HIGH-GRADE 52.5G/T AU ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS WITH VISIBLE GOLD FROM MT SOLITARY

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) ("**Mount Hope**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce high-grade Rock Chip gold assay results from the Mt Solitary project, with samples containing visible gold.

Highlights:

Standout high-grade assay results include:

- **MHRK001: 40.89g/t Au**
- **MHRK002: 52.5g/t Au**

High-grade gold is associated with visible gold in hand samples

Mineralisation at Mount Solitary is analogous to Peak Gold Mine (Aurelia Metals, ASX: AMI) and is associated with colloform-crustiform vein textures with a strong relationship to bismuth

Ground geophysical exploration to recommence with a CSAMT Survey planned for late January

Mount Hope Mining Managing Director & CEO Fergus Kiley Commented:

"These rock chip results are a strong endorsement of what we're seeing at Mt Solitary. Returning 40.89g/t Au and 52.5g/t Au from samples containing visible gold, together with colloform–crustiform banded veining, is a compelling indication of a high-grade, dilational gold system of the style seen in the Cobar district.

Importantly, both samples returned elevated bismuth, reinforcing an emerging Au–Bi association that may be a vector for additional mineralisation at Mt Solitary and along the MS2 Gold Corridor, and strengthens our view that the system shares meaningful parallels with the Peak / New Occidental mineralisation style. With the samples collected ~110m northwest of the historical workings, we now have further evidence that the mineralised structure continues to surface beyond the known workings. With CSAMT scheduled to commence in late January, alongside ongoing mapping and sampling, our focus is to sharpen targeting and define the next phases of drilling to build scale at Mt Solitary."

Mt Solitary Rock Chip Samples

MHM is pleased to share the latest rock chip results from samples collected at the Mt Solitary gold prospect. A total of two hand samples were selectively chosen by the Company's geologist whilst out in the field mapping before the commencement of the Phase 2 drilling campaign. Each sample was chosen based on its texture (colloform–crustiform banding) (Figures 1 & 2), location (northwest of historical workings) and presence of visible gold (Figures 1 to 4).

Figure 1: MHRK001 sample with colloform–crustiform banded texture and visible gold in red circles
MHRK001: 40.89g/t Au, 4.45g/t Ag & 10,000ppm Bi

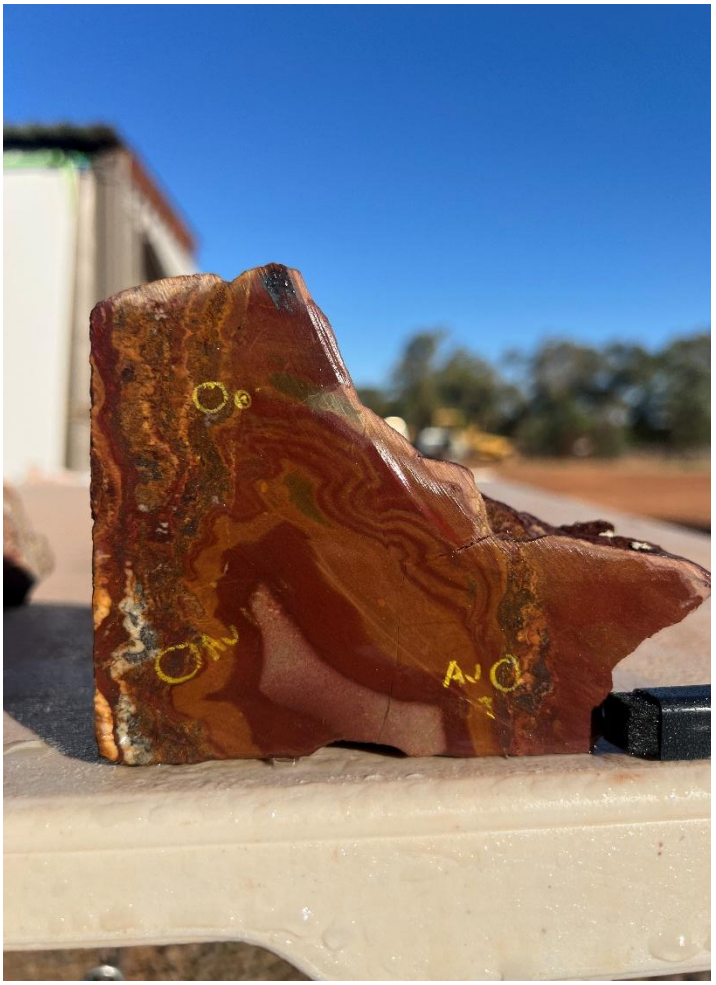

Figure 2: MHRK002 sample with colloform–crustiform banded texture and visible gold in yellow circles
MHRK002: 52.5g/t Au, 1.15g/t Ag & 3,620ppm Bi

Figure 3: MHRK001: Close-up of Visible gold in iron & bismite banding, bottom half of sample

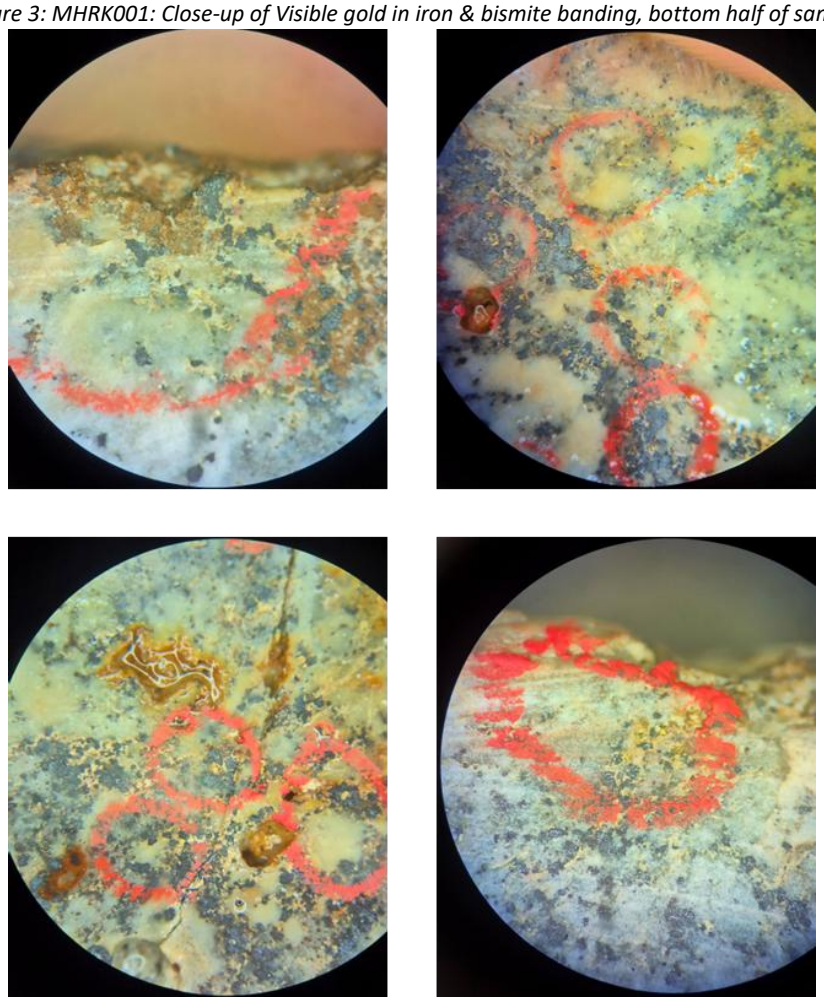

Figure 4: MHRK001 close-ups of visible gold. Images captured on an Optical Microscope with a 10x zoom and a field view of 20mm.

Following the success of the Phase 1 drilling campaign (**25MSRC004: 19m @ 4.5g/t Au from 39m**)[2] and the field visit to the Londonderry core facility[3], the Company developed a new geological and structural model for the Mt Solitary gold prospect. To continue advancing the model, Mount Hope geologists commenced re-mapping the northwestern section of the Mt Solitary gold prospect, specifically targeting outcrop that supports the evolving structural model.

Whilst mapping and prospecting, samples MHRK001 & MHRK002 were taken 110m northwest of the historical workings (Figure 5). Samples MHRK001 & 2 are important outcrop discoveries demonstrating that the mineralised structure continues to surface northwest of the historical workings. Additional evidence that continues to contribute towards the evolving Mt Solitary structural model.

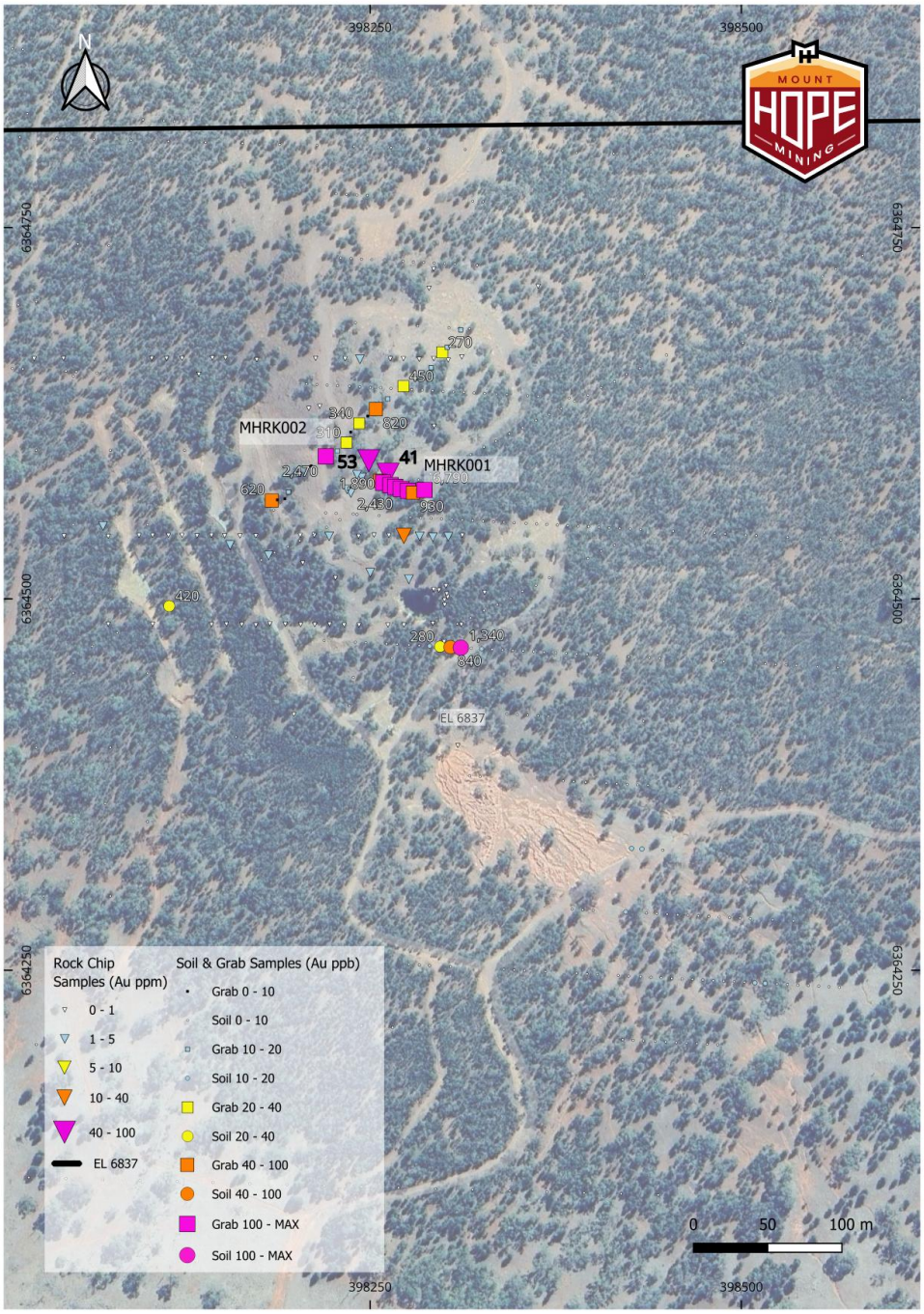

Figure 5: Rock Chip sample locations at the Mt Solitary gold prospect

Strong bismuth & gold relationship

Both MHRK001 & 2 returned high-grade gold and bismuth results; this is a relationship that is also supported by the historical drilling[(1)] and confirms that bismuth is an important vector for discovering gold mineralisation at Mt Solitary prospect and along the prospective MS2 Gold corridor.

A portion of MHRK001 was sent to Portable Spectral Services ("**PSS**") for **Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS** analysis. The results confirmed the presence of visible "Free Gold" (Figure 7a), which could be advantageous from a future processing perspective. The analysis also offers deeper, more accurate insight into gold distribution and mineral associations (including bismuth), supporting more refined drill targeting (see ASX Announcement 13 Nov 2025: **Mt Solitary Drilling Set to Recommence**) and future metallurgical test work.

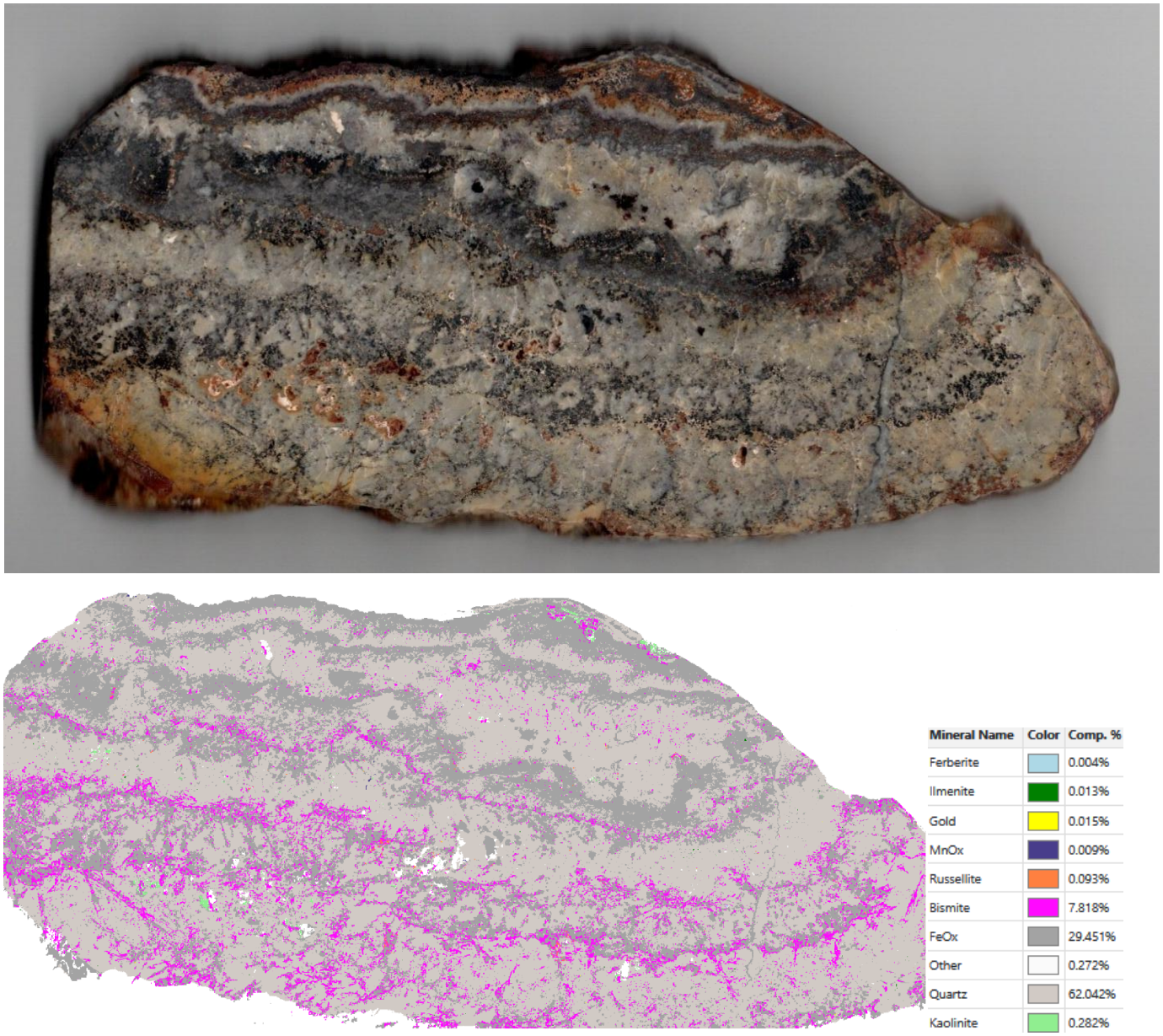

Figure 6: AMICS-derived interpreted mineral map of Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS spectra. Results are displayed as modal mineralogy % of the area that was scanned at 100µm pixel resolution.

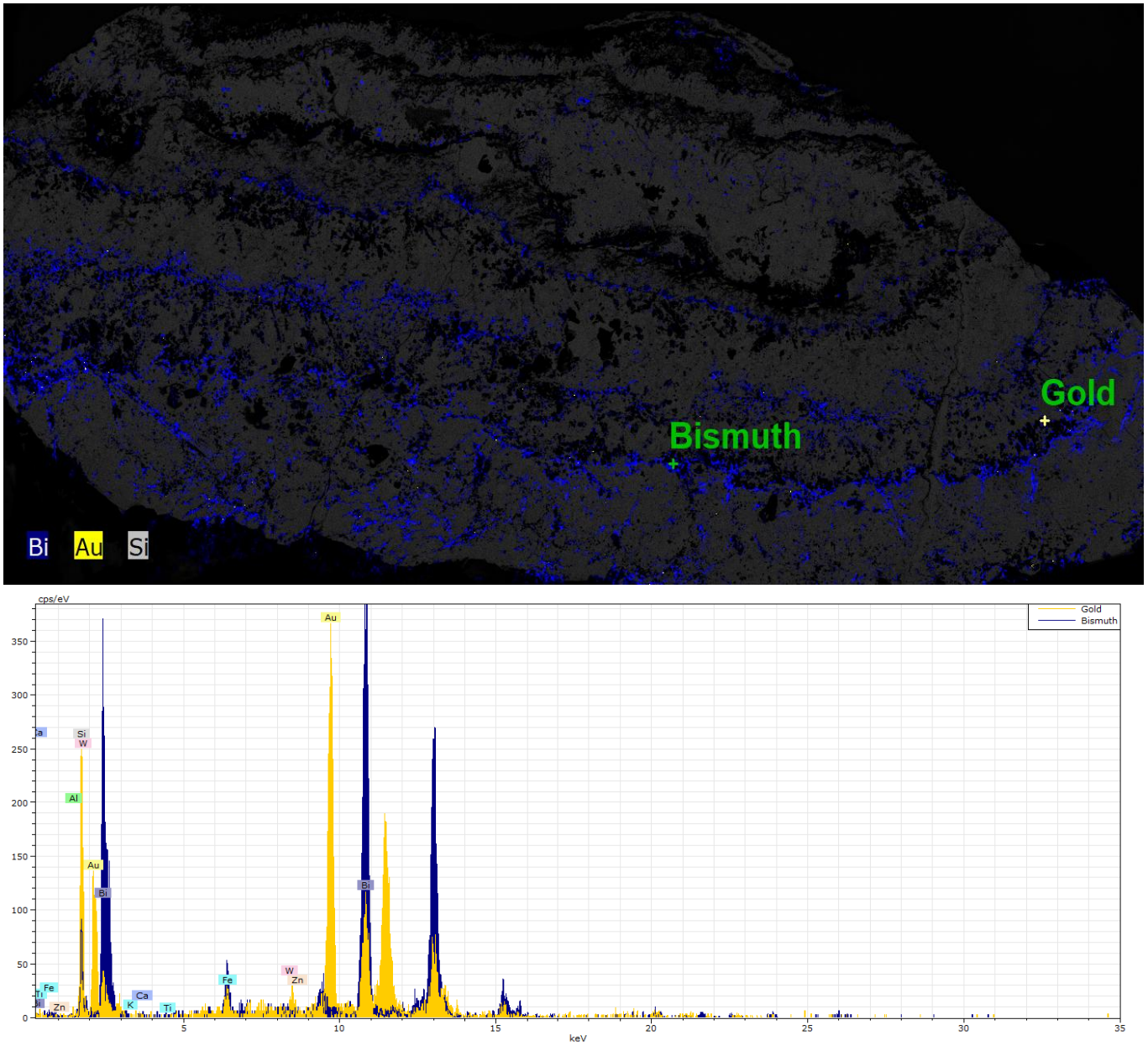

Figure 7 (a-b): Deconvoluted elemental map and spectra from the Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS, confirming the presence of Bismuth and Gold.

The **Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS** can detect Bismuth and Gold deeper in the sample and provides a more accurate picture of its true distribution, avoiding surface bias from weathering, contamination, or destructive sample preparation. Spectra derived from the **Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS** were interpreted by the mineralogy team at PSS using the software AMICS to identify mineralised zones and their association with key alteration minerals, improving exploration targeting at the Mount Hope Project.

Bismuth is an important co-mineral with gold at AMI's Peak Gold Mines (historical and current resources of >3.6Moz)[4], where gold is associated with a bismuth gold alloy, which was named after the deposit (Newoccidentallite, BisAuS4).

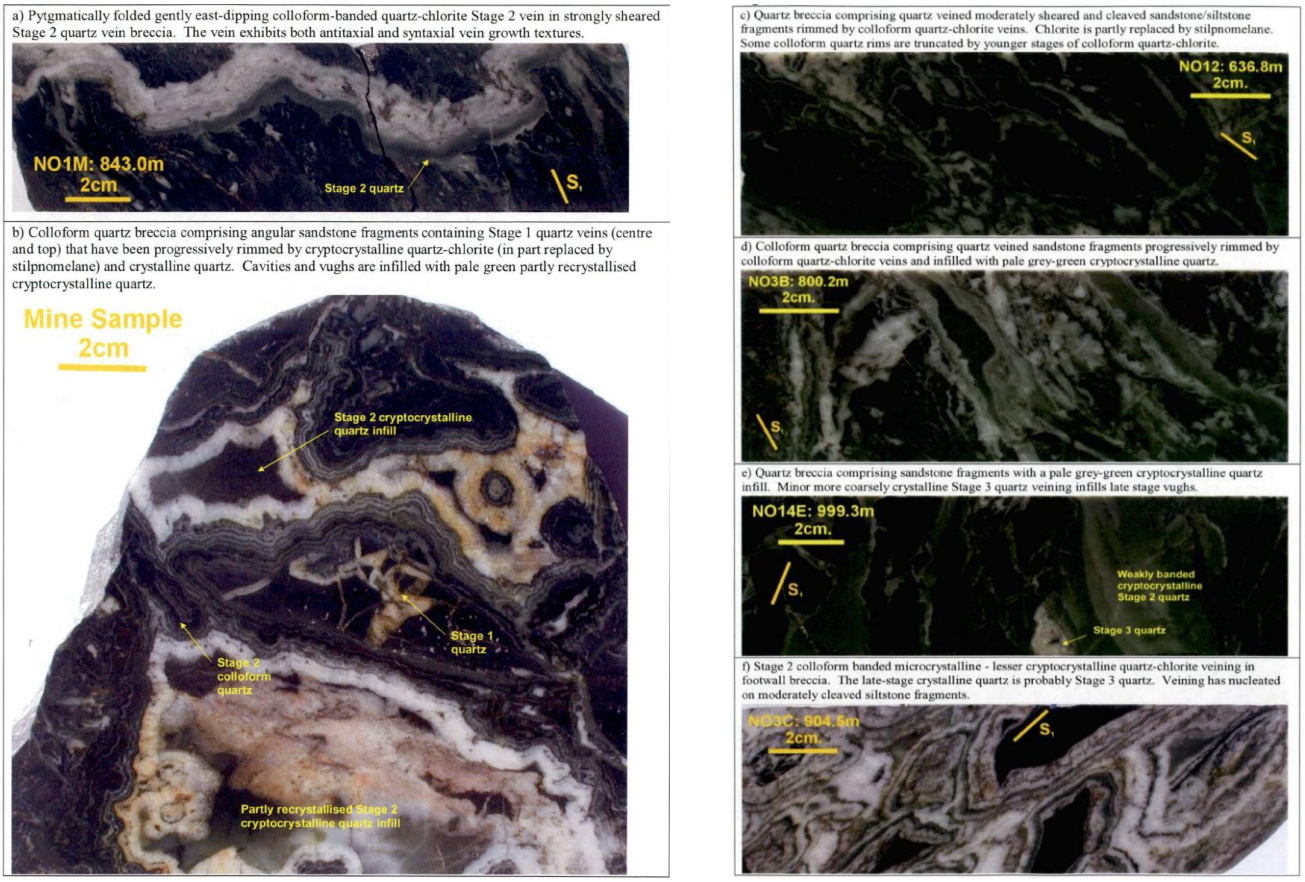

Figure 6 (a-f): Coliform-crustiform quartz veins and quartz vein breccias examples from the New Occidental Deposit (Peak Gold Mines)

Figure 7: MHRK001 *Coliform-crustiform quartz veining from the Mt Solitary prospect*

Figures 6 (a-f) & 7 show a comparison between the core/mine samples from the New Occidental mine (Peak Gold Mines) and MHRK001 from Mt Solitary. It is clear from the comparisons that both projects share many similar textural relationships. This further strengthens the company's view that Mt Solitary and the broader MS2 Gold Corridor are an analogue for the >3.6Moz Peak Gold Mines, located 140km north of Mt Solitary.

Both areas share a comparable first-order structural setting, defined by a major basin-bounding structure along the eastern margin of a Devonian-aged sedimentary basin in Cobar. The Peak Gold Mines located in the northern Cobar Basin, are a producing operation and the flagship asset of Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: **AMI**).

Mineralisation at New Occidental, comprising gold-bismuth in colloform-crustiform veins, extends to approximately 1,250 m vertical and remains open at depth, whereas drilling at Mt Solitary only reaches approximately 275 m vertical and is also open at depth.

Next steps:

Given the similarities to the Peak Gold mine, the focus of exploration will be deep penetrating geophysical exploration and resolving the structural architecture to depths of up to 600m The Company will launch a Controlled-Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotellurics ("**CSAMT**"), scheduled to commence in late January and will guide the next phase of exploration drilling. In parallel, surface mapping and sampling will continue to refine the geological model and define additional regional targets.

A summary of planned work programs includes:

- CSAMT Survey to commence late January to help define drill targets at depth.
- Continued surface mapping and sampling exploration work to advance the geological model
- Define and refine additional drill locations for future phases of drilling

About Mount Hope Mining:

Mount Hope Mining Limited (ASX: **MHM**) is an Australian explorer focused on building a strong portfolio of growth assets in the prolific southern Cobar Basin, New South Wales. The Company's core landholding, the **Mount Hope Project**, comprises **~422km²** in the Cobar Super Basin and is strategically positioned on the eastern margin of the Silurian to early Devonian **Mt Hope Trough**, straddling the **Sugarloaf, MS2 and Scotts Craig** basin-bounding fault structures.

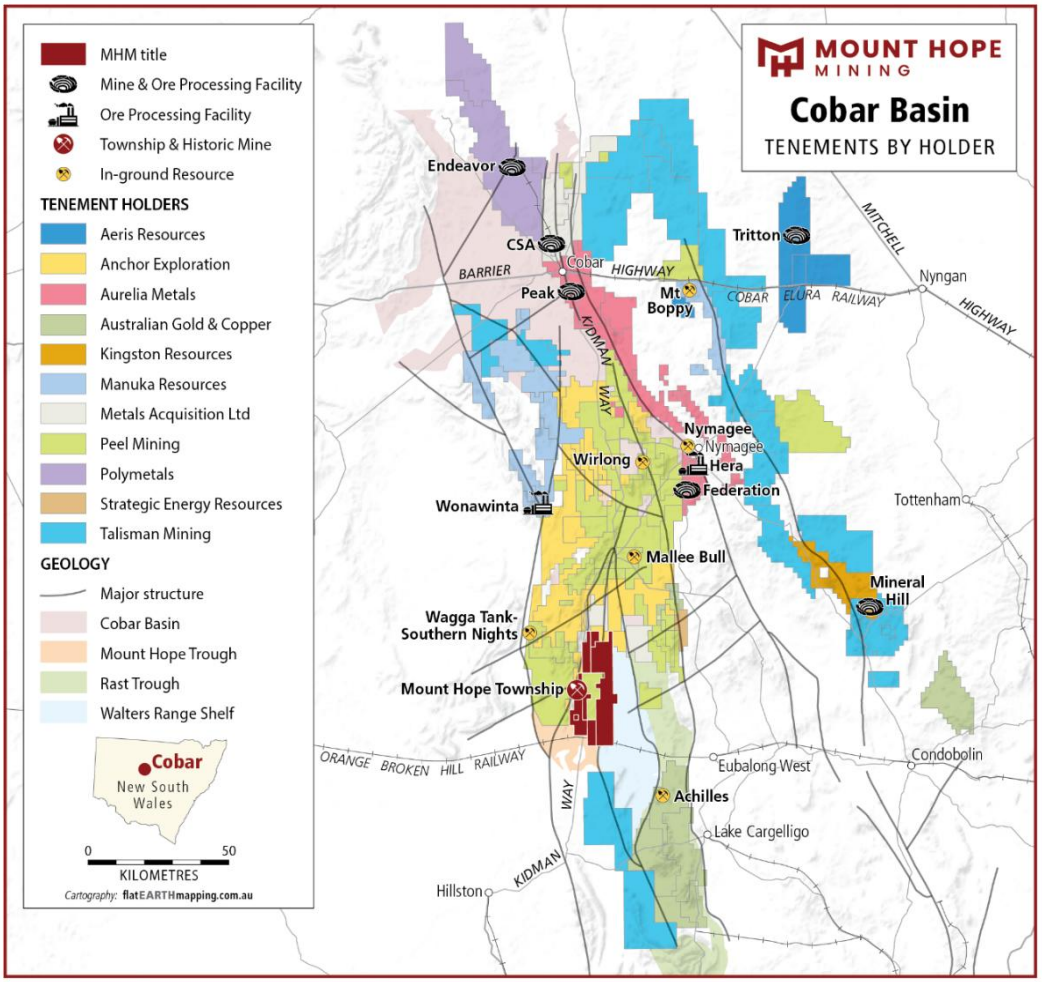

Figure 11: Mount Hope Project Location Map

The Company's flagship project is the 100%-owned **Mt Solitary Gold prospect**, where a JORC (2012) **Exploration Target** has been defined as **1.32–1.87Mt at 1.0–1.35g/t Au for 42.5–81.4koz Au**.

Mt Solitary sits within Mount Hope Mining's expanded **MS2 Gold Corridor**, a district-scale **~7.5km** mineralised trend with multiple targets and strong upside for repeat gold discoveries along strike and at depth.

The Company also holds a broader portfolio of **Cobar-style polymetallic (Cu–Au–Ag–Pb–Zn)** exploration targets across its 422km^2 landholding.

Mount Hope Mining's strategy is **systematic and drill-led**, with an immediate focus on growing ounces and geological confidence at Mt Solitary.

Simultaneously, the Company will be testing and maturing targets along the MS2 corridor, while advancing the highest-ranked polymetallic targets through staged geophysics, geochemistry and drilling to deliver discoveries and resource growth.

References:

[1] MHM Announcement 18 Dec 2024 - **Prospectus**

[2] MHM Announcement 21 Oct 2025: **Maiden Drilling Results from Mt Solitary**

[3] MHM Announcement 13 Nov 2025: **Mt Solitary Drilling Set to Recommence**

[4] New Gold Inc 25 Mar 2013: NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PEAK GOLD MINES, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA (https://minedocs.com/20/Peak-Gold-Mines-TR-03252013.pdf)

[5] Stegman, C. (2007). *Structural and Geochemical Controls on Ore Formation at the New Occidental Gold Deposit, Cobar, New South Wales, Australia*. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia, October 2007.

END

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results and targets is based on, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mount Hope Mining and Fergus Kiley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kiley is a Director of Mount Hope Mining and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Kiley consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Certain information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results is extracted from the Independent Geologist's Report dated 18 December 2024, which was issued with the consent of the Competent Person, Mr Malcolm Castle. The report is included in the Company's prospectus dated 18 December 2024 and is available on the Company's website https://www.mounthopemining.com.au/.

Disclaimers

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of the Company, its related bodies corporate, shareholders or respective directors, officers, employees, agents or advisors, nor any other person accepts any liability, including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault or negligence for any loss arising from the use of information contained in this release. The Company will not update or keep current the information contained in this release, or correct any inaccuracy or omission which may become apparent, or furnish any person with any further information. Any opinions expressed in this release are subject to change without further notice.

Forward-looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement constitute "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information. Such statements can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "expect", "believe", "plan", "anticipate", "estimate", "scheduled", "forecast", "predict" and other similar terminology, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. These statements reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events, performance and results, and speak only as of the date of this announcement. All such forward-looking information and statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by MHM's management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances.

This announcement is authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Mount Hope Mining Ltd.

Investor and media relations enquiries

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Released Tuesday 20/01/2026 | **Visible Gold and high-grade assay results from Mt Solitary**

APPENDIX 1:

Mt Solitary Rock Chip Samples

By ASX Listing Rules 5.7.2, the Company provides the drill hole data referenced in this announcement:

Project	Sample ID	East_MGA94	North_MGA94	RL	Company	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Geological Description
Mt Solitary	MHRK001	398262	6364585	250	Mount Hope Mining	40.89	4.45	10,000	*Coliform-crustiform quartz veining in rock. Subcropping/outcropping rock. Partially weathered*
Mt Solitary	MHRK002	398249	6364594	257	Mount Hope Mining	52.5	1.15	3,620	*Coliform-crustiform quartz veining in rock. Partially oxidised with pitted pyrite, red/brown chlorite alteration subcropping/outcropping rock. Partially weathered*

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Code Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole 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 representativity 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.,	• Two samples were collected whilst prospecting the Mt solitary gold prospect • Samples were collected and selectively taken from outcrop following field observations to attempt to identify mineralisation-bearing structures. Location by hand-held GPS device to 3m accuracy, GDA94 zone 55 • Collected samples were delivered to ALS Orange, NSW, for analysis • All sampling was from the oxide zone and hence oxide gold, and may be nuggety in nature. 1-5kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay Au-AA-24 and ME-MS61 ICPMS/OESPrecious Metals: Au, Ag, Pt, Pd

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	submarine nodules) may warrant the disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• No drilling has been reported in this ASX 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 samples were logged for rock type, structure, veining and alteration
Sub-Sampling Techniques & 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 representativity 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.	• No drilling was used by Mount Hope Mining to take these samples • A few kg of rock was sampled into a calico bag by chipping with a hammer. • These procedures are considered to be appropriate for this style of early-stage exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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, calibration 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.	• No standards or blanks were used in this sampling campaign • The Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS can detect Bismuth and Gold deeper in the sample and provides a more accurate picture of its true distribution, avoiding surface bias from weathering, contamination, or destructive sample preparation. Spectra derived from the Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS was interpreted by the mineralogy team at PSS using the software AMICS to identify mineralised zones and their association with key alteration minerals, improving exploration targeting at the Mount Hope Project. Sample mapping parameters used on the Bruker M4 TORNADO PLUS include a pixel resolution of 100µm and 30ms/pixel of dwell time. The sample was scanned under vacuum at 2mbar with tube parameters of 50kV and 600µA. Qualitative elemental map data can be segmented into bins of mineral matches using the AMICS library, this allows for the output of quantitative mineral % as area modal mineralogy reflecting the resolution of which it was scanned. Presence of these mineral phases were also observed optically under inspection through a stereo microscope by the team at PSS.
Verification of Sampling & Assay	• 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 adjustments to assay data.	• MHM samples were collected and submitted by MHM personnel. All data has been checked and verified by several senior personnel & consultants • No drilling was undertaken • All field data and laboratory results are entered and stored in an electronic database managed by an independent database

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		management consultant, Pivot Exploration Information Management Systems
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 samples collected by MHM were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS units, which provide an accuracy of +/- 3m. • The grid system used in the figures and appendices in this ASX release is MGA Zone 55 (GDA94) • The project's topographic control is adequate for early-stage surface targeting and reconnaissance
Data Spacing & Distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution are 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.	• Samples were taken ~110m north of the historical open-pit workings • The data is not being used to support the estimation of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. • No sample compositing has been undertaken. • Data spacing is not intended to support continuity for Mineral Resource estimation
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Not applicable
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were securely stored and transported by MHM staff to the ALS Laboratory in Orange for analysis • The end-to-end chain of custody was maintained by MHM staff

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The data was revised and verified by the Company. • Industry standard techniques are applied at every stage of the exploration process

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 license to operate in the area.	• The Mount Hope Project comprises granted licenses EL 8654 (Ambone), EL 6837 (Mt Solitary), EL 8290 (Broken Range), EL 8058 (Main Road) and EL 6902 (McGraw). • The reported geochemistry results occur on Exploration Licence EL 6837 (Mt Solitary).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Gold was discovered at Mt Solitary in 1904, and recorded production was 41 kg of gold, mostly through the 1935 to 1940 period. • Several drilling campaigns from 1982 to the present day have contributed data to the current study. • Campaigns by EZ, Aberfoyle, AMAD, Aztec and Normandy from 1982 to 1986 all used shallow percussion drilling. Further drilling campaigns were conducted by Placer and MCM (DD and RC). • Central West Gold (now CWC) and Fisher Resources (subsidiary company of Land & Mineral Ltd, now Mount Hope Mining) undertook two drill campaigns of RC drilling (2006 and 2013). The 2013 program had high-grade gold (several intercepts over 30 g/t Au). Several intercepts were down dip of the known gold zone, thus extending known mineralisation to a depth of approximately 200m from near-surface. • In 2006 Hellman & Schofield Pty. Ltd complete recoverable resource estimate at Mt Solitary. The estimate dealt wholly with potentially bulk minable, lower-grade mineralisation with no assessment made for high-grade ore. • Before this round of drilling, 75 drill holes had been drilled at Mt Solitary, which demonstrated that high-grade gold mineralisation had been identified and commonly encompassed by an envelope of potentially economic lower-grade gold mineralisation. • For details of relevant previous exploration completed by other parties at the Mount Hope Project, refer to the Independent Technical Assessment Report included in the Mount Hope Mining Prospectus (December 2024).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Previous work on, or adjacent to, the Mount Hope project was completed by: • Esso/Shell Mineral Exploration (1977) • Electrolytic Zinc Co (1982) • Aberfoyle Exploration PL (1983 to 1984) • Amad NL (Normandy Resources NL) (1985 to 1986) • Nordgold (1987 to 1989) • Placer (1991 to 1994) • Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) Exploration (1991 to 1994) • Central West Gold Mines (1996 to 2004) • CSA Mine (2007 – 2017) • Fischer Resources (2013) • E2 Metals (2017) • Collectively, those companies drilled: • Mount Solitary: 87 holes for 11,288m • Mount Solar: 26 holes for 3198m • Main Road: 15 holes for 1410m
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Mt Hope Project is located within the Central Subprovince of the Lachlan Fold Belt (Lachlan Orogen) in central New South Wales (Figure 2). The Lachlan Orogen is host to significant gold and copper-gold deposits and comprises a significant part of the Palaeozoic geological architecture of eastern Australia and forms a structural

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		unit extending from Tasmania in the south through Victoria and into NSW, where it covers a significant part of this State. • Mt Solitary prospect is located within EL6837 in the eastern Mt Hope Trough of the southern Cobar Basin. The licence covers an area of Broken Range Group sediments east of the Great Central/Sugar Loaf Fault, which forms a major boundary between the Regina Volcanics and the Broken Range flysch sediments of the Mt Hope Trough. The area covers a series of interpreted subsidiary footwall structures within the Broken Range Group, characterised by topographic highs related to silicification of the sediments along these structures. Using this premise, E2 Metals believes that these footwall structures marked by siliceous sediment could host significant gold mineralisation similar to that of the major deposits found in the northern Cobar Basin and those of the Mt Hope Copper Mine located in the footwall of the Sugar Loaf Fault within the Broken Range Group. • The style of mineralisation being explored is a mesothermal shear-hosted deposit analogous to other shear zone-hosted gold deposits in the Cobar region (The Peak Gold Mines and Hera mine). • The Mount Solitary prospect occurs on a small ridge rising to a height of about 100m above the surrounding plain. Gold mineralisation is associated with a broad NNW shear zone of strongly iron-stained, silicified, sericite-altered complex of folded sediments. Alteration is zoned from silica to sericite to chlorite with quartz veins, pyrite and gold. Surface indications of gold lie within an area 250 by 250m. Within the broader mineralised envelope, there is a steepening shoot (from 80-90° NNE to 70-90° SSW) within the “Main Lode” zone and an array of closely spaced, parallel subsidiary lode structures.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
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.	• Refer to figures and text in the body of the announcement.
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• The reported results reflect the full range of results for the target commodities available to Mount Hope Mining at the time of this report. No relevant information has been omitted
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.	• Data that is relevant to this release is included in this report • All relevant data available to Mount Hope Mining has been documented in this report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Next Steps: • CSAMT Survey to commence late January to help define drill targets at depth. • Continued surface mapping and sampling exploration work to advance the geological model • Define and refine additional drill locations for future phases of drilling