ASX Announcement
4 November 2026
ASX: OD6

BIG JIM CHANNEL SAMPLING RETURNS 14m @ 93.7% CaF_2 WITHIN CONTINUOUS ULTRA HIGH-GRADE FLUORSPAR ZONE

Highlights

- **14m @ 93.7% CaF_2 (fluorspar) returned** from first systematic channel sampling at the historic Big Jim workings, part of the Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA.
- **No sample within the vein returned less than 80% CaF_2**
- Results in detail:
    - **Big Jim Channel: 14m @ 93.7% CaF_2** sampled from surface exposure, through the historic adit and along the cliff face, with mineralisation projecting under-cover to the north and south
    - **Big Jim Vein:** ~2m thick, shallow west-dipping vein of massive fluorspar beneath the Saw Mill Thrust jasperoid, with a ≥2m footwall breccia (base not observed)
    - **Rocket (upper):** new rock chip of **99.9% CaF_2** from a dozer scrape on the Rocket lode, approximately 150m west of Big Jim, adding to Rocket (lower) results including 88.8% CaF_2 in-situ and float samples up to 99.9% CaF_2 previously reported (9 September 2026)
    - **Historic strike:** Goulet & Jones (1947) mapped the Big Jim workings over more than 220 metres (>700 feet) with high-grade fluorspar reported at both ends – the system remains open to the north and south (refer release dated 12 May 2026)
- Channel grades commensurate with high-grades from the Company's Big Jim metallurgical sample, validating the historic records and de-risking Big Jim as a priority drill target
- **Big Jim, Rocket and Spar form a ~700m corridor of ultra high-grade fluorspar in at least four mineralised structures, open along strike and at depth**
- **High-grade mineralisation strengthens Big Jim as a priority drilling target**, with the results supporting further assessment of potential direct-shipping Metspar opportunities alongside the broader Horseshoe and Mammoth development targets

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Brett Hazelden, Managing Director of OD6 Metals comments

"Channel sampling provides a meaningful step up in confidence from rock chips, and these results substantially derisk Big Jim as a near-term drill target.

Fourteen metres of continuous sampling along the exposed vein averaged 93.7% CaF_2, with six of the seven samples above 93% and none below 80% indicates near-pure fluorspar over a meaningful length, not just a handful of specimen grabs.

These results replicate almost exactly what was reported from Big Jim in 1947 – channel samples of 90% to 94% across the vein and mine samples up to 98.6%, over workings that were mapped for more than 220 metres. This sampling validates those historic records and underpins Big Jim as a priority target for our maiden drill program.

New results from Rocket, 150 metres to the west, reinforces our view that Big Jim sits within a broader corridor of ultra high-grade structures."

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6, "OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to announce exceptional channel sampling results from the historic Big Jim workings, together with a further high-grade rock chip result from the nearby Rocket prospect, within the Rocket – Big Jim – Spar Corridor at its Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada, USA (Figures 1 and 2)

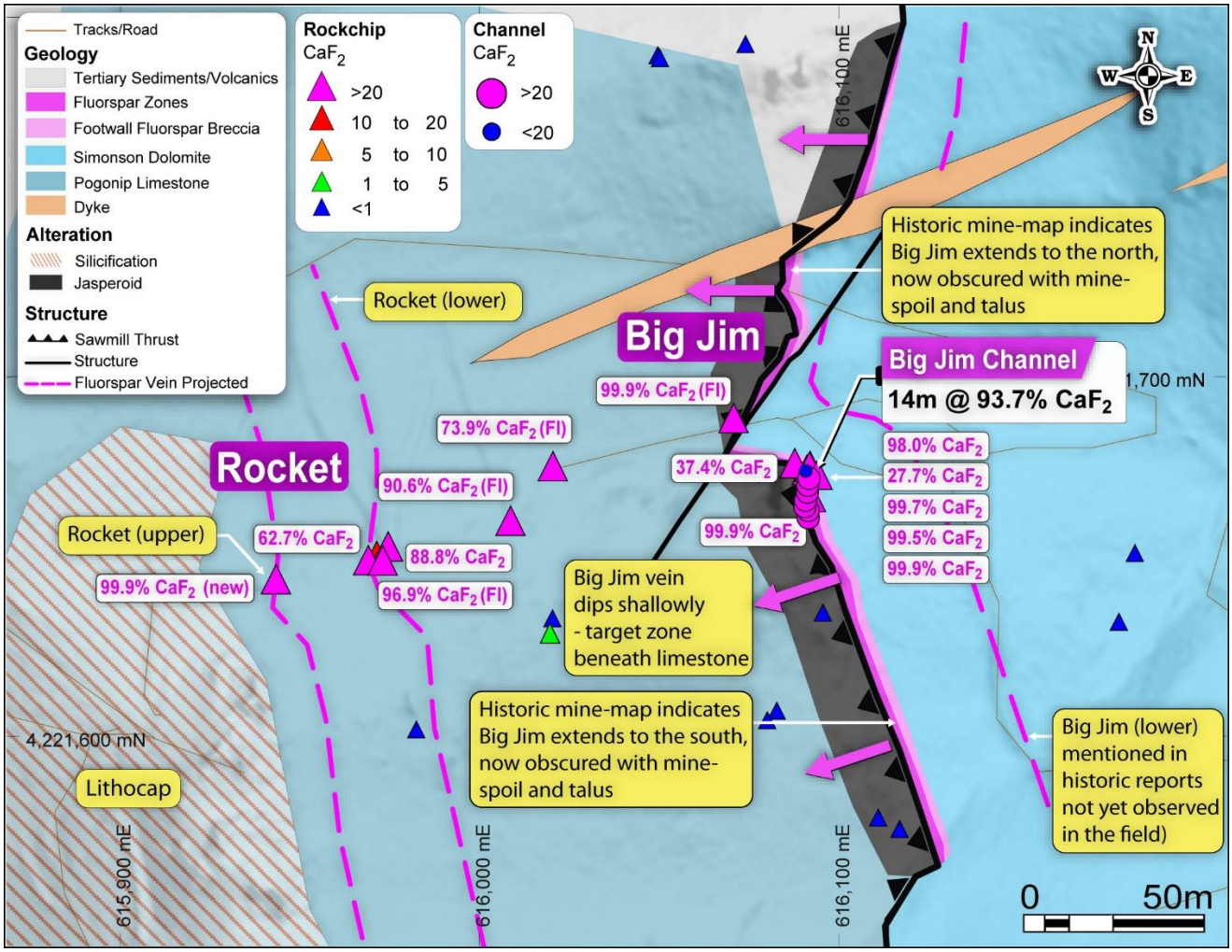


Figure 1. Updated geology and sampling map for Big Jim to Rocket area. The channel sample and the Rocket sample are new results, with the other results previously as per disclosure in the body.

Big Jim Channel Sampling

As announced on 12 May 2026, the Company located the historic Big Jim workings, and on 9 September 2026 reported rock chip assays of up to 99.9% CaF_2 from the Big Jim vein. Channel sampling was subsequently completed to systematically test the grade and continuity of the exposed vein. The channel comprises eight contiguous 2 metre samples (JN115 to JN122) collected along the exposed Big Jim vein, commencing at the southernmost surface exposure of fluorspar, continuing above the historic adit and then along the cliff face to the north (Figure 1 and Table 1). The final sample (14-16m) is from wall-rock, as the vein dipped beneath cover material.

Channel sampling is a systematic method in which a line is marked out on the exposed rock and the material is collected with a hammer drill as a series of contiguous samples over set intervals, in this case 2 metres. Because each sample represents a fixed length, the technique delivers a more representative measure of grade over the sampled interval, in contrast to selective rock chip samples. Consistent with the Company's practice since August 2026, all samples were assayed by ALS Global using the F-XRF24 technique (refer release dated 25 August 2026).

Seven contiguous samples (JN115 to JN121) returned 14m @ 93.7% CaF_2, including 12m @ 95.9% CaF_2 (JN115 to JN120). The first six samples consist of massive fluorspar with individual grades between 93.5% and 97.6% CaF_2. Samples JN120 and JN121 contain an increasing proportion of wall rock and the final sample, JN122, is entirely wall rock, returning 0.6% CaF_2. The grade contrast between vein and wall rock is sharp, consistent with a well-defined vein margin at the base of the Saw Mill Thrust rather than a diffuse halo. **The northern end of the channel marks the limit of the accessible exposure rather than the limit of the vein**, which continues under talus, covered over mine-workings and the overlying jasperoid (Figure 1).

The channel is oriented approximately north–south along the exposed vein and therefore represents length along the structure, not vein thickness. As previously reported, the Big Jim main structure is a shallow (15–20°) west-dipping vein of near-pure fluorspar with an observed thickness of approximately 2 metres, located beneath a highly silicified jasperoid breccia **interpreted to represent the Saw Mill Thrust**. The footwall to the vein is a breccia of mixed carbonate and fluorspar, also observed at approximately 2 metres but with its base obscured, which previously returned 37.4% CaF_2 (refer release dated 9 September 2026; Figure 1).

The channel results are consistent with, and validate, the historic records on Big Jim. Goulet & Jones (1947) documented the Big Jim lode as a shallow dipping high-grade lode over "6 feet" (approximately 2 metres) in width, with workings mapped over more than 220 metres (>700 feet) and high-grade fluorspar reported throughout and at either end (refer release dated 12 May 2026). Only one adit is now visible at surface; the remainder of the historic workings have been covered by subsequent erosion or deliberately closed and covered. Soil sampling has returned highly anomalous fluorine pathfinder results along strike to the north of the projected Big Jim structure (refer release dated 1 July 2026; Figure 3), and the system remains open to the north and south (Figure 1).

Rocket

A new rock chip sample (JN112) collected from a dozer scrape on the Rocket (upper) lode, approximately 150 metres west and upslope of Big Jim, returned 99.9% CaF_2 (Figure 1). This sample is from the upper lode – a shallow dipping breccia zone approximately 1m wide. The sample adds to the previously reported Rocket (lower) samples including 88.8% CaF_2 in-situ result and float samples of 99.9%, 96.9%, 90.6% and 73.9% CaF_2 reported from Rocket on 9 September 2026. **The Rocket lodes are a brecciated and silicified structure hosted in limestone**, dipping shallowly west and potentially parallel to bedding in the Pogonip Formation limestones, with an estimated thickness of 1 to 2 metres. Goulet & Jones (1947) also reported a third lode approximately 60 feet (20 metres) beneath Big Jim, which has not yet been observed in the field (Figure 1).

Together, **Big Jim, Rocket and Spar define a ~700 metre corridor of ultra high-grade fluorspar in at least four mineralised structures of differing orientation**. Whilst the veins are narrow relative to the 60 metre wide replacement zone at Horseshoe and the 100 metre wide breccia/stockwork zone at Mammoth (Figure 2), their grade and purity offer the potential for compact, very high-grade sources of feed. Big Jim is a priority target for the Company's maiden drill program, with drill permitting through the US Forest Service well advanced.

Significance of these results

Channel sampling moves Big Jim from a high-grade occurrence sampled by rock chips to a vein with demonstrated grade continuity. **The 14m @ 93.7% CaF_2 channel, with six of seven samples above 93% CaF_2, validates the composite channel and mine samples reported in 1947 over workings mapped for more than 220 metres**, and is consistent with the 98.3% CaF_2 head grade of the Company's metallurgical sample. Together with the new 99.9% CaF_2 result at Rocket and the steeply dipping dyke-contact veins at Spar (up to 94.3% CaF_2) (release 9 September 2026), the ~700 metre corridor hosts at least four mineralised structures and remains open along strike and at depth.

Grade of this order carries direct product significance. Near-pure fluorspar over a demonstrated length, together with the very low gangue and deleterious elements and excellent ore-sorting performance of the Big Jim

metallurgical sample (refer release dated 12 August 2026), supports a potential low-capital pathway to a Direct Shipping Metspar product ahead of a full flotation circuit for premium Acidspar (>97% CaF_2). Whilst the corridor veins are narrow relative to the 60 metre wide replacement zone at Horseshoe and the 100 metre wide breccia and stockwork zone at Mammoth, their grade and purity complement rather than compete with those bulk-tonnage targets within a hub-and-spoke development, at a time when the United States imports 100% of the fluorspar it consumes.

Quinns Fluorspar Project U.S Strategic Advantage

The **Quinn Fluorspar Project**, located in Nevada, USA, provides OD6 with direct exposure to a strategically important critical mineral within the United States. The Project's key attributes include:

- **226 mining claims covering ~1,890 hectares**
- **+20 Fluorspar occurrences**, supporting a future hub-and-spoke development strategy
- **Exceptionally high-grade fluorspar mineralisation**
- **Multiple high-priority drill targets defined**
- **8km fertile mineralised corridor**
- **Low impurity mineralisation** supports potential **Acidspar** (>97% CaF_2) and **Metspar** products
- **Permitting Plan of Operations submitted and baseline surveysc ompleted**
- **Metallurgical testwork advancing**
- **Potential Gold Upside** identified in soil sampling across Mammoth, Horseshoe and Dress Circle

Together, these results reinforce OD6's view that Quinn has the potential to emerge as a strategically significant domestic source of high-grade fluorspar in a U.S. market that remains 100% net import reliant.

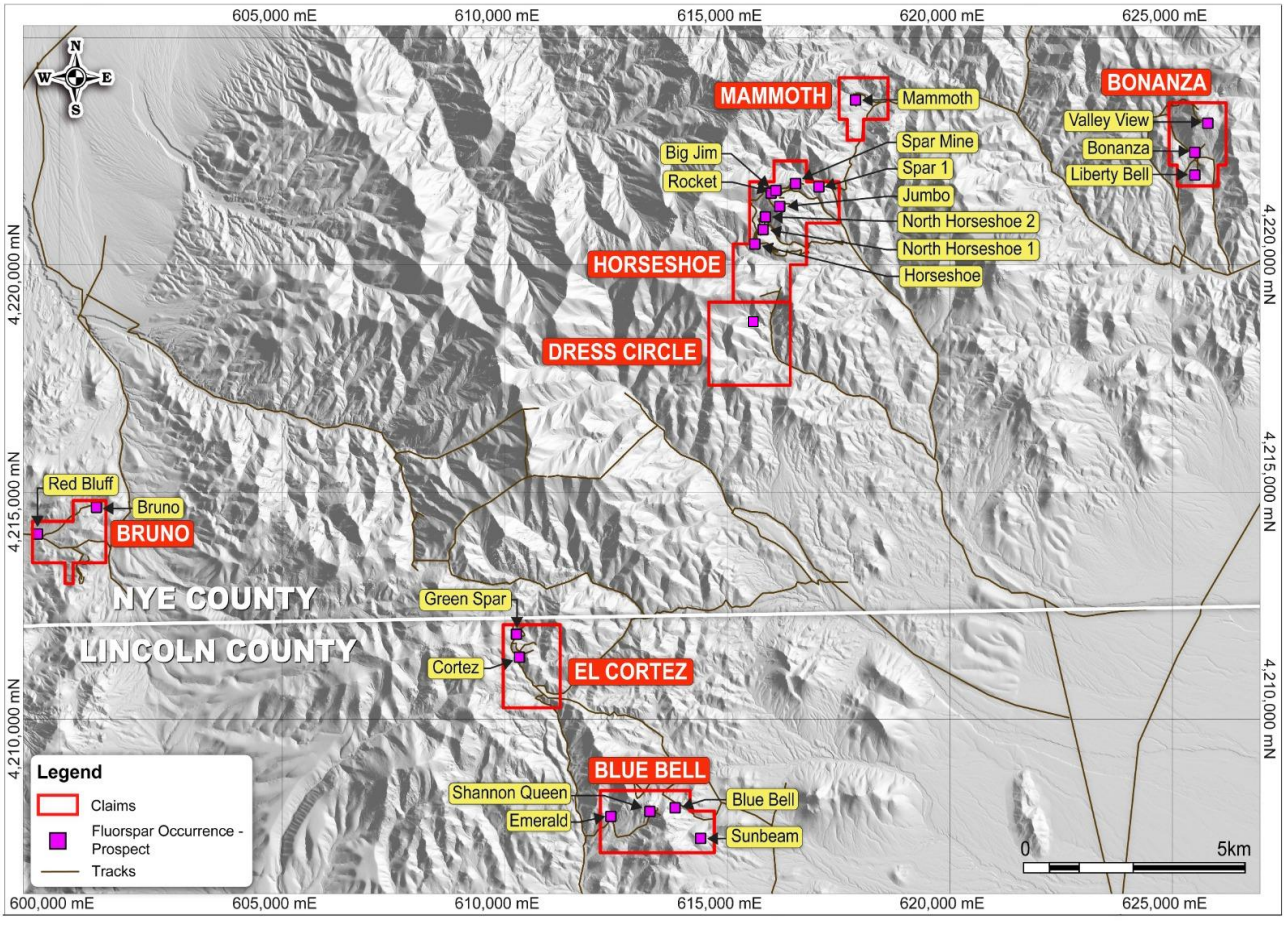


Figure 2: Quinn Fluorspar Project – district claim position and project areas, Nevada USA

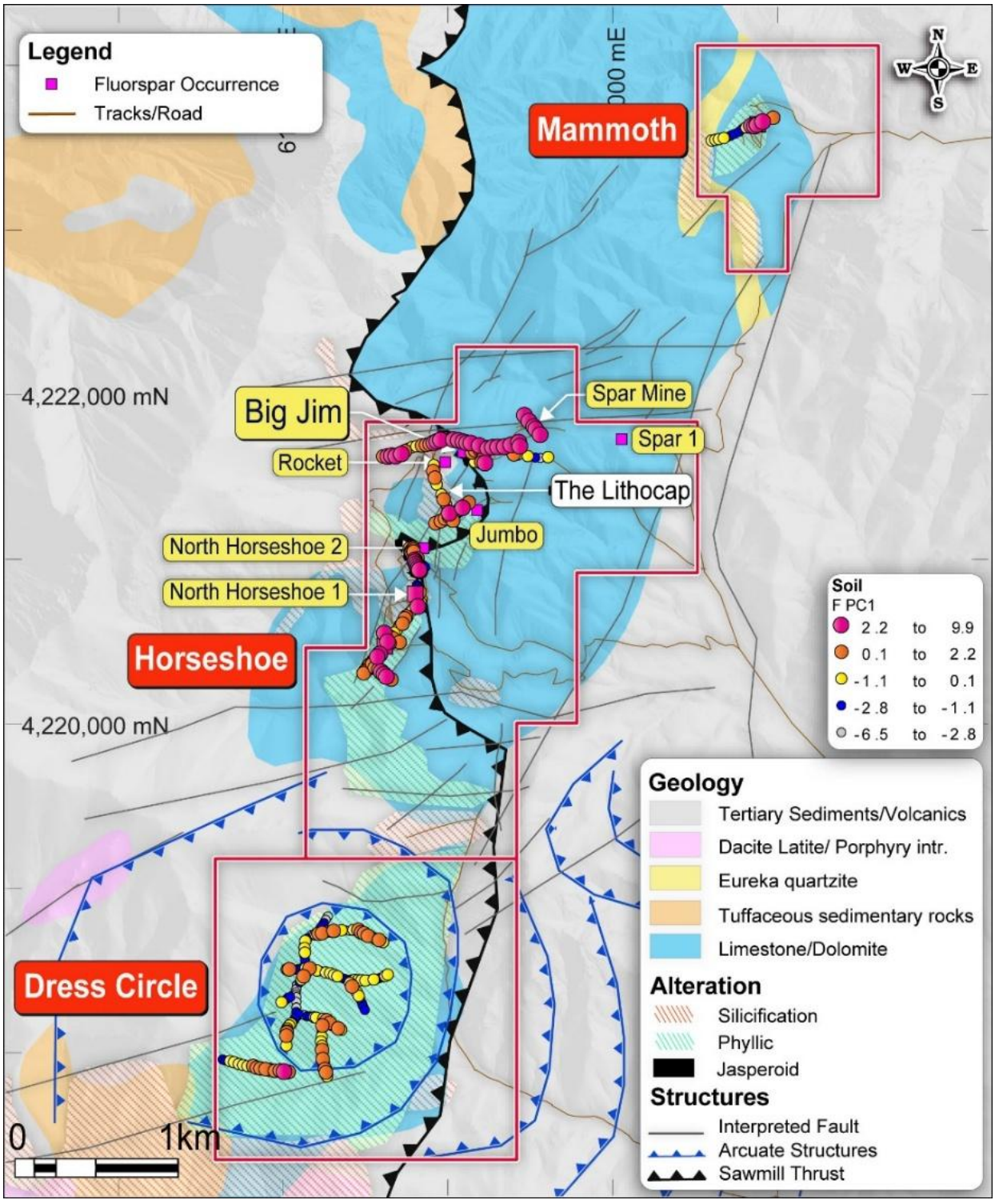


Figure 3: Prospect map: with fluorine pathfinders in soils over regional geological mapping (refer release dated 1 July 2026)

References:

Goulet, R.J & Jones, C.F., 1947. The Big Jim Fluorspar Mine (report for Mr Carson of Bishop, California). On File: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of OD6 Metals, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to OD6 Metals projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the OD6 Metals plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause OD6 Metals actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, OD6 Metals and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortious, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to field observations, channel sample and rock chip sampling results is based on information compiled by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr Holden is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and is a geological advisor to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Holden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Dr Holden consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited.

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Limited is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with a portfolio spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper in the United States and Australia. The Company is focused on advancing strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

The Quinn Fluorspar Project in Nevada hosts extensive high-grade fluorspar mineralisation identified across multiple prospects and is being rapidly advanced through exploration, metallurgical testwork and permitting. Quinn remains significantly under-drilled, with OD6 progressing approvals for its maiden drilling and bulk sampling programs. Fluorspar is designated as a critical mineral in the United States and is an essential raw material used across advanced industrial, semiconductor, energy and defence supply chains.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

The Company's Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest clay-hosted rare earth Mineral Resources. OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet incorporating heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies, targeting the production of a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product with a strong proportion of the strategically important magnet rare earths neodymium and praseodymium.

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales

OD6 is also advancing the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project in New South Wales, a historically high-grade copper mining district where recent exploration has identified significant opportunities for further discovery.

Corporate Directory

Mr Brett Hazelden, Managing Director

Mr Piers Lewis, Non-Executive Chairman

Dr Mitch Loan, Non-Executive Director

Mr Joel Ives, Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary

Mr Lewis Flynn, Joint Company Secretary

Dr Darren Holden, Technical Advisor to the Board

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Appendix 1: results

Table 1 Rock chip samples compiled, from OD6 Metals recent campaign at Rocket-Big Jim-Spar Corridor. Coordinates in NAD83 Zone 11.

SiteID	Prospect	Sample Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Interval (m)	CaF_2 (%)	Description
JN115	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221661	0–2	**93.5**	Big Jim vein – massive fluorspar, southernmost surface exposure
JN116	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221663	2–4	**96.0**	Big Jim vein – massive fluorspar
JN117	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221664	4–6	**96.4**	Big Jim vein – massive fluorspar, into historic adit
JN118	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221666	6–8	**94.7**	Big Jim vein – massive fluorspar, out of adit along cliff face
JN119	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221669	8–10	**97.6**	Big Jim vein – massive fluorspar
JN120	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221670	10–12	**97.4**	Big Jim vein – fluorspar
JN121	Big Jim	Channel	616092	4221672	12–14	**80.6**	Big Jim vein – fluorspar with wall rock
JN122	Big Jim	Channel	616091	4221674	14–16	**0.6**	Wall rock (100%)
JN112	Rocket	Rock chip	615943	4221644	–	**99.9**	High-grade fluorspar in dozer scrape, Rocket lode

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• *Channel samples are chip-channels, where a line is marked out along the exposed Big Jim vein and a representative sample is collected with a hammer drill from contiguous 2m intervals. Channel QCBJ01 comprises eight contiguous 2 metre samples (JN115 to JN122), commencing at the southernmost surface exposure of fluorspar, continuing through the historic adit and then along the cliff face to the north.* • *The channel follows the exposed vein and is oriented approximately north–south, along the structure rather than across it; it therefore tests grade continuity along the vein and does not represent vein thickness. The exposure along the cliff face and adit is the only continuous exposure of the vein accessible for channel sampling.* • *Sample JN112 is a selective rock chip sample collected from a dozer scrape on the Rocket lode. Rock chip samples are selective by nature and collected by OD6 Metals geologists.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *No drilling reported*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may*	• *No drill sampling reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Geology recorded with each sample, including the estimated proportion of fluorspar vein to wall rock in each channel interval, as noted in Table 1 of the appendix.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *No sub-sampling reported. Whole samples were submitted to the laboratory for preparation.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	*Samples were delivered to ALS Global in Reno, NV for preparation and dispatched by the laboratory to ALS Global in Perth, Australia for fluorine analysis by the F-XRF24 technique (batch RE26304385). Following advice from ALS that the F-ELE82 method is semi-quantitative for this specific high-grade fluorspar matrix, the Company has utilised F-XRF24 for all samples since August 2026 (refer release dated 25 August 2026). Accuracy reported by ALS for individual F assays is ±1.2%, though test work on 103 samples of the same CRM, by ALS, averaged to the CRM.* *Laboratory standards, repeats inserted.* *Samples were consistent in grade with internal visual estimates of observed mineral content and with historic work, and are hence considered reasonable in the context in which they appear.* *All fluorine is assumed to report to CaF_2. CaF_2 is 48.7% F. Results factor this stoichiometric calculation based on F results from the laboratory.*
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.*	• *Channel results are consistent with observed near-pure fluorspar at surface, with previously reported rock chip samples from the same exposure (DB067, DH189, DH190 and DH191; refer release dated 9 September 2026), with the large-format metallurgical sample collected from the Big Jim vein (head grade 98.3% CaF_2; refer release dated 12 August 2026), and with historic channel and mine samples reported by Goulet & Jones (1947) (refer release dated 12 May 2026).* • *No sample in this batch returned an effective assay of greater than 100% CaF_2 on the stoichiometric conversion and no top-cuts have been applied. Sample JN112 returned 486,000 ppm F, equivalent to 99.9% CaF_2.*
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.*	• *Data points located in NAD83 Zone 11 using hand-held GPS with assumed accuracy of ±5m. The start of the channel is recorded and each 2m interval positioned along the exposed vein; coordinates in Table 1 are the mid-point of each interval.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *The channel was sampled contiguously at 2 metre intervals over a total length of 16 metres. Sampling confirms grade continuity along the exposed vein, but in the absence of drilling does not provide sufficient information for mineral resource estimation.*
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.*	• *The Big Jim vein dips shallowly (15–20°) to the west. The channel is oriented approximately north–south along the exposed vein, i.e. approximately parallel to strike. Reported channel lengths are lengths along the vein and do not represent true thickness; the observed vein thickness is approximately 2 metres as discussed in the body of the release. Geological orientation is noted in the figures in the body of the release.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *OD6 Samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person, and were delivered to the laboratory by the Competent Person. Data is verified against lab certificates and stored securely by Core Geoscience.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits and reviews undertaken.*

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.*	• *226 State of Nevada Mining Claims.* • *Staked in 2025 and 2026 and filed in early 2026.* • *Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production on Horseshoe, Mammoth & Bonanza; but this does not apply to Blue Bell, Cortez and Bruno. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Historic work on Big Jim by Frank and Joe Perkins (from 1934) and reported by Goulet & Jones (1947), as noted in the release dated 12 May 2026. Previous OD6 Metals results as noted in releases dated 4 March 2026, 12 May 2026, 12 August 2026, 25 August 2026 and 9 September 2026.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Paleozoic limestones and dolomites which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions.* • *Fluorspar is in replacement/breccia deposits in limestone, epithermal veins and vein/breccias.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on*
		• *No drilling reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *The reported intercept of 14m @ 93.7% CaF_2 is the arithmetic mean of seven contiguous, equal-length (2 metre) channel samples, JN115 to JN121, with no top or bottom cut applied and no internal dilution excluded (the interval includes JN121 at 80.6% CaF_2). The included interval of 12m @ 95.9% CaF_2 is the arithmetic mean of JN115 to JN120. The wall rock sample JN122 (0.6% CaF_2) is excluded as it lies outside the vein.* • *No top-cuts have been applied to any sample in this release. Sample JN112 (486,000 ppm F) converts stoichiometrically to 99.9% CaF_2.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *The channel is oriented along the exposed vein and reported lengths are lengths along the structure, not true width. True thickness of the vein is approximately 2 metres as observed and as discussed in the body of the release. Rock chip sample JN112 – not relevant.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Diagrams are included at relevant sections in this Report*
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 samples collected by the CP are reported, including the wall rock sample at the end of the channel and the Rocket rock chip sample (Table 1 of the appendix).*
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.*	• *As reported in the body of the release.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *The Company is in the process of completing drill permitting through the US Forest Service, with Big Jim a priority target for the maiden drill program. Further mapping and channel sampling of the Rocket and Spar structures is planned as access allows.*