ASX Announcement February 2, 2022

COPPER AT ROVER 4 ADDS TO PLANS AT ROVER 1

Castile Resources Limited (ASX:CST) ("Castile" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has completed due diligence on the Rover 4 Prospect approximately 2.5 km north of Rover 1. Castile acquired the tenure outright prior to its demerger from Westgold in August 2019 from Andromeda Metals Ltd (previously Adelaide Resources Limited). Most of the previous work was completed by Adelaide Resources Limited in the early 2000's with drill results announced to the ASX at various times. A total of 48 diamond holes have been drilled at Rover 4 (see "Rover 4 - Historic Copper Intercepts" page 4 of this announcement) and this data has been reviewed and assessed to allow Castile to report it according to JORC 2012 standards of disclosure. The drilling has returned a number of thick copper intercepts with potential to become a significant additional pod of ore accessible by the planned decline for Rover 1.

Significant intercepts from Rover 4 include:

Hole R4ARD28 21m @ 2.37% Cu, 0.87g/t Au and 0.01% Co from 378m (est. True Width of 18m).

Hole R4ARD52 28m @ 1.61% Cu, 0.40 g/t Au and 0.01% Co from 221m (est. True Width of 25m).

Hole R4ARD40 21m @ 1.83% Cu, 1.25g/t Au and 0.01% Co from 212m (est. True Width of 18m).

Hole R4ARD21 23m @ 1.65% Cu, 0.08g/t Au and 0.02% Co from 306m (est. True Width of 19m).

Hole R4ARD10 17m @ 1.89% Cu, 0.15g/t Au and 0.01% Co from 220m (est. True Width of 17m).

Hole R4ARD27 17m @ 1.78% Cu, 0.03g/t Au and 0.06% Co from 309m (est. True Width of 13m).

Other holes of interest include:

Hole R4ARD63 5m @ 3.90% Cu and 0.50g/t Au inc 1m @ 7.55% Cu and 1.52g/t Au from 314m

Hole R4ARD20 11m @ 1.40% Cu and 0.90g/t Au inc 1m @ 6.30% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 226m

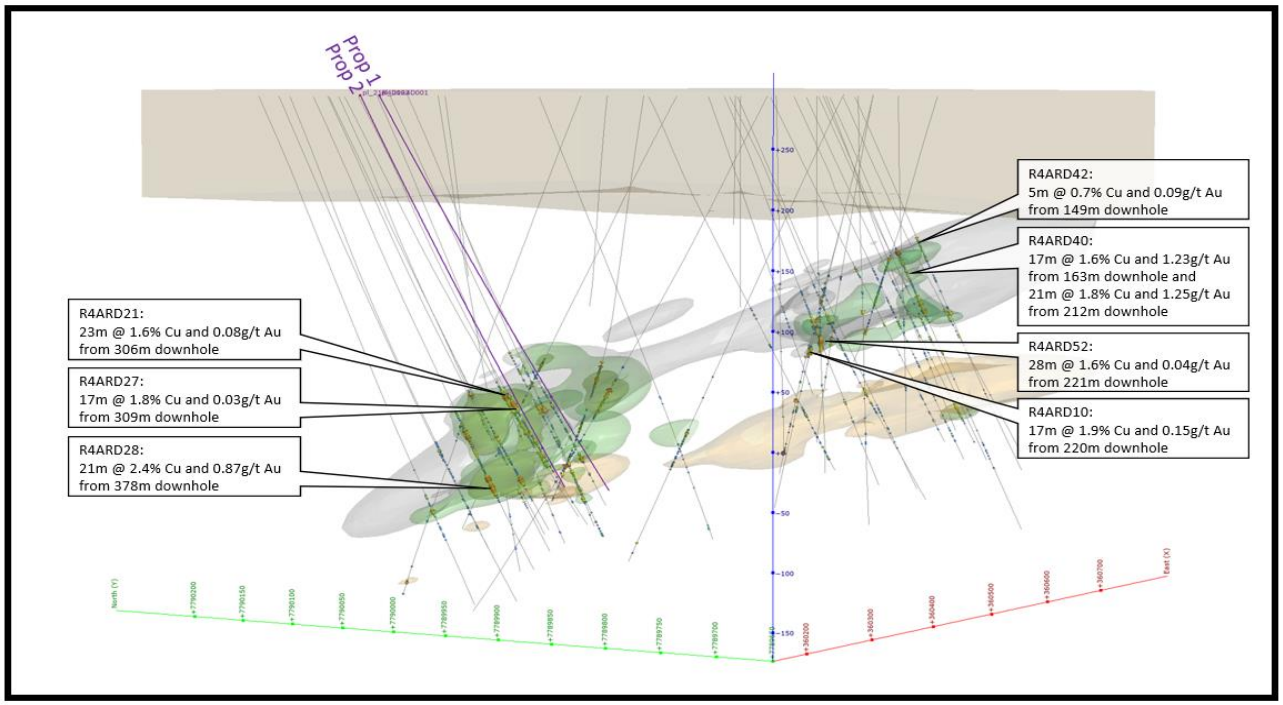

Figure 1 : Oblique View of Rover 4 Facing North East

The oblique sectional view of Rover 4 attached above shows the Rover 4 prospect is another IOCG type deposit manifesting as a strong magnetic anomaly under the cover of the West Wiso basin rocks. It depicts both the ironstone and copper intercepts within it suggesting that compared to Rover 1 the mineralisation is shallow and is expected to project to the un-conforming West Wiso basin rock contact.

The shallowest copper intercept begins at 135m vertical depth (149m downhole) in Hole R4ARD042 and sits within metres of the planned access decline to the Rover 1 deposit. The deepest mineralisation is around 350m vertical depth and the ironstones alteration appears open down plunge.

Coincidentally the iron stone appears to plunge to the south-east and the strong zones of IOCG ore dip at approximately 15 degrees which coincidentally is similar to the gradient of the planned decline access to the Rover 1 orebody.

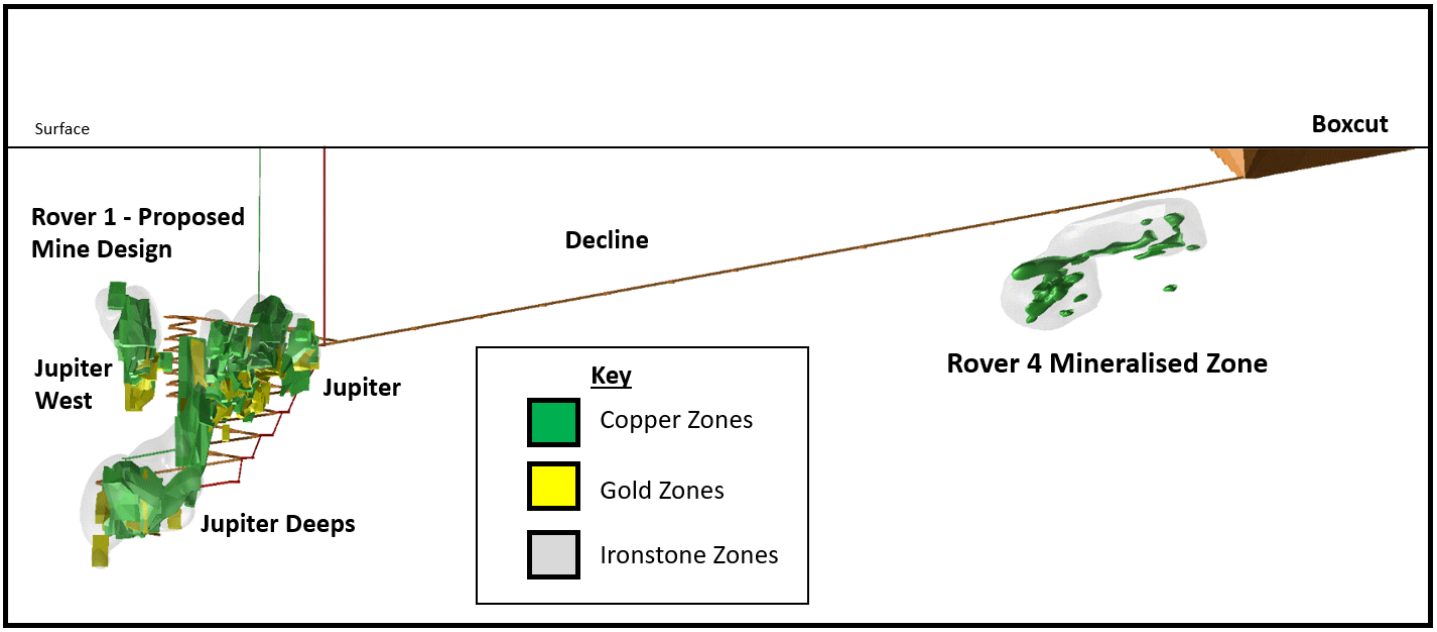

Figure 2 : Schematic of Rover 1 Engineering Design with Rover 4 Location Facing West

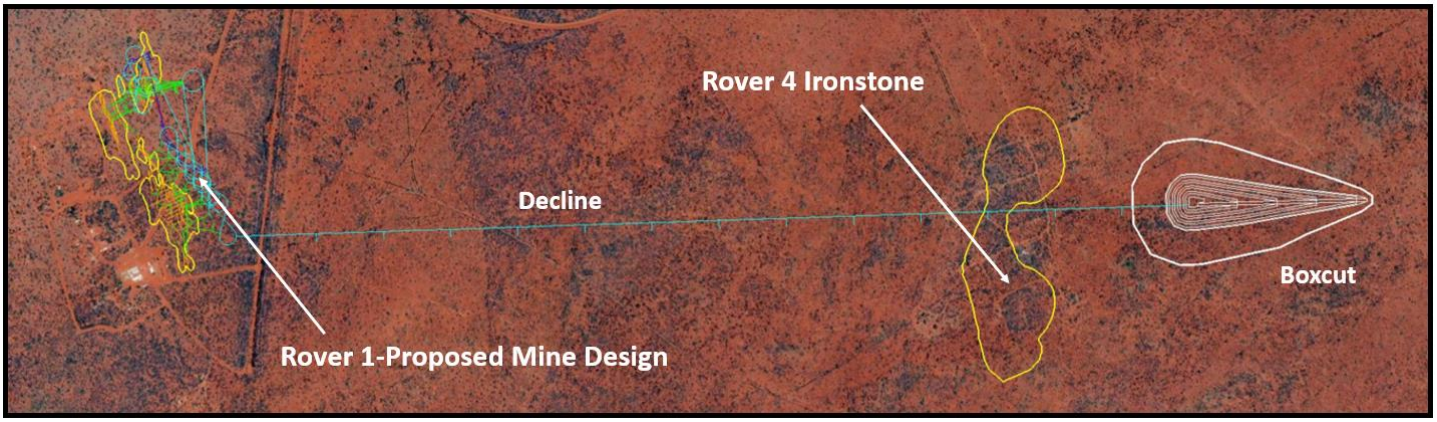

Figure 3 : Plan View of Rover 1 Proposed Engineering Design with Rover 4 Location

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Mark Hepburn, Managing Director of Castile, commented:

"The review work completed at the Rover 4 prospect provides another opportunity for expansions to the Rover 1 mining strategy. Whilst there have been 48 holes already completed at Rover 4, we will still require some additional drilling before we can produce a resource and reserve estimate. We have now completed the required infill drilling at Rover 1 and commenced design and evaluation studies. The proximity of Rover 4 to the planned decline and infrastructure for Rover 1 will further enhance the economics in our studies."

Mark Hepburn
Managing Director
Castile Resources Limited

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This announcement was approved for release by Castile's Managing Director, Mark Hepburn

Competent Person Statement

The exploration results contained in this report are based on, and fairly and accurately represent the information and supporting documentation prepared by Mark Savage. Mr Savage is a full-time employee of Castile, and a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Savage has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Savage consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the exploration results in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to Castile's financial position and strategy. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of Castile to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements

Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither Castile, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

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ROVER 4 - HISTORIC SIGNIFICANT COPPER INTERCEPTS

hole_id	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	EOH	MGA_Azi	Dip	depth_from	depth_to	Cu%_Ave SigInt
R4ARD05	360328.3	7789846	294.075	483.9	360	-60	281	282	11m @ 0.55% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 281m downhole
R4ARD05	360328.3	7789846	294.075	483.9	360	-60	309	310	3m @ 1.2% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 309m downhole
R4ARD06	360330	7789693	295	483.9	360	-64	338	339	5m @ 0.75% Cu and 0.69g/t Au from 338m downhole
R4ARD10	360488.5	7789810	294.088	348	360	-90	220	221	17m @ 1.89% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 220m downhole
R4ARD10	360488.5	7789810	294.088	348	360	-90	225	226	5m @ 3.29% Cu and 0.21g/t Au from 225m downhole
R4ARD11	360489.3	7789733	294.055	306.19	360	-90			NSR
R4ARD13	360487.5	7789884	294.154	195.73	360	-90			NSR
R4ARD14	360490	7789850	295	331.33	360	-90	195	196	3m @ 1.42% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 195m downhole
R4ARD14	360490	7789850	295	331.33	360	-90	267	268	3m @ 0.63% Cu and 13.4g/t Au from 267m downhole
R4ARD15	360449	7789950	293.992	391.84	180	-60	333	334	2m @ 0.65% Cu and 3.37g/t Au from 333m downhole
R4ARD15	360449	7789950	293.992	391.84	180	-60	379	380	2m @ 0.51% Cu and 3.8g/t Au from 379m downhole
R4ARD16	360449.6	7790061	293.917	443.41	175	-67			NSR
R4ARD20	360586.1	7789954	293.943	426.35	176	-62	219	220	2m @ 0.72% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 219m downhole
R4ARD20	360586.1	7789954	293.943	426.35	176	-62	226	227	11m @ 1.4% Cu and 0.94g/t Au from 226m downhole
R4ARD20	360586.1	7789954	293.943	426.35	176	-62	242	243	2m @ 0.62% Cu and 0.3g/t Au from 242m downhole
R4ARD20	360586.1	7789954	293.943	426.35	176	-62	257	258	2m @ 0.56% Cu and 1.55g/t Au from 257m downhole
R4ARD20	360586.1	7789954	293.943	426.35	176	-62	311	312	2m @ 1.03% Cu and 3.35g/t Au from 311m downhole
R4ARD20	360586.1	7789954	293.943	426.35	176	-62	320	321	2m @ 0.68% Cu and 0.17g/t Au from 320m downhole
R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	306	307	23m @ 1.65% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 306m downhole
R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	309	310	6m @ 2.76% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 309m downhole
R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	333	334	2m @ 0.69% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 333m downhole
R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	339	340	13m @ 1.22% Cu and 0.32g/t Au from 339m downhole

R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	349	350	3m @ 2.7% Cu and 0.48g/t Au from 349m downhole
R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	364	365	2m @ 0.75% Cu and 0.19g/t Au from 364m downhole
R4ARD21	360299.8	7790156	294.042	441.24	173	-61	370	371	16m @ 0.65% Cu and 0.18g/t Au from 370m downhole
R4ARD24	360298.4	7789744	294.081	548.57	355	-62	287	288	3m @ 0.87% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 287m downhole
R4ARD24	360298.4	7789744	294.081	548.57	355	-62	295	296	9m @ 1.71% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 295m downhole
R4ARD24	360298.4	7789744	294.081	548.57	355	-62	309	310	12m @ 0.8% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 309m downhole
R4ARD24	360298.4	7789744	294.081	548.57	355	-62	377	378	2m @ 2.01% Cu and 0.12g/t Au from 377m downhole
R4ARD25-1	360299.1	7790171	294.044	308	176	-64	303	304	3m @ 3.28% Cu and 0.2g/t Au from 303m downhole
R4ARD25-1	360299.1	7790171	294.044	308	176	-64	320	321	4m @ 0.63% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 320m downhole
R4ARD25-1	360299.1	7790171	294.044	308	176	-64	328	329	2m @ 1.15% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 328m downhole
R4ARD25-1	360299.1	7790171	294.044	308	176	-64	393	394	2m @ 1.01% Cu and 0.65g/t Au from 393m downhole
R4ARD26	360299	7790172	294.078	462.2	176	-65	334	335	2m @ 0.53% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 334m downhole
R4ARD26	360299	7790172	294.078	462.2	176	-65	396	397	7m @ 0.64% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 396m downhole
R4ARD27	360300.3	7790142	293.984	447.34	176	-61.5	309	310	17m @ 1.78% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 309m downhole
R4ARD27	360300.3	7790142	293.984	447.34	176	-61.5	317	318	5m @ 3.44% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 317m downhole
R4ARD27	360300.3	7790142	293.984	447.34	176	-61.5	335	336	2m @ 0.49% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 335m downhole
R4ARD27	360300.3	7790142	293.984	447.34	176	-61.5	349	350	2m @ 1.19% Cu and 0.06g/t Au from 349m downhole
R4ARD27	360300.3	7790142	293.984	447.34	176	-61.5	356	357	8m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.17g/t Au from 356m downhole
R4ARD27	360300.3	7790142	293.984	447.34	176	-61.5	368	369	6m @ 0.87% Cu and 0.16g/t Au from 368m downhole
R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	314	315	7m @ 0.56% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 314m downhole
R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	333	334	17m @ 1.44% Cu and 0.35g/t Au from 333m downhole
R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	339	340	3m @ 2.67% Cu and 0.53g/t Au from 339m downhole
R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	353	354	7m @ 0.92% Cu and 0.1g/t Au from 353m downhole
R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	378	379	21m @ 2.37% Cu and 0.87g/t Au from 378m downhole

R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	380	381	5m @ 3.35% Cu and 0.45g/t Au from 380m downhole
R4ARD28	360260.2	7790158	294.023	474.07	176	-64	388	389	6m @ 3.03% Cu and 0.63g/t Au from 388m downhole
R4ARD32	360700	7789944	293.911	372.08	176	-65	225	226	8m @ 0.77% Cu and 1.11g/t Au from 225m downhole
R4ARD32	360700	7789944	293.911	372.08	176	-65	256	257	2m @ 0.72% Cu and 0.74g/t Au from 256m downhole
R4ARD32	360700	7789944	293.911	372.08	176	-65	315	316	4m @ 0.9% Cu and 0.95g/t Au from 315m downhole
R4ARD32	360700	7789944	293.911	372.08	176	-65	330	331	9m @ 0.87% Cu and 0.49g/t Au from 330m downhole
R4ARD32	360700	7789944	293.911	372.08	176	-65	342	343	5m @ 0.65% Cu and 1.61g/t Au from 342m downhole
R4ARD34	360260	7790132	293.86	434.78	178	-64	311	312	2m @ 0.6% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 311m downhole
R4ARD34	360260	7790132	293.86	434.78	178	-64	335	336	11m @ 0.95% Cu and 0.06g/t Au from 335m downhole
R4ARD34	360260	7790132	293.86	434.78	178	-64	348	349	2m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 348m downhole
R4ARD34	360260	7790132	293.86	434.78	178	-64	360	361	2m @ 0.68% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 360m downhole
R4ARD34	360260	7790132	293.86	434.78	178	-64	379	380	10m @ 1.92% Cu and 0.3g/t Au from 379m downhole
R4ARD34	360260	7790132	293.86	434.78	178	-64	392	393	2m @ 0.58% Cu and 1.25g/t Au from 392m downhole
R4ARD37	360257.3	7790180	293.979	447.69	178	-66			NSR
R4ARD39	360220.2	7790163	294.005	501.38	177	-65	351	352	4m @ 0.48% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 351m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	163	164	17m @ 1.64% Cu and 1.23g/t Au from 163m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	165	166	3m @ 3.51% Cu and 1.17g/t Au from 165m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	185	186	2m @ 1.14% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 185m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	190	191	4m @ 0.83% Cu and 0.08g/t Au from 190m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	212	213	21m @ 1.83% Cu and 1.25g/t Au from 212m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	226	227	5m @ 3.25% Cu and 3.46g/t Au from 226m downhole
R4ARD40	360699.8	7789920	293.982	459.08	180	-64	270	271	4m @ 0.68% Cu and 2.22g/t Au from 270m downhole
R4ARD42	360700	7789894	293.989	396	177	-64	149	150	5m @ 0.74% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 149m downhole
R4ARD42	360700	7789894	293.989	396	177	-64	156	157	2m @ 0.56% Cu and 0.05g/t Au from 156m downhole

R4ARD42	360700	7789894	293.989	396	177	-64	162	163	3m @ 0.85% Cu and 0.12g/t Au from 162m downhole
R4ARD42	360700	7789894	293.989	396	177	-64	172	173	2m @ 0.86% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 172m downhole
R4ARD42	360700	7789894	293.989	396	177	-64	227	228	5m @ 1.24% Cu and 0.09g/t Au from 227m downhole
R4ARD43	360659.1	7789908	293.987	384.5	177	-65	232	233	10m @ 0.55% Cu and 0.21g/t Au from 232m downhole
R4ARD43	360659.1	7789908	293.987	384.5	177	-65	238	239	4m @ 0.62% Cu and 0.24g/t Au from 238m downhole
R4ARD43	360659.1	7789908	293.987	384.5	177	-65	254	255	3m @ 0.67% Cu and 1.34g/t Au from 254m downhole
R4ARD43	360659.1	7789908	293.987	384.5	177	-65	260	261	3m @ 0.5% Cu and 1.43g/t Au from 260m downhole
R4ARD44	360660.5	7789933	294.013	384.59	177	-65	218	219	2m @ 0.71% Cu and 0.92g/t Au from 218m downhole
R4ARD44	360660.5	7789933	294.013	384.59	177	-65	238	239	6m @ 0.57% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 238m downhole
R4ARD44	360660.5	7789933	294.013	384.59	177	-65	303	304	3m @ 0.47% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 303m downhole
R4ARD45	360660.5	7789957	293.827	369.43	169	-65	183	184	8m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 183m downhole
R4ARD45	360660.5	7789957	293.827	369.43	169	-65	242	243	3m @ 0.57% Cu and 0.2g/t Au from 242m downhole
R4ARD45	360660.5	7789957	293.827	369.43	169	-65	311	312	2m @ 0.52% Cu and 2.05g/t Au from 311m downhole
R4ARD45	360660.5	7789957	293.827	369.43	169	-65	346	347	2m @ 0.67% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 346m downhole
R4ARD46	360738.9	7789929	293.929	388.17	173	-65	229	230	14m @ 0.77% Cu and 0.8g/t Au from 229m downhole
R4ARD46	360738.9	7789929	293.929	388.17	173	-65	259	260	2m @ 0.65% Cu and 0.39g/t Au from 259m downhole
R4ARD46	360738.9	7789929	293.929	388.17	173	-65	273	274	2m @ 1.62% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 273m downhole
R4ARD47	360339.1	7790151	294.071	447.29	175	-64	351	352	2m @ 1.18% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 351m downhole
R4ARD47	360339.1	7790151	294.071	447.29	175	-64	385	386	2m @ 1.09% Cu and 1.14g/t Au from 385m downhole
R4ARD47	360339.1	7790151	294.071	447.29	175	-64	392	393	2m @ 0.52% Cu and 1.02g/t Au from 392m downhole
R4ARD47	360339.1	7790151	294.071	447.29	175	-64	396	397	2m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.07g/t Au from 396m downhole
R4ARD48	360340.1	7790138	294.054	450.44	175	-64	260	261	6m @ 0.45% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 260m downhole
R4ARD48	360340.1	7790138	294.054	450.44	175	-64	281	282	2m @ 0.49% Cu and 0.02g/t Au from 281m downhole
R4ARD48	360340.1	7790138	294.054	450.44	175	-64	314	315	12m @ 1.35% Cu and 0.3g/t Au from 314m downhole

R4ARD49	360219.2	7790183	294.013	495.3	173	-66	390	391	2m @ 0.6% Cu and 0.03g/t Au from 390m downhole
R4ARD49	360219.2	7790183	294.013	495.3	173	-66	402	403	7m @ 0.92% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 402m downhole
R4ARD50	360239.5	7789880	294.025	498.41	356	-67.5	484	485	2m @ 0.92% Cu and 0.16g/t Au from 484m downhole
R4ARD52	360538.7	7789930	293.942	390.55	176	-67	221	222	28m @ 1.61% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 221m downhole
R4ARD52	360538.7	7789930	293.942	390.55	176	-67	226	227	2m @ 2.63% Cu and 0.05g/t Au from 226m downhole
R4ARD52	360538.7	7789930	293.942	390.55	176	-67	231	232	3m @ 5.02% Cu and 0.1g/t Au from 231m downhole
R4ARD52	360538.7	7789930	293.942	390.55	176	-67	307	308	2m @ 0.75% Cu and 0.64g/t Au from 307m downhole
R4ARD53	360540.1	7789918	293.969	402.55	176	-65.5			NSR
R4ARD55	360537.5	7789946	293.91	297.46	176	-70			NSR
R4ARD57	360469.8	7789746	294.094	399.53	4	-75	196	197	2m @ 0.54% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 196m downhole
R4ARD57	360469.8	7789746	294.094	399.53	4	-75	211	212	5m @ 0.89% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 211m downhole
R4ARD57	360469.8	7789746	294.094	399.53	4	-75	239	240	9m @ 1.37% Cu and 0.31g/t Au from 239m downhole
R4ARD57	360469.8	7789746	294.094	399.53	4	-75	298	299	4m @ 0.48% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 298m downhole
R4ARD57-1	360469.8	7789746	294.094	372.21	4	-75	178	179	2m @ 0.51% Cu and 0.05g/t Au from 178m downhole
R4ARD57-1	360469.8	7789746	294.094	372.21	4	-75	184	185	2m @ 0.42% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 184m downhole
R4ARD57-1	360469.8	7789746	294.094	372.21	4	-75	191	192	7m @ 0.73% Cu and 0.14g/t Au from 191m downhole
R4ARD57-1	360469.8	7789746	294.094	372.21	4	-75	252	253	2m @ 1.04% Cu and 0.06g/t Au from 252m downhole
R4ARD57-1	360469.8	7789746	294.094	372.21	4	-75	296	297	3m @ 1.44% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 296m downhole
R4ARD57-1	360469.8	7789746	294.094	372.21	4	-75	350	351	2m @ 2.46% Cu and 0.75g/t Au from 350m downhole
R4ARD58	360472	7789747	295	330.44	19	-75	229	230	2m @ 1.07% Cu and 0.05g/t Au from 229m downhole
R4ARD58	360472	7789747	295	330.44	19	-75	235	236	2m @ 0.64% Cu and 0.11g/t Au from 235m downhole
R4ARD60	360740	7789950	295	213.3	176	-66			NSR
R4ARD61	360745	7789950	295	354.12	176	-66.5			NSR
R4ARD62	360370	7790110	295	447.36	176	-65	346	347	5m @ 0.81% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 346m downhole

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R4ARD63	360340	7790120	295	431.92	178	-64.5	272	273	6m @ 0.53% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 272m downhole
R4ARD63	360340	7790120	295	431.92	178	-64.5	311	312	8m @ 2.57% Cu and 0.32g/t Au from 311m downhole
R4ARD63	360340	7790120	295	431.92	178	-64.5	314	315	5m @ 3.89% Cu and 0.49g/t Au from 314m downhole
R4ARD63	360340	7790120	295	431.92	178	-64.5	369	370	3m @ 1.17% Cu and 0.15g/t Au from 369m downhole
R4ARD63	360340	7790120	295	431.92	178	-64.5	377	378	6m @ 0.73% Cu and 0.05g/t Au from 377m downhole
R4ARD63	360340	7790120	295	431.92	178	-64.5	399	400	8m @ 0.91% Cu and 0.46g/t Au from 399m downhole
R4ARD63-1	360340	7790120	295	420.8	178	-64.5	302	303	2m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.04g/t Au from 302m downhole
R4ARD63-1	360340	7790120	295	420.8	178	-64.5	316	317	2m @ 1.29% Cu and 0.29g/t Au from 316m downhole
R4ARD63-1	360340	7790120	295	420.8	178	-64.5	349	350	2m @ 0.5% Cu and 0.01g/t Au from 349m downhole
R4ARD63-1	360340	7790120	295	420.8	178	-64.5	367	368	8m @ 1.27% Cu and 0.47g/t Au from 367m downhole
R4ARD63-1	360340	7790120	295	420.8	178	-64.5	371	372	2m @ 2.82% Cu and 0.48g/t Au from 371m downhole

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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.*	• All data considered in the following sections at Rover 4 has been predominantly NQ diamond core with three holes drilled wholly by RC in 2007, of which only one reached the mineralised zone.. • Samples were selected in 1m intervals. Core samples were halved using an automatic core saw, then individual samples collected in prenumbered calico sample bags. • RC sampling was split off the cyclone into pre-numbered calico bags. • Samples were whole crushed then pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay with AAS finish for Au and a further sample split for mixed acid digest with an ICP-MS finish for Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb and Zn.
Drilling techniques		• To ensure representivity of samples, certified reference material was inserted in a nominal ratio of 1:20 samples.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.).* • *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.*	• Sample recovery is recorded on retrieval of the core tube, measuring recovered core against drill string advance. • No apparent relationship was observed between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias was found due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material been noted.
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*	• All geological data was visually logged and validated by the relevant area geologists, recording lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, veining, magnetic susceptibility and geotechnical data. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • All holes were logged completely.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• Diamond Drilling - Half-core sampled on 1m intervals independent of geological domains
		• Half core sampled underwent total preparation.
		• The sample preparation process consisted of;
		  ○ Crushing using a jaw crusher to achieve a maximum sample size of 2mm.
		  ○ The crushed sample is then pulverised in a LM5 ring mill such that 90% passes 75um. 200g is split and placed in a packet for analytical work.
		  ○ From the analysis sample, 30g is taken for fire assay, while a 0.25g potion is taken for acid digestion. These samples are extracted from the packet with a spatula and weighed out.
		• QA/QC is ensured during sampling via the use of sample ledgers, standards.
		• QA/QC is ensured during the assays process via the use of blanks, standards and repeats at a NATA / ISO accredited laboratory.
		• The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.
		• The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required.

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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Analysis of drill core for Au, Ag, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb and Zn is as follows;
		  ○ Gold (FA30-AAS scheme – lower detection limit = 0.01ppm, upper detection limit = 100ppm). A 30-40g charge of prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.
		  ○ The bead is then dissolved in acid and analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.
		  ○ Samples returning assay values in excess of 100g/t Au were repeated using the screen-fire method.
		  ○ Silver, bismuth, cobalt, copper, lead and zinc samples are digested using a 4 acid digest.
		  ○ The subsequent solution is analysed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectroscopy or by atomic absorption spectrometry. • No significant QA/QC issues were identified. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the style of mineral deposit under consideration.
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.*	• Anomalous intervals were check assayed by third part laboratories during the first rounds of drilling then discontinued. • Random intervals and high values were routinely checked assayed as part of the internal QA/QC process. • No twinned holes were drilled by Adelaide resources. • Primary data was collected on paper logs before being entered into spreadsheets. This data has been since validated and imported into a relational database (DataShed) and is backed up regularly. • All data used in the calculation of resources was compiled in databases which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No primary assays data is modified in any way.
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 data was spatially oriented by survey controls via direct pickups by the survey department. Drillholes were all surveyed downhole. The historic Adelaide resource holes were surveyed by Gyro tools. • All drilling and resource estimation was undertaken in MGA grid. • Topographic control was generated from a combination of aerial photogrammetry and ground-based surveys. This methodology was considered adequate for the resource in question.
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.*	• Drilling has been undertaken on a nominal 40x40m spacing, infilled to a nominal 20x20m spacing where significant mineralisation had been identified. • No compositing of primary samples was undertaken prior to analysis
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.*	• Drilling intersections were nominally designed to be normal to the orebody under consideration as far topography and economics allows. • It is not considered that drilling orientation has introduced an appreciable sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No historical information on sample security is documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No historical information on reviews of sampling and data is documented.

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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.*	• The Rover Project comprises 5 granted exploration leases. • Native title interests are recorded against the Rover Project tenements and Exploration Agreements are current . • The Rover tenements are now held by Castile Resources exclusively. Historic drilling under consideration in this release was undertaken on tenure now held by Castile • Third party royalties exist across various tenements at Tennant Creek, over and above the Northern Territory government royalty. • Castile operates in accordance with all environmental conditions set down as conditions for grant of the leases. • There were no known issues regarding security of tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Tennant Creek area has an exploration and production history in excess of 100 years. • The Rover area in particular has an intensive exploration history stretching from the 1970's.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Rover Project is presently considered to be associated with a southern repeat of the 1860-1850Ma Warramunga Province, in particular, the Paleoproterozoic Warramunga Formation. This is a weakly metamorphosed succession of partly tuffaceous sandstones and siltstones and turbidite shales. Locally the turbidite metasediments are variably altered by hematite and silica flooding. • Mineralisation is mainly of the Iron Ore Copper-Gold (IOCG) type, particularly the Tennant Creek sub-type. Massive ironstone comprised of magnetite or hematite +/-quartz is interpreted to be alteration of metasediments within a structural trap. • Copper manifests as of chalcopyrite, associated with breccia fill within magnetite-quartz ironstones and Jasper/BIF that often form an alteration transition to a chlorite alteration envelope. Pervasive sub-economic copper levels can persist throughout the zone. Economic levels of copper are dominantly contained in the lower massive magnetite zone of the ironstone bodies,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		particularly where intense chlorite alteration replaces magnetite laterally and at depth, grading into magnetite chlorite stringer zones. Gold content is related to an increase in haematite dusted quartz veins, with bonanza grades associated with massive pyrite with subordinate bismuthite. Cobalt appears to have a direct relationship with pyrite. • Lead and zinc mineralisation at Explorer 108 is associated with a brecciated, dolomitised metasedimentary unit, consisting of irregular, generally narrow bands or veins of semi-massive sphalerite and galena. A basal "high-grade" zone is present at the contact of the altered metasediments and lower felsic volcaniclastic unit. • It is postulated that Explorer 108 mineralisation is an analogue of Mt Isa style base metal mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Exploration results are presented in Table 1 of the ASX release dated 2/2/2022 related to this edition of JORC Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Results are reported on a length weighted average basis. • Results are reported above 0.5%m Cu. • Results reported may include up to two metres of internal dilution No metal equivalency has been used in the reporting of the historic Rover 4 results.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Interval widths are reported as downhole width unless otherwise stated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Diagrams are presented in the ASX release dated 2/2/2022 related to this edition of JORC Table 1.
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.*	• Completed drilling where analysis is available is reported.
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.*	• Geological information related to the reported results is presented in the ASX release dated 2/2/2022 related to this edition of JORC Table 1.
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, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ongoing exploration and mine planning assessment continues to take place at the Rover Project.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Savage has extensive on-ground experience at Rover, directly related to the deposits under consideration.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No new Resource information is being presented.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density of mineralisation at the Rover Project is variable, dependant on lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Geological technicians perform routine density test-work on core samples of both host rock and mineralisation. • Density measurements have been determined using the water immersion technique. • Bulk density is assigned by lithology.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral*	• Resources are classified in line with JORC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resources into varying confidence categories. • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	guidelines utilising a combination of estimation quality parameters, and geological knowledge. • This approach considers all relevant factors and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Resource estimates are peer reviewed by the Castile Resources Corporate technical team.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• All currently reported resources estimates are considered robust, and representative of deposits on a global scale. • No production data exists to compare the resource estimate against.

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc.), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	optimisation (if appropriate). • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be provided, or accessed.	
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the*	• No reserve has been stated for the Rover Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	