16/100 Railway Road
Daglish, WA, 6008
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ENCOURAGING CHANNEL SAMPLE RESULTS FROM MALIKILA

Power auger assays pending and visible gold recorded in Yarakoura soils

Highlights

- Channel sampling at Malikila returned 6 m at 1.63g/t Au, including 1 m at 4.36g/t Au[1], from the western side of an interpreted felsic-to-intermediate dyke, where artisanal workings expose stockwork quartz veins.
- A separate composite sample collected from the same stockwork quartz veins, seen in Figure 2, returned 1.86g/t Au. This result is reported separately from the six-metre average[2]
- The results provide an encouraging focus for follow-up at Malikila ahead of imminent power auger assays (more than 2,500 in the lab) which will help assess gold distribution beneath cover and prioritise subsequent bedrock drilling. There are a further +3,000 samples currently being dispatched to the lab.
- At Yarakoura, visible gold was recorded in panned concentrates from 31 soil samples, approximately 6.4 km north-south, providing further locations for follow-up as laboratory soil assays are awaited.

Cautionary Statement - Visual Estimates: This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of visible gold abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Commenting on the channel samples, MD Chris Swallow:

"These are encouraging results from the quartz-veined exposure within the interpreted dyke at Malikila. The six-metre sampled traverse gives us a useful result to follow up as we assess the broader target.

The next step is to combine these assays with the pending power auger results and our mapping to identify where gold may continue beneath cover and where follow-up drilling is warranted."

[1]Reported lengths are channel sample interval widths of wall/face samples collected along the wall of artisanal workings. True mineralised widths and continuity have not been established.
[2] The selective 1.86 g/t Au sample is a composite sample of spot sampling across the sample face and does not establish a second six-metre interval average.

DeSoto Resources Limited (ASX: DES) (DeSoto or the Company) is pleased to report encouraging gold results from channel sampling at the Malikila prospect, within its Timbakouna Gold Project in Guinea's Siguiri Basin (Figure 1).

Six (6) consecutive one-metre samples across an exposed quartz-veined traverse returned a length-weighted average of 1.63g/t Au over 6m. The result provides assay support for follow-up of the mapped dyke and vein setting as the Company awaits results from its power auger programme. At the separate Yarakoura Project, visible-gold panning observations provide an additional focus for investigation ahead of laboratory soil assays. These are qualitative field observations and do not establish gold grades.

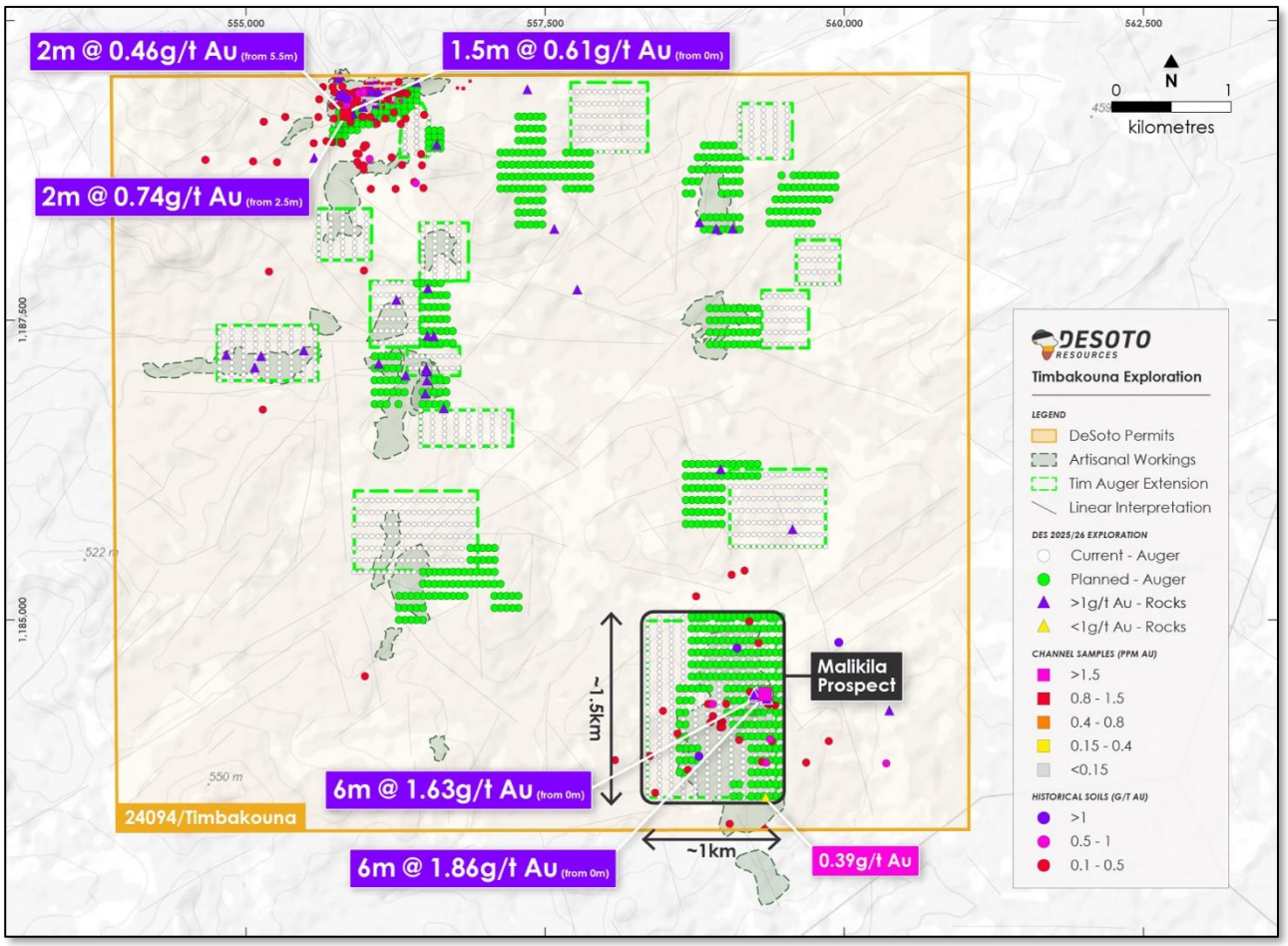

Figure 1 – Malikila Prospect, Timbakouna, channel sample results, underlain completed and pending power auger sample collars.

Malikila channel and rock chip sampling results

The sampling programme comprised 34 rock and channel samples collected in mid-October from artisanal workings and exposed rock at Timbakouna. At the Malikila prospect, samples RK20446 to RK20451 returned a grade of 6 m at 1.63 g/t Au. Individual one-metre assays range from 0.43 g/t to 4.36 g/t Au, with the highest result in sample RK20448 between the 2m and 3m traverse marks (Figure 2).

Sample RK20452 is a composite sample collected from spot sampling of individual veins (Figure 2), which returned a grade of 1.86 g/t Au.

Field mapping in the Djibridalan–Malikila area identifies a north–south shear zone, hosting an interpreted felsic-to-intermediate dyke of similar orientation and variably orientated quartz veins, including an east-west vein set. The dyke is hosted by deformed shales and greywackes with pervasive, undulating and folded foliation.

The Company is awaiting power auger assay results from Timbakouna. These results will be assessed with the surface assays, geological mapping and geophysical interpretation to refine the distribution of gold beneath cover and prioritise targets for subsequent bedrock drilling.

Follow-up at Malikila will focus on the sampled quartz-vein exposure, the interpreted dyke contacts and intersections with the north–south structures. Further work will assess whether gold extends beyond the exposed veins and whether the sampled mineralisation continues along strike or at depth.

The Company announced an expanded power auger programme exceeding 22,000 m at Timbakouna on 21 October 2026. The new surface results provide additional information for interpreting that programme. Further updates will be provided as assays are received and reviewed.

Channel sample results are provided in Table 1.



Figure 2 - Field photograph from within artisanal workings at the Malikila prospect, Timbakouna, showing the location of the six (6) channel samples comprising the six adjacent one-metre samples (RK20446–RK20451) that average 1.63 g/t Au, and the location of the spot sampling points that make-up sample RK20452 which returned a grade of 1.86 g/t Au. The red dashed lines mark interpreted vein traces.

Yarakoura - Visible gold observations in soils

At the separate Yarakoura Project in the southwest Siguiri Basin, field panning records have recorded visible gold in 31 soil samples, and two (2) rock samples (Figure 3). These 31 samples contain 67 reported grains in total, with one (1) to five (5) grains per sample (Table 2).

The positive soil locations are distributed over approximately 6.4 km north–south in the eastern project area. This is the geographic spread of discrete observations; it does not establish a continuous mineralised corridor, mineralised width or strike continuity.

Laboratory soil assay results are pending. These will be assessed with the panning observations and geological and regolith mapping to prioritise follow-up sampling and investigate potential bedrock sources. The observations provide early encouragement while the quantitative geochemical results are awaited.

Yarakoura gold panning results are provided in Table 2.

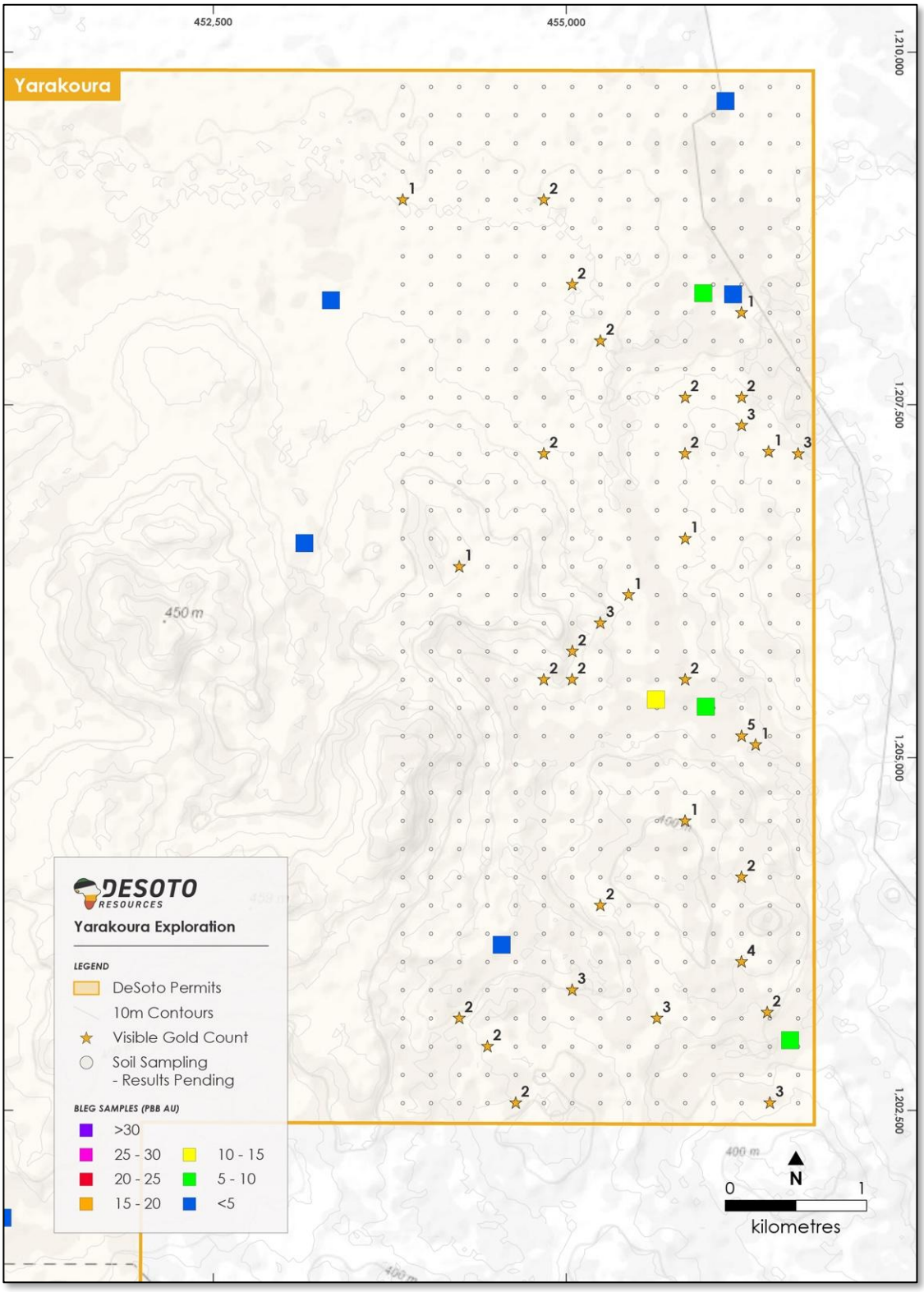

Figure 3 - Positive visible-gold observations at Yarakoura,. NOTE: numbers are visual gold grain counts, not gold grades.

DeSoto in the Siguiri Basin

DeSoto Resources Limited (ASX: DES) is advancing a portfolio of gold exploration projects across Guinea's Siguiri Basin, with exploration focused on Timbakouna on the basin's eastern margin, the central Dadjan and Tolé projects, and the southwestern Yarakoura, Woussoubadou and Branama projects (Figure 4).

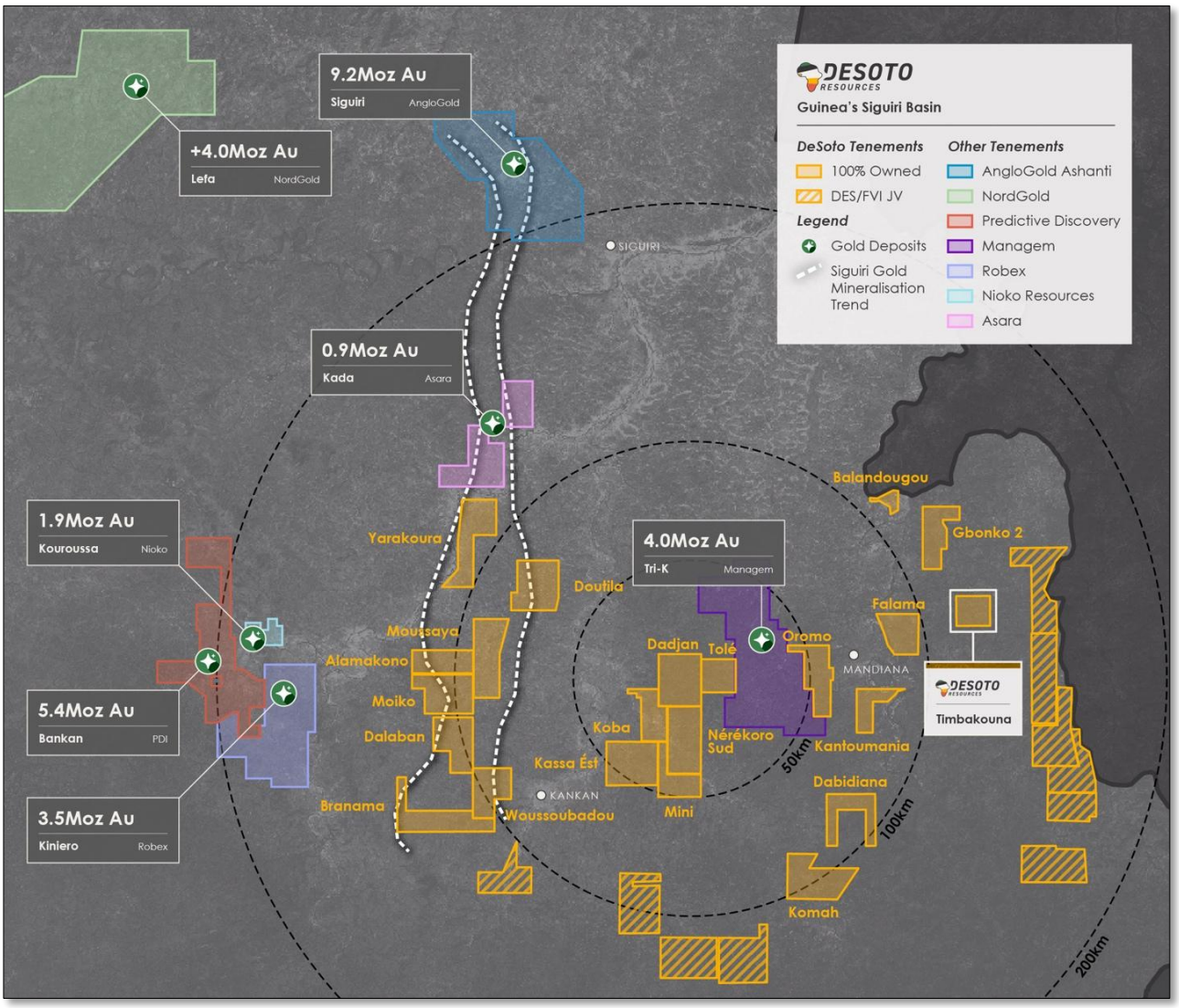

Figure 4 – DeSoto-Fortuna JV Permits, including DeSoto's 100%-owned portfolio of Applications, Reconnaissance and Exploration Authorisations, located in the Siguiri Basin, overlain Regional geology and major faults.

The Company is systematically assessing areas containing artisanal workings, historical exploration results and emerging geochemical anomalies to identify targets for drilling. Its own project portfolio is complemented by the DeSoto–Fortuna exploration alliance, which is progressing additional opportunities in the southeastern Siguiri Basin.

The Siguiri Basin has a long history of gold mining, with gold worked in the Siguiri district for centuries before the introduction of modern exploration techniques. Modern mine development includes Lefa, which first produced gold in 1995, and the Siguiri mine, which commenced production in 1998.

More recent exploration success includes Predictive Discovery's Bankan discovery in April 2020, demonstrating that substantial new gold systems can still be identified within this established gold province. Together, the basin's mining history and more recent discoveries provide a strong regional basis for continued systematic exploration.

Geologically, the Siguiri Basin forms part of the Palaeoproterozoic Birimian province of the West African Craton. Its approximately 2.1-billion-year-old succession is dominated by sedimentary rocks, including greywackes, sandstones, siltstones, shales and local conglomerates, with associated volcanic and intrusive rocks. Deformation during the Eburnean mountain-building event produced folds, fractures and shear zones that helped focus gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. Gold mineralisation commonly occurs in quartz vein networks and associated altered host rocks, with its distribution influenced by both geological structures and contrasts between rock types. These relationships make structural intersections, favourable host units and geological contacts important exploration targets.

DeSoto considers that the basin retains considerable exploration potential, particularly in areas that have received limited modern systematic exploration. Deep weathering and extensive lateritic cover obscure much of the underlying geology, creating opportunities to investigate concealed targets using integrated exploration methods.

The Company's approach combines geological and regolith mapping, assessment of artisanal workings, stream-sediment and soil geochemistry, airborne geophysics and power auger drilling to identify and prioritise targets for deeper testing. This work is designed to assess whether near-surface gold occurrences and geochemical anomalies are associated with more extensive mineralised systems in the underlying bedrock.

-END-

Authorised for release

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

For further information:
Chris Swallow
Managing Director
DeSoto Resources Limited
P: +61 412 174 882
E: cs@desotoresources.com

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Aime Nganare. Mr. Nganare is the Exploration Manager (Africa) for the company, is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Mr. Nganare consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which they appear.

TABLE 1: Surface and channel Sample results from Timbakouna.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Internal (m)	Au (g/t)
RK20440	Channel	555829.3	1189217.0	428	0	1.5	1.5	0.61
Not sampled – potential backfilled zone within the artisanal workings					1.5	2.5	N/a	
RK20441	Channel	555830.1	1189216.5	428	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.37
RK20442	Channel	555831.0	1189216.0	428	3.5	4.5	1.0	1.10
RK20443	Channel	555831.9	1189215.5	428	4.5	5.5	1.0	0.10
RK20444	Channel	555832.7	1189215.0	428	5.5	6.5	1.0	0.38
RK20445	Channel	555833.6	1189214.5	428	6.5	7.5	1.0	0.54
RK20446	Channel	559337.5	1184378.0	**437**	**0**	**1**	**1.0**	**0.96**
RK20447	Channel	559337.3	1184379.0	**437**	**1**	**2**	**1.0**	**1.12**
RK20448	Channel	559337.2	1184380.0	**437**	**2**	**3**	**1.0**	**4.36**
RK20449	Channel	559337.0	1184381.0	**437**	**3**	**4**	**1.0**	**0.43**
RK20450	Channel	559336.8	1184382.0	**437**	**4**	**5**	**1.0**	**1.00**
RK20451	Channel	559336.7	1184383.0	**437**	**5**	**6**	**1.0**	**1.90**
RK20452	Rock chip	559337.0	1184381.0	437	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
RK20453	Channel	559340.1	1184387.0	437	0	1	1.0	0.03
RK20454	Channel	559341.1	1184387.3	437	1	2	1.0	0.02
RK20455	Channel	559342.0	1184387.7	437	2	3	1.0	0.04
RK20456	Channel	559343.0	1184388.0	437	3	4	1.0	0.04
RK20457	Channel	559344.0	1184388.3	437	4	5	1.0	0.02
RK20458	Channel	559344.9	1184388.7	437	5	6	1.0	0.02
RK20459	Channel	559345.9	1184389.0	437	6	7	1.0	0.02
RK20460	Channel	559368.0	1184190.0	441	0	1	1.0	0.03
RK20461	Channel	559369.0	1184190.0	441	1	2	1.0	0.02
RK20462	Channel	559370.0	1184190.0	441	2	3	1.0	0.07
RK20463	Channel	559371.0	1184190.0	441	3	4	1.0	0.03
RK20464	Channel	559372.0	1184190.0	441	4	5	1.0	0.005
RK20465	Channel	559373.0	1184190.0	441	5	6	1.0	0.03
RK20466	Channel	559374.0	1184190.0	441	6	7	1.0	0.04
RK20467	Channel	559375.0	1184190.0	441	7	8	1.0	0.02
RK20468	Channel	559333.3	1184387.5	438	0	1	1.0	0.005
RK20469	Channel	559332.6	1184388.2	438	1	2	1.0	0.005
RK20470	Channel	559332.0	1184389.0	438	2	3	1.0	0.005
RK20471	Channel	559331.4	1184389.8	438	3	4	1.0	0.12
RK20472	Channel	559330.7	1184390.5	438	4	5	1.0	0.03
RK20473	Rock chip	559340	1183525	444	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.39

n/a = not applicable

TABLE 2: Yarakoura visible gold register

Sample ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Grains	Description
YAR_SS_000005	Soil	454642	1202552	398	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000013	Soil	456442	1202552	385	3	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000037	Soil	454442	1202952	399	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000047	Soil	455642	1203152	377	3	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000055	Soil	454242	1203152	385	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000064	Soil	456423	1203193	379	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000076	Soil	455042	1203352	366	3	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000100	Soil	456241	1203552	385	4	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000128	Soil	455241	1203952	395	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000151	Soil	456241	1204152	394	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000182	Soil	455841	1204550	403	1	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000224	Soil	456242	1205151	356	5	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000260	Soil	455842	1205551	365	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000265	Soil	455041	1205552	366	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000266	Soil	454841	1205551	366	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000280	Soil	455043	1205752	384	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000298	Soil	455241	1205952	379	3	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000316	Soil	455441	1206152	356	1	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000338	Soil	454242	1206351	409	1	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000353	Soil	455842	1206550	368	1	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000392	Soil	456642	1207151	362	3	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000397	Soil	455841	1207152	372	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000403	Soil	454841	1207152	373	2	Coarse, angular
YAR_SS_000423	Soil	456242	1207352	363	3	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000429	Soil	456242	1207551	364	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000431	Soil	455842	1207551	367	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000470	Soil	455242	1207951	360	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000480	Soil	456241	1208151	357	1	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000502	Soil	455042	1208351	363	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000539	Soil	454841	1208951	358	2	Fine, angular
YAR_SS_000545	Soil	453842	1208951	359	1	Coarse
YAR_RK_00001	Rock	456341	1205089	409	1	Coarse
YAR_RK_00002	Rock	456433	1207166	370	1	Coarse

NOTE: Visual estimates of visible gold counts are based on gold panning observations and these estimates cannot substitute for laboratory assays and must not be interpreted as a proxy for grades. Geochemical analysis is underway and results will be announced once assays are received.

JORC Code 2012 Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	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 downhole 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.	**Channel Samples** Channel samples were collected along the walls of artisanal workings. The channel samples were composited over either 1, 1.5, and 6 metre intervals (see Table 1 in the body of this announcement for interval width for each sample). Spot samples were also collected. Samples without intervals (in Table 1 in the body of this announcement) are spot rock chip samples. **Soil Gold Panning Samples** Soil samples were collected in-situ and are generally 2 kg in weight. Soil samples were split (into 2 x 1kg splits), with one split panned for gold, and 1 split retained.
Drilling	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).	There are no new drilling results reported in this announcement.
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.	There are no new drilling results reported in this announcement.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Soil samples and channel samples were geologically logged by lithology type, and any other relevant details were also recorded. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-Sampling Technique 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	**Channel Samples** Channel samples were submitted for assay. These samples were first dried at 110˚C and then whole crushed and with a 50g sub-sample taken for assay. No field duplicates were collected. **Soil Gold Panning Samples** Soil is dug down to 4 to 50 cm. Samples are sieved to collect 2-3kg in plastic bags with individual tags (identifier numbers). Each sample was split into two equal portions manually; one for panning, and one retained as a duplicate sample.

	duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample for panning was crushed using mortar and metal pestle until a fine and consistent grain size is achieved. Oversize material is removed (using a sieve) before panning. The sample is placed in a panning dish, clean water added, and the sample is washed, and the pan shaken and rotated to remove lighter material. The process is repeated until a heavy mineral concentrate remains. This is then checked for visible gold grains.
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 of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Channel Samples** Analysis was conducted by Proslabs in Kouroussa, Guinea, using a standard Fire-Assay 50 followed by ICP-MS method for gold with an upper detection limit of 1000 ppb. 1 in 50 samples were repeated by the laboratory and blanks and standards were used (by the lab) at a rate of 1 in 50 samples. Lab repeats indicate a moderate level of correlation. **Soil Gold Panning Samples** The gold panning sample results are not a laboratory test. Panning counts are not reliable indicators of gold grade and cannot be converted into g/t Au If visible gold is present: • The number of gold grains observed is recorded. • The grain size, shape and colour is recorded. • Photographs are taken. • The concentrate is placed into a clean labelled plastic bag and retained. If no visible gold is observed, the panned concentrate is discarded and the field duplicate of the original sample is stored.
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	No verification by an independent person has been undertaken. There are no twin holes. All channel assay results in the database have directly imported from the original laboratory assay results csv spreadsheets. All results are stored electronically in the company's database, which is managed by an external consultant. There has been no adjustment 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	The coordinate system used is WGS84/UTM zone 29N. A handheld Garmin GPS was used to record sample co-ordinates.
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	There is no Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation reported here. Data spacing of results is considered sufficient for the reporting of exploration results.
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	It is not known whether the orientation of the channel sampling has created a bias at this stage.

	mineralised 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	All channel samples taken were hand delivered to the laboratory in Kouroussa. The laboratory checked the samples delivered against the sample dispatch sheet and verified this was correct before commencing analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Siguiri Project comprises tenements which range from reconnaissance applications, granted reconnaissance Authorisation and granted exploration permit. Reconnaissance Authorisation allow prospecting and non-ground disturbing activity such as surface sampling. Exploration permits allow ground disturbing activity such as auger or RC drilling. Reconnaissance Authorisation can be converted to exploration permits upon justification of results. All permits are valid and registered in the Guinea mining cadastre system. The Timbakouna and Yarakoura projects are both Reconnaissance Authorisations. Further details on the Company's permits can be found in the latest Quarterly and Annual Reports.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	There has been very minimal modern-day exploration conducted within the tenement areas by previous permit holders. The only historic exploration of note is RC drilling in the Timbakouna tenement. These results are discussed and provided in previous ASX announcements released by DES. There is no known modern-day exploration in the Yarakoura project.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Siguiri Basin projects are situated in rocks of the Birimian Supergoup which consists of meta-sediments (shale, greywacke, cherts) and mafic to intermediate volcanics variably intruded by felsic intrusives such as granite and tonalite. The basin has been multiply deformed with basin wide NW and NE trending faults/shears. Orogenic gold mineralisation is typically hosted within these structural corridors, generally in close proximity to the felsic intrusives which are postulated to be the heat and fluid source for gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is typically quartz vein hosted with pyrite, pyrrhotite and hematite and associated sericite and chlorite alteration the main accessory minerals. The Siguiri Basin is deeply weathered with a strong laterite surface developed with nodular to pisolitic hard cap which is a host to remobilised gold mineralisation and the target for artisanal gold miners.
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	There are no new drilling results reported in this announcement.

	• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain 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.	Channel sample results have been reported both "as received" and as length weighted results (where mineralised). All gold panning results have been reported as is. No metal equivalents 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').	No assumption of true widths of the mineralised zones is made in reported results and assays should not be interpreted to be representative sampling of the reported interval – true width not 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.	Diagrams including plan maps with sample results are provided in the body of this announcement.
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 company believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All substantive historical exploration data has been discussed in previous ASX announcements by the company.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.	Planned further work includes further surface sampling, mapping, and drilling.