

Copper-in-Soil Anomaly Discovered at Dinokwe

Blaze Minerals Limited (ASX: BLZ) ("**Blaze**" or the "**Company**") pleased to announce that it has discovered a copper-in-soil anomaly extending over approximately 1000m strike by 100m width during its ongoing soil sampling campaign on the Dinokwe Base Metals Project (**Project**) in Botswana.

The Company has been targeting copper-nickel mineralisation within the Limpopo Mobile Belt (LMB) with a focus on several priority target areas identified from regional geophysics data.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- 1794 soil samples have been collected to date as part of an ongoing soil sampling campaign across the Dinokwe licenses.
- A copper-in-soil anomaly extending over 1000m x 100m has been discovered on PL046 with values up to 288ppm Cu being reported.
- The anomaly coincides with a prominent fault zone which has seen significant fluid flow and is indicative of a new style of mineralisation in the project area.
- The Company intends to complete its current soil sampling campaign and then undertake further exploration such as trenching on the anomaly as well as target new priority zones based on information gathered to date.
- The Dinokwe Project is located within the Limpopo Mobile Belt and covers a total area of ~1771km².
- The Limpopo Mobile Belt hosts significant base metal deposits such as the Selebi-Phikwe copper-nickel deposit which boasts a 2024 inferred mineral resource estimate of 24.7 Mt at 1.50% Cu and 0.92% Ni.¹

Managing Director of Blaze Minerals, Mathew Walker, commented *"The discovery of a significant copper-in-soil anomaly of this scale within the first weeks of field activities highlights the prospectivity of the project area. Of particular interest, the coincident fault zone with associated fluid flow indicates a new mineralisation style which significantly enhances the prospectivity of other priority targets within the project area"*.

¹ https://premiumnickel.p8.adnetcms.com/site/assets/files/7331/selebi_ni_43-101_mre_technical_report_2024.pdf





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PL046 Copper Anomaly

The Company has identified a roughly 1000m x 100m copper-in-soil anomaly during the ongoing soil sampling campaign on PL046 (see map below). The anomaly coincides with an interpreted shear or fault line and associated splay structures which have seen significant fluid flow as evidenced by regular quartz and pegmatitic blowouts. This suggests a new style of potential mineralisation in addition to typical ultra-mafic and amphibolite hosted types.

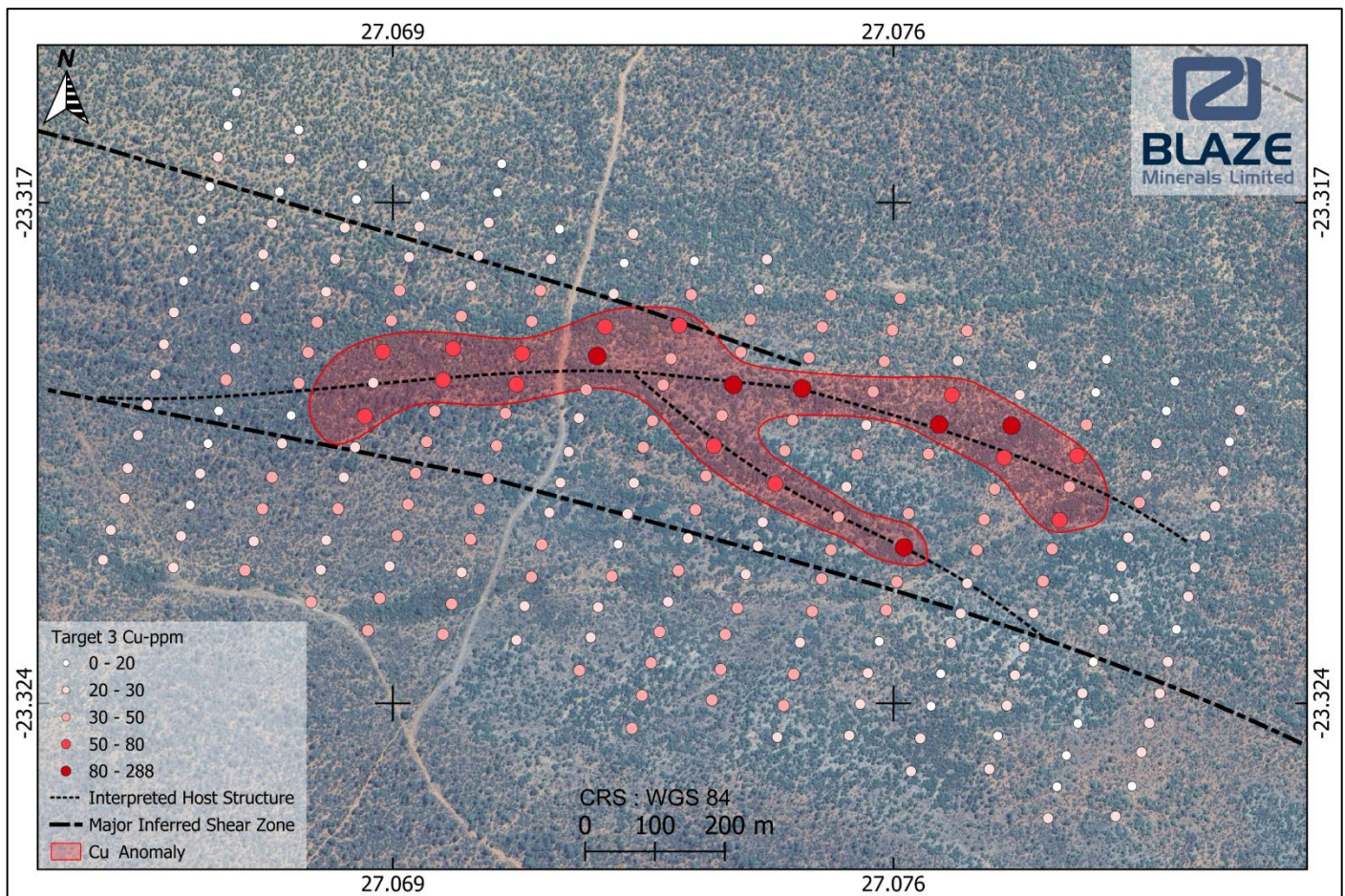


Figure 1: Soil sampling map showing the copper-in-soil (Cu > 50ppm) anomaly within PL046 as well as interpreted structural features.

The Company intends to complete its planned soil sampling campaign as well as highlight new target areas across similar shear or fault zones to identify any further anomalies on the Dinokwe licenses. Additionally, infill soils as well as trenching may be undertaken on the current anomaly to further define the extent and host structure of the mineralisation.





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The Dinokwe Project

The Dinokwe Project consists of 3 granted prospecting licenses and one application, covering a total area of 1771km², all of which are 100% owned by B&J Geoconsultants (**B&J**). Blaze has signed a binding agreement to acquire up to 90% of B&J (refer ASX release 11 March 2026).

These licenses are underlain by the Mahalapye and Baines Drift Complexes which form part of the regional Limpopo Mobile Belt (**LMB**). The LMB is characterised by Archean basement gneisses, migmatites, amphibolites, as well as metasediments which have been intruded by a series of ultramafic dykes. Mineralisation typically occurs within the amphibolites or late-stage ultramafics. The Mahalapye and Baines Drift Complexes share many lithological similarities to the Phikwe Complex which hosts the Selebi-Phikwe copper-nickel deposit (inferred resources of 24.7 Mt at 1.50% Cu and 0.92% Ni)², roughly 150km to the north.

Notable exploration activities within the Baines Drift Complex include that by Albidon Limited (ASX: ALB) which undertook drilling at the Sunnyside target and intersected significant sulphide mineralisation (e.g. 18.64m @ 0.75% Ni, 0.55% Cu)³ within amphibolites.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Dylan le Roux. Mr Dylan le Roux is a consultant geologist for the Company and a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("SACNASP"). Mr Dylan le Roux has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits which are covered in this announcement and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Mr Dylan le Roux consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Blaze Minerals Limited.

Mathew Walker
Managing Director
Blaze Minerals Limited

- ENDS -

² https://premiumnickel.p8.adnetcms.com/site/assets/files/7331/selebi_ni_43-101_mre_technical_report_2024.pdf

³ ALB ASX Announcement dated 30 April 2008: <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20080430/pdf/318v1k6lc35dxk.pdf>





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About Blaze Minerals

Blaze Minerals is a mineral exploration company focussed on identifying and developing high-margin, high-grade, and high-value ore deposits in highly prospective regions.

The Company has entered an agreement to acquire an interest in three projects in Botswana:

- **Dinokwe Copper Project:** The Dinokwe Project comprises 3 granted prospecting licenses and 1 application covering ~1771km² within the Limpopo Mobile Belt which is considered prospective for nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation.
- **The Kalahari Project:** The Kalahari Project includes 4 applications covering ~2968km² within and adjacent to the Kalahari Copper Belt which is considered prospective for copper-silver mineralisation.
- **The Molopo Project:** The Molopo Project comprises 2 applications covering ~212km² over the Molopo Farms Complex which is considered prospective for nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation.

The Company has two projects in Uganda:

- **Ntungamo Project, Uganda:** The Ntungamo Project is adjacent to the Mwirasandu Mine, the largest producing tin mine in Uganda, and highly prospective for critical minerals such as gallium and rubidium.
- **Mityana Project, Uganda:** The Mityana Project is the site of a historic open-cut tantalite mine.

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Issued Capital</u>
David Prentice	2,875,000,000 ("BLZ") Ordinary Shares
Chairman	555,220,877 ("BLZO") Quoted options exercisable at \$0.01 on or before 31 December 2027
Mathew Walker	
Managing Director	400,000,000 ("BLZOPT4/BLZAB") Unquoted options exercisable at \$0.005 on or before 30 November 2027
Simon Coxhell	
Non-Executive Director	





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XRF RESULTS OF COPPER FROM SOIL SAMPLES ON PL046

Sample No	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Cu (ppm)
E3108	-23.322	27.065	918	21
E3109	-23.321	27.065	925	21
E3110	-23.321	27.065	921	22
E3111	-23.320	27.065	926	22
E3112	-23.320	27.066	920	25
E3113	-23.319	27.066	926	26
E3114	-23.319	27.066	927	22
E3115	-23.319	27.066	921	22
E3116	-23.318	27.066	929	20
E3117	-23.318	27.066	923	18
E3118	-23.317	27.066	925	18
E3119	-23.317	27.066	927	16
E3120	-23.316	27.067	923	27
E3121	-23.316	27.067	922	19
E3122	-23.315	27.067	924	8
E3126	-23.316	27.071	898	14
E3127	-23.317	27.070	921	20
E3128	-23.317	27.070	920	25
E3129	-23.318	27.070	920	23
E3130	-23.318	27.070	919	26
E3131	-23.319	27.070	921	50
E3132	-23.319	27.070	923	60
E3133	-23.319	27.070	921	53
E3134	-23.320	27.070	924	36
E3135	-23.320	27.069	922	31
E3136	-23.321	27.069	920	47
E3137	-23.321	27.069	916	37
E3138	-23.322	27.069	917	32
E3139	-23.322	27.069	917	28
E3140	-23.323	27.069	916	42
E3141	-23.323	27.069	918	42
E3162	-23.318	27.074	914	24
E3163	-23.318	27.074	913	25
E3164	-23.319	27.074	911	38
E3165	-23.319	27.074	911	37
E3166	-23.320	27.074	914	119
E3167	-23.320	27.074	914	38
E3168	-23.320	27.073	913	79
E3169	-23.321	27.073	914	46
E3170	-23.321	27.073	911	37
E3171	-23.322	27.073	910	29
E3172	-23.322	27.073	907	35
E3173	-23.323	27.073	906	28
E3174	-23.323	27.073	907	32
E3175	-23.323	27.073	913	41
E3176	-23.324	27.072	912	32
E3558	-23.322	27.068	915	28
E3616	-23.316	27.068	927	17
E3617	-23.316	27.068	924	25
E3618	-23.317	27.067	926	19
E3619	-23.317	27.067	923	25
E3620	-23.318	27.067	925	24
E3621	-23.318	27.067	926	18





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Sample No	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Cu (ppm)
E3622	-23.319	27.067	928	42
E3623	-23.319	27.067	928	23
E3624	-23.319	27.067	925	34
E3625	-23.320	27.067	925	19
E3626	-23.320	27.066	924	19
E3627	-23.321	27.066	920	21
E3628	-23.321	27.066	925	20
E3629	-23.322	27.066	927	25
E3630	-23.322	27.066	923	30
E3631	-23.322	27.067	916	32
E3632	-23.322	27.067	913	30
E3633	-23.321	27.067	918	34
E3634	-23.321	27.067	919	34
E3635	-23.320	27.067	927	24
E3636	-23.320	27.068	921	20
E3637	-23.320	27.068	924	37
E3638	-23.319	27.068	924	32
E3639	-23.319	27.068	921	32
E3640	-23.318	27.068	920	28
E3641	-23.318	27.068	924	27
E3642	-23.317	27.068	922	24
E3643	-23.317	27.068	924	15
E3644	-23.316	27.069	924	8
E3645	-23.316	27.070	921	26
E3646	-23.317	27.069	922	15
E3647	-23.317	27.069	922	21
E3648	-23.318	27.069	918	21
E3649	-23.318	27.069	921	32
E3650	-23.319	27.069	917	40
E3651	-23.319	27.069	921	52
E3652	-23.320	27.069	918	29
E3653	-23.320	27.069	918	51
E3654	-23.320	27.068	923	28
E3655	-23.321	27.068	918	23
E3656	-23.321	27.068	918	32
E3657	-23.322	27.068	915	27
E3659	-23.323	27.068	912	35
E3660	-23.323	27.070	910	35
E3661	-23.323	27.070	908	43
E3662	-23.322	27.070	907	23
E3663	-23.322	27.070	911	45
E3664	-23.321	27.070	910	31
E3665	-23.321	27.070	909	37
E3666	-23.320	27.070	913	36
E3667	-23.320	27.071	909	33
E3668	-23.320	27.071	913	70
E3669	-23.319	27.071	913	72
E3670	-23.319	27.071	916	46
E3671	-23.318	27.071	911	31
E3672	-23.318	27.071	913	23
E3673	-23.317	27.071	916	14
E3674	-23.317	27.072	915	22
E3675	-23.318	27.072	916	18
E3676	-23.318	27.072	916	29
E3677	-23.319	27.072	917	51
E3678	-23.319	27.072	914	85





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Sample No	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Cu (ppm)
E3679	-23.320	27.072	914	39
E3680	-23.320	27.072	916	30
E3681	-23.320	27.071	915	21
E3682	-23.321	27.071	911	28
E3683	-23.321	27.071	911	24
E3684	-23.322	27.071	912	37
E3685	-23.322	27.071	910	46
E3686	-23.323	27.071	912	28
E3687	-23.323	27.071	912	28
E3688	-23.324	27.072	911	31
E3689	-23.323	27.072	917	28
E3690	-23.323	27.072	911	29
E3691	-23.322	27.072	914	50
E3692	-23.322	27.072	908	20
E3693	-23.321	27.072	914	26
E3694	-23.321	27.072	915	25
E3695	-23.320	27.073	916	39
E3696	-23.320	27.073	915	46
E3697	-23.320	27.073	913	46
E3698	-23.319	27.073	910	46
E3699	-23.319	27.073	910	63
E3700	-23.318	27.073	914	32
E3701	-23.318	27.073	914	19
E3702	-23.318	27.075	911	33
E3703	-23.319	27.075	911	33
E3704	-23.319	27.075	918	32
E3705	-23.320	27.075	912	83
E3706	-23.320	27.075	914	47
E3707	-23.320	27.074	914	38
E3708	-23.321	27.074	918	61
E3709	-23.321	27.074	915	26
E3710	-23.322	27.074	917	28
E3711	-23.322	27.074	914	26
E3712	-23.323	27.074	924	33
E3713	-23.323	27.074	911	36
E3714	-23.324	27.074	921	33
E3715	-23.324	27.073	924	39
E3716	-23.324	27.074	915	28
E3717	-23.324	27.074	913	38
E3718	-23.324	27.075	910	32
E3719	-23.323	27.075	910	22
E3720	-23.323	27.075	903	33
E3721	-23.322	27.075	906	31
E3722	-23.322	27.075	914	31
E3723	-23.321	27.075	909	45
E3724	-23.321	27.075	913	30
E3725	-23.321	27.075	910	33
E3726	-23.320	27.076	908	29
E3727	-23.320	27.076	908	42
E3728	-23.319	27.076	909	34
E3729	-23.319	27.076	911	37
E3730	-23.318	27.076	907	33
E3731	-23.324	27.075	920	29
E3732	-23.324	27.076	911	27
E3733	-23.324	27.076	908	25
E3734	-23.323	27.076	910	19





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Sample No	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Cu (ppm)
E3735	-23.323	27.076	906	35
E3736	-23.322	27.076	904	43
E3737	-23.322	27.076	906	91
E3738	-23.321	27.076	904	31
E3740	-23.321	27.076	907	48
E3741	-23.320	27.077	908	288
E3742	-23.320	27.077	907	54
E3743	-23.319	27.077	907	27
E3744	-23.319	27.077	906	38
E3745	-23.319	27.078	907	15
E3746	-23.320	27.078	907	27
E3747	-23.320	27.078	905	188
E3748	-23.321	27.078	903	57
E3749	-23.321	27.077	901	39
E3750	-23.321	27.077	904	43
E3751	-23.322	27.077	902	48
E3752	-23.322	27.077	905	25
E3753	-23.323	27.077	906	24
E3754	-23.323	27.077	906	21
E3755	-23.324	27.077	909	15
E3756	-23.324	27.077	908	15
E3757	-23.324	27.076	910	24
E3758	-23.325	27.076	907	21
E3759	-23.325	27.077	908	22
E3760	-23.324	27.077	905	19
E3761	-23.324	27.078	909	26
E3762	-23.324	27.078	907	29
E3763	-23.323	27.078	916	30
E3764	-23.323	27.078	911	24
E3765	-23.322	27.078	910	36
E3766	-23.322	27.078	912	31
E3767	-23.321	27.078	909	56
E3768	-23.321	27.078	912	50
E3769	-23.321	27.079	908	52
E3770	-23.320	27.079	909	45
E3771	-23.320	27.079	911	17
E3772	-23.319	27.079	907	14
E3773	-23.319	27.080	911	12
E3774	-23.320	27.080	910	12
E3775	-23.320	27.080	912	30
E3776	-23.321	27.080	910	29
E3777	-23.321	27.079	906	43
E3778	-23.322	27.079	913	29
E3779	-23.322	27.079	912	25
E3780	-23.323	27.079	916	19
E3781	-23.323	27.079	916	27
E3782	-23.323	27.079	916	20
E3783	-23.324	27.079	907	28
E3784	-23.324	27.079	909	16
E3785	-23.325	27.078	908	17
E3786	-23.325	27.078	907	19
E3787	-23.326	27.078	905	25
E3788	-23.326	27.079	906	23
E3789	-23.325	27.079	907	18
E3790	-23.325	27.079	905	25
E3791	-23.324	27.080	905	22





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Sample No	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Cu (ppm)
E3792	-23.324	27.080	904	25
E3793	-23.323	27.080	905	23
E3794	-23.323	27.080	907	20
E3795	-23.323	27.080	905	21
E3796	-23.322	27.080	902	25
E3797	-23.322	27.080	901	26
E3798	-23.321	27.081	901	25
E3799	-23.321	27.081	904	22
E3800	-23.320	27.081	905	17
E3801	-23.320	27.081	903	22





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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.	- Soil samples were collected in the B-horizon approximately 30-60cm below surface. - These soil samples were then dried in the sun or in a pan over a fire and screened to -1mm with a total sample of 200-500g being collected. - The soil samples were analysed with a handheld XRF (calibration notes in section to follow).
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).	No drilling conducted
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.	No drilling conducted
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral	Soil sampling data logging included soil colour, sample depth, slope, vegetation and vegetation density.





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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- No QA/QC samples were inserted because the soil sampling campaign is designed to be qualitative in nature and will only be used to constrain zones of potentially anomalous mineralisation which will be subject to further exploration work such as trenching. However, several duplicate soil samples have been sent to Scientific Services laboratory in Cape Town for analysis to compare to the XRF results. Results are pending. - Samples were collected by experienced Blaze Minerals Limited contractor geologists. - The sample size is considered appropriate soil sampling. - Samples are not representative but are in indication of anomalous copper mineralisation in the area.
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.	- The samples were analysed using the Company's handheld XRF: - Make and Model: Olympus Vanta M Series - Method: Geochem (3-Beam) - Reading Times: 15sec per beam, total reading time of 45sec. - Calibration Factors: No user factors applied. Default settings applied. - Readings were taken at ambient outside temperature which ranged between 23°C and 35°C. - Raw data values were used when exporting results. - No silica blank samples were used to monitor dust contamination. - Readings were taken through the sample bags on samples that had been screened to -1mm. - These methods are considered appropriate for qualitative analysis and are intended only to define zones of increased concentration of elements such as copper or nickel. - No geophysical surveys were undertaken at this time
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes.	- Company geological personnel were involved in the collection and interpretation of results. - Sample information such as sample numbers, coordinates, and geological descriptions was captured on each geologists Android cell phone





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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- using TerraCapture software which uses the in-built cell phone GPS to record location accurate to 1-5m. - Assay results were merged with the field data based on the sample number.
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.	- Samples were positioned (+/- 5m) in WGS 84. - Samples were located by GPS on Android cell phones with an accuracy of 1-5m.
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.	- Soil samples were taken at 50m intervals along roughly north-south trending traverse lines. Traverses were spaced between 400m apart and down to 100m apart in areas that showed anomalous copper. - Traverse lines were restricted to the target areas defined by previous geophysical data interpretations. - Sample results included in this announcement cannot be included in a Mineral Resource Estimate and are indicative of further exploration only. - No compositing was conducted.
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.	- Surface sampling and the sampling techniques conducted are considered appropriate for this early-stage exploration.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security was managed by Blaze Minerals contractor staff. The samples were taken, screened, and sealed in the field and analysed at a secure location using handheld XRF.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Several duplicate samples have been taken and submitted to Scientific Services laboratory in Cape Town to compare to the accuracy of the XRF. Results are pending.

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,	- All samples were taken on PL046 which is a granted exploration license in terms of the Botswana mining act. - There are no known impediments to operating on this license.





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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Sampling and other activities were conducted by contractors and sub-contractors employed by Blaze Minerals Limited.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The license is considered to be prospective for magmatic or hydrothermal copper-nickel mineralisation.
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 clearly explain why this is the case.	No historical drilling recorded and not applicable to this announcement.
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.	Samples are reported as single results without any averaging or aggregated intercepts.
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	Not applicable.





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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	- All diagrams are designed to provide the reader with an accurate and comprehensive overview of the samples locations and grades obtained. - Sectional views are not currently applicable.
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.	All XRF results from the soil sampling have been reported according to this section.
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.	There is no recorded information of any previous exploration that may have been conducted on this area.
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.	Further exploration activities are planned to include infill soil sampling and trenching once anomalous areas have been further defined.

