GREAT DIRT
RESOURCES LTD.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 July 2026

High-grade manganese sampling identifies further mineralisation within historic district

Rock chip assays up to 55.1% manganese from sampling along a mapped trend of approximately 70m

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Outstanding rock chip assays up to 55.1% manganese at Great Dirt's adjoining Doherty and Basin manganese projects in NSW**
- **Detailed ground mapping and sampling identified high-grade manganese oxide float and outcrop along a northeast-trending zone over approximately 70m**
- **The Doherty Project was historically a source of battery and metallurgical grade manganese for Australia from open cut and underground operations**
- **The high-grade results demonstrate the potential for further manganese mineralisation within the district**
- **Full rehabilitation of all drill holes at the Doherty Project has been successfully completed**
- **Formal rehabilitation audit conducted on 6 May 2026 by the NSW Resources Regulator demonstrates Great Dirt's commitment to responsible and compliant exploration**

Great Dirt Resources Ltd (ASX:GR8) is pleased to announce outstanding results from its latest rock chip sampling program at its 100% owned Doherty and Basin manganese projects in NSW.

Results from recent rock chip sampling of floaters, outcrop and old workings at the Doherty and Neranghi project areas has confirmed massive manganese mineralisation within both project areas, with manganese oxide assays of up to 55.1% Mn (rock sample GRR296).

Detailed ground mapping and sampling confirmed that float and outcrop of high-grade manganese oxide are present along a northeast strike trend over approximately 70m that appears conformable with the dominant fabric in chert host rocks.

Neranghi Area

Results from recent rock sampling of old workings at Neranghi confirmed massive manganese mineralisation, with manganese oxide assays returning up to 55.1% Mn (rock sample GRR296).

Detailed ground mapping and sampling confirmed that float and outcrop of high-grade manganese oxide are present along a northeast strike trend of over approximately 70 metres that appears conformable with the dominant fabric in chert host rocks. Isolated floaters from the area had previously been sampled. The mineralisation is in the vicinity of RC drill holes GRCD017-GRCD019, however, it was apparent these holes did not test this high-grade manganese trend.

Several historic workings were located that contained high-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation.

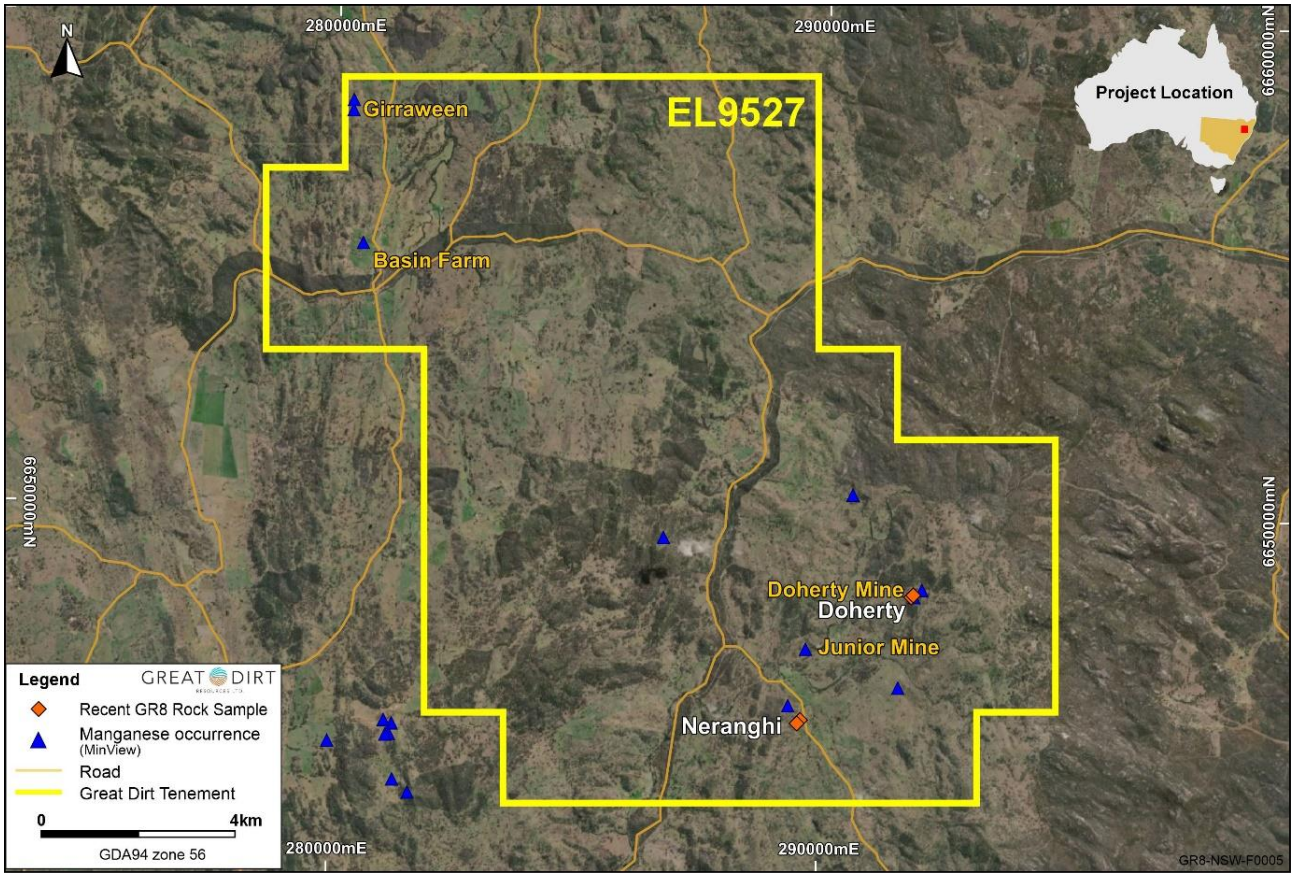

Figure 1: *Location of Rock samples within Great Dirt's tenement EL9527.*

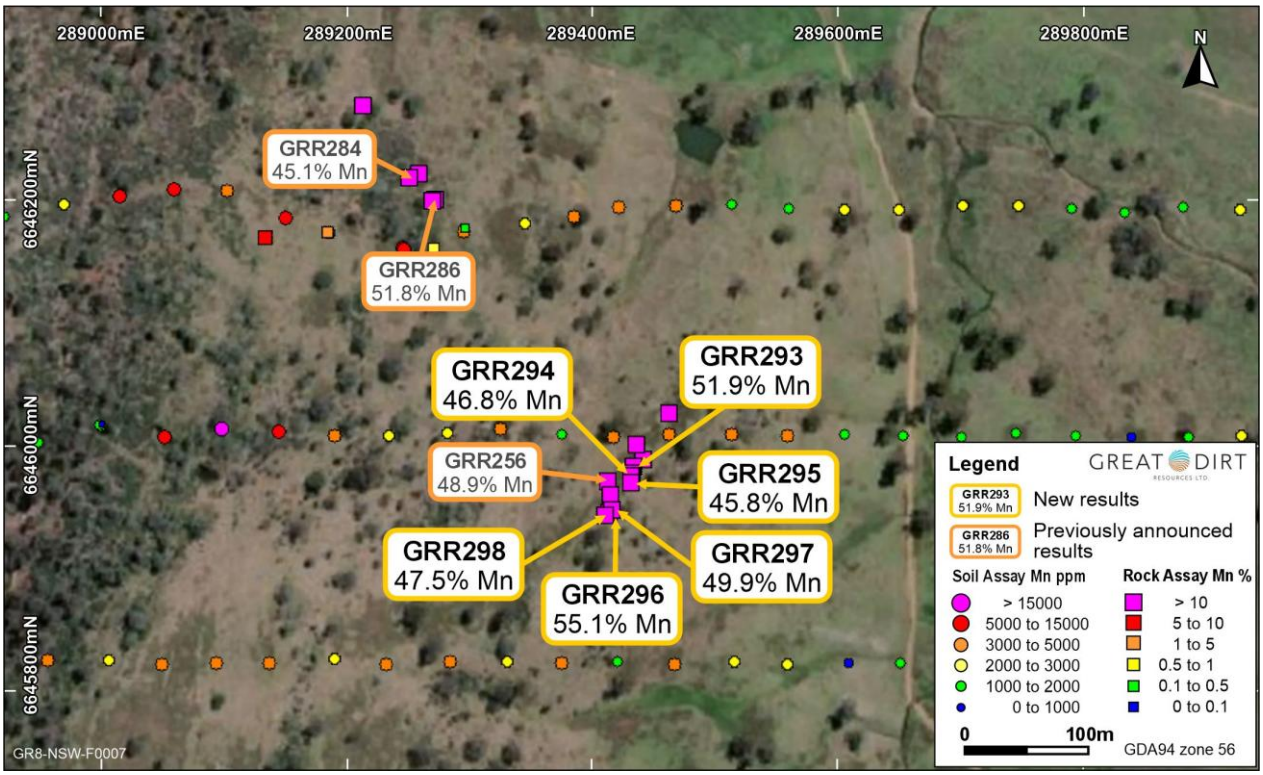

Figure 2: *Neranghi Rock sample locations and results with previously announced Soil and Rock samples*[1, 2]

Figure 3: *High-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation, 51.9% Mn, floater, Sample GRR293.*

Figure 4: *High-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation, 46.8% Mn, floater, Sample GRR294.*

[1]GR8 ASX Announcement 24/06/2024 – New High-Grade Manganese discovered at the NSW Doherty Project, up to 50.3%Mn
[2]GR8 ASX Announcement 5/11/2025 – High-Grade Manganese Confirmed at Basin and Neranghi Projects

Figure 5: *Large blocks of high-grade manganese oxide mineralisation were present in floaters and outcrop along a northeast trend, conformable with the fabric of the chert host rocks.*

Figure 6: *High-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation, 55.1% Mn, floater, Sample GRR296.*

Figure 7: *High-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation, 49.9% Mn, floater, Sample GRR297.*

Doherty Mine Area

Several samples of high-grade manganese ore were collected from mine dumps at the historic Doherty Mine. The samples returned up to 45.8% Mn (Sample GRR304).

Open cut and underground operations at the Doherty Mine extended for more than 300m. Historical production totalled approximately 6,000 tonnes, with the majority reported as battery grade manganese ore supplied to Eveready in Sydney. Shipment grades reported in mine inspection reports included battery grade material (74.3%) and metallurgical grade (46%) manganese oxide (MnO2). The metallurgical grade ore was purchased by BHP for use in its steel manufacturing process (Brown et al. 1992).

The Doherty Mine (189) was the major oxide deposit in the area and was one of the major producers of manganese ore in New South Wales during the 1950s (Hall 1959). The deposit is developed within tightly folded cherts and cleaved argillite of the Woolomin Group. The deposit was worked by open cut and underground methods, and extensively prospected by open pits, eventually resulting in the identification of a deposit approximately 300m long, 10m wide and more than 20m deep, dipping 600SW. The main production took place from a single lens at least 25m long. The main deposit is

developed along the structural top of a massive white chert bed. A series of smaller deposits is developed along the western limb of an isoclinally folded body of chert. The Geological Survey of New South Wales (Brown et al. 1992) noted that the extent of mineralisation beyond the historical workings was not defined, indicating potential for further assessment.

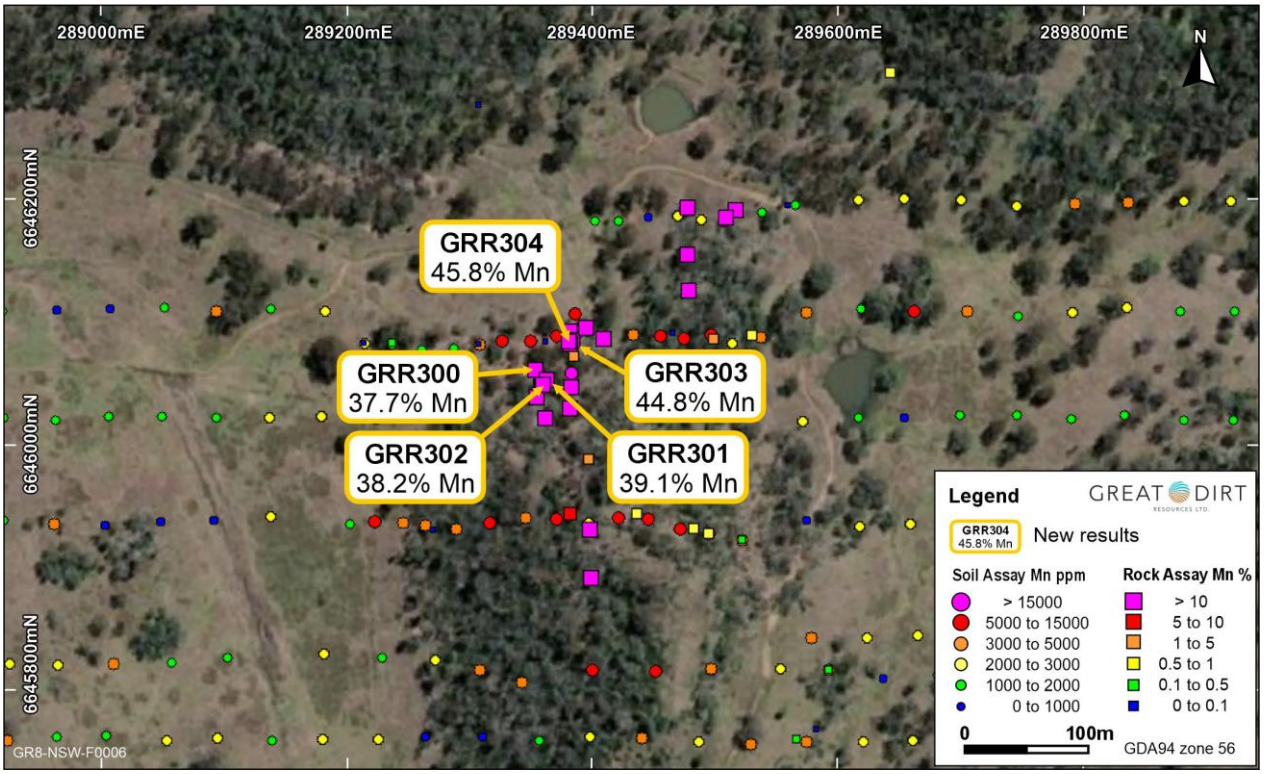

Figure 8: *Doherty Mine Rock sample location and results*[3]

Figure 9: *High-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation, from mine dump at the Doherty Mine 44.8% Mn, Sample GRR303.*

Figure 10: *High-grade massive black manganese oxide mineralisation, from mine dump at the Doherty Mine 45.8% Mn, Sample GRR304.*

[3] GR8 ASX Announcement 10/12/2024 - Drilling Completed and Soil Samples Returned

Drill Hole Rehabilitation — Doherty Project, NSW

Great Dirt is pleased to confirm that all rehabilitation of drill holes drilled at the Doherty Project in NSW has been successfully completed. A formal rehabilitation audit was conducted on 6 May 2026 by the Resources Regulator within the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, confirming that all drill sites reviewed have been rehabilitated in full compliance with regulatory requirements. The successful completion of this audit reflects Great Dirt's ongoing commitment to responsible exploration, environmental stewardship, and maintaining its strong relationship with the New South Wales mining regulator.

Figure 11: *Rehabilitated drill hole footprint of a drill pad at the Junior Mine area.*

Rock Chip Sample Results

Table 1: *Rock chip sample results from the Neranghi and Doherty Mine areas (Analyses by Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) Brisbane. Methods Mn-OG62 for Mn, and ME-ICP61 for Al, Fe and P)*

SAMPLE	Sample Type	East GDA94z56J	North GDA94z56J	Prospect	Mn %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	P2O5 %
GRR291	ROCK	289672	6645780	Neranghi	38.0	2.38	0.99	0.229
GRR292	ROCK	289664	6645774	Neranghi	32.2	2.89	1.43	0.179
GRR293	ROCK	289662	6645768	Neranghi	51.9	2.04	1.03	0.181
GRR294	ROCK	289661	6645766	Neranghi	46.8	1.70	4.33	0.154
GRR295	ROCK	289661	6645759	Neranghi	45.8	2.14	4.05	0.188
GRR296	ROCK	289642	6645733	Neranghi	55.1	1.89	1.52	0.202
GRR297	ROCK	289644	6645735	Neranghi	49.9	2.17	1.57	0.183
GRR298	ROCK	289638	6645731	Neranghi	47.5	1.40	1.59	0.131
GRR299	ROCK	289666	6645793	Neranghi	26.7	1.98	1.44	0.094
GRR300	ROCK	291896	6648345	Doherty	37.7	0.32	0.80	0.124
GRR301	ROCK	291907	6648336	Doherty	39.1	0.51	0.36	0.149
GRR302	ROCK	291903	6648331	Doherty	38.2	0.79	0.54	0.183
GRR303	ROCK	291929	6648370	Doherty	44.8	0.17	0.61	0.082
GRR304	ROCK	291927	6648372	Doherty	45.8	0.25	1.42	0.099

Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Great Dirt Resources Ltd.

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About Great Dirt Resources Ltd

Great Dirt's **Doherty and Basin Projects** are contained within EL 9527, located near the Barraba township, in northern NSW. These projects are prospective for high-grade manganese, with both projects having produced metallurgical and battery grade manganese historically. The Doherty Project comprises the old Doherty and Junior Mines, plus other workings and occurrences of manganese. The Basin Project contains several smaller manganese workings.

From 1941, for two decades, mines of the Doherty Project produced around 9,000 tonnes of battery and metallurgical grade manganese, both from opencut and underground operations. The battery grade ore was delivered to Eveready in Sydney for use in dry cell batteries, the metallurgical grade ore was purchased by BHP for use in steel production.

Great Dirt believes that historical work, while having discovered manganese, is unlikely to have located all sources in the area. Floaters, being large rock fragments in the soil profile, of high-grade manganese ore reported outside known mine areas are a direct indication of unidentified manganese mineralisation. Additionally, notes on the mineral occurrences in the area refer to extensions and deposits along strike that were not mined.

A program of modern, systematic, geochemical and geophysical surveys will test known targets and their extents and could locate previously unrecognised blind deposits. Subsurface geophysical methods and drilling are likely to yield further targets that could be developed into projects to produce metallurgical and battery grade manganese.

Following a successful ballot application, Great Dirt has expanded its WA portfolio to include a position in one of the most prominent lithium regions in Western Australia and worldwide. Tenement E45/6863 – '**Pilbara Project**' is located approximately 43km from Pilbara Minerals (ASX:PLS), Pilgangoora Lithium Project, one of the largest hardrock lithium deposits in the world.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Mr Michael Leu, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Leu is not an employee of Great Dirt Resources Limited and is engaged as an independent geological consultant. Mr Leu has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, historical production information and other historical geological information sourced from previous market announcements and publicly available records referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in those sources.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement contains forward looking statements concerning the projects owned by Great Dirt Resources Ltd. If applicable, statements concerning mining reserves and resources may also be deemed to be forward looking statements in that they involve estimates based on specific assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>

Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.
Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.
In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.

</td><td>
ROCK SAMPLES

A total of 14 rock samples were collected and reported in this release. Rock samples comprised rock chip samples that were collected with a geological hammer from outcrop and float samples. These were collected at the discretion of the field geologist. Rocks were sampled selectively to ensure a high-level of representivity of rock types observed at each site. This style of “grab” sampling enables preliminary/indicative metal grade and rock elemental compositions to be ascertained, however, it is not as representative as continuous chip channel sampling or drilling.
Rock samples were collected into labelled calico bags.
To ensure industry standards, rock samples were dispatched to ALS Minerals (Brisbane) and prepared and analysed by the following methods.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr>
<tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>WEI-21</td><td>Received Sample Weight</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEV-01</td><td>Waste Disposal Levy</td></tr>
<tr><td>LOG-22</td><td>Sample login – Rcd w/o BarCode</td></tr>
<tr><td>CRU-21</td><td>Crush entire sample</td></tr>
<tr><td>PUL-31</td><td>Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um</td></tr>
<tr><td>SPL-21</td><td>Split sample – riffle splitter</td></tr>
<tr><td>BAG-21</td><td>Raw Sample in a new bag</td></tr>
<tr><td>PUL-QC</td><td>Pulverizing QC Test</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES</th></tr>
<tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>INSTRUMENT</th></tr>
<tr><td>ME-MS61</td><td>48 element four acid ICP-MS</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>ME-OG62</td><td>Ore Grade Elements – Four Acid</td><td>ICP-AES</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mn-OG62</td><td>Ore Grade Mn – Four Acid</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>

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.).

</td><td>

Not applicable

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill sample recovery</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Not applicable

</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• 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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Rock-chip Samples were geologically described and photographed at the time of collection by a qualified geologist. The descriptions were of sufficient detail to support the current work.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.</td><td>• To ensure industry best practice the sample preparation technique was undertaken by accredited laboratory ALS as follows.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">SAMPLE PREPARATION</th></tr>
<tr><th>ALS CODE</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>WEI-21</td><td>Received Sample Weight</td></tr>
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<tr><td>PUL-QC</td><td>Pulverizing QC Test</td></tr>
</table>
• The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample sizes collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods that are considered appropriate for the medium being sampled, the laboratory techniques employed and the type and style of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)</td><td>ROCK SAMPLES
• Samples collected were representative of the material identified during fieldwork.
• To ensure industry best practice the sample preparation technique was undertaken by accredited laboratory ALS as follows: All samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane laboratory where entire samples were dried, crushed and pulverised (to 85% passing 75 microns) prior to sub-sampling for assay. Standardised equipment used with QC performed at the pulverisation stage at the labs.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought.
• Method ME-ICP61 reports 34 elements.
<table>
<tr><th>Code</th><th colspan="8">Analytes & ranges (ppm)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">ME-ICP61

0.25g sample</td><td>Ag</td><td>0.5–100</td><td>Cr</td><td>1–10,000</td><td>Mo</td><td>1–10,000</td><td>Th</td><td>20–10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Al</td><td>0.01%–50%</td><td>Cu</td><td>1–10,000</td><td>Na</td><td>0.01%–10%</td><td>Ti</td><td>0.01%–10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>5–10,000</td><td>Fe</td><td>0.01%–50%</td><td>Ni</td><td>1–10,000</td><td>Tl</td><td>10–10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>10–10,000</td><td>Ga</td><td>10–10,000</td><td>P</td><td>10–10,000</td><td>U</td><td>10–10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Be</td><td>0.5–1,000</td><td>K</td><td>0.01%–10%</td><td>Pb</td><td>2–10,000</td><td>V</td><td>1–10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bi</td><td>2–10,000</td><td>Li</td><td>10–10,000</td><td>S</td><td>0.01%–10%</td><td>W</td><td>10–10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ca</td><td>0.01%–50%</td><td>La</td><td>10–10,000</td><td>Sb</td><td>5–10,000</td><td>Zn</td><td>2–10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cd</td><td>0.5–1,000</td><td>Mg</td><td>0.01%–50%</td><td>Sc</td><td>1–10,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Co</td><td>1–10,000</td><td>Mn</td><td>5–100,000</td><td>Sr</td><td>1–10,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The Company’s exploration manager reviewed the assay results. The Company utilises industry standard sampling techniques and accredited independent assay laboratories.
• All sample data was captured in excel spreadsheets and plotted using GIS software. Assay results were merged with the primary data when received electronically from the laboratory using established database protocols.
• There are no adjustments to the assay data. The data is received from the lab and is then loaded into DataShed (database) for data validation, verification and storage.
• All reported data was subjected to validation and verification by company personnel prior to reporting. The data is checked and verified prior to entering into a master database. All original records are kept on file. GR8 has done sufficient verification of the data, in the Competent Person’s opinion to provide sufficient confidence that sampling was performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data points</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Handheld Garmin GPS controlled soil and rock sample locations with error range of ± 3 to 5 metres for easting and northing.
• All current data is in MGA94 grid zone 56.
• Topographic control is adequate as measured by the Handheld Garmin GPSMAP 64sx.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data spacing and distribution</td><td>• 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</td><td>• Rock-chip samples are collected when interesting material is located in the field.
• Reported results are for orientation geochemical surveys and carried out prior to more systematic sampling over areas of known mineralisation. The purpose of this survey is to determine what the background values of elements of interest are in</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	nonmineralized areas, helping to define thresholds which determine what constitutes an anomalous response. The data spacing and distribution was not intended and is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • The work completed was appropriate for the current early exploration stage. • Compositing has not been 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 only known mineralisation parameters are those of the historical workings which have a range of strikes and dips. • Rock-chip samples are collected when interesting material is located in the field. • From the information available, no sampling bias issues have been identified to date. • Limited structural data has been considered in the sampling. • No drilling undertaken or reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody for all samples from collection to dispatch to assay laboratory is managed by GR8 personnel. The level of security is considered appropriate for exploration surface sampling programs. • Samples collected in the field placed in a secure, lockable room in the residence of the exploration team. • Samples were carefully packaged into several cardboard boxes that were sealed with copious wraps of heavy-duty packing tape. These were delivered to Australia Post in Barraba, delivered them to ALS in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this time on the sampling campaigns. Due to the early stage of exploration, project-specific standard and technical procedures are still being adjusted.

Section 2 Reporting Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Doherty and Basin Manganese Projects are contained within EL 9527 held Great Dirt Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Great Dirt Resources Ltd. • Great Dirt Resources Ltd holds a 100% interest and all rights in the Doherty and Basin Manganese Projects. • EL9527 lies within predominantly rural free hold land requiring Great Dirt Pty Ltd to enter into formal land access agreements with individual landowners, prior to any field activity, as prescribed by New South Wales State Law including the Mining Act 1992. Great Dirt Pty Ltd has rural land access agreements over the majority of EL9527 • EL9527 is considered to be in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical exploration records are publicly available via the Geological Survey of New South Wales's websites: DIGS®, Digital Imaging Geological System, (search.geoscience.nsw.gov.au) and Minview (minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au). • Key Sources of Exploration done by other parties include: • Brown R.E., Brownlow J.W. & Krynen J.P. 1992. Manilla– Narrabri 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map, Metallogenic study and Mineral Deposit Data sheets. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Department of Mineral Resources, Sydney. Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO186 Daileys Deposit page 177; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO188 North Neranghi page 178; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO189 Dougherty Mine (Hungerford and Spencer's Deposit) page 178; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO190 Junior Mine page 179; Mineral Deposit Data Sheet MAO191 Neranghi page 179 • Fitzpatrick K.R. 1975. Woolomin–Texas Block: Woolomin beds and associated sediments. In: Markham N.L. & Basden H. eds. The mineral deposits of New South Wales, pp. 338–349. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney. • Hall L.R. 1959. Manganese. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Mineral Industry 25 • Lloyd A. C., (GS1943/008) Mine Inspector's report 1951, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 (MR02854, D004054500). Dougherty Mine - Hungerford and Spencer's Deposit; Manganese Deposits Barraba (MR02854, D004054499).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Unpublished Report held by the Department of Regional New South Wales – Resources, Geological Survey of New South Wales • Lloyd, J. C., 1962. Mineral deposits of the Namoi Region, R00031183 (GS1962/136). Unpublished Report held by the Department of Regional New South Wales – Resources, Geological Survey of New South Wales • Lusk, J. 1963. Copper ore and their distribution in Western New England. M.Sc. Thesis, University of New England • NSW Department of Primary Industries, Manganese • Several small-scale mines extracted battery and metallurgical grade manganese from the 1940's-1960's. These mines are recorded in the Metallic and Industrial Deposits records in Minview and Brown et al. 1992. The key Mine Records are reference as follows: 150081-Unnamed, 150082-Unnamed, 150083-Unnamed, 150188-Daileys Deposit, 150190-Unnamed, 150191-Doherty Mine (Hungerford and Spencers Deposit), 150192-Junior Mine (Spencers Manganese Mine), 150193-Unnamed • Various parties have held different parts of the Exploration Licence (EL) 9527 in different periods and explored for different commodities. • The Company is not aware of any systematic modern exploration program completed across the area for manganese. • Key Research for Exploration Concepts: • Ashley P.M. 1986. An unusual manganese silicate occurrence at the Hoskins mine, Grenfell district, New South Wales. Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 33, 443–456 • Roy S. 1981. Manganese Deposits. 458pp. Academic Press, New York
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Volcanogenic-exhalative stratiform manganese deposits • The known previously exploited surficial supergene manganese oxides were very high-grade (46-74% MnO2) and relatively discrete deposits that occur where either structural, surficial or hydrothermal processes have concentrated underlying mineralisation. These deposits were mined by artisanal miners because they were outcropping, deposits located between areas of outcrop or concealed by transported cover would have gone unrecognised. Blind deposits, if present, may contain similar high-grade mineralisation to that mined. • The proposed new exploration concept is these

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		surficial deposits are not an expression of an underlying manganese silicate deposit but are actually formed from a primary exhalative stratiform manganese oxide deposit. This may increase the scale of the targets areas within the district. Historical rudimentary exploration would have been uninterested in manganese mineralisation below 45% as no market existed for mineralisation sub-metallurgical grade with no beneficiation available. • Evidence supporting this exploration concept is: Surficial high-grade supergene manganese oxide deposits are likely present regionally, outcropping, some identified, and probably also blind deposits, remaining undiscovered. EL9527 is prospective for these deposits, evidence is found in the numerous mineral occurrences that highlight existing mineralisation and extensions to historical mines. Multi-element assays of samples collected by field team and analysed by ALS confirm the high-grade ore has clear chemical affinities with submarine volcanic-sedimentary exhalative Mn deposits, especially the Mn/Fe ratio and anomalous concentrations of Ba, Sr, Co, Cu, As and W, signature characteristics of deep marine fumarolic modern day manganese deposits (Ashley 1986). Ashley states this strongly implies a submarine volcanic exhalative environment of deposition. He notes the high Mn/Fe accords with hydrothermal exhalative Mn deposits at submarine spreading ridges and in ophiolite terrains with exhalative Mn deposits generally (e.g., Roy 1981)
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*	• Not applicable

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	why this is the case.	
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.*	• Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Rock chip samples are selective in nature and should not be considered representative of the average grade of the mineralisation.
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.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of Project are included in the release. • Coordinates in MGA94 Zone 56.
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.*	• All results described in this announcement have been 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*	• All substantive data has been disclosed.

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	contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional sampling targeting key stratigraphy and areas of interest is being planned.