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(ASX: GMN)

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Projects

Lithium Projects (Brazil)

Cococi region
Custodia
Iguatu region
Jacurici
Juremal region
Salinas region
Salitre
Serido Belt

Copper Projects (Brazil)

Ararenda region
Sao Juliao region
Iguatu region

REE Projects (Brazil)

Jequeie

Copper Projects (PNG)

Wabag region
Green River region

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Gold Mountain Secures Exclusive Right to Acquire Historical Tungsten Project in Brazil

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX: GMN) has secured an exclusive right to acquire Mining Application 848.365/2011, covering approximately 857.53 hectares over the Malhada do Angico tungsten mine, which operated during World War II. The Malhada do Angico mine is adjacent to GMN's Logradouro tenements within the Seridó Tungsten Province of northeast Brazil, one of South America's principal tungsten-producing regions^{1,2}.

GMN are assessing the Mining Application over the mine and has entered an exclusive 12 month agreement with Emprogeo Mining Business EPP Ltda ("EMPG") to conduct due diligence prior to purchase.

"GMN is excited by this tungsten opportunity, which I recently visited. We are fast tracking the exploration program and will commence drilling as soon as the necessary permits are obtained.

We have also commenced auger drilling of the historical tailings to confirm the grade and obtain samples for metallurgical test work.

The historical tungsten mine is located only 10 km from Parelhas, a regional hub for mining and agriculture, and from the major wind farm infrastructure adjacent to Parelhas.

The project is also located within the same broad structural and stratigraphic environment as the currently producing Brejuí tungsten mine, approximately 47 km north of GMN's Logradouro tenements.

David Evans, Executive Director
Gold Mountain

Highlights

- Initial rock-chip grab sampling undertaken within the GMN tenement, mainly 300-600 metres along strike from the Malhada do Angico mine, returned three samples with tungsten (W) analyses exceeding the upper analytical limit of 10,000 ppm W, equivalent to 1.26% WO₃.
- Rock sampling has also been undertaken within the Malhada do Angico mine tenement, with the samples currently undergoing analysis.

1. R.S. Corrêa, C.G. Oliveira, E.L. Dantas, M.E.S. Della Giustina, M.H.B.M. Hollanda, 2021. The root zones of the Seridó W-skarn system, northeastern Brazil: Constraints on the metallogenesis of a large Ediacaran tungsten Province, *Ore Geology Reviews*. Volume 128.
2. Costa MAC, Naleto JLC, Perrotta MM, Monteiro LVS, Filho CRS, 2024. Visible-Near Infrared-Short-Wave Infrared Spectroscopy and Mineral Mapping of Hydrothermal Alteration Zones at the Brejuí W-Mo Skarn Deposit, Seridó Mobile Belt, Borborema Province, Brazil *Economic Geology*, v. 119, no. 5, pp. 1171–1198

- Mapping of historical workings and skarn outcrops across the GMN and Malhada do Angico tenements has been undertaken, and a drilling program has been designed and is currently progressing through the permitting process.
- A combined strike length of approximately 2,000 metres of skarn has been identified within the main mine workings zone, with a further approximately 2,000 metres of skarn and minor workings identified in the eastern part of the Malhada dos Angicos mine tenement.

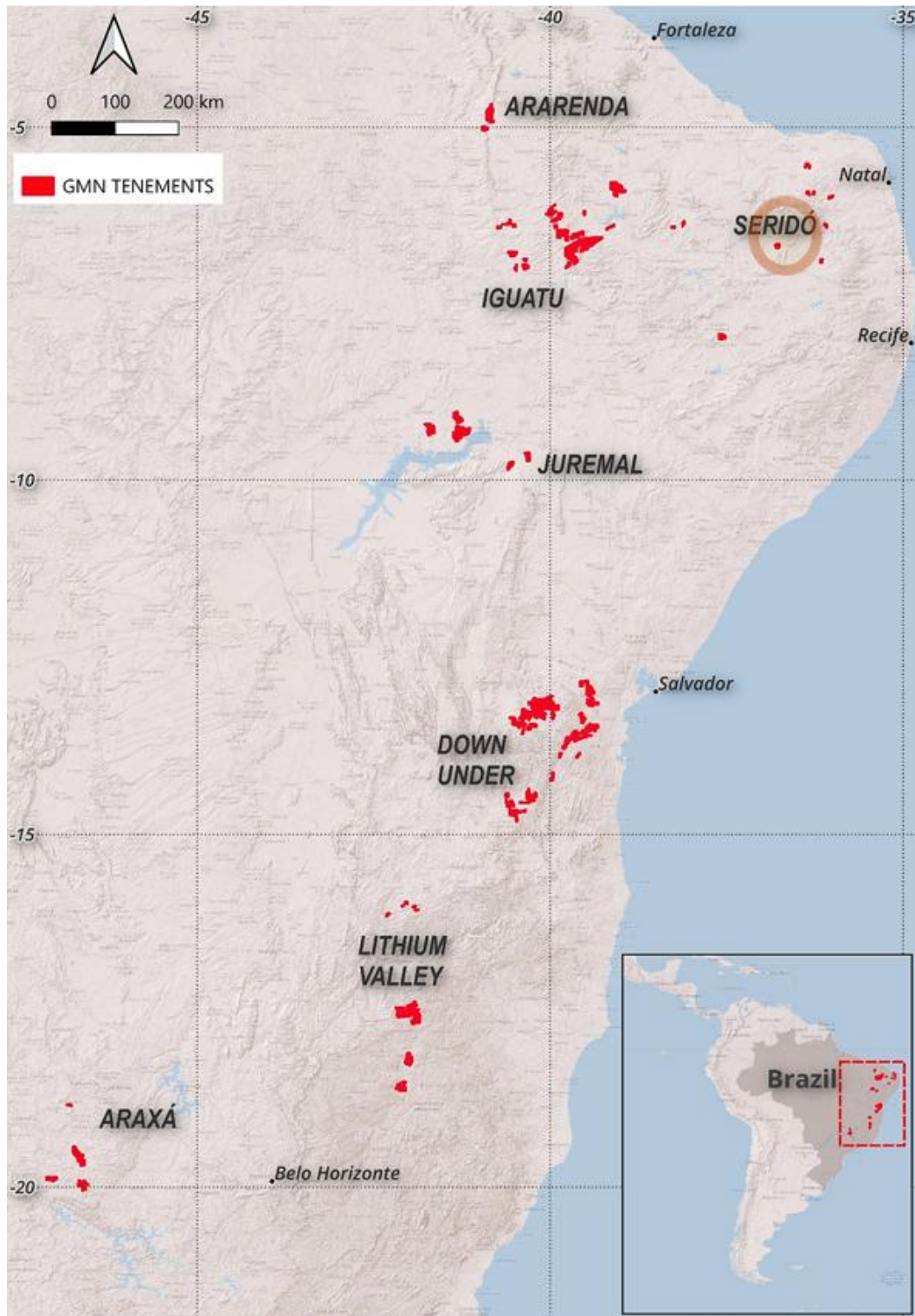


Figure 1. Location of the Logradouro tenements in the Serido Belt, NE Brazil.

Historical Malhada do Angico Tungsten Mine

The historical Malhada do Angico mine was developed within **scheelite-bearing skarn units** hosted by the Jucurutu Formation, which is the regional host to numerous scheelite deposits, including the Brejuí Mine, one of Brazil's largest tungsten mines. Figure 2 shows the location of major tungsten mines within the eastern Seridó Belt.

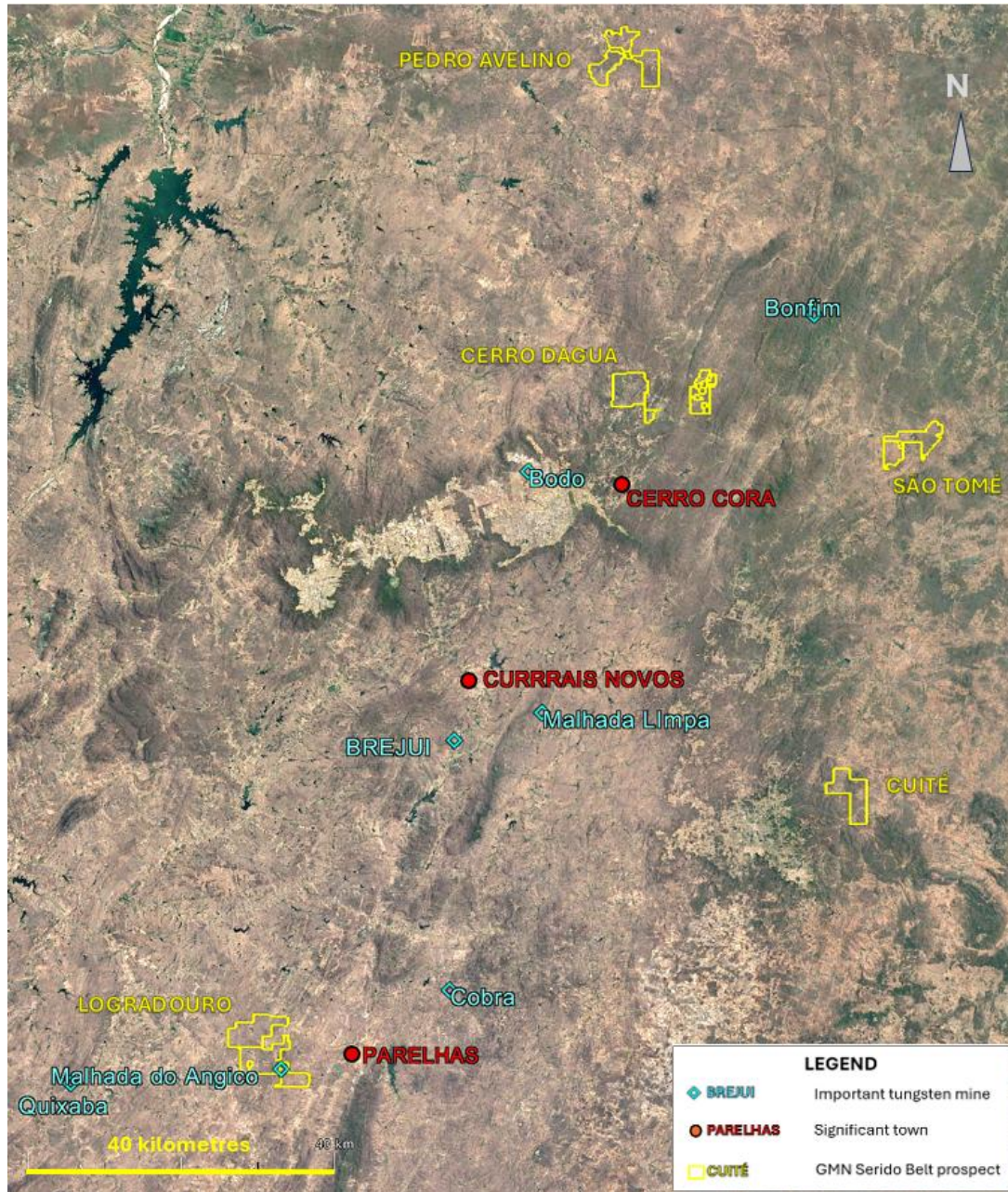


Figure 2. Significant tungsten mines in the eastern Seridó Belt area and GMN tenements.

Historical mining by Mineração Fluminense, during World War II, involved the extraction of exposed, primary scheelite-bearing host rocks within the Malhada do Angico workings³. The material was processed on site, and GMN is currently drilling the historical tailings to estimate their grade and thickness and to obtain samples for metallurgical test work.

3. EMPROGEO LTDA. RELATÓRIO FINAL DE PESQUISA MINERAL Relatório Final de Pesquisa (7732808) SEI 48414.848365/2011-43 / pg.

Work undertaken by GMN

Under the Heads of Agreement, EMPG (who is not a related party of GMN or otherwise a person to whom Listing Rule 10.1 applies) has granted Gold Mountain Limited, through its Brazilian subsidiary MARS GMN Brazil Ltda, exclusive rights to acquire Mining Application 848.365/2011 for a period of 12 months.

Gold Mountain's potential acquisition remains subject to the conditions precedent, regulatory processes and satisfactory technical, legal and regulatory due diligence specified in the Heads of Agreement. EMPG represents that it is the current holder of the Mining Application and that the application is awaiting a decision from the Brazilian National Mining Agency (ANM) regarding the Positive Final Exploration Report.

Gold Mountain has paid the initial R\$1.0 million exclusivity payment, securing its exclusive right to acquire the Mining tenement for a period of 12 months.

The remaining consideration comprises:

1. R\$1.0 million payable within 15 days following publication of a favourable ANM decision on the Positive Final Exploration Report filed on 26 October 2016, subject to satisfactory due diligence; and
2. R\$1.0 million payable within 15 days following publication of ANM approval of the assignment of the mining rights to GMN.

The due diligence process includes a review of ownership, regulatory status, technical documentation, additional exploration, encumbrances, third-party rights, environmental liabilities and historical exploration information.

GMN has undertaken rock-chip and stream-sediment sampling and geological mapping of skarn outcrops within the Mining Application. GMN is also currently drilling the historical tungsten tailings to assess their grade and thickness and to obtain samples for metallurgical test work. A diamond drilling program has also been designed to test the continuity and depth potential of the skarn-hosted tungsten mineralisation.

The Mining Application shares a common boundary with GMN's exploration tenement 848.135/2022, where GMN has previously identified significant tungsten and multi-element anomalies⁴. No further work has been reported on these results.

The proposed diamond drilling program is currently progressing through the permitting process and is designed to test approximately **2,000 metres of strike of the skarn-hosting geological unit**, broadly coincident with the line of historical narrow open pits, to depths of up to approximately 120 metres below surface.

Rock-chip and stream-sediment samples collected during the current exploration program are currently being analysed. Five rock-chip sample results have been received from the adjacent GMN tenement. Four of these samples were collected from historical workings within the GMN tenement, while the fifth sample was collected approximately 2 km west of the historical line of tungsten-bearing skarns.

4. ASX Announcement/Press Release / 14 April 2025 Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN) Tungsten Anomalies at Seridó Belt Project

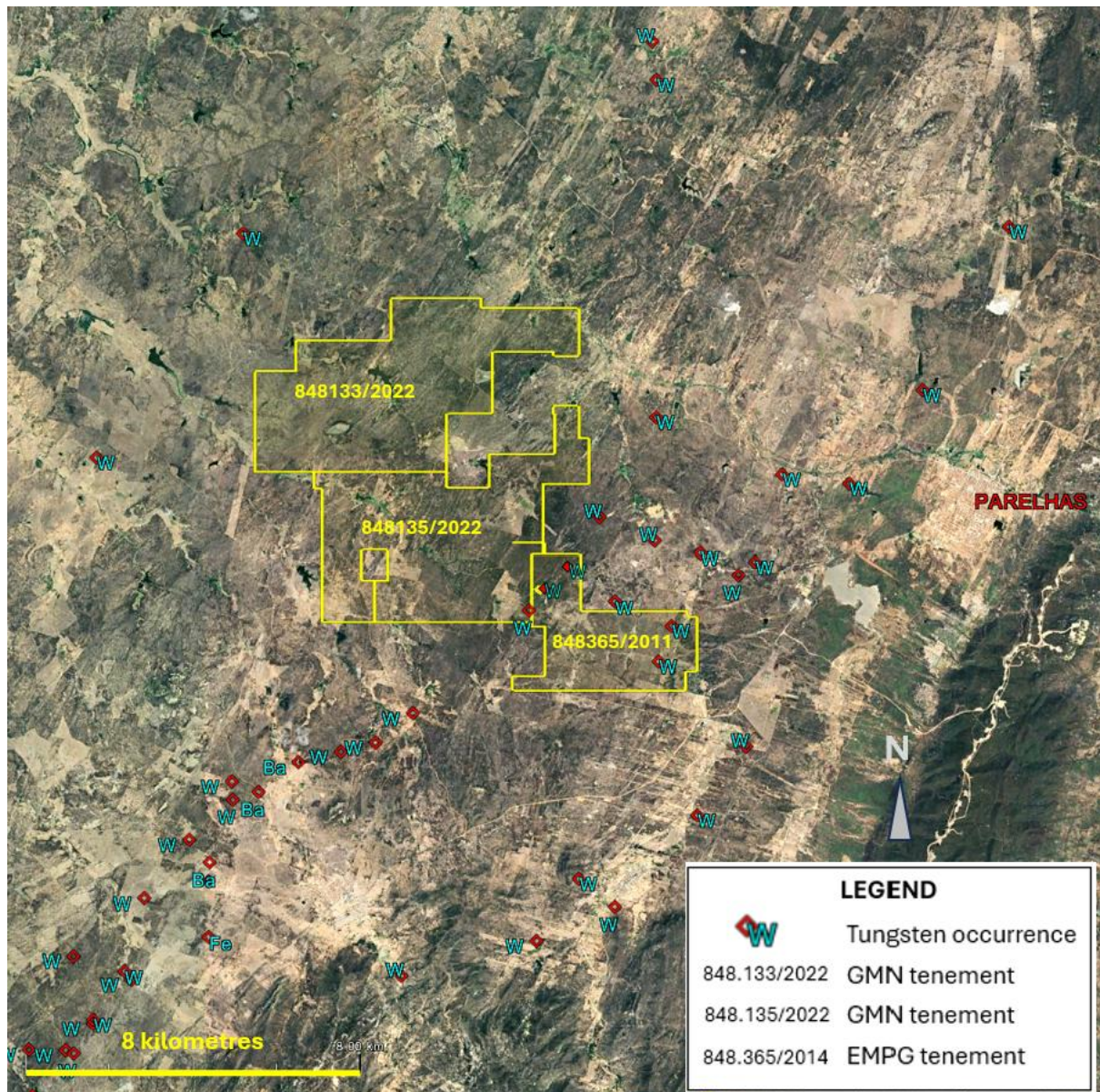


Figure 3. Location of the GMN and EMPG tenements at Logradouro showing tenement boundaries and the distribution of known tungsten, barium and iron occurrences.

Gold Mountain Future Exploration Program

Gold Mountain has designed a diamond drilling program to test the geological and mineralisation potential beneath and around the historical mine area. The program is designed to test approximately 2,000 metres of strike of the geological unit hosting the skarn occurrences and historical workings.

Environmental permitting and the approvals required to commence diamond drilling program are currently being progressed. Drilling will commence once the required permits and approvals have been received. Drilling of the historical tailings is currently in progress.

The results of the completed stream-sediment sampling program will be interpreted to determine whether the eastern line of known skarn occurrences warrants further exploration, including soil sampling and drilling.

Gold Mountain has also completed a soil-sampling program across its GMN tenements covering previously reported tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth stream-sediment anomalies. Results are pending

and will be assessed to determine whether further tungsten targets warrant follow-up exploration and drilling.

Additional targets within the GMN tenements represent more than six kilometres of potential tungsten-bearing strike mapped by ANM⁵ and require further follow-up exploration.

Details

GMN has undertaken detailed assessment of skarn occurrences within the EMPG tenement and adjoining areas of the GMN tenements. This work provided sufficient information to design the drilling program targeting approximately 2,000 metres of strike of the prospective skarn-hosting geological unit. Historical pits were identified and mapped using satellite imagery, ground-checked and used to assist in mapping the skarn horizons.

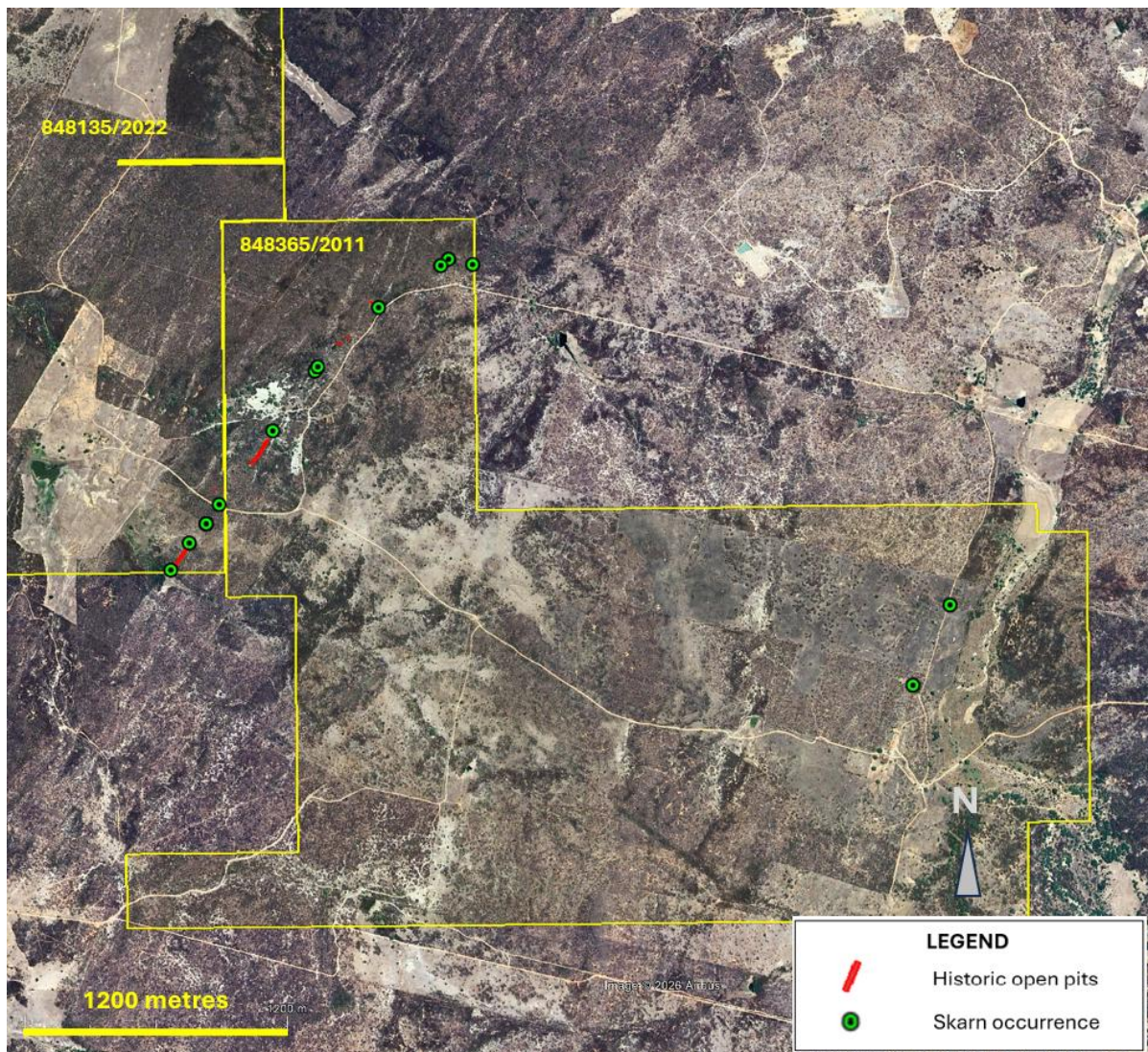


Figure 4. Location of skarn outcrops and pits in the GMN and EMPG tenements.

5. JARDIM DE SÁ, E.F.; MATOS, R.M.D.; OLIVEIRA, D.C.; RÊGO, J.M.; MONTEIRO, E.T.; DANTAS, J.R.A. *Mapa Geológico do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, escala 1:500.000. DNPM/UFRN/PETROBRAS/CRM, 1998.*

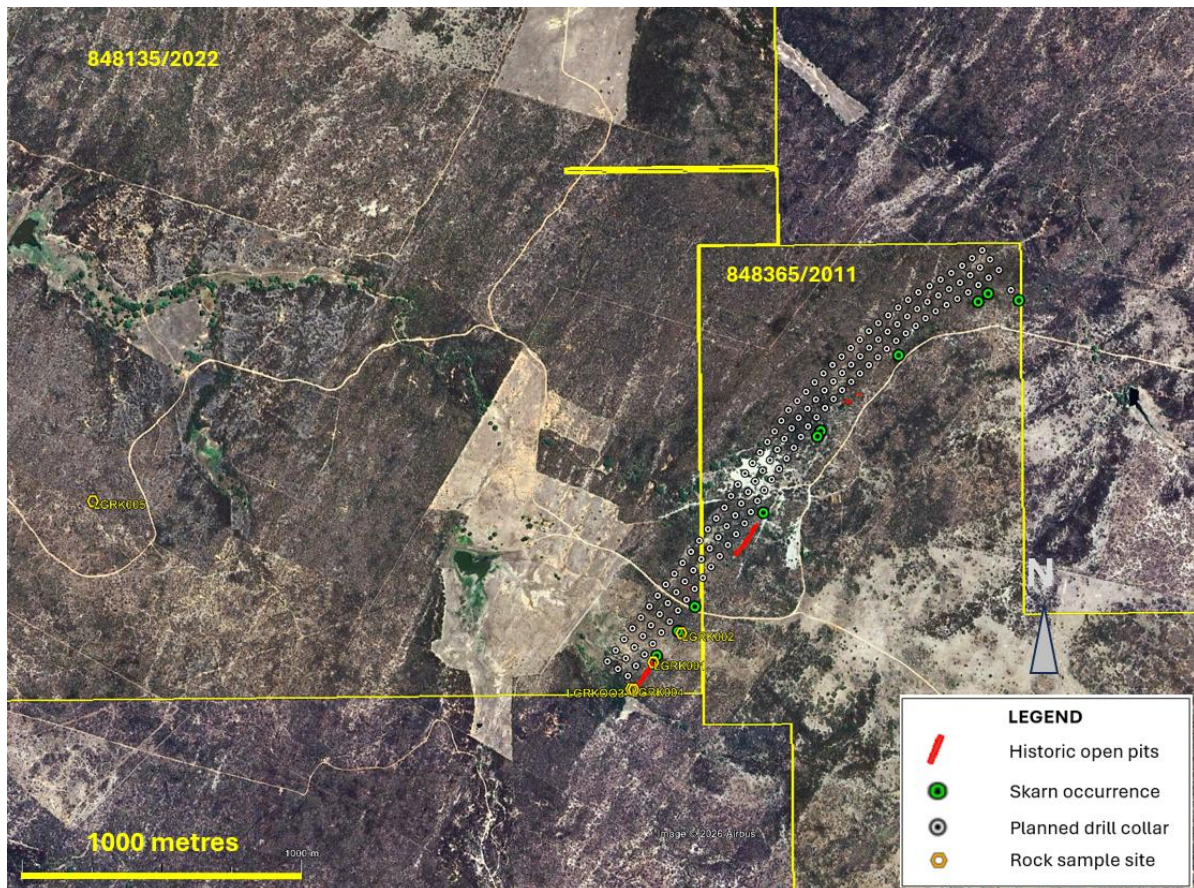


Figure 5. Location of rock samples taken on GMN tenements.

Table 1 gives the results of the rock samples taken.

Logradouro Project rock samples LG4				ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L	ME-MS71L
SAMPLE	SIRGAS 2000 ZONE 24 S			Ba	Cu	Mg	Mo	Ta	W	WO3	Y
ID	UTM E	UTM N	DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LGRK0001	747948	9257159	Skarn	190	6	3.06	1735	0.163	>10000	>1.26	12.15
LGRK0002	748050	9257261	Skarn	57	5	2.62	901	0.745	>10000	>1.26	9.01
LGRK0003	747876	9257063	Skarn	14	6	3.6	674	0.19	>10000	>1.26	5.66
LGRK0004	747867	9257066	Skarn	24	6	1.79	43.3	0.084	1020	0.129	13.5
LGRK0005	745952	9257762	Quartz with azurite	44	2660	0.04	6.7	0.018	103	0.013	0.75

Sample LGRK0004 has a 1020 ppm result, highly significant as a grab sample, but like all the rock samples, indicative of mineralisation, not a grade.

Copper, found in LGRK0005, among other elements, is a common but generally minor component of tungsten-bearing skarns in the region and is considered by GMN to be a potential pathfinder element for tungsten mineralisation.

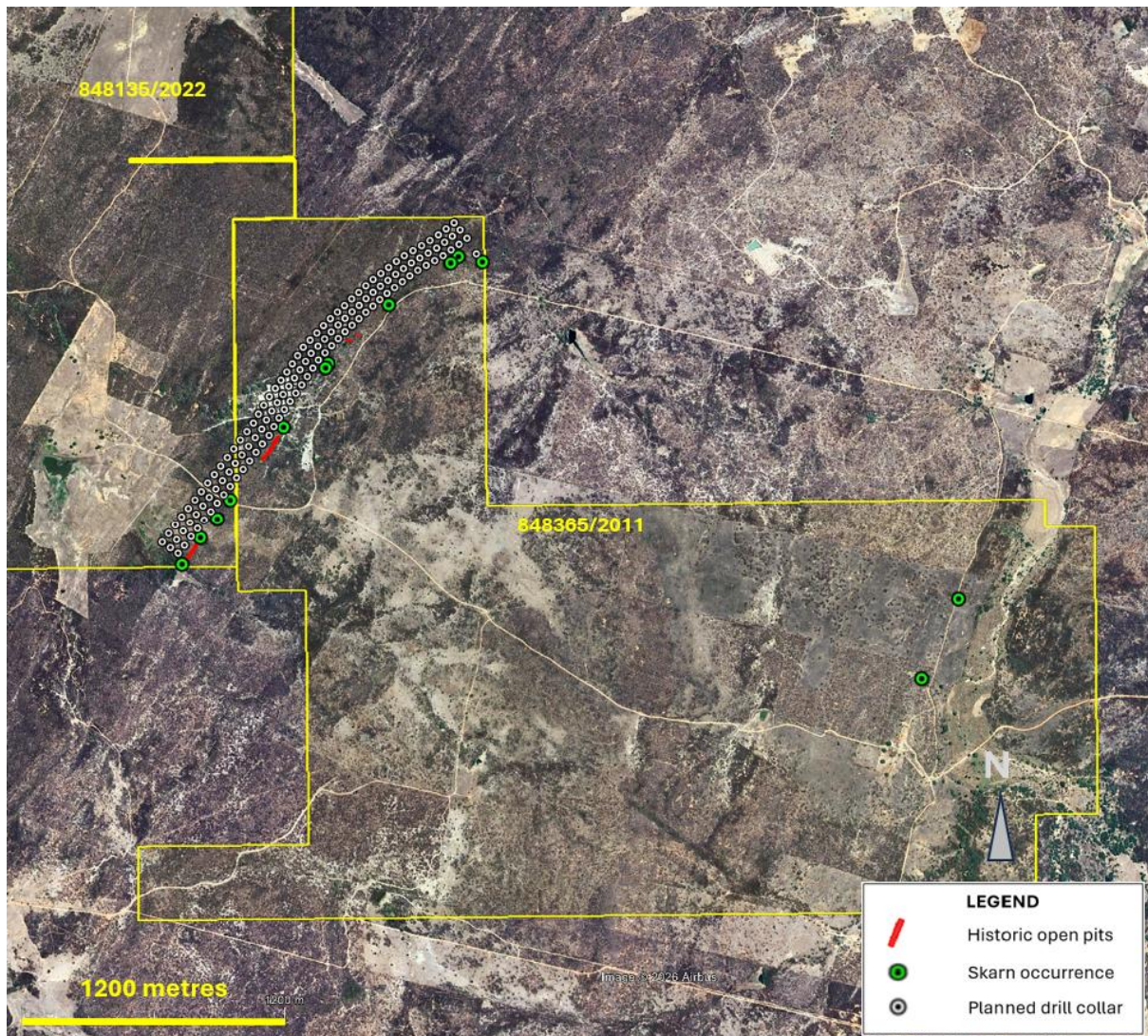


Figure 6. Location of the drilling program for which permits will be sought.

Drilling will focus on areas around the historical workings and extend northwards between the two main open pits, as well as north from the Malhada do Angico mine, along the interpreted extent of the mineralised system. Not all drill holes shown in Figure 6 will necessarily be drilled.

Additional exploration potential exists within both the GMN and EMPG tenements, including a second known skarn zone in the eastern part of the EMPG tenement and a recorded tungsten occurrence north of the centre of the EMPG tenement. These additional potential target areas are shown in Figure 7.

A high-resolution drone LiDAR and magnetics survey will be undertaken for parts of the Logradouro tenements and will provide detailed topographic data across the Malhada do Angico area and other prospective zones. The LiDAR and magnetic data will assist in refining the geological and structural interpretation, identifying historical workings and other surface features.

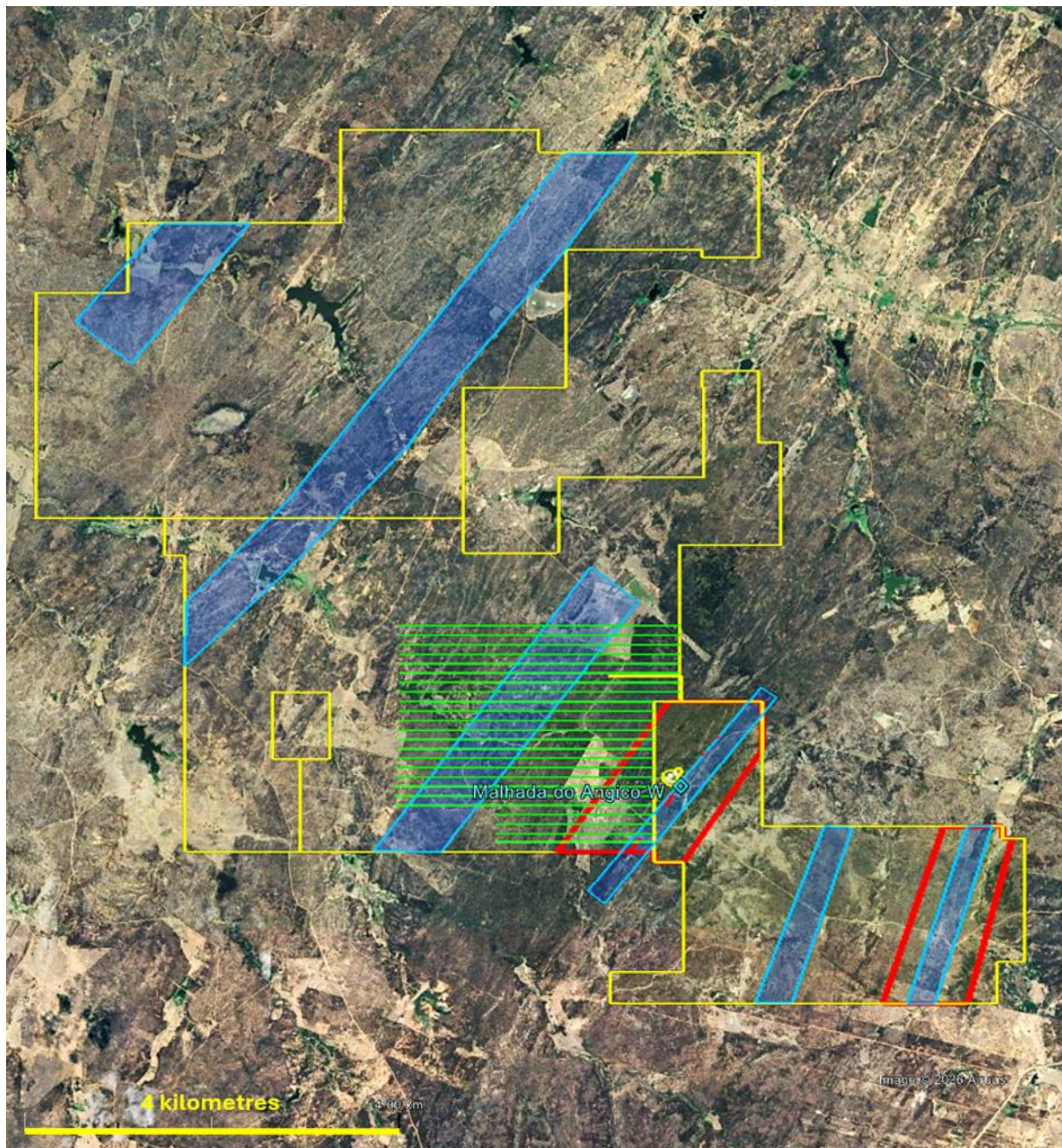


Figure 7. Potential mineralised zones within the GMN and EMPG tenements. Areas outlined in blue are target zones based on geochemistry, mineral occurrence data and mapped skarns. Soil grid pending results is shown in green. Proposed drone LiDAR and magnetics survey areas are outlined in red.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this ASX release is based on, and fairly represents, Exploration Results compiled by Peter Temby, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Peter Temby is a consultant to Gold Mountain Limited engaged through Souza and Temby Pty Ltd and is not an employee of the Company. Peter Temby holds ordinary shares options and performance rights in Gold Mountain Limited. Peter Temby does not consider that this interest, or his consultancy arrangement, gives rise to a conflict of interest in his acting as Competent Person.

Peter Temby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined

in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. This report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects work undertaken and conclusions reached by the Competent Person, in the form and context in which it appears in the report and any supporting documentation relating to the Exploration Results. Peter Temby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- END -

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Gold Mountain Limited

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About Us

Gold Mountain (ASX: GMN) is a mineral exploration company focused on rare earth elements (REE) with projects in Brazil. While its assets are primarily centred around REE and niobium, the company is also exploring a diverse range of tenements for lithium, nickel, copper, tungsten and gold.

Gold Mountain has expanded its portfolio in Brazil, holding large areas of highly prospective REE and REE-niobium licenses in Bahia and in Minas Gerais. Gold mountain holds 100% interest in all its tenements.

The flagship project for REE is the Irajuba prospect where exploration with diamond drilling, auger drilling and metallurgical test work is ongoing.

Additional tenement areas include lithium projects in the eastern Brazilian lithium belt, particularly in Salinas, Minas Gerais, and parts of the Borborema Province and São Francisco Craton in northeastern Brazil, as well as tungsten, copper and copper-nickel projects in the northeast of Brazil.

References

ASX Announcement/Press Release | 14 April 2025 Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN) Tungsten Anomalies at Seridó Belt Project

R.S. Corrêa, C.G. Oliveira, E.L. Dantas, M.E.S. Della Giustina, M.H.B.M. Hollanda, 2021. The root zones of the Seridó W-skarn system, northeastern Brazil: Constraints on the metallogensis of a large Ediacaran tungsten Province, Ore Geology Reviews. Volume 128.

Costa MAC, Naleto JLC, Perrotta MM, Monteiro LVS, Filho CRS, 2024. Visible-Near Infrared–Short-Wave Infrared Spectroscopy and Mineral Mapping of Hydrothermal Alteration Zones at the Brejuí W-Mo Skarn Deposit, Seridó Mobile Belt, Borborema Province, Brazil Economic Geology, v. 119, no. 5, pp. 1171–1198

Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	▪ <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> ▪ <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> ▪ <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i>	▪ <i>Rock sample results are reported. Sample type was grab samples of mineralised rock taken from old workings.</i> ▪ <i>At the GMN laboratory the samples were entered into the database, weighed and dispatched to ALS for rock sample preparation using Prep code PREP31 and analysis by ME-MS 71L</i> ▪ <i>Style of mineralisation sought is skarn hosted tungsten mineralisation.</i> ▪ <i>Samples are considered indicative of the type of mineralisation but not representative of average grades. Sample weights were between 2.1 and 3.8 kg.</i> ▪ <i>Auger drilling is in progress and is being sampled at 1 metre intervals, no samples have been processed in the GMN laboratory so far. Processing would be riffle splitting to obtain representative splits of each sample to dispatch for analysis.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	▪ <i>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).</i>	▪ <i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	▪ <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> ▪ <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i>	▪ <i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>
<i>Logging</i>	▪ <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> ▪ <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> ▪ <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	▪ <i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> ▪ <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> ▪ <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> ▪ <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> ▪ <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> ▪ <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> ▪ <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> ▪ <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg</i>	▪ <i>The analytical techniques used are ammonium bifluoride decomposition, ALS codes used are ME-MS7IL</i> ▪ <i>No standards duplicates or blanks accompany these rock chip samples that will not be used other than to indicate potentially interesting tungsten and pathfinder element contents of the samples</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	▪ <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> ▪ <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> ▪ <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> ▪ <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	▪ <i>Two qualified and experienced geologists check all data received and check all interpretations made.</i> ▪ <i>No adjustments were made to any data.</i> ▪ <i>All sample data is entered into Avenza, an interface program for data storage and verification, ready for entry into a relational database.</i>
<i>Location of data points</i>	▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> ▪ <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	▪ <i>Sample locations are measured by handheld Garmin 65 Multiband instruments with accuracy to 3 metres</i> ▪ <i>Grid system used is SIRGAS 2000 which is equivalent to WGS84 for handheld GPS instruments</i> ▪ <i>Elevations are measured by handheld GPS and are sufficiently accurate for this stage of exploration.</i> ▪
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	▪ <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i>	▪ <i>Rock samples were taken from existing excavations and old mining pits</i> ▪ <i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported. No sample compositing has taken place</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has 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.	- Main target is expected to be steeply dipping, reflecting folding at the site. - No drilling undertaken
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Rock samples are taken to the GMN sample preparation laboratory daily and kept under secure conditions. Prepared samples are securely packed and dispatched to ALS by reliable couriers or hand delivered by GMN personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques are reviewed regularly in house and data collected is under constant in house review. No external review is required at present.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	▪ <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i>	▪ <i>GMN has the right to purchase Mining Application 848.365/2011, subject to completing satisfactory due diligence within 12 months and payment of R\$2m</i> ▪ <i>GMN holds 2 tenements in the Logradouro Prospect in Southern Rio Grande do Norte. GMN has 100% ownership of the 2 granted tenements. The tenements are in good standing</i> ▪ <i>All mining permits in Brazil are subject to state and landowner royalties, pursuant to article 20, § 1, of the Constitution and article 11, "b", of the Mining Code. In Brazil, the Financial Compensation for the Exploration of Mineral Resources (Compensação Financeira por Exploração Mineral - CFEM) is a royalty to be paid to the Federal Government at rates that can vary from 1% up to 3.5%, depending on the substance. It is worth noting that CFEM rates for mining tungsten is 2%.</i> ▪ <i>There are no known serious impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area</i> ▪ <i>EMPG holds exploration tenement number 848.365/2011 which has had a positive exploration report lodged in 2016 for a Mining tenement which is under review.</i>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	▪ <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	▪ <i>Exploration and mining for tungsten has been carried out on the exploration licence areas. No known exploration for other minerals is known over the licence areas except for one minor pit, possibly for tantalum.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<i>Assessment of tailings was undertaken by EMPG, results are not considered to be material.</i>
<i>Geology</i>	▪ <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	▪ <i>Skarn hosted tungsten associated with Ediacaran sedimentary sequences and granitic intrusives.</i>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	▪ <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i>	▪ <i>Locations of all rock samples are shown on maps in this report and in table 1.</i> ▪ <i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate</i>	<i>Rock grab samples were reported Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i> ▪ <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	▪ <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ▪ <i>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').</i>	▪ <i>Auger drilling in progress, no results reported</i>
<i>Diagrams</i>	▪ <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	▪ <i>Plan views of tenement rock sample locations are provided and a table of all rock sample with locations.</i>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	▪ <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be</i>	▪ <i>Rock chip grab samples are not representative of grades that may be present.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- Previous mining was carried out during World War II for tungsten - Minor work on the tailings was undertaken by EMPG which is not considered to be material.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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 work is continuing mapping, reconnaissance drilling, analysis of tailings samples and diamond drilling under the existing pits. - Diagrams of proposed work have been provided. Note that not all proposed diamond drill holes may be drilled and locations may be varied according to results obtained.