

STRONG SHALLOW GOLD HITS FROM FIRST AX8 DRILLING AT FLUFFY

Results Advance Compelling Gold Target

HIGHLIGHTS

- First drilling at Fluffy target in 30+ years advances Balagundi gold Project near Kalgoorlie, Western Australia
- Maiden Aircore drilling delivers significant shallow gold intersections, including:
 - 10m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 24m (26BGAC086)
 - 3m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 49m (26BGAC061)
 - 1m @ 8.44 g/t Au from 37m (26BGAC078)
 - 4m @ 1.13 g/t Au from surface (26BGAC082)
- Results add to mineralisation in the same geological corridor as strong historical intercepts, including 45m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 24m (BHR042)
- Coincident geochemical, geological and geophysical vectors build confidence in a coherent, significant mineralised gold system at Fluffy
- Planning for follow up drilling under way for Fluffy and additional gold targets arising from recent work

Accelerate Resources Limited (ASX: AX8) (“**Accelerate**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to report strong assay results from its recently completed aircore drilling program at the Fluffy Prospect, part of the Balagundi Gold Project near Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

A total of 35 shallow aircore holes for 1,473m were drilled on 100-150m spaced traverses. The program targeted the prospective eastern margin of the Catrock-textured porphyritic dolerite and cross-cutting structures identified from the Company’s Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (“GAIP”) geophysical survey.

This marks the first drilling undertaken at Fluffy in more than 30 years and has successfully delivered multiple significant shallow gold intersections, including:

- **10m @ 1.05 g/t Au** from 24m in 26BGAC086
- **3m @ 1.96 g/t Au** from 49m in 26BGAC061
- **1m @ 8.44 g/t Au** from 37m in 26BGAC078
- **4m @ 1.13 g/t Au** from surface in 26BGAC082

Importantly, the new results occur within the same broad geological corridor that hosts significant historical drill intersections, which include¹:

- **45m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 24m in BHR042
- **10m @ 1.16g/t Au** from 10m in BDD2
- **6m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 30m in BHRC003

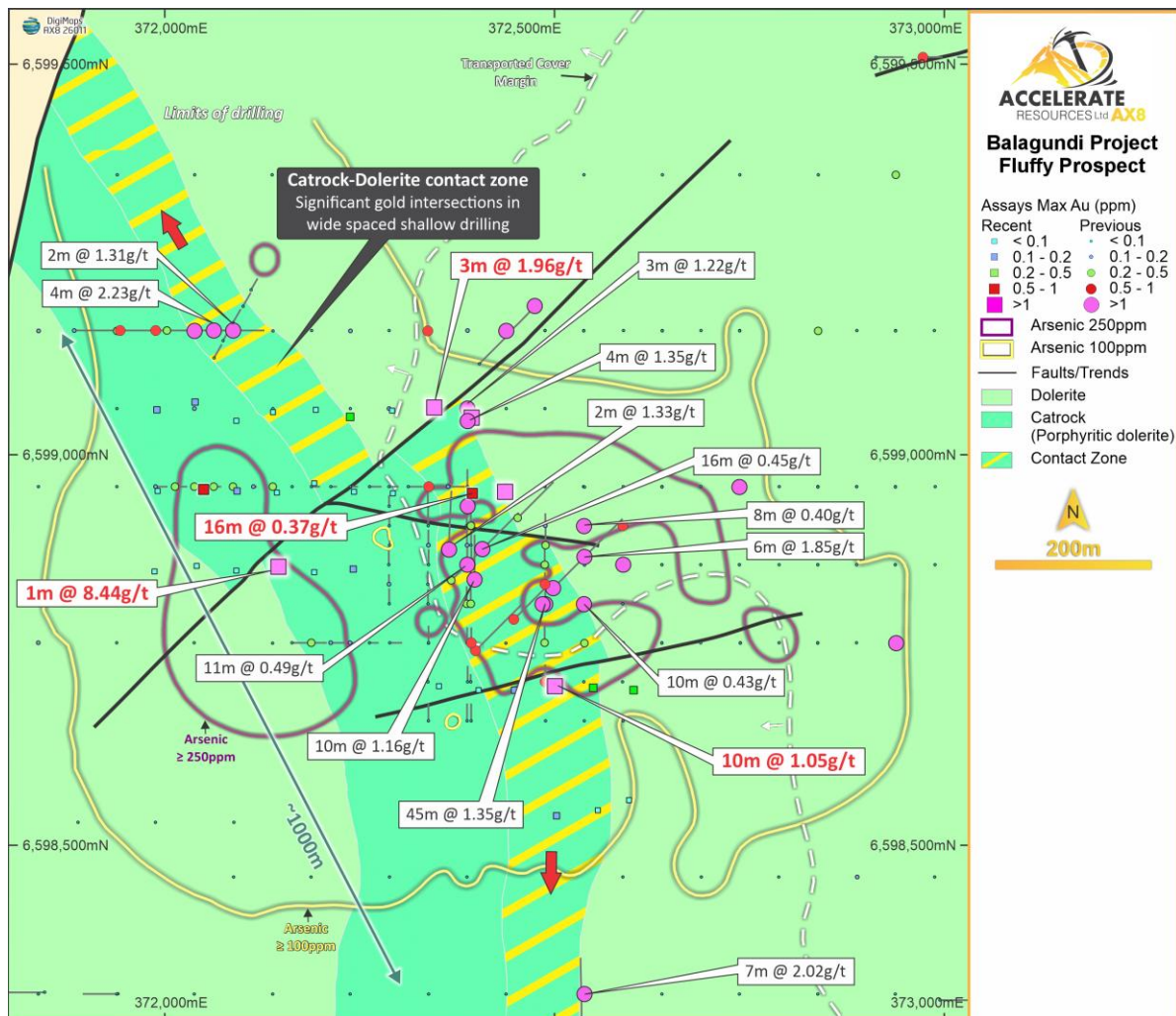


Figure 1: Fluffy gold prospect significant new aircore results

Accelerate Resources CEO Luke Meter commented “We are highly encouraged by the Fluffy results, which returned significant shallow gold mineralisation with grades of up to 8.44g/t Au. The results align closely with historical drilling and reinforce a broad, coherent gold-arsenic corridor along the eastern margin of the Catrock dolerite. Alteration, sulphides and quartz veining identified in drilling further support the presence of a significant hydrothermal gold system at Fluffy.

¹ ASX Announcement: AX8 30/03/2026

Ongoing analytical work and integrated geological interpretation will now help refine targets for deeper RC or diamond drilling, while mapping and geochemical sampling across the new MRT tenure will test the broader potential of our expanded Balagundi landholding.”

Multiple Vectors to a Significant New Gold System

Multiple coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical vectors provide increasing confidence that the Fluffy prospect represents a significant and coherent mineralised gold system.

The latest aircore drill results reinforce the eastern margin of the Catrock-textured porphyritic dolerite as a key focus for gold mineralisation. The stronger new gold intersections align closely with broader historic gold and arsenic anomalies, and several are spatially associated with cross-cutting structures interpreted from the GAIP geophysical survey.

Widespread arsenic anomalism was again intersected in the recent shallow drilling. As mafic rocks dominate the prospect area and sedimentary rocks are notably absent, this extensive arsenic signature is unlikely to be background lithological variation. Instead, the elevated arsenic geochemistry is interpreted to be broader hydrothermal alteration associated with a potential gold mineralising event.

Geological logging supports this view, with alteration, minor sulphides and quartz veining recorded in several drillholes; providing further evidence of hydrothermal activity and suggesting a primary gold source remains to be tested in the largely unexplored fresh rock at depth.

Next Phase of Balagundi Exploration

The next phase of exploration at Balagundi will focus on advancing Fluffy toward RC and/or diamond drilling while systematically exploring the Company’s newly expanded project tenure.

At Fluffy, selected mineralised and altered samples will undergo further analysis to better characterise host rocks and alteration associated with gold-bearing intervals. These results will be integrated with the recent drilling, historical data, multi-element geochemistry and GAIP geophysical interpretation to refine the structural model and define high-priority targets for follow-up drilling.

In parallel, geological mapping and systematic geochemical sampling will commence across the new tenure acquired through the MRT transaction, to prioritise additional gold targets across the expanded Balagundi Project.

About the Balagundi Gold Project

The Balagundi Gold Project is located approximately 15km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, within the highly endowed Norseman–Wiluna greenstone belt (Figure 2).

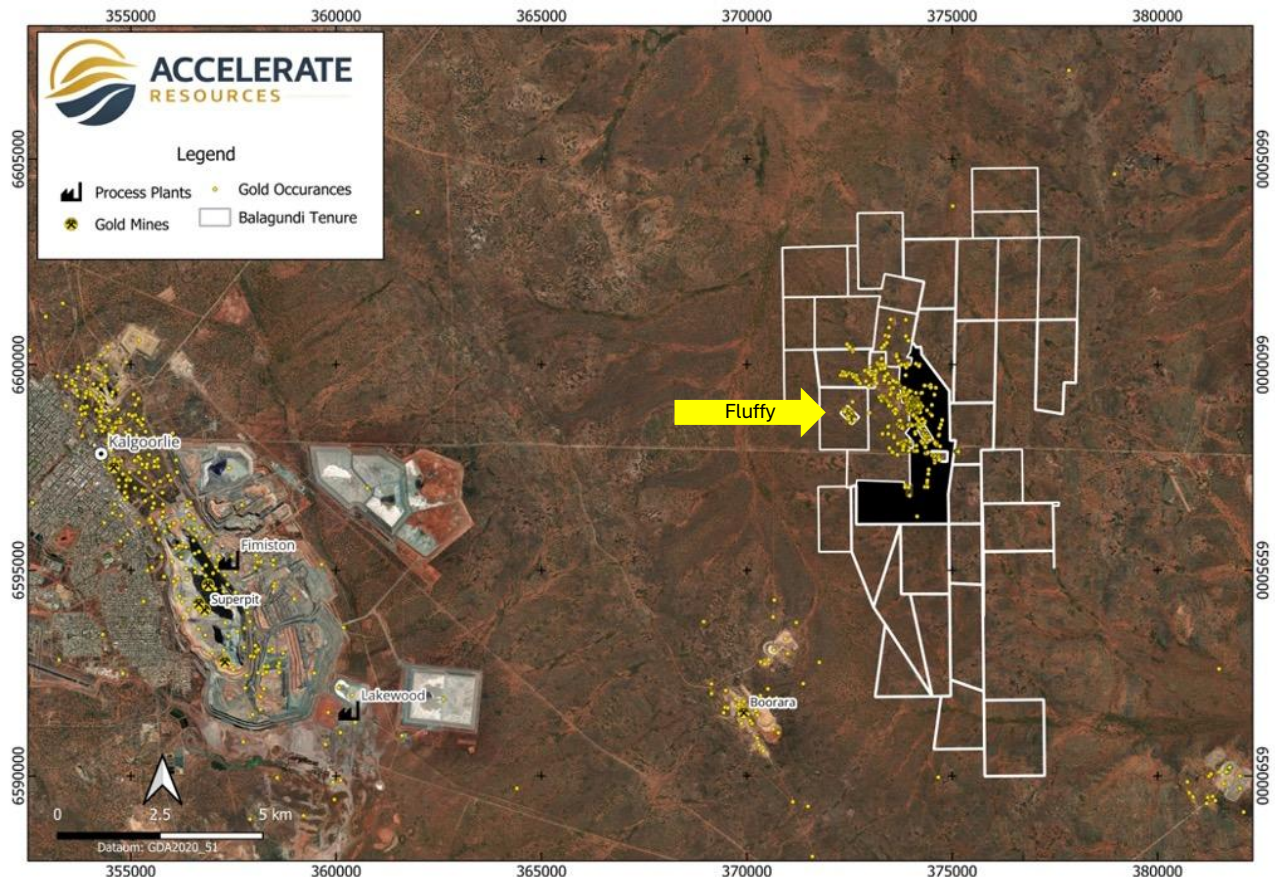


Figure 2: Balagundi Project Location Map showing Spencers location

The project hosts a prospective package of basalts, dolerites, sediments and felsic intrusives, with gold mineralisation associated with key structural corridors and historic workings. Despite its location in one of Western Australia's premier gold districts, Balagundi remains underexplored by modern exploration methods.

Accelerate has materially expanded the Balagundi Project through recent ground consolidation. As announced on 19 May 2026, the Company executed a binding transaction with Maritana Minerals Limited (ASX: MRT) which, on completion, will increase Accelerate's prospective Balagundi landholding by approximately 80% to around 62km².

The transaction also secures additional tenure over the interpreted extension of the Delta Trend and provides Accelerate with a larger platform for systematic exploration across the broader Balagundi gold camp.

Balagundi is now being advanced as a multi-trend gold project, with priority target areas including Spencers, Paris Gift, Delta, Iron Bound, Fluffy and other emerging structural targets across the expanded project area.

END

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Accelerate Resources Limited.

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Related ASX Announcements

This release contains information extracted from the following market announcements which are available on the Company website www.ax8.com.au

- 15/04/2026: AX8 – Drilling Commences at High Priority Fluffy Gold Prospect
- 30/03/2026: AX8 – High Priority Gold Target at Balagundi
- 22/10/2025: AX8 – Surface Sample Results up to 32.9 g/t Au Highlight Multiple targets at Balagundi
- 24/09/2025: AX8 – AX8 Boosts Gold Portfolio with Balagundi Earn-In

Competent Person Statements

Information in this release related to Balagundi Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Meter. Mr Meter is a qualified geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Meter has sufficient experience, which 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves'. Mr Meter is employed by Accelerate Resources as its Chief Executive Officer and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on various factors.

Appendix 1 – Aircore Drill Hole Collars

Hole ID	Datum	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26BGAC060	GDA2020_51	372394	6599052	401	43	-60	90
26BGAC061	GDA2020_51	372346	6599062	400	66	-60	90
26BGAC062	GDA2020_51	372292	6599062	400	18	-60	90
26BGAC063	GDA2020_51	372238	6599052	400	25	-60	90
26BGAC064	GDA2020_51	372194	6599062	400	23	-60	90
26BGAC065	GDA2020_51	372139	6599052	400	13	-60	90
26BGAC066	GDA2020_51	372092	6599042	400	15	-60	90
26BGAC067	GDA2020_51	372039	6599072	400	28	-60	90
26BGAC068	GDA2020_51	371990	6599062	400	23	-60	90
26BGAC069	GDA2020_51	372293	6598952	399	26	-60	90
26BGAC070	GDA2020_51	372243	6598952	400	24	-60	90
26BGAC071	GDA2020_51	372192	6598962	399	15	-60	90
26BGAC072	GDA2020_51	372144	6598952	395	20	-60	90
26BGAC073	GDA2020_51	372093	6598952	395	34	-60	90
26BGAC074	GDA2020_51	372050	6598952	395	33	-60	90
26BGAC075	GDA2020_51	371991	6598952	395	25	-60	90
26BGAC076	GDA2020_51	372242	6598852	395	18	-60	90
26BGAC077	GDA2020_51	372192	6598852	395	28	-60	90
26BGAC078	GDA2020_51	372146	6598862	397	42	-60	90
26BGAC079	GDA2020_51	372092	6598852	395	47	-60	90
26BGAC080	GDA2020_51	372041	6598862	398	42	-60	90
26BGAC081	GDA2020_51	371987	6598852	396	45	-60	90
26BGAC082	GDA2020_51	372437	6598952	395	62	-60	90
26BGAC083	GDA2020_51	372395	6598952	396	61	-60	90
26BGAC084	GDA2020_51	372602	6598702	404	69	-60	90
26BGAC085	GDA2020_51	372550	6598702	399	77	-60	90
26BGAC086	GDA2020_51	372501	6598702	396	35	-60	90
26BGAC087	GDA2020_51	372449	6598702	398	49	-60	90
26BGAC088	GDA2020_51	372403	6598702	397	53	-60	90
26BGAC089	GDA2020_51	372352	6598702	402	72	-60	90
26BGAC090	GDA2020_51	372596	6598562	401	99	-60	90
26BGAC091	GDA2020_51	372556	6598542	400	64	-60	90
26BGAC092	GDA2020_51	372503	6598542	402	49	-60	90
26BGAC093	GDA2020_51	372448	6598542	400	80	-60	90
26BGAC094	GDA2020_51	372405	6598542	400	50	-60	90

Appendix 2 – Reported Gold Intersections

Intersections have been calculated using a lower cut-off of 0.1g/t Au and up to 2m of internal dilution. All intervals are reported as downhole lengths and true widths are not known.

Hole ID	From (m)	To(m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
26BGAC060	38	40	2	0.27
26BGAC061	49	52	3	1.96
26BGAC067	0	4	4	0.11
26BGAC068	0	4	4	0.12
26BGAC068	12	16	4	0.14
26BGAC068	20	22	2	0.11
26BGAC073	20	24	4	0.14
26BGAC074	0	4	4	0.14
26BGAC074	24	32	8	0.21
26BGAC076	4	8	4	0.19
26BGAC078	37	38	1	8.44
26BGAC082	0	4	4	1.13
26BGAC083	0	4	4	0.15
26BGAC083	8	12	4	0.20
26BGAC083	20	36	16	0.37
26BGAC083	44	48	4	0.11
26BGAC084	8	12	4	0.31
26BGAC085	0	4	4	0.30
26BGAC086	24	34	10	1.05
26BGAC087	32	40	8	0.15
26BGAC093	76	79	3	0.12

Appendix 3 – Arsenic Intersections

Intersections have been calculated using a lower cut-off of 100ppm As and up to 2m of internal dilution. All intervals are reported as downhole lengths and true widths are not known.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Arsenic (ppm)
26BGAC060	0	43	43	178.3
26BGAC061	16	66	50	172.5
26BGAC062	0	18	18	157.2
26BGAC063	0	20	20	126.1
26BGAC063	24	25	1	140.5
26BGAC064	0	23	23	156.9
26BGAC066	0	4	4	137.5
26BGAC067	0	4	4	142
26BGAC067	8	16	8	147.8
26BGAC067	20	28	8	155.5
26BGAC068	0	23	23	212
26BGAC073	0	12	12	117.3
26BGAC073	20	28	8	117.2
26BGAC073	32	34	2	179.2
26BGAC074	0	33	33	177.1
26BGAC075	8	24	16	115.5
26BGAC076	4	18	14	125.7
26BGAC077	0	28	28	159.8
26BGAC078	0	42	42	167.9
26BGAC079	0	8	8	142.8
26BGAC079	12	36	24	136.6
26BGAC079	44	46	2	103
26BGAC080	0	8	8	142
26BGAC080	32	42	10	107.7
26BGAC081	0	4	4	114.5
26BGAC081	36	44	8	107.8
26BGAC082	0	16	16	186

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Arsenic (ppm)
26BGAC082	20	62	42	161.8
26BGAC083	0	61	61	232.5
26BGAC084	4	16	12	266
26BGAC084	60	69	9	135.1
26BGAC085	0	16	16	333.5
26BGAC085	20	44	24	180
26BGAC086	0	4	4	103
26BGAC086	8	35	27	195.6
26BGAC087	0	12	12	192.2
26BGAC087	40	44	4	129.5
26BGAC088	4	16	12	142.2
26BGAC090	12	32	20	255.8
26BGAC090	88	92	4	137.5
26BGAC090	98	99	1	142
26BGAC091	0	4	4	102
26BGAC091	20	32	12	131
26BGAC091	40	60	20	119.2
26BGAC092	16	49	33	213.9
26BGAC093	8	24	16	134.9
26BGAC093	44	48	4	144
26BGAC093	52	56	4	117
26BGAC093	60	80	20	134.8
26BGAC094	0	4	4	106
26BGAC094	28	36	8	110.5
26BGAC094	48	50	2	111.5

Appendix 4: JORC CODE, 2012 Edition Table 1
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	- Aircore (AC) drill holes were routinely sampled as composite 4m samples of 1m drill intervals down the hole. - Scoop samples were collected at the drill rig. - Sample size was nominally 2 - 3 kg of material. - Routine standard reference material and sample blanks were inserted/collected at every 50th sample in the sample sequence. - All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories (Kalgoorlie) and sent to ALS Laboratories (Perth) for preparation and analysis.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- All holes were completed by Aircore (AC) drilling techniques. - Drill bit diameter was nominally 3.5in. - Aircore is a reverse circulation drilling technique that utilises a blade bit.
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	- A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. - A qualitative estimate of sample weight was done to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. - Samples were dry. Sample condition was logged and recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by qualified Geologists. - Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardised logging system.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- All 4m composite samples were scoop sampled at the drill rig. - Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Laboratories. - At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and pulverised prior to analysis. - Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and</i>	- Analysis for gold and multielements was undertaken by Aqua Regia ICP-MS (ALS method AuME-TL44) - No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. - Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. - Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. - Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>precision have been established.</i>	
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.	- Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by geologists at the drill rig. - The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's consultant geologist. - Twin holes were not utilised to verify results. - Reported drill hole intersections are compiled by Company staff. - There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Drill hole collars were set out in MGA94_51 coordinates using a handheld GPS and converted to GDA2020_51 - Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Holes were nominally drilled on 100m spaced sections, orientated to 90° azimuth or drilled on 150m spaced sections orientated 90° azimuth. - Hole spacing on section was 50m - The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
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.	Exploration is at an early stage however the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for observed outcropping geology and historical workings.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored ALS Laboratories Kalgoorlie prior to road transport to the ALS laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 drilling program was conducted on the Balagundi Project, located in the Kalgoorlie region of Western Australia. - Accelerate has entered into an earn-in agreement under which the Company may earn up to an 80% interest in the Balagundi Gold Project through staged exploration expenditure. - Tenements under the earn-in agreements related to this announcement are P25/2866 and P25/2815 - The tenements falls within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Native Title Determination Area. - There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Extensive historical mining and exploration activities have been undertaken by other parties in the Balagundi mining camp area. This work includes soil geochemical surveys, RAB drilling, air core drilling, RC drilling, and geophysical data collection and interpretation. Data by previous companies were collected and analysed using standard industry practice at the time of exploration. - Detailed information regarding previous activities is documented in the public announcements by the Company dated 24 September 2025 and 27 January 2026.
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geological setting is of Archaean age with common host rocks and structures related to orogenic gold mineralisation as found throughout the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- 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 –	- Reported results are summarised within the attached announcement. - The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections are reported. - Grid co-ordinates were pegged in MGA94_51 and converted to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	GDA2020_51 • Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in GDA2020_51 degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material 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.	• Drill hole intersections are reported from composited 1m metre down hole samples. • Intersection grade is reported as length-weighted average grade. • A nominal cut-off of 0.1 g/t Au was applied with up to 2m of internal dilution. • No Top Cuts were applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
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	• Intersections are generally perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i>	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	- A drill hole location plan is included in this announcement - No sections have been provided as mineralisation controls are still being determined.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant intersections, are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Additional work will be planned following further analysis and interpretation.