ASX ANNOUNCEMENT I 29 December 2025

AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROVIDED

Askari Metals Limited (**ASX: AS2**) (“**Askari**” or “**Company**”) refers to its announcement lodged on ASX dated 12 December 2025 and titled “Nejo Gold and Copper Project Activities Exploration Update” (the “**Announcement**”).

The Announcement referred to exploration results which did not have the required JORC (2012) Table 1 and 2 included and did not include a summary table of the assay results including the location of the samples collected.

The Announcement also contained historical exploration results in Figure 1 which were first disclosed under Mining FAQ 36 in the announcement dated 8 July 2025 with a further supplementary announcement dated 25 July 2025. The Company confirms that this information remains accurate and that there is no further information is in the possession of the Company which would cause the accuracy of the information to be incorrect.

A supplementary announcement has been prepared overleaf which now includes the relevant information required under JORC (2012) guidelines.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Askari Metals Limited

- ENDS -

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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals is a focused Southern African exploration company. The flagship asset of the Company is the Nejo Project in Ethiopia, an advanced-stage, brownfields high-grade gold and copper project located on the Arabian-Nubian Shield covering a district land-holding of ~1,200km^2 surrounding the 1.7Moz Tulu Kapi Gold Mine and along strike of the 3.4Moz Kurmuk Mine.

In addition, the Company is actively exploring and developing its Uis Lithium Project in Namibia located along the Cape-Cross – Uis Pegmatite Belt of Central Western Namibia. The Uis project is located within 2.5 km from the operating Uis Tin-Tantalum-Lithium Mine which is currently operated by Andrada Mining Ltd and is favourably located with the deep-water port of Walvis Bay being less than 230 km away from the Uis project, serviced by all-weather sealed roads. In March 2023, the Company welcomed Lithium industry giant Huayou Cobalt onto the register who remains supportive of the Company's ongoing exploration initiatives.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

ASKARI

ASX: AS2

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 12 December 2025

FIELD EXPLORATION UPDATE: NEJO GOLD AND COPPER PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Key Government and Stakeholder Meetings undertaken in country:** Executive Director, Gino D'Anna is currently in Ethiopia and has held numerous meetings with key stakeholders to deliver the Askari Metals 'Exploration Vision' for the Nejo Project.
- **Meetings held with Federal and Regional Government Officials** including the Political and Capacity Building Government Whip, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, Oromia Mineral Development Authority (OMDA), Oromia Mining Group, key advisors for the House of Peoples Representatives (Ethiopia) and Ministry of Industry securing support for the Company and the Nejo Project.
- **Phase I Drilling Program to focus on high-priority targets with a drilling proposal of 20,000 meters designed** to be completed in stages with the initial campaign expected to be up to 5,000 meters.
  - **Drilling contractors shortlisted** and expected to be formally engaged shortly.
  - **Drilling, camp construction and environmental permits currently being applied for** by the Company's in-country management and exploration team.
  - Maiden drilling program designed to **focus on the near-surface, high-grade gold targets** of the Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2 areas.
  - Follow-up exploration to be expanded to include the **high-grade copper mineralised zones at the Katta target area**, including geophysics, detailed mapping and sampling.
- **Active exploration programs underway targeting gold and copper**, including systematic work across the Guji-Gudeya and Guliso Gold Trends (~19 km strike), expansion of regional copper exploration at the Katta Target, early design of maiden drilling to validate historical results, and airborne/ground geophysical surveys to refine further drill targets and define mineralised shear zones.
- **Strong financial position with funding secured** to advance key exploration programs across Ethiopia and Namibia with approximately $3.2 million in available cash and assets held for sale.

Askari Metals Limited (ASX: AS2) ("**Askari**" or "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update to shareholders and investors on its exploration activities at the Company's flagship, advanced-stage, Nejo Gold and Copper Project (the "**Nejo Project**"). The Nejo Project is located in Central-Western Ethiopia, covering an area of ~1,200km^2 across the Tulu-Dimtu Shear Belt, part of the major mineralised and under-explored Arabian Nubian Shield, considered one of the last mineral rich frontier belts in East Africa.

The Nejo Project is located on the same Greenstone Belt as the 3.4 million ounce Kurmuk Mine, owned and operated by Allied Gold, which has a targeted production rate of 290,000 ounces per annum. The Nejo Project surrounds the 1.7 million ounce Tulu Kapi Project (20.2Mt at 2.65g/t Au)[1].

Nejo hosts mineralised extensions of the Tulu Kapi mine and benefits from extensive historic exploration completed across multiple high-priority targets at Nejo, including Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling, trenching, rock sampling, soil sampling, geophysics and mapping -- all highlighting the significant mineralisation potential of the Project area.[2]

The Project is prospective for high-grade gold including those targets on the southern licence including Dina, Kobera, Soyoma, Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2. It is also prospective for high-grade copper at the Katta target, located in the north-west of the northern licence.[3]

Commenting on the operational and exploration update at the Nejo Project, Executive Director Mr Gino D'Anna stated:

"Askari has been openly welcomed in Ethiopia as a place to do business. Ethiopa is one of the top 5 host economies of foreign direct investment in Africa, attracting US$4.1Bn in investment in 2021 and really is the gateway to Africa and the rest of the world. Our in-country management team and exploration team have facilitated meetings with key stakeholders including Federal and Regional Government officials, the Political and Capacity Building Government Whip, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, Oromia Mineral Development Authority, Oromia Mining Group as well as other key industry stakeholders. These meetings have allowed me to introduce Askari and our vision for exploration and development success at the Nejo Project as well as discuss future areas of collaboration and strategic partnership.

"The Company is well funded to execute on its exploration and development strategy across its portfolio of assets in Ethiopia and Namibia. The advanced nature of Nejo represents a true flagship project for our Company with a clear pathway to value-creation through systematic exploration, designed to progress towards a significant JORC (2012) mineral resource. We look forward to mobilising drill rigs for our maiden drilling campaign and undertaking systematic exploration to unlock the value potential and upside of this exciting project.

"We will also be recommencing exploration activities at the Uis Project in Namibia which presents a significant polymetallic opportunity showcasing high-grade tin, tantalum, rubidium and lithium mineralisation. We have completed significant exploration in the past and look forward to releasing the

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1 Refer to the "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Kurmuk Gold Project, Ethiopia" prepared for Allied Gold Corp and Mondavi Ventures Ltd (to be renamed Allied Gold Corporation) by Datamine Australia Pty. Ltd. (Snowden Optiro), with Project Number DA018199 and dated 9 June 2023.
2 Refer to ASX Announcements dated 8 July 2025, 18 July 2025 and 25 July 2025.
3 Refer to ASX Announcements dated 8 July 2025, 18 July 2025 and 25 July 2025.

assay results from our previous trenching campaign once received and analysed, at a time where tin prices remain at record highs and interest is quickly returning to the lithium sector.

"We are setting up for a very busy 2026 and I look forward to keeping our shareholders updated as we enter an exciting phase of growth."

Regional Exploration Program

The Company's maiden regional exploration program, focused on the Guji-Gudeya and Guliso Gold Trends and covering a cumulative strike length of more than ~19km, is in progress. The technical team are scheduled to remain on site for an extended period as part of an expanded exploration program aggregating valuable information on historic drilling and other exploration work.

The dual-approach exploration program, focused on the high-grade copper mineralised zones at the Katta Target, is also underway. This program is aimed at confirming the nature of the mineralisation and validating previous exploration. This includes the diamond drilling completed by the UNDP which identified significant high-grade shallow copper mineralisation and a number of outcropping copper gossans which remain un-explored, demonstrating a potential VMS style of mineralisation and deposit geology.

The Guliso Trend features high-priority targets at Soyoma, Dina, Chago and South Chago, which form a continuous strike of ~10km NE-SW remaining open along strike in both directions. While these targets have undergone limited historical exploration including drilling and trenching, no systematic follow-up has been conducted. Previous work revealed high grades of gold mineralisation near surface and present an immediate target for follow-up exploration by the Company.

The Guji-Gudeya Trend includes drill-ready targets of Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2, forming a continuous strike of ~9km NE-SW parallel to the Tulu Kapi Trend remaining open along strike in both directions. Previous trenching and drilling identified high grades of gold mineralisation with minimal follow up exploration being completed. The Company is planning to commence an initial drilling program at Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2 as soon as field conditions allow.

Key Stakeholder Meetings

Marketing Askari, its African exploration team and the Nejo Project, Executive Director, Mr Gino D'Anna, is presently in Ethiopia and has conducted a number of meetings with key stakeholders and industry officials, including officials from Federal and Regional Government offices, the Political and Capacity Building Government Whip, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, Oromia Mineral Development Authority (OMDA), Oromia Mining Group, key advisors for the House of Peoples Representatives (Ethiopia) and Ministry of Industry.

These meetings, designed to facilitate the introduction of the Askari Metals 'Exploration Vision' for the Nejo Project, have been extremely successful in ensuring the Company is appropriately supported at all levels both operationally and administratively across both the Regional (Oromia) and Federal Government levels. In addition, the Company has been able to share its experiences in operating across Africa, particularly in Namibia, and we have been able to discuss future areas of collaboration and strategic partnership.

As part of the exploration mandate of Askari and the development of the Nejo Project, the Company will be implementing the use of modern technology to aid in the advancement of target generation across the district-scale landholding. This technology will be shared with the Oromia Government as further opportunities are evaluated and reviewed by the Oromia Government and associated stakeholders as the regions natural resources continue to grow in importance.

The importance of the strategic partnership between the Company and Shining Star has also been discussed, particularly given the recent commissioning of the first commercial-scale production copper mine and facility in Angola, which was funded, constructed and commissioned by Shining Star. This level of technical capability and operational capability is important for Ethiopia as the country continues to develop and implement its major “green-energy” transition. Ethiopia’s green initiatives are driven by its natural resources and are being translated into concrete contributions to development and sustainability in Eastern Africa.

Askari has been openly welcomed in Ethiopia and it is clear from these meetings that the metals and mining sector in Ethiopia is continuing to secure significant support from the Ethiopian Government, with major global investment in new mines and associated infrastructure being rolled out.

The economic reforms being pursued in Ethiopia are paving the way for significant investment in both upstream and downstream mining and infrastructure projects. The timing for Askari to commence its exploration and development activities at the Nejo Project is well aligned and the Company is appropriately positioned to leverage its knowledge, skills and experience as exploration activities continue to ramp up, including drilling, trenching, geophysics and other exploration initiatives.

Critical Mineral Potential at the Nejo Project

As part of the ongoing data assessment and review, the Company is currently undertaking a detailed review of the analytical results from a significant regional geochemical survey (stream sediment survey). This covered more than 9,100 km^2 over the period from January 2008 to June 2010 including the area currently known as the Nejo Gold and Copper Project. A total of thirty-two (32) anomalies were identified with more than forty-two (42) elements detected including antimony (Sb), platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), REE (including magnet rare-earths – Nd), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu) and gold (Au).

Based on the study, a total of eighty-one (81) mineral occurrences and/or mineralised targets (including placer Au and non-metallic mineral occurrences) were confirmed through geological and mineral traverse survey, among them 16 primary Au (Cu) (mineralised) occurrences and approximately 10 Ni (Cobalt, Chromium) (mineralised) occurrences were newly discovered. Based on metallogenic and geological setting reconstruction and regional prospecting indicators, four (4) prospecting targets including Daleti, Kata-Adere, Bushane Aleltu and Gida Maryam were outlined for further survey. The historic small-scale Yubdo Pt mine is also located on the Nejo Project licences which warrants further investigation and detailed exploration.

At the Yubdo-Ursa target in the south-west of the Nejo Project southern licence, a significant platinum (Pt) anomaly measuring >5km strike length x 0.5km width was identified with results ranging from 0.1g/t Pt to 2.25g/t Pt in soils. There is also an increase in chromium anomalism in this area. Previous exploration work across the Yubdo target has also identified significant intersections of gold mineralisation in drilling and trenching across a zone measuring in excess of 6km.

Phase I Drilling Program – Gold Focused, Shallow Mineralisation

A preliminary drill design has been completed for the maiden drilling campaign at the Nejo Project, focused on the high-priority gold targets at the Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2 targets forming a continuous strike of ~9km NE-SW parallel to the Tulu Kapi Trend remaining open along strike in both directions.

A sub-sample of the drilling results from historic exploration drilling undertaken at the Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2 targets is illustrated in **Figure 1**. Initial drilling will be focused on validating and expanding these known zones of mineralisation, testing not just for gold mineralisation, but other metals including copper, antimony and silver.

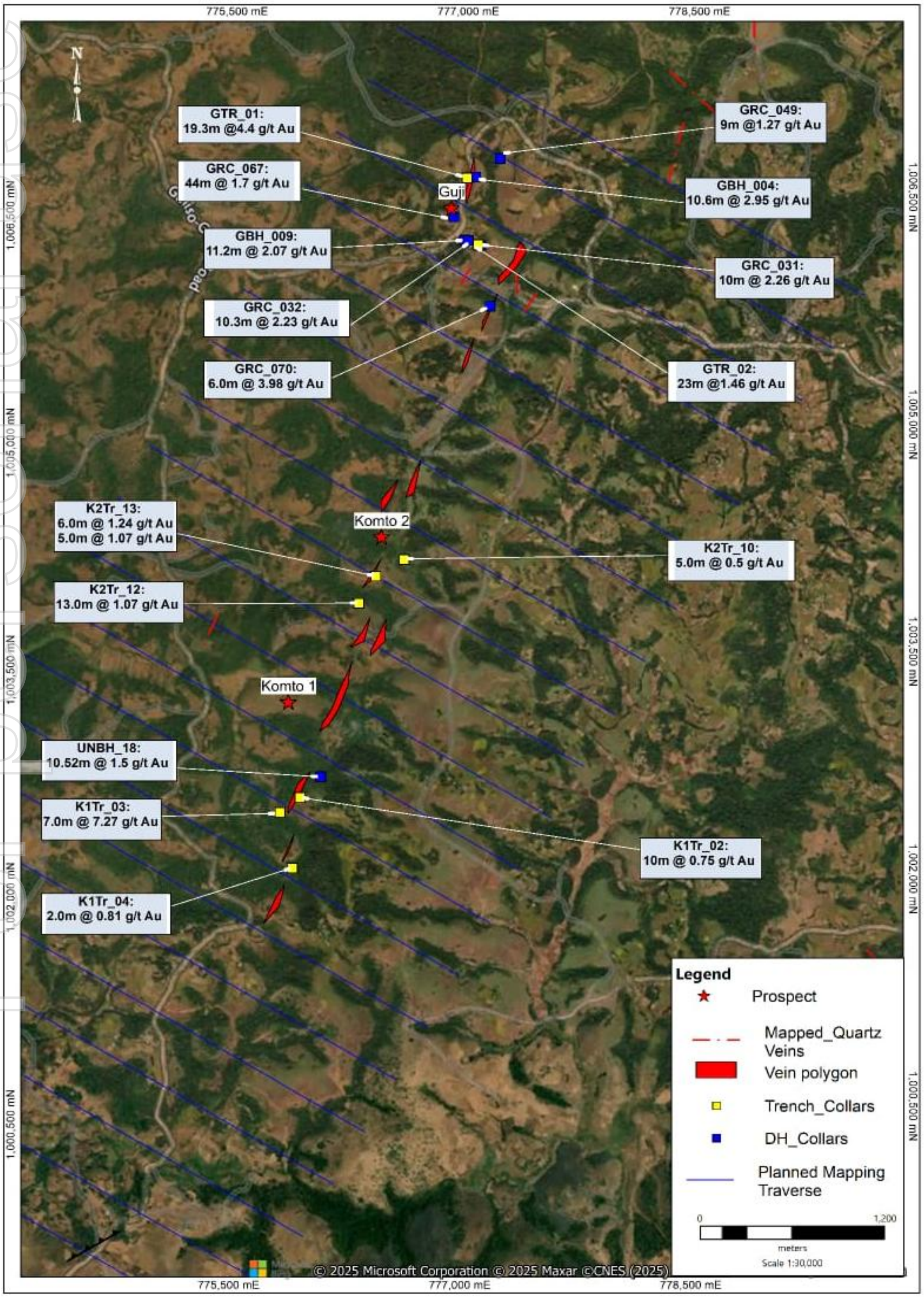

Figure 1: Exploration drill holes and trench collar locations and results from the Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2 targets within the Nejo Project, Ethiopia (Askari - 100%)

The results outlined in Figure 1 were first announced by the Company on 8 July 2025 pursuant to Mining FAQ 36. A subsequent announcement was also provided by the Company on 25 July 2025 outlining further details of the exploration results as a supplementary information release. The Company confirms it is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical exploration results that materially impacts on the Company's ability to verify the exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code. The Company confirms that the supporting information provided in the ASX announcements dated 8 July 2025 and 25 July 2025 continue to apply and has not materially changed.

In relation to the historical exploration results, the Company notes the following:

i. *the Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;*
ii. *a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;*
iii. *it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012;*
iv. *that nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's Exploration Results; and*
v. *the Company has not independently validated the former owner's Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.*

Previous drilling and trenching at these targets has demonstrated significant high-grade and shallow gold mineralisation that was not followed up or systematically explored further. This first phase drilling campaign will validate the historic drilling intersections and importantly provide the Company with a more detailed understanding of the potential mineralised envelope that exists around these targets as the Company progresses towards a maiden JORC (2012) mineral resource estimate.

The Company is well funded to commence its maiden drilling program of up to 5,000 metres at the advanced-stage Nejo Project, initially focused on the Guji, Komto 1 and Komto 2 high-priority gold targets. This initial drilling program is part of a broader exploration strategy which will see the Company drill more than 20,000 metres in a phased approach, whilst also concurrently mobilising equipment for infill and extension trenching, geophysics and ground-based mapping and sampling at other targets across the district-scale 1,200km^2 landholding.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Askari Metals Limited.

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CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Visual estimates of mineral 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.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and potential for the Uis Project are based on information compiled by Clifford Fitzhenry, a Competent Person who is a Registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) as well as a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG). Mr. Fitzhenry was previously a Technical Consultant for Askari Metals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results at the Nejo Gold and Copper Project is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lachlan Reynolds, a Competent Person who is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr. Reynolds is the principal of Sianora Pty Ltd and is employed as a technical consultant by Askari Metals Limited. Mr Reynolds has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a 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. Reynolds consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources in this announcement, it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate and Exploration Target with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT REFERENCES

8 July 2025	Askari Metals Acquires Advanced Brownfields Gold Project
18 July 2025	High-Grade Copper Mineralisation in Drilling at Katta Target
25 July 2025	Supplementary Announcement to 8 July 2025 Release
31 July 2025	Nejo Gold and Copper Project - Regional Exploration Program
5 August 2025	Askari Completes Technical Due Diligence at Nejo Project
12 August 2025	Acquisition Update - Nejo Gold and Copper Project, Ethiopia
26 August 2025	Askari Metals Corporate Objectives and Activities Update
12 September 2025	Sale of Burracoppin Gold Project to Fund African Exploration
3 October 2025	Askari to Undertake Rights Issue to Fund Exploration at Nejo

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects those announcements previously made, or that would materially affect the Company from relying on those announcements for the purpose of this announcement.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample 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.
		• The nickel, chromium and platinum anomalism was identified by a staged process of completing a regional soil sampling program on a nominal 1km x 0.5km sample spacing
		• These 340 soil samples were collected over several areas within the Yubdo – Ursa project area, part of the Nejo Project
		• Anomalism generated in this program was then followed up with 200 and 400m line spaced soil sample traverses with soil samples collected at 40m intervals
		• Approximately 1,900 soil samples were collected during this infill phase. The soil sampling overall includes QA/QC duplicates, repeats and standards
		• The results were then analysed and using natural 'breaks' in the data set to determine the anomaly thresholds
		• These geochemical anomalies in soil are discussed below:
		  • **Delati Prospect – Nickel and Chromium Soil Anomaly**
		The northeast trending Delati Prospect is 3.3km long x 0.4km wide. The anomaly is outlined by nickel in soil values >0.2 to 2.2% in predominantly lateritic soils and defined by approximately 200 soil samples. The core zone of this soil anomalism is 1.7km long and 0.3km wide >0.5% nickel and defined by 48 soil samples.
		The highest nickel values are coincident with chromium (1.0% to 2.74%), in soils.
		Average background nickel and chromium in soil values in the Delati Prospect are 0.05% nickel and 0.33% chromium in soil, outside the defined 0.2% and 1% contour for nickel and chromium in soil respectively. This is defined by 225 and 476 soil samples for nickel and chromium respectively. Within the anomaly contours the averages are 0.41% nickel and 1.35% chromium in soil. Note this is the mean average.
		  • **Yubdo Prospect – Platinum and Chromium Anomalism in Soils**
		Platinum in soil anomalism occurs at the Yubdo Prospect, as a northeast trending 2km x 0.3km wide zone defined at 100ppb (0.1g/t) to a maximum of 2,250ppb (2.25g/t). This anomalism is defined in approximately 280 samples.
		The chromium in soil anomalism at the Yubdo Prospect occurs in two zones above 1%: The northern zone is northeast trending 3km long and 0.3km wide zone ranging from 1 to 1.74%. The southern zone trends east northeast and is discontinuous in nature with values ranging from 1 to 1.63%. These two zones are defined by approximately 134 soil samples.
		Average background platinum and chromium in soil values in the Yubdo Prospect are 15ppb platinum and 0.17% chromium in soil, outside the defined 100ppb and 1% contour for platinum and chromium in soil respectively. This is defined by 1,003 and 1,158 soil samples for platinum and chromium respectively. Within the anomaly contours the averages are 209ppb (0.21g/t) platinum and 1.23% chromium in soil. Note this is the mean average.

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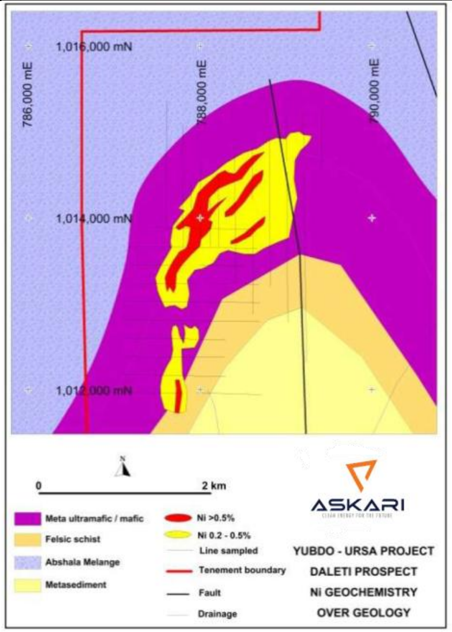

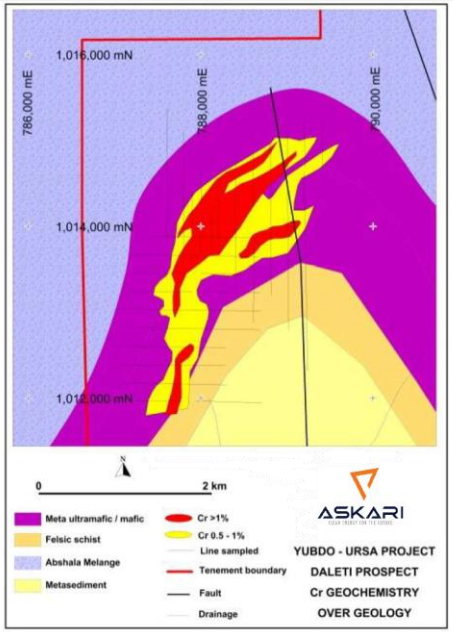

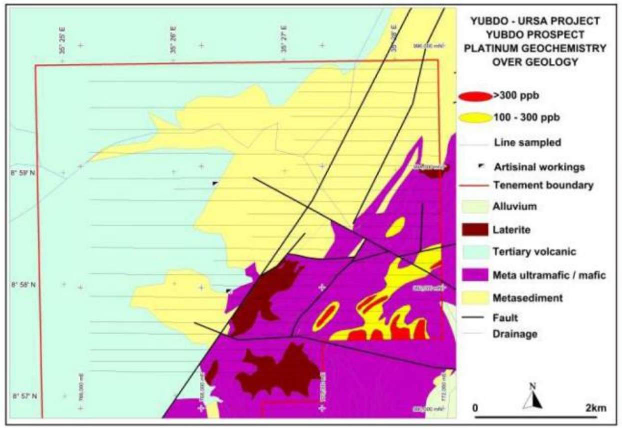

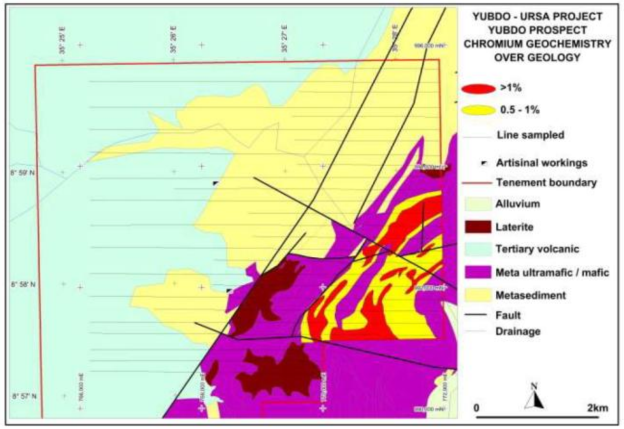

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, bangka, sonic, etc) and details.	• Not applicable with this release
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	• Not applicable with this release
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.	• Not applicable with this release
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• The geochemical survey was based on collecting stream sediments from active drainage systems • The stream sediment samples were collected to detect geochemical signatures related to mineralization to find the trace element composition of the major geologic units in the study area to help in determining the background and anomalous levels of the elements in the stream sediment samples • The Stream sediment sampling involved collecting clastic sediments mainly from first and second order streams. The sediment size-fraction was determined to be the -20 mesh by an orientation survey conducted in 2005 • After drying, the samples were disaggregated manually to separate particles sticking together and to break up clayey lumps. They were then sieved through the -20 mesh sieve before being put into labeled Kraft paper bags. On the next step, each of the sieved samples was homogenized, coned and sub-sampled and into two parts. One part, weighing about 100 grams was left for future reference, while the other part, weighing 120 grams, was further processed to prepare part or all of a 120-gram composite analytical sample, which was to be used for all subsequent analytical determinations
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. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg	• A systematic quality control procedure was undertaken in the field to ensure that, together with the data storage and laboratory quality control programs, the highest degree of confidence is achieved for the data collected during the geochemical survey. The field quality control program involved a series of steps, procedures, and practices as described below. Duplicate samples as 2 ~ 3% of the total samples were expressed in double-ring in the pre-layout • Quality control during sample collection was revised by following standardized field procedures to collect the most representative samples with enough amounts of appropriate size-fractions required for analysis, as well as taking the necessary precautions to protect samples from contamination and deterioration. Stream sediment samples at each site were collected from several points to produce -20 mesh representative composite samples. Care was taken to avoid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	sediments containing organic matter as well as iron-manganese oxide coating. The procedures for protecting samples from contamination ranged from avoiding obvious sources of contamination during sampling, ensuring that the sample containers (cloth sample bags), new or used, were always clean and free of contaminating material; the equipments used for sample collection are free of contaminating materials such as rust and paint; to taking the utmost care while transporting and storing samples, to minimize cross contamination • Before the samples were analyzed, laboratory sample preparation procedures such as sieve screening of 80 grams of each stream sediment sample (rest for future) through the 200 mesh followed by appropriate acid digestions for the ICP-MS and ICP-AES methods and grinding and pulverizing for the XRF were carried out • In addition, rigorous analytical quality control procedures were applied using standard reference samples as well as sample-site and laboratory duplicates to test the precision and accuracy of the methods
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• As part of the quality control procedures, field duplicate stream sediment samples were collected randomly for the purpose of controlling both sampling and analytical errors and monitoring within-site variability. The samples were collected following the same procedures as those used for normal sediment samples and collection was conducted both during the process of collecting routine stream sediment samples, and during the inspection of the sampling work. During the sampling geological and geomorphological conditions as well as uniformity in the distribution of sampling points were taken into account. In addition, analytical duplicate samples (replicates) and standards were used as part of the routine quality control procedure. Duplicate samples as 2 ~ 3% of the total samples were expressed in double-ring in the pre-layout • General inspections of the field activities were routinely made as part of the quality control procedures. The procedures included revisiting sample sites by different field personnel to take control samples to monitor whether or not proper sample collection procedures have been strictly followed. The sample site coordinates were checked by comparing them with the original pre-plotted sample location points
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.	• Field and analytical data processing was performed using MAPGIS Version 6.5 and GeoExpl2005 software. Analytical data consisted of spreadsheet data representing assay results of stream sediment samples for 42 analyzed elements and oxides • For the purpose of data manipulation visualization and presentation, several maps were prepared in digital format from scanned copies. They include drainage and sample location points digitized from 1:50,000 scale topographic base maps, 1:250,000 scale topographic map of the NC36-8 (Gimbi) map sheet to be used as a base map for the final geochemical map, and the 1:250,000 scale geological map of the NC36-8 (Gimbi) map sheet. Sample-site coordinates were manually input directly from data card GPS recordings in accordance with the requirement of district scale data entry format
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	• For the purpose of data manipulation visualization and presentation, several maps were prepared in digital format from scanned copies. They include drainage and sample location points digitized from 1:50,000 scale topographic base maps, 1:250,000 scale topographic map of the NC36-8 (Gimbi) map sheet to be used as a base map for the final geochemical map, and the 1:250,000 scale geological map of the NC36-8 (Gimbi) map sheet. Sample-site coordinates were manually input directly from data card GPS recordings in accordance with the requirement of district scale data entry format

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	• Gold (including placer gold), platinum group elements, nickel, chromium, iron, copper, other metal and non-metallic minerals such as talc, were the focus of mineral occurrences reconnaissance inspection • Gold, nickel, chromium, iron, cooper and platinum group elements, were the focus of small scale regional geological inspection
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• General inspections of the field activities were routinely made as part of the quality control procedures. The procedures included revisiting sample sites by different field personnel to take control samples to monitor whether or not proper sample collection procedures have been strictly followed. The sample site coordinates were checked by comparing them with the original pre-plotted sample location points • National reference samples were simultaneously analyzed in the analytical blocks for an appraisal of the accuracy of the methods. Twelve national geochemical standard reference samples were inserted into each batch of 500 stream sediment samples • In order to control the long-term stability of the methods, four monitoring samples (national geochemical standard reference samples) were inserted into each batch of 50 stream sediment samples and were regularly analyzed • Sample-site and laboratory duplicates were analyzed to monitor the precision of the analytical methods as well as sampling error • Processing of analytical data initially involved quality control tasks such as removing control samples, evaluating duplicates and checking sample locations. Following initial quality control, transformations as well as value conversion of some of the analyses
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Further validation will be undertaken in the field • The Company is preparing an initial work program designed to validate the previous exploration results and generate additional information which will aid target generation and inform further exploration

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 license to operate in the area.	The Nejo Project comprises the following granted exploration licences, which are located in Central Western Ethiopia: • MOM\EL\00004\2022 • MOM\EL\00005\2022 • MOM\EL\00006\2022 The exploration licences expire on 23 March 2028 and are subject to a further renewal of a three-year term before application can be made for a Mining Licence.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Refer to the following ASX announcements for a comprehensive summary of the historical exploration work undertaken by previous parties: 8 July 2025 — Askari Metals Acquires Advanced Brownfields Gold Project 18 July 2025 — High-Grade Copper Mineralisation in Drilling at Katta Target 31 July 2025 — Nejo Gold and Copper Project - Regional Exploration Program 5 August 2025 — Askari Completes Technical Due Diligence at Nejo Project 12 August 2025 — Acquisition Update - Nejo Gold and Copper Project, Ethiopia 26 August 2025 — Askari Metals Corporate Objectives and Activities Update 12 September 2025 — Sale of Burracoppin Gold Project to Fund African Exploration 3 October 2025 — Askari to Undertake Rights Issue to Fund Exploration at Nejo
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Arabian-Nubian Shield (ANS), in the northern part of the East African Orogen (EAO), is developed through horizontal crustal accretion during the closure of the Mozambique Ocean as recognized from ophiolites and their dismembered fragments, and chemically distinct island-arc volcanic and plutonic complexes. The suture zones of the ophiolite suites further traced in the Mozambique Belt provide evidence that they were formed by orogenic mechanism. The N-S trending southern ANS arc-arc sutures (Barsaloi-Tuludimtu-Baraka sutures and Galana-Adola-Moyale-Ghedem-Arag-sutures), partly flanked by magmatic gneiss ter-ranes, might represent either pre-Neoproterozoic crust or roots of Neoproterozoic arcs. Wrench tectonics in the region concentrated along two shear belts, western Barka Sinistral Shear Zone which is probably northern extension of Tuludimtu Belt and the Eastern Ghedem-Araq Shear Belt (Asmara-Nakfa Shear Belt) to the east a continuation of the Adola-Moyale Belt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Precambrian occurrences in Ethiopia are being explored in western greenstone belts of Ethiopia, which is a transitional zone between the low-grade volcano-sedimentary succession and mafic-ultramafic complexes of the Arabian-Nubian Shield (ANS), and the high-grade gneisses and schists of the Mozambique Belt (MB). Despite early stages in understanding the geological relationship between ANS and MB, three types of litho-tectonic assemblages are recognized: volcano-sedimentary terranes, gneissic terranes, and ophiolitic rocks. The Western Ethiopian Shield (WES), part of the East African Orogen (EAO), consists of Tonian volcanic arc rocks. Located west of the orogen between the Arabian-Nubian Shield in the north and the Mozambique Belt in the south, WES is crucial for understanding Gondwana's formation. It is near the boundary between the Arabian Nubian Shield and the Mozambique Belt, east of the Eastern Saharan Meta-craton. The Shield comprises high-grade gneisses, low-grade metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks with associated mafic–ultramafic intrusions and syn- to post tectonic gabbroic to granitic intrusions. based on domains of shared lithological assemblages and geological histories (Allen & Tadesse, 2003). The area (Tulu Dimtu Belt) is divided into five domains formed during the final closure of the Mozambique Ocean (Allen & Tadesse, 2003). These are Didesa, Kemashi, Dengi, Sirkole, and Daka. The Kemashi Domain is a narrow north-south strip, 10–15 km wide and lies towards the west of the Didesa Domain. It features the Baruda–Tulu Dimtu shear/suture zone (Abdelsalam & Stern, 1996), also known as the Sekerr–Yubdo–Barka suture/shear zone (Berhe, 1990). This domain includes sequence of metasedimentary rocks vernacularly called Mora metasediments, which likely the protoliths originated from marine sediments, embrace pelagic sediments cherts, quartzites, and interlayered with abundant mafic to ultramafic volcanic material, all metamorphosed to upper-greenschist/epidote–amphibolite facies (Johnson et al. 2004). Similar lithologies lie west of the shear belt but are more deformed and mixed with metavolcanic rock slivers (Tefera, 1991; Braathen et al. 2001). Geochronology data suggest three magmatic phases at 850–810 Ma, 780–700 Ma, and 620–550 Ma (Ayalew & Peccerillo, 1998; Kebede, Kloetzli & Koeberl, 2001), indicating pre-, syn-, and post-tectonic environments (Woldemichael et al. 2010). Metamorphism/deformation occurred around 790–780 Ma and 660–655 Ma. Hafnium isotopic analysis shows the magmas came from juvenile Neoproterozoic mantle sources, with little pre-Neoproterozoic crust involvement (Blades et al. 2015). Post-tectonic magmatism in the Ganjii granite (206Pb–238U age of 584±10 Ma) marks pervasive deformation in the WES (Blades et al. 2015). The WES ultramafic/mafic plutonic rocks, which show little metamorphism and deformation, reveal primary structures indicating an oceanic crust origin (Braathen et

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		al. 2001). However, some argue there is insufficient geochemical evidence for ophiolites in the WES. Despite their concentration along the Baruda–Tulu Dimtu shear belt, their presence outside this area challenges an ophiolite suture model. Alternatively, Braathen et al. (2001) proposed that these are solitary intrusions modified by tectonics and partly aligned along the shear belt due to D1 deformation. They may represent Alaskan-type, concentrically zoned intrusions emplaced in an extensional arc or back-arc environment (Grenne et al. 2003). Such small elliptical bodies are found in the northern ANS in Egypt: Gabbro Akarem (El-Rahman et al. 2012), Genina Gharbia (Helmy et al. 2014), Abu Hamamid (Helmy et al. 2015) and Dahanib (Khedr & Arai, 2016). Recent chrome spinel and olivine data from the WES, along with previous findings, indicate that the ultramafic rocks of Tulu Dimtu, Daleti, and Yubdo originated in a subduction-related (island-arc) environment. These rocks are derived from sources enriched in the slab component within the presence of a hydrous melt. The Kemashi Domain, a lithotectonic subdivision of the Neoproterozoic Tulu Dimtu Orogenic Belt in western Ethiopia, contains suite of mafic-ultramafic volcanic and plutonic rocks alongside deep marine sediments like graphite-bearing pelitic schists, phyllites, graphitic quartzites, and cherts. Pillow structures suggest sub-marine extrusion of volcanic materials, while partings within certain basalts may signify sheeted dykes. Ad-ditionally, a mélange unit consisting of blocks from the aforementioned rock types embedded in a fine schis-tose matrix is observed. This collection of rocks is identified as the dismembered Tulu Dimtu Ophiolite, orig-inating in a deep oceanic environment. A turbiditic sequence is also noted within the domain. The Tulu Dimtu Ophiolite experienced significant compression during the Neoproterozoic Pan-African Orogeny, leading to early recumbent folding and westward-directed thrusting. Subsequently, steeper zones of the thrusts were reactivated as N–S orogen-parallel strike-slip shear zones, accompanied by refolding of initial folds into up-right horizontal folds. This was followed by the formation of deep crustal NNW-SSE orogen-transecting shear zones, which were later reactivated as brittle faults during the orogenic collapse of the Tulu Dimtu Belt. Metamorphism to lower greenschist facies grade occurred concurrently with the orogenic processes. To understand the tectonic mélange setting of the terrane, REE geochemical analysis of volcanic and plutonic rocks, utilising REE and HFSE, shows most samples plot in arc basalt and MORB fields, suggesting sources similar to N-MORB. These samples exhibit a slight depletion of immobile elements and Zr, Ti, Nb, and Y, indicating an earlier melting episode. The geochemistry indicates spreading centre basalts with features transitional to arc basalts, typical of back-arc basalts. Previously called the Sekerr-Yubdo-Barka or Barka-Tuludimtu suture zones, this domain was thought to be an ophiolite and a suture zone. However, evidence for tectonic relations or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		subduction zone polarity was lacking due to limited data. Geological studies in the early 2000s geological within the Kemashi Domain which provided field evidence and geochemical signa-tures that constrained the geotectonic setting of the Tulu Dimtu Ophiolite. Contemporary research (Alemu 2021 modified after Alemu 2005; Woldemichael et al. 2010) reviews suggest that the Precambrian region of western Ethiopia can be divided into three north-south trending terranes, differentiated by notable shear belts, based on lithology, structure, petrology, and geochronology: (i) the Asosa Terrane (gneisses, volcano-sedimentary sequences), (ii) Nejo Terrane (metavolcanics, metasedimen-tary suites), and (iii) Gimbi Terrane (gneisses-migmatites, metavolcano-sedimentary suites). The Sirkole-Birbir shear zones separate Asosa from Nejo, and the Tulu Dimtu-Baruda-Akobo Shear Belt separates Nejo from Gimbi. The tectonic evolution began with east-west shortening deformations in the form of recumbent isoclinal folds and thrusts with mylonitic fabrics containing down-dip stretching lineations, followed by N-trending folds and belts (TDBB and SSZ), culminating in lithospheric thickening, exhumation, and subsequent development normal-slip shear zones. Alternatively, Woldemichael and Kimura (2008) describe the Western Ethiopian Shield that holds three main north-south trending, reworked pre-Neoproterozoic and juvenile Neoproterozoic terranes as the Western Migmatitic Gneissic Terrane (WMGT), the Central Volcano Sedimentary Terrane (CVST), and the Eastern Migmatitic Gneissic Terrane (EMGT). Tefera and Berhe (1987); had similar suggestion that the western Ethiopian Shield (WES) comprises three lithotectonic units: (i) the Birbir domain, having a low- grade, juvenile ANS an assemblage of mafic to felsic intrusive and extrusive rocks and mainly volcanogenic sedimentary rocks, is enclosed between the dominantly orthogneissic (ii) Baro and (iii) Geba domains. Moreover, the WES bounded at the south by this gneissic rocks; the lithological, structural and metamorphic similarities between the gneissic rocks and the basement exposed further south (in Kenya, Uganda and SE Sudan) suggest that the former may be a north-wards continuation of the Mozambique Belt (Samuel Gichile and Fyson, 1993). The terrains have evolved in tectonothermal continuity during the Pan African orogeny (c. 650–550 Ma), the geochronological constraints offering precise temporal insights. N-S striking structures dominate Pan-African tectonics, although some gneisses preserve relics of granulite-facies metamorphism and contain E-W trending structures (Samuel Gichile, 1992) suggesting that they were affected by a pre-Pan-African tectonothermal event.

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		The geotectonic evolution of the WES has been interpreted in terms of early rifting and associated sedimentation, followed by subduction and island-arc formation, arc-accretion and, finally, continent-continent collision. The latter stages, the Pan African orogeny, resulted from the collision of east and west Gondwana and caused severe E-W crustal shortening. Linear belts of highly deformed mafic-ultramafic bodies within low-grade (ANS) terrains have been interpreted as dismembered ophiolitic rocks (Abdelsalam and Stern, 1996) although incontrovertible evidence for this is often lacking. However, there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that bodies within the WES have an intrusive nature and were emplaced into an extensional back-arc rift setting (e.g., Braathen et al., 2001). Research indicates that there have been four episodes of deformation in the Precambrian period of western Ethiopia (Abraham 1989; Alemu and Abebe 2000, 2007; Alemu 2004a, b; Seyid 2002; Gera and Hailemariam 2000; Yihunie and Hailu 2007). The earliest recorded deformation event (D1) is a progressive shortening, resulted in the development of thrusts and associated recumbent, tight to isoclinal folds with sub-horizontal axes and shallowly southeast-dipping and north-north-east-trending foliations (S1). It also formed a sub horizontal gneisosity within the gneissic terranes which was synchronous with an early upper amphibolite-facies metamorphic peak (M1) at (ca. 800-770Ma) which locally caused partial melting. All terrains were subsequently deformed in the D2 event which was the result of severe E-W crustal shortening, which steepened D1 structures into upright folds. An anticlockwise P-T-t path is implied. Subsequent D3 deformation was concentrated within mylonitised domain boundaries which record major transcurrent movement. This ex-tensive shortening that culminated in the formation of major N- and NNE-trending shear zones that are superimposed at high angle to the D1 and D2 structures. These structures were reactivated and suffered fluid incursion resulting in isotopic re-equilibration at (ca. 635–580Ma). D1, D2, and D3 structures developed consistently during an oblique collision caused by east-west shortening deformation between 700 and 630 Ma. The D4 deformation is evident in the NW-trending Didesa and Surma shear zones (Figure 10). These include major NW-trending sinistral and minor N-, NE- to ENE-trending dextral strike-slip faults/shear zones from approximately 570–540 Ma. Yihunie and Hailu (2007) noted low-angle normal-slip shearing along ENE-trending shear zones, linked to orogenic extensional collapse after east-west shortening deformation. A second metamorphic event, M2, related to crustal thickening and consequent granite genesis, occurred after the cessation of D3 shearing. Bulk chemical analyses show that the metamorphosed plutonic and volcanic rocks of the Birbir domain are predominantly calc-alkaline and similar to those generated by subduction in modern magmatic arcs. They belong in part to the low-K series, suggesting an oceanic environment. The evolution of the region can be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		explained in terms of the melting of a subducting slab, intrusion, metamorphism and the formation of an oceanic island arc complex. Continued plate convergence caused severe east-west shortening and basin closure. Further attenuation gave rise to transcurrent shearing, fluid influx, a second thermal event and accretion of microcontinents. Deemed to the scares of the detailed estimates of peak metamorphic conditions in the Ethiopian shield the metabasite parageneses suggest greenschist to lower-amphibolite facies in juvenile domains (ANS) and mid- to upper-amphibolite facies in gneissic domains. However, based on metapelitic assemblages within the western shield of Birbir and Baro domains under deduced condition of a steep metamorphic gradient at the domain transition often reveals significant tectonic and thermal shifts in the region. It might suggest a rapid change in crustal pressures and temperatures due to processes like tectonic thrusting, high rates of exhumation, or complex interactions at a plate boundary. These conditions are instrumental in shaping the P-T-t path, such as the anticlockwise indicating heating during burial followed by cooling during uplift. John-son et al. (in press) showed that the rocks encountered two major metamorphic events and followed an anticlockwise P-T-t path. Aforesaid that, three geochronologically constrained generations of intrusions (Figure 11) are recognised in the area. Pre-kinematic bodies, have a mafic to intermediate calc-alkaline arc affinity and show evidence of mantle derivation. However, some studies argue that these early bodies formed by partial fusion of newly underplated basaltic crust Begashaw Wolde (1996). Syn-kinematic leucogranitic bodies, have a peralumi-nous chemistry and trace-element signature suggesting derivation from anatexis of crustal metasediments. The interval is regarded as the age of peak-metamorphism, basin-closure and arc-accretion (Teklewold Ayalew and Peccerillo, 1998). Late- to post- kinematic High-K granites provide minimum age constraints on deformation and metamorphism in the area. Gold has been mined from the Nubian Shield in northeast Africa for over 5 millennia through ancient mines, modern artisanal workings, and large-scale mines. The Nubian Shield features gold in alluvium, ultramafic rocks, and banded-iron formations, but it is primarily found in gold-bearing quartz veins, VMS deposits, and oxide gold zones above these deposits. The weathered oxide caps, which undergo oxidation and supergene processes resulting in gold-rich gossans and quartz-kaolinite-barite rocks (SBR) extending up to 100 meters deep, are particularly rich in gold, making them highly valuable. For example, Eritrea's Bisha mine has an oxide zone with around 7 g/t of gold, while the primary sulphides have about 0.76 g/t. In

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sudan's Ariab Mineral District, oxide zones range from 5 to 10 g/t of gold, with primary sulphides containing about 1 to 1.5 g/t. Artisanal gold mining is significant in Sudan and Ethiopia, although details are scarce. The Hamash, Lega Dembi, and Sakaro mines are orogenic-gold deposits, while the Bisha mine and Ariab group of mines contain gold-bearing VMS and oxide gold. The Nubian Shield, along with the Arabian Shield, represents the largest tract of juvenile Neoproterozoic crust on Earth and contains the largest expanse of Neoproterozoic gold mineralization. Orogenic gold and gold-bearing VMS are the most prevalent types of gold deposits in the Nubian Shield. However, their formation and connections to lithology, stratigraphy, and structure within the Shield are not yet well established. Furthermore, due to prolonged deformation and metamorphism, potentially VMS deposits are locally overprinted by orogenic gold, exhibit combined features of both types. There are three main districts of syn-arc VMS mineralization in the Nubian Shield: Egypt's Eastern Desert, Sudan's Nakasib suture zone, and north-south greenstone belts in Eritrea. The districts in Sudan and Eritrea contain world-class gold-sulfide deposits. Orogenic gold is prevalent in the Shield, with modern operations at Sukari, Lega Dembi, and Sakaro. Over twenty companies are currently active in mining and exploration for Gold-bearing VMS deposits are being explored in the northern Eastern Desert, northern Sudan, Eritrea, and northern Ethio-pia, as well as near existing mines at Bisha and Ariab Mineral District. Exploration for orogenic gold is ongoing along the Keraf and Nakasib sutures in Sudan, north-trending shear zones in plutons and green-stone belts in Eritrea and Ethiopia, and northwest-trending shear zones in Egypt. Arc rocks dating from 850 to 800 Ma in Eritrea-Northern Ethiopia, approximately 890 Ma in Sudan, and around 750 to 730 Ma in the Eastern Desert of Egypt are host rocks for gold-bearing VMS deposits. These late Tonian-Cryogenian rocks contain gold-bearing VMS deposits at Bisha, Hassai, and Hamama. Ediacaran brittle-ductile shearing in greenstone ophiolite belts and plutonic rocks controlled Nubian Shield orogenic gold deposits. Radiometric dating, along with structural analysis, helps determine the ages of host rocks, shearing, and mineralization for VMS and orogenic-gold deposits. Precise geochronology is crucial due to the economic significance of metallic mineralization in the Nubian Shield. Techniques like U-Pb zircon dating host rock, Ar-Ar dating of metamorphic events and the formation of sericite and fuchsite,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Re-Os dating of sulphide minerals, and U-Pb-Th dating hydrothermal processes are beneficial for understanding crustal evolution and locating gold targets.
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:	• Not applicable with this release • This announcement does not refer to new sample data collected. It references historical data released to the market by previous explorers and references the relevant announcements for detail and clarity • Refer to the above section for explanation regarding the source and validity of the historic exploration at the Nejo Gold Project • Only soil sampling results have been released with 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.	• Not applicable with this release • This announcement does not refer to new sample data collected. It references historical data released to the market by previous explorers and references the relevant announcements for detail and clarity • Refer to the above section for explanation regarding the source and validity of the historic exploration at the Nejo Gold Project • No metal equivalent or data aggregation reporting has been applied
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.	• Not applicable with this release • This announcement does not refer to new sample data collected. It references historical data released to the market by previous explorers and references the relevant announcements for detail and clarity • No new drill hole results are reported. Mineralisation widths are reported in the announcements with their source referenced • Refer to the above section for explanation regarding the source and validity of the historic exploration at the Nejo Gold Project
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.	• Refer to the body of this announcement for relevant diagrams • Refer to Section 1 JORC (2012) Table 1 "Sampling Techniques" for further information and diagrams relevant to the soil sampling program • A plan view of the location of the soil sampling program as well as other areas of historical work is set out in Appendix 3
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low	• Not applicable with this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of results.	• This announcement does not refer to new sample data collected. It references historical data released to the market by previous explorers and references the relevant announcements for detail and clarity • This announcement does not report new sample results, but references historical data previously released to the market • Refer to the above section for explanation regarding the source and validity of the historic exploration at the Nejo Gold Project
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.	• Not applicable with this release • This announcement does not refer to new sample data collected. It references historical data released to the market by previous explorers and references the relevant announcements for detail and clarity • There is no other substantive exploration data to report • Refer to the above section for explanation regarding the source and validity of the historic exploration at the Nejo Gold Project

Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	• Refer to the body of this announcement
		• This announcement does not refer to new sample data collected. It references historical data released to the market by previous explorers and references the relevant announcements for detail and clarity
		• Further work includes:
		  • Compilation of the historic exploration database;
		  • An initial field reconnaissance site visit to verify the historic drilling and trenching that has been completed to date at the Nejo Gold Project;
		  • Extensive field exploration including mapping, trenching, soil surveys and sampling;
		  • Initial drilling at the high priority targets which have been identified through previous exploration, including validation and verification drilling (RC and diamond); and
		  • Advancing the Nejo Gold Project to the definition of a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource through systematic exploration and drilling.

Appendix 2: Summary assay table – Soil Samples (Delati and Yubdo)

Sample_no	Long	Lat	Pt	Cr	Ni
ADS-141-02	35.6636	9.1690	2	67	53
ADS-142-02	35.6632	9.1700	1	24	18
ADS-143-02	35.6633	9.1709	1	18	16
ADS-144-02	35.6635	9.1719	1	19	15
ADS-145-02	35.6641	9.1727	1	43	31
ADS-146-02	35.6645	9.1744	1	51	31
ADS-147-02	35.6650	9.1763	1	47	29
ADS-148-02	35.6648	9.1761	1	27	14
ADS-149-02	35.6645	9.1770	1	25	19
ADS-6W-090-02	35.6027	9.1498	1	101	42
ADS-6W-091-02	35.6032	9.1490	2	108	45
ADS-6W-092-02	35.6036	9.1482	3	171	61
ADS-6W-093-02	35.6041	9.1474	3	201	80
ADS-6W-094-02	35.6045	9.1467	1	85	32
ADS-6W-095-02	35.6050	9.1459	1	100	43
ADS-6W-096-02	35.6054	9.1451	1	71	31
ADS-6W-097-02	35.6059	9.1443	1	55	27
ADS-6W-098-02	35.6063	9.1435	1	67	29
ADS-6W-099-02	35.6068	9.1427	1	72	39
ADS-6W-100-02	35.6072	9.1420	1	79	41
ADS-6W-101-02	35.6077	9.1412	1	63	32
ADS-6W-102-02	35.6081	9.1404	1	54	28
ADS-6W-103-02	35.6086	9.1396	1	50	25
ADS-6W-104-02	35.6090	9.1388	1	69	28
ADS-6W-105-02	35.6095	9.1380	1	94	38
ADS-6W-106-02	35.6099	9.1372	1	114	45
ADS-6W-107-02	35.6104	9.1365	1	96	47
ADS-8W-108-02	35.5939	9.1469	15	838	338
ADS-8W-109-02	35.5935	9.1477	13	627	252
ADS-8W-110-02	35.5930	9.1485	3	219	108
ADS-8W-111-02	35.5925	9.1493	4	313	103
ADS-8W-112-02	35.5921	9.1500	2	180	128
ADS-8W-113-02	35.5916	9.1508	1	145	60
ADS-8W-114-02	35.5912	9.1516	1	139	63
ADS-8W-115-02	35.5907	9.1524	3	207	97
ADS-8W-116-02	35.5903	9.1532	3	248	133
ADS-8W-117-02	35.5898	9.1539	1	313	148
ADS-8W-118-02	35.5893	9.1547	3	463	178
ADS-8W-119-02	35.5889	9.1555	4	653	400
ADS-8W-120-02	35.5884	9.1563	5	881	416
ADS-8W-121-02	35.5880	9.1571	4	475	179
ADS-8W-122-02	35.5875	9.1579	5	320	122
ADS-8W-123-02	35.5871	9.1586	4	501	176
ADS-8W-124-02	35.5867	9.1593	5	514	224
ADS-8W-125-02	35.5862	9.1600	10	955	595
ADS-9W-126-02	35.5904	9.1439	4	373	189
ADS-9W-127-02	35.5909	9.1431	1	221	72
ADS-9W-128-02	35.5913	9.1423	3	247	89
ADS-9W-129-02	35.5918	9.1415	2	176	66
ADS-9W-130-02	35.5922	9.1408	2	240	65
ADS-9W-131-02	35.5927	9.1400	3	342	112
ADS-9W-132-02	35.5931	9.1392	2	367	133
ADS-9W-133-02	35.5936	9.1384	1	156	53
ADS-9W-134-02	35.5940	9.1376	1	130	47
ADS-9W-135-02	35.5945	9.1368	1	46	21
ADS-9W-136-02	35.5949	9.1360	1	61	34
ADS-9W-137-02	35.5954	9.1353	1	70	30
ADS-9W-138-02	35.5958	9.1345	1	127	43
ADS-9W-139-02	35.5963	9.1337	1	120	51
ADS-9W-140-02	35.5967	9.1329	1	164	50

DDS-10W-118-02	35.5865	9.1417	16	1865	2546
DDS-10W-119-02	35.5869	9.1409	7	481	838
DDS-10W-120-02	35.5874	9.1401	11	1186	738
DDS-10W-121-02	35.5878	9.1393	12	1055	529
DDS-10W-122-02	35.5883	9.1385	6	586	370
DDS-10W-123-02	35.5887	9.1377	7	813	736
DDS-10W-124-02	35.5892	9.1370	1	474	430
DDS-10W-125-02	35.5896	9.1362	2	648	525
DDS-10W-126-02	35.5901	9.1354	1	376	278
DDS-10W-127-02	35.5905	9.1346	2	411	197
DDS-10W-128-02	35.5910	9.1338	1	209	101
DDS-10W-129-02	35.5914	9.1330	1	176	88
DDS-10W-130-02	35.5860	9.1425	4	767	362
DDS-10W-131-02	35.5856	9.1432	5	798	293
DDS-10W-132-02	35.5851	9.1440	3	353	110
DDS-10W-133-02	35.5847	9.1448	4	412	152
DDS-134-02	35.6662	9.1661	1	101	150
DDS-135-02	35.6642	9.1668	1	76	144
DDS-136-02	35.6625	9.1668	1	193	897
DDS-137-02	35.6613	9.1671	1	49	28
DDS-138-02	35.6603	9.1682	1	59	146
DDS-139-02	35.6596	9.1697	1	72	41
DDS-140-02	35.6584	9.1706	1	10	54
DDS-141-02	35.6568	9.1728	2	156	2497
DDS-142-02	35.6545	9.1765	1	73	384
DDS-143-02	35.6522	9.1768	5	144	2199
DDS-144-02	35.6495	9.1755	1	36	65
DDS-145-02	35.6466	9.1750	1	42	46
DDS-146-02	35.6445	9.1754	1	86	67
DDS-147-02	35.6419	9.1766	1	54	53
DDS-148-02	35.6407	9.1762	1	136	82
DDS-149-02	35.6425	9.1781	1	63	103
DDS-150-02	35.6429	9.1802	1	83	41
DDS-151-02	35.6427	9.1828	1	79	47
DDS-152-02	35.6429	9.1854	2	247	83
DDS-153-02	35.6426	9.1878	3	407	178
DDS-154-02	35.6418	9.1898	1	207	102
DDS-155-02	35.6435	9.1910	1	83	24
DDS-156-02	35.6460	9.1912	1	24	14
DDS-157-02	35.6487	9.1926	1	24	18
DDS-158-02	35.6266	9.1796	1	456	84
DDS-159-02	35.6197	9.1777	1	519	124
DDS-160-02	35.6160	9.1776	1	140	47
DDS-161-02	35.6029	9.1837	2	113	42
DDS-162-02	35.5993	9.1782	1	77	33
DDS-7W-098-02	35.5983	9.1484	1	176	65
DDS-7W-099-02	35.5979	9.1492	1	168	144
DDS-7W-100-02	35.5974	9.1499	1	119	92
DDS-7W-101-02	35.5970	9.1507	1	88	40
DDS-7W-102-02	35.5965	9.1515	1	90	35
DDS-7W-103-02	35.5961	9.1523	1	77	38
DDS-7W-104-02	35.5956	9.1531	1	58	25
DDS-7W-105-02	35.5952	9.1539	1	79	33
DDS-7W-106-02	35.5947	9.1547	1	133	41
DDS-7W-107-02	35.5943	9.1554	1	99	38
DDS-7W-108-02	35.5938	9.1562	1	90	34
DDS-7W-109-02	35.5934	9.1570	1	83	31
DDS-7W-110-02	35.5929	9.1578	1	82	30
DDS-7W-111-02	35.5925	9.1586	3	133	54
DDS-7W-112-02	35.5920	9.1594	1	135	50
DDS-7W-113-02	35.5916	9.1602	1	139	46
DDS-7W-114-02	35.5911	9.1609	1	184	70
DDS-7W-115-02	35.5907	9.1617	3	268	113

DDS-7W-116-02	35.5902	9.1625	4	423	167
DDS-7W-117-02	35.5898	9.1633	4	401	208
DS 01-02	35.6261	9.1659	22	1608	5541
DS 02-02	35.6257	9.1648	8	529	9667
DS 03-02	35.6254	9.1627	14	1466	4031
DS 04-02	35.6259	9.1580	1	74	51
DS 05-02	35.6242	9.1575	5	997	1236
DS 07-02	35.6257	9.1661	11.157	691	9064
DS 08-02	35.6251	9.1666	9	576	3972
DS 09-02	35.6245	9.1683	27	1042	10334
DS 11-02	35.6223	9.1699	1	743	2530
DS 13-02	35.5855	9.1514	4	774	529
DS 15-02	35.5836	9.1626	9	635	412
DS 17-02	35.5846	9.1649	4.0636	397	178
DS 18-02	35.5844	9.1663	4	280	161
DS 20-02	35.5804	9.1470	4.0986	325	105
DS 22-02	35.6177	9.1584	20	999	8898
DS	35.6451	9.1769	1	106	51
DS1	35.6244	9.1652	9	308	15460
DS1	35.6255	9.1648	21	1348	8000
DS1	35.6259	9.1638	11	1495	3092
DS1	35.6182	9.1595	11	330	16555
DS1	35.5802	9.1470	9	1306	271
DS1	35.5872	9.1466	7	623	183
DS	35.6395	9.1773	1	79	47
DS	35.6353	9.1723	1	269	250
DS	35.6319	9.1717	6	771	1400
DS	35.6281	9.1675	6	1432	1419
DS	35.6262	9.1656	29	3056	6567
DS	35.6264	9.1646	16	1585	8137
DS	35.6264	9.1646	11	384	19266
DS	35.6244	9.1652	21	1429	9195
KDS-105-02	35.5911	9.1998	5	804	375
KDS-106-02	35.5907	9.1964	1	90	48
KDS-107-02	35.5902	9.1931	1	53	27
KDS-108-02	35.5886	9.1901	2	491	158
KDS-109-02	35.5882	9.1868	3	707	134
KDS-110-02	35.5862	9.1843	4	542	245
KDS-111-02	35.6383	9.1496	2	192	68
KDS-112-02	35.6178	9.1522	9	1228	1780
KDS-113-02	35.6179	9.1542	8	1115	1514
KDS-114-02	35.6181	9.1568	13	1170	2666
KDS-7W-085-02	35.5988	9.1476	1	177	96
KDS-7W-086-02	35.5992	9.1468	1	107	47
KDS-7W-087-02	35.5997	9.1460	1	82	33
KDS-7W-088-02	35.6001	9.1452	1	81	30
KDS-7W-089-02	35.6006	9.1444	1	72	37
KDS-7W-090-02	35.6010	9.1436	1	78	33
KDS-7W-091-02	35.6015	9.1429	1	77	31
KDS-7W-092-02	35.6019	9.1421	1	64	26
KDS-7W-093-02	35.6024	9.1413	1	88	46
KDS-7W-094-02	35.6028	9.1405	1	72	25
KDS-7W-095-02	35.6033	9.1397	1	84	33
KDS-7W-096-02	35.6037	9.1389	1	85	35
KDS-7W-097-02	35.6042	9.1382	1	77	30
KDS-7W-098-02	35.6046	9.1374	1	58	28
KDS-7W-099-02	35.6051	9.1366	1	63	27
KDS-7W-100-02	35.6055	9.1358	1	58	27
KDS-7W-101-02	35.6060	9.1350	1	75	36
KDS-7W-102-02	35.6064	9.1342	1	69	26
TDS-139-02	35.6573	9.1533	3	69	33
TDS-140-02	35.6580	9.1548	1	33	18
TDS-141-02	35.6594	9.1562	1	40	17

TDS-142-02	35.6611	9.1575	1	53	26
TDS-143-02	35.6625	9.1593	1	24	15
TDS-144-02	35.6635	9.1610	1	30	24
TDS-145-02	35.6651	9.1624	1	24	21
TDS-146-02	35.6666	9.1636	1	31	23
TDS-149-02	35.6664	9.1535	1	41	17
TDS-150-02	35.6644	9.1518	3	61	26
TDS-151-02	35.6619	9.1505	1	35	21
TDS-152-02	35.6601	9.1487	16	210	42
TDS-153-02	35.6576	9.1480	6	65	20
TDS-154-02	35.6532	9.1448	1	47	17
TDS-155-02	35.6498	9.1422	1	107	45
TDS-156-02	35.6465	9.1409	1	90	37
TDS-157-02	35.6447	9.1388	1	75	35
TDS-158-02	35.6433	9.1354	1	113	45
TDS-159-02	35.6078	9.1993	1	100	49
TDS-160-02	35.6136	9.1974	4	119	34
TDS-161-02	35.6184	9.1967	2	74	34
TDS-162-02	35.6232	9.1930	1	678	148
TDS-163-02	35.6257	9.1865	1	346	127
TDS-6W-088-02	35.6023	9.1506	1	172	61
TDS-6W-089-02	35.6018	9.1514	1	87	41
TDS-6W-090-02	35.6014	9.1522	1	80	30
TDS-6W-091-02	35.6009	9.1530	1	65	32
TDS-6W-092-02	35.6005	9.1537	1	54	25
TDS-6W-093-02	35.6000	9.1545	1	52	25
TDS-6W-094-02	35.5996	9.1553	1	61	38
TDS-6W-095-02	35.5991	9.1561	1	61	29
TDS-6W-096-02	35.5987	9.1569	1	59	31
TDS-6W-097-02	35.5982	9.1577	1	56	27
TDS-6W-098-02	35.5978	9.1585	1	56	27
TDS-6W-099-02	35.5973	9.1592	1	78	37
TDS-6W-100-02	35.5969	9.1600	1	94	40
TDS-6W-101-02	35.5964	9.1608	1	71	35
TDS-6W-102-02	35.5960	9.1616	1	74	33
TDS-6W-103-02	35.5955	9.1624	1	128	46
TDS-6W-104-02	35.5951	9.1632	1	67	25
TDS-6W-105-02	35.5946	9.1640	1	93	45
TDS-6W-106-02	35.5942	9.1647	1	103	40
TDS-6W-107-02	35.5938	9.1655	1	152	89
TDS-8W-108-02	35.5944	9.1461	17	888	295
TDS-8W-109-02	35.5948	9.1453	14	856	225
TDS-8W-110-02	35.5953	9.1446	12	672	259
TDS-8W-111-02	35.5957	9.1438	1	191	90
TDS-8W-112-02	35.5962	9.1430	1	163	84
TDS-8W-113-02	35.5966	9.1422	1	155	83
TDS-8W-114-02	35.5971	9.1414	1	157	61
TDS-8W-115-02	35.5975	9.1406	1	145	59
TDS-8W-116-02	35.5980	9.1398	1	145	68
TDS-8W-117-02	35.5984	9.1391	1	98	48
TDS-8W-118-02	35.5989	9.1383	1	72	25
TDS-8W-119-02	35.5993	9.1375	1	76	26
TDS-8W-120-02	35.5998	9.1367	1	89	36
TDS-8W-121-02	35.6002	9.1359	1	76	30
TDS-8W-122-02	35.6007	9.1351	1	131	45
TDS-8W-123-02	35.6011	9.1343	1	140	153
TDS-8W-127-02	35.5886	9.1470	1	456	144
TDS-9W-124-02	35.5900	9.1447	5	235	97
TDS-9W-125-02	35.5895	9.1455	1	649	305
TDS-9W-126-02	35.5891	9.1463	1	179	144
TDS-9W-128-02	35.5882	9.1478	1	581	176
TDS-9W-129-02	35.5877	9.1486	5	663	213
TDS-9W-130-02	35.5873	9.1494	3	670	267

TDS-9W-131-02	35.5868	9.1502	9	868	377
TDS-9W-132-02	35.5864	9.1510	4	543	216
TDS-9W-133-02	35.5859	9.1518	6	584	170
TDS-9W-134-02	35.5855	9.1525	3	335	105
TDS-9W-135-02	35.5850	9.1533	3	306	127
TDS-9W-136-02	35.5846	9.1541	4	742	227
TDS-9W-137-02	35.5841	9.1549	4	404	150
TDS-9W-138-02	35.5837	9.1557	5	546	224
DSA-001-05	35.6236	9.1638	14	883	5890
DSA-002-05	35.6255	9.1641	16	1130	6800
DSA-003-05	35.6261	9.1637	14	1230	2520
DSA-005-05	35.6281	9.1637	9	1570	3790
DSA-007-05	35.6308	9.1636	5	656	786
DSA-009-05	35.6343	9.1630	5	394	402
DSA-010-05	35.6358	9.1637	0.25	56	49
DSA-012-05	35.6388	9.1637	0.25	80	73
DSA-013-05	35.6166	9.1502	8	927	1700
DSA-014-05	35.6178	9.1502	8	1315	1485
DSA-015-05	35.6191	9.1504	9	694	1090
DSA-016-05	35.6207	9.1505	0.25	158	124
DSA-017-05	35.6221	9.1504	0.25	186	120
DSA-018-05	35.6236	9.1504	5	225	131
DSA-019-05	35.6252	9.1501	0.25	491	237
DSA-020-05	35.6268	9.1492	0.25	150	139
DSA-021-05	35.6281	9.1493	0.25	190	124
DSA-022-05	35.6293	9.1510	6	71	39
DSA-023-05	35.6315	9.1510	0.25	73	32
DSA-024-05	35.6329	9.1503	5	18	14
DSA-025-05	35.6346	9.1506	0.25	105	51
DSA-026-05	35.6356	9.1506	5	129	34
DSA-027-05	35.6379	9.1521	0.25	42	30
DSB-001-05	35.6303	9.1684	7	850	1410
DSB-002-05	35.6292	9.1684	12	909	3040
DSB-003-05	35.6281	9.1682	13	777	2010
DSB-004-05	35.6271	9.1682	19	1185	3360
DSB-005-05	35.6260	9.1684	17	928	5110
DSB-006-05	35.6251	9.1683	14	794	4000
DSB-007-05	35.6242	9.1684	14	562	2900
DSB-008-05	35.6232	9.1682	0.25	264	1130
DSB-009-05	35.6217	9.1683	0.25	278	934
DSB-010-05	35.6207	9.1683	11	409	1005
DSB-012-05	35.6189	9.1683	5	174	196
DSB-013-05	35.6179	9.1683	0.25	80	59
DSB-015-05	35.6159	9.1679	0.25	31	26
DSB-016-05	35.6163	9.1547	11	669	1745
DSB-017-05	35.6172	9.1547	14	1425	3130
DSB-018-05	35.6179	9.1547	11	1035	1540
DSB-019-05	35.6192	9.1547	8	1010	1455
DSB-020-05	35.6201	9.1547	13	689	666
DSB-021-05	35.6210	9.1552	7	353	330
DSB-022-05	35.6223	9.1552	0.25	231	124
DSB-023-05	35.6232	9.1547	8	433	245
DSB-024-05	35.6244	9.1544	0.25	102	37
DSB-025-05	35.6254	9.1546	5	76	46
DSB-026-05	35.6266	9.1547	0.25	86	34
DSB-028-05	35.6284	9.1546	0.25	196	119
DSB-029-05	35.6294	9.1546	0.25	112	78
DSB-031-05	35.6313	9.1547	7	163	74
DSB-033-05	35.6325	9.1551	6	102	58
DSB-035-05	35.6356	9.1547	0.25	80	49
DSB-037-05	35.6382	9.1550	0.25	83	33
DSB-038-05	35.6316	9.1680	10	515	1620
DSB-039-05	35.6326	9.1680	6	105	112

DSB-040-05	35.6338	9.1683	0.25	132	116
DSB-041-05	35.6348	9.1681	5	106	73
DSB-043-05	35.6368	9.1682	0.25	55	41
DSB-045-05	35.6387	9.1681	5	99	33
DSB046-05	35.6322	9.1640	9	1005	2340
DSB-047-05	35.6221	9.1635	11	1195	2540
DSB-048-05	35.6212	9.1637	15	964	3390
DSB-049-05	35.6202	9.1637	23	1045	7650
DSB-051-05	35.6183	9.1637	10	513	2680
DSB-052-05	35.6164	9.1636	7	335	746
DSH-347-05	35.6388	9.1725	0.25	57	30
DSH-348-05	35.6372	9.1729	8	61	42
DSH-350-05	35.6335	9.1722	6	477	1195
DSH-351-05	35.6320	9.1723	8	327	379
DSH-352-05	35.6312	9.1724	12	381	359
DSH-353-05	35.6296	9.1727	7	543	1150
DSH-354-05	35.6286	9.1728	8	527	852
DSH-355-05	35.6273	9.1728	0.25	209	254
DSH-356-05	35.6259	9.1726	0.25	548	577
DSH-357-05	35.6247	9.1719	0.25	187	139
DSH-358-05	35.6236	9.1717	5	256	259
DSH-359-05	35.6215	9.1727	0.25	198	90
DSH-361-05	35.6183	9.1727	0.25	313	80
DSH-363-05	35.6159	9.1726	8	162	129
DSH-364-05	35.6168	9.1595	5	86	173
DSH-365-05	35.6176	9.1592	13	910	1835
DSH-366-05	35.6192	9.1588	14	1165	2340
DSH-367-05	35.6212	9.1593	9	616	931
DSH-368-05	35.6222	9.1591	12	751	493
DSH-369-05	35.6239	9.1591	12	1115	1940
DSH-370-05	35.6256	9.1592	11	439	312
DSH-371-05	35.6271	9.1594	8	340	139
DSH-372-05	35.6301	9.1596	18	1530	2780
DSH-373-05	35.6319	9.1593	13	635	1075
DSH-374-05	35.6335	9.1603	6	75	60
DSH-375-05	35.6362	9.1587	10	93	56
DSH-376-05	35.6378	9.1591	5	59	28
DSH-377-05	35.6390	9.1594	6	168	33
DSH-378-05	35.6157	9.1277	19	1135	1985
DSH-379-05	35.6169	9.1455	28	1950	4200
DSH-380-05	35.6191	9.1455	5	203	122
DSH-381-05	35.6206	9.1456	0.25	83	87
DSH-382-05	35.6217	9.1457	5	83	56
DSH-384-05	35.6241	9.1461	11	341	139
DSH-386-05	35.6267	9.1456	5	133	50
DSH-387-05	35.6284	9.1448	0.25	107	55
DSH-389-05	35.6306	9.1462	7	86	40
DSH-390-05	35.6322	9.1464	8	285	122
DSH-391-05	35.6339	9.1459	0.25	48	34
DSH-392-05	35.6362	9.1467	12	51	38
DSH-393-05	35.6376	9.1458	0.25	25	24

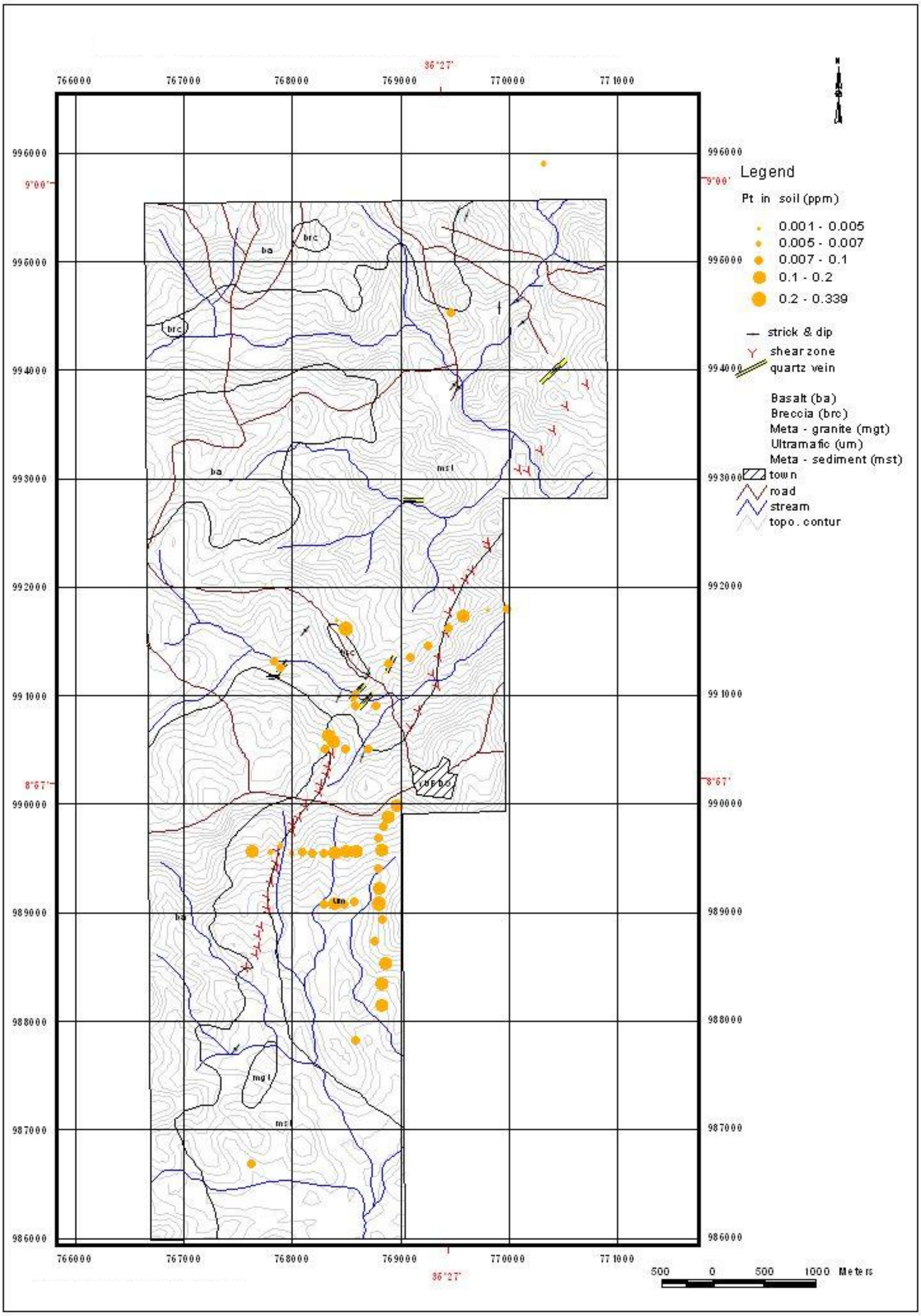
SAMPLE NO.	East	North	Pt	Cr	Ni
ADR-001-01	35.6256	9.1648	4	41	2174
ADR-002-01	35.6251	9.1656	5	63	2423
ADR-003-01	35.6247	9.1678	1	26	12612
ADR-004-01	35.6242	9.1671	8	88	3123
ADR-005-01	35.6238	9.1679	5	32	2528
ADR-006-01	35.6238	9.1679	5	614	2469
ADR-007-01	35.6229	9.1695	1	445	341
ADR-008-01	35.6220	9.1711	1	65	82
ADR-009-01	35.6168	9.1802	1	23	44
ADR-010-01	35.6181	9.1595	4	321	1840
ADR-011-01	35.6185	9.1587	3	1159	1549
ADR-012-01	35.6235	9.1501	1	21	27
ADR-013A-01	35.6335	9.1692	2	569	286
ADR-013B-01	35.6321	9.1716	3	407	98
ADR-014-01	35.6255	9.1831	1	296	74
ADR-015-01	35.6102	9.1551	1	596	1461
ADR-016-01	35.6104	9.1574	3	57	50
ADR-017-01	35.6123	9.1540	1	12	2652
ADR-019-01	35.6138	9.1488	3	895	2901
ADR-020A-01	35.6169	9.1433	6	148	892
ADR-020B-01	35.6169	9.1433	1	350	5919
ADR-021-01	35.6174	9.1425	3	29	1161
ADR-022-01	35.6418	9.1729	1	18	52
ADR-023-01	35.6382	9.1792	1	37	98
ADR-024-01	35.6360	9.1831	1	17	16
ADR-025-02	35.6020	9.1540	1	574	1005
ADR-032-02	35.5925	9.1493	1	13	77
ADR-037-02	35.5909	9.1453	1	5	2
ADR-039-02	35.5953	9.1394	1	34	23
ADR-043-02	35.6648	9.1761	1	3	2
ADR-045-02	35.5978	9.1501	2	342	1428
ADR-048-02	35.5971	9.1451	5	566	292
ADR-057-02	35.6002	9.1341	1	17	31
ADR-065-02	35.6304	9.1607	9	710	1869
ADR-067-02	35.6311	9.1600	5	514	2446
ADR-069-02	35.6370	9.1566	1	1194	982
ADR-071-02	35.6323	9.1551	1	17	14
ADR-074-02	35.6308	9.1563	1	87	50
D 1	35.5659	9.1587	1	265	349
D 10	35.6281	9.1675	1	799	1325
D 11	35.6262	9.1661	1	60	2629
D 12	35.6262	9.1661	7	804	22952
D 13	35.6262	9.1661	6	455	2426
D 14	35.6262	9.1656	1	604	1876
D 15	35.6260	9.1654	1	38	123
D 16	35.6259	9.1652	1	22	142
D 17	35.6250	9.1656	3	16	3080
D 18	35.6250	9.1652	6	7	539
D 19	35.6259	9.1650	4	174	7864
D 2	35.5659	9.1587	1	647	129
D 20	35.6182	9.1596	1	40	2595
D 21	35.5872	9.1467	1	49	159
D 3	35.5803	9.1470	5	47	111
D 4	35.6471	9.1781	1	23	24
D 5	35.6355	9.1710	1	1033	1084
D 6	35.6355	9.1710	1	73	24035
D 7	35.6353	9.1723	1	158	110
D 8	35.6319	9.1717	2	164	249
D 9	35.6319	9.1717	3	563	223
DDR-016-02	35.5865	9.1417	1	16	30
DDR-020-02	35.6585	9.1716	1	1	1
DDR-022-02	35.6533	9.1973	1	28	56

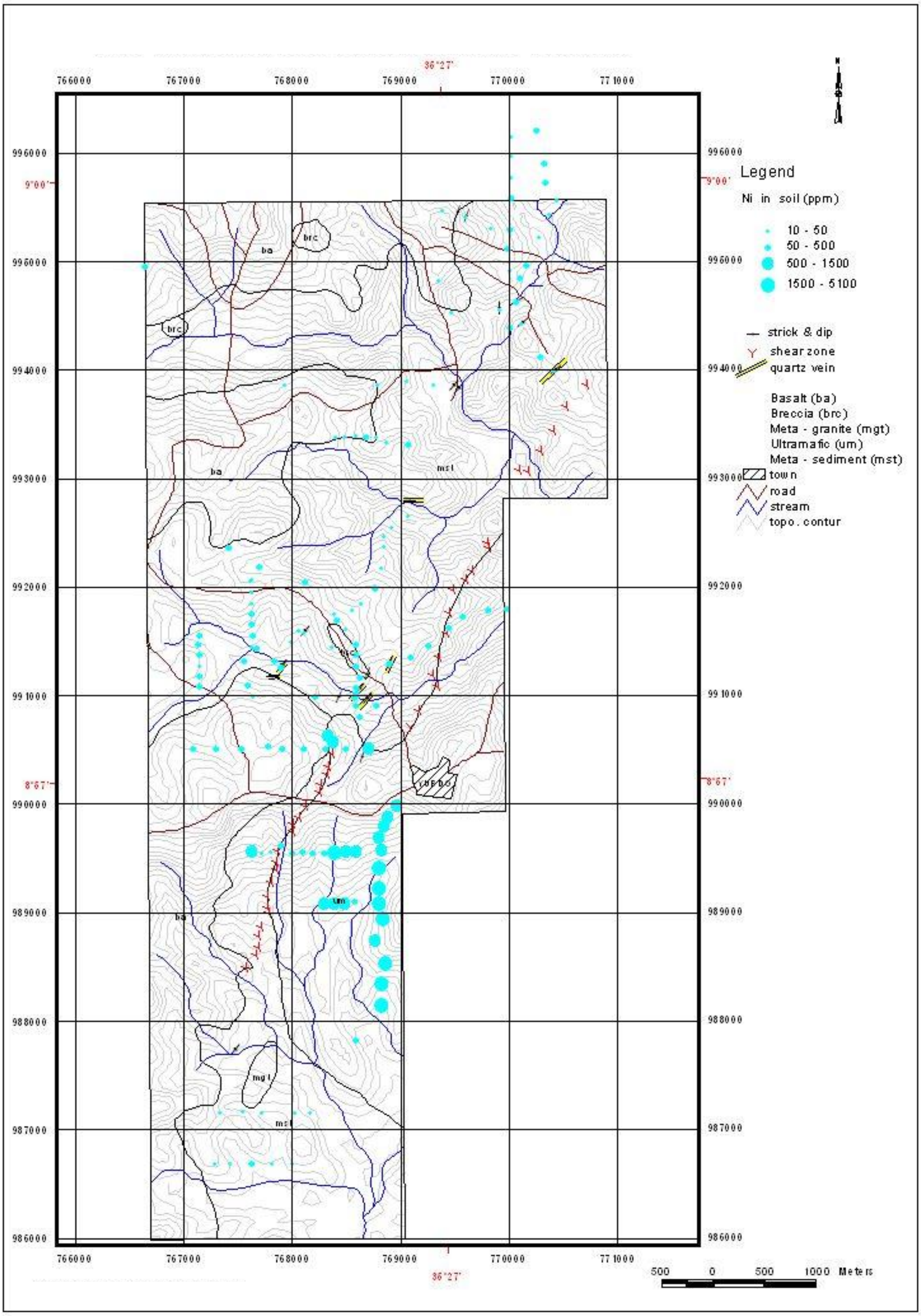
DDR-023-02	35.6529	9.2023	3	57	19
DDR-025-02	35.6457	9.2052	1	62	65
DDR-026-02	35.6449	9.1964	1	2	1
DDR-028-02	35.6160	9.1776	1	232	118
DDR-029-02	35.6160	9.1776	1	72	84
DDR-030-02	35.6160	9.1776	2	1059	1407
DDR-031-02	35.6160	9.1776	1	81	24
DDR-032-02	35.5993	9.1782	1	54	11
DDR-034-02	35.6101	9.1765	3	689	1090
DDR-035-02	35.6166	9.1762	3	1062	1214
DDR-038-02	35.6358	9.1716	1	45	39
DDR-039-02	35.6356	9.1730	3	810	920
DDR-039B-02	35.6356	9.1730	2	760	751
DDR-041-02	35.6352	9.1750	1	57	52
DDR-042-02	35.6351	9.1763	2	612	533
DDR-043-02	35.6350	9.1775	1	16	13
DDR-045-02	35.6346	9.1801	1	32	14
DDR-048-02	35.6430	9.1710	1	6	10
DDR-049-02	35.6417	9.1641	1	4	3
DDR-1E-004N-01	35.6286	9.1686	3	1252	1903
DDR-1E-005N-01	35.6277	9.1701	1	1315	2231
DDR-1E-006N-01	35.6273	9.1709	6	79	2168
DDR-1E-007-01	35.6259	9.1733	1	57	139
DDR-3E-011-01	35.6209	9.1455	1	72	116
DDR-3E-012-01	35.6508	9.1572	1	57	81
DDR-3W-008-01	35.6177	9.1510	1	564	1379
DDR-3W-009S-01	35.6186	9.1494	7	582	1312
DDR-3W-010S-01	35.6204	9.1463	1	287	607
DDR-500W-001S-01	35.6243	9.1578	1	37	48
DDR-500W-002S-01	35.6243	9.1578	3	324	670
DDR-500W-003S-01	35.6274	9.1523	1	11	14
DDR-5W-014-01	35.6076	9.1505	1	524	621
DDR-7W-015-02	35.5921	9.1574	1	30	17
DDR-7W-018-02	35.5892	9.1375	7	560	477
DR 01/01	35.6261	9.1659	2	34	2436
DR 02/01	35.6257	9.1648	4	157	7726
DR 03/01	35.6254	9.1627	8	838	2525
DR 04/01	35.6259	9.1580	1	8	48
DR 05/01	35.6242	9.1575	1	425	654
DR 06/01	35.6242	9.1575	1	14	18
DR 07/01	35.6258	9.1661	7	58	7713
DR 08/01	35.6251	9.1666	7	24	5173
DR 09/01	35.6245	9.1683	5	27	6748
DR 10/01	35.6245	9.1683	1	280	2394
DR 11/01	35.6223	9.1699	5	492	355
DR 12/01	35.5867	9.1482	7	285	1789
DR 13/01	35.5855	9.1514	4	388	1413
DR 14/01	35.5854	9.1519	5	273	759
DR 15/01	35.5836	9.1626	1	14	21
DR 16/01	35.5836	9.1626	1	39	24
DR 17/01	35.5846	9.1649	2	15	17
DR 18/01	35.5844	9.1663	1	16	26
DR 19/01	35.5842	9.1648	2	138	941
DR 20/01	35.5804	9.1470	1	18	5
DR 21/01	35.5804	9.1470	3	8	21
DR 22/01	35.6177	9.1584	8	130	4809
KDR-010-01	35.6331	9.1607	7	33	371
KDR-012-01	35.6340	9.1591	4	335	2035
KDR-013-01	35.6340	9.1591	3	725	2521
KDR-014-01	35.6362	9.1552	1	27	95
KDR-015-01	35.6362	9.1552	1	8	13
KDR-016-01	35.6367	9.1544	3	657	1306
KDR-017-01	35.6385	9.1513	1	14	32

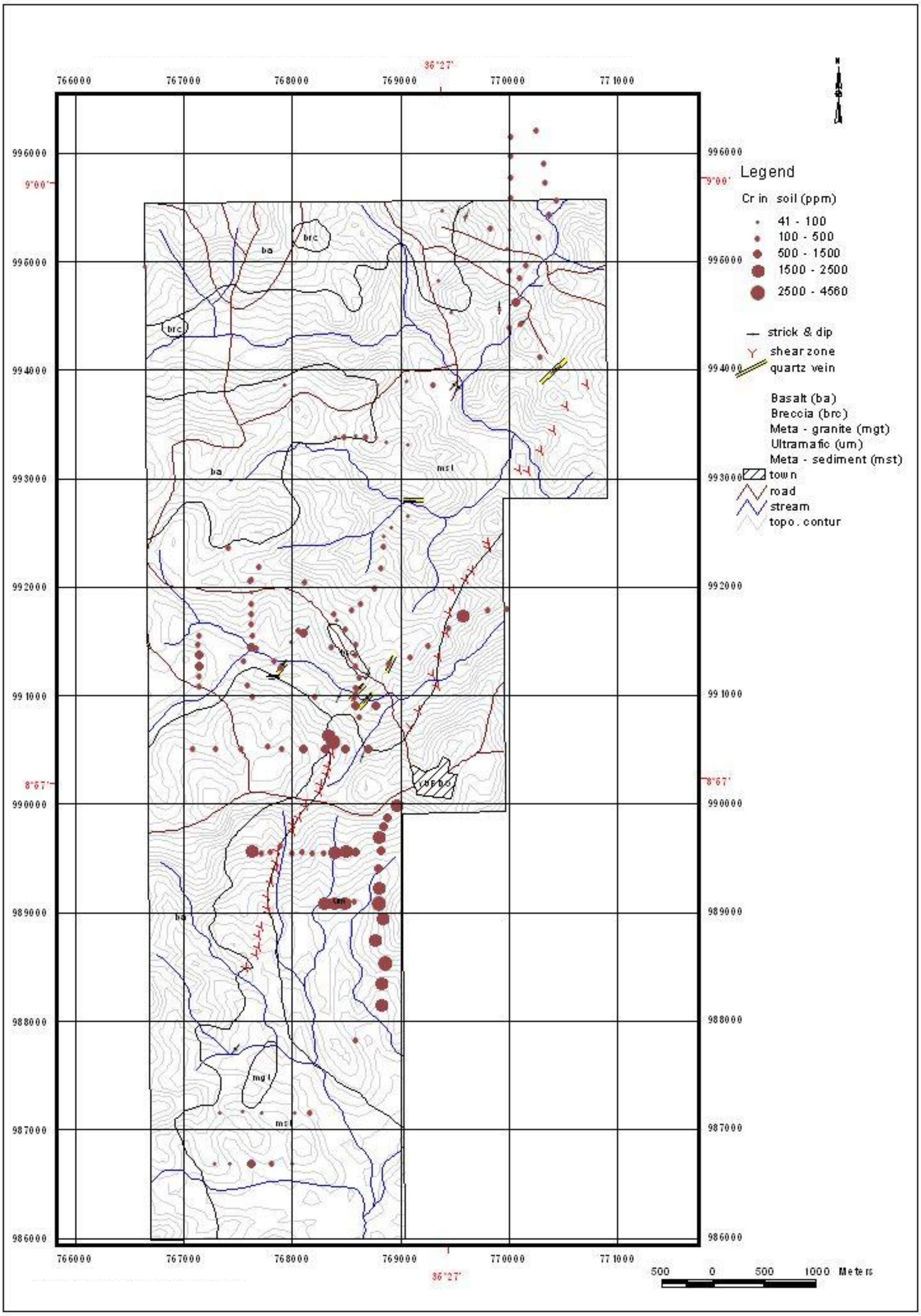
KDR-018-01	35.6110	9.1628	2	193	607
KDR-019-01	35.6430	9.1611	5	296	48
KDR-020-01	35.6454	9.1554	1	9	8
KDR-021-01	35.6454	9.1554	1	39	45
KDR-022-01	35.5947	9.1697	1	24	17
KDR-023-02	35.5922	9.2062	1	8	0.5
KDR-024-02	35.5922	9.2061	3	215	87
KDR-025-02	35.5911	9.1998	1	58	21
KDR-027-02	35.5862	9.1843	6	1271	161
KDR-028-02	35.5862	9.1843	15	1151	1489
KDR-029-02	35.6319	9.1563	7	322	6579
KDR-030-02	35.6319	9.1563	3	84	13308
KDR-032-02	35.6319	9.1563	8	260	2797
KDR-033-02	35.6369	9.1523	4	628	1008
KDR-034-02	35.6369	9.1523	1	609	645
KDR-035-02	35.6377	9.1506	1	27	51
KDR-036-02	35.6378	9.1531	3	443	220
KDR-037-02	35.6174	9.1568	3	65	2167
KDR-037B-02	35.6174	9.1568	5	344	3910
KDR-038-02	35.6174	9.1568	1	80	2297
KDR-039-02	35.6181	9.1515	1	1013	1176
KDR-040-02	35.6179	9.1532	6	1073	1786
KDR-041-02	35.6179	9.1554	1	585	835
KDR-042-02	35.5972	9.1451	5	597	317
KDR-043-02	35.5992	9.1413	1	1281	3859
KDR-044-02	35.6004	9.1382	1	37	76
KDR-045-02	35.6161	9.1462	5	178	1411
KDR-046-02	35.6169	9.1465	6	265	4536
KDR-500W-001-01	35.6218	9.1627	2	35	16310
KDR-500W-002-01	35.6218	9.1627	8	1698	1470
KDR-500W-003-01	35.6218	9.1627	1	23	28
KDR-500W-004-01	35.6213	9.1636	2	36	11859
KDR-500W-005-01	35.6207	9.1645	3	44	14671
KDR-500W-006-01	35.6202	9.1651	5	686	1254
KDR-500W-007-01	35.6199	9.1657	7	834	1553
KDR-500W-008-01	35.6199	9.1657	1	30	88
KDR-500W-009-01	35.6199	9.1657	1	184	4387
TDR-001-01	35.6389	9.1545	7	347	2053
TDR-002-01	35.6279	9.1596	2	16	64
TDR-003-01	35.6297	9.1571	2	6	97
TDR-004-01	35.6285	9.1571	2	2	13
TDR-005-01	35.6285	9.1571	1	2	10
TDR-006-01	35.6252	9.1507	1	50	62
TDR-007-01	35.6336	9.1516	1	8	7
TDR-008-01	35.6321	9.1498	9	1359	1670
TDR-009-01	35.6185	9.1612	3	35	2178
TDR-010-01	35.6158	9.1661	2	583	1140
TDR-011-01	35.6137	9.1689	1	28	26
TDR-012-01	35.6143	9.1700	1	10	25
TDR-013-01	35.6132	9.1716	1	7	7
TDR-014-01	35.6344	9.1703	1	620	589
TDR-015-01	35.6344	9.1703	1	23	14
TDR-016-01	35.6344	9.1703	1	9	7
TDR-017-01	35.6374	9.1631	4	1498	1354
TDR-018-01	35.6384	9.1610	2	297	1314
TDR-019-01	35.6389	9.1545	2	48	62
TDR-019A-01	35.6389	9.1545	4	56	33
TDR-020-01	35.6071	9.1635	3	527	1093
TDR-022-01	35.6458	9.1700	1	16	16
TDR-023-01	35.6463	9.1692	1	15	59
TDR-024-01	35.6486	9.1646	1	3	4
TDR-025-01	35.6499	9.1618	7	29	15
TDR-027-01	35.5996	9.1589	1	1082	1613

TDR-28-02	35.5943	9.1475	1	59	29
TDR-29-02	35.5961	9.1451	1	49	13
TDR-31-02	35.5885	9.1488	7	211	163
TDR-32-02	35.5881	9.1497	1	7	16
TDR-33-02	35.5876	9.1505	1	320	213
TDR-34-02	35.5853	9.1544	1	18	16
TDR-35-02	35.5841	9.1570	1	98	172
TDR-36-02	35.5835	9.1596	3	76	82
TDR-37-02	35.5837	9.1626	1	24	7
TDR-38-02	35.5863	9.1496	35	1089	792
TDR-39-02	35.6573	9.1533	1	14	12
TDR-40-02	35.6635	9.1610	1	5	8
TDR-41-02	35.6651	9.1624	1	3	4
TDR-42-02	35.6666	9.1636	1	7	1
TDR-43-02	35.6619	9.1505	1	8	4
TDR-44-02	35.6601	9.1487	7	21	5
TDR-45-02	35.6532	9.1448	7	32	7
TDR-45A-02	35.6532	9.1448	1	10	11
TDR-46-02	35.6079	9.1993	1	16	105
TDR-46A-02	35.6124	9.2002	1	9	7
TDR-47-02	35.6124	9.2002	1	14	28
TDR-48-02	35.6136	9.1974	1	76	5
TDR-49-02	35.6136	9.1974	1	5	4
TDR-50-02	35.6184	9.1968	1	48	133
TDR-51-02	35.6184	9.1968	1	31	136
TDR-52-02	35.6187	9.1932	5	48	8
TDR-53-02	35.6199	9.1911	1	34	273
TDR-54-02	35.6207	9.1908	1	210	159
TDR-55-02	35.6227	9.1892	1	65	273
TDR-56-02	35.6242	9.1893	1	13	237

Appendix 3: Soil Sample Location Diagrams (Delati and Yubdo)




Legend
Ni in soil (ppm)
10 - 50
50 - 500
500 - 1500
1500 - 5100
strick & dip
shear zone
quartz vein
Basalt (ba)
Breccia (brc)
Meta - granite (mgt)
Ultramafic (um)
Meta - sediment (mst)
town
road
stream
topo. contur
500 0 500 1000 Meters


Legend
Cr in soil (ppm)
41 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1500
1500 - 2500
2500 - 4560
strick & dip
shear zone
quartz vein
Basalt (ba)
Breccia (brc)
Meta - granite (mgt)
Ultramafic (um)
Meta - sediment (mst)
town
road
stream
topo. contur
500 0 500 1000 Meters
36°27'
9°00'
8°57'
766000
767000
768000
769000
770000
771000
986000
987000
988000
989000
990000
991000
992000
993000
994000
996000
ba
brc
mst
mgt
um