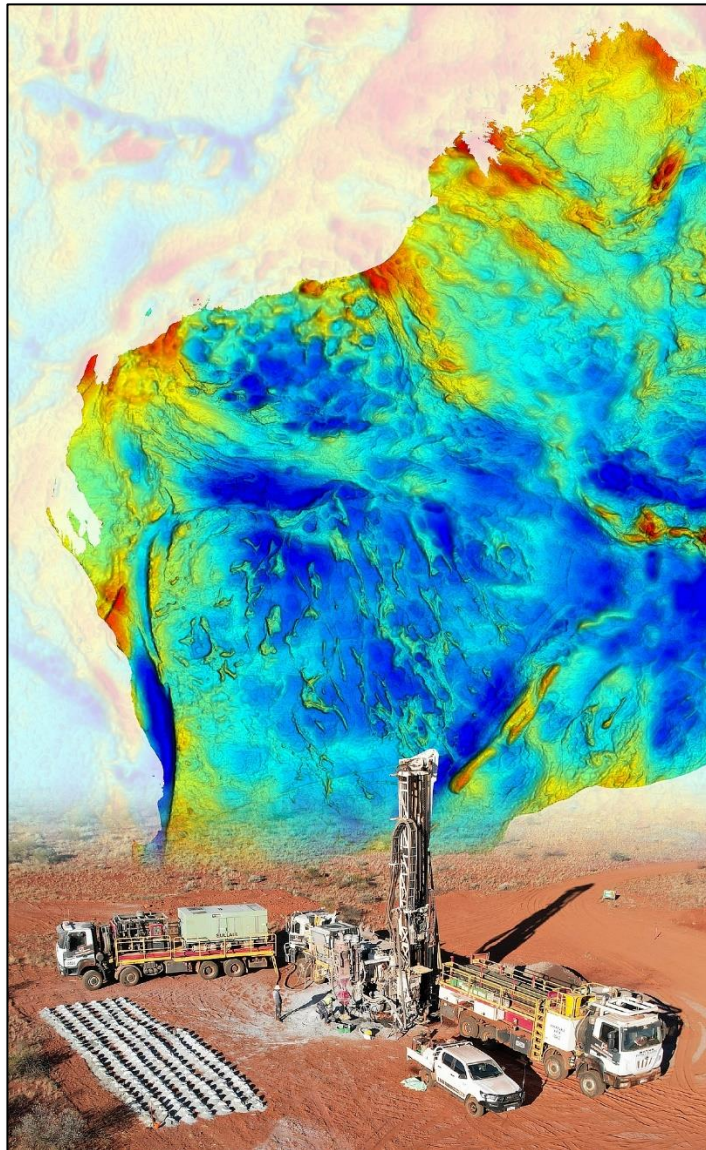


Co-funded Drilling Program

TIPS TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF YOUR APPLICATION



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Key Points

The Exploration Initiative Scheme (EIS) is designed to promote and boost exploration in greenfield regions of Western Australia where there is a specific benefit to the broader geoscientific community in early release of geoscientific results and drillhole data. Greenfields exploration programs and others targeting new commodities in new areas will be regarded favorably. In comparison, proposals in brownfield areas representing a natural extension of exploration activities and especially those proximal to historical drillholes, known geology and mineral resources will be considered but are less likely to receive co-funding.

Strong applications typically have a good balance of excellent science, technical details, concise and relevant figures and tables, along with clearly defined drilling objectives.

Strong applications typically should include the following:

- ✓ Clearly defined rationale, reasoning, objectives and intended outcomes.
- ✓ Clear, well-constructed, relevant figures, including a plan of proposed drill sites.
- ✓ Summary table of proposed drillholes including hole ID, coordinates, orientation data (dip and azimuth), estimated hole depth and drilling method for each hole.
- ✓ Clearly defined deliverables concerning technical data (e.g. lithological logs, geochemical analyses, petrophysical measurements, spectral data).

The proposed drill program should be “drill ready” and not subject to either additional ground geological investigations or additional ground geophysical surveys and associated modelling and interpretation. All heritage surveys should have concluded and support the application.

Assessment of applications will be solely on the information provided within the application and in the requested format. Links to web pages and attached ASX announcements, journal articles, WAMEX reports, and PowerPoint presentations are not reviewed, unless there is direct reference to an image and page number in the report. All key information should be extracted and appropriately included within the application (as text or figures which can be uploaded in Project Proposal, Section 3).

The EIS co-funded drill program is a competitive scheme. Lack of effort and attention to detail when compiling an application are readily apparent to assessors and greatly reduce the chances of receiving a grant under the EIS scheme.

1.0 Text fields

1.1 Successful applications

Successful applications have text fields and content with the following characteristics.

- Text is clear, concise, focused and relevant.
- Text is not duplicated from other fields/sections of the application. Each section is seeking different information, even if the differences are initially apparently subtle.
- Text should contain appropriate rationale and criteria behind the targeted commodity, mineralization model, targeted geochemical /geophysical feature and reasoning for proposed number of holes, their location, orientation and expected outcomes.
- Where several models could explain the target/mineralisation, an applicant has focused/explained the most relevant and preferred model. This in turn explains the method of drilling chosen.

1.2 Common deficiencies

Common deficiencies for text fields and content include the following.

- Duplication of text from other fields/sections.
- A style of mineralization is summarily proposed but then poorly described (especially key geological and geophysical characteristics) and poorly integrated.
- A superficial treatment of past exploration activities; often briefly mentioned but then largely ignored and results not integrated.
- A lack of thinking in 3D.
- The application claims to be innovative, but no explanation then provided.
- Insufficient details provided on geochemical analytical techniques and elements. It is not sufficient to simply state “standard multi-element analysis will be undertaken on the core /drill chips.” Alternatively, the following example is much more informative. “Geochemistry will include 4-acid digest and analysis by ICP-OES and ICP MS for a complete suite of X elements (*list of elements placed here*). Gold will be assayed using 30gm Fire Assay digest with analysis by OES”.
- Insufficient details on geoscientific data measured, observed and recorded on the drill chips/core. If lithological logging, structural logging, portable XRF measurements, geochemical analysis, magnetic susceptibility measurements, specific gravity measurements, spectral scanning etc., are not specifically mentioned in the application, then it is assumed they will not be undertaken. Statements like “geochronology may or may not be undertaken if appropriate lithologies are intersected” and “downhole IP may or may not be undertaken” are ignored.

2.0 Figures

2.1 Figures in successful applications

Characteristics of figures uploaded to successful applications included:

- The desired format for figures (+/- tables and attachments) was sequential numbering (e.g. Fig. 1, Fig.2) with a brief title. As the question fields are character limited the abbreviation Fig. X was used instead of Figure X.
- Long titles for figures were avoided. E.g. *ProjectA_XciteAEMAnomanlyModel_sectionLongitude_34350.jpg*. Convert to Fig. 3 AEMsection.
- Referenced the Figure by number within the application text to facilitate easy cross-referencing.
- Figures were appropriate, relevant, legible and contained scales, coordinate data and a legend.
- A regional locality diagram, followed by an appropriate tenement and local prospect-scale diagrams with the geology were attached.
- Figures matched the targeted commodity/exploration target. For example, if targeting magnetic anomalies for VMS-style mineralisation, then appropriate magnetic image(s) are expected.
- Figures included appropriate geological /geophysical cross sections through proposed drillholes and also showed proximal historical drillholes.
- Successful applications **always** included a figure showing the locations of proposed drill holes and historical drill holes (along with drill traces if scale sufficiently detailed).

2.2 Common deficiencies

Many applications lack systematic numbering for figures and cross-referencing, thus making assessment difficult and irksome.

Many figures are obviously extracted from a collection of ASX announcements, PowerPoint presentations and reports (some recent and some old). Many are of poor clarity, and many have not been updated (e.g. to show locations of proposed drill holes).

Many figures are of poor quality with incomplete or inappropriate legends, lack coordinate information and lack a scale bar.

Often, appropriate magnetic and/or gravity images are lacking, even when magnetic or density characteristics are used in the text as the primary targeting criteria for the mineralization model.

Many figures lack integration of proposed drill holes and program to historical drill holes even though it is fundamentally important. This also applies to other data (e.g. soil geochemistry, rock-chip geochemistry, geophysical surveys).

Cross sections often lack geological content including even basic orientation of strata and targeted mineral horizon. Location of cross section(s) often lacking on any of the attached plans. Assessors of applications for co-funding expect to see more on cross-sections than just drillhole traces and grades.

Reproductions of computerised images with subtle changes in legend colours (e.g. 8 shades of green) are poorly transposed in the uploaded image of poor resolution.

3.0 Drillhole metadata

3.1 Successful applications

Successful applications are more likely to have a summary table of metadata for the proposed drillholes which includes hole ID, coordinates, estimated total depth, orientation (dip and azimuth) along with drilling technique(s). This table should be uploaded in the Application (Project Proposal, section 3).

3.2 Common deficiencies

Many applications surprisingly lack a table of drillhole metadata for proposed drill holes along with whether holes are vertical or inclined. Omission of such basic supporting information will result in a downgrading of that application relative to other applications.

Some applications do not provide collar details due to necessity of further geological and/or geophysical surveys, e.g. “additional field mapping, soil geochemistry and rock chip sampling” or “yet-to-be completed ground gravity survey and associated modelling and interpretation.” Such applications are obviously premature, lack appropriate supporting technical details and will not score well.

4.0 Contact details

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