Capricorn and Rockland Drilling Results

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received for 15 RC holes from the recent drilling at the Capricorn Gold Project and the last five holes of the Stage 2 programme at Rockland, approximately 40km north of Kalgoorlie
- Shallow extensional was gold intersected at Capricorn, within the existing drilling:
  - **16m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 28m, including 4m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 28m (26CRC012)**
  - **4m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 20m and 4m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 36m (26CRC011)**
- 26CRC014, drilled on the eastern side of the deposit, intersected **10m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 138m, including 1m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 138m**.
- At Rockland, 26RKRC014 returned **12m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 104m, including 4m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 112m**, and seven of the eight recent drill holes have now intersected gold mineralisation
- Following the encouraging Stage 2 results at Rockland, the drill rig is scheduled to return in approximately 10 days to continue resource definition and extensional drilling
- Assays for further Capricorn holes are yet to be received and all the drilling at the Baden Powell resource is yet to be received

Dundas Minerals Limited (**ASX: DUN**) ("**Dundas**" or the "**Company**") reports first assay results from southerly extensional drilling at the Capricorn Gold Project (M24/1004) and the last of the Stage 2 results from the Rockland Gold Project (M24/974). Both projects are approximately 40km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Twenty RC holes for 3,166m are reported, 15 at Capricorn and five at Rockland. They are part of the Company's 5,000m RC programme across its Kalgoorlie gold projects, which started in September (ASX: 2 September 2026). Every hole is listed in Appendix 1. Results are from 4m composite samples unless marked in Appendix 1 as 1m samples, and all intervals are downhole lengths.

Capricorn

Capricorn hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource of 659,300t @ 1.2 g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off (100% basis). The estimate was first reported by Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HRZ) on 28 September 2022 and was reported by Dundas on 11 March 2026. This year's holes were designed to infill the deposit and to test for extensions along strike and down dip (ASX: 2 September 2026). Results have been received for 15 holes for 2,130m (Figure 1).

The three holes on the 6640530mN line, which lies within the existing drilling, all intersected shallow mineralisation:

- 26CRC012: 16m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 28m, including 4m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 28m
- 26CRC011: 4m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 20m, 4m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 36m and 4m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 64m
- 26CRC013: 4m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 44m and 4m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 68m

26CRC014 was drilled from the eastern side of the deposit to test the down dip extension of the east dipping mineralisation. It successfully intersected 10m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 138m, including 1m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 138m, together with 1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 127m and 6m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 153m (see Figure 1).

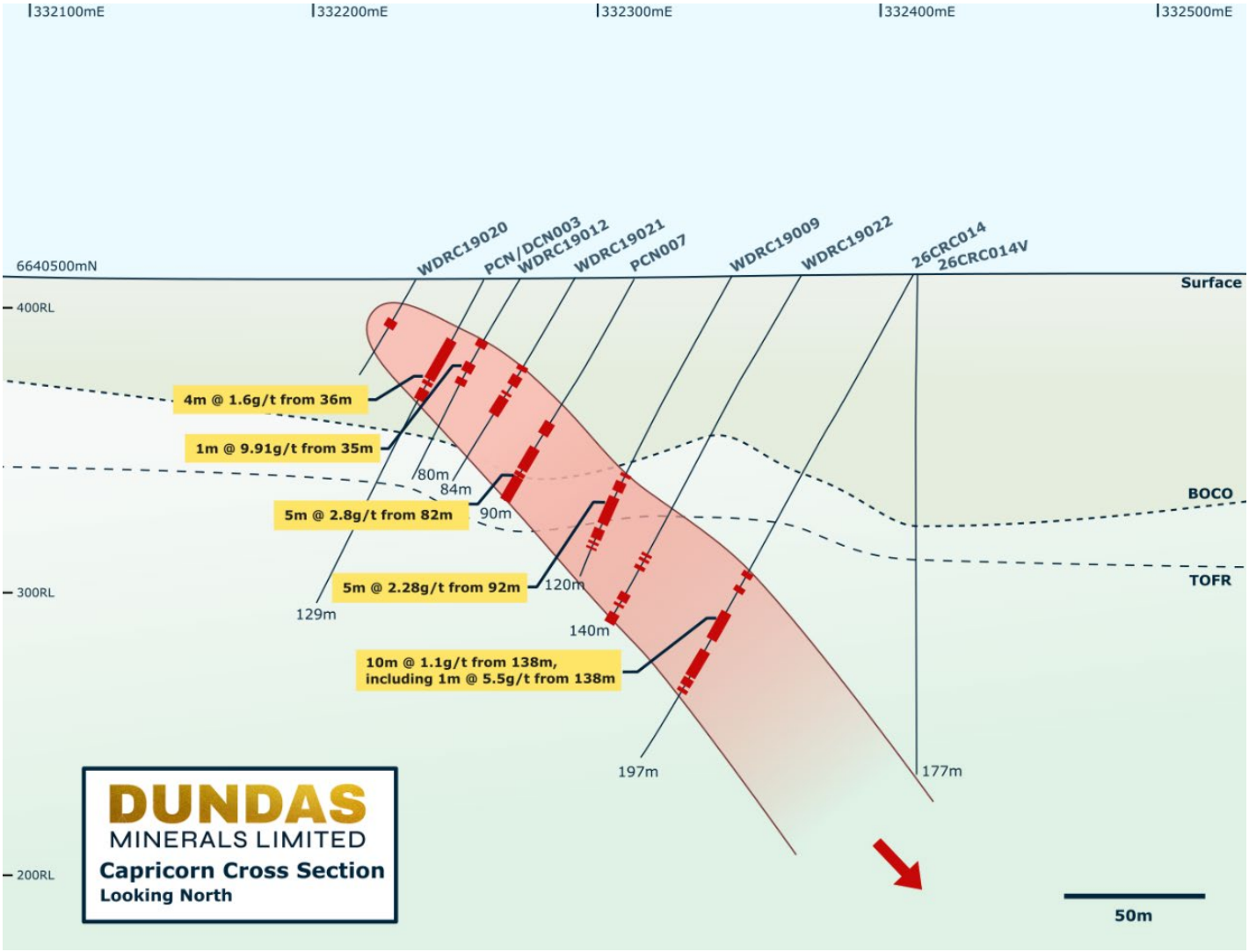


Figure 1: Capricorn cross-section looking North, showing 26CRC014 down dip and the vertical hole that did not reach the target and will be extended at a later date.

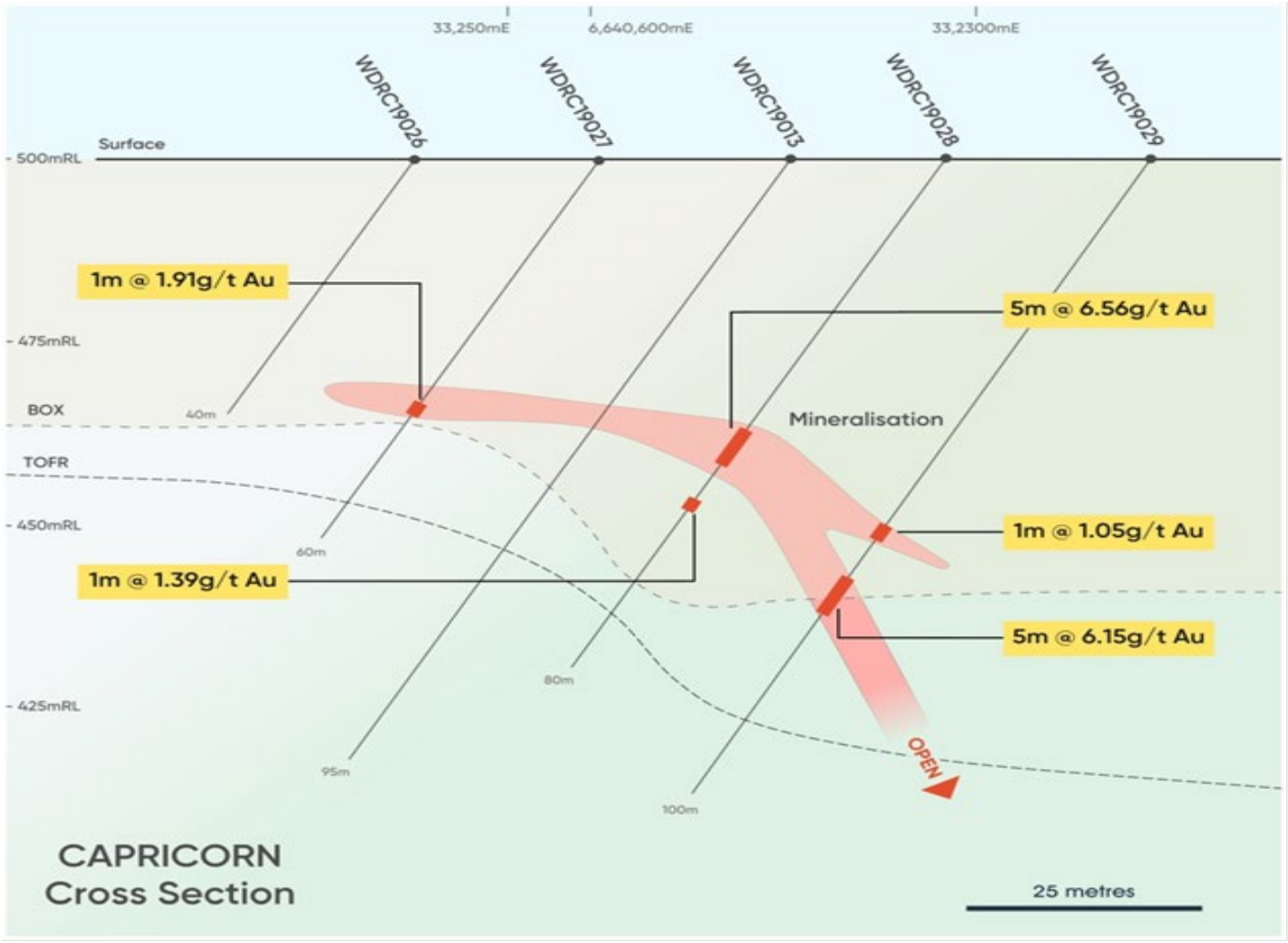


Figure 2: Capricorn cross-section looking North, showing open ended mineralisation on the line 100m north of Figure 1. The shallow flattening to the West is interpreted to be the product of supergene mineralisation.

26CRC018, in the northern part of the deposit, returned 4m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 52m and 4m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 88m.

The nine holes drilled on three lines to the south of the existing drilling (26CRC001 to 26CRC009) were less encouraging, and six of them returned no significant result (26CRC001, 002, 003, 005, 006 and 007). The best was 8m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 28m in 26CRC008, with 4m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 28m in 26CRC004 and 1m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 191m in 26CRC009. 26CRC008 was collared about 20m south of 23WDRC003, which intersected 3m @ 9.14 g/t Au from 114m in 2023 (ASX: 6 February 2024), but did not repeat that result. On current drilling the mineralisation appears to weaken to the south.

Assays are pending for four holes in the northern part of the deposit (blue collars on Figure 2).

Rockland

This drilling campaign at Rockland was an eight-hole programme testing down dip and along strike from the east dipping mineralised shoots. The first three holes were reported on 23 September 2026. The remaining five holes, for 1,036m, returned (Figure 4):

- **26RKRC014: 12m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 104m, including 4m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 112m, and 4m @ 0.3 g/t Au from 68m**
- **26RKRC015: 4m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 160m**

- **26RKRC016: no significant result**
- **26RKRC017: 4m @ 0.70 g/t Au from 158m**
- **26RKRC018: 10m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 88m, including 1m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 96m, and 4m @ 0.4 g/t Au from 48m**

Holes 26RKRC014 to 26RKRC017 were drilled within 70m of 26RKRC005, which returned 3m @ 6.94 g/t Au from 138m, including 1m @ 20.35 g/t Au from 140m (ASX: 23 June 2026). Three of the four intersected mineralisation, but at lower grades than 26RKRC005, and 26RKRC016, about 45m to the west, did not return a significant result. 26RKRC018, about 100m to the north, returned 10m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 88m.

Seven of the eight Stage 2 holes have now intersected gold mineralisation. The best Stage 2 results came from the southern drill line (6638759mN), where 26RKRC011 intersected 12m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 168m, including 4m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 176m, and 4m @ 4.87 g/t Au from 200m. These intercepts lie down dip of earlier Dundas results on the same line, including 6m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 78m (24RKRC005) and 8m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 145m (24RKRC007). Historical Paddington hole TLRC042, which plots on the same section, returned 5m @ 5.52 g/t Au from 114m.

Following these encouraging results, the drill rig is scheduled to return to Rockland in approximately 10 days to continue resource definition drilling. One metre re-assays of the 26RKRC011 to 26RKRC013 composites are pending.

Next Steps

Resource definition drilling at Rockland is scheduled to start in approximately 10 days. Assays for the remaining Capricorn holes are expected and drilling results from Baden-Powell are expected through the December quarter. The Capricorn and Rockland results will be used to update the geological models and plan further drilling.

Commenting on the results, Dundas Minerals Managing Director Jonathan Downes said:

“Drilling at Capricorn has given both shallow gold within the existing resource areas and extended mineralisation down plunge, for example drill hole 26CRC014 has picked up mineralisation at depth on the eastern side. The mineralisation from this campaign and the drilling conducted by Dundas in early 2023 which returned high grade results will be utilised to build an extended resource model.

“At Rockland, seven of the eight recent drill holes intersected gold, and the southern line around 26RKRC011 continues to stand out. We are encouraged by what we are seeing there, and we are excited to be bringing the rig back so soon to continue the resource definition and extensional drilling.”

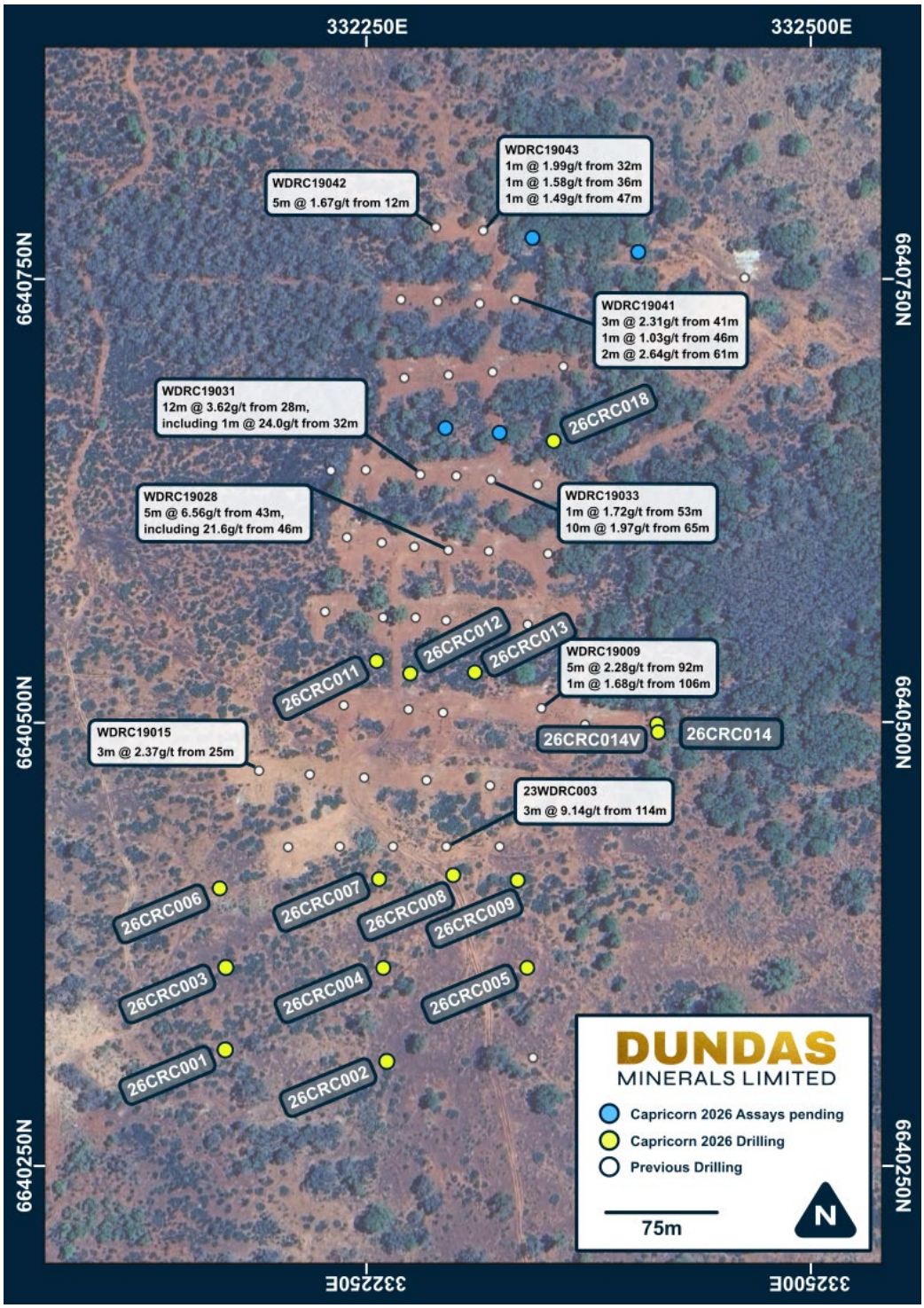


Figure 3: Capricorn collar plan showing the 2026 holes (yellow), holes awaiting assays (blue) and previous drilling (white), with selected previously reported intercepts.

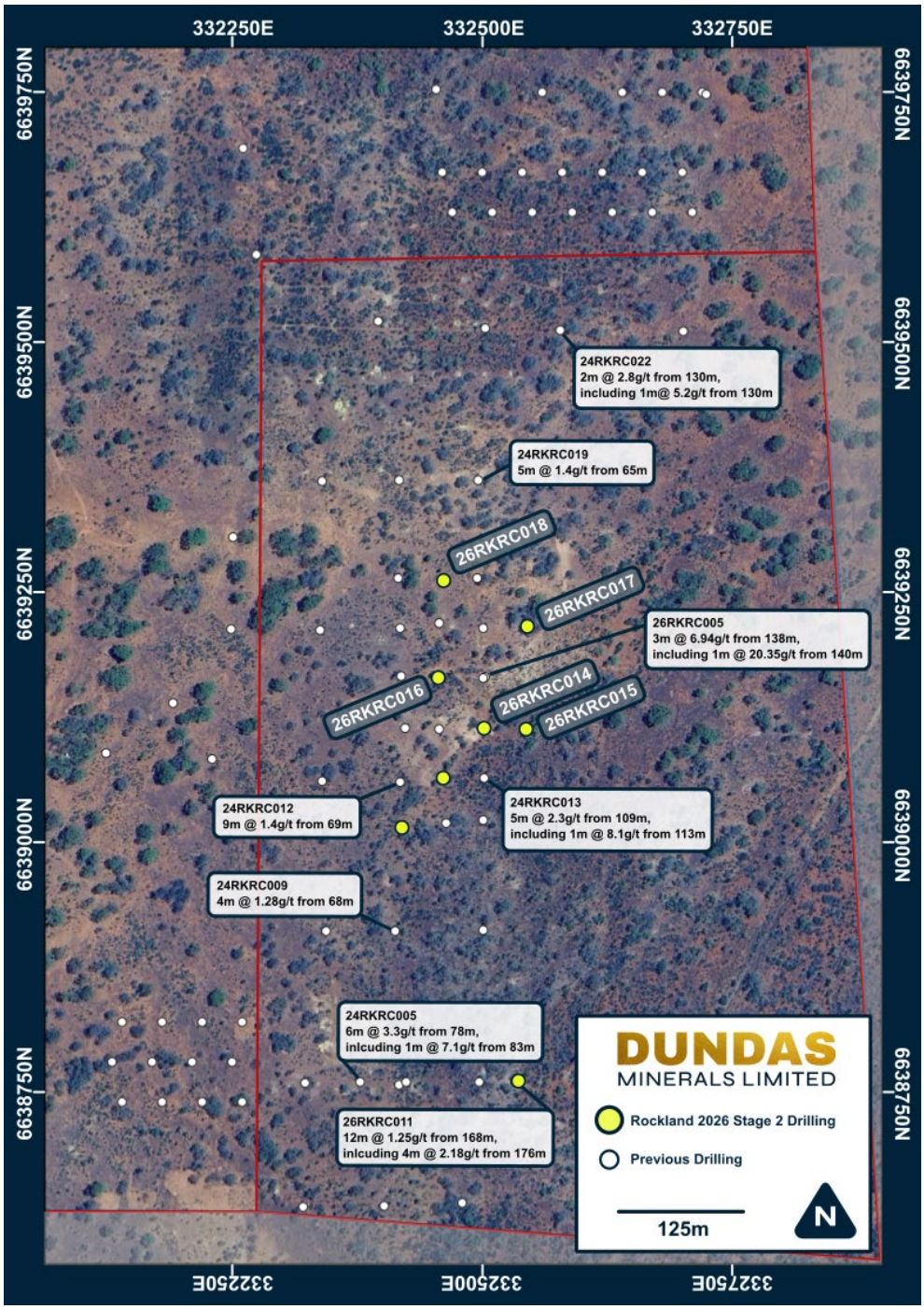


Figure 4: Rockland collar plan showing the Stage 2 holes (yellow) and previous drilling (white), with selected previously reported intercepts.

References

1	06/02/2024	High Grade Gold Intercepts from Windanya Drilling
2	12/12/2024	New 1km Zone of Gold Mineralisation Discovered from RC Drilling at Rockland
3	21/01/2025	High-Grade Intercepts Confirm 1km Mineralised Trend
4	11/03/2026	Presentation and Strategy
5	11/05/2026	Rockland RC Drilling Results
6	23/06/2026	Rockland 1m Re-Assay Results
7	21/07/2026	Heritage Survey Clear – Kalgoorlie Projects
8	02/09/2026	Drilling Commences at Kalgoorlie Gold Projects
9	03/09/2026	Kalgoorlie Gold Belt Consolidated – High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Acquired
10	23/09/2026	Rockland Drilling Extends Gold Mineralisation
11	28/09/2022	Gold Resources Increase to 1.24m oz (Horizon Minerals Limited, ASX: HRZ)

- ENDS -

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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ABOUT DUNDAS MINERALS LIMITED

Dundas Minerals Limited (ASX: DUN) is an Australian gold exploration company with a portfolio of projects located in Western Australia. The Company's strategy is focused on advancing precious metal exploration assets across both established mining districts and under explored frontier regions with demonstrated geological prospectivity.

In the Kalgoorlie district, the Company holds interests in three advanced gold projects - Rockland (discovery), Capricorn and Baden-Powell (resource) - all of which are located on granted Mining Licences, open-ended to gold mineralisation and located within close proximity of existing gold processing infrastructure. In the north-eastern Goldfields, the Company is also targeting exploring the Romano Gold Project, a large landholding in the Yamarna region north of the Gruyere gold mine.

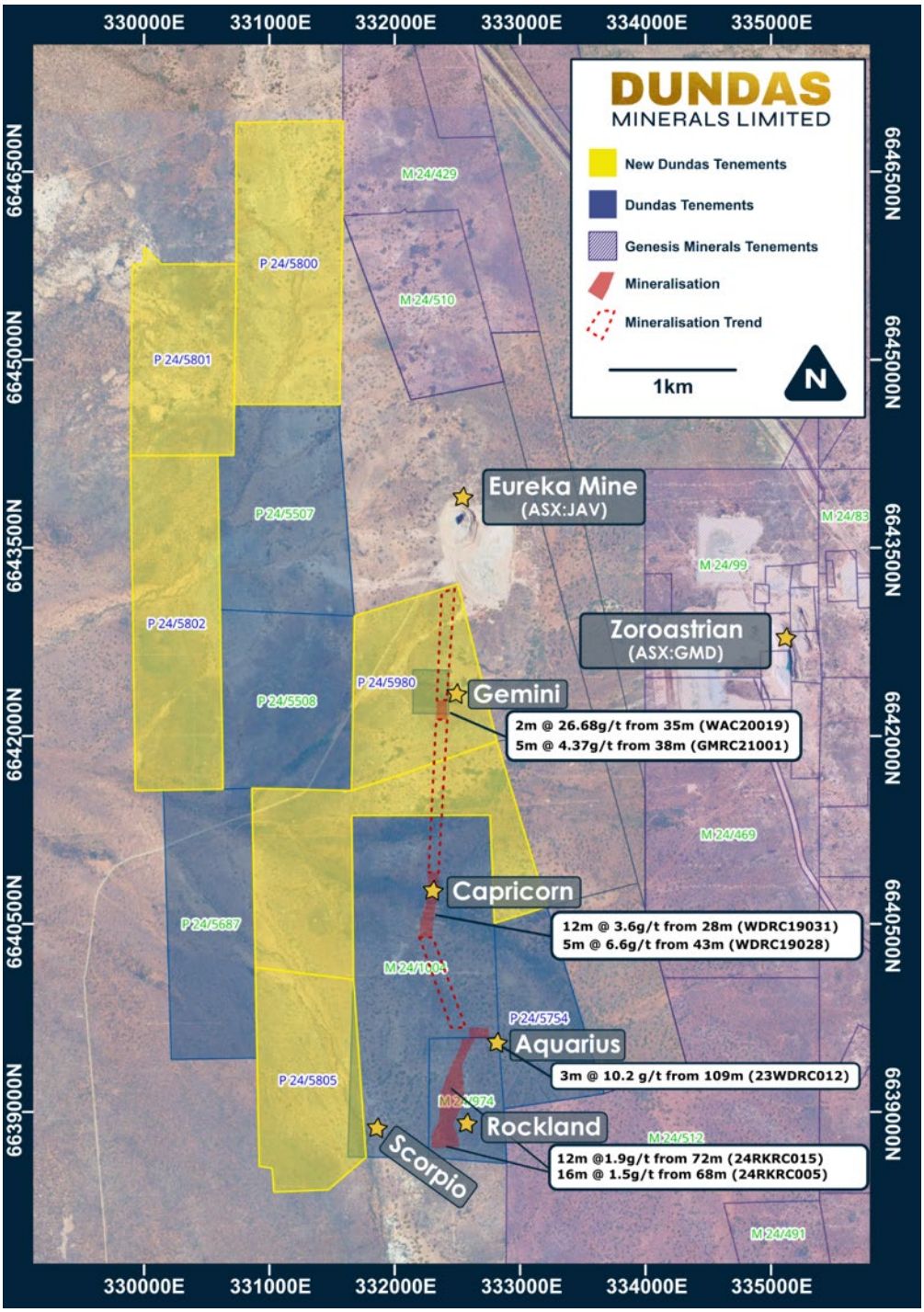


Figure 5: Tenement plan showing the consolidated position and the interpreted mineralised corridor from Rockland through Capricorn and Aquarius to Gemini (ASX 3 September 2026)

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and reviewed by Mr Jonathan Downes, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Downes is Managing Director and a full-time employee of Dundas Minerals Limited, and holds shares and options in the Company. Mr Downes has sufficient experience 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'. Mr Downes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Results

Previously announced exploration results referred to in this announcement are extracted from the Company's ASX announcements listed in the References above. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements. Readers are referred to those announcements for full details, including their JORC Table 1 disclosures.

The Capricorn Mineral Resource referred to in this announcement was originally reported by Horizon Minerals Limited on 28 September 2022 and has been reported by the Company in its ASX announcement dated 11 March 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend", and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved, and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Collars and Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	RL (AHD)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au intercept (>0.3 g/t Au)
Capricorn (M24/1004)										
26CRC001	332170.8	6640315.6	415	-60	270	108	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC002	332261.8	6640309.2	411.1	-60	270	156	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC003	332171.1	6640361.7	411.9	-60	270	102	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC004	332259.2	6640360.8	410.3	-60	270	156	28	32	4.0	4.0m @ 0.3 g/t from 28m
26CRC005	332340.6	6640361.7	412.2	-60	270	178	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC006	332166.9	6640406.9	412.1	-60	270	84	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC007	332256.7	6640412.2	411.2	-60	270	126	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC008	332298.9	6640413.5	411	-60	270	153	28	36	8.0	8.0m @ 0.9 g/t from 28m
26CRC009	332334.5	6640409.2	411.4	-60	270	210	191	192	1.0	1.0m @ 0.7 g/t from 191m†
26CRC011	332255.5	6640536.4	410	-60	270	102	20	24	4.0	4.0m @ 1.3 g/t from 20m
							36	40	4.0	4.0m @ 2.2 g/t from 36m
							64	68	4.0	4.0m @ 0.4 g/t from 64m
26CRC012	332274.6	6640528.6	410	-60	270	120	28	44	16.0	16.0m @ 0.8 g/t from 28m
							28	32	4.0	incl. 4.0m @ 1.9 g/t from 28m
26CRC013	332310.6	6640529	410	-60	270	144	44	48	4.0	4.0m @ 0.6 g/t from 44m
							68	72	4.0	4.0m @ 0.4 g/t from 68m
26CRC014	332413.7	6640498.1	412	-60	270	197	127	128	1.0	1.0m @ 1.0 g/t from 127m†
							138	148	10.0	10.0m @ 1.1 g/t from 138m†
							138	139	1.0	incl. 1.0m @ 5.51 g/t from 138m†
							153	159	6.0	6.0m @ 0.5 g/t from 153m†
							153	154	1.0	incl. 1.0m @ 1.2 g/t from 153m†
26CRC014V	332414	6640495.8	412.5	-90	0	180	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26CRC018	332355	6640659	418	-60	270	114	52	56	4.0	4.0m @ 0.4 g/t from 52m
							88	92	4.0	4.0m @ 0.7 g/t from 88m
Rockland Stage 2 (M24/974)										
26RKRC014	332501	6639115	422	-60	270	238	68	72	4.0	4.0m @ 0.3 g/t from 68m
							104	116	12.0	12.0m @ 1.0 g/t from 104m
							112	116	4.0	incl. 4.0m @ 2.5 g/t from 112m
26RKRC015	332544	6639113	423	-60	270	258	160	164	4.0	4.0m @ 0.6 g/t from 160m
26RKRC016	332456	6639165	420	-60	270	168	–	–	–	No significant intercept
26RKRC017	332544	6639216	422	-60	270	210	158	162	4.0	4.0m @ 0.70 g/t from 158m†
26RKRC018	332462	6639262	422	-60	270	162	48	52	4.0	4.0m @ 0.4 g/t from 48m
							88	98	10.0	10.0m @ 0.6 g/t from 88m†
							96	97	1.0	incl. 1.0m @ 1.9 g/t from 96m†

Notes: Coordinates GDA94 Zone 51. Intercepts are reported using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off grade and maximum 4m internal dilution, with internal intervals above 1.0 g/t Au reported as “incl.”. Results are from 4m composite samples except those marked †, which are from 1m samples. Down hole lengths are reported; true widths are not known but are interpreted to approximate the reported widths given the -60° westerly drilling into east dipping mineralisation. 26CRC014V was drilled vertically due to limited site line clearing.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: 2026 Capricorn and Rockland Stage 2 Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.). • 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 Material to the Public Report.	One-metre RC samples were collected using the rig-mounted cone splitter, with approximately 2-3 kg retained in individual calico bags. Four-metre composite samples were collected using a PVC spear from four consecutive one-metre bulk samples. Intercepts marked in Appendix 1 are calculated from one-metre sample assays. Samples submitted to SGS Perth were crushed and a representative 400g subsample was placed in a jar for photon assay. The sample preparation and sample sizes are considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. Retained one-metre samples from mineralised composite intervals are being submitted for individual assay.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type and details (e.g. 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.).	RC drilling by Nexgen Drilling Pty Ltd using a track mounted Schramm T450 RC rig with a face-sampling hammer bit 5-1/4 inches. Holes drilled at -60° toward 270°, except 26CRC014V, which was drilled vertically.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing sample recoveries and results. • 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.	Sample recovery and moisture (dry, moist or wet) were visually assessed and recorded for each metre. Recoveries were typically good. All reported intervals were drilled dry. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to avoid contamination. No relationship between recovery and grade has been observed.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full by the site geologist for lithology, weathering, alteration, veining and mineralisation. Logging is qualitative. Chips were retained in chip trays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, split type, and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures 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 sampled.	1m samples split at the rig by cone splitter. 4m composites collected by PVC spear from the bulk 1m samples. Laboratory preparation of crush, photon assay jar fill. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material at this stage of exploration. The retained 1m cone-split samples from all mineralised intervals are being assayed to verify the composite results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.	Samples were submitted to SGS Perth for photon assay, considered a total gold technique. Certified references were inserted at a rate of 1 in 25. Field duplicates inserted at a rate of 1 in 50. QC results were within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Significant intersections have been reviewed by the Competent Person. No twinned holes. Data captured in LogChief and transferred to the Company's database. No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars located by handheld GPS (±3m), MGA94 Zone 51. RL from Geoscience Australia DTM. Downhole surveys by gyro at 5m intervals.
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.	Capricorn: holes were drilled on east-west lines, mostly about 50m apart, with holes 20m to 90m apart along each line. Rockland: Stage 2 holes test down dip and strike positions around existing drill sections, which are spaced approximately 100m–150m apart. The 2026 results have not been used in a Mineral Resource estimate. 4m compositing has been applied as described above.
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.	Holes drilled at -60° to 270°, approximately perpendicular to the interpreted east dipping mineralisation (about 30° at Capricorn and 40° at Rockland). 26CRC014V was drilled vertically. There is insufficient data at this stage to fully assess sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples bagged, sealed in larger zip-tied bags and delivered to the laboratory by Company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	None.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Capricorn: granted Mining Lease M24/1004 which Dundas has an option to earn 85%, Maritana Minerals Limited 15% free-carried. A heritage survey over Capricorn was clear (ASX: 21 July 2026). Rockland: granted Mining Lease M24/974, acquired by Dundas through exercise of its option from Rockland Pty Ltd. The leases are in good standing. Approved Programmes of Work are in place.
Exploration by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Capricorn: previous explorers include Heron Resources (2006-2010), Vale (2008) and Horizon Minerals Limited (from 2017), whose work included soil sampling, aircore and RC drilling and the Inferred Mineral Resource reported on 28 September 2022. Dundas drilled RC holes at Capricorn in December 2023 (ASX: 6 February 2024). Rockland: previous drilling around the lease was completed by Aberfoyle (1987, RAB), Paddington Gold Pty Limited (2000-2001 reporting period, RAB and RC) and Rockland Pty Ltd (RC). Historical Paddington hole TLRC042 was reported by Dundas on 23 September 2026, with its own JORC Table 1.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The exploration target is Archaean orogenic lode gold on the western limb of the Bardoc-Broad Arrow syncline. Mineralisation at Rockland occurs in discrete shoots interpreted to dip east at approximately 40°. At Capricorn, gold mineralisation is interpreted to be controlled by structures dipping east at about 30° (ASX: 3 September 2026). Capricorn and Rockland lie on the same interpreted north-south structural corridor, but continuity between them has not been established by drilling.

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 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.
		Tabulated in Appendix 1.

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.	2026 intercepts are length-weighted averages of 4m composite assays, or 1m sample assays where marked in Appendix 1, using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and maximum 4m internal dilution. Internal intervals above 1.0 g/t Au are reported as “incl.”. No top cuts applied. No metal equivalents reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Down hole lengths reported. True widths are not known but are interpreted to approximate reported widths for the -60° holes.
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.	Collar plans for Capricorn (Figure 1) and Rockland (Figure 2) are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drill holes for which results have been received are reported in Appendix 1, including holes with lower grade or no significant results. Assays are pending for four Capricorn holes, shown on Figure 1.
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.	No other material exploration data.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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, provide this information is not commercially sensitive.	Resource definition drilling at Rockland, scheduled to start in approximately two weeks; assays for the four remaining Capricorn holes; 1m re-assay of composite intervals; updating the Capricorn and Rockland geological models to plan further drilling.