White Energy Company Limited
Lobby 1, Level 2, 76 Skyring Terrace
Newstead Queensland 4006

ABN 62 071 527 083
Phone +61 7 3229 9035
info@whiteenergyco.com
ASX: **WEC** | OTC: **WECFF**
whiteenergyco.com

ASX RELEASE

The Manager
Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange

Tindal Project, NT: Strong Cu-Zn-Ni-Au-REE soil anomalies along Mallapunyah fault zone

---

Highlights

- **Extensive anomaly footprint:** Multi-element soil anomalies track major basement structures over kilometre-scale trends within a 2,400km² work area (21% of Tindal project).
- **Robust dataset:** 781 ionic-leach soil samples analysed using ALS method ME-MS23 on 400m nominal and 200m infill spacings. Anomalies are replicated on in-fill lines.
- **Geology tie-in:** Anomalism overlies Manbulloo S1 chalcopyrite/pyrite and seismic "bland zones" interpreted as possible deep fluid pathways.
- **Commodity suite:** Anomalous elements include copper, zinc, nickel, gold, silver and rare earth elements, together with pathfinder elements such as bismuth, tungsten, rubidium, caesium, thallium and niobium.
- **Next steps:** Follow-up geophysical programs will refine, prioritise and define potential drill targets.

---

30 July 2026 - White Energy Company Limited (ASX: WEC, OTC: WECFF) ("White Energy" or "the Company") provides an update on exploration activities within the Manbulloo work area of its 100% owned Tindal project located in the Northern Territory.

The area is located 70km east of the Victoria Highway work area where five high-priority geophysical, structural and geochemical targets were defined last year[1].

Surface soil ionic geochemistry tested several geophysical features along the Mallapunyah fault zone, and northern margins of the Beetaloo Basin within the Manbulloo work area and defined multi-element anomalies and spatial associations.

Recent analyses of ionic soil samples have correlated coherent Cu-Zn-Ni-Au-REE soil anomalies coincident with basement structures along the Mallapunyah Fault.

[1] ASX release 26 June 2025

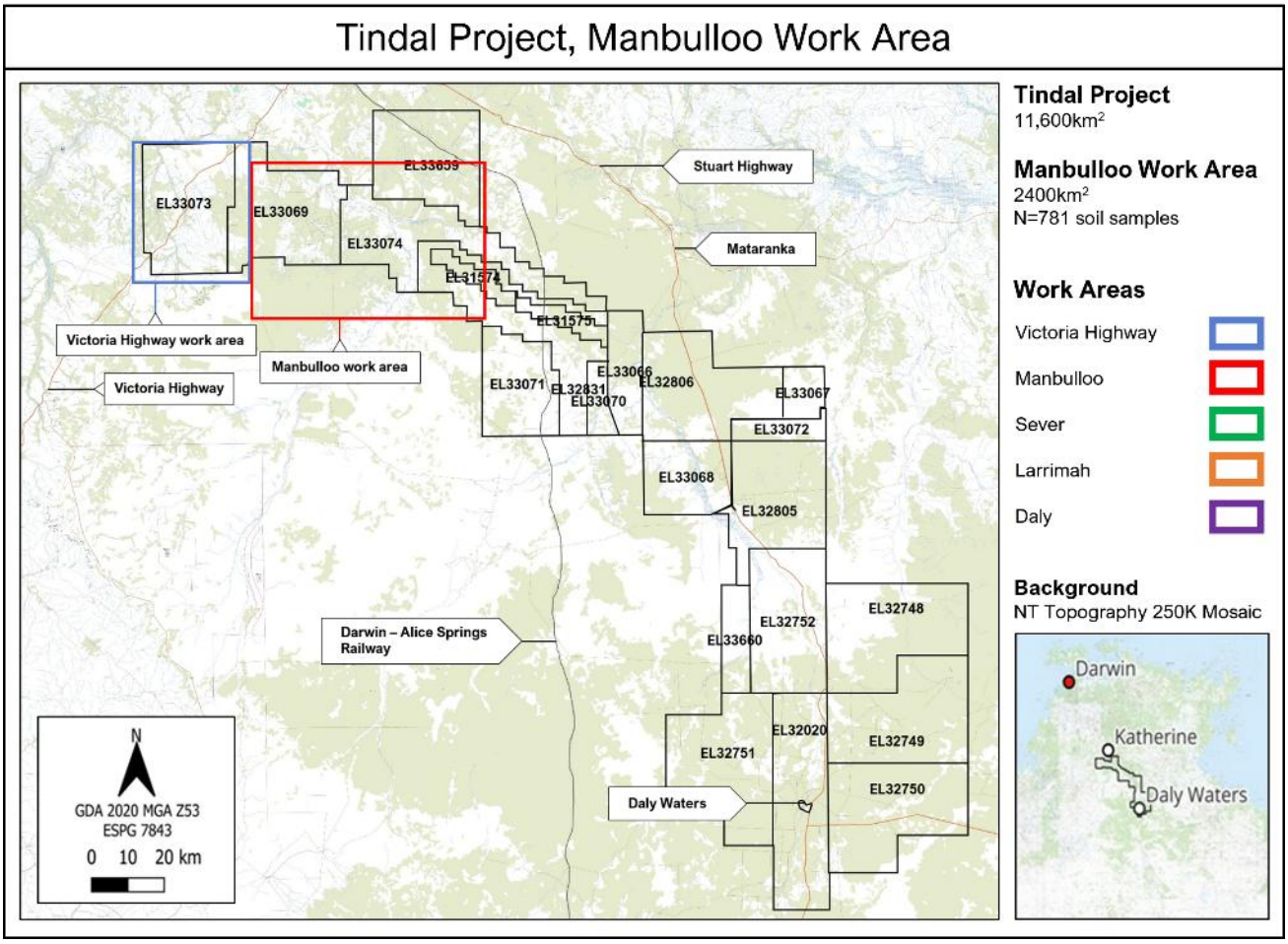


Figure 1: Tindal project tenement map and Manbulloo Work Area.

System-scale signal

The soil geochemical program reported anomalous responses for:

- **strategic metals:** copper, zinc, lead, and nickel;
- **precious metals:** gold and silver;
- **rare earth elements (REE)** ; and
- **key pathfinder elements:** arsenic, antimony, bismuth, rubidium, caesium, and thallium which are often associated with structurally controlled hydrothermal and/or intrusion-related mineralisation.

Within the Manbulloo work area, copper, gold, silver and nickel anomalies show a close spatial relationship with geophysical structures derived from public gravity and magnetic data. This alignment of geochemical and deep structural features mirrors observations from the Victoria Highway work area and is consistent with known economic deposit styles. Interpreted gravity gradients ("worms") together with interpreted tectonic features further support structural control.

Gravity gradient (or "gravity-gradient worms") refers to tiny, worm-like distortions that appear in images or data when slight variations in gravitational pull stretch or smear signals across a field.

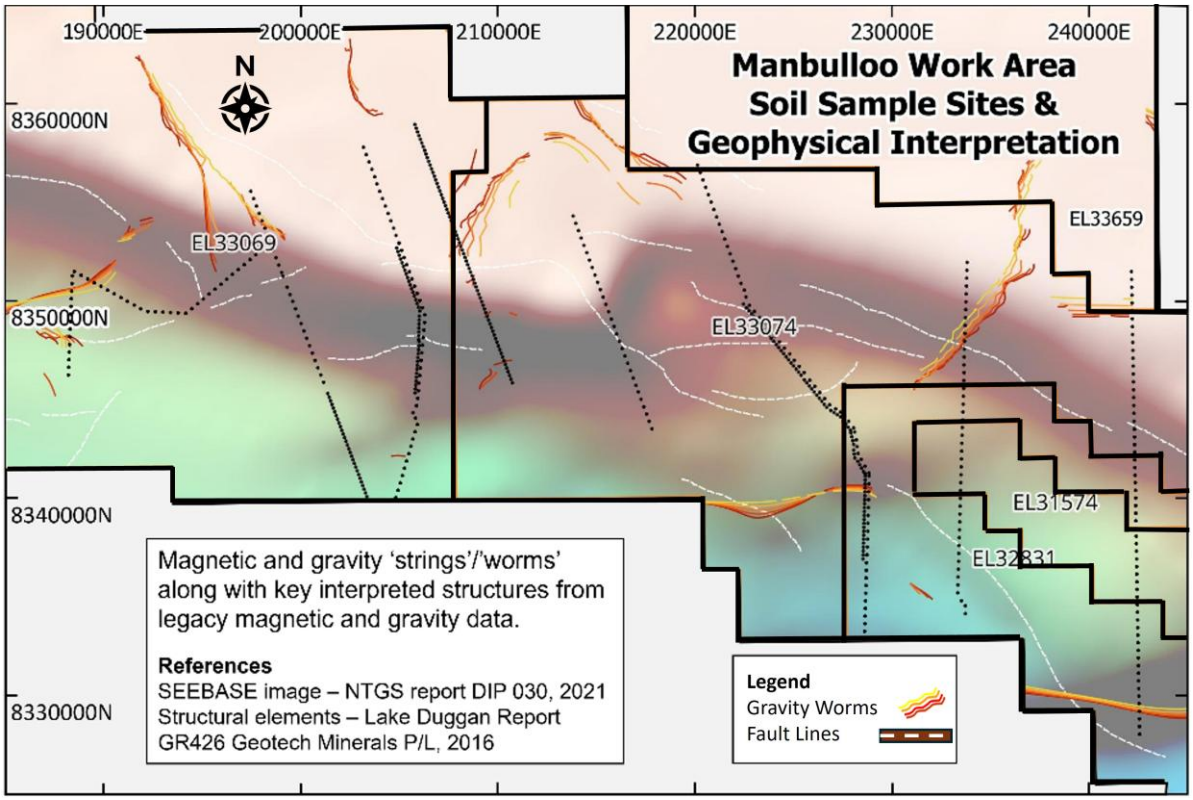


Figure 2: *Soil sampling lines on filtered gravity response over SEEBASE image for Manbulloo work area.*

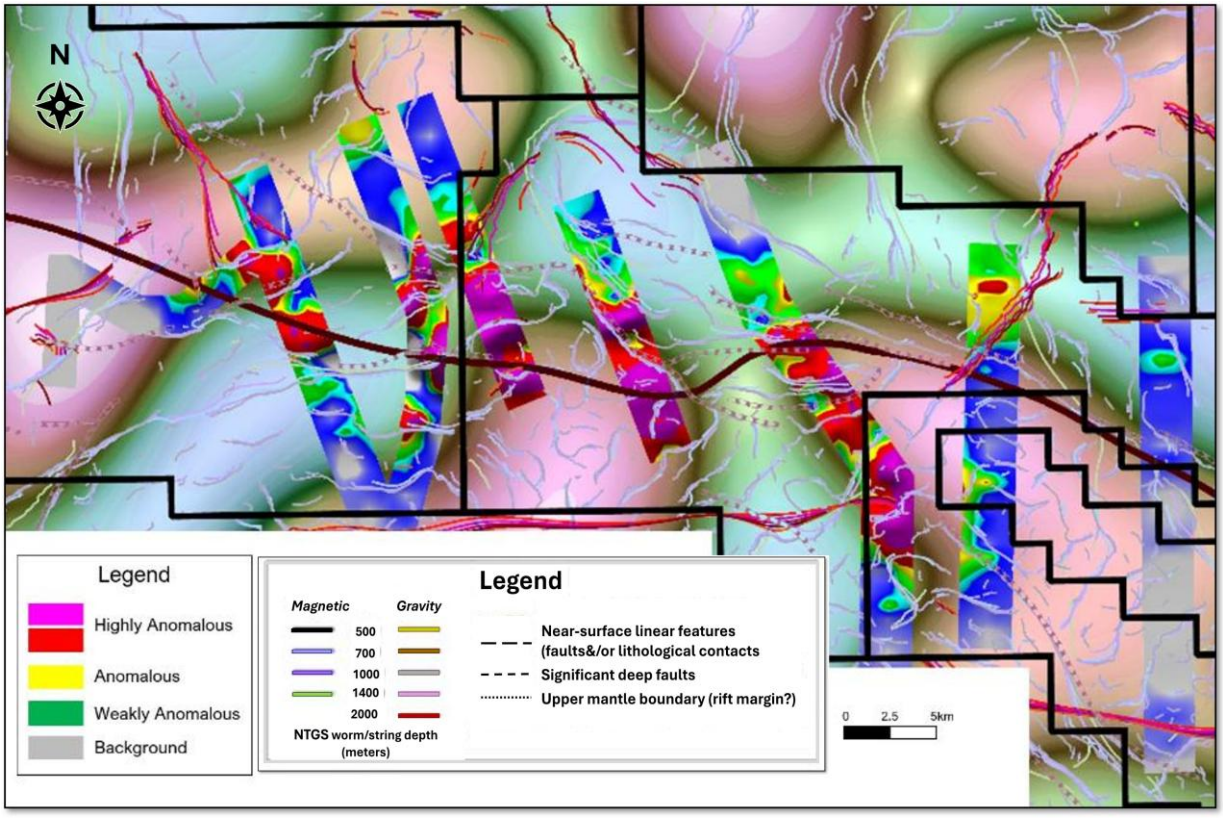


Figure 3*: Spatial relationships between geochemistry, geophysical data and structure.*

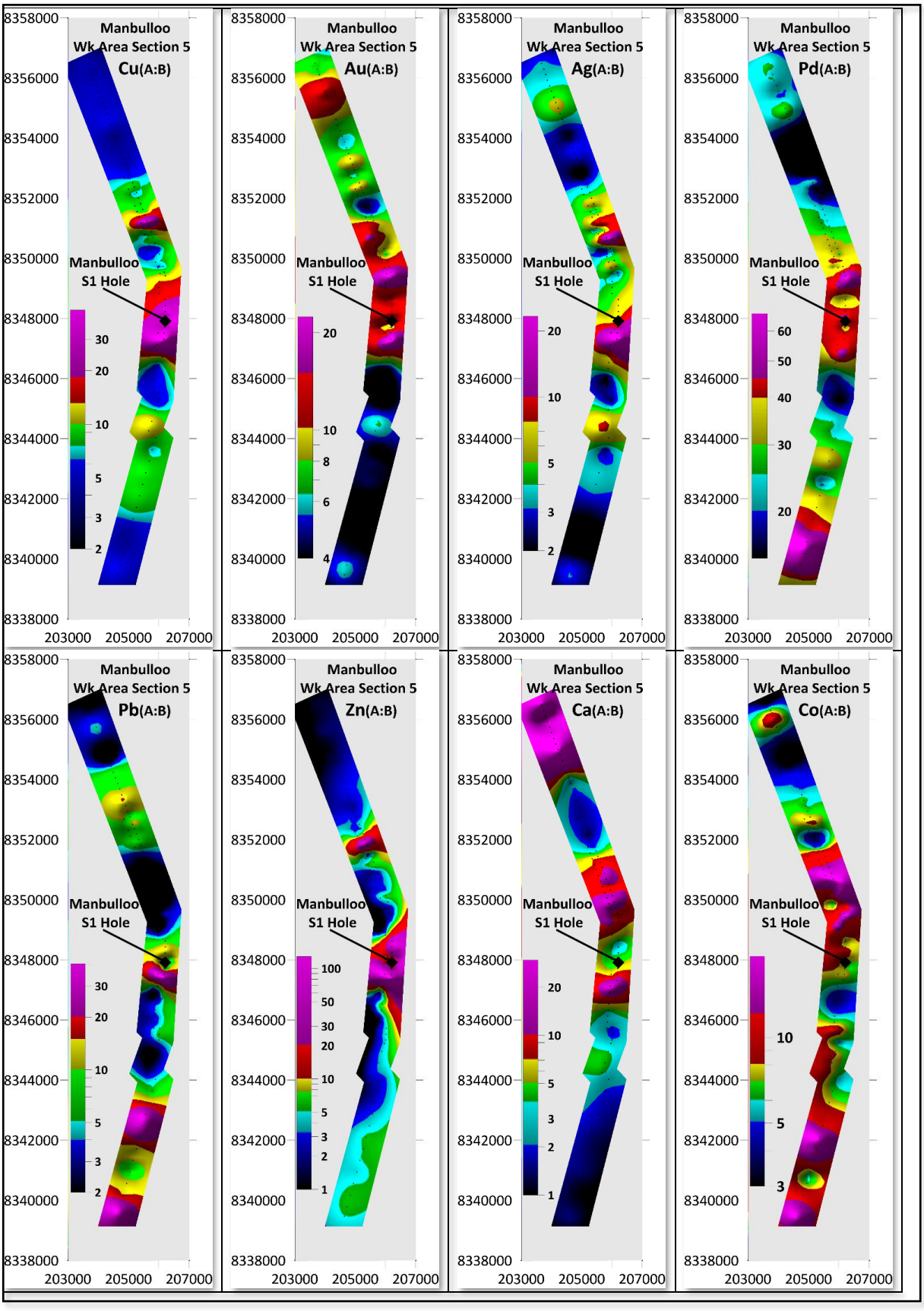


Figure 4: *Profile 5, element responses, soil sampling line traversing Manbulloo S1 drill hole location.*

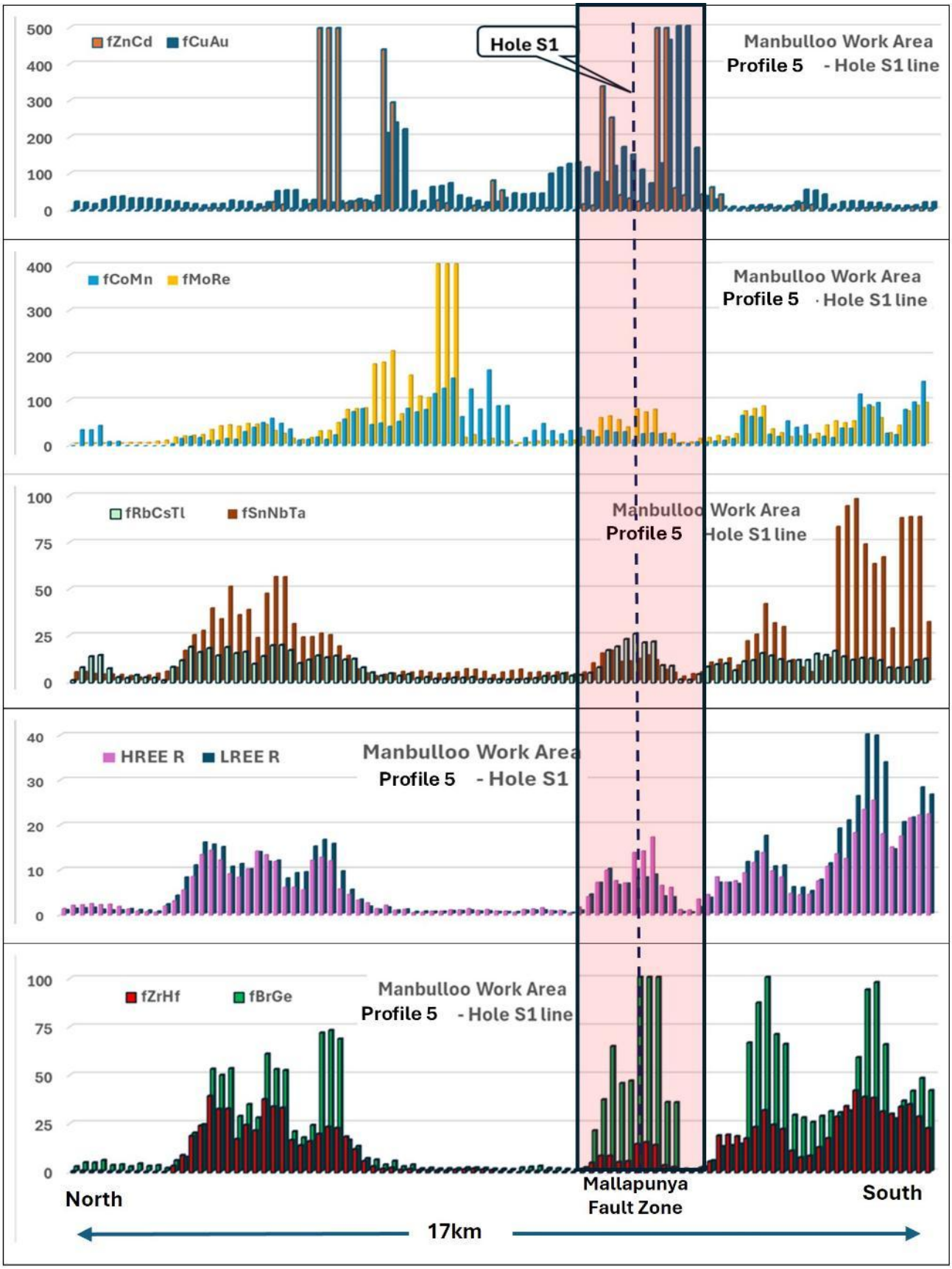


Figure 5: *Profile 5, geochemical index profiles traversing Manbulloo S1 drill hole location, see discussion of results below.*

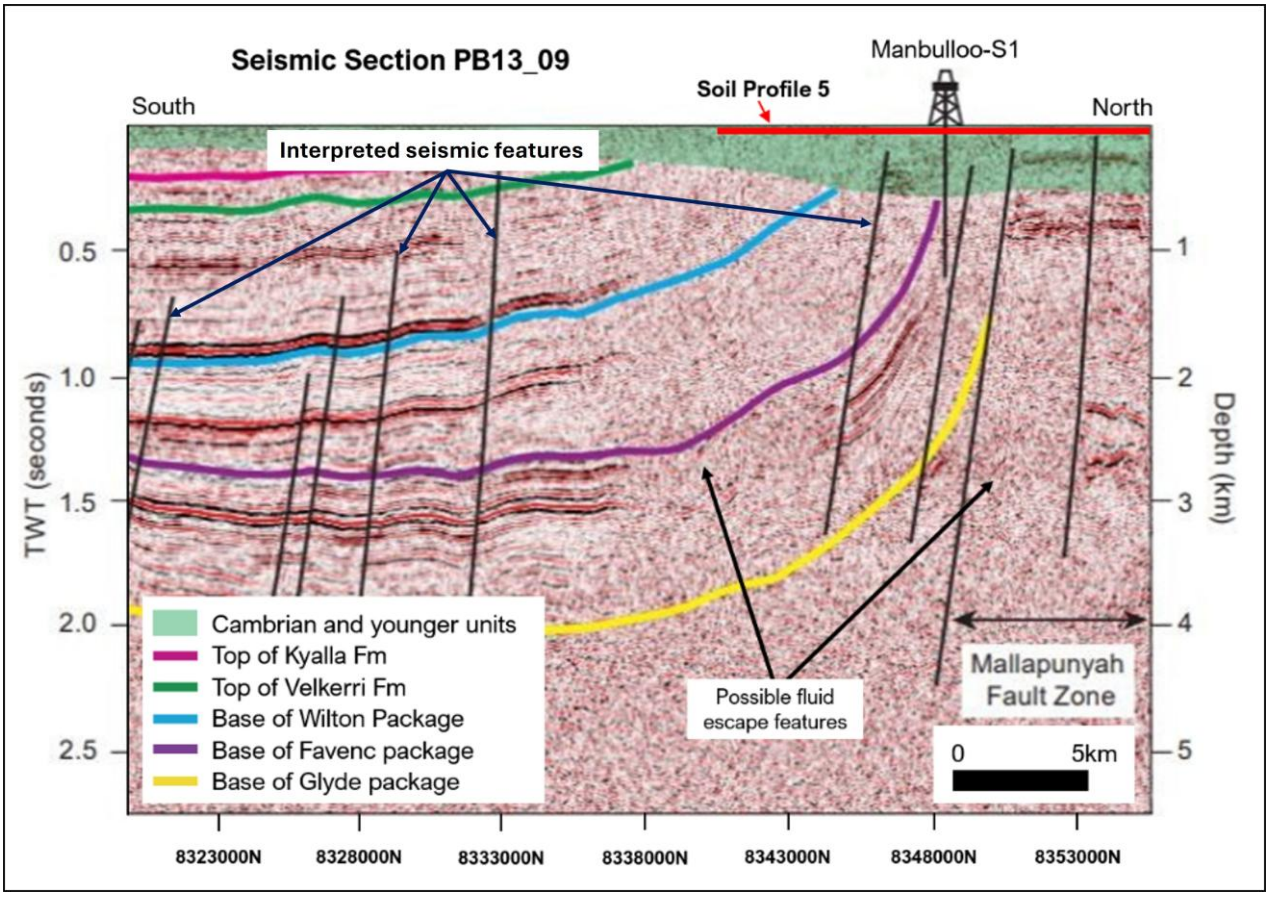


Figure 6: *Seismic Section PB13-09 showing bland zones, potential fluid escape features and the extent of Profile 5 together with interpreted lithologies.*

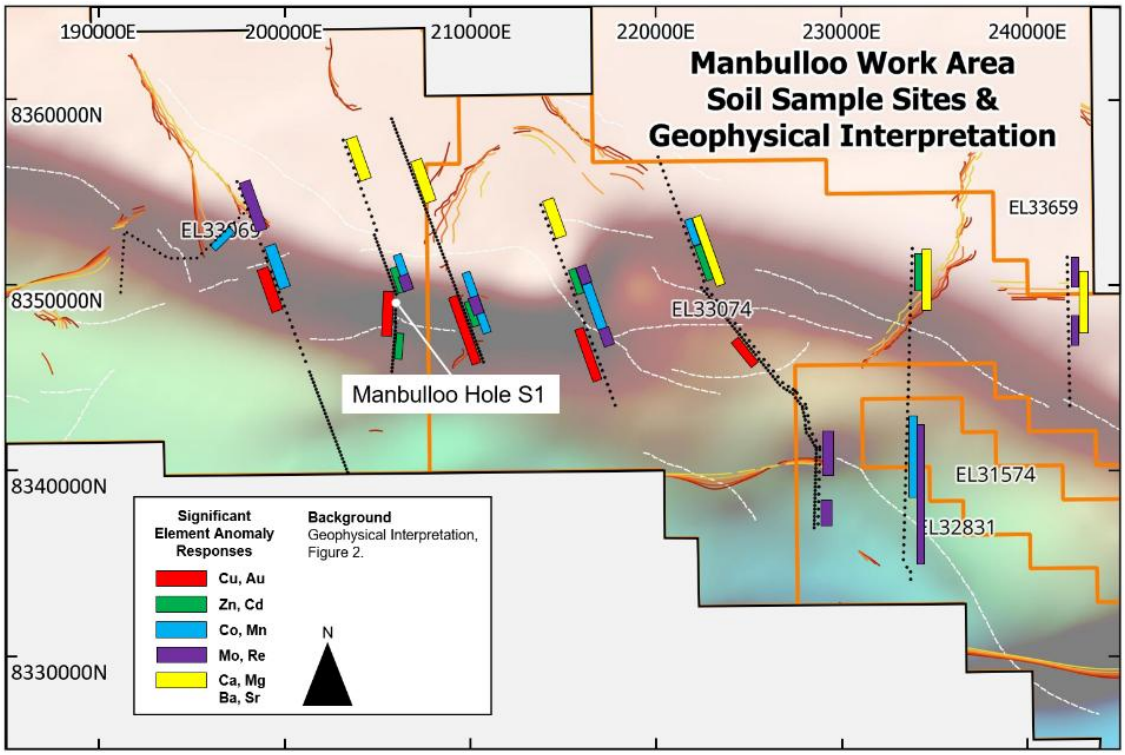


Figure 7: *Geochemical soil response summary (see Figure. 2 for geophysical interpretation legend).*

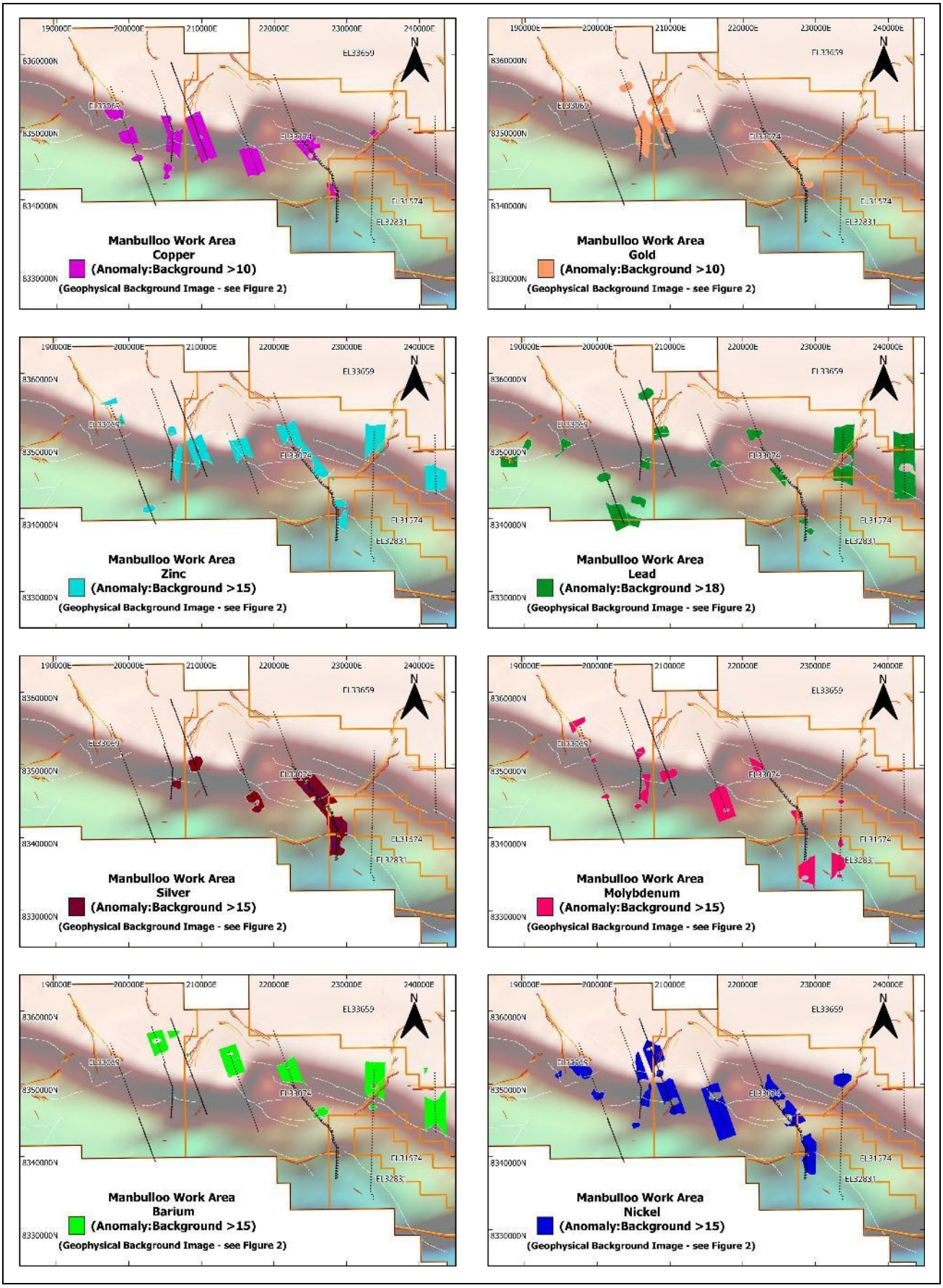


Figure 8: *Geochemical maps overlain on Figure 2, geophysical interpretation.*

Exploration Summary - Spatial Relationships between Geochemistry and Geophysics

Surface ionic soil geochemistry programs completed in 2023 and 2024 were designed to test geophysical features along the Mallapunyah Fault Zone and northern margin of the Beetaloo Basin. The program defined coherent multi-element anomalies spatially associated with interpreted deep-seated structural features.

Anomalous responses were identified in strategic metals (copper, zinc, nickel and lead), precious metals (gold and silver), and rare earth elements ("REE"). Pathfinder elements including arsenic, antimony, bismuth, rubidium, caesium and thallium were also identified, which are commonly associated with structurally controlled hydrothermal and intrusion-related mineral systems.

Soil sampling lines, superimposed on filtered gravity and SEEBASE depth-to-basement imagery, indicate clear spatial associations between geochemical responses and deep-seated structural features. These relationships suggest that the Mallapunyah Fault zone may act as a conduit for hydrothermal fluid flow and mineralization, including in the Manbulloo work area of White Energy's Tindal tenements.

Announcement authorised by:
Greg Sheahan, Chief Executive Officer

For further information contact:
Mr Greg Sheahan
Chief Executive Officer
E: info@whiteenergyco.com
P: +61 7 3229 9035

Competent Person's Statement

The information which relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves from the Tindal project is based on information compiled by Mr. Keith Whitehouse, a director of White Energy, and who provides geological services to the Company through a related company, Obsidian Minerals Pty Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Competent Person (Geology). He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr. Whitehouse consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Forward Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. In some cases, you may identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "should," "plan," "intend," "potential," "continue," "believe," "expect," "predict," "anticipate" and "estimate," the negative of these words or other comparable words. These statements are only predictions. One should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are qualified by their terms and/or important factors, many of which are outside the Company's control, involve several risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made. The forward-looking statements are based on the Company's beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, considering information currently available to the Company. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change because of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to the Company. Neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of these statements. The Company will update the information in this press release only to the extent required under applicable securities laws. If a change occurs, the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement includes forward-looking statements and interpretations based on the Company's current expectations and available information.

Such statements are subject to geological, geochemical, operational, regulatory, market and other risks. Ionic-leach anomalies are exploration indicators only. Further sampling, geological assessment and drilling will be required to determine whether mineralisation that has potential for economic extraction is present.

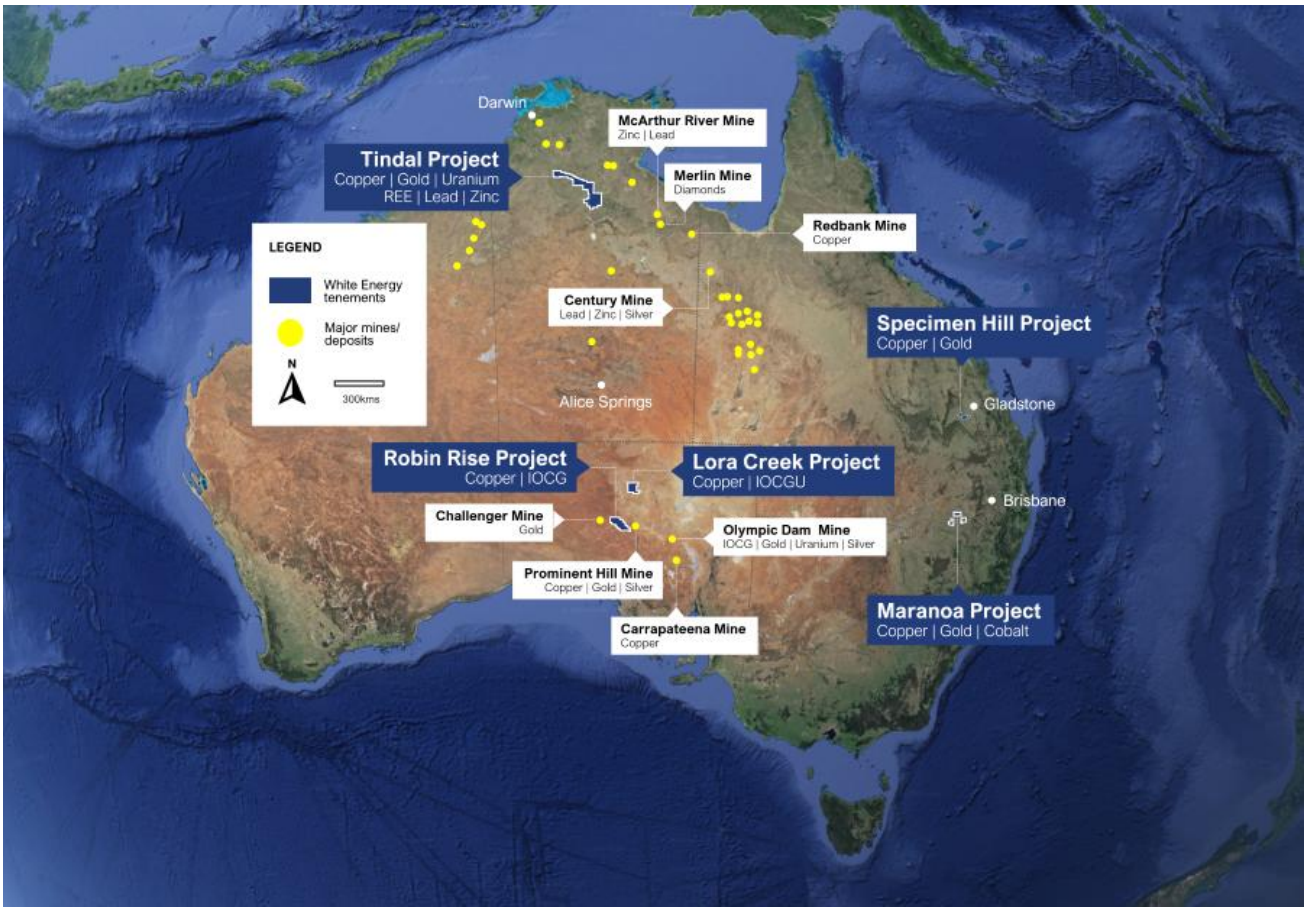
Company Profile

White Energy Company (ASX: WEC, OTC: WECFF) is a global resources company, focused on the development and advancement of coal and mineral projects, harnessing emerging technologies in mineral exploration and coal beneficiation.

WEC integrates upper mantle and crustal geophysical imaging and structural interpretation with deep sensing ionic soil geochemistry and biogeochemistry data. Additionally, ore deposit model data, legacy and company generated geology, geophysics, geochemistry are combined with this geophysical data to prioritise targets.

WEC's current five exploration projects shown are:

- **Tindal** (Cu, Au, REE, Pb/Zn) in the Beetaloo Sub-basin of the Greater McArthur Basin and the adjacent shelf and basin margin, Northern Territory;
- **Biloela** (Specimen Hill; Cu, Au) in Queensland;
- **Maranoa** (Cu, Au, Co) in Queensland;
- **Robin Rise** (Cu, IOCG) and **Lora Creek** (Cu, IOCG-U) in the Gawler Craton, South Australia.



Appendix A

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
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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.*	No drilling is reported <u>Soils</u> In general soil geochemistry samples were taken pursuant to ALS Ionic Leach Bulletin_V7 and analysed using ALS method ME-MS23. In particular soil sampling in 2023 was conducted along public and station roads/tracks traversing the target areas previously identified from review of legacy geophysical information and company reports using a sample spacing of 400m, reducing to 200m in selected areas. Geochemical features identified by the 2023 survey were in-fill sampled at 200m intervals in 2024. Infill sampling confirmed the positions and tenor of soil anomalies and constrained most open-ended anomalies identified in 2023. A total of 781 primary samples were collected sample locations are shown in Figure 5 of the report to which this Table 1 refers. <u>Geophysical Data</u> A variety of public domain and legacy gravity and magnetic data were used and were then processed by WEC's research partner INRS using in-house techniques involving filter and edge enhancement of gridded data. This work is part of a 'Lithospheric Architecture Mapping' research project in collaboration with WEC's strategic research partner, Institut National de la recherche scientifique (INRS) in Québec, Canada (ASX announcement 31 May 2023). In relation to the Tindal project this work has generated a series of images illustrating the geometry of the crust and upper mantle at various depths. These images are used to interpret the locations of major tectonic features and compositional domains to better understand the potential for connections to deep magmatic sources of mineralising fluids.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	N/A No drill results are reported
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.*	N/A No drill results are reported
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.*	N/A No drill samples have been logged
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.*	<u>Soils</u> Ionic soil samples were collected in accordance with published guidelines (ALS Ionic Leach Bulletin V7) under the supervision of geologists with extensive experience collecting and analysing samples for partial leach geochemistry. Field duplicates at the rate of 1 in 25 samples were collected and analysed. Blanks and standards are not considered to be appropriate at this stage of the sampling program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	Soils Ionic soils were analysed at ALS Loughrea in Ireland, method ME-MS23. All results were reviewed by consultants to WEC, GlobEx Solutions PL, for accuracy prior to results being released. Geophysical Data The publica domain geophysical data sets were vetted by the relevant government geological authorities prior to release and were subject to further checking by WEC's research partner INRS to ensure quality, suitability and compatibility of data.
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.*	Soils Clustering of multielement data values observed over adjacent samples and, in some cases, multiple programs between initial and infill sampling are considered to be sufficient verification of data at this stage of exploration. Geophysical Data Multiple datasets were used and checked for consistency within and between datasets.
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.*	All sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS (Garmin) with a positional accuracy of +/- 5m referenced to the MGA 2020 Z53 grid. The project area extends west of the MGA Zone boundary for Zone 53 into Zone 52, samples in this area were assigned coordinates values as thought they were in Z53 to simplify plotting and analysis of the data. Elevations recorded were those provided by the GPS, however for day to day use, any sample elevations reported, were updated by reference to the best available DTM which is a composite based on the Geoscience Australia Hydro_Enforced_1_Second_DEM. Geophysical Data Data was collected on various datum and projected to MGA2020 Z53.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish*	Soils As a general rule data was collected at spacings of 400 m along lines which were designed to test areas of interest based on geophysical interpretation and modelling. In some areas

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	this spacing was closed up to 200m where potential anomalous results were predicted. Early sample lines collected in 2017 and 2021 had spacing of 100m and 400m respectively, where this sampling is in the area being reported it has been included. Sample spacing is considered to be adequate for the current stage of exploration. Geophysical Data Data spacing of the geophysical datasets used is variable but is of sufficient density to be used at the scale presented.
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.*	Soils Sampling is part of initial exploration and is considered to be appropriately oriented and unbiased. The deposit type is not currently known. Geophysical Data The geophysical data used is regional in nature and is considered to be unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Soils Samples were collected by company staff and contractors and maintained by company personnel and or contractors until submitted to the laboratory. No special sample security protocols were applied however the handling of samples was in line with industry practice and was suitable for the current stage of exploration. Geophysical Data N/A
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Soils No audits of data have been performed, however rigorous checks of the data collected and the results have confirmed that it is fit for purpose. Geophysical Data Data used is from public domain datasets and the authorities collecting the data have undertaken sufficient review of the data to present it for general use.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Work was conducted over tenements in the Northern Territory comprising the Tindal project and limited untenanted ground adjacent to the tenements. The Tindal project is a block of 22 contiguous areas comprised of granted exploration licenses EL31574, EL31575, EL32020, EL32748, El32750, EL32751, EL32752, EL32085, El33069, EL33070, El33071, EL33073, EL33074 and EL33695 together with exploration license applications EL32749, EL32806, EL32066, EL33067, EL33068 and EL33660. The project covers an area of 11,720 Km^2. Individual tenements relevant to data reported in this release are shown on the location maps included in the release to which this JORC Table 1 refers. All tenements are held in the name of Fiddler's Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd, Fiddler's Creek is a wholly owned subsidiary of White Energy Company Limited. All granted tenements have been approved under the expedited native title procedures adopted by the NT government. Tenements in application are either under Aboriginal freehold (EL32806, EL33066, EL33067 and EL33068), have had an objection to the expedited procedure accepted at the Native Title Tribunal (NTT), EL32749) or are the subject of an objection before the NTT (EL33660). The tenements are predominantly over land under pastoral lease with limited reserve areas and private land titles. There are no agreements with any third party in relation to the tenements and all granted tenements are in good standing with expenditure and reporting commitments being up to date. The tenements are for various terms as tenements reach their expiry date a tenement renewal application can be made. To date the government has accepted all requests for tenement renewal. Similarly, there is provision for tenement reductions to be exempted by the government if a suitable case is made. To date the government has accepted all requests for exemption of scheduled tenement reductions. The tenement area is traversed by several pieces of infrastructure in the form or roads, the Adelaide to Darwin Railway and gas pipelines, this infrastructure is not an impediment to exploration and indeed helps with access to some parts of the tenements. It is expected that there will be additional infrastructure developed within the project area as various mooted projects such as the Beetaloo gas projects and renewable energy projects come on stream. Such developments are not considered to be an impediment to exploration and are unlikely to be an impediment to the development of any mineral resource which may

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be defined as the result of ongoing exploration. Should exploration be successful, conversion of a part of the project area to a mining license will take place. Such a conversion will need to take other competing land uses into account together with impacts on general environmental values and water. At this stage there are, however, no obvious impediments to the potential grant of mining licenses.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project area has had limited historical exploration for minerals. There has however been extensive oil and gas exploration within and adjacent to the project area which partially overlies the Beetaloo Basin. Oil and gas exploration has traversed most of the tenement area with seismic lines and there have been 8 petroleum wells drilled within the project area. Manbulloo S1, Wyworrie 1, Sever 1, McManus 1, Walton 1 & 2, Kalala S-1 and Chanin 1. Sever 1 and Manbulloo S1 and Kalala S-1 holes reported mineralized intercepts. There has been limited mineral exploration, past explorers include Dunmarra Energy, Fordina, Geotech Minerals, Natural Resources Exploration, Normandy Exploration and Omega Oil. Notable holes were DWD-1 and NDW12-01. Bottom hole sampling of water wells drilled within the project area has shown widespread anomalous results (> 100 ppm) for both Cu and Pb in XRF sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Fiddlers Creek Mining Company Pty Ltd consider the Tindal project to be an early-stage project and no deposit type has been defined, however the area is considered to be prospective for SEDEX, MVT, IOCG, intrusion-related REE and other deposit styles.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should*	No drill results are discussed in the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td><u>Soils</u>
Raw assay results were log transformed, analysed to determine a background or threshold level of each element with observed results converted to an anomaly value above background. Element relationships have then been established and for groups of elements anomaly values summed to give a total anomaly value.

The concentrations of ionic species for 61 elements in the soil samples were determined using ALS Ionic Method ME-MS23, and the analytical data were subsequently log transformed prior to statistical assessment. Background values for element populations were determined and the ratio ‘Anomaly to Background’ (A:B) values calculated by dividing the element analysis by the background. The resulting A:B values (Table 1a) are shown for both individual elements and statistically related groups of elements, as geochemical maps and bar charts in Figures 3, 4 and 6 of the report to which this Table 1 refers.

Table 1a
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>BG (ppb)</th><th>Highest A:B</th><th>Top 30% A:B value</th><th>Element</th><th>BG (ppb)</th><th>HighestA:B</th><th>Top 30% A:B value</th><th>Element</th><th>BG (ppb)</th><th>HighestA:B</th><th>Top 30% A:B value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Zinc</td><td>5.9</td><td>382</td><td>5</td><td>Palladium</td><td>0.01</td><td>451</td><td>28</td><td>Tantalum</td><td>0.004</td><td>270</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lead</td><td>9.9</td><td>136</td><td>11</td><td>Silver</td><td>1.1</td><td>75</td><td>6</td><td>Niobium</td><td>0.13</td><td>91</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Copper</td><td>156.8</td><td>78</td><td>8</td><td>Gold</td><td>0.03</td><td>63</td><td>6</td><td>Praseodmium</td><td>25.2</td><td>85</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Platinuim</td><td>0.01</td><td>16</td><td>4</td><td>Germanium</td><td>0.5</td><td>81</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Neodymium</td><td>168</td><td>56</td><td>8</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>BG (ppb)</td><td>Calculated background analytical value in ppb for each element analysed</td></tr>
<tr><td>A:B</td><td>Anomaly to Background ratio - the element analysis divided by the background value</td></tr>
<tr><td>Highest A:B</td><td>Highest Anomaly to Background value for an element reported in this dataset.
e.g The highest Zn value observed is 382 times its background of 5.9 ppb</td></tr>
<tr><td>Top 30% A:B value</td><td>The top 30% of samples (258 from the total 781 samples) have A:B values above the value shown.
(e.g. zinc has a background value of 5.9ppb, and 258 samples are reporting > 5 times background.</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Geophysical Data</u>
Data is public domain, observed data has been subject to levelling and transformation using established techniques for each class of data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation</td><td>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.
• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole</td><td>N/A no drilling has been reported and no sample results suggest a width of mineralisation</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	See the body of the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The report to which this Table 1 refers provides all information to date on the area reported and is considered to represent a balanced 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.*	All relevant geological data has been reported there is no other substantive exploration on the area which is the subject of the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Follow up ionic soil sampling and, if there is exposure of potentially mineralised lithologies, rock chipping will be conducted and submitted for assay. The results of this work when available will be used to direct field mapping and other work including if appropriate localised geophysical surveys in order to define target locations for initial drill testing for mineralisation.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

No Section 3 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Mineral Resources.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

No Section 4 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Ore Reserves.

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

No Section 5 information is reported as the report to which this JORC Table 1 refers does not discuss Diamonds or Other Gemstones.