SHREE MINERALS LTD

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Highlights

- **RC Drilling assays from the drill program completed in November at the Golden Chimney Project have been received.**
- **Drilling evaluated the potential for lateral and down dip extensions to the mineralisation at the Golden Chimney prospect, as well as soil anomalies at Golden Chimney East and West.**
- **Assays from drill hole 19GCRC01 suggest the mineralisation at Golden Chimney is open along strike to the south west.**
- **Down dip extensions to the mineralisation are evident from drill hole 19GCRC03.**

GOLDEN CHIMNEY PROJECT

The project is located 40km south of Leonora (Figure 1). The world class deposit known as the Sons of Gwalia Gold mine occurs within this geological terrain (1.9 Moz Au in reserve at a grade of 7.5 g/t Au and past production of 4 Moz Au). Other significant and economic deposits include King of the Hills Mine (resources of 380,000oz Au), Tower Hill (625,000oz Au in resources), and Kallis– Trump and Ulysses (760,000oz Au in resources).

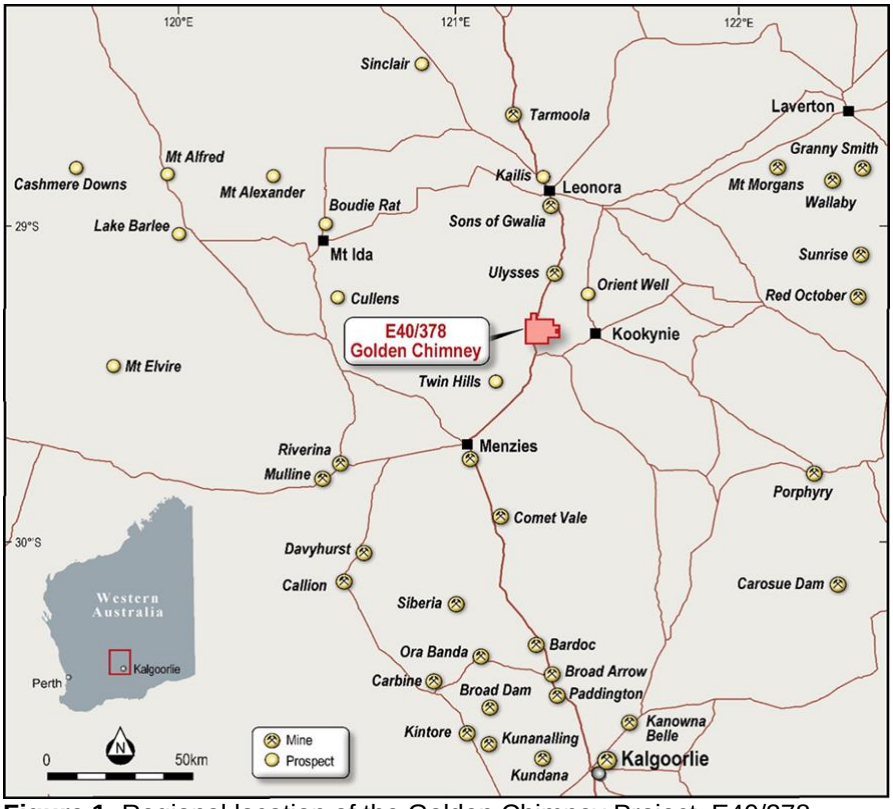

Figure 1. Regional location of the Golden Chimney Project, E40/378.

Figure 2 illustrates the geochemical soil contours derived from the auger traverses completed in July 2019. Coherent near - surface gold anomalism is located over mostly mafic and felsic rocks as interpreted from aeromagnetic images and geological mapping.

Three prospects were RC drilled (Figure 2): The Golden Chimney prospect, the Golden Chimney East and Golden Chimney West prospects. Only the Golden Chimney prospect, has been drilled by previous workers. Table1 below illustrates the specifications of the drilling program.

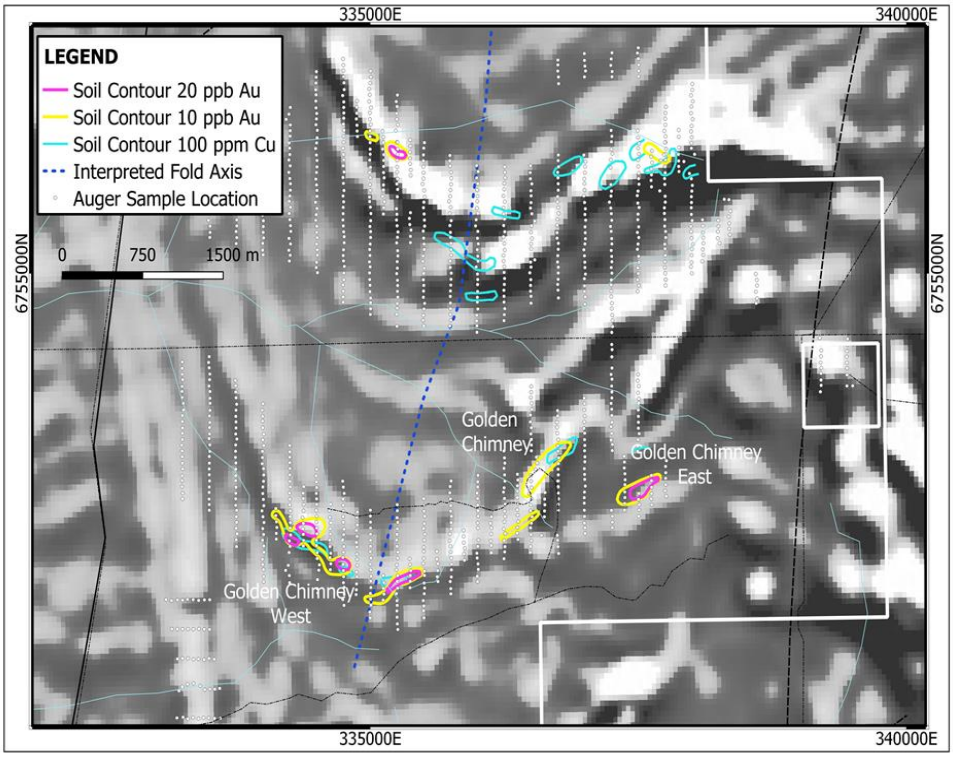

Figure 2. Multi-element (Au, Cu) soil contours derived from Shree's auger program. Also illustrated is the location of all auger samples and the interpreted position of the regional fold axis. The underlying image is the aerial magnetics.

Table 1. RC drill hole details.

Hole	Prospect	MGA_East	MGA_North	Depth_m	Azimuth°	Dip°
19GCRC01	Golden Chimney	336615	6753330	120	315	-60
19GCRC02	Golden Chimney	336630	6753310	180	315	-60
19GCRC03	Golden Chimney	336653	6753337	186	315	-60
19GCRC04	Golden Chimney	336718	6753467	114	315	-60
19GCRC05	Golden Chimney East	337510	6753136	127	315	-60
19GCRC06	Golden Chimney East	337472	6753205	138	315	-60
19GCRC07	Golden Chimney East	337655	6753220	114	315	-60
19GCRC08	Golden Chimney East	337610	6753291	114	315	-60
19GCRC09	Golden Chimney West	335261	6752405	50	225	-60
19GCRC10	Golden Chimney West	334390	6752864	108	225	-60
19GCRC11	Golden Chimney West	334357	6752835	100	225	-60
			TOTAL	**1351**		

Golden Chimney Prospect.

In 1993, historical RC drilling of soil and rock chip anomalies at the Golden Chimney prospect intersected broad zones of low-grade gold mineralisation **including 26m @ 0.36 g/t Au in RCGC014 from 6m, 15 m @ 0.46 g/t Au in RCGC07 from 12m and 5 m @ 0.47 g/t Au in RCGC011 from 102 m.** These intersections are illustrated in Figure 3. Drilling encountered a mineralised structure containing common coarse crystalline arsenopyrite and pyrite.

The positions of the recently completed RC drill holes at the Golden Chimney prospect are also illustrated in Figure 3. Drilling was aimed at extending the mineralisation in a south westerly direction (holes 19GCRC01, 19GCRC02) and in a north-easterly direction (hole 19GCRC04). A 45° south westerly plunge to the mineralisation was also tested by hole 19GCRC03. Altered quartz gabbros and dolerites containing common arsenopyrite and pyrite, was seen in the four drill holes. Extensive carbonate haloes were a feature of the alteration.

Best assays received were from drill hole 19GCRC01 where 12 m @ 83 ppb Au from 28-40 m was intersected (4m composite samples). This drill hole suggests the mineralisation remains open along strike to the south west in Figure 3. In hole 19GCRC03 12 m @ 67 ppb Au from 128–140 m was intersected (also 4m composite samples). This drill hole suggests the mineralisation remains open down dip to the south east in Figure 3. No anomalous assays were received from hole 19GCRC04 and the south westerly striking mineralisation now appears to be closed off to the north east.

Appendix 1 lists all assays > 25 ppb Au received from the 4m composite samples.

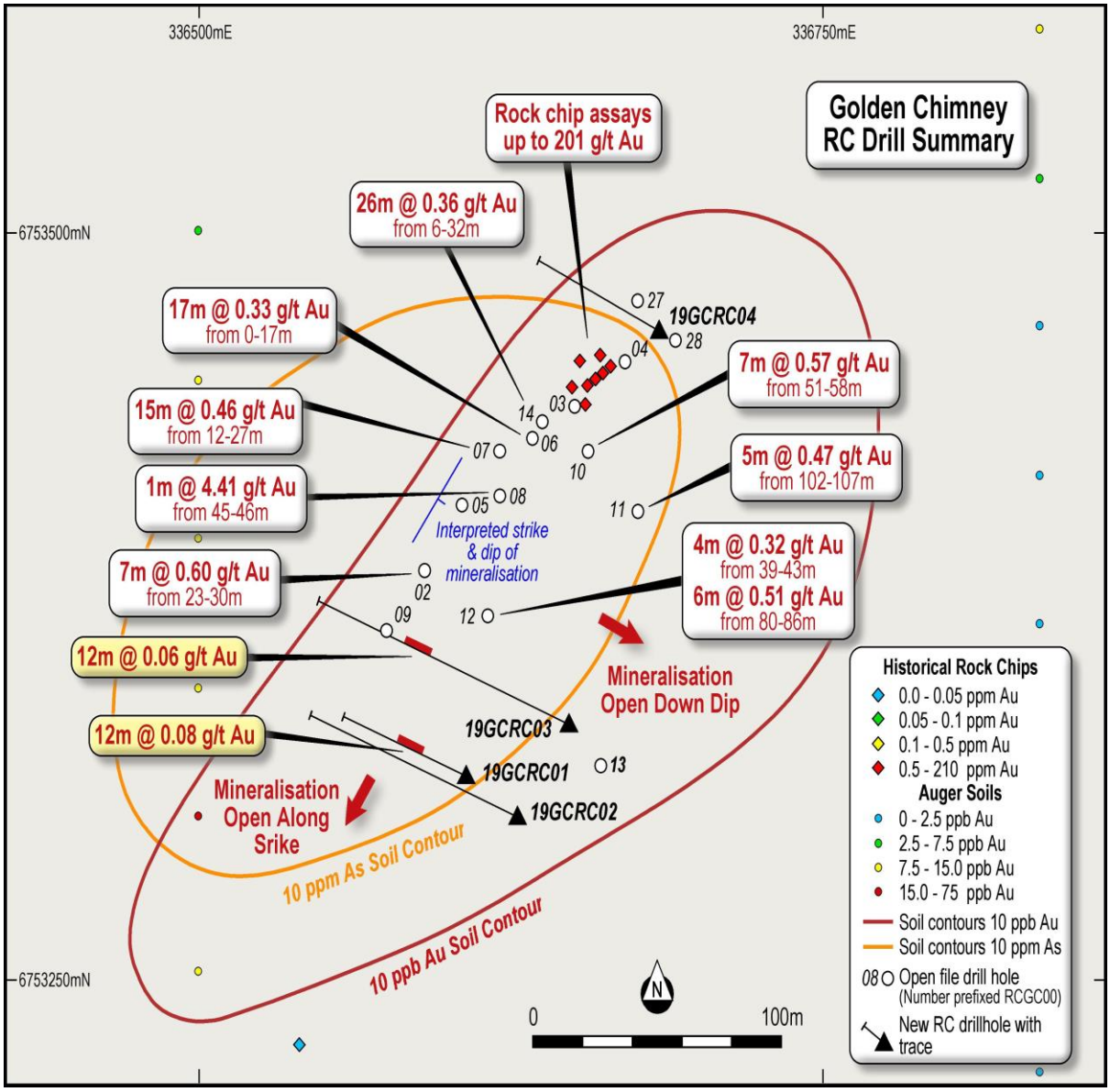

Figure 3. Location of the historical and the recent RC drilling at the Golden Chimney prospect. Auger soil geochemistry contours (Au, ppb and As, ppm) are also shown.

Golden Chimney East Prospect.
Four RC drill holes tested the auger soil anomaly at Golden Chimney East. The regional location of this prospect is shown in Figure 2. Drill hole positions with respect to the anomalous geochemistry are illustrated in Figure 4. Mainly dolerites and gabbros were intersected. The highest assay in drilling was from hole 19GCRC05 (hole 8 in figure 4) where 4m @ 118 ppb was received from 72-76m (4m composite sample).

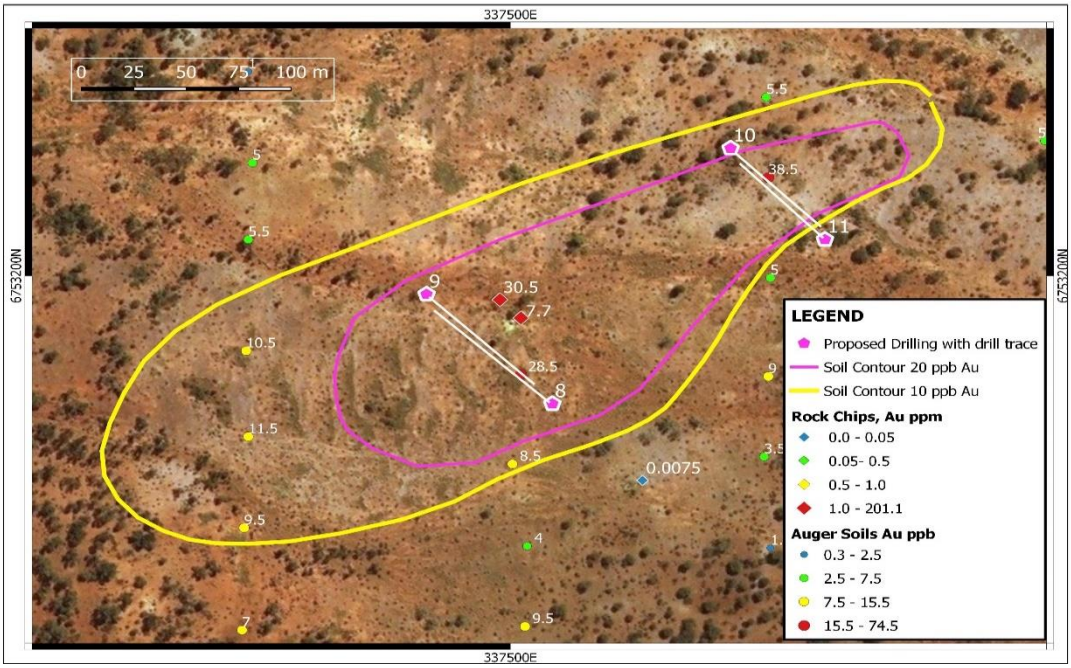

Figure 4. Location of the recently completed RC drill holes at the Golden Chimney East prospect.

Golden Chimney West Prospect.
Three RC drill holes tested the auger soil anomaly at Golden Chimney West. The regional location of this prospect is shown in Figure 2. Drilling intersected two silicified quartz feldspar porphyries within a suite of dolerites and gabbros. Very fine sulphides (possibly pyrite) were visible within the extremely calcareous porphyries. Drilling assays (4m composite samples) did not exceed 50 ppb Au.

Next Steps.
In order to target further drilling, Induced Polarization (IP) geophysics may be applicable to the pyrite altered mafic sequence at Golden Chimney. IP is a commonly-used geophysical survey method for measuring the electrical properties of subsurface rock. Measurements are made by introducing a controlled electrical current into the ground using two current electrodes, thus energizing the ground, and then measuring the induced potential-field gradient voltage between two non-polarizable receiver electrodes. The measured IP phase indicates the ability of rocks to briefly hold an electrical charge after the transmitted voltage is turned off. Metallic minerals (pyrite) hold an electrical charge longer than non-metallic minerals and this is measured in an IP survey. Higher IP voltages reflect higher concentrations of metallic minerals (pyrite) and hence can be an effective targeting tool. IP responses can be received from 400 m below surface using higher electrical currents.

Extensional drilling at Golden Chimney may be warranted. In figure 3, auger Au and As geochemistry contours suggest the mineralisation may be open to the south-west of hole 19GCRC01. Additionally, assays received from drill hole 19GCRC03 confirm the down dip continuity of the south easterly dipping mineralisation and a new drill hole in between 19GCRC03 and RCGC11 (in figure 3) may be warranted.

Competent Person Statement.
The review of historical exploration activities and results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Michael Busbridge, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists. He is a consultant to Shree Minerals Ltd. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the JORC Code).
Michael Busbridge has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

- the historical Exploration Results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- a Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported Exploration Results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012;
- that nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical Exploration Results; but
- Shree has not independently validated the historical Exploration Results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results

About Shree Minerals Limited

Shree Minerals Limited is an exploration and mine development company including being engaged in mining and production of iron ore and dense media magnetite at its Nelson Bay River Iron Project in the north-western Tasmania and Gold exploration at its Golden Chimney Project in Western Australia.

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Appendix 1. Anomalous drilling assays. (> 25 ppb Au).

Hole No.	Hole Type	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Sample No.	Sample Type	Au ppb	As ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Bi ppm
19GCRC01	RC	Golden Chimney	28	32	43508	4m composite	175	150	198	41	1.48
19GCRC01	RC	Golden Chimney	32	36	43509	4m composite	42.5	123	61	49	0.24
19GCRC01	RC	Golden Chimney	36	40	43510	4m composite	30.5	111	91	52	0.3
19GCRC03	RC	Golden Chimney	64	68	43592	4m composite	48	5.6	109	48	2
19GCRC03	RC	Golden Chimney	80	84	43596	4m composite	38.5	3.8	129	41	1.14
19GCRC03	RC	Golden Chimney	104	108	43602	4m composite	28.5	5.8	215	80	0.34
19GCRC03	RC	Golden Chimney	116	120	43605	4m composite	29.5	3.2	400	47	0.9
19GCRC03	RC	Golden Chimney	128	132	43608	4m composite	146	6.4	84	41	0.42
19GCRC03	RC	Golden Chimney	136	140	43610	4m composite	44	1.6	148	65	0.66
19GCRC05	RC	GC East	72	76	43668	4m composite	118	5	7	47	0.08
19GCRC05	RC	GC East	120	127	43682	4m composite	26.5	19.6	13	51	1.16
19GCRC06	RC	GC East	132	138	43716	4m composite	38.5	189	9	32	0.18
19GCRC07	RC	GC East	56	60	43731	4m composite	54	942	13	44	2.4
19GCRC09	RC	GC West	12	16	43776	4m composite	46	0.4	103	28	1.94

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report.

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.*	• Drill samples were collected by Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Depths for each hole drilled are provided in Table 1, in report. RC drilling was used to obtain 4m composite samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for an aqua regia digestion. At the same time a drill sample was collected every meter and stored. • Following the receipt of the composite assays, the 1m samples that make up the composite interval will be collected from storage and submitted for fire assay using a 30 gram charge. Fire assay is considered a more representative technique in which to assay for gold when sulphides are suspected of being auriferous. • The samples are considered to effectively represent the drilling at the point of collection. Sampling included Shree Minerals' standard QAQC procedures including the insertion of duplicate samples, at the rate of 1 standard (or duplicate) for every 75 unknown samples, into the total sample batch that was submitted to the assay laboratory. • All composite samples were delivered to the Bureau Veritas (BV) Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for transportation to BV labs in Perth for preparation and assay. Samples were pulverized to 85% passing 75 µ. • Analysis details: Au & As (1 ppb and 1 ppm detection limit respectively) determined by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS (BV Method AR001). Additional elements (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni,) determined by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS (BV Method AR102).
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).*	• RC drilling was performed by Blue Spec Drilling P/L of Kalgoorlie using a 5.25 inch diameter drill bit with 6 m length drill rods with automatic rod handlers. Drilling required a three-man operation of the truck mounted rig. All holes drilled at an angle of 60°. • RC drilling produces dry rock chips, as large air compressors dry the rock out ahead of the advancing drill bit. RC drilling is slower but achieves better penetration than RAB or aircore and is more cost effective than diamond drilling.
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*	• Sample recovery was assessed visually via the sample size collected into the calico bags. Recovery was usually 80-90% but was lower (50%) in near surface samples. All samples weighed between 2 -3 kgms.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Geological logging of drill chips was undertaken. Sample number, carbonate content, magnetite content, sulphide content, lithology, depth, GPS location was recorded. No geotechnical logging was required as the program is early stage exploration. • Geological logging was qualitative at 1m intervals and was recorded at the sample depth. • Representative 1m samples weighing 20 gms were collected and placed into plastic chip trays for later reference. • The recording was done at a level commensurate with the early stage of exploration.
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.*	• N/A • Dry drill samples were collected at the drill collar. After passing through the sample hose and into the drill cyclone the samples pass through a riffle splitter in order to homogenise the sample and to nullify the effects of particulate gold. After splitting, the sample was collected in a calico bag, ready for assaying. • All samples were delivered to the Bureau Veritas (BV) Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for transportation to BV labs in Perth for preparation and assay. Samples were pulverized to 85% passing 75 µ. • The samples are considered to effectively represent the rock at the point of collection. Sampling included Shree Minerals' standard QAQC procedures including the insertion of standards and duplicate samples, at the rate of 1 standard (or duplicate) for every 75 unknown samples, into the total sample batch that was submitted to the assay laboratory. • All samples collected from drilling weighed between 2 -3 kgms. At the laboratory the sample will be split down to a representative sample weighing 30 gms to be assayed.
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.*	• All 4m composite samples were delivered to a reputable assay laboratory (Bureau Veritas (BV)) Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Analysis details: Au and As (1 ppb detection limit) determined by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS read-out (BV Method AR001). Additional elements (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni) determined by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS read-out (BV Method AR102). • Aqua Regia digestion of oxidized samples is considered a near total digestion of the sample. • Following the receipt of the composite assays, the 1m samples that make up the composite interval will be submitted for fire assay using a 30 gram charge. Fire assay is considered a more representative technique in which to assay for gold when sulphides are suspected of being auiferous. • Sampling included Shree Minerals' standard QAQC procedures, as well as duplicate checks including the insertion of appropriate duplicate samples, at the rate of 1 standard (or duplicate) for every 75 unknown samples, into the total sample batch that was submitted to the assay laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Analysis of the accuracy of the above QAQC procedures needs to be within acceptable limits. • N/A • Sample data was recorded by hand and then transferred to a standard Excel spreadsheet on a laptop computer in the field. This file was then provided to a Shree Minerals database administrator in Perth. Assay files will be emailed from BV labs to a Shree Minerals database administrator.
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 RC drill holes hole coordinates were located by a handheld GPS, which are considered accurate to +/- 5m in the Northing and Easting. • Drill hole details are located in Table 1 of this announcement. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 (GDA94). • Topographic control is maintained using topographic maps.
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.*	• Drill holes were sited in a position to intercept the modelled mineralization, aiming to obtain grade and width information of the mineralization. • N/A as no resource estimate to intercept is made. • As discussed above, 4m sample compositing has been applied in order to reduce assay costs.
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.*	• All holes were drilled at -60°. RC drilling is a hammer percussion technique to shatter the rock and does not allow rock structures to be seen. • N/A
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were placed into calico bags measuring 15 in x 12 in. They were then placed into larger poly weave bags which were sealed with cable ties before transport to the BV lab in Kalgoorlie. A sample submission outlining assay instructions were provided to BV by a Shree geologist. • BV maintains the chain of custody once the samples are received at the laboratory, with a full audit trail available via the BV website.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this stage of exploration, no external audit or review has been undertaken.

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.*	• RC drill holes were all completed within the granted E40/378 which is 100% owned by Shree Minerals. Shree Minerals exercised its option to acquire E40/378 on the 7 March 2019 from Carmichael Prospecting Company Pty Limited. Landownership is leasehold with the tenement located within the Melita Pastoral property. • Shree has signed a standard Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) covering E40/378. • A cultural heritage survey was completed over the area in October 2019. Representatives of the Nyalpa Pirniku aboriginal group and an anthropologist cleared the area for drilling. A detailed report was provided to Shree Minerals. • Ground activity and security of tenure are governed by the WA Dept. Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) via the Mining Act 1978. Shree Minerals is unaware of any impediments to exploration on this license.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Most of the historical work within the project was undertaken during the period from 1993 to 2001. This work included: ▪ Detailed soil and rock sampling by Money Mining at the Golden Chimney and Golden Chimney West prospects in 1993. This work resulted in the discovery of the Golden Chimney prospect where rock chip assays up to 207 g/t Au and a robust soil anomaly measuring 100m x 150m in area was identified. ▪ Regional soil sampling and 102 stream sediment samples by Aberfoyle in 1995 identified the Golden Chimney West prospect. ▪ 28 RC holes for 1,092m within the Golden Chimney prospect were drilled by Money Mining and Aberfoyle between 1993 and 1996. This drilling intersected broad zones of low-grade gold mineralisation including 26m @ 0.36 g/t Au in RCGC014 from 6m, 15m @ 0.46 g/t Au in RCGC07 from 12m and 5m @ 0.47 g/t Au in RCGC011 from 102m. These holes are illustrated in Figure 3 in this announcement. ▪ In a large regional program Barminco collected 370 BLEG samples in the northern third of the area now covered by E40/378 in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1998. Low order anomalies (5 ppb Au) were generated. ▪ Given the highly residual regolith in the project area, the sampling programs are considered meaningful, but sample line spacing (500m) is considered too coarse to identify the mineralised haloes typical of some existing gold deposits seen in the Leonora area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• E40/378 is located 40km south of Leonora (Figure 1) within the Leonora Gold field. The world class deposit known as the Sons of Gwalia Gold mine occurs within this geological terrain (1.9 Moz Au in reserve at a grade of 7.5 g/t Au and past production of 4 Moz Au). • The project geology is dominated by greenstones that comprise a bimodal volcanic rock association, exhibiting an interfingering sequence of felsic and mafic lavas. Several dolerite sills and dykes are magnetite bearing and form prominent aeromagnetic high linears in aeromagnetic images (for example see Figure 2). • Mafic rocks, mainly dolerites, are the most common host rocks to mineralisation in the Leonora area and in many deposits including Golden Chimney, the mafic rocks appear to be Fe rich and occurring within fractionated zones that become gabbroic, containing more feldspar and quartz. • Drilling by Money Mining at the Golden Chimney prospect encountered an altered and mineralised structure passing through a felsic quartz hornblende fractionated gabbroic intrusive. The structure contains common coarse crystalline pyrite and arsenopyrite. Other sulphide minerals include chalcopyrite.
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*	• Details of the drill collars, depths, azimuths, dips of each hole are provided in Table 1 in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• N/A
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').*	• Drill holes were sited in a position to intercept the modelled mineralization at Golden Chimney orthogonally, aiming to obtain true grade and width information of the mineralization. • The mineralization is interpreted to strike in a 225°(SW) direction, with a steep dip to the south east. A plunge component to the mineralization is about 40°. This is illustrated in Figure 3. • Drill hole azimuths at the collars are listed in Table 1 in the body of the announcement.
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 the diagrams in this announcement for relevant plans.
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.*	• N/A as assay results for the drilling samples have not yet been received.
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.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration, no other substantive exploration data has been completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Further work is dependent on the assays received from the drill program. If warranted, additional RC drilling will be undertaken to confirm and extend indicated mineralization.