ASX Announcement

20 January 2026

Petrographic Studies Confirm Primary Tungsten Mineralisation at Springfield Prospect, Idaho

Highlights

- **Independent petrographic study** confirms primary tungsten mineralisation at the Springfield Prospect, with scheelite identified in all samples examined.
- **Scheelite mineralisation** is spatially and temporally associated with pyrrhotite-dominant sulphide mineralisation, supporting a genetically linked hydrothermal system.
- **Host rocks are interpreted as felsic intrusive and/or volcanic lithologies**, consistent with evolved phases of the Idaho Batholith.
- **Tungsten mineralisation occurs across multiple lithological and structural settings**, supporting potential for laterally and vertically extensive mineralised zones.
- **Primary mineralisation textures are preserved** beneath a supergene weathering overprint, supporting exploration potential at depth.
- **High grade tungsten and gold System at Springfield Prospect:** Tungsten to 2.98% WO_3 (S06), with additional strong results including 0.96% WO_3 (S28), 0.93% WO_3 (S19), 0.83% WO_3 (S20) and others. Gold assays to 7.75 g/t Au (S48) with supporting samples including 1.51 g/t Au (S46) and 1.49 g/t Au (S75). Geochemistry confirms two separate mineralising events: a scheelite-bearing skarn system and an independent gold, silver and antimony vein system *(ASX: PMM 01/12/2025)*
- **Strategic advantage near Resolution Minerals (ASX:RML) Johnson Creek Tungsten & Antimony Mill**: The Springfield Prospect is located only 18km kilometres Resolution Minerals recently acquired Johnson Creek Tungsten & Antimony Mill, providing potential downstream processing opportunities and value leverage for future tungsten and antimony development (*ASX: RML 31/10/2025*).
- **North Pine Project, Idaho: A Tier-One Critical Minerals Opportunity**
  - **Strategically Positioned:** Strategically located nearby to one of North America's most advanced antimony-gold developments (Perpetua's Stibnite Project).
  - **Historic High-Grade Tungsten Mine:** (*see PLN ASX: 22/10/2025*)
- **Aligned with US Critical Mineral Priorities:** Projects primarily target tungsten and antimony both designated by the US Government as critical to national security and defence supply chains.

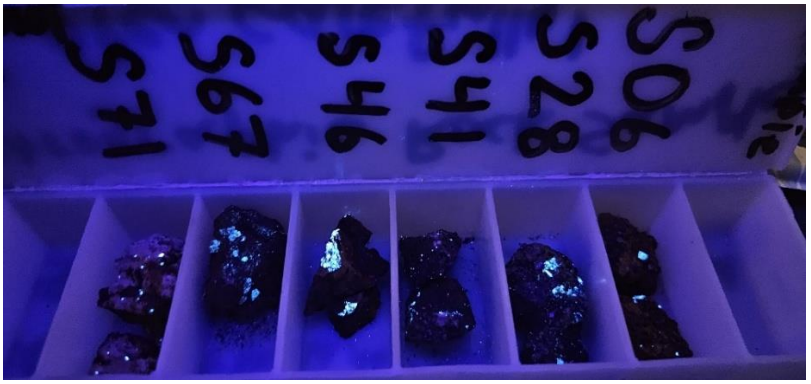

Figure 1: High Grade Scheelite tungsten mineralisation shown under shortwave UV light in samples selected for petrographic description (ASX: PMM 01/12/2025)

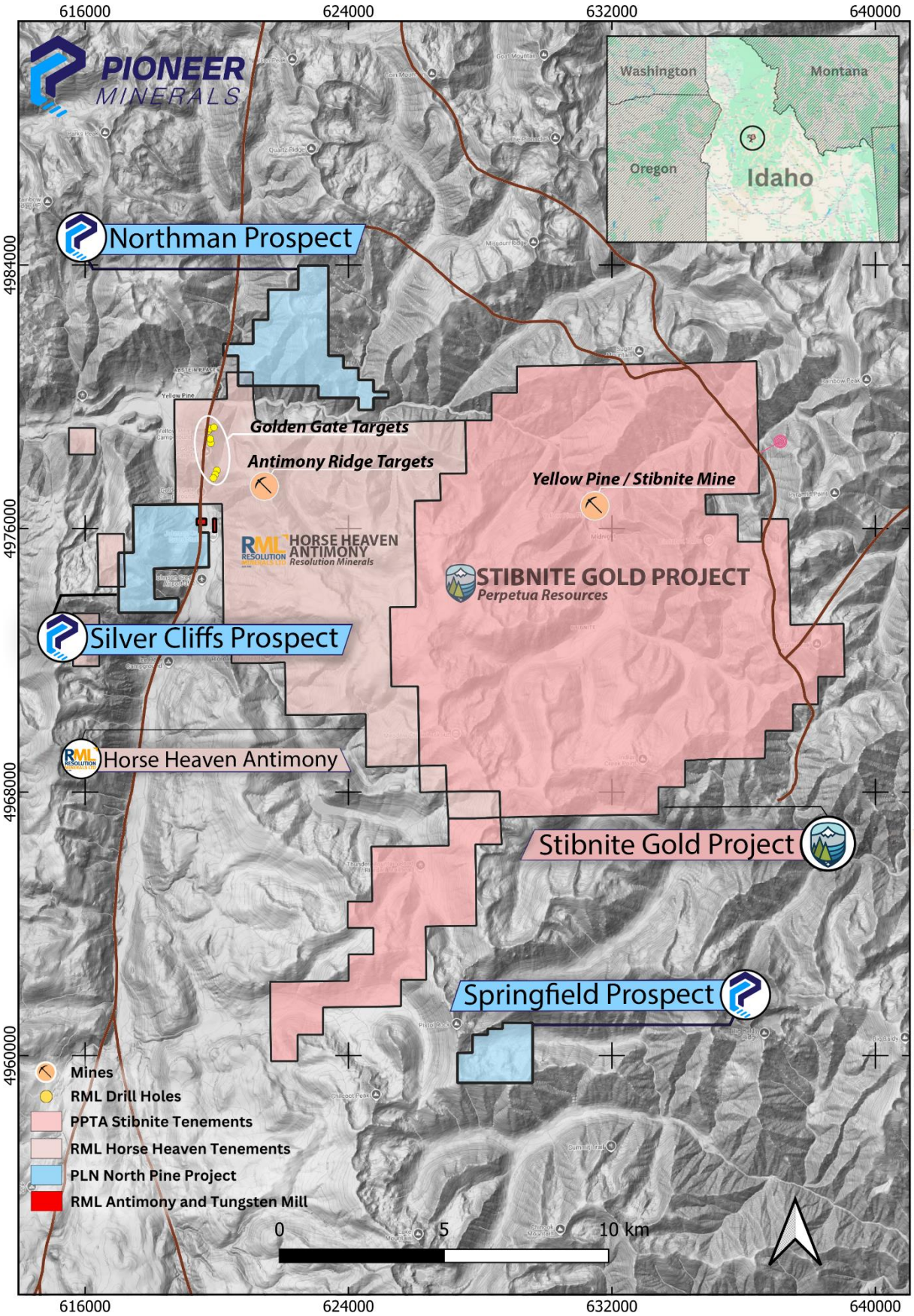

Figure 2: Showing the Location of the North Pine Project and prospect areas nearby to Perpetua Resources, Stibnite Gold Project and Resolution Minerals, Horse Heaven Antimony Project.

Pioneer Minerals Limited (ASX Code: **PMM**) ('**Pioneer'** or '**the Company'**) is pleased to announce the results of detailed petrographic studies completed on selected rock chip samples collected from the Springfield Prospect, part of the Company's North Pine Project in Idaho, USA.

The petrographic work was undertaken by independent consultancy Ore Grade Petrology and comprised optical microscopy of six polished thin sections prepared from representative samples collected during Pioneer's 2025 field program.

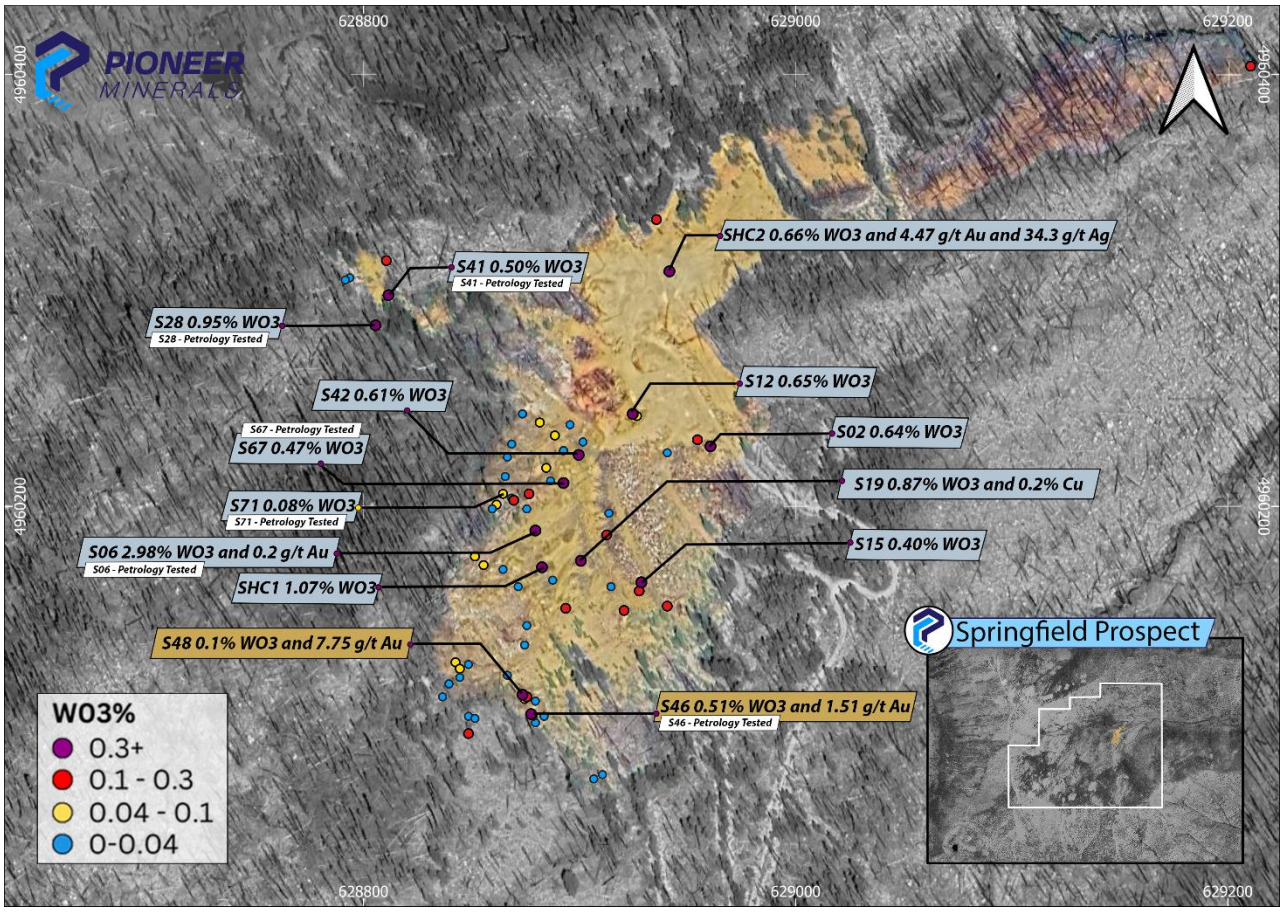

Figure 3: Map of Springfield Prospect showing the location of samples sent for petrographic description and high-grade tungsten and gold assay results (ASX:PMM 01/12/2025)

Pioneer Minerals Chief Executive Officer, Michael Beven, commented:

"This petrographic work is an important step forward in our understanding of the Springfield mineral system. The study provides clear evidence that tungsten mineralisation occurs as primary scheelite across a range of lithologies and textural settings and importantly confirms a close association with hydrothermal processes rather than isolated surface enrichment.

Of particular significance is the observation that the dominant host rocks examined are granitic in nature. This supports our evolving geological model that Springfield is not solely a skarn-hosted system, and that the historically mined skarn mineralisation may represent only one component of a much larger, intrusion-related tungsten system.

The findings also have practical implications beyond exploration targeting. Understanding the timing, mineral associations and alteration styles of the mineralisation is critical in guiding downstream processing and metallurgical considerations as the project advances.

Collectively, these results strengthen our confidence in the scale potential at Springfield and will directly inform the next phase of geological modelling, exploration planning and technical studies"

Key Geological Findings

Petrographic analysis has confirmed that tungsten mineralisation at Springfield occurs as scheelite and is present across all samples examined. Scheelite was observed as fine- to coarse-grained euhedral to anhedral crystals hosted within quartz-rich, feldspathic and sulphide-rich lithologies, indicating a robust primary tungsten system rather than isolated or purely supergene mineralisation.

The dominant sulphide mineral identified in the sample suite is pyrrhotite, with minor chalcopyrite and trace pyrite. Textural relationships indicate that scheelite precipitation slightly preceded, or was broadly contemporaneous with, sulphide mineralisation. In several samples, pyrrhotite rims scheelite grain margins or infills fractures within scheelite, supporting a genetically linked hydrothermal mineralising event.

The interpreted protolith mineral assemblage is dominated by plagioclase, orthoclase, quartz and muscovite, with accessory zircon and apatite. This assemblage is consistent with felsic intrusive or volcanic lithologies, such as granitoid or aplite, and supports Pioneer's geological model that Springfield mineralisation is associated with evolved felsic intrusive's related to the Idaho Batholith.

Hydrothermal quartz is a common and significant component of the mineralised system, occurring both as coarse clastic material and as cross-cutting veins. Quartz is spatially associated with scheelite in multiple samples, reinforcing its role as a key gangue mineral during tungsten deposition.

All samples show evidence of late-stage supergene alteration, characterised by pervasive goethite replacing earlier silicate and sulphide minerals, particularly pyrrhotite. Despite this weathering overprint, primary mineralisation textures are locally well preserved, indicating that tungsten mineralisation is not confined to the weathered zone and is expected to be better preserved at depth

Representative photomicrographs illustrating the styles of mineralisation and host lithologies observed in the study are shown below.

Figure 4: Sample 28, of appendix B ASX: PMM 01/12/2025 shows translucent to dark grey medium- to coarse-grained quartz set alongside pale to cream-colour medium-grained feldspar. The dark green to black flakes is interpreted as biotite and the light orange to pink colour blocky minerals are interpreted as scheelite. These Minerals are overprinted by a pyrrhotite dominated matrix with visible interspersed chalcopyrite.

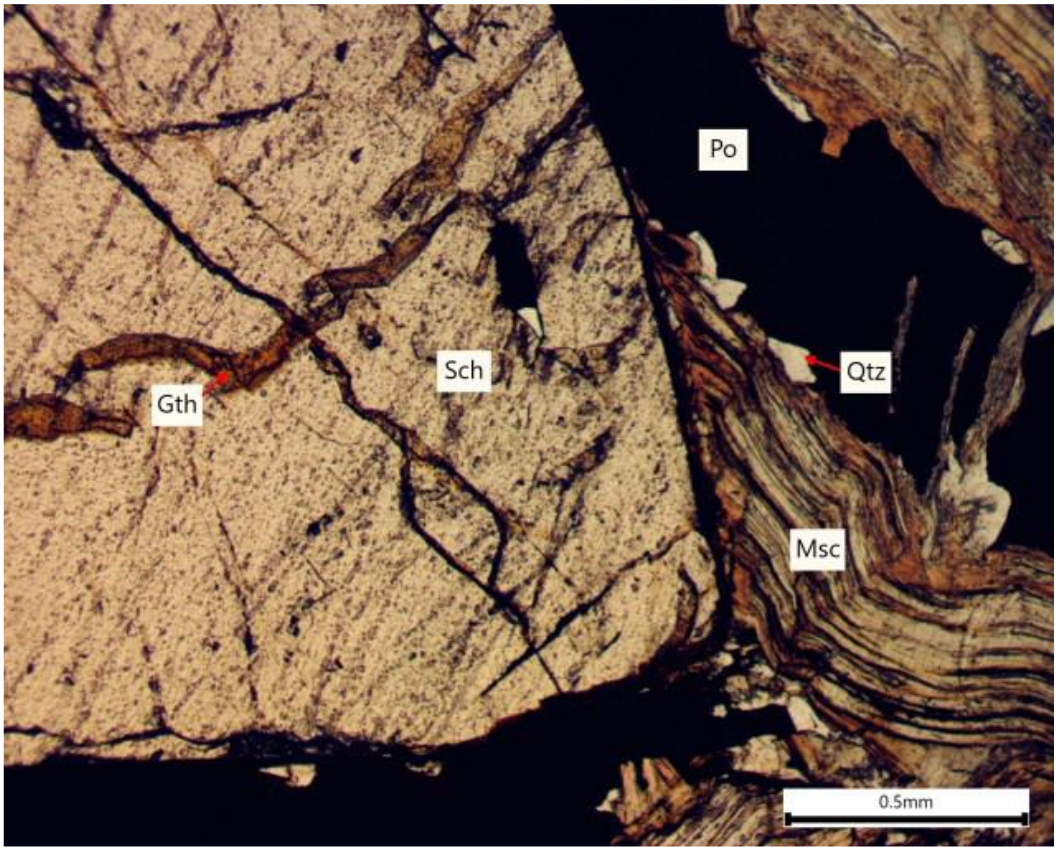

Figure 5: Petrographic image from sample 28 showing coarse-grained scheelite located within the pyrrhotite-dominated matrix. Sample 28 returned 0.96% WO3 (ASX: PMM 01/12/2025) Sch = scheelite, Po = pyrrhotite, Qtz = quartz, Gth = goethite, Msc = Muscovite.

Sample 28 provides an excellent example of scheelite mineralisation associated with pyrrhotite association within a granitic/felsic host rock. This sample demonstrates the presence of tungsten mineralisation outside of a skarn environment and supports the idea that tungsten mineralisation at Springfield may also be related to an intrusion related system.

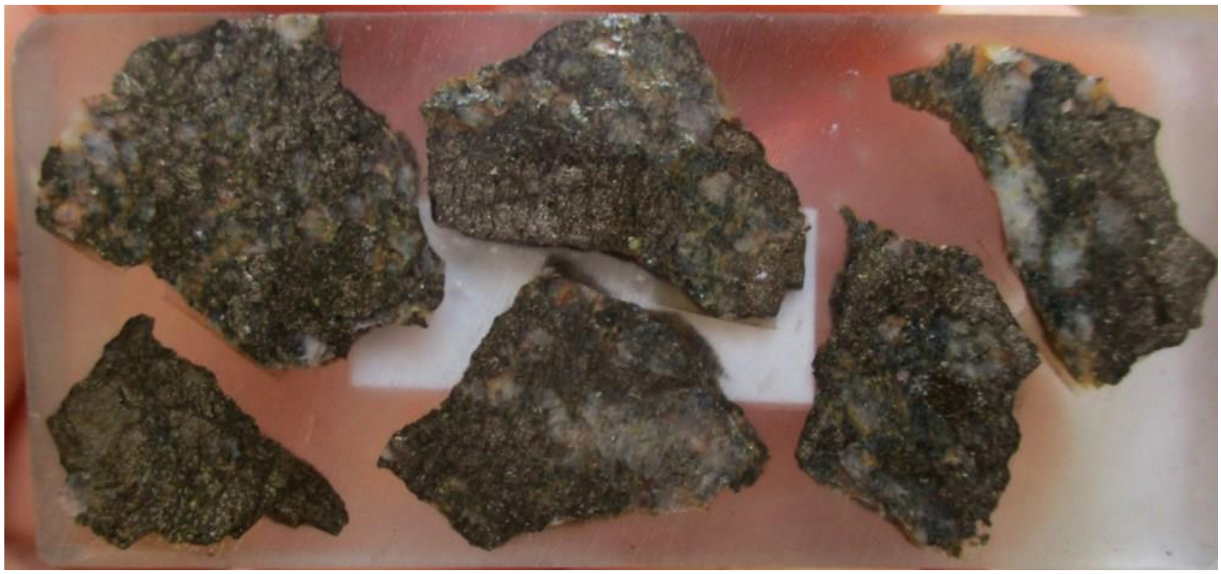

Figure 6: Sample 41 of appendix B ASX: PMM 01/12/2025 shows the clastic material in this sample is composed of transparent medium-grained quartz, small, black-coloured flakes interpreted as biotite, and light orange to pink-coloured blocky scheelite grains. These clasts sit within a matrix composed entirely of pyrrhotite.

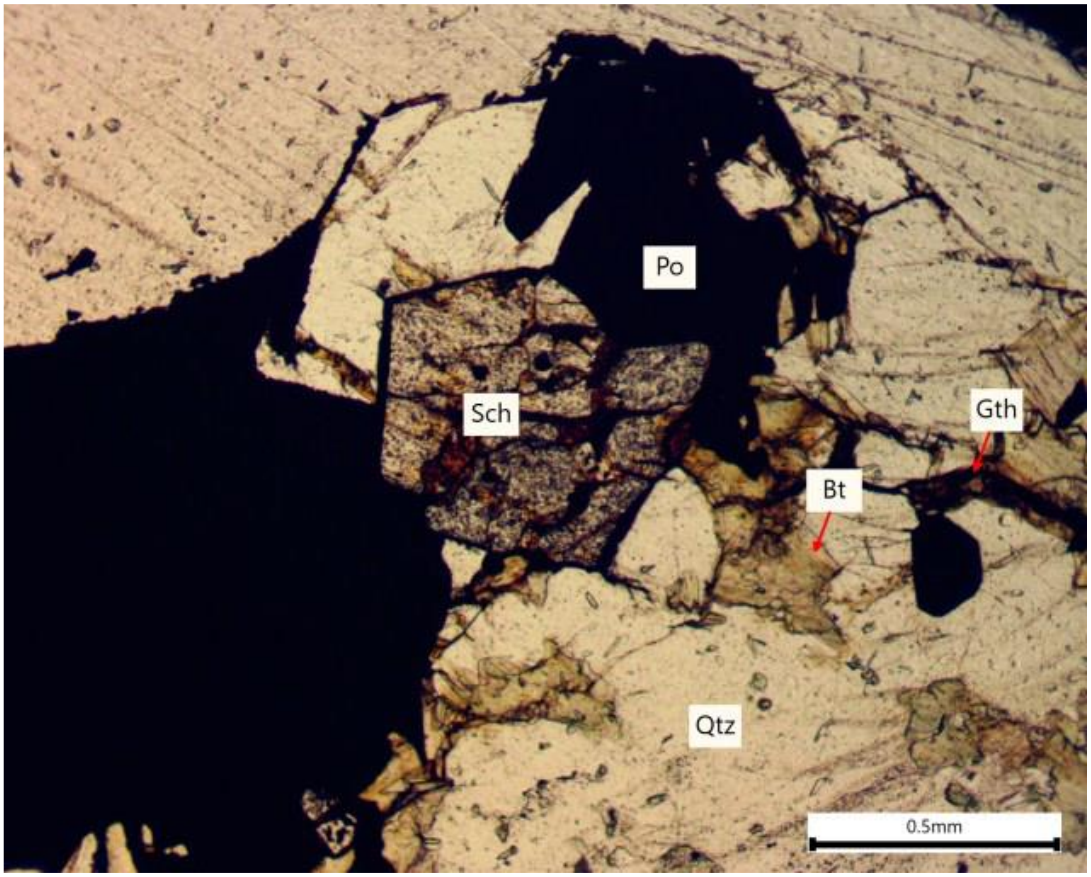

Figure 7: Petrographic image from sample 41 showing a single scheelite grain located on the margin of a quartz dominated clast and with strong pyrrhotite association. Sample 41 returned 0.51% WO3 (ASX: PMM 01/12/2025) Sch = scheelite, Po = pyrrhotite, Qtz = quartz, Gth = goethite, Bt = Biotite.

Sample 41 represents a pyrrhotite filled breccia with quartz clasts and scheelite mineralisation. The brecciated nature with pyrrhotite infill demonstrates structural control of the breccia hosted mineralisation and reinforces the potential for further mineralisation at depth.

Figure 8: Sample 67 of appendix B ASX: PMM 01/12/2025 shows a pyrrhotite breccia with disseminated scheelite. This sample consists of quartz (grey-transparent) and scheelite (light orange to pink-coloured) clasts located throughout a pyrrhotite dominated matrix. Pyrrhotite in this sample is highly tarnished.

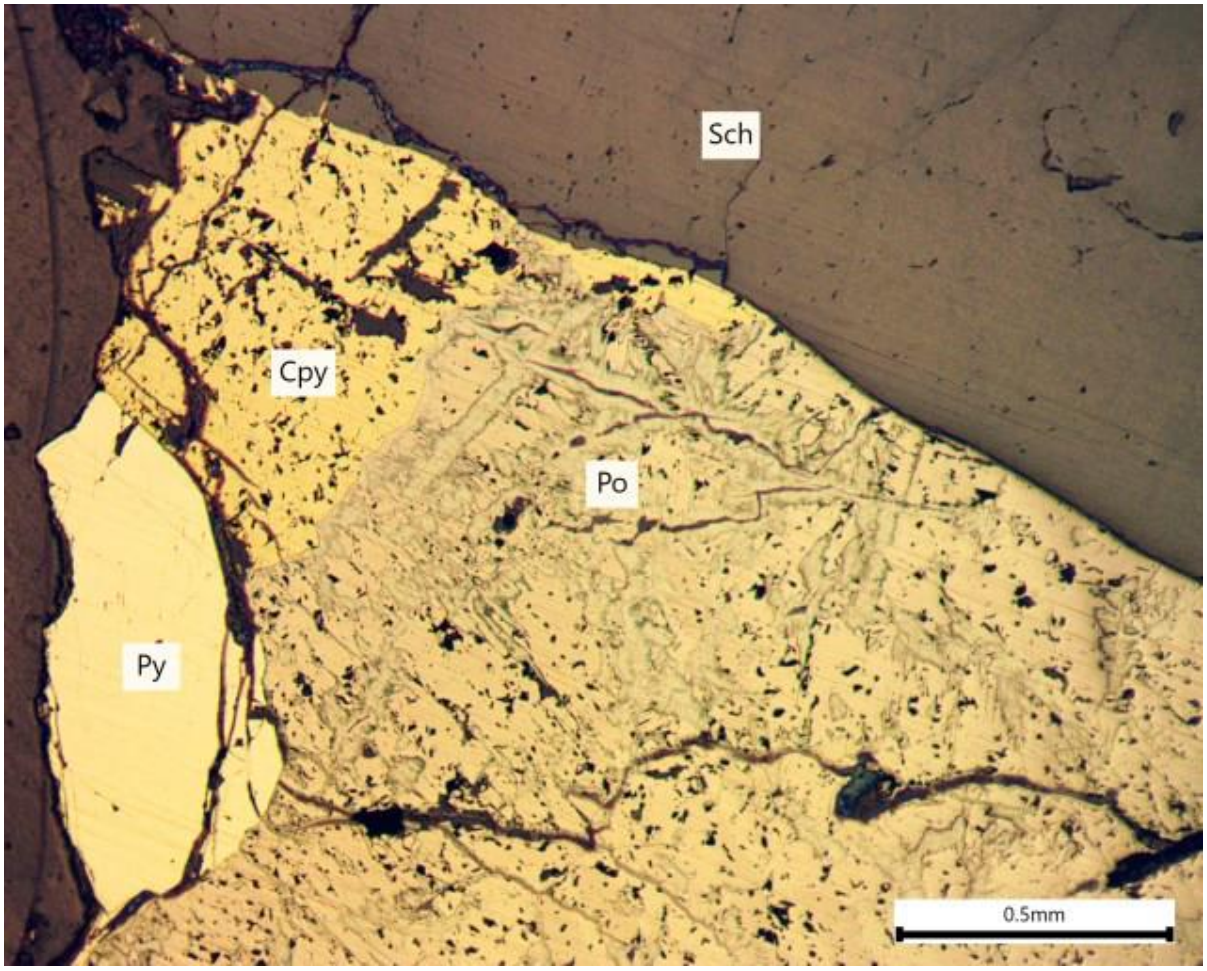

Figure 9: Petrographic image from sample 67 showing scheelite grains surrounded by pyrrhotite with medium grained pyrite and chalcopyrite. Sample 67 returned 0.48% WO3 (ASX: PMM 01/12/2025) Py = pyrite, Sch = scheelite, Cpy = chalcopyrite, Po = pyrrhotite.

Sample 67 demonstrates the preservation of primary mineralisation beneath supergene weathering and overprinting where significant amounts of the pyrrhotite matrix are replaced by goethite. Sample 67 once again demonstrates scheelite mineralisation associated with a Brecia structure and massive sulphides.

Implications for the Springfield Prospect

The petrographic results confirm the presence of a primary tungsten mineralising system at Springfield that is structurally and lithologically controlled, rather than restricted to narrow surface expressions. The occurrence of scheelite across multiple lithologies and textural settings suggests potential for laterally and vertically extensive mineralised zones.

The close association between scheelite and pyrrhotite-dominant sulphide mineralisation, together with the interpreted felsic intrusive host, is consistent with an intrusion-related tungsten system. These findings support Pioneer's ongoing exploration strategy focused on structural targeting, geophysical interpretation, and depth-focused follow-up work beneath the zone of surface oxidation.

Staking and Claim Status

Pioneer has physically staked the 223 lode claims at the North Pine Project in Idaho. Under the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) system, mineral claims are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis however, there is no guarantee that all claims will be granted to Pioneer. The Company advises investors that the tenure status of the North Pine Project is subject to final confirmation by the BLM. Pioneer will update the market in due course once claim grants have been officially confirmed.

Near Term Work Program

Pioneer will incorporate the petrographic findings into its evolving Springfield geological model to refine structural and lithological targeting. The results will also inform the design of future metallurgical test work, including assessment of scheelite liberation characteristics and the impact of sulphide and oxide domains on potential processing flowsheets.
Pioneer has completed a radiometric and magnetic survey over the North Pine project and expects to receive these results in approximately a weeks' time. These geophysical results will assist with target generation and potential drill planning.
Metallurgical recovery test work is currently underway by mineral technologies on samples taken from the tailings at the site of the historic Springfield Mine. These recovery and characterisation results are not expected until the end of January to early February. Further updates will be provided as exploration and technical studies progress.

For further information on Pioneer: www.pioneerminerals.com.au.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, geological interpretation and petrographic observations is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Ore Grade Petrology, an independent geological consultancy.

The petrographic work was completed by Bradley Cave (PhD) of Ore Grade Petrology, a consultant to the Company, and comprised detailed optical microscopy of selected polished thin sections prepared from samples collected at the Springfield Prospect. The petrographic observations and interpretations are qualitative in nature and were undertaken for geological characterisation purposes only.

The information in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by Mr Michael Beven, Chief Executive Officer of Pioneer Minerals Limited, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Mr Beven consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears

Forward-looking statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements. Generally, the words "expect", "potential", "intend", "estimate", "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. By their very nature forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any of our forward-looking statements, which are not guarantees of future performance. Statements in this announcement regarding Pioneer's business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as Mineral Resource estimates, market prices of commodities (including gold), capital and operating costs, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions, and statements that describe Pioneer's future plans, object.

Proximate Statements

This announcement contains references to mineral exploration results derived by other parties either nearby or proximate to the North Pine Project and includes references to topographical or geological similarities to that of the North Pine Project. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have similar exploration successes on the North Pine Projects, if at all.

Compliance Statement

This report contains information on the North Pine projects extracted from Resolution Minerals ASX market announcements dated 31/10/2025, 03/11/2025 and Pioneer Minerals on the, 22/10/2025 01/12/2025 released by the Company and reporting in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). The original market announcements are available to view on www.pioneerminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Pioneer Minerals is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement which continue to apply.

Appendix A:

Idaho Claims Application

Claim Name	Serial Number	BLM Claim ID	Customer Name	BLM Product Name	BLM Admin State
SP001 – SP042	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID
AP041 – AP176	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID
AP185 – AP234	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID
SC001 – SC048	Not yet available	Not yet available	Lia Energy Corporation	Lode Claim	ID

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Table 1

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 (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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected from outcropping and sub-cropping lithologies at the Springfield Prospect during reconnaissance field activities. Samples selected for petrographic analysis are considered representative of observed mineralisation styles and host lithologies. No drilling or channel sampling is reported in this announcement.
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).*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
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.*	• N/A. No drilling results are being reported in this release.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *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 were geologically logged in the field with respect to lithology, alteration, mineralisation style and structural context prior to selection for petrographic analysis.
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*	• Selected rock chip samples were prepared as polished thin sections by Ore Grade Petrology using industry-standard sample preparation procedures suitable for optical petrographic analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Rock chip and stream sediment samples were sent to American Assays for multielement analysis and reported to the ASX on 01/12/2025. • All assay results have been released to the market and all references within the announcement quote ASX:PMM 01/12/2025. • Au values were determined by fire assay and multielement analysis was completed by utilising both 4 acid digest and Sodium Peroxide Fusion. • Fire assay and Sodium Peroxide Fusion are complete digestion while mixed acid is considered near total. • All three methods were utilised to ensure accurate analysis of all critical elements and associated pathfinders. • Digest type is recorded on reported assay results in appendix B. • QA and QC samples in the form of standard and blanks have been introduced into the sample run with one in ten samples being a QA/QC sample.
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.*	• Assay results have been reviewed by an independent contract geologist and Michael Beven the CP and CEO of the company. • Petrographic work was completed by an independent specialist consultant. Interpretations are based on mineralogical and textural observations made under transmitted and reflected light microscopy
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.*	• Sample locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin 64s GPS system with an accuracy of +/- 3m • The grid system is UTM NAD83 Zone 11N
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.*	• Data spacing is sufficient for preliminary exploration work designed to assess the mineral prospectivity of the project area. • Samples were selectively collected to represent a range of lithologies and mineralisation styles. Spacing and distribution are not intended to imply continuity of mineralisation.
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*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement. • Rock chip sampling is inherently selective and may not represent true widths or orientations of mineralised zones. The sampling is considered appropriate for preliminary geological characterisation only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were inventoried and remained in the custody of the supervising geologist until they were hand delivered to American Assays in Reno Nevada. • Samples selected for petrography were transported to Michael Beven CEO of Pioneer lithium who hand delivered them to Ore Grade Petrology.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been completed in relation to the petrographic work reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 North Pine Project Located in Idaho consists of 223 staked claims, approx. 18.37 Km^2. The tenure status of the North Pine Project is subject to final confirmation by the BLM. Pioneer will update the market in due course once claim grants have been officially confirmed. • The Springfield Prospect forms part of the North Pine Project in Idaho, USA, held by Pioneer Minerals Limited. The Company is not aware of any material impediments to exploration activities on the tenure at the time of reporting.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Northman and Silver Cliffs prospect within the North Pine Project no systematic historical exploration is recorded on the project areas. • At Springfield Prospect, Only1,900 ft of diamond drilling was reported to have taken place to define the tungsten mineralisation which was already exposed in the rockface. Production commenced 1953–1955 under U.S. Government tungsten subsidy and Ore was processed in a 75-tpd gravity mill with concentrates trucked to Stibnite for final electric separation • The Springfield Prospect hosts the historic Springfield Tungsten Mine which is a recorded historically producing tungsten mine. For historic mining details reference ASX:PMM 22/10/2025.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yellow Pine district is underlain by Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Idaho Batholith intruding metasedimentary rocks of the Windermere Supergroup. Mineralisation occurs as structurally and lithologically controlled hydrothermal replacement and skarn-related systems, associated with late-stage magmatic fluids derived from the Idaho Batholith. Primary mineralisation comprises stibnite (Sb_2S_3) and scheelite ($CaWO_4$) with accessory sulfides, hosted in brecciated shear zones and carbonate horizons adjacent to major fault structures. Alteration assemblages include illite–sericite–quartz and calc-silicate skarns, with later oxidation producing jarosite and ferruginous halos. The mineralisation is interpreted as a multi-phase magmatic-hydrothermal Sb–W system analogous to the nearby Perpetua (Stibnite) and Horse Heaven deposits.
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.*	• N/A No drilling results are reported in this release.
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*	• Assay results are rounded to 1 decimal place where appropriate. • Tungsten values reported as ppm were converted to tungsten trioxide values and then reported as percentage in line with industry practice. An oxide conversion factor of 1.2610 is applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• N/A No drilling results are reported in this release.
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.*	• Pertinent maps for this stage of the Project are included in the release. • Representative petrographic images are presented to illustrate mineralisation style and host lithologies.
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 material results pertaining to the collection of field samples analysis at the North Pine Project are disclosed. • A full table of assay results from all rock chip samples taken including those sent for petrological description are released in ASX:PMM 01/12/2025.
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.*	• All relevant and material historical exploration data related to the project area is discussed, have been reported or referenced. • Petrographic observations confirm the presence of primary scheelite mineralisation across multiple lithologies and textural settings
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 currently has completed a magnetic and radiometric survey over the North pine Prospects and is expected to receive the findings in the next week. • Approx 60 kg of sampling material taken from the tailings at the historic Springfield Mine have been sent to Mineral Technologies for the purposes of recovery test work on both gold and tungsten. • The Company plans to integrate petrographic findings into geological modelling, refine exploration targeting and design future exploration and metallurgical programs.