Assay data confirms Epithermal and Porphyry Potential at Flint

HIGHLIGHTS

- FL_DDH002 confirms a high-sulphidation epithermal target at Flint, with intense Advanced Argillic Alteration and elevated Antimony, Arsenic, Tellurium and silver logged between 0.0–54m
- New porphyry target identified: FL_DDH002 points toward a large-scale Cu-Mo(Au) porphyry system, with strengthening Propylitic/Phyllic alteration, rising pyrite and low-level Mo-Cu anomalism from 190–656m signalling proximity to its outer margin
- Two large-scale conductive targets identified in the AMT 3D model, potentially reflecting a "Lithocap" cap over Porphyry Cu-Au mineralisation at depth in the underexplored southern project area
- Flint's geophysical and geochemical signature is directly comparable to Andean porphyry-epithermal systems that have delivered major discoveries, including BHP/Lundin's Filo del Sol, Atex Resources' Valeriano and Mogotes Metals' Filo Sur projects
- A follow-up exploration program is being designed to test the newly identified porphyry and epithermal targets and define priority drill sites at Flint

Australian Critical Minerals Ltd (ASX:ACM, "ACM" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on assay results specifically from drill hole FL_DDH002, and new interpretation of the prospectivity of the project arising from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program at the Flint Project in Peru.

The recently completed Phase 1, four-hole diamond drilling program totalled 1,773.3 metres (Table 1, Appendix 2) and was designed to test resistivity anomalies beneath a quartz-alunite, advanced argillic alteration with rock geochemical anomalies in the northern area of the project, where historic mapping and rock chip sampling had been previously focused (Figure 1). Hole FL_DDH002 was extended below original target depth to 656.7 m EOH due to encouraging alteration vectors noted by Company geologists.

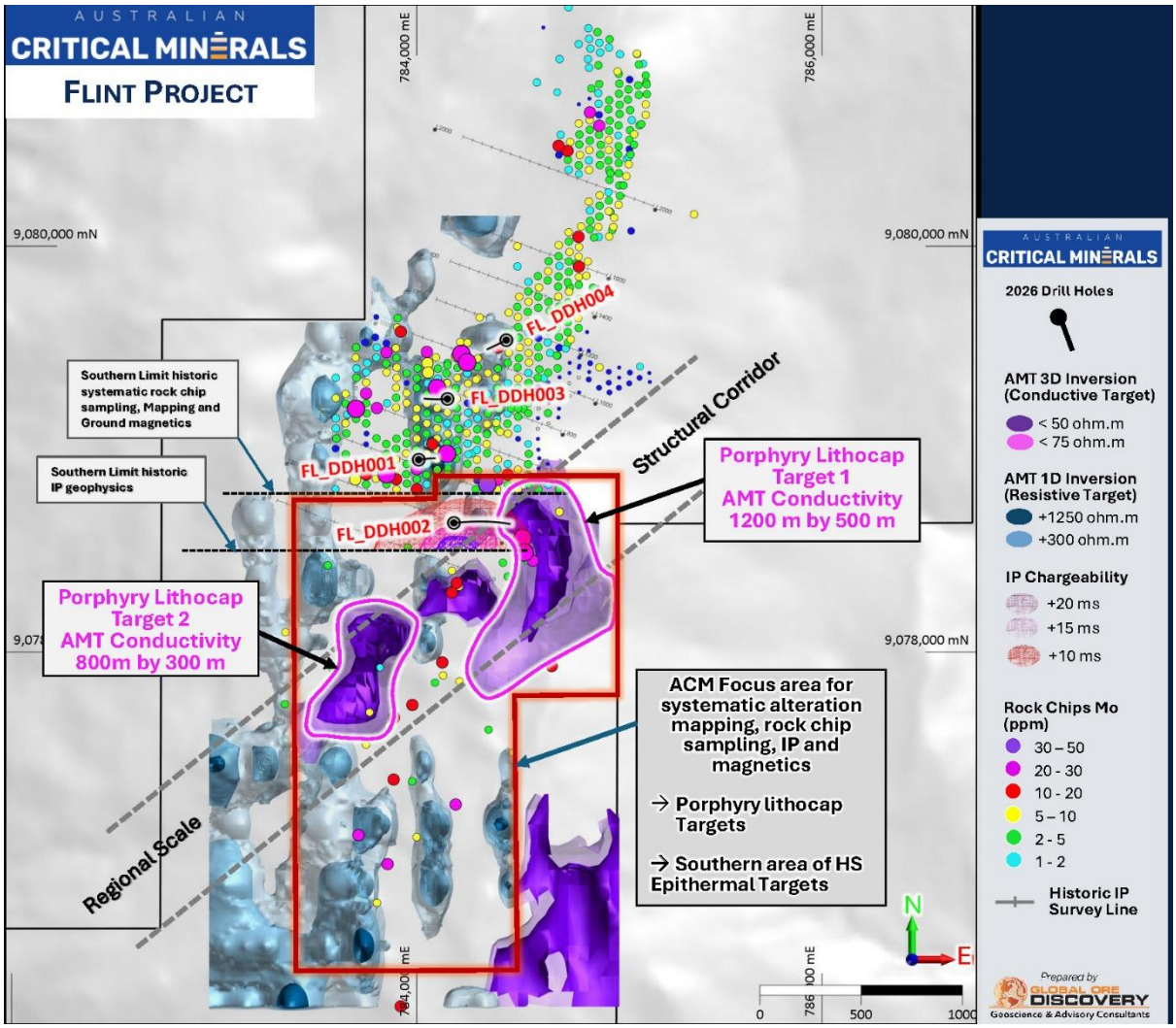
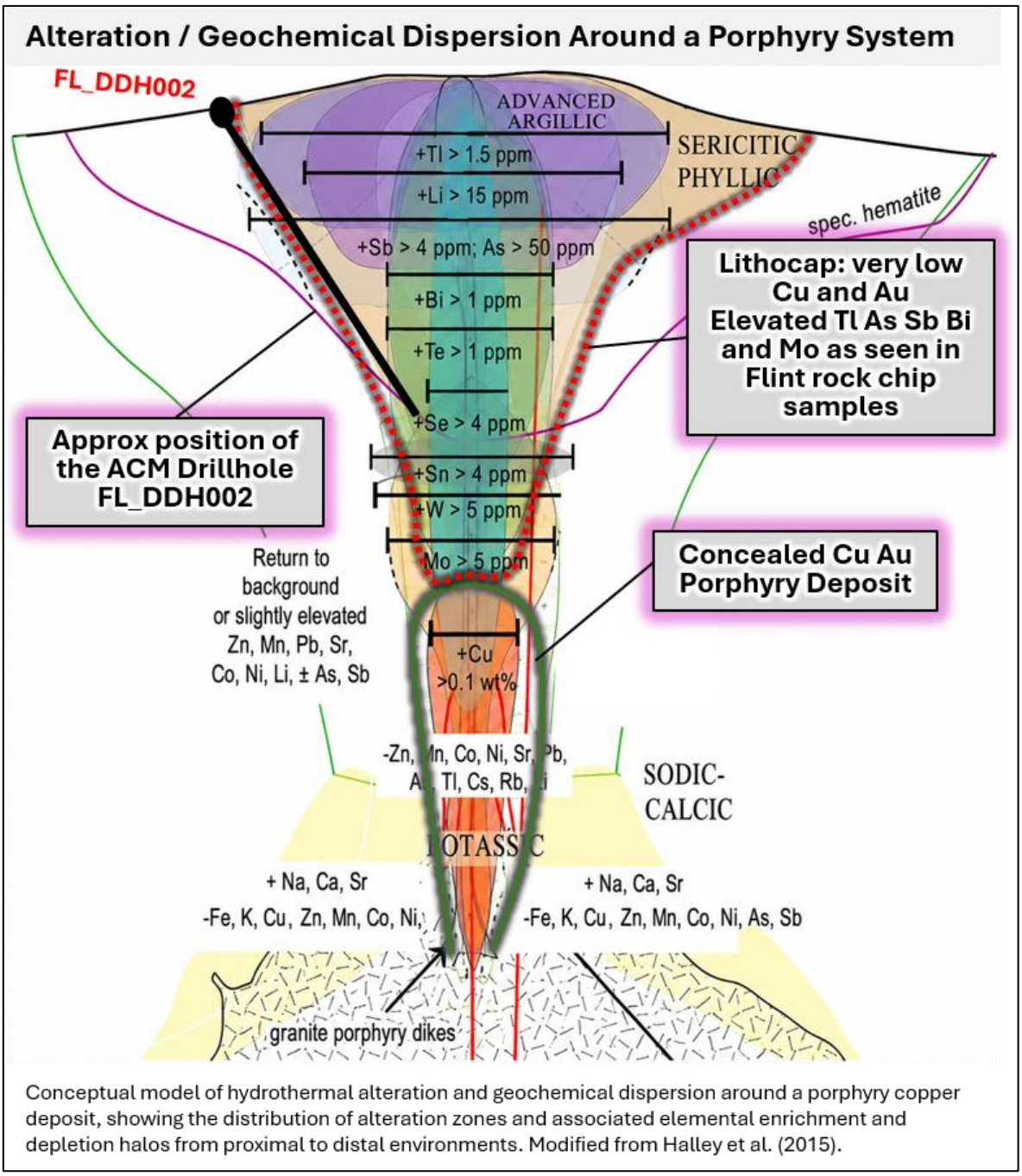


Figure 1: Historic exploration data coverage highlighting the underexplored "Lithocap" and the Southern High Sulphidation target area

Review of FL_DDH002 geological logging, down hole hyperspectral and assay data (Graphic log 1: assay results and hyperspectral alteration), confirms that between 0.0 and 54.0m the hole intercepted Advanced Argillic (AA) alteration with strongly anomalous epithermal pathfinder elements (As Sb Te Tl) and ppb level Ag (Figure 2).

The AA alteration overlies a strong propylitic alteration that transitions down hole and through to the EOH at 657.7m, into strong phyllic alteration in excess of 10% pyrite and low level but anomalous Mo (peak 23 ppm) and Cu in the propylitic to phyllic zone typically 75 to 131 ppm and localised ppb level Au. The alteration and low level geochemical vectors point to the potential for near surface high sulphidation epithermal system and newly recognised potential for deeper concealed porphyry mineralisation at the Flint project.



Conceptual model of hydrothermal alteration and geochemical dispersion around a porphyry copper deposit, showing the distribution of alteration zones and associated elemental enrichment and depletion halos from proximal to distal environments. Modified from Halley et al. (2015).

Figure 2a: Alteration and Geochemical Model for porphyry and epithermal mineral systems.

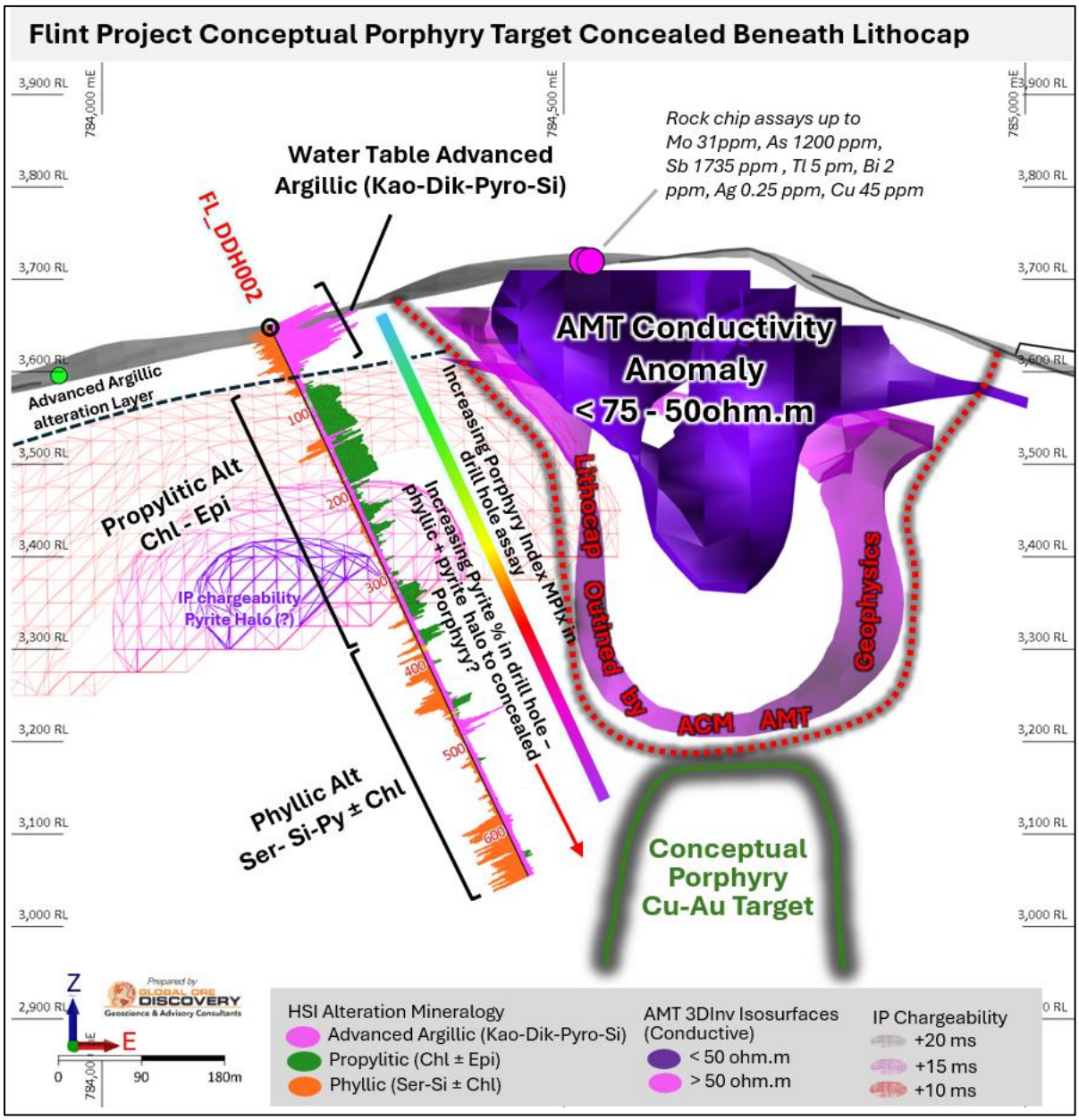


Figure 2b: ACM drill hole FL_DDH002 alteration and down hole Porphyry trace element vector trace

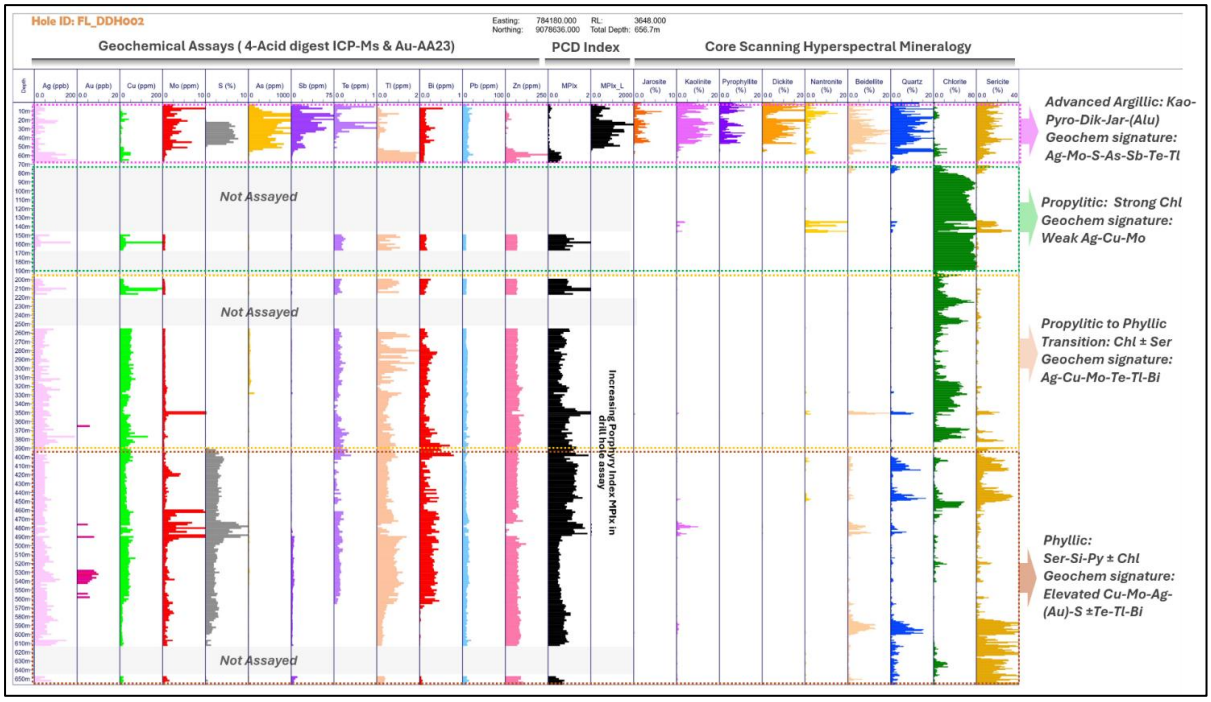
ACM has engaged Geoscience consultants Global Ore Discovery to undertake an integrated analysis of results from this round of drilling, in conjunction with AMT geophysics and limited historic rock chip sampling from the southern area of the project.

Initial review has highlighted the potential of two large conductive targets, Lithocap Target 1 (1000 by 500 m) and Lithocap Target 2 (800 by 400 m) (Figure 3) within ACM's previously reported (see ASX:ACM announcement dated 4 February 2026) AMT geophysical model. These targets potentially represent the upper level of large "Lithocap" style alteration centres that are typically "barren" Cu-Mo-Au at surface but can conceal significant porphyry mineralisation at depth.

Application of Porphyry Copper Deposit (PCD) trace element metal ratio analysis is used to identify geochemical vectors toward concealed epithermal and porphyry mineralisation in Lithocap settings.

Applying this approach to the Flint data (Figure 2b) shows an anomaly from historic rock chip over the top of Lithocap Target 1, an additional but lower order anomaly coincident with Lithocap Target 2 and a vector down hole in FL_DDH002 (Figure 3).

This supports the exploration concept that the Conductive AMT Targets may be metal-poor alteration Lithocaps to concealed porphyry centres and that FL_DDH002 vectors down hole toward the east and was potentially drilled in the outer halo of a concealed porphyry system underlying Lithocap Target 1.



Graphic Log 1: Drill Hole FL_DDH002 geochemical results and hyperspectral alteration mineralogy

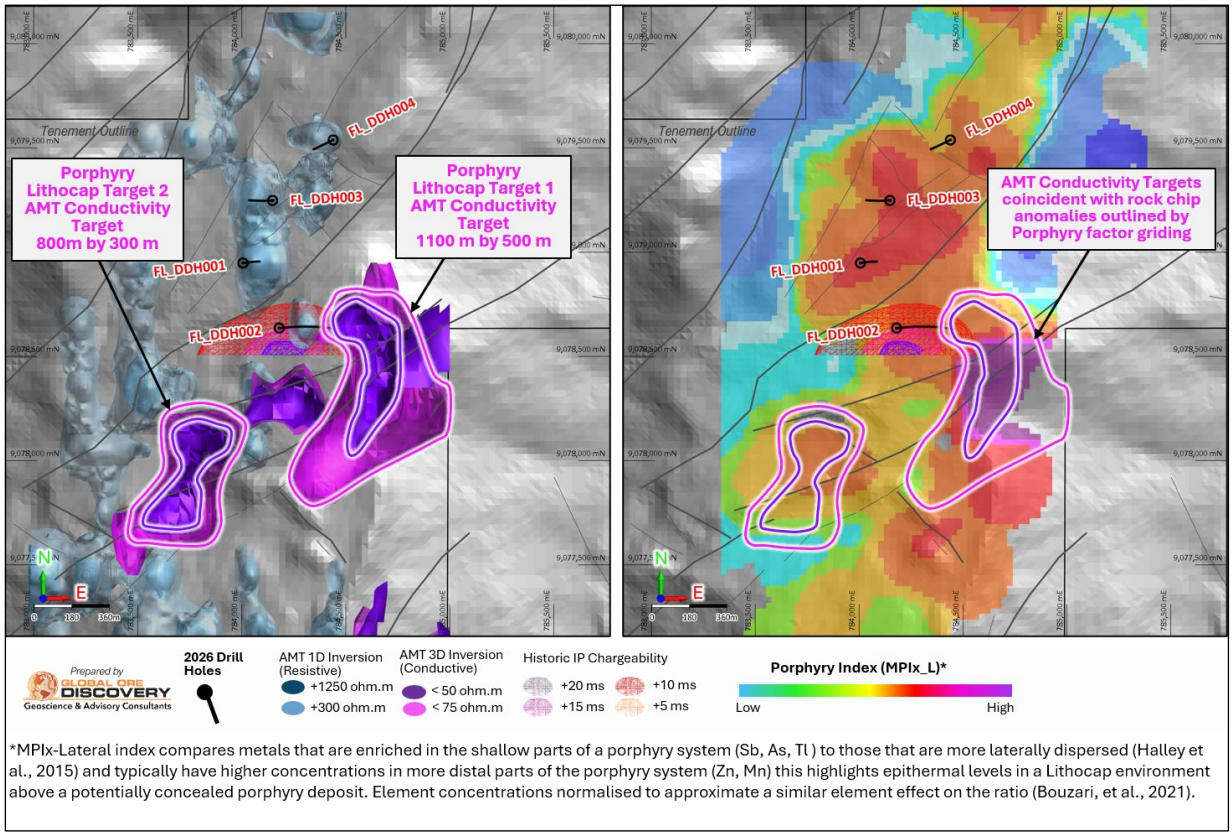


Figure 3: Left Panel - plan view of AMT geophysical conductors – Lithocap Targets. Right Panel grid of Porphyry Index Grid derived from historic rock chip sample assay.

Exploration by ACM to date has highlighted a larger 4.8 sq km alteration system at Flint, prospective for porphyry and epithermal mineralisation. In the context of the new understanding of the prospectivity at Flint, an integrated exploration program is being designed to deliver a cost-effective, systematic de-risking approach to drill target definition for the attractive but conceptual Lithocap Targets 1 and 2 and the underexplored Southern high sulphidation (HSE) target area that remains largely untested by modern systematic exploration.

Flint Project Next Steps

World View 3 (WV3) satellite alteration mapping of the full alteration system to define higher temperature alteration centres. Drone magnetic survey of the Lithocap and southern HSE area to identify covered intrusive centres that may have acted as heat engines and metal sources to epithermal and porphyry mineralisation. Key areas identified by the WV3 and magnetics, as well as the existing conductive targets in the ACM AMT geophysics, will be systematically tested with low detection limit soil and rock chip geochemistry and TerraSpec alteration analysis. Priority coincident areas of anomalous geochemistry, TerraSpec alteration, magnetic and AMT conductors will be selectively surveyed with deep penetrating IP geophysics to refine and optimise drill testing.

Executive Chairman Dean de Largie said:

"The Phase 1 drilling programme has materially improved ACM's understanding of the Flint hydrothermal system. It has strengthened the epithermal model and generated a credible deeper porphyry-related target concept. Assays from FL_DDH002, together with downhole hyperspectral data, confirm advanced argillic alteration and associated elevated epithermal pathfinder elements, including arsenic and antimony, near surface. These results are consistent with the high-sulphidation epithermal exploration model being evaluated at Flint".

"At depth, FL_DDH002 intersected increasingly intense phyllic alteration with substantial pyrite and low-level copper and molybdenum anomalism. These results provide encouraging geological and geochemical vectors supporting the potential for a concealed porphyry-related system within the broader Flint alteration footprint".

"Importantly, the integration of drilling, hyperspectral alteration data, historic rock-chip geochemistry and ACM's AMT geophysical model has identified large, underexplored conductive targets in the southern part of the project. These targets, together with the broader advanced-argillic alteration system, provide a compelling basis for systematic follow-up work to derisk and refine targets for future exploration".

"Flint is located in a prospective northern Peruvian epithermal–porphyry corridor, and the Company's next programme is designed to efficiently test the most prospective areas using detailed alteration mapping, geochemistry, magnetics and targeted geophysics before selecting priority drill targets."

This release has been approved by the Board of Australian Critical Minerals Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Dean de Largie
Executive Chairman
Australian Critical Minerals Limited
E info@auscriticalminerals.com.au
T +61 (8) 6165 8858

About Flint

Flint is located within a prolific epithermal-porphyry corridor in northern Peru and lies approximately 60km from the La Arena epithermal Au-Ag and porphyry Cu-Au system. The Project incorporates a substantial inherited exploration database, including surface geochemistry, alteration mapping, historical induced polarisation and magnetic datasets, which ACM has integrated with its more recent work to define drill targets across the broader hydrothermal corridor.

ABOUT US

Australian Critical Minerals (ASX:ACM) is a resource exploration company focused on developing a high-grade portfolio of gold, silver, copper and critical mineral projects, with a core focus on Peru.

In 2025, ACM acquired a suite of highly prospective Peruvian assets spanning over **25,000 hectares**. These assets are strategically positioned to supply the critical metals driving global electrification, clean energy, and industrial growth.
ACM also holds **iron ore projects in Western Australia's Pilbara region**, offering long-term exposure to bulk commodity demand.
Backed by an experienced team with proven exploration and corporate success, ACM is unlocking value across some of the world's most richly endowed mineral belts.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dean de Largie. Mr de Largie is the Executive Chairman of Australian Critical Minerals Limited and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. de Largie has verified the data disclosed in this release and consented to including the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Australian Critical Minerals Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although ACM believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration activities will result in the actual values, results or events expressed or implied in this document.

Appendix 1
JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1
Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	**Diamond Drilling** • HQ sized Diamond Core drilling. • Samples collected using ½ core at ~2m intervals through intervals of potentially prospective alteration and veining. • Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Lima where they are logged, crushed, pulverised and then analysed by fire assay (30g) with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish for gold (ALS code: Au-AA-23); and four acid digestion (0.25 grams) with a combined Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish (ALS code: ME-MS61).
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).	• HQ Diamond Core Drilling, oriented and down-hole surveyed with a gyro.
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.	• Core recovery is measured at the drill site by measuring the length of drill core recovered against the advance length of the drill string. • Core recovery was generally between 90% and 100% with the average for FL_DDH002 being 96.9%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core logging on site is qualitative and quantitative with regards to sulphides. • Logging is being completed to a level of detail that will support any future Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. All drill core is being photographed on site prior to transport. • Drill core is being logged with advanced multi-sensor scanning at Xcout's facility in Lima using the ANCORELOG scanning system developed by the DMT group in Germany. ANCORELOG is a multi-sensor analytical core logging platform that combines continuous hyperspectral imaging and high-resolution imaging to measure the mineralogical and textural properties of drill core.
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.	• Drill core is halved longitudinally using a diamond core saw. The sampled half core is cut longitudinally again using a diamond core saw into quarter for duplicate samples. • The same side of the drill core is always sampled. • Drill core samples are interpreted to be the highest quality and most appropriate/representative sampling technique due to the relatively continuous rock sample (not homogenised), excellent recovery and the ability to maintain half core samples for later verification/reanalysis purposes. • QA/QC protocols including sample duplicates, blanks and certified reference (standards) samples appropriate for the mineralisation style will be utilised at the sampling stage. QA/QC insertion rate was approximately 1 standard, blank and duplicate at least every 50 routine samples.
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 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	• Samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Lima where they are logged, crushed, pulverised and then analysed by fire assay (30g) with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish for gold (ALS code: Au-AA-23); and four acid digestion (0.25 grams) with a combined Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish (ALS code: ME-MS61). • This is considered an industry standard analysis suite for this style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• ALS Laboratory in Lima is an ISO certified commercial laboratory. • ME-MS61 is considered a near total digestion technique. • ALS quality control procedures include the use of blanks, duplicates and certified reference material (CRMs or often referred to as Standards). • Analysis of assay results from ACM's and ALS Laboratory QA/QC samples indicate the assay data is of acceptable accuracy and precision.
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, and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intervals of alteration mineralogy were logged by onsite geologists and then logged using hyperspectral scanning. • As you would expect, this alteration spatially coincides well with the geochemical anomalism reported in this release. • This is a phase 1 drill program and no holes were twinned. • No adjustments were 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 have been measured with handheld GPS to collect position information in the WGS84 zone 17 South Datum. • Handheld GPS devices commonly have an elevation accuracy of +10metres. Therefore, elevation of each drill hole has been better estimated using topographic data. • Elevation data is adequate 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 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drilling is spaced at between 300 and 400 metres along strike. • More work needs to be done in order to understand if this spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation • No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation is reported in this news release.
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	• Drill hole orientation is approximately perpendicular to the perceived geological structure and orientation of the hydrothermal system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Drill core tray covers are individually secured to each drill core tray. Drill core trays are secured to pallets and the palleted trays are fully covered with plastic. • Core is photographed on site and then on delivery to the core scanning and cutting facility in Lima. • Samples are hand delivered to the ALS laboratory in Lima by field staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been completed due to the early stage of exploration.

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.	• Flint has 3 licences. Gaya 103 is held by Pegoco SAC which is a 100% owned subsidiary of ACM. El Perseverante and Cerro Pedernal are held through a 100% option to purchase by Latin Gold SAC. • Tenure is in good standing. • There are no native title interests
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Southern Rock Geophysics modelled the NSAMT data and remodelled the historical IP data.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• Flint is regarded as a high-sulphidation epithermal system overprinting a porphyritic hydrothermal system. • The volcanic host rock has not been formally dated, however it is interpreted to be of approximately Miocene age.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, 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.	• Drill hole collar details are provided in the Appendix 2 of the announcement (Table 1). • Details of intervals interpreted to be geochemically significant are provided in Graphic Log 1 in the body of this Announcement and also detailed in Appendix 2 (Table 2).
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.	• No economic assay intervals are included in this release. • Only intervals of anomalous pathfinder elements reported and detailed in Table 2. • Drillcore was sampled on 2m intervals.
Relationship between mineralisation, widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., down hole length, true width not known'). Appropriate maps and sections	• Drill hole angles are between 60 and 72 degrees. • Assay results of anomalous pathfinder elements in Table 2 are downhole depths. • Geometry of any mineralisation is undetermined at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• A drill hole plan map and cross-section of FL_DDH002 is provided in the body of the announcement (Figure 2 and 3).
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.	• No economic grade intervals have been announced in this 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.	Porphyry Index (MPIx_L) gridding and interpretation: • The MDRU Porphyry Index–Lateral ("MPIx_L") was calculated for each rock-chip sample using whole-rock multi-element geochemical assay results. The index is a ratio designed to assess relative lateral geochemical position within advanced-argillic alteration and lithocap environments above, or peripheral to, porphyry systems: • MPIx_L=(5×Sb)+(20×Tl)+As/(Zn/10)+(Mn/50) • Antimony (Sb), thallium (Tl) and arsenic (As) comprise the numerator because they are characteristically enriched in shallow, lithocap and epithermal portions of porphyry systems. Zinc (Zn) and manganese (Mn) comprise the denominator because they are generally more laterally dispersed and may be relatively enriched in more distal settings. Element weighting factors normalise the relative contribution of individual elements to the ratio. • The MPIx_L calculation produces a relative exploration vector only; it is not a measure of copper, gold, lithium or other metal grade, and does not demonstrate the presence, depth, size or economic significance of a porphyry deposit. Elevated values are interpreted as indicating areas with a relatively stronger shallow porphyry/lithocap geochemical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		signature, subject to geological context, alteration type, sample medium, analytical detection limits and spatial distribution of samples. • MPIx_L values were assigned to their respective sample locations and interpolated/gridded. The resulting grid was contoured to identify coherent relative highs. Areas where elevated MPIx_L responses coincide with rock-chip geochemical anomalies and AMT conductivity anomalies were considered higher-priority targets for follow-up exploration. • The index was applied as a reconnaissance-scale targeting tool and is intended to be evaluated with geological mapping, alteration mineralogy, structural interpretation, geophysical data and, ultimately, drilling. • Surface geological observations, surface rock chip results and geophysical results/targets were previously reported in the June 12 and August 13, 2025; as well as the January 29, 2026 press releases.
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.	• ACM has commenced plans to complete an Induced Polarisation survey and Drone magnetic survey over the highly conductive AMT anomalies that the anomalism and alteration appear to be vectoring towards in FL_DDH002 (Figure 2 and 3).

Appendix 2

Table 1: Drill Hole details (WGS84 / UTM zone 17S)

DH ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (RL m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
FL_DDH001	784,006	9,078,948	3,633	434.5	90	-78
FL_DDH002	784,180	9,078,636	3648	656.7	90	-65
FL_DDH003	784,148	9,079,248	3,651	364.8	270	-72
FL_DDH004	784,439	9,079,538	3,691	317.3	248	-70

Table 2: a) geochemically significant interval within FL_DDH002 associated with Advanced Argillic Alteration; and b) geochemically significant interval within FL_DDH002 associated with Phyllic alteration.

a)

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	As ppm	K %	Mo ppm	Na %	S %	Sb ppm
2.00	4.00	2.00	167	0.01	1.67	<0.01	0.1	18.55
4.00	6.00	2.00	151	0.01	1.53	0.01	0.05	31.1
6.00	8.00	2.00	253	0.01	7.23	0.01	0.13	54.9
8.00	10.00	2.00	321	0.01	2.9	<0.01	0.06	15.7
10.00	12.00	2.00	556	0.02	1.2	0.01	0.03	19.05
12.00	14.00	2.00	1405	0.06	2.27	0.01	0.04	68.5
14.00	16.35	2.35	1300	0.12	1.85	<0.01	0.04	76.5
16.35	18.35	2.00	352	0.02	0.63	0.01	0.02	40.2
18.35	20.00	1.65	1130	0.02	2.91	0.01	0.03	77.5
20.00	22.00	2.00	1100	0.07	3.88	0.01	0.19	34.7
22.00	24.00	2.00	782	2.75	2.58	0.21	5.51	53.6
24.00	26.00	2.00	688	2.92	2.29	0.26	6.03	46.9
26.00	28.00	2.00	662	3.21	1.68	0.41	6.93	46.7
28.00	30.00	2.00	1890	2.56	2.03	0.33	5.52	61.9
30.00	32.00	2.00	624	2.91	1.51	0.35	6.35	58.3
32.00	34.00	2.00	811	3.12	2.91	0.35	6.64	43.1
34.00	36.00	2.00	1085	2.9	2.53	0.44	6.47	25.5
36.00	38.00	2.00	542	3.14	1.52	0.49	6.96	16.2
38.00	40.00	2.00	460	3.26	1.19	0.44	6.83	21.3
40.00	42.00	2.00	643	3.32	1.17	0.55	7.66	20.4
42.00	44.00	2.00	631	2.61	2.12	0.32	5.63	17.1
44.00	46.00	2.00	515	2.92	4.53	0.45	6.56	9.79
46.00	48.00	2.00	832	1.93	1.54	0.51	4.89	20.6
48.00	50.00	2.00	669	0.16	1.56	0.05	0.5	23.5
50.00	52.00	2.00	788	0.03	3.85	0.01	0.13	25.1
52.00	54.00	2.00	342	0.21	1.36	0.02	0.02	11.9
54.00	56.00	2.00	107	0.74	0.46	0.07	0.01	5.61
56.00	58.00	2.00	22.3	1.19	0.51	0.11	0.01	3.67

b)

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mo ppm	S %
451.00	453.00	2.00	0.47	2.93
453.00	455.00	2.00	0.43	2.62
455.00	457.00	2.00	0.42	2.85
457.00	459.00	2.00	0.31	2.76
459.00	461.00	2.00	6.33	3.04
461.00	463.00	2.00	6.77	2.46
463.00	465.00	2.00	1.96	3.27
465.00	467.00	2.00	2.2	3.05
467.00	469.00	2.00	1.21	2.48
469.00	471.00	2.00	1.23	2.42
471.00	473.00	2.00	0.89	3.57
473.00	475.00	2.00	4.57	7.15
475.00	477.00	2.00	3.89	7.77
477.00	479.00	2.00	2.08	>10.0
479.00	481.00	2.00	23.2	8.34
481.00	483.00	2.00	2.06	5.59
483.00	485.35	2.35	3.75	6.31
485.35	487.00	1.65	0.96	5.32
487.00	489.00	2.00	10.6	>10.0
489.00	491.00	2.00	7.47	8.19
491.00	493.00	2.00	2.5	4.32
493.00	495.00	2.00	1.6	4.2
495.00	497.00	2.00	1	4.04
497.00	499.00	2.00	0.78	3.32
499.00	501.00	2.00	0.72	2.3
501.00	503.00	2.00	0.42	1.97
503.00	505.00	2.00	0.75	2.97

58.00	60.00	2.00	32.1	1.3	0.64	0.13	0.01	2.95
60.00	62.00	2.00	21.6	1.51	0.39	0.11	0.01	1.99
62.00	64.00	2.00	13	1.54	0.27	0.07	0.01	1.42
64.00	66.00	2.00	17.2	1.52	0.29	0.04	0.01	1.71
66.00	68.00	2.00	27.2	2.06	0.24	0.13	<0.01	2.15