chalice

ASX Announcement

8 September 2026

Copper-silver-gold system intersected in initial drilling at Deep Blue

Broad copper zones intersected in wide spaced first-pass RC holes, opening up a new ~30km long prospective belt in WA

Highlights

- Several **broad, low-grade copper-silver-gold intersections** returned in shallow first-pass Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling.
- Drilling confirms an extensive mineralised system over **~1.2km of strike** and still open.
- Potential for **higher grades in interpreted folded structural positions** nearby.
- Mineralisation style comparable to the nearby Caravel Copper Project (ASX: CVV), which has a **~3Mt contained copper Mineral Resource** and has a Feasibility Study underway.
- **High-grade rare-earth element (REE) rock chips (>15% TREO) unexplained in first pass drilling** – possibly associated with ENE trending structures that have **not yet been effectively tested.**
- Chalice has materially **expanded its tenure position** in the region, covering the newly recognised **~30km strike** length copper belt – now referred to as the Goomalling Copper Project.
- Expanded soil sampling, targeted IP and **follow-up RC drilling to test structural targets prospective for REEs to commence in Q4,** post cropping season.

Overview

Chalice Mining Limited ("Chalice" or "the Company", ASX: CHN) is pleased to report initial assay results from its first-pass Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the **Deep Blue Copper-Silver-Gold-Rare Earth Element (REE) Target** at the Goomalling Copper Project, located in the central Wheatbelt region of Western Australia, ~60km north-east of the Gonneville Project.

Deep Blue was first defined by Chalice in early 2026 following systematic soil and rock sampling, which identified a ~2.5km long coherent Cu-Mo-Ag soil anomaly coincident with strong magnetic and gravity features. Reconnaissance on an isolated area of outcrop within the soil anomaly uncovered several rock chips with highly anomalous magnet and heavy rare earth mineralisation (refer to ASX Announcement on 4 June 2026).

The reconnaissance RC program consisted of 16 holes for a total of 1,874m across three drill lines approximately 600m apart, and is considered a first-pass test of the target.

RC drilling has intersected several broad low-grade zones of copper-silver-gold mineralisation across 1.2km of strike length, which confirms the presence of a large-scale mineral system that remains open along strike. The mineralisation style is considered comparable to that seen at the Caravel Copper Project ("Caravel") located ~15km north-west, which is interpreted as Archean porphyry-style mineralisation.

Deep Blue is one of several coincident geochemical and geophysical targets identified within Chalice's extensive landholding, which covers ~30km of strike (Figure 1). The vast majority of the belt remains untested by soil sampling or drilling, opening up a promising district scale exploration opportunity for Chalice.

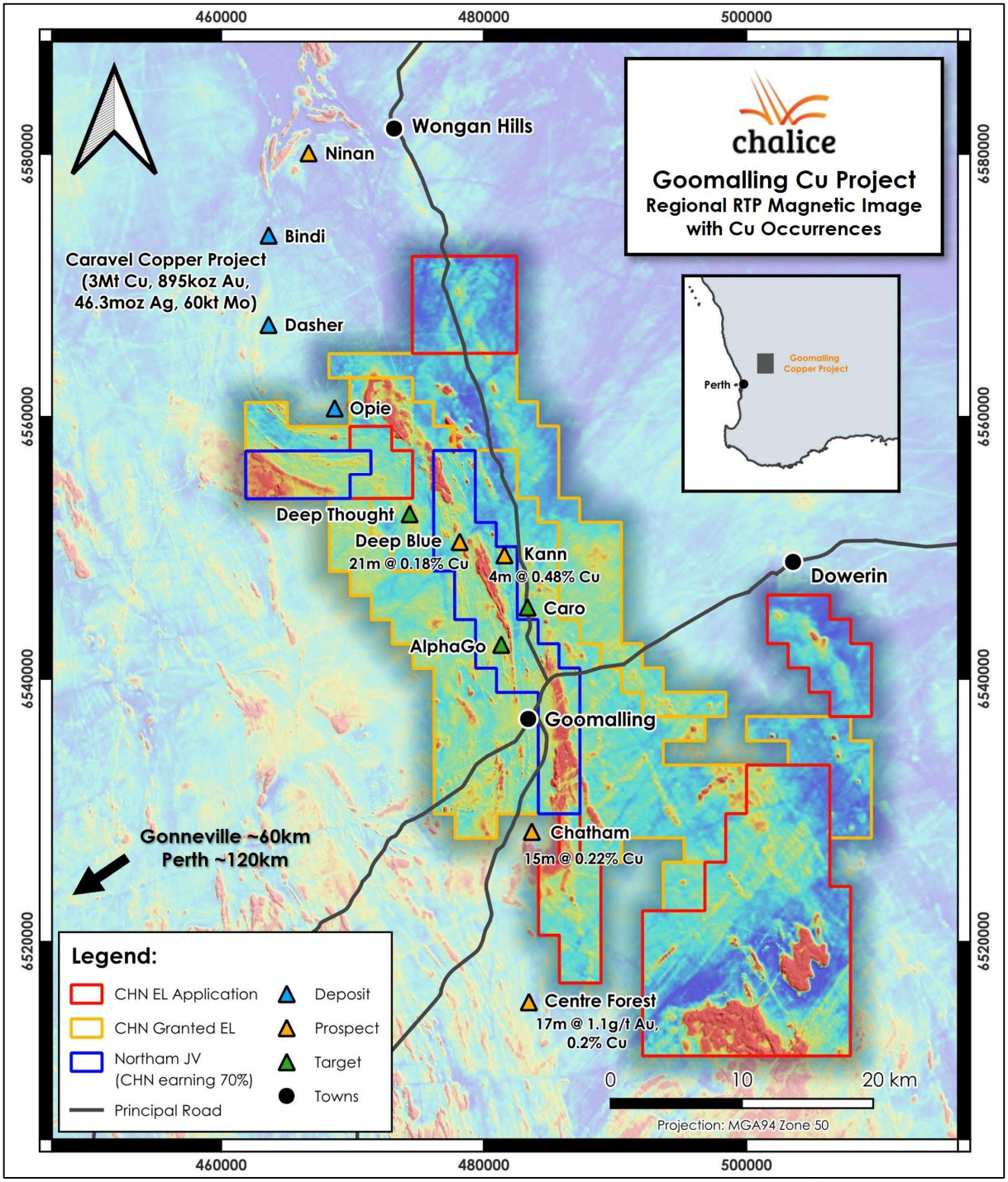

Figure 1. Goomalling Copper Project, prospects, targets and Caravel Copper Project deposits over regional magnetics.

Drilling results

Assay results have been received for all 16 holes of the recent RC drill program, covering three drill lines across the tested corridor. Results confirm that copper-silver-gold mineralisation is present across multiple lines, at a consistent style and grade tenor, indicating that the mineralised system has genuine strike extent (Figure 2). Key intersections include:

- 21m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.67g/t Ag and 0.03g/t Au from 50m (DBRC004), including:
  - 4m @ 0.41% Cu,1.20g/t Ag and 0.07g/t Au from 50m; and
  - 2m @ 0.47% Cu, 2.38g/t Ag and 0.04g/t Au from 67m
- 9m @ 0.21% Cu, 0.86g/t Ag and 0.05g/t Au from 180m (DBRC005), including:
  - 1m @ 0.27% Cu, 1.56g/t Ag and 0.05g/t Au from 180m

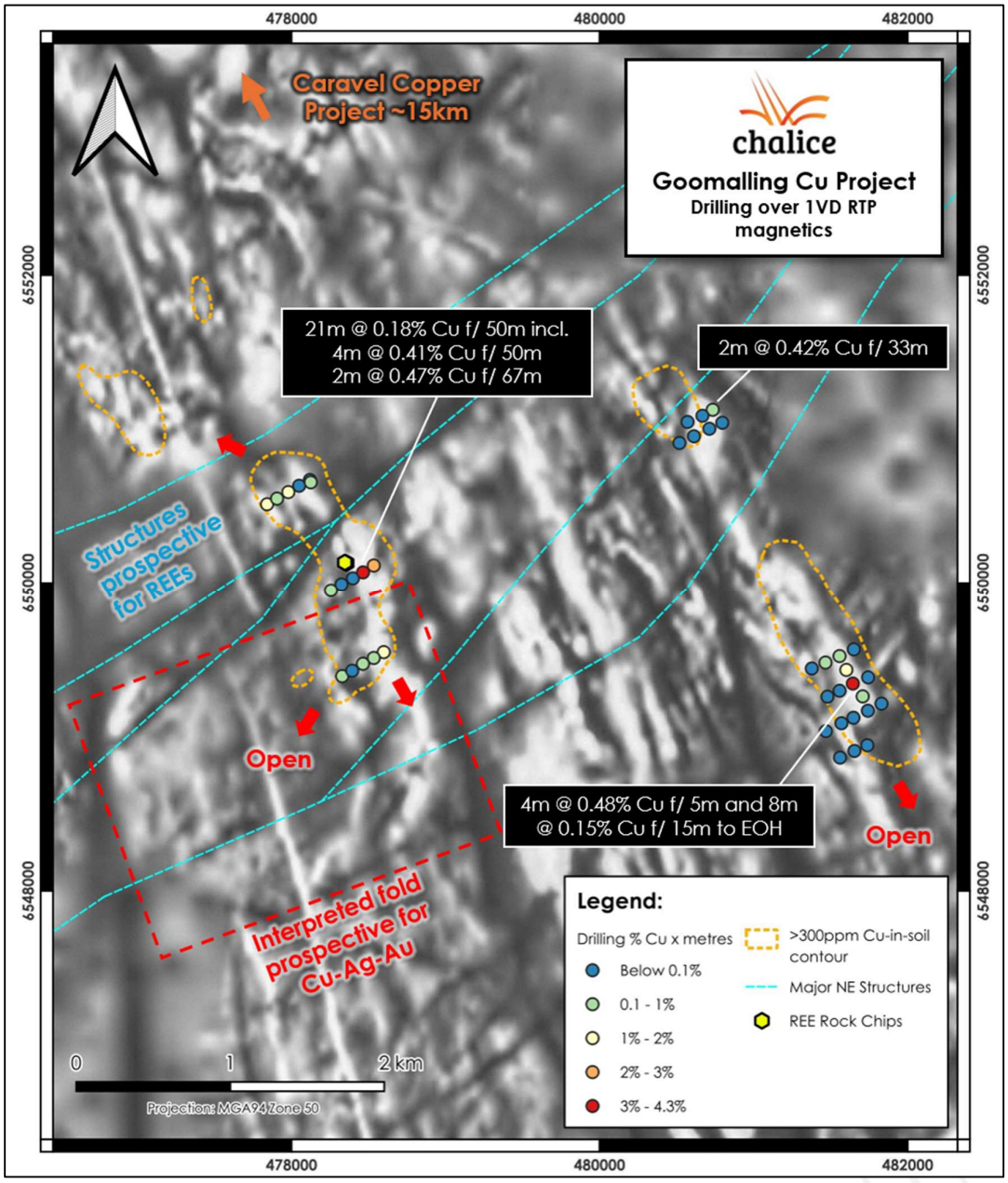

Figure 2. Goomalling Project drilling to date over 1VD magnetics.

Abundant visual disseminated and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite was logged across broader intervals in the majority of holes drilled to date, corresponding to anomalous copper values above 400ppm Cu over widths of up to ~30m (Figure 3).

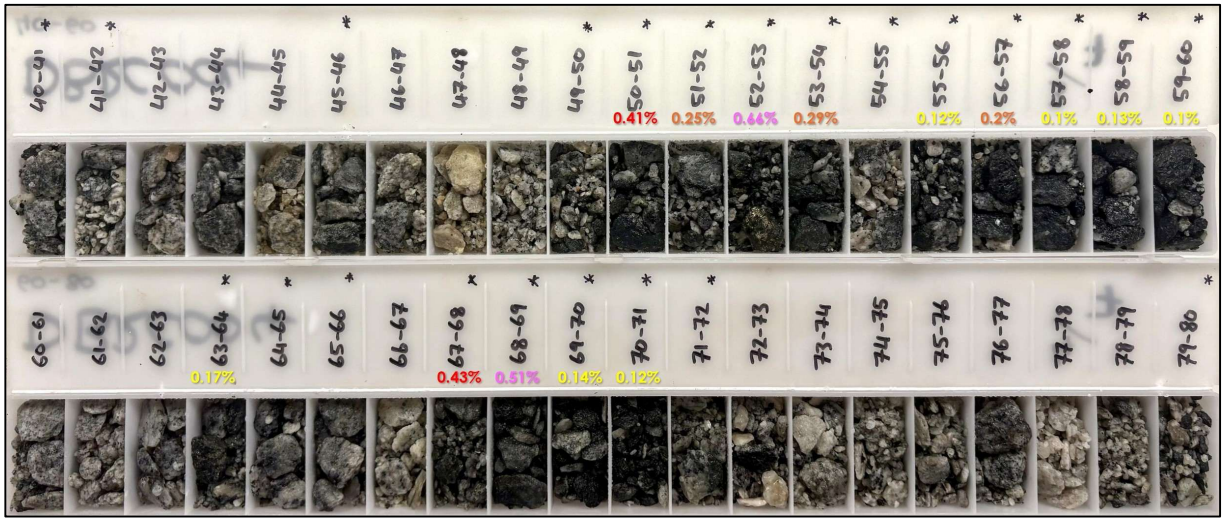

Figure 3. Chip tray photograph from DBRC004, 40-80m downhole, spanning the key intercept of 21m at 0.18% Cu from 50m (including 4m at 0.41% Cu from 50m and 2m at 0.47% Cu from 67m). Darker, sulphide-bearing chips are visible through much of this interval, consistent with the abundant visual chalcopyrite mineralisation logged in this zone.

This visual mineralisation is present across all tested drill lines, indicating a broadly disseminated, pervasive copper system extending well beyond the widths captured by the intervals reported at the Company's primary >0.1% Cu reporting cut-off.

Previous AC drilling at the Kann Target, ~5km east of Deep Blue, also intersected comparable mineralisation with 4m @ 0.48% Cu from 5m (KAC010) and 13m @ 0.12% Cu from 9m to EOH (KAC017). This is interpreted as a potential eastern flank and parallel trend, potentially caused by a folding of the sequence.

The Company considers these results encouraging for a first-pass, reconnaissance program over a single target within a much larger, substantially unexplored corridor, while noting that further drilling and geophysical work is required to determine the continuity and scale potential of the system.

The host rocks at Deep Blue are migmatitic gneiss and granitoid and have undergone significant metamorphism and deformation, and the Company considers the nature of the mineral system not yet fully understood.

Base and precious metal mineralisation style observed to date is considered broadly comparable to the nearby Caravel Copper Project, although the Company notes that this comparison relates to grade tenor and metal association rather than a confirmed shared deposit genesis.

The source of the previously reported high-grade REE rock chips (refer to ASX Announcement 4 June 2026) has not yet been identified through this first-pass drilling. The Company has re-analysed existing soil geochemical data with a broader analytical suite, identifying anomalous TREO values coincident with large-scale, ENE-trending regional structures that crosscut the Deep Blue prospect (Figure 2).

The Company is now refining these targets ahead of future drilling.

Forward plan

The Company is completing a geological interpretation of the maiden program, including a structural review of the mineralised system. Consistent with observations at the nearby Caravel Copper Project, where higher-grade mineralisation has been shown to correlate with tightly folded structural positions, the Company's structural interpretation assesses the fold hinges within the deformed host sequence are associated with localised thickening of mineralised zones at Deep Blue, providing a potential vectoring tool for future drill targeting. There are two key folds interpreted which are high priority targets, immediately south-west of Deep Blue, as well as ~4km north-west at Deep Thought (Figure 4).

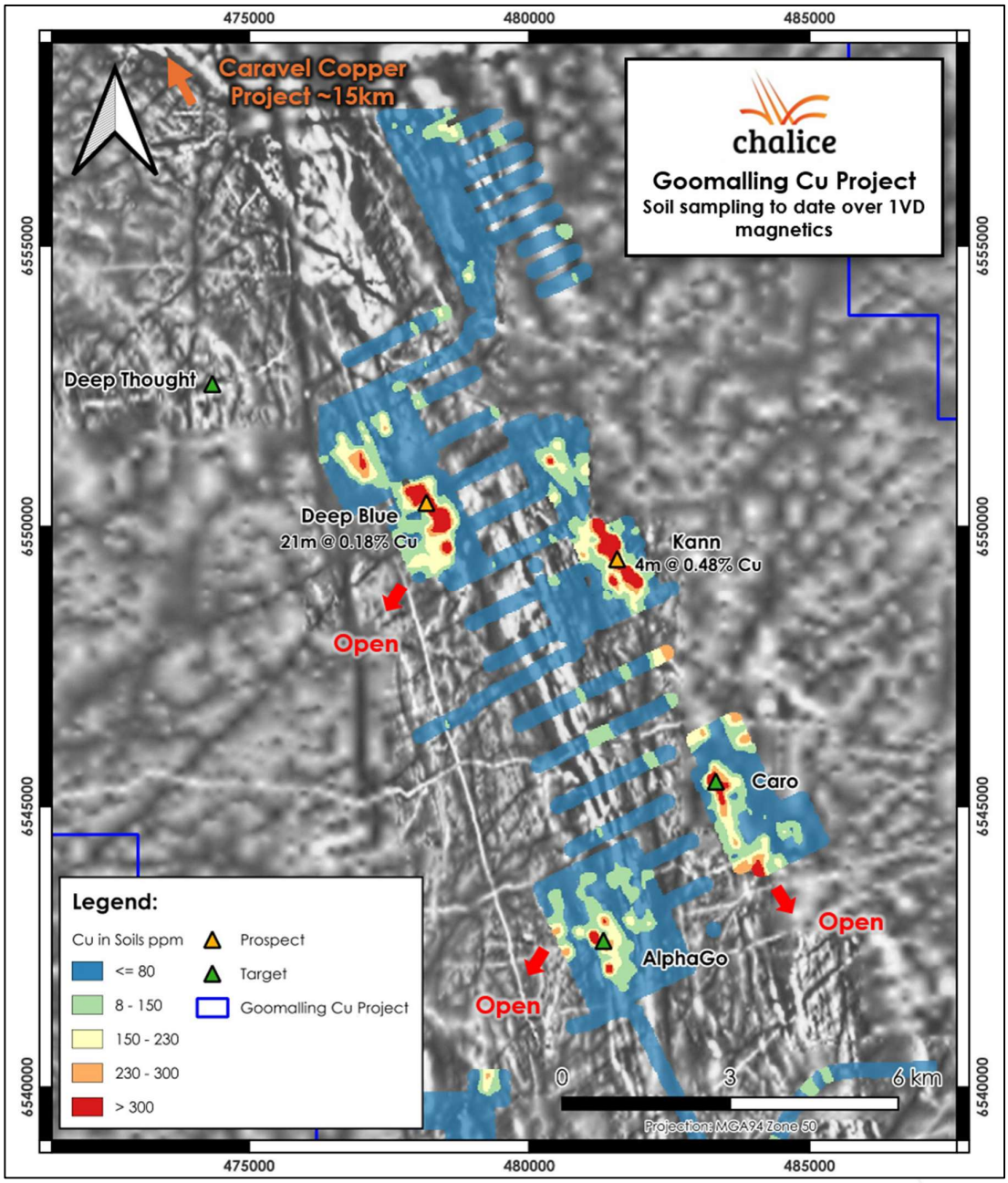

Figure 4. Soil sampling to date over 1VD magnetics.

An Induced Polarisation (IP) survey is planned as the next direct-detection exploration tool, taking advantage of the conductivity contrast between chalcopyrite mineralisation and the comparatively resistive host rock – an approach that has been used successfully to vector towards high-grade copper mineralisation at the Caravel Project.

An extension and infill of the existing soil sampling grid, including analysis for the full suite of rare earth elements and coverage of the substantial areas of the corridor not yet sampled, is also planned to commence in Q4 CY26.

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please visit www.chalicemining.com or contact:

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About the Goomalling Copper Project

The Goomalling Copper Project consists of a joint venture with Northam Resources Limited (Chalice earning 70%) as well as several 100% owned Chalice exploration licences, covering an area of 1,200km^2 (Figure 1) in the central Wheatbelt region of WA.

Chalice executed an earn-in agreement with Northam Resources in 2023, assessing the Corrigin tectonic zone as prospective for orthomagmatic sulphide mineral systems analogous to the Gonneville PGM-Ni-Cu-Co discovery of 2020. Exploration was initially focussed on magmatic Ni-Cu-PGM targets, which identified several prospects of interest.

In 2024, the focus of the Project turned to orogenic/hydrothermal copper-gold mineral systems. Several extensive soil sampling and shallow aircore drill programs in 2025 and 2026 led to the definition of the Deep Blue and Wongamine targets.

The Goomalling Copper Project is situated within the Corrigin Tectonic Zone, a deformed, high-grade metamorphic terrane on the eastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton, characterised by migmatitic gneiss sequences that have undergone significant metamorphism and structural reworking.

The Project lies within trucking distance of the Caravel Copper Project ("Caravel") immediately to the north, which hosts a ~3Mt contained copper Resource within a similarly deformed Archean host sequence.

The coincidence of regional-scale magnetic and gravity anomalism, extensive geochemical soil anomalism, and confirmed copper-silver-gold mineralisation at Deep Blue, Kann and Wongamine indicates the Corrigin Tectonic Zone represents a substantially underexplored, prospective corridor for copper-gold mineralisation, with the Company's tenure covering approximately 30km of strike along this trend.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly and accurately reflects, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Freeman, General Manager Exploration at Chalice Mining Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG, Membership No. 6352).

Mr Freeman is a full-time employee of Chalice Mining Limited and has sufficient experience 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 (JORC Code). Mr Freeman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results previously reported by the Company in its ASX announcement dated 4 June 2026 ("Exceptional copper-rare earth target defined at Deep Blue") is extracted from that announcement, which is available at www.chalicemining.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This Report includes forward looking statements that have been based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this Report, are considered reasonable by the Company. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company and its Directors and management. The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, except where required by law.

Drill collar locations and survey information

Table 1. Deep Blue and Kann significant intersections. Reported above a 0.1% Cu cutoff and 4m maximum internal waste.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu % x Metres
DBRC001	114	116	2	0.1	0.62	0	0.2
DBRC004	37	39	2	0.26	1.48	0.06	0.52
DBRC004	50	71	21	0.18	0.67	0.03	3.78
DBRC005	152	154	2	0.11	0.49	0.01	0.22
DBRC005	172	175	3	0.17	0.54	0.04	0.51
DBRC005	180	189	9	0.21	0.86	0.05	1.89
DBRC006	50	58	8	0.12	0.52	0.02	0.96
DBRC006	68	72	4	0.14	0.77	0.02	0.56
DBRC007	64	66	2	0.1	0.9	0	0.2
DBRC008	7	12	5	0.17	0.61	0.01	0.85
DBRC008	24	30	6	0.1	0.35	0.01	0.6
DBRC010A	36	42	6	0.12	0.29	0.01	0.72
DBRC011	23	33	10	0.12	0.42	0.01	1.2
DBRC011	39	40	1	0.23	0.72	0.03	0.23
DBRC011	56	58	2	0.2	0.6	0.06	0.4
DBRC012	120	121	1	0.23	1.07	0.06	0.23

DBRC014	17	20	3	0.13	0.55	0.01	0.39
DBRC014	55	56	1	0.47	4.25	0.05	0.47
DBRC015	15	17	2	0.17	0.68	0.04	0.34
DBRC015	92	93	1	0.29	1.06	0.03	0.29
KAC010	5	9	4	0.48	0.57	0.01	1.95
KAC010	15	23 (EOH)	8	0.15	0.28	0.03	1.2
KAC014	4	8	4	0.1	0.07	0	0.4
KAC015	4	8	4	0.12	0.14	0	0.48
KAC015	21	22 (EOH)	1	0.23	0.75	0.05	0.23
KAC017	9	22 (EOH)	13	0.12	0.18	0.02	1.56
KAC018	0	4	4	0.11	0.1	0	0.44
KAC025	33	35	2	0.42	0.15	0	0.84

Table 2. Deep Blue and Kann drill hole collar locations

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Status
DBRC001	478256	6549952	246	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC002	478324	6549993	249	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC003	478398	6550033	251	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC004	478464	6550072	251	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC005	478534	6550116	250	-50	240	212	Completed
DBRC006	477841	6550513	235	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC007	477906	6550550	236	-50	240	72	Abandoned
DBRC008	477979	6550592	237	-50	240	108	Abandoned
DBRC009	478049	6550634	236	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC010	478119	6550672	234	-50	240	44	Abandoned
DBRC010A	478125	6550656	234	-50	240	46	Abandoned
DBRC011	478599	6549549	238	-50	240	132	Completed
DBRC012	478328	6549393	233	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC013	478394	6549429	234	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC014	478463	6549473	235	-50	240	126	Completed
DBRC015	478534	6549511	237	-50	240	126	Completed
KAC010	481643	6549345	255	-90	0	23	Completed
KAC014	481466	6549481	252	-90	0	14	Completed
KAC015	481557	6549523	261	-90	0	22	Completed
KAC017	481601	6549434	258	-90	0	22	Completed
KAC018	481707	6549262	248	-90	0	21	Completed
KAC025	480734	6551127	276	-90	0	69	Completed

Table 1: JORC Code 2012 – Table 1 Report of 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 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.*	Reverse circulation (RC) drilling and aircore (AC) drilling was undertaken to produce samples for assays. **RC Drilling** Drill material was collected from the rig on a 1-meter basis as a single calico on the cone splitter and green bag underneath the cyclone. Assays were completed either as single meters or 2m composites downhole as determined by the site geologist. RC samples were collected using a PVC spear to subsample from the green bag to create a 2-3kg one- or two-meter sample. A portable XRF unit is utilised alongside visual logging to determine the presence of mineralised intervals. Mineralised intervals have 1m sampling completed whilst unmineralized intervals have 2m sampling completed. Commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM), field duplicates and blank material were inserted at a minimum rate of 6%. **AC Drilling** Drill material was collected from the rig on a 1-meter basis and as a single green bag underneath the cyclone. Aircore samples were collected using a PVC spear to subsample from the green bag to create a 2-3kg four-meter composite. A one meter sample was collected for the last meter of each hole. If significant mineralisation was intercepted in the 4m composite, then 1-meter splits were collected from the original green bags and assayed separately. Commercially prepared certified reference material (CRM) and blank material were inserted at a minimum rate of 6%. All samples were prepared and assayed at ALS labs Perth, an independent laboratory. Samples are dried, split, crushed and pulverised prior to assay with 48 element 4-acid digestion and ICP-MS finish (ALS code ME-MS61) and by 50g lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish for 3E (ALS code PGM-ICP24). Refer to ASX announcement on 4th June 2026 for soil sampling and rock chip details.

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).*	**RC Drilling** Drilling was completed by a Schramm T450 truck mounted drill rig. Bit size was 140mm. **AC Drilling** Drilling was completed by a Mantis 100 truck mounted drill rig. Bit size was 3".
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.*	Given the stage of exploration RC and AC sample recovery was assessed qualitatively at the rig, noting both recovery, condition and moisture. Dust suppression, regular cleaning of sampling equipment and lifting off the base of hole were utilised by drilling staff to increase sample quality. Sample recovery was good across the programs with no relationship between recovery and grade identified.
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.*	RC and AC chips were washed with each meter stored in a chip tray for future reference. Holes were logged on a one-meter basis by qualified geologists with lithology, mineralisation, alteration, veining, structure, weathering and texture recorded digitally. Logging is considered qualitative to semi-quantitative in nature and is considered sufficient to support exploration targeting and mineral resource estimation.
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.*	RC samples were collected using a PVC spear to subsample from the green bag to create a 2-3kg one- or two-meter sample which was submitted for analysis. Aircore samples were collected using a PVC spear to subsample from the green bag to create a 2-3kg four-meter composite. A one-meter sample was collected for the last meter of each hole. If significant mineralisation was intercepted in a composite, then 1-meter splits were collected from the original green bags and assayed separately. Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75um prior to analysis. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled and samples are considered representative for AC and RC drilling. Refer to ASX announcement on 4th June 2026 for soil sampling and rock chip details.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the*	All drill samples underwent preparation and geochemical analysis by ALS Perth, an independent laboratory. Au-Pt-Pd was analysed by 50g lead fire assay with an ICP-AES finish (ALS Method code PGM-ICP24). Trace element chemistry was determined by

	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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	four acid digest with ICP-MS finish for 48 elements (ALS code ME-MS61). These techniques are considered total digests for the elements reported with the results considered quantitative. QAQC consisted of a 6% CRM insertion rate (standards and blanks) and a 5% duplicate insertion rate. Duplicates were not collected from aircore sampling. Refer to ASX announcement on 4th June 2026 for soil sampling and rock chip details.
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.*	Multiple company personnel have reviewed significant and reported intersections. No adjustment has been made 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 collar locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m. The grid system used is GDA94/MGA Zone 50. Nominal RLs were assigned from 1 sec (30m) satellite data. Downhole surveys were completed on RC holes using an Axis Gyro tool to record dip and azimuth on a 30m basis downhole with a continuous survey completed at end of hole.
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.*	RC drill spacing is varied but is broadly on 80m hole spacing and 500m line spacing. One-meter samples and two-meter composites are collected from RC drilling. AC spacing is broadly on 200x100m spacing. Four-meter composites and one-meter splits are collected from AC drilling. The drill spacing is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource.
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.*	Drilling lines have been undertaken perpendicular to the interpreted regional strike and geochemical anomalism as determined from soil sampling and 2D magnetic forward models. Reported intercepts are currently interpreted to represent true width intersections with no sampling bias introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected directly at the rig and placed in polyweave bags in a secure location on site. Samples were transported to ALS Perth directly by Chalice staff or contractors.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit or review has been completed 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.*	Exploration activities are ongoing over E70/5150 and the tenement is in good standing. The tenement is held by Northam Resources Ltd and subject to an earn-in joint venture agreement with Chalice Mining Ltd. Under the terms of the agreement Chalice may earn up to a 70% joint venture interest in the tenure. Current exploration is on privately held freehold land. Access for ground disturbing exploration activities is approved by the relevant landholders.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	E70/5150 was explored previously by Sipa (2000-2004) as the Ullarring Rock Project. Sipa subsequently farmed out exploration to Placer Dome (2004-2007) and Mindax Energy (2007-2011) in a series of Joint Ventures. Work completed included systematic soil and water sampling, aircore drilling and follow-up RC drilling. Much of this work was focussed on the Centre Forrest prospect where low-grade Cu-Au mineralisation was identified along the regional Meenar Shear Zone. The Deep Blue target area was subject to limited work with only 18 soil samples and 10 rock chips collected over the life of the tenure, well north of the new anomaly. Kann was previously explored by Otter Exploration in 1978 as the Burabadji prospect. Exploration consisted of detailed mapping and rock chipping identifying copper anomalism that was considered too small to follow-up.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target deposit style is currently enigmatic but is interpreted to represent metamorphosed Cu-Ag-Au mineralisation with similarities to the Calingiri copper deposits to the north and Centre Forest prospect to the south.
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*	Details are provided in the body of the announcement.

	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.*	
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.*	Headline intercepts are reported at a 0.1% Cu cut-off, with a minimum reported interval of 2m and a maximum internal waste (dilution) of 4m. This wider internal dilution allowance reflects the low-grade, bulk-tonnage style of mineralisation observed to date. Higher-grade zones nested within these intercepts are reported separately at a 0.2% Cu cut-off with no internal dilution (0m maximum waste). Drill collar symbols shown in accompanying plan view figures are colour-coded according to a cumulative grade-thickness value (the sum of Cu% x interval length across all significant intercepts reported for that hole, calculated at the Company's 0.1% Cu cut-off, 2m minimum interval and 4m maximum internal dilution parameters, with certified reference material and blank samples excluded). Where a hole intersects more than one discrete mineralised zone, the grade-thickness of each qualifying zone is summed to produce a single combined value per hole. This is provided as a visual indication of relative copper endowment along strike and downhole, and does not represent a reported grade, weighted average, or Mineral Resource estimate. No top cut is applied. No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All intercepts are reported as downhole lengths. Drill lines were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted NNW-SSE regional strike of the coincident magnetic and geochemical target, as determined from magnetic forward modelling and soil sampling. The orientation of mineralisation itself, and its relationship to drilling orientation, has not yet been established, and true widths are not currently known.
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.*	Refer to figures in the main report text.

Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The report is considered balanced with all relevant context provided. All significant results are tabulated within the report.
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.*	A 50m line spaced airborne magnetic survey was completed in 2023. This has refined the regional geological interpretation of the area and allowed for forward models to be created of the magnetic highs which will be used for future targeting. A 200m line spaced HeliTEM airborne electromagnetic survey was completed in 2022 recognising no anomalies in the tenement. The target was identified by wide-spaced Ultrafine+ soil sampling completed in the district which has been subsequently infilled.
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.*	Extensional soil sampling to cover the full extent of the geophysical feature. Targeted drilling focussed on coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalism. Targeted drilling focussed on coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalism.