10 October 2025

Camel Dam identified as significant prospect

Recent field work and data compilation has identified the Camel Dam area as being highly prospective for Eloise style IOCG deposits.

Significant advances in the understanding of Red Fox's Selwyn Project area geology have been made with the recognition of the Concorde and Camel Dam Thrusts (see Figure 1). These thrusts are interpreted as part of the thrust package that includes the adjacent, highly endowed Mt Dore Thrust (hosting >3Mt copper and >4.8Moz gold).

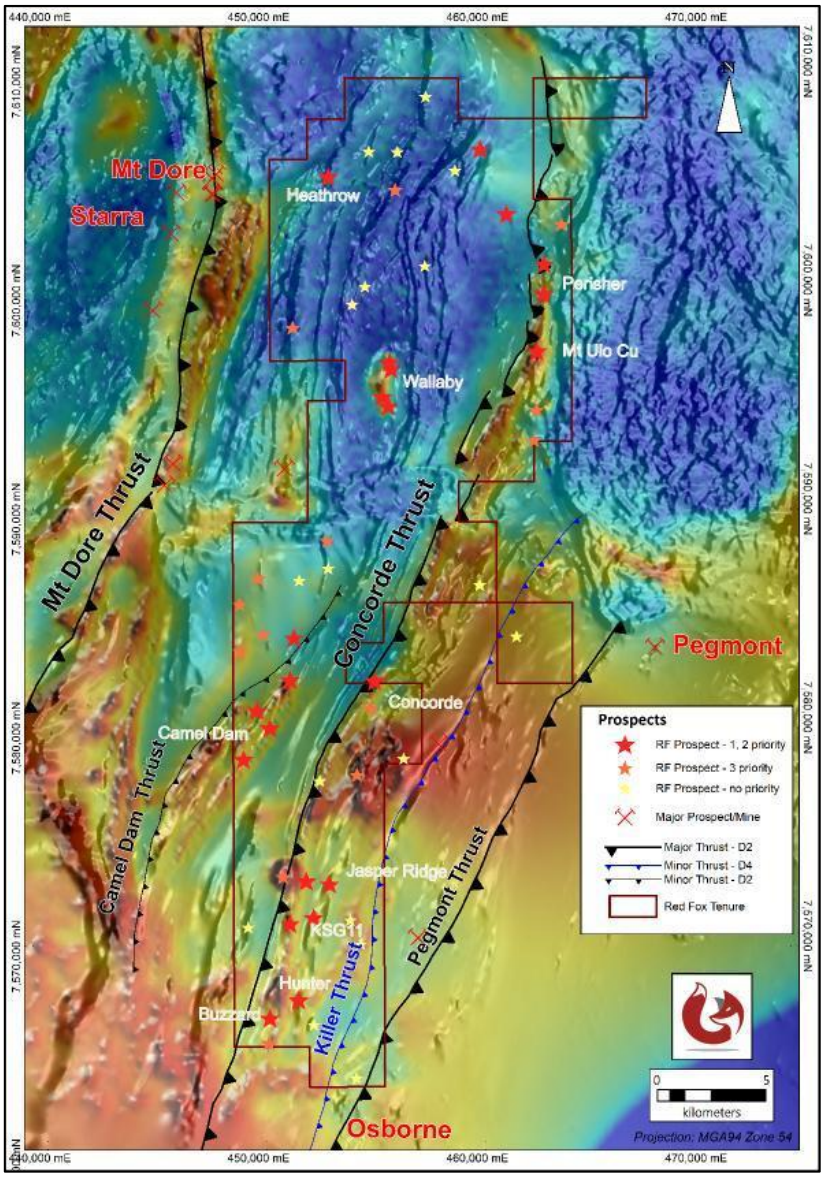

Figure 1: Red Fox Selwyn Project (maroon outline) showing Red Fox targets identified and key structures (background AEM over RTP magnetics)

As well as the thrusts providing fluid conduits, the Concorde and Camel Dam Thrusts replicate the host stratigraphy of the Hampden Slates in several locations within Red Fox Selwyn Project giving a strike length of >45km which is anomalous in Cu-Co-Au and Pb-Zn. The Hampden Slates are prospective because they

include carbonaceous shales which are reductant lithologies providing opportunities for redox interface (with oxidising fluids) where mineralisation could be deposited.

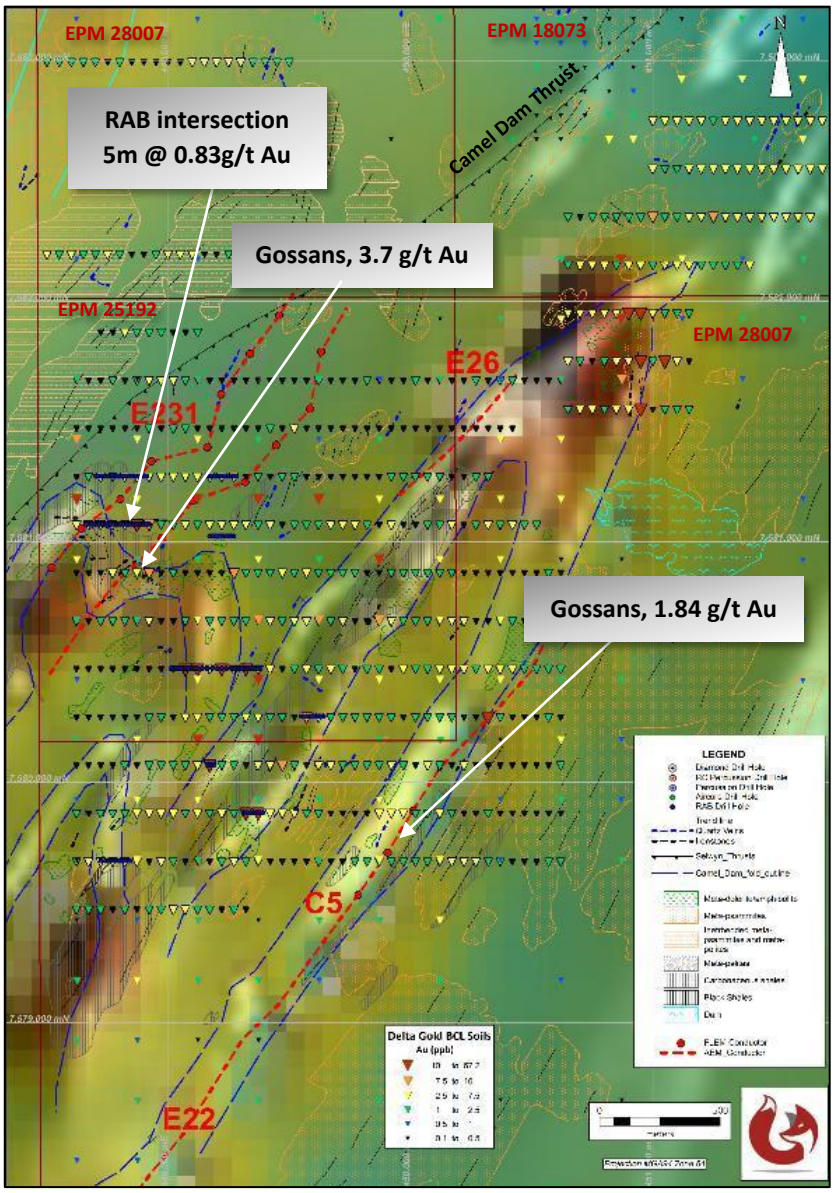

Figure 2: Camel Dam Prospect showing folded structure, EM targets and gold in soil samples (background AEM over RTP magnetics)

The **Camel Dam Prospect** is considered prospective as it has:

- Structural targets such as fold closures
- EM anomalous zones
- Anomalous gold and copper in poorly outcropping gossanous rock chip samples with assays up to 3.7g/t Au and 1.84g/t Au with associated copper values up to 1830ppm and cobalt to 539ppm – see Figure 2
- Uranium anomalous zones in radiometrics – see Figure 6
- Is untested at depth – previous RAB drilling only to maximum depth of 16m – best zone was 5m @ 0.83g/t Au - see Figure 2

Most of the previous exploration has been carried out over thirty years ago, before the discoveries of Ernest Henry and Osborne IOCG deposits, and targeted copper and base metals in the area. Principal target style at the time was the poorly understood Starra deposit - an iron formation-related copper-gold mineralisation.

Little emphasis has been made on fertile structural sites and potential copper-gold-cobalt mineralisation that may occur in medium sized but high-grade deposits, such as at Eloise, that may or may not be magnetic.

Figures 2 and 5 highlight the strongly folded nature of the Hampden Slates in the prospect area shown by conductivity (AEM), magnetics (Figure 2) and radiometrics (best shown using a uranium squared ratio to thorium in Figure 6).

Figure 3: Gossan from vicinity of 3.7g/t Au rock sample

Figure 4: Gossan subcrop in vicinity of 3.7g/t Au rock sample

Previous explorers carried out wide spaced soil sampling which showed scattered but poorly coherent anomalous gold (Figure 2) and copper in soils (Figure 6) related to poorly outcropping gossans. Soil and rock geochemistry is hampered by poor soils in the subdued landscape (see Figures 3, 4 and 5).

Red Fox collected a number of rock chip samples during inspection of the Camel Dam area during the current field season. Nine of these rock chips were located within the Camel Dam prospect. Best results from this sampling were 482 ppm Cu, 0.86ppm Au, 1490 ppm Co (CDR002) and 1585 ppm Cu, 0.06 ppm Au, 2520 ppm Co (CDR004). These results are consistent with results from previous explorers (max rock chips 1420ppm Cu, 3.7g/t Au and 1850ppm Co).

Figure 5: Red Fox rock sample - 0.86g/t Au, 1490ppm Co, 2020ppm Pb

In Figure 2 Red Fox has highlighted anomalous AEM zones (red areas in image) from the 1992 BHP AEM survey as potential targets (also shown as yellow circles in Figure 6). These anomalous conductors are associated with fold closures/noses of the Hampden Slates close to the Camel Dam Thrust. Previous ground EM surveys have defined them further (red dashed lines Figure 2 and 6).

The fold noses show elevated copper and gold values in rock chip sampling and soil sampling.

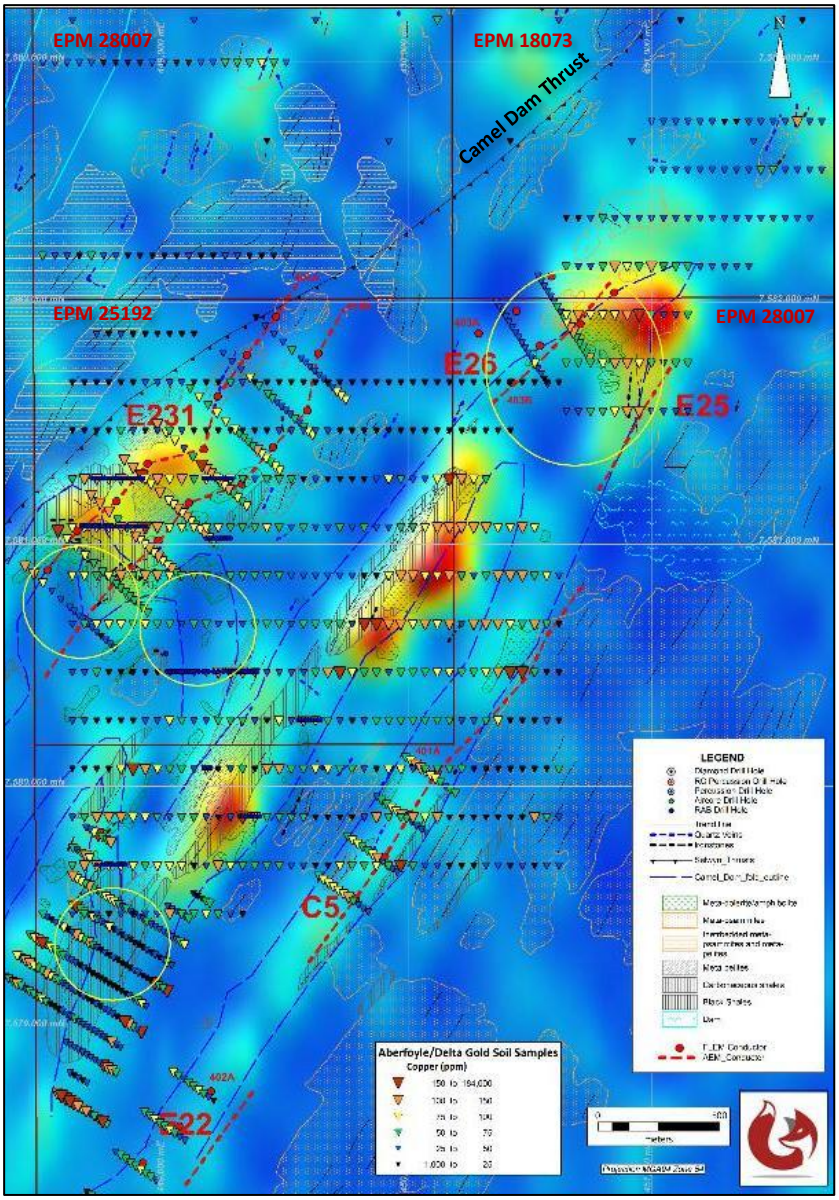

Figure 6: Camel Dam Prospect showing folded structure, EM targets (yellow circles) and copper in soil samples (background U^2/Th)

Red Fox plans to carry out further modelling of the AEM data and ground EM data prior to further field evaluation of the prospect area.

About Red Fox Resources

Red Fox Resources is a private mineral exploration company and project generator that was founded on a strategy to acquire **high-quality, advanced exploration targets** with the potential to rapidly add value. It is focused on exploration for large copper, gold and zinc deposits, with fifteen wholly owned, granted tenements located in the highly mineralised Georgetown, Cloncurry and Selwyn districts of north Queensland. The company holds three EPMs in the Ernest Henry area targeting IOCG style copper/gold deposits, now under joint venture with Evolution Mining. Red Fox also has an additional EPM in the Cloncurry district targeting high grade gold and nine EPMs in the Selwyn district targeting IOCG and Pb-Zn-Ag deposits. Further information about the company and its projects is available at: http://www.redfoxresources.net.au/

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Douglas Young, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo – Mineral Exploration). Mr Young is Chairman of the Board of Directors, is an employee of Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd and is a substantial shareholder of the Company.

Mr Young has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking 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 Young consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information and the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the earlier announcements, all of which are available to view on www.redfoxresources.net.au.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 **10 October 2025**

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Red Fox Resources is reporting a new rock sampling program completed at the Company's Selwyn Project. • Rock chip samples were collected as single grab samples at sites predominantly on selective outcrop where there were signs of mineralisation, gossan or iron rich material or alteration of interest. • Some samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane for analysis. • Rock sample preparation completed by ALS using method CRU-36f crush of 85% passing 3.15mm, then PUL-23 pulverise to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analysed using methods ME-ICP61 using a four-acid digestion and ICP-AES finish and ME-MS81 using lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS. Au was analysed by 30g charge fire assay Au-AA25.

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 (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).*	• No new information.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No new information.
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.*	• Rock chip samples have been described in detail and photographed.
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 was carried out. • Grab samples of outcrop and sub crop ~1kg are appropriate for style of mineralisation and regional exploration.
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.*	• Standard laboratory QAQC procedures were undertaken by ALS. • No standards or blanks were used during this program. • Repeatability of results was not established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
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.*	• No adjustments made to assay data. • No verification of samples.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All sample locations recorded using Garmin handheld GPS with a considered accuracy of 3m (X,Y). • Locations recorded in MGA94 Zone 54.
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.*	• No new information.
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.*	• Rock chip samples taken as single grab samples along mapped structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Rock chips were collected in individually numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags and cable tied, hand delivered to laboratory. • Sample pulps retained by ALS.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new information.

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.*	• Red Fox Selwyn Project area consists of nine contiguous EPMs located in the Selwyn district. The work referred to in this release is located on EPMs 18073, 25192 and 28007 (see Figure 2). • Exploration Permit for Minerals EPM 18073, 25192 and 28007 are held 100% by Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd and are due to expire on 18 September 2030, 15 December 2026 and 27 June 2027 respectively. • Environmental Authorities (EPSX00452213, EPSX00898013, EA0001049 respectively) are held by Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd. • The EPM areas are partly covered by Native Title claim application QUD189/2010, determined QCD2014/008, held by the Yulluna Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC. Red Fox Resources has entered into an Ancillary Agreement with the Yulluna in relation to EPM 26571 which is being varied to include other EPMs in Selwyn Project area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A total of twenty five EPMs have previously been held over portions of the Camel Dam Prospect. • Significant work was completed by: ○ Chinova 2018 under EPM 18205 – principally SAM and gravity in western blocks, no drilling (cr110587, cr104266). ○ Chinova 2018 under EPM 13741 – principally rock chip (and soil sampling not in current area), no drilling (cr107142). ○ Delta/BHP 1999 under EPM 10435 and 8913 – principally gravity, soil and rock chip sampling and RAB drilling (cr31848, cr28158) see Figures 2 and 6. ○ Aberfoyle 1989 under EPM 6029 – airborne EM, ground EM followup, ground magnetics, rock chip and soil sampling – no drilling (cr26660) see Figures 2 and 6. ○ Kuridala and Soldiers Cap open range AEM surveys by BHP 1996. ○ Aeromagnetic data was collected and gridded by GSQ in 2018, survey 1370. ○ Aeromagnetic survey collected by MIM 1992 survey 1122.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of EPM 18073, 25192 and 28007 consists of mid-Proterozoic basement partly obscured by shallow Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments of the Eromanga and Carpentaria basins. Red Fox is targeting copper-gold mineralization and lead-zinc-silver within the Proterozoic basement, which is part of the Eastern Succession of the Mount Isa block. • Basement outcrops within the tenements are considered to be New Hope Sandstone, Starcross Formation and Hampden Slate all considered part of the Kuridala Group (1710 - 1650Ma). • Intrusions into this sequence consist of the Yellow Waterhole Granite and numerous smaller stocks (1505 ± 5 Ma). The intrusions form part of the Williams Supersuite, which is thought to be a major driver of mineralization within the region. • The largest nearby Cu-Au deposit is Ernest Henry, where copper and gold mineralization occurs within a matrix supported magnetite-carbonate-sulphide breccia. Prior to mining, the resource consisted of 166Mt @ 1.1% Cu and 0.54 g/t Au (Ryan, 1998). Other significant deposits in the Selwyn district are Mt Dore Cu/Au (111Mt @ 0.55% Cu, 0.1g/t Au) Mt Elliott/Swan 354Mt @ 0.60% Cu, 0.36g/t Au and the Starra deposits (13Mt @ 1% Cu, 0.86g/t Au) – NW Mineral Province Atlas Ch3 and 4, 2019. • The nearest Cu-Au deposit is Osborne (23.5Mt @ 2.74% Cu, 1g/t Au and anomalous Co) which lies 20km south of the application areas. It is a structurally controlled epigenetic deposit related to magmatic fluids – NW Mineral Province Atlas Ch 6, 2019. • The largest nearby Pb-Zn-Ag deposit is Cannington, a Broken Hill style deposit (Historical production 4.3Mt lead @ 8% Pb, 1.2Mt zinc @ 2.2% Zn, 619MOz silver at 355g/t Ag – NW Mineral Province Atlas 2019) and the unmined Pegmont deposit – 14Mt @ 5.7% Pb, 2.7% Zn, 9g/t Ag – NW Mineral Province Atlas 2019.
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*	• Refer Table 2 below for previous RAB drill hole details at Camel Dam.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• RAB - Air track drilling by Delta were sampled on a 5m basis, selected samples re-assayed at 1m intervals where mineralized. • The reported average intersections may be length weighted with assayed intervals of various lengths. • Assays by AMDEL 50gm fire assays for Au and AA! Method for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Co. • No grade truncations used. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
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').*	• Results are reported as downhole length. True widths are not known as there is insufficient information on the attitude of the geological units in the area.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See body of report for drill hole location maps (Figures 1, 2 and 6).
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.*	• Exploration Results reported are representative of all assay results.
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;*	• Soil geochemistry ○ Aberfoyle soil sampling (see Figures 2 and 6) (cr24397) collected at 25m spacings across the EM conductors. All samples sieved to -80# and assayed by Analabs for Cu, Pb,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Zn, Ag, Mn, Ba, Sb, As. Highest values 180ppm Cu and 308ppm Zn on C5 and Copper Show grids. ○ Delta soil sampling on a 200m X50m grid, -6mm mesh used and assays by Amdel using 50gm fire assay for Au and AAS1 for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Co. Highest values at Blue Flat 128ppb Au, 271ppm Cu498ppm Pb 446ppm Zn and 298ppm Co (cr 28158). • Rock chip geochemistry ○ Aberfoyle – single grab samples from outcrop and subcrop, assays by Analabs? for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au. Highest values 1830ppm Cu, 200ppm Pb, 1080ppm Zn on Copper Show and E16 grids (cr24397). ○ Delta – single grab samples from outcrop and subcrop, assays by ALS using 50gm fire assay for Au, AAS G001 method for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Co. Highest values of 3.7g/t Au, 0.22% Zn and 0.12% Pb and 0.5% Co in siliceous gossan (cr 28158). • Geophysics ○ Aberfoyle - Aerial Geotem survey – this information has been made redundant by later BHP survey with higher specifications (cr 24397). ○ Aberfoyle – ground follow-up of AEM anomalies using EM37 (Geoterrex over nine fixed loops 600mX300m, read at 25m station (cr 24397). This data is yet to be reviewed by Red Fox. Interpretations of AEM and ground EM used in Figures 2 and 6 are work by Aberfoyle.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work on the Camel Dam prospect would likely involve a review of the ground EM and AEM data followed by further mapping and soil and rock geochemistry to detail the prospect areas.

Table 2: Previous RAB Drill holes – Camel Dam area (Blue Flat prospect in Delta reports) all 1996, cr28185 (only values over 500ppm Cu, Zn or 0.1g/t Au reported here).

Hole ID	East AMG84 Z54	North AMG84 Z54	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BLF-001	7579500	448600	10	-60	270	
BLF-002	7579500	448620	10	-60	270	
BLF-003	7579500	448630	10	-60	270	
BLF-004	7579500	448640	10	-60	270	
BLF-005	7579500	448650	10	-60	270	
BLF-006	7579500	448660	10	-60	270	
BLF-007	7579500	448670	10	-60	270	
BLF-008	7579500	448680	10	-60	270	5-10m, 5m @ 560ppm Cu
BLF-009	7579500	448690	10	-60	270	
BLF-010	7579500	448700	10	-60	270	
BLF-011	7579500	448710	10	-60	270	
BLF-012	7579500	448720	10	-60	270	
BLF-013	7579700	449190	10	-60	270	0-5m, 5m @ 520ppm Zn and 10-15m, 5m @820ppm Zn
BLF-014	7579700	449200	10	-60	270	
BLF-015	7579700	449210	15	-60	270	10-15m, 5m @ 400ppm Cu, 0.11% Zn, 280ppm Co in narrow gossan in metapelite
BLF-016	7579700	449220	10	-60	270	
BLF-017	7579700	449230	10	-60	270	
BLF-018	7579700	449240	10	-60	270	
BLF-019	7579700	449250	10	-60	270	
BLF-020	7579700	449260	10	-60	270	
BLF-021	7579700	449270	10	-60	270	
BLF-022	7579715	449406	10	-60	90	0-5m, 5m @ 600ppm Cu and 5-10m, 5m @ 860ppm Cu in ironstone, meta pelites
BLF-023	7580100	449430	10	-60	270	

Hole ID	East AMG84 Z54	North AMG84 Z54	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BLF-024	7580100	449440	10	-60	270	
BLF-025	7580100	449450	10	-60	270	0-5m, 5m @ 840ppm Zn
BLF-026	7580100	449460	10	-60	270	5-10m, 5m @ 560ppm Zn
BLF-027	7580100	449470	10	-60	270	
BLF-028	7580100	449480	10	-60	270	
BLF-029	7580100	449490	10	-60	270	
BLF-030	7580100	449500	10	-60	270	
BLF-031	7580100	449510	10	-60	270	
BLF-032	7580100	449520	10	-60	270	
BLF-033	7579900	449530	10	-60	90	
BLF-034	7579900	449040	10	-60	90	
BLF-035	7579900	449050	10	-60	90	
BLF-036	7579900	449060	10	-60	90	
BLF-037	7579900	449070	15	-60	90	
BLF-038	7580375	448885	10	-60	360	
BLF-039	7580300	448890	10	-60	90	
BLF-040	7580300	448900	10	-60	90	
BLF-041	7580300	448910	10	-60	90	
BLF-042	7580300	448920	10	-60	90	
BLF-043	7580300	448930	10	-60	90	
BLF-044	7580300	448940	10	-60	90	
BLF-045	7580300	448950	10	-60	90	
BLF-046	7580300	448960	10	-60	90	
BLF-047	7580300	448970	10	-60	90	
BLF-048	7580300	448980	10	-60	90	

Hole ID	East AMG84 Z54	North AMG84 Z54	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BLF-049	7580300	448990	10	-60	90	
BLF-050	7580300	449000	10	-60	90	
BLF-051	7580300	449020	10	-60	90	
BLF-052	7580300	449040	10	-60	90	
BLF-053	7580300	449060	10	-60	90	
BLF-054	7580300	449080	10	-60	90	
BLF-055	7580300	449100	10	-60	90	
BLF-056	7580300	449120	10	-60	90	
BLF-057	7580300	449140	10	-60	90	
BLF-058	7580300	449150	10	-60	90	
BLF-059	7580300	449160	10	-60	90	
BLF-060	7580300	449170	10	-60	90	0-5m, 5m @ 520-ppm Zn
BLF-061	7580300	449180	10	-60	90	
BLF-062	7580300	449190	10	-60	90	
BLF-063	7580300	449200	10	-60	90	
BLF-064	7580300	449210	10	-60	90	
BLF-065	7580300	449220	10	-60	90	
BLF-066	7580300	449230	10	-60	90	
BLF-067	7580300	449240	10	-60	90	
BLF-068	7580300	449250	10	-60	90	
BLF-069	7580300	449260	10	-60	90	
BLF-070	7580900	448800	10	-60	270	
BLF-071	7580900	448790	10	-60	270	5-10m, 5m @ 0.83g/t Au, narrow ironstone at dolerite metasediment contact, included 7-8m 1m @ 1.95g/t Au
BLF-072	7580900	448780	10	-60	270	
BLF-073	7580900	448770	10	-60	270	

Hole ID	East AMG84 Z54	North AMG84 Z54	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BLF-074	7580900	448760	10	-60	270	
BLF-075	7580900	448750	10	-60	270	
BLF-076	7580900	448740	10	-60	270	
BLF-077	7580900	448730	10	-60	270	
BLF-078	7580900	448720	10	-60	270	
BLF-079	7580900	448710	10	-60	270	
BLF-080	7580900	448700	10	-60	270	
BLF-081	7580900	448690	10	-60	270	
BLF-082	7580900	448680	10	-60	270	
BLF-083	7580900	448670	10	-60	270	
BLF-084	7580900	448660	10	-60	270	
BLF-085	7580900	448650	10	-60	270	
BLF-086	7580900	448640	10	-60	270	
BLF-087	7580900	448630	10	-60	270	
BLF-088	7580900	448620	10	-60	270	
BLF-089	7580900	448610	10	-60	270	5-10m, 5m @ 1080ppm Zn
BLF-090	7580900	448600	10	-60	270	0-10m, 10m @ 600ppm Zn
BLF-091	7580900	448590	10	-60	270	5-10m, 5m @ 560ppm Zn
BLF-092	7580900	448580	10	-60	270	0-10m, 10m @ 660ppm Zn
BLF-093	7580900	448570	10	-60	270	0-10m, 10m @ 690ppm Zn
BLF-094	7580900	448560	10	-60	270	0-10m, 10m @ 710ppm Zn
BLF-095	7580900	448550	10	-60	270	0-10m, 10m @ 680ppm Zn
BLF-096	7580900	448540	10	-60	270	0-10m, 10m @ 730ppm Zn
BLF-097	7581100	448580	10	-60	270	
BLF-098	7581100	448590	10	-60	270	

Hole ID	East AMG84 Z54	North AMG84 Z54	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BLF-099	7581100	448600	10	-60	270	
BLF-100	7581100	448610	10	-60	270	
BLF-101	7581100	448620	10	-60	270	
BLF-102	7581100	448630	10	-60	270	
BLF-103	7581100	448640	10	-60	270	
BLF-104	7581100	448650	10	-60	270	
BLF-105	7581100	448660	10	-60	270	
BLF-106	7581100	448670	10	-60	270	
BLF-107	7581100	448680	10	-60	270	
BLF-108	7581100	448690	10	-60	270	
BLF-109	7581100	448700	10	-60	270	
BLF-110	7581100	448710	10	-60	270	
BLF-111	7581100	448720	10	-60	270	
BLF-112	7581100	448730	10	-60	270	
BLF-113	7581100	448740	10	-60	270	
BLF-114	7581100	448750	10	-60	270	
BLF-115	7581100	448760	10	-60	270	
BLF-116	7581100	448770	10	-60	270	
BLF-117	7581100	448780	10	-60	270	3-5m, 2m @ 0.14g/t Au
BLF-118	7581100	448790	10	-60	270	
BLF-119	7581100	449040	10	-60	270	
BLF-120	7581100	449050	10	-60	270	
BLF-121	7581100	449060	10	-60	270	
BLF-122	7581100	449070	10	-60	270	
BLF-123	7581100	449080	10	-60	270	

Hole ID	East AMG84 Z54	North AMG84 Z54	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comments
BLF-124	7581100	449090	10	-60	270	
BLF-125	7581100	449100	10	-60	270	
BLF-126	7581100	449110	10	-60	270	
BLF-127	7581100	449120	10	-60	270	
BLF-128	7581100	449130	10	-60	270	
BLF-129	7581100	449140	10	-60	270	
BLF-130	7581100	449150	10	-60	270	
BLF-131	7581100	449160	10	-60	270	
BLF-132	7580850	449150	10	-60	270	
BLF-133	7580850	449140	10	-60	270	
BLF-134	7580850	449130	10	-60	270	
BLF-135	7580850	449120	10	-60	270	
BLF-136	7580850	449110	10	-60	270	
BLF-137	7580850	449100	10	-60	270	
BLF-138	7580850	449090	10	-60	270	
BLF-139	7580850	449080	10	-60	270	
BLF-140	7580850	449070	10	-60	270	
BLF-141	7580850	449060	10	-60	270	
BLF-142	7580850	449050	10	-60	270	