDAS' FIRST DRILLING AT DEBLIN INTERSECTS VISUAL COPPER MINERALISATION

- **First core holes completed by Midas at the Deblin Copper-Gold-Silver Deposit at Midas' Otavi Copper Project, Namibia, with drill hole DBDD001 intercepting two wide zones of strong visible* copper sulphide mineralisation (refer Table 1), comprising:**
  - **37m copper mineralised interval** from 367m to 404m
  - **20m copper mineralised interval** from 427m to 447m
- **Drill holes DBDD002 and DBDD003 have also intercepted chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite in variable quantities over 30m to 50m intervals respectively***
- **Midas is processing and sampling Deblin drill core, with assay results for all three holes expected during the September quarter**
- **DBDD001 lies between Nexa's earlier holes which intercepted copper, gold and silver mineralisation up to 15m @ 4.15%Cu, 14.6g/t Ag and 0.22g/t Au.[1] DBDD002 and DBDD003 were collared 80m and 150m north of holes DBDD001 and NANAND000009 respectively.**
- **Midas has six rigs operating on the Otavi project, including now three drilling at Deblin**
- **Updated MRE for T-13 expected by end of 2026, with an initial MRE for Deblin anticipated in early 2027.**

Midas Minerals Ltd (ACN 625 128 770) ("Midas" or "the Company") (**ASX: MM1**) is pleased to announce visual* mineralisation observed in the first diamond drill holes completed at the Deblin deposit on its Otavi Copper Project, Namibia.

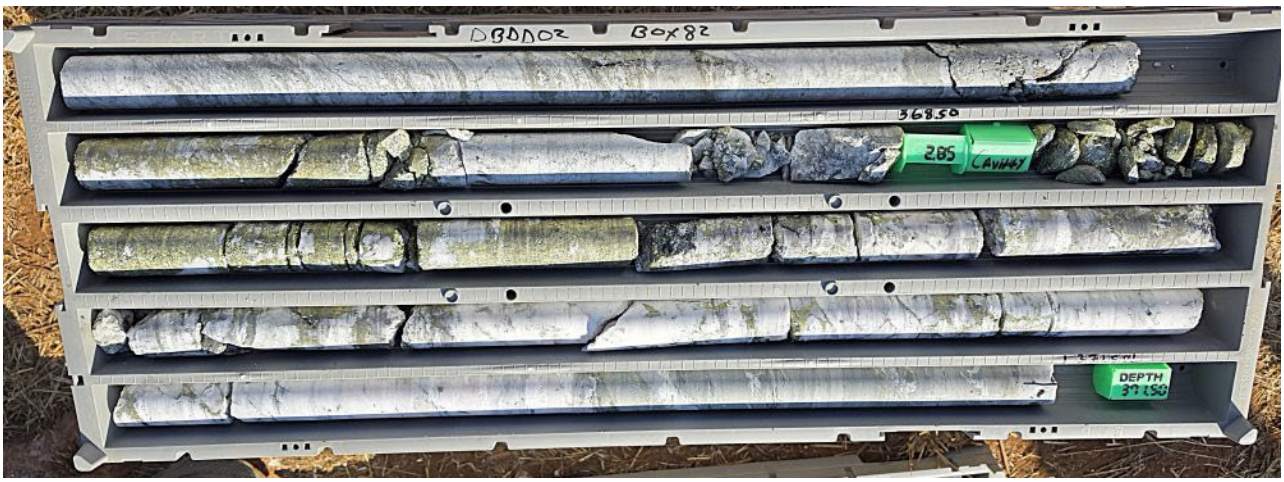

Figure 1: DBDD002 Core Box 82 (refer Appendix A, Table 2 and Appendix B).

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* ***Visual estimates of mineral abundance 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 is sampling the zones of copper mineralisation and expects to receive the laboratory analytical results of sampling in the September quarter.***

Midas drilled DBDD001 between 200m-spaced holes NANAND000011, which intercepted **15m at 4.15% Cu, 14.6g/t Ag and 0.22g/t Au**, and NANAND000009, which intercepted **17m at 1.72% Cu**, drilled by previous holder Nexa Resources.[1]

DBDD001 intercepted two zones of visible* copper mineralisation comprising chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation within Askevold volcanics in a setting similar to that intersected by NANAND000011, approximately 110m to the southeast. The mineralisation was logged as moderate to high-grade copper sulphides (refer Appendix A, Table 1). The core is now being cut and will be sent for laboratory analysis as soon as practicable.

Holes DBDD002 and DBDD003 intercepted significant variable, visible chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite within the Ombombo Formation carbonates in a setting similar to NANAND000009 (refer Appendix A, Tables 2 and 3).* The core will be cut, sampled and submitted for analysis as soon as possible.

The primary Deblin target corridor extends for at least 1.1km, starting from surface in the northwest to the area of current drilling in the southeast (refer Figure 2). The Company currently has two core rigs operating within the Deblin corridor and one RC rig undertaking exploration drilling in the Deblin area.

Midas Managing Director Mark Calderwood commented:

"Midas has commenced resource drilling on the Deblin deposit and currently has two core rigs operating there, with a third RC rig testing other drilling targets in the Deblin area. Our first hole drilled has unexpectedly intercepted two wide zones of strong copper mineralisation, making it visually superior to the two previous holes drilled by Nexa, further highlighting the prospectivity and resource potential at Deblin.

"We are working to get samples from all three initial holes to the laboratory for testing as soon as possible and expect results in the coming September quarter.

"We will work to complete systematic drilling within the 1.1km resource target corridor at Deblin over the coming months and, if required, add additional drilling capacity."

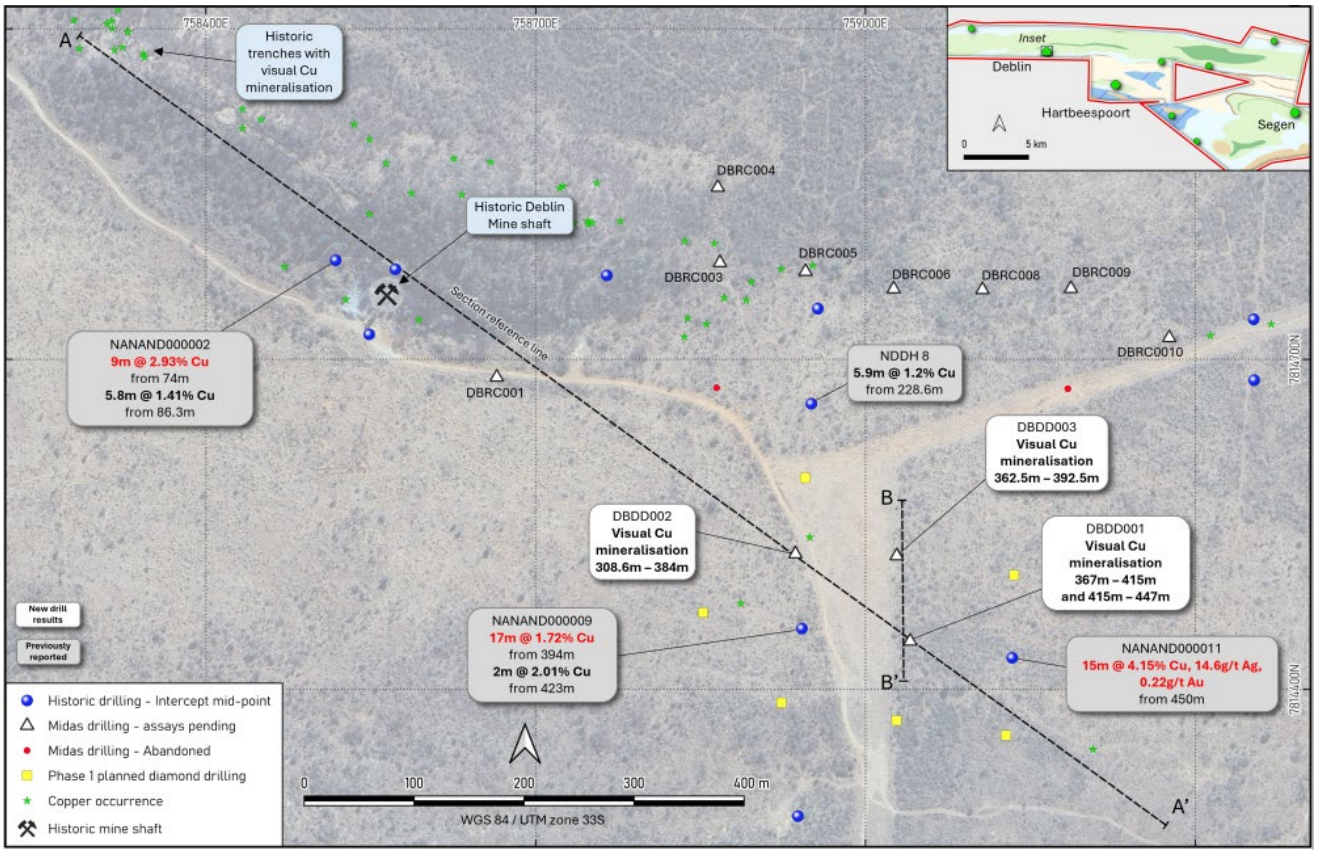

Figure 2: Drill Hole Location Plan.[1]

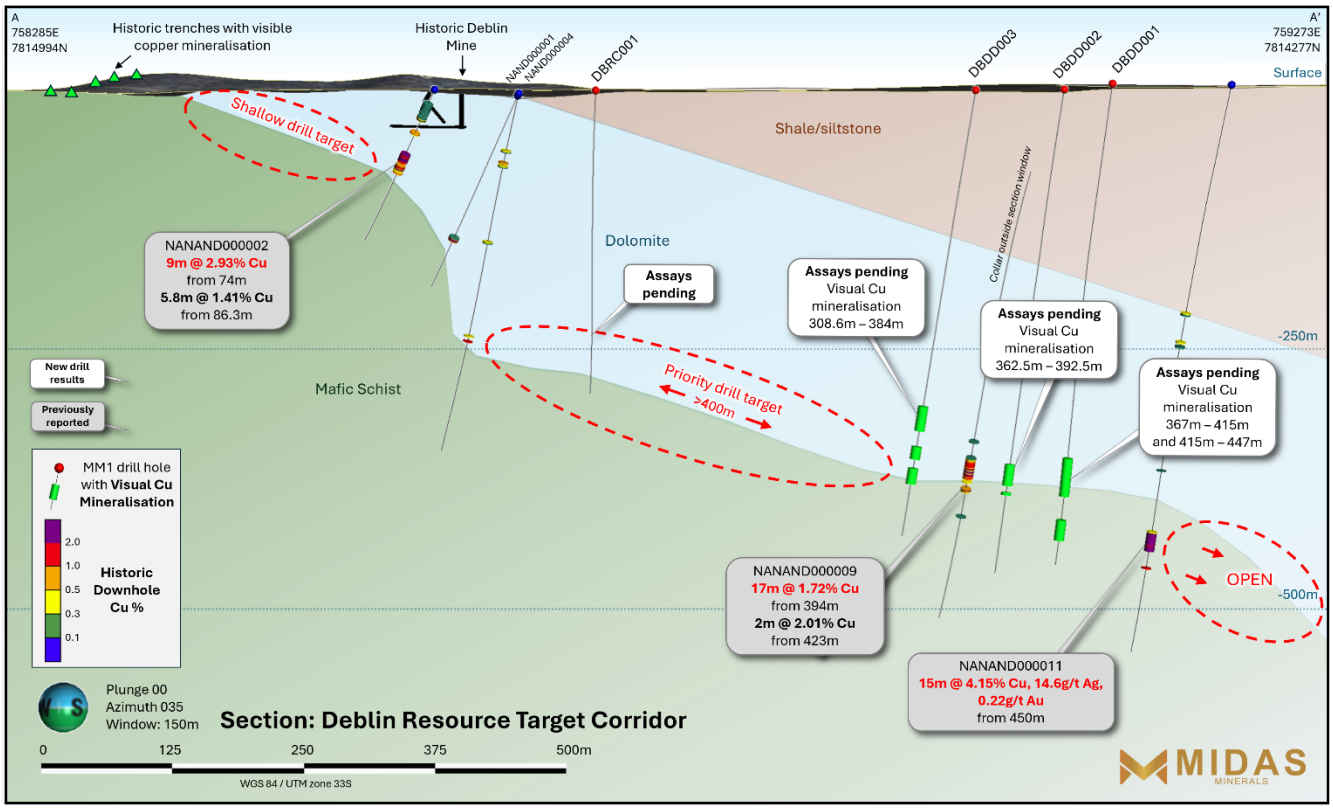

Figure 3: Long Section A-A'.[1]

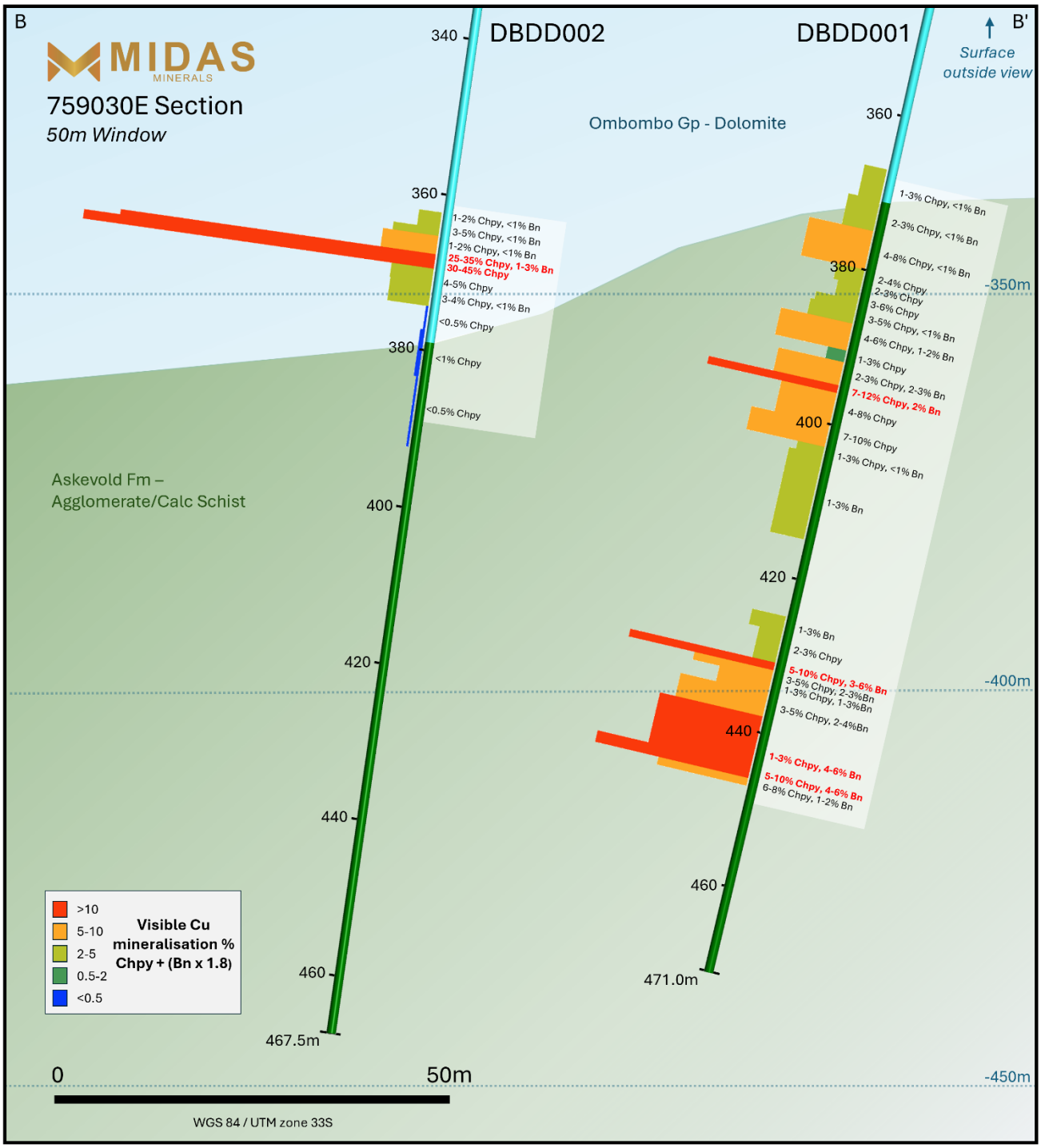

Figure 4: Cross Section B-B' with drill holes DBDD001 and DBDD002.

Next steps

Midas currently has six rigs drilling across the Otavi Project, with a seventh rig expected to arrive by the end of June. Based on this activity, Midas expects a strong flow of results through 2H 2026.

Midas is preparing to drill at a number of untested targets across Otavi through the second half of 2026. An updated MRE for the T-13 deposit is expected by the end of 2026, followed by an initial MRE for Deblin in Q1 2027.

Namibia: A world-class mining jurisdiction

Namibia is one of the best mining jurisdictions in Africa, ranked 4th on Investment Attractiveness Index – Africa (Fraser Institute 2024), due to its:

- Stable democracy with an independent judiciary;
- Diverse economy with political and social support of mining;
- Transparent system of mineral and surface title;
- Excellent physical (roads, power, water, rail) and social infrastructure; and
- Stable tax code and fair fiscal terms (37.5% tax on miners (other than diamonds), 3% royalty for precious and base metals, WHT for foreign dividends, 1% export levy (gold and copper), 15% VAT with exemptions for exporters).

Mining is a significant contributor to Namibia's foreign earnings and GDP and provides significant direct and indirect employment. With a long history of mining, sector skill levels are relatively high, and English is the official language.

Other miners and explorers in Namibia include: B2Gold, Sinomine, South 32, Vedanta Zinc, Shanjin International, Qatar Investment Authority, Koryx Copper, Paladin Energy, Deep Yellow, WIA Gold, China Nation Uranium, Bannerman Energy, Orano Group, Namdeb and Consolidated Copper.

The Board of Midas Minerals Ltd authorised this release.

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About Midas

Midas Minerals is a junior mineral exploration company with a primary focus on copper and precious metals. Midas' Board and management have a strong track record of delivering value for shareholders through mineral discoveries and mine development and growing microcap explorers into successful ASX100-ASX300 companies. The Company owns 100% of the Otavi Project in Namibia and has an option to earn an interest in the South Otavi, West Otavi, Korixas West and Otjiwarongo Projects in Namibia. Midas also owns the Challa Project in Western Australia, as well as two lithium projects in Canada.

Otavi Project: Midas has acquired the ~1,776km^2 high-grade Otavi Copper Project in Namibia. The Otavi Project has exceptional exploration upside, with an abundance of historic shallow, high-grade drill intercepts including 17.2m at 7.24% Cu and 144.4g/t Ag (*refer ASX release dated 16 May 2025*), and significant untapped potential for future discoveries due to modern exploration covering <40% of the tenure. Midas has announced an initial Inferred Mineral Resource at the T-13 Deposit of 10.5Mt at 1.6% Cu and 21g/t Ag (*refer ASX release dated 16 April 2026*).

South Otavi Project: Midas has an option to acquire 80% of the ~195km^2 South Otavi Project in Namibia, located proximal to the Otavi Copper Project. Exploration has commenced to test extensive areas of known copper and gold anomalism.

West Otavi, Korixas and Otjiwarongo Projects: Midas has options to acquire up to 85% of the West Otavi, Korixas and Otjiwarongo Projects, located proximate to the Otavi Copper Project in Namibia. The Projects cover 1,488km² and have had limited prior exploration. Midas considers the Projects prospective for greenfield copper-gold and silver discoveries.

Challa Gold, Nickel-Copper-PGE Project: 848km^2 of tenements with limited but successful exploration to date. A number of significant PGE and gold-copper exploration targets have been defined. Significant rock chip samples by Midas include 3.38g/t 2PGE from Cr rich horizon within gabbro, 16.3g/t Au and 6.65% Cu from gabbro with veining and 16.15% Cu and 566g/t Ag from a copper rich gossan (*refer to MM1 prospectus released to ASX on 3 September 2021)*.

Aylmer Project: ~139km^2 of mineral claims totalling 140km^2 located northeast of Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories of Canada. Initial limited exploration has resulted in the discovery of multiple pegmatites which contain abundant spodumene.

Greenbush Lithium Project: ~13km^2 of mining claims located proximal to infrastructure, with little outcrop and no historic drilling. A 15m by 30m spodumene bearing pegmatite outcrop was discovered in 1955 and initial sampling by Midas has returned results up to 3.8% Li_2O from the main outcrop and surrounds (*refer ASX release dated 13 July 2023*).

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding Midas' plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programmes. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that Midas will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that Midas' plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Midas' mineral properties. The performance of Midas may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff or contractors. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projections based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws.

Competent Person and Compliance Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Calderwood, the managing director of the Company. Mr Calderwood is a shareholder of the Company and the Company does not consider this to constitute an actual or potential conflict of interest to his role as Competent Person due to the overarching duties he owes to the Company. Mr Calderwood is not aware of any other relationship with Midas which could constitute a potential for a conflict of interest. Mr Calderwood is a Competent Person and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Calderwood has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation 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" ("JORC Code"). Mr Calderwood consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information and supporting documents in the form and context in which it appears.

For full details of previously announced Exploration Results in this announcement, refer to the ASX announcement or release on the date referenced in the text or in the End Notes.

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End Notes

1. Refer to Midas' ASX announcement dated 16 May 2025, titled 'Transformational Project Acquisition'.

APPENDIX A: DRILL HOLE AND VISUAL MINERALISATION DETAILS

Table 1: Visual Mineralisation Estimates for DBDD001.

From m	To m	Interval m	Estimated mineralisation Chpy %	Bn %	Pyrite %	Geology
367	371	4	**1-3**	<1		Ombombo carbonate
371	375	4	**2-3**	<1		Askevold agglomerate
375	380	5	**4-8**	<1		
380	382	2	**2-4**			
382	384	2	**2-3**			calcite
384	385	1	**3-6**			Askevold agglomerate
385	387	2	**3-5**	<1		
387	390.5	3.5	**4-6**	**1-2**		
390.5	392	1.5	1-3			calcite
392	395	3	**2-3**	**2-3**		Askevold agglomerate
395	396	1	**7-12**	**2**		
396	400	4	**4-8**			
400	403	3	**7-10**			calc schist (meta Askevold)
403	404	1	**1-3**	<1		
404	406.5	2.5			1-3	
406.5	415	8.5			1-3	Askevold agglomerate
415	425	10				
425	427	2			1-3	
427	431	4	**2-3**			Askevold agglomerate
431	432	1	**5-10**	**3-6**		
432	433	1	**3-5**	**2-3**		
433	435	2	**1-3**	**1-3**		calc schist (meta Askevold)
435	438	3	**3-5**	**2-4**		
438	444.5	6.5	**1-3**	**4-6**		
444.5	446	1.5	**5-10**	**4-6**		Askevold agglomerate
446	447	1	**6-8**	**1-2**		

Notes:
1) Chpy denotes chalcopyrite (~34% Cu)
2) Bn denotes bornite (~63% Cu)
3) Sulphide estimates included as range

Table 2: Visual Mineralisation Estimates for DBDD002.

From m	To m	Interval m	Estimated mineralisation Chpy %	Bn %	Pyrite %	Geology
362.5	364.5	2	1-2	<1		Ombombo carbonate
364.5	365.5	1	**3-5**	<1		
365.5	367.8	2.3	**5**	<1		
367.8	368.5	0.7	**25-35**	**1-3**		
368.5	369.7	1.2	**30-45**			
369.7	371.5	1.8	**4-5**			
371.5	374.5	3	**3-4**	<1		
374.5	377.5	3	<0.5			
377.5	379	1.5	<1			
379	383.5	4.5	<1			calc schist (meta Askevold)
383.5	392.5	9	<0.5		5	

Notes:
4) Chpy denotes chalcopyrite (~34% Cu)
5) Bn denotes bornite (~63% Cu)
6) Sulphide estimates included as range

Table 3: Visual Mineralisation Estimates for DBDD003.

From m	To m	Interval m	Estimated mineralisation Chpy %	Chc %	Pyrite %	Geology
308.6	314.5	5.9	<1			Ombombo carbonate
314.5	317.6	3.1	**2-3**	**1**		
317.6	329.6	12.0	<1			
329.6	332.6	3.0	<1		<1	
347.6	350.6	3.0	<0.5			
350.6	356.6	6.0	<1	<1		
356.6	358.5	1.9	<0.5			
358.5	360.0	1.5	1-2	<1		
368.6	371.6	3.0	<1			
371.6	374.6	3.0	**2-3**			
374.6	377.6	3	**2-4**			
377.6	380.0	2.4	**3-5**			
380.0	384.0	4.0	0.5-1.5			calc schist (meta Askevold)

Notes:

7) Chpy denotes chalcopyrite (~34% Cu)
8) Chc denotes chalcocite (~80% Cu)
9) Sulphide estimates included as range

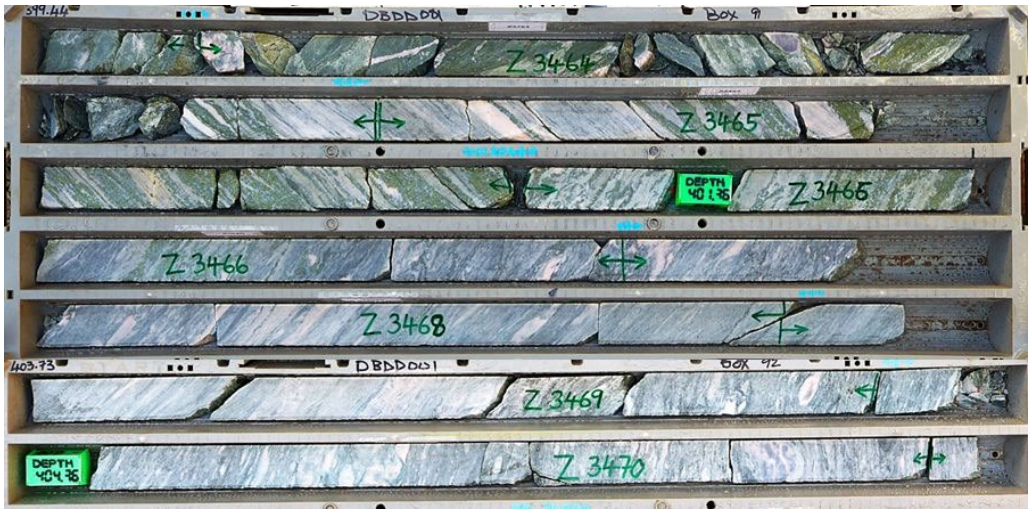
Table 4: Drill Hole Details.

Hole_ID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Dec (º)	Azm (º)	Depth (m)
DBDD001	7814338	759028	1511	-75	357	471
DBDD002	7814420	759029	1510	-75	360	467.5
DBDD003	7814434	758936	1510	-75	360	434.7

APPENDIX B: CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

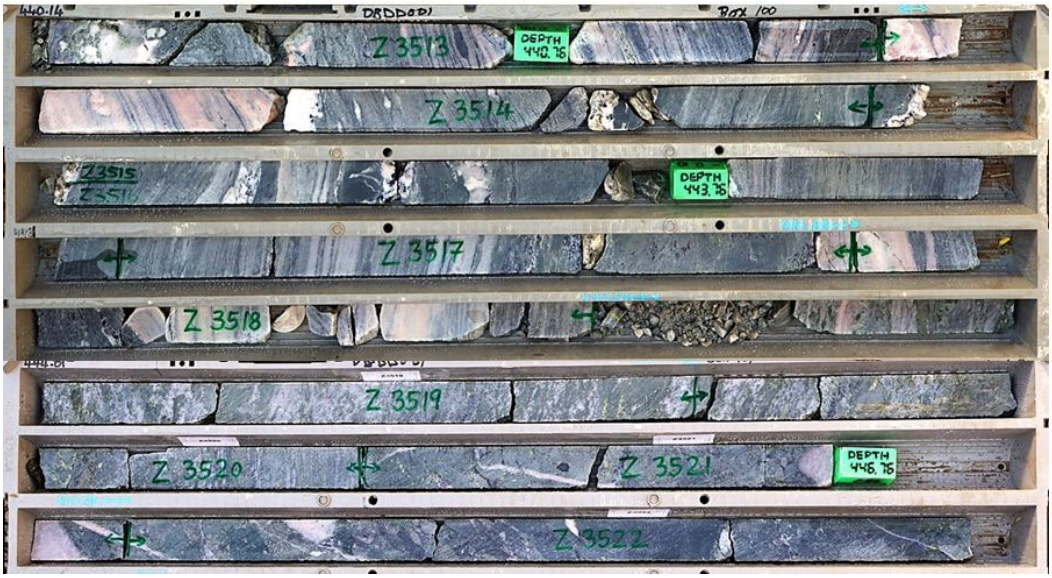
DBDD002 Core Box 82 (refer Appendix A, Table 2)

DBDD001 ~375.8m to ~399.4m



DBDD001 ~399.4m to ~405.5m

DBDD001 ~426.6m to ~440.2m



DBDD001 ~440.2m to ~447.7m

DBDD002 ~362.2m to ~375.2m

DBDD003 ~367.7m to ~381.5m

APPENDIX C: JORC CODE 2012 EDITION - TABLE 1 FOR EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 representativity 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 detailed information.	• All drilling conducted by Midas was completed under the supervision of professional geologists who were responsible and accountable for the planning, execution, and supervision of all exploration activity as well as the implementation of quality assurance programs and reporting. All Midas holes being reported are diamond drill holes. Drill core was marked for splitting during logging and was sawn using a diamond core saw with a mounted jig to ensure the core is cut lengthwise into equal halves. • Half of the cut core is placed in individual plastic bags with the appropriate sample tag. QA/QC samples are inserted into the sample stream at prescribed intervals. • Triple tube tooling was used regularly to improve core recovery and where possible HQ3 drilling was favoured over NQ3, overall recoveries in mineralisation were high except in shallow holes. All significant intervals were photographed prior to sampling. • The samples will be transported to the ALS sample preparation facility in Okahandja, Namibia. The remaining core was retained and incorporated into Midas sample library located in Otavi. All analysis was completed at SANAS accredited ALS laboratory in South Africa or Canada. The samples were dried, crushed, and pulverised as described below. Duplicate sample pulps and fine crush rejects will be returned to storage. • Drilling and sampling and assaying was undertaken to an acceptable industry standard.
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.).	• Core drilling completed by Midas is Boart Longyear size NQ3 and HQ3. producing nominal 45.1mm and 61.1mm core. Hole depths are included in Appendix A. Core drilling was oriented where possible using a Trucore™ Upix instrument.
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.	• Triple tube tooling NQ3 was used regularly to improve core recovery, overall recoveries in mineralisation were high. • Recovery is measured as percentage of recovered core from drill interval, recorded on core blocks. • There is no apparent bias between core recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• The drill core was geologically logged in its entirety, photographed, and then marked and tagged for sampling and splitting. Core logging describes variations in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation data associated with core logging and related assay results and other downhole information including orientation surveys. Measured parameters include structural orientation with respect to core axis, lost core as a percentage of recovered length, and fracture density. Logging is qualitative, recovery records and structural measurements are quantitative. • The total length of core logged for DBDD001 was approximately 471m, representing 100% of the relevant intersections logged. Only part of the core for holes DBDD002 and DBDD003 have been logged to date, at the time of logging core for these holes was in the field. • DBDD001, DBDD002 and DBDD003 core was logged in full, visual sulphide percentage estimates are presented in Appendix A, Tables 1 to 3. for the mineralised intervals, as logged by the Competent Person. Visual estimates of mineral abundance require validation via conventional assay techniques. Visual estimates are not 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, however there are no known deleterious elements observed in the historical drill analyses
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No sampling results being included in this release.
Quality of assay data and	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	• No assays being reported in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• 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.	
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 sampling results being included in this release.
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.	• All co-ordinates have been reported in WGS84 / UTM Zone 33 South. • The drill hole collar location for DBDD001 surveyed by DGPS are within 1m accuracy. Collar locations for DBDD002 and DBDD003 are yet to be surveyed and are accurate to 3m. • The downhole survey of the drillholes was measured with a Veracio Truprobe Gyro™ tool with readings at 10m intervals. After the drillholes were completed, holes were capped. • The DGPS survey points were used for general topographic control. Acceptable topographic control information is available.
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.	• No Mineral Resource estimation is being reported. • No sample compositing was 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.	• The orientation of sampling is considered unbiased considering the deposit type. • The true width of intercepts DBDD001, DBDD002 and DBDD003 is yet to be determined. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• No assay results being reported in this release.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Only logging audits have been undertaken to date.

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 Otavi Project comprises ten exclusive prospecting licenses totalling 1,776km^2 located in the Otjozondjupa and Khomas Regions of Namibia. • The Company owns 100% of Otjitombo Mining Ltd, which is the 100% legal and beneficial owner of the licences. • Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) in respect of exploration activities are required for exploration to commence. Currently ECC are valid for all licenses. • Apart from a 1% royalty to be held by Nexa Resources (to which the Company may acquire half), there are no overriding royalties other than to the state. • No special indigenous interests, historical sites or other registered settings are known on the Project area. • As the tenure falls on private farms, land access agreements are required to undertake exploration. Agreements are in place for a number of the farms. • On application of a mining licence, the Company will be obliged to divest a portion (minimum of 5%) of beneficial ownership of the licence to Previously Disadvantaged Namibians (PDN) or a PDN-owned legal entity.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• This release refers to prior exploration results by Nexa - refer to Midas' ASX announcement dated 16 May 2025, titled 'Transformational Project Acquisition'. • The area has been held by other companies, but no substantive additional exploration data has been obtained which the Competent Person considers relevant given the level of recent exploration completed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Otavi Project is situated within the Otavi Mountain Land, part of the northern carbonate platform of the Pan-African Damaran Orogen. This region is geologically significant for hosting world-class deposits of copper, lead, and zinc. These deposits are associated with the Proterozoic Otavi Group, a sedimentary sequence predominantly composed of dolostones, conglomerates, limestones, and shales. • At Deblin, two distinct mineralisation styles have been identified within different lithological hosts. The first is shallow mineralisation hosted in carbonate rocks, characterised by massive, undeformed chalcopyrite accompanied by intense calcite alteration and little to no shearing.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		The second, deeper style is associated with a well-developed shear zone, hosted within the Askevold Volcanics and at the transitional contact with the carbonate sequence. This mineralisation comprises deformed chalcopyrite and massive bornite, commonly occurring with strong sericite alteration and occasional calcite veining. The sheared chalcopyrite is typically aligned with foliation and contains coincident gold and silver.
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 ○ 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.	• Refer Appendix A, Table 4 of this announcement for a summary of DBDD001, DBDD002 and DBDD003 for which visuals are 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.	• No assays are reported in this release. • For Appendix A, Tables 1 to 3 visual estimates mineralisation has been aggregated based on levels of mineralisation, mineral species and geology. • Metal equivalent values are not currently being 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').	• All intersections reported in the body of this announcement are down hole, however the true width is yet to be determined.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Figures included in the body of this announcement as deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. • Figure 2 -Location plan of drill holes. • Figure 3 - Long section. • Figure 4 - Cross section for DBDD001 and DBDD002.
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.	• Appendix A, Table 1 contains the entire mineralised interval for DBDD001. • Appendix A, Table 2 contains most of the mineralised intervals for DBDD002. • Appendix A, Table 3 contains most of the mineralised intervals for DBDD003 • The Company has comprehensively reported all assay information available to it at the date of this 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.	• All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, have been reported or referenced.
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.	• Further exploration, including drilling, is warranted to delineate mineralisation. • All relevant diagrams have been incorporated in this announcement.