ASX Release
25 July 2025

SUCCESSFUL PLACEMENT TO FUND PLANNED EXPLORATION AS OCTAVA SECURES OPTION TO ACQUIRE THE FEDERATION COPPER-ZINC-SILVER PROJECT IN WESTERN TASMANIA

Highlights

- **Octava has received firm commitments to raise approximately $1.5 million before costs via a strongly supported placement to sophisticated investors**
- **Octava has signed a binding conditional agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the shares in Magnes 25, which holds the Federation Cu-Zn-Ag Project in Western Tasmania.**
- **Previous exploration drilling at the Sweeney's Prospect recorded significant mineral intersections including:**
  23m @ 1.19% Cu, 1.70% Zn, 121 g/t Ag & 1.17% Sn
  24m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.52% Zn, 42 g/t Ag & 0.27% Sn[1]
  with accessory Sb & fluorite that have never been followed up.
- **Net Proceeds from the Placement will be used for:**
  - **Undertaking preliminary exploration as part of due diligence on the Federation Copper-Zinc-Silver Project in Western Tasmania**
  - **Continuing the encouraging Byro metallurgical testwork in conjunction with CSIRO**
  - **Working capital**

Octava Minerals Ltd (ASX:**OCT**) ("**Octava**" or the "**Company**"), a Western Australian based explorer is pleased to report that it has received firm commitments for a two-tranche placement of new shares and unlisted options to investors to raise approximately $1.5 million before costs. ("**Placement**")

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Commenting on the successful capital raise, CEO, Bevan Wakelam said:

"We are very pleased with the strong support for the placement which will be used to continue our planned exploration program and allow us to commence due diligence on the Federation Project in Western Tasmania. The option on Federation provides a unique opportunity. Previous drilling by Renison back in the late 70's at the Sweeney's Prospect encountered significant intersections of copper, zinc & silver, that were never followed up, due a focus on exploration for tin at the time.

The historic mineral grades, alteration assemblages and geological structures encountered at Federation point to a potentially significant discovery opportunity. The western region of Tasmania has a strong history of prospectivity and mineral discovery. We look forward to drilling this target and others identified within the project area."

Placement Details

The Company has received binding commitments from sophisticated investors to raise approximately A$1.5 million through the issue of approximately 50 million fully paid ordinary shares at an issue price of A$0.03 (3 cents) per share ("**Offer Price**"). The Placement will include 1 free attaching unlisted option (Option) for every 2 shares applied for. The Options will expire 3 years from the date of issue and have an exercise price of $0.08 (8 cents).

The Placement will be completed in two tranches:

- Tranche 1 - 15,250,000 fully paid ordinary shares to be issued under the Company's available placement capacity in accordance with Listing Rules 7.1 and 7.1A.
    - 9,150,000 fully paid ordinary shares to be issued under the Company's available placement capacity in accordance with Listing Rules 7.1
    - 6,100,000 fully paid ordinary shares to be issued under the Company's available placement capacity in accordance with Listing Rules 7.1A
- Tranche 2 – 34,750,000 fully paid ordinary shares to be issued, subject to shareholder approval at a General Meeting to be held in due course.
- 25,000,000 free attaching unlisted Options will be issued, subject to shareholder approval.

Broker Fees include brokerage of 6% plus 6 million advisor options with a 3-year expiry at strike price of $0.08 (8 cents), to be issued subject to shareholder approval.

The Offer Price of A$0.03 represents a 25% discount to the last close price of A$0.04 per share and a 19% discount to the 15-day VWAP of A$0.037 per share.

Use of Funds

The Company intends to use the funds raised from the Placement for the following purposes:

- Exploration and due diligence on the Federation Project pursuant to the Acquisition Agreement;
- Ongoing metallurgical testwork on the Byro REE Project
- General working capital

An Appendix 3b follows this announcement providing additional detail.

About the Federation Cu-Zn-Ag Project

The Federation project is located 12km west of the town of Zeehan, in Western Tasmania and comprises 2 granted tenements EL 16/2023 and EL 1/2023 covering approximately 121km^2.

The project is well located in close proximity to a number of mining centres with processing and infrastructure, as well as a number of Hydro Power Stations. See Figure 1.

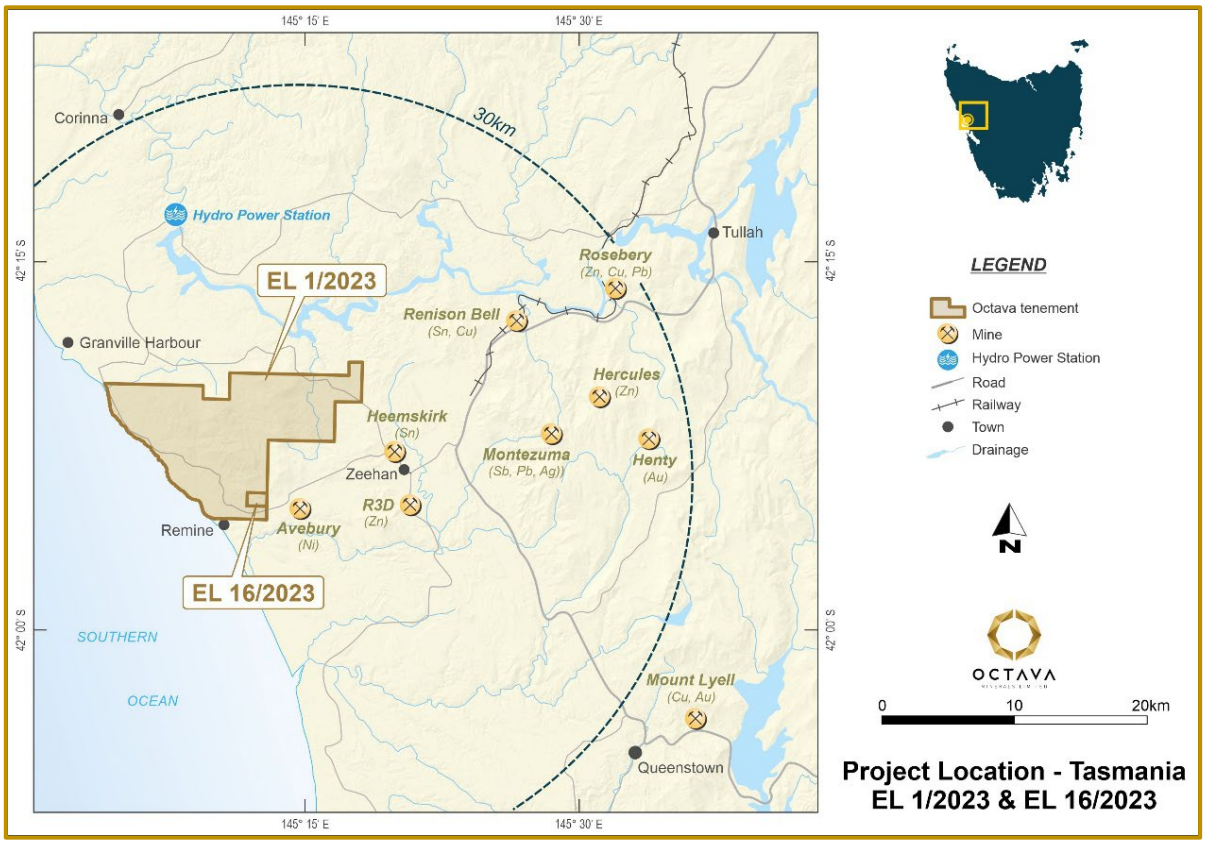

Figure 1. Location Map of the Federation Cu-Zn-Ag Project, Western Tasmania.

Geology

The project licences are located on the margin of a granite dome known as the Heemskirk Granite, a multiphase intrusion containing various phases of mineralisation which have intruded a sequence of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks. See Figure 2. The Proterozoic rocks include quartzite, micaceous quartzite, black shale and carbonate rich beds that have undergone metamorphism. The late stages in the crystallisation of the granite resulted in production of hot saline solutions containing various metals. Large faults in the region provided conduits for these hot metallic solutions to re-mobilise and precipitate and form mineral deposits.

Previous Exploration

During the late 1970's, Renison were exploring for tin deposits in the South Heemskirk Tin Field. In the first year, exploration focussed on the Sweeny's prospect. (refer Figure 3)

A total of eighteen diamond drill holes were drilled into the Sweeney's prospect[1]. Although eight of these missed the target mineralisation, the remaining ten holes had some significant intersections including (refer Appendix 2):

SWY 11	**23m @ 1.19% Cu, 1.70% Zn, 121 g/t Ag & 1.17% Sn from 71m.**
SWY 14	**24m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.52% Zn, 42 g/t Ag & 0.27% Sn from 112m.**
SWY 15	**31.4m@ 0.19% Cu, 1.92% Zn, 31 g/t Ag & 0.62% Sn from 210m.**

There was also accessory Sb, Pb and fluorite encountered. No further work was done and the mineralisation currently remains open at depth and along (an interpreted SSE) strike.

The wider Federation project area contains a number of additional prospective mineral exploration targets, which will also be investigated in due course. See Figure 2.

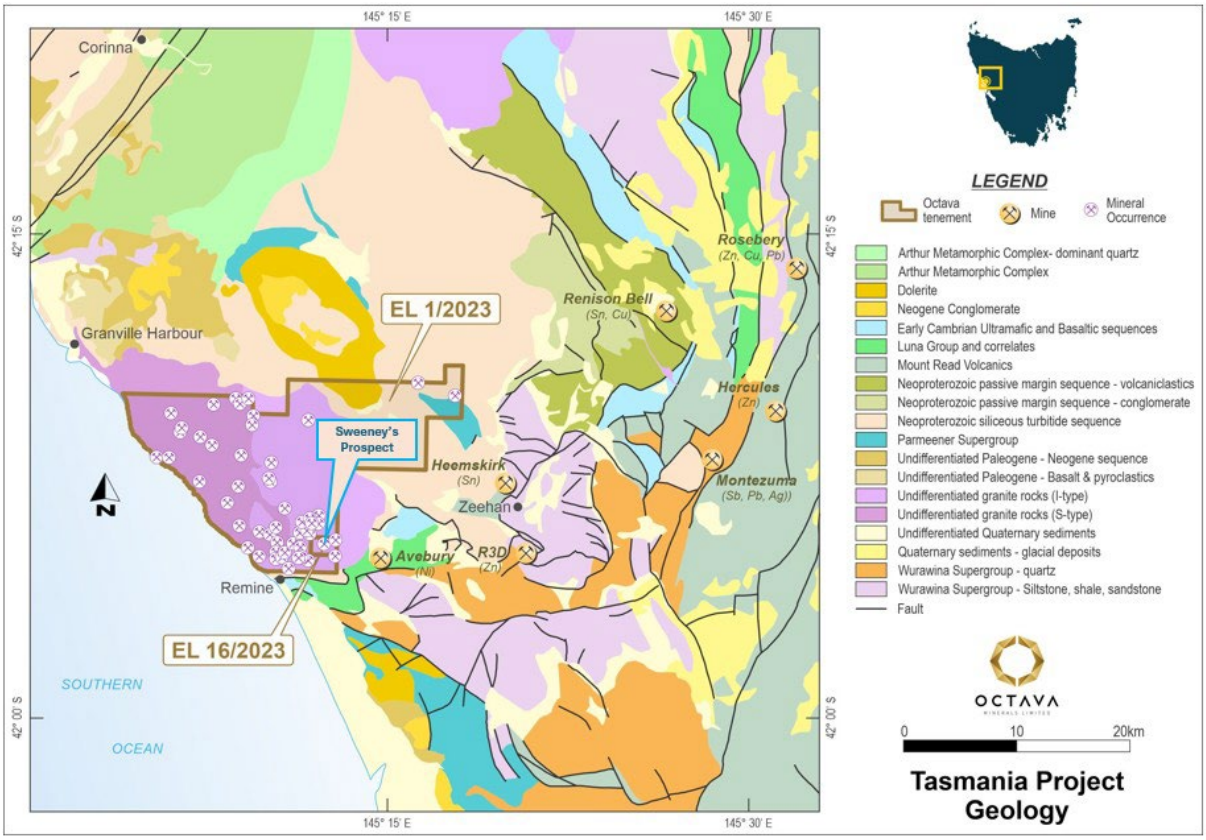

Figure 2. Tenement location map with regional geology and showing location of Sweeneys Prospect.

Despite the extent of the Renison drilling in 1977/78 the shape and the full tonnage potential of the Sweeny's mineralisation is not well understood. Explorers that came after Renison planned drill programs to try to determine that nature of the mineralisation at Sweeny's, though none of the drill programs ever eventuated.

There are strong indications from the historic drilling for a potentially larger remobilised VMS-system of mineralisation at Sweeny's. The prospect is untested for possible stringer zones and deeper conductors (no modern geophysics).

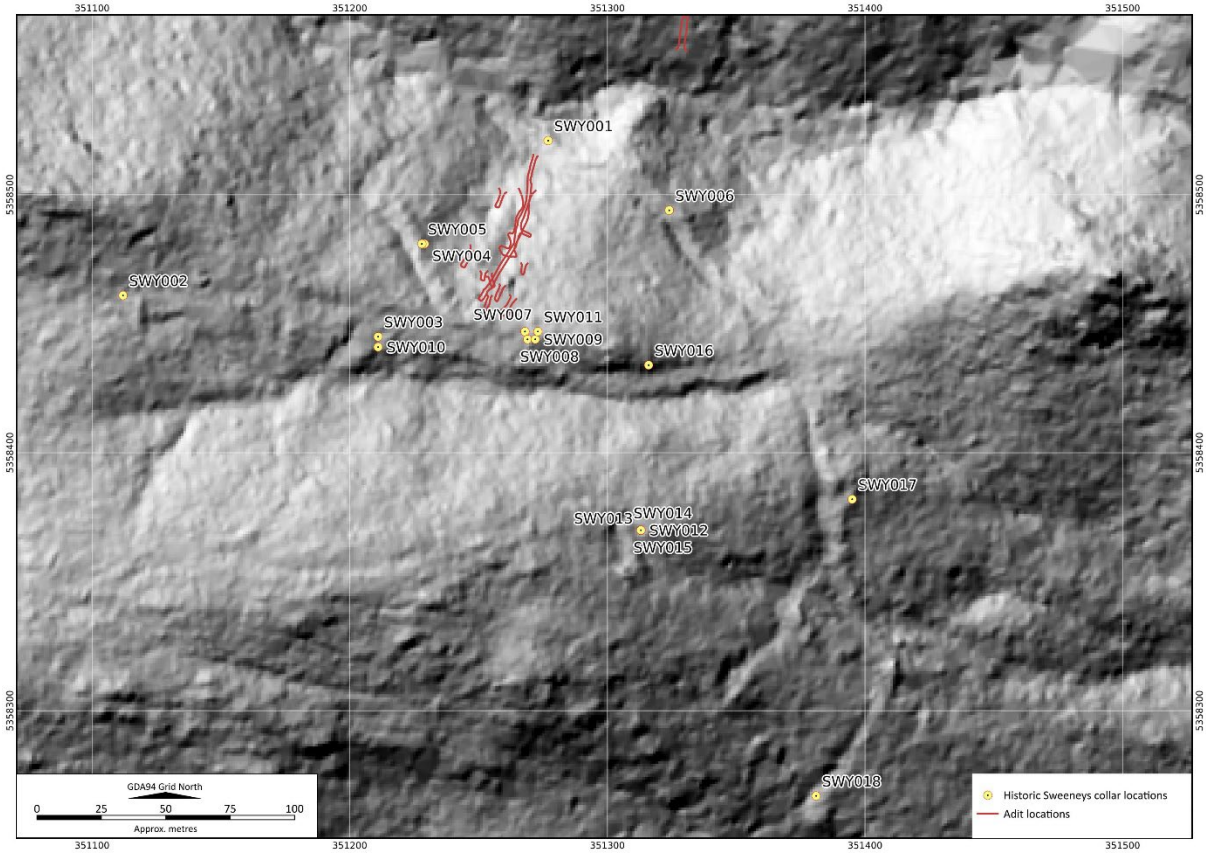

Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the Sweeneys Prospect at the Federation Cu-Zn-Ag Project, Western Tasmania showing Drill Hole locations.

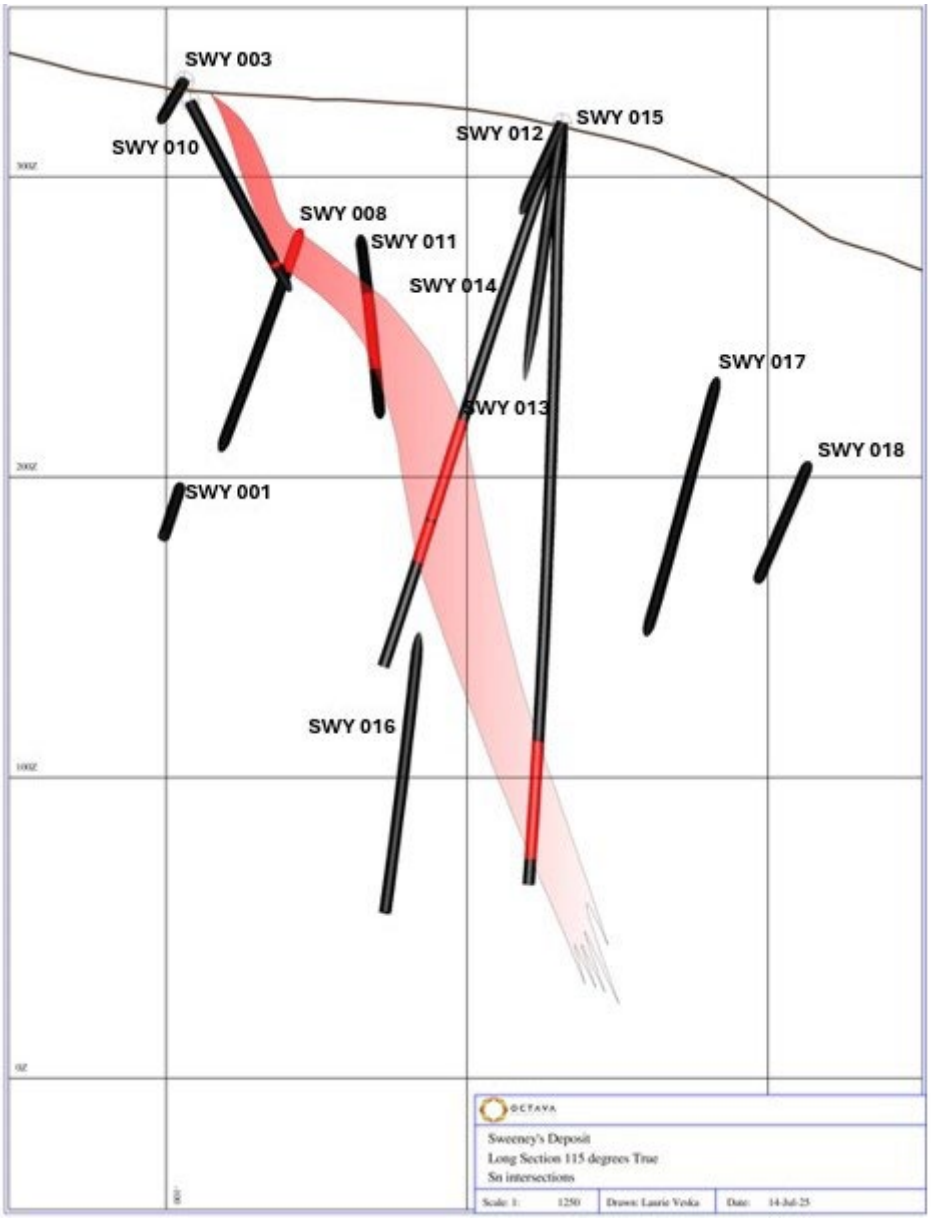

Figure 3. Cross section of diamond drill holes at Sweeneys Prospect.

Tasmania

Tasmania has a long history of prosperous mining industries that have yielded significant mineral wealth. The combined mining and mineral-processing sectors represent more than 50% of the export earnings. Many untapped opportunities remain for exploration, extraction and downstream processing of Tasmania's mineral resources, and supportive legislation is in place for both exploration and development. The Tasmanian Government recognises the need to grow Tasmania's core industries and leverage off the state's competitive strengths.

Source: Tasmanian Government Critical Minerals Strategy

Key terms of the Transaction

Octava has signed a binding conditional share sale agreement to purchase 100% of the shares in Magnes25 from the vendors (shareholders) of the Federation Project. Magnes25 is the registered holder of the Federation Project which comprises tenements EL 16/2023 & EL 1/2023.

Magnes25 is an Australian Proprietary company that holds Exploration Licences that form the Federation Project (refer "About the Federation project"). Damon O'Meara, a director of the Company, is also a director and one of the shareholders of Magnes25. The proposed acquisition by the Company of Magnes25 is treated as a related party transaction under Ch 10 of the Listing rules and Ch 2E of the Corporations Act.

In accordance with this binding conditional share sale agreement, Octava now has 12 months from the date of execution to undertake due diligence investigations.

The acquisition by Octava of Magnes25 is subject to customary conditions precedent applicable to a transaction of this nature, including but not limited to:

- Octava completing and being satisfied with its due diligence investigations;
- Octava being satisfied that Magnes25 is debt free;
- The tenements forming the project being in good standing;
- Octava and Magnes25 each obtaining all necessary board, shareholder and regulatory approvals to complete the transaction (which for Octava will include shareholder approvals for the purposes of Listing Rules 10.1 and 10.11 and Chapter 2E of the Corporations Act); and
- There being no material adverse change or event prior to completion of the acquisition.

The conditions precedent are to be satisfied or waived on the date that is 12 months after the execution of the agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, Octava will be able to access the Project prior to completion of the acquisition for the purposes of completing due diligence investigations and conducting exploration and geological test work.

Subject to satisfaction or waiver of the conditions precedent and in consideration for the acquisition, Octava shall:

- Reimburse vendors for MRT security bonds on EL 16/2023 & EL 1/2023 to an amount of $21,000.
- Reimburse vendors a total of $75k for expenses incurred in maintaining tenements.
- Issue 3,500,000 OCT Shares to Federation vendors (shareholders).
- On the definition of Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) Cu Eq/Sn Eq equivalent to 100,000 Oz Au, issue to Federation vendors (shareholders) 2,000,000 OCT shares.
- Grant the Federation vendors (shareholders) a Net Smelter Royalty of 1%, with the parties to enter into a formal royalty deed prior to completion.

All Shares to be issued pursuant to the transaction will be subject to mandatory 12-month ASX escrow.

The acquisition agreement is otherwise on terms typical in an agreement of this nature, including with respect to warranties and representations, default provisions and confidentiality provisions.

Proposed Performance Rights Package to the Board of Management

At the General Meeting to be called, Octava proposes, subject to shareholder approval, to issue 7 million Performance Rights to acquire ordinary shares to the Board of management. The Performance Rights will vest in three tranches and will expire 5 years from issue:

- 2,333,334 shares achieving a strike share price of $0.08 (8 cents) for 20 consecutive trading days
- 2,333,333 shares achieving a strike share price of $0.12 (12 cents) for 20 consecutive trading days
- 2,333,333 shares achieving a strike share price of $0.18 (18 cents) for 20 consecutive trading days

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director/CEO.

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About Octava Minerals Ltd

Octava Minerals Limited (ASX:OCT) is a Western Australian based new energy metals exploration and development company. The Company has 4 strategically located projects in geographically proven discovery areas in Western Australia.

Competent Person Statement

The Exploration and Geological data is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation that has been compiled and validated by Laurence Veska, a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Veska is a consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience that 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Veska consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results was prepared and first disclosed under a pre-2012 edition of the JORC code. It is the opinion of Octava that the exploration data is reliable. Nothing has come to the attention of Octava that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results.

[1] Refer Renison Progress Report Federation Area E.L. 11/76 November 1977 by K.Wells

Forward looking Statements

This announcement includes certain “forward looking statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurances that such statements will prove accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such information contained herein represents management’s best judgement as of the date hereof based on information currently available. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• All drilling carried out at Sweeney's Deposit in 1977/78 was via diamond core. A total of 18 diamond core holes were drilled for 2830m. 1m samples were taken from diamond saw cut drill core. The sampling intervals were aligned near lithological contacts to be coincident.
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).*	• All surface drilling by standard wire-line diamond drilling Information regarding drill core diameter and drill tube type is not available or discernible for these holes due to the historical nature of the data in question. • Due to the historical nature of the data, no information regarding core orientation procedures is available.
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*	• Based on the diamond core logs from the historical drilling core recovery was greater than 99% for all holes and ground conditions were excellent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Sampling and logging procedures have not been specified in the historical reports however, the geological logging, assays and hole details are all recorded in detail. The bulk of the work was carried out by Renison Limited using experienced field geologists.
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.*	• 1m samples were taken from diamond saw cut drill core. The sampling intervals were aligned to respect geological contacts where appropriate. • Assay sample weights between 1 and 4kg are considered appropriate with respect to any coarse tin that may be present.
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.*	• Analytical methods have not been specified in the historical reporting however the bulk of the analysis was carried out by Renison Limited at the Renison Bell laboratory near Zeehan. • No certified reference material or blanks information from drilling campaigns was able to be located due to the historic nature of the data.
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*	• Significant intersections were reviewed by company personnel and also by an independent consultant. • Data was collected by qualified geologists and entered onto paper

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	logging sheets. Qualified geologists entered this original data into MS Excel spreadsheets.
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.*	• Historical drilling was compiled in local coordinates and converted to GDA94 using high resolution ortho-linear rectified aerial photography by Stonehenge Metals Limited in 2008 during compilation of a JORC 2004 resource estimate. The conversion was field verified using Magellan GPS units with an accuracy of +/- five metres. • Drill hole orientations were field verified by Stonehenge Metals Limited personnel in 2008 using the orientation of found drill hole collars and compiling historical down hole single shot surveys reported on the original logging sheets. Mr. Veska located drill collars in the field where possible in 2019 using a Garmin GPSmap 62s to an accuracy of +/- five metres.
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 and distribution at this stage of exploration drilling is not considered adequate for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • 1m diamond drill samples were collected for all drilling. • No compositing has been applied to the data
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.*	• At this early stage of exploration, and given the complex style of mineralisation, the orientation of drill holes is considered angled relative to the strike of the mineralisation in many cases. • This may have introduced a modest degree of sample bias within the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security procedures for historic drill samples were not documented.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling data and techniques have been completed

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 Federation project is located 12km west of the town of Zeehan, in Western Tasmania and comprises 2 granted exploration licences EL 16/2023 and EL 1/2023 (final dates: 26/06/2029) covering approximately 121km2. The tenements are 100% owned by Magnes 25 Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• During the late 1970's, Renison were exploring for tin deposits in the South Heemskirk Tin Field. In the first year, exploration focussed on the Sweeney's prospect including sampling an old adit. • Renison Limited drilling in 1977/78 attempted to determine the shape of the mineralised zone at Sweeney's deposit, however the topography in the area made establishing suitable drill sites very difficult. This resulted in the holes being drilled in various directions, being collared at different heights, and in a totally irregular grid. The shape of this body of mineralisation is also irregular, which resulted in a significant number of the holes (8 out of 18) failing to make satisfactory intersections. • Despite the extent of the Renison drilling in 1977/78 the shape and the full tonnage potential of the Sweeney's mineralisation is not well understood. Explorers that came after Renison planned drill programs to try to determine that nature of the mineralisation at Sweeney's, though none of the drill programs ever eventuated.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The tenement is entirely within a granite dome known as the Heemskirk Granite which has intruded a sequence of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks during the Late Devonian. The Heemskirk Granite is a multiphase intrusion with tin mineralisation being related to the latest phase. • Tin–zinc-silver mineralisation is predominantly hosted in altered granite within a broad zone of greisen-style mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		containing quartz tourmaline veining and accessory antimony, lead and fluorite. • There are strong indications from the historic drilling for a potentially larger remobilised VMS- system of mineralisation at Sweeney's.

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.*
		• Drillhole details are provided in Appendix 2
		• Drillholes are shown in plan in the Announcement

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.*	• For diamond drill assay results the intervals reported are thickness-weighted averages (i.e. XXm grading XX % tin content). Reported intervals are calculated using ≥ 1000 ppm cut-off grade and using a ≤ 1m minimum internal dilution (unless otherwise 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').*	• At this early stage of exploration drilling, the geometry of mineralisation is yet to be fully determined. Consequently down hole lengths are listed, true widths are not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Project map and a map showing RC hole location and significant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	interceptions is shown in the body of the text.
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.*	• The historic diamond drilling intercepted anomalous intersections, details are included in Appendix 2, with significant intercepts > 0.1% Sn 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.*	• There is no other substantive information about the historic drilling to report.
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.*	• Review of geological exploration model • Planning for Phase 1 drilling to investigate potential down-dip extensions of mineralisation

Appendix 2

Hole-id	GDA94 Easting	GDA94 Northing	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (True)	Length (m)	
SWY001	351277	5358521	285.55	-43.5	222	149	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY002	351112	5358461	353.42	-89.5	12	101.5	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY003	351211	5358445	332	-45	352	152.5	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY004	351229	5358481	319.52	-45.8	109	101	
SWY005	351228	5358481	319.44	-81	112	80.4	Drilled in margin of greisen
SWY006	351324	5358494	292.3	-45	246	155.2	Drilled below the greisen
SWY007	351268	5358447	322.58	-70	337	95.5	
SWY008	351269	5358444	322.53	-60	245	137.3	
SWY009	351272	5358444	322.36	-60	102	102.5	Drilled to the south of the greisen
SWY010	351211	5358441	332.11	-60	142	92.4	Drilled to the south of the greisen
SWY011	351273	5358447	322.6	-60	192	134.3	23m @ 1.19% Cu, 1.70% Zn, 121 g/t Ag & 1.17% Sn from 71m
SWY012	351313	5358370	323.24	-80	265	191.5	Drilled in margin of greisen
SWY013	351313	5358370	323.24	-63	272	140	Drilled in margin of greisen
SWY014	351313	5358370	323.1	-70	317	191.5	24m @ 0.25% Cu, 0.52% Zn, 42 g/t Ag & 0.27% Sn from 112m
SWY015	351313	5358370	323.24	-85	359	254.5	31.4m@ 0.19% Cu, 1.92% Zn, 31 g/t Ag & 0.62% Sn from 210m.
SWY016	351316	5358434	313.13	-77	237	257.4	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY017	351395	5358382	296.17	-68	236	245.2	Failed to intersect main greisen zone
SWY018	351269	5358084	270.62	-50	357	249.1	Failed to intersect main greisen zone

Table 1: Sweeneys drill hole details