AUSMON RESOURCES LIMITED

17 July 2018

ASX Market Announcements

BROKEN HILL EL8747 "STIRLING VALE" COBALT PROSPECT IN NSW ENCOURAGING COBALT ASSAY RESULTS FROM HISTORIC HOLE DD95STV3.

Ausmon Resources Limited ("Company"), (ASX:AOA) is pleased to announce that it has received encouraging results for cobalt and base and precious metals from the assaying of historic diamond hole DD95STV3 that was drilled on historic EL3500 in 1995, now covered in part by the Company's newly granted EL8747 at Broken Hill as shown on see figure 1. (ELs 8745, 8746 and 8747 are 100% held by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary New Base Metals Pty Ltd).

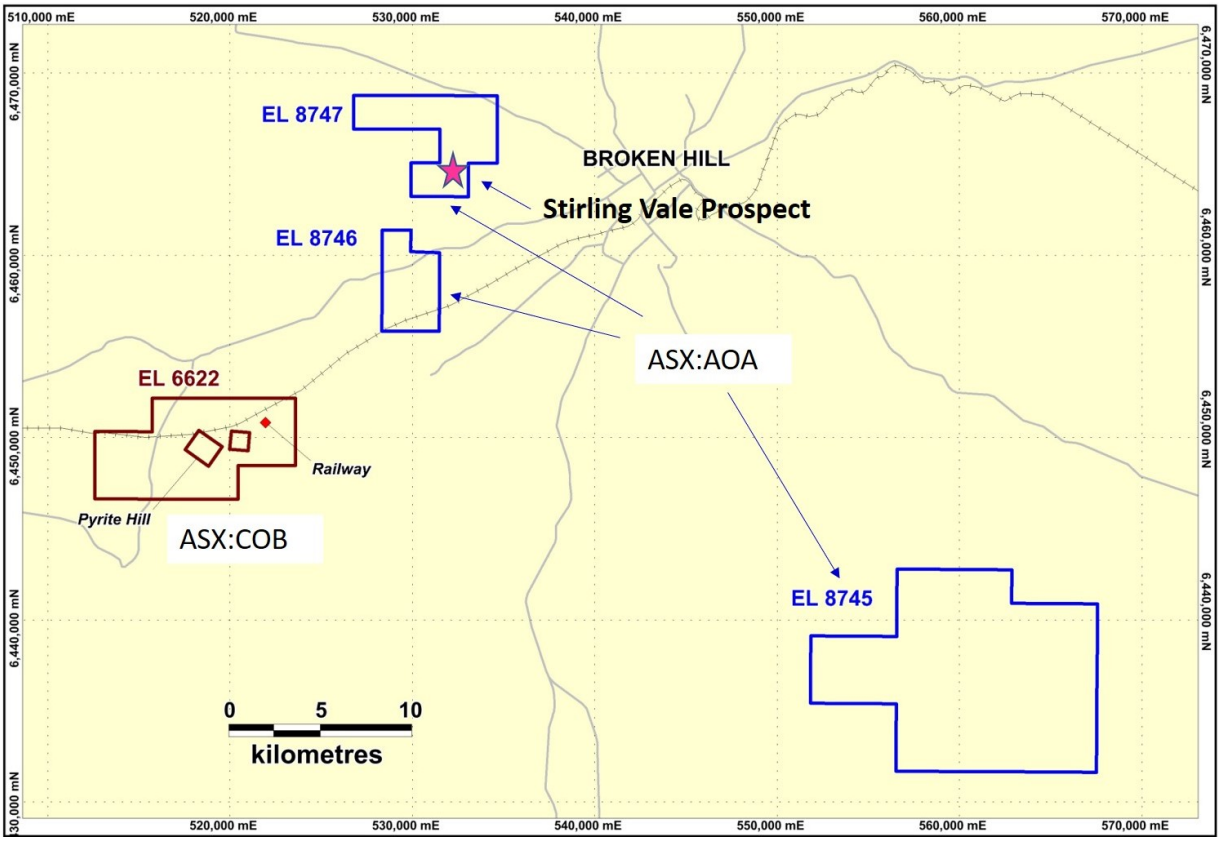

Figure 1: Ausmon Resources Limited's 3 Broken Hill Exploration Licences

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Best cobalt results include:

- **1.4 metres @ 0.096% Co from 130 to 131.4 metres downhole, or 962 ppm Co.**
- **0.3 metres @ 0.074% Co from 131.7 to 132 metres downhole, or 739 ppm Co.**

The first zone of geologically interpreted Broken Hill Lode Unit type rocks from 51.9 to 52.7 metres downhole returned:

- **0.3 metres @ 0.99 g/t Au, 0.14% Cu, and 0.07% Zn from 51.9 to 52.2 metres downhole.**
- **0.5 metres @ 0.30 g/t Au, 0.04% Cu, and 0.06% Zn from 52.2 to 52.7 metres downhole.**

Best results from the second zone of geologically interpreted Broken Hill Lode unit type rocks returned 0.87 metres @ 0.15% Zn from 85.8 to 86.67 metres downhole. The interval from 51.5 to 86.7m averaged 460 ppm zinc over 35.2 metres.

See figure 2 for the drill hole plot of anomalous cobalt and base and precious metal intersections for DD95STV3.

These assay results provide the impetus to fast track exploration as hole DD95STV3 is located 300 metres to the south of the Stirling Vale Prospect that will be the target of cobalt exploration. Both the cobalt, gold and base metal results indicate that the EL8747 Stirling Vale Prospect has the potential to host ore grade mineralisation.

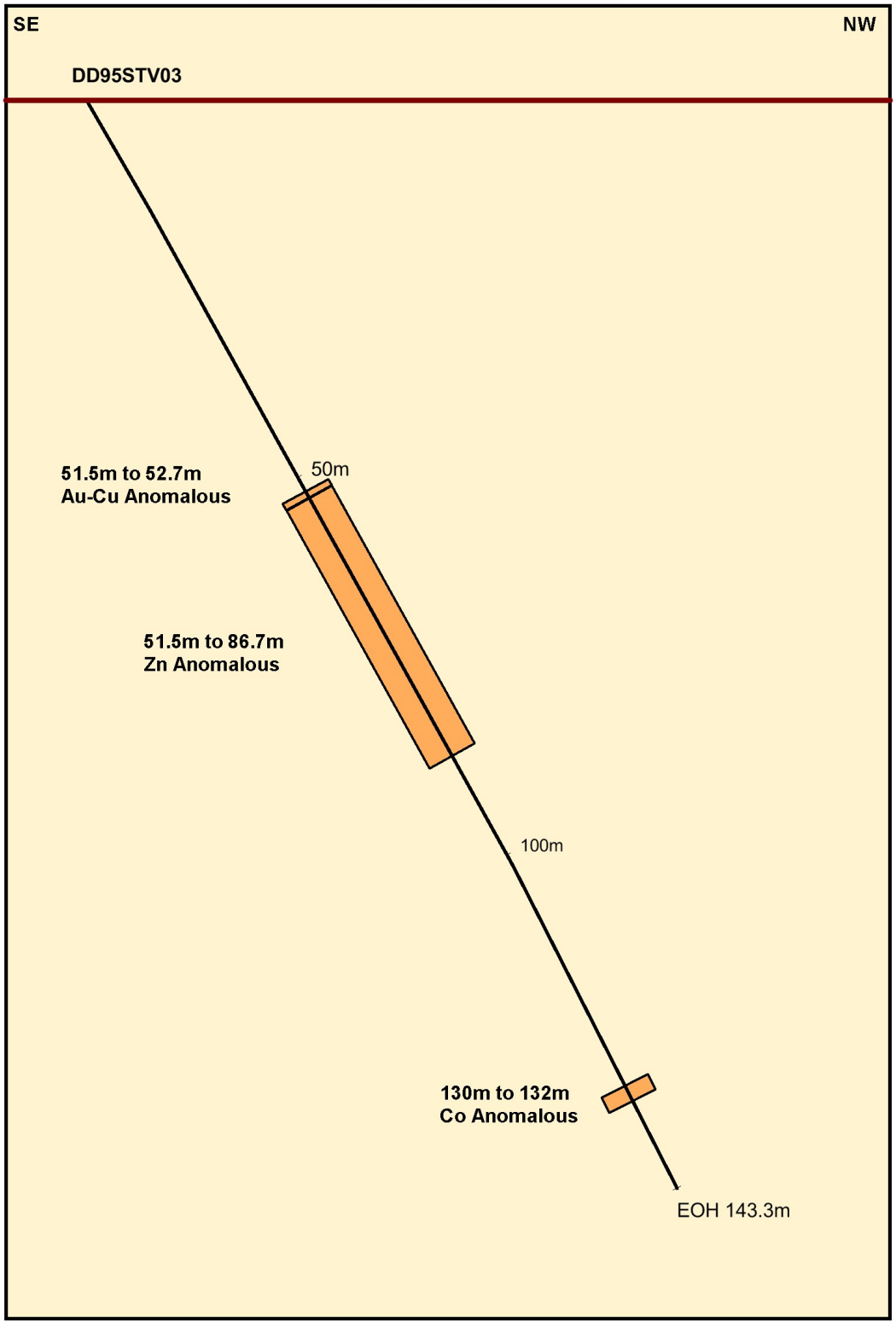

Figure 2: DD95STV3 Anomalous cobalt, gold, and zinc zones.

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Background

The diamond hole DD95STV3 was drilled in 1995 by Pasminco Exploration in joint venture with Aberfolye Resources into the Stirling Vale Synform targeting base and precious metals. Cobalt was not originally targeted. The diamond hole was never cut for assay despite numerous geologically logged observations of sulphide mineralization being described, and the hole was eventually offered for historical storage at the Broken Hill Core Library. The Stirling Vale Synform appears to bear similar geology to Cobalt Blue's (ASX:COB) Pyrite Hill Geology with the "Pl2" pyritic bearing horizon present, as shown below by the black arrows in figure 3. The Stirling Vale Synform is located 20 kms north east of Cobalt Blue's Thackaringa deposit in EL6622, and 10 kms west of Broken Hill.

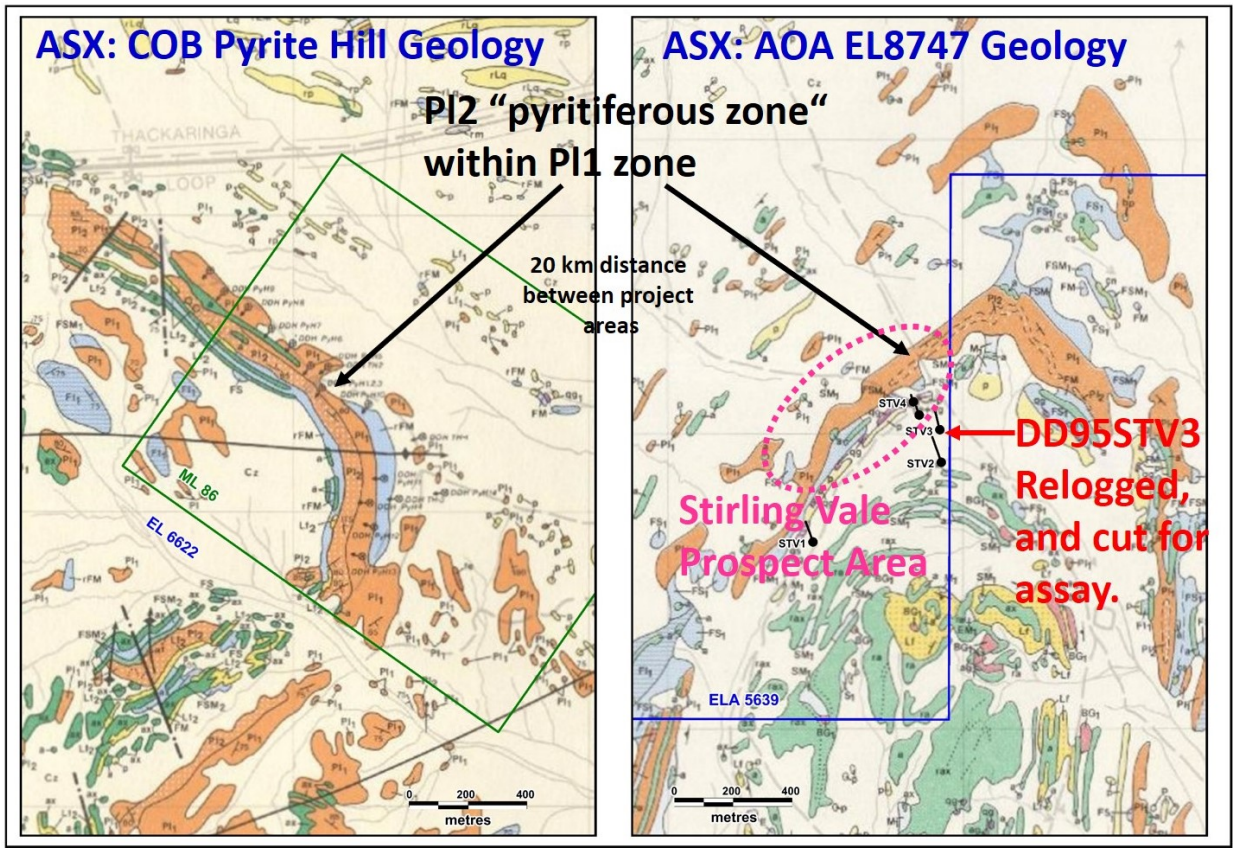

Figure 3: Geological similarities of Stirling Vale with Cobalt Blue's Cobalt Deposits*.

*{Source of Geology Maps: NSW Geological Survey "Thackaringa" 1:25k Map (1977) for COB; and "Broken Hill" 1:25k (1979) for AOA}.

The relogging and assaying of DD95STV3 has revealed two significant findings:

1: Firstly, an extensive pryitiferous zone from 108.6m to the end of hole at 143.3 metres has been identified (open at depth). The zone from 108.6 to 126.2 metres has been visually estimated to contain up to 10% pyrite. The zone from 126.2 to 143.3 metres has been visually estimated to contain up to 25% pyrite (see figure 4 below).

Figure 4: An example of the strongly pyritic bands in albitic gneiss in DD95STV3.

Figure 5 is a photo of the core tray from DD95STV showing the diamond core from around 123 to 133 metres with the yellow hue of pyrite sulphide bands visible throughout this core section and best cobalt results overlayed.

Figure 5: Pyrite zone in DD95STV3 from around 123 to 133 metres being relogged.

2: Secondly, two zones of Broken Hill Type Lode Unit type have been identified from 51.5 to 52.7 metres (1.2m wide) and from 85.5 to 86.9 metres (1.4m wide). See figures 6 and 7 respectively with assay results overlayed.

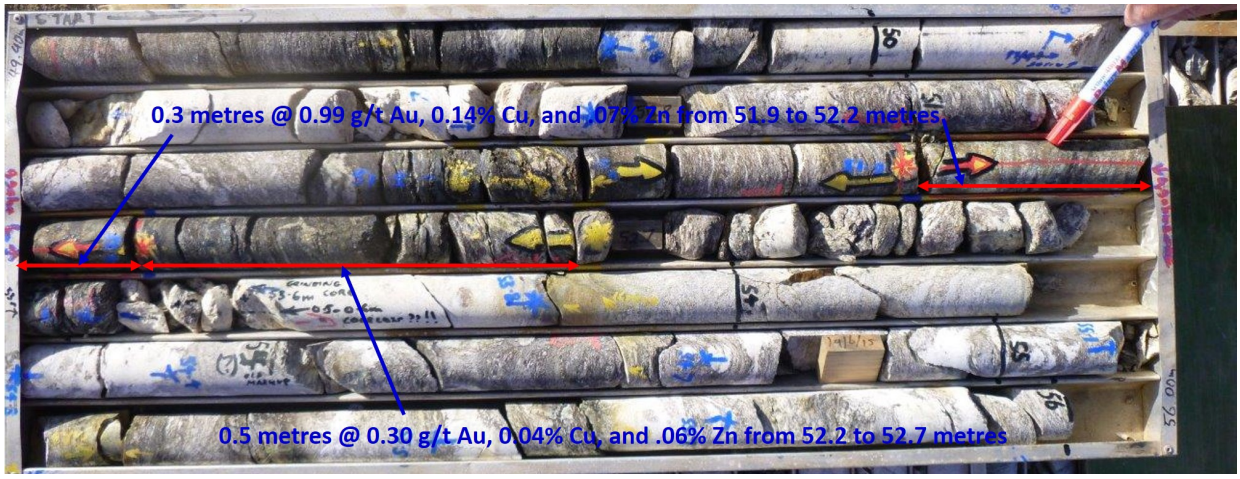

Figure 6: Mineralised quartz gahnite bearing BHT Lode Zone 1 from 51.5 to 52.7 metres.

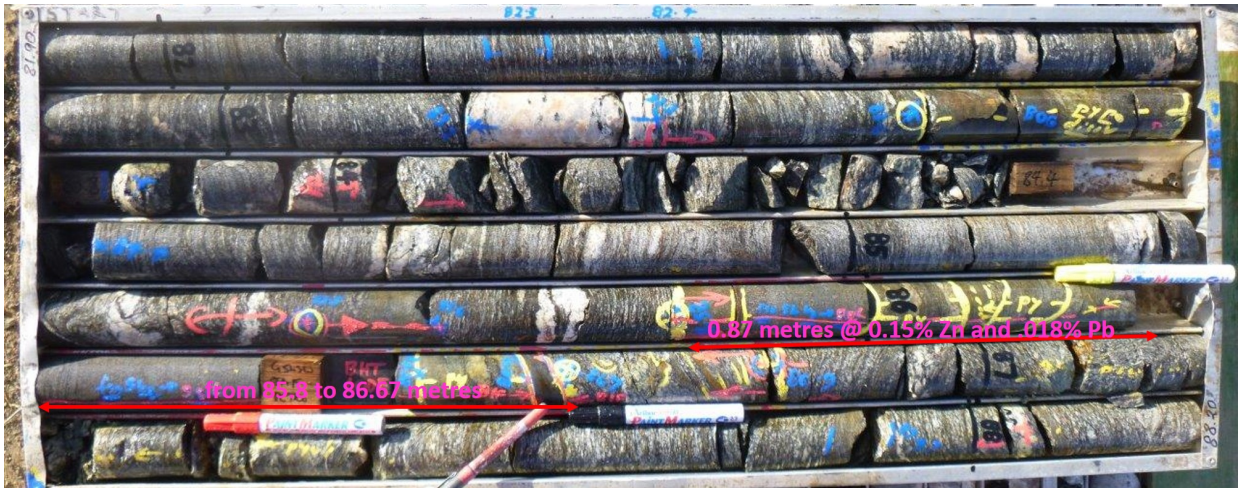

Figure 7: Mineralised garnetite & BIF bearing BHT Lode Zone 2 from 85.5 to 86.9 metres within a larger interval of anomalous zinc.

Planned Exploration Work

The Company has commenced access arrangement discussions with the new landholder at the Stirling Vale Prospect. The Company will meet with the landholder this month to finalise an access arrangement. Once completed, the Company will start geological mapping fieldwork, field sampling, and consider geophysical surveys, with a view to developing targets at the Stirling Vale Synform for drilling.

Mr Boris Patkin, Chairman of the Company, says:

> "The presence of ore grade cobalt and gold, and anomalous base metals up to 300 metres away from the main target zone of Stirling Vale Prospect is highly encouraging. The geological knowledge and recognition of potential mineralisation styles observed from this drill hole will greatly assist the upcoming fieldwork. As soon as site access is finalised, the Company looks forward to accelerating exploration work in the main area of interest."

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Glossary

Au	=	gold
Co	=	cobalt
Cu	=	copper
Zn	=	zinc

(The information in the report above that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Joe Schifano, the principal of Geo Joe Pty Ltd and a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Schifano has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Schifano consents to the inclusion in this report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.)

Eric Sam Yue
Company Secretary

Table 1: DD95STV3	Easting (AMG66)	532920		Elements Assayed and units															
Complete Assays	Northing (AMG66)	6464010		Au	Ag	As	Cd	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Mo	Ni	Pb	S	Sb	Se	Te	Zn
LAB SAMPLE NOS	From(m)	To(m)	length	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
STV3-001	51.5	51.6	0.1	0.101	0.3	1085	1.3	49	329	10.3	1572	X	37	96	1.34	X	X	X	355
STV3-002	51.6	51.9	0.3	0.082	0.2	1027	0.8	41	160	8.03	1109	X	40	53	0.7	X	X	X	385
STV3-003	51.9	52.2	0.3	0.994	1	557	5.1	47	1412	10.8	613	X	52	X	5.89	X	5	0.5	700
STV3-004	52.2	52.7	0.5	0.306	0.4	3256	1.2	84	379	7	775	X	27	X	0.76	X	X	X	567
STV3-005	60.5	62.8	2.3	0.015	0.2	137	1	X	116	4.86	374	2	33	X	0.52	X	X	X	293
STV3-006	69.7	71.5	1.8	0.017	0.1	9	0.5	X	116	4.82	423	1	33	X	0.64	X	X	X	311
STV3-007	71.5	72	0.5	0.012	0.3	16	0.7	X	91	3.96	266	2	32	56	1.24	X	X	X	231
STV3-008	85.5	85.6	0.1	0.011	0.5	15	0.3	23	120	8.19	1030	X	43	X	0.95	X	X	X	140
STV3-009	85.6	85.8	0.2	0.006	X	10	X	X	22	5.25	476	5	28	53	0.08	X	X	X	175
STV3-010	85.8	86.67	0.87	0.018	0.3	20	4.7	21	195	6.48	1432	11	49	179	1.9	X	X	X	1509
STV3-011	86.67	86.7	0.03	0.01	0.1	10	2	30	92	7.61	674	X	45	X	0.52	X	X	X	392
STV3-012	86.7	86.9	0.2	X	X	8	0.5	X	99	5.3	432	X	35	63	0.44	X	X	X	245
STV3-013	96.9	97.3	0.4	X	0.2	X	0.2	X	65	1.98	103	12	36	60	0.3	X	X	X	67
STV3-014	108.6	110.3	1.7	X	X	X	X	74	39	4.89	186	X	34	X	1.01	X	X	X	38
STV3-015	110.3	111.6	1.3	X	X	X	X	X	18	3.98	168	X	36	X	0.3	X	X	X	32
STV3-016	111.6	113	1.4	X	X	X	X	X	16	3.7	186	X	21	X	0.29	X	X	X	17
STV3-017	113	114.3	1.3	X	X	6	X	X	23	5.46	252	X	35	X	0.23	X	X	X	26
STV3-018	114.3	117.8	3.5	X	0.5	9	X	X	19	4.89	207	X	32	X	0.3	X	X	X	27
STV3-019	117.8	118.6	0.8	X	0.2	19	X	70	20	5.02	209	X	38	X	1.53	X	X	X	35
STV3-020	118.6	119.7	1.1	X	X	7	X	X	11	3.93	210	X	28	X	0.15	X	X	X	32
STV3-021	119.7	120.8	1.1	0.006	X	X	X	36	15	4.21	166	X	26	X	0.7	X	X	X	29
STV3-022	120.8	121	0.2	X	X	9	X	50	21	4.94	192	X	42	X	1.02	X	X	X	31
STV3-023	121	121.7	0.7	0.008	X	X	X	52	16	4.4	176	X	34	X	0.89	0.7	X	X	23
STV3-024	121.7	122.7	1	X	X	X	X	41	13	3.92	176	X	28	X	0.66	X	X	X	30
STV3-025	122.7	122.9	0.2	X	X	X	X	24	11	2.83	134	X	X	X	0.41	X	X	X	X
STV3-026	122.9	123.6	0.7	X	X	X	X	57	14	4.63	200	X	42	X	0.98	X	X	X	22
STV3-027	123.6	123.9	0.3	0.008	X	X	X	122	25	5.93	170	X	67	X	2.51	X	X	X	15
STV3-028	123.9	124.1	0.2	X	X	5	X	137	23	10.9	387	X	76	X	2.51	X	X	X	30
STV3-029	124.1	124.6	0.5	X	0.5	X	X	34	11	3.88	208	X	33	X	0.67	X	X	X	18
STV3-030	124.6	126.2	1.6	X	X	8	X	67	21	4.7	227	X	31	X	1.41	X	X	X	25
STV3-031	126.2	127.1	0.9	X	X	7	0.2	81	23	3.63	152	X	29	X	1.55	X	X	X	28
STV3-032	127.1	127.5	0.4	X	X	X	X	120	35	5.07	199	3	41	X	2.37	X	X	X	34
STV3-033	127.5	129	1.5	X	X	X	X	54	20	2.24	90	X	29	X	1.19	X	X	X	14
STV3-034	129	130	1	X	X	5	X	75	20	2.15	79	X	31	X	1.31	X	X	X	17
STV3-035	130	131.4	1.4	0.009	0.3	11	X	962	47	12	78	2	68	X	12.24	X	X	X	X
STV3-036	131.4	131.7	0.3	0.007	0.2	X	X	71	21	2.59	83	X	26	X	1.67	X	X	X	20
STV3-037	131.7	132	0.3	0.021	X	26	X	739	89	11.6	155	3	104	X	11.34	X	X	0.8	27
STV3-038	132	133.5	1.5	0.014	X	X	X	53	17	2.01	95	2	23	X	0.98	X	X	X	46
STV3-039	133.5	134.3	0.8	0.01	0.2	X	X	X	X	1.04	45	9	X	X	0.33	X	X	X	X
STV3-040	134.3	134.9	0.6	X	X	X	0.2	X	11	0.81	51	3	X	X	0.22	X	X	X	12
STV3-041	134.9	136.2	1.3	0.007	X	X	X	46	14	1.59	59	3	X	X	0.8	X	X	X	X
STV3-042	136.2	137.7	1.5	X	X	X	X	66	31	2.57	63	4	X	X	1.79	X	X	X	17
STV3-043	137.7	138.6	0.9	X	X	X	X	75	54	2.54	112	2	29	X	1.51	X	X	X	28
STV3-044	138.6	139.1	0.5	X	X	X	X	88	46	2.38	74	4	26	X	1.37	X	X	X	13
STV3-045	139.1	140.1	1	X	X	X	X	37	30	1.32	64	X	X	X	0.73	X	X	X	13
STV3-046	140.1	140.4	0.3	X	X	X	X	X	20	0.92	53	1	X	X	0.37	X	X	X	16
STV3-047	140.4	140.9	0.5	X	X	5	X	X	16	0.66	58	1	X	X	0.22	X	X	X	X
STV3-048	140.9	141.2	0.3	X	X	X	X	31	10	1.2	81	X	X	X	0.56	X	X	X	14
STV3-049	141.2	142.3	1.1	X	0.2	26	X	27	25	1	53	X	X	X	0.47	X	X	X	18
STV3-050	142.5	142.9	0.4	X	X	19	X	37	X	8.97	1361	X	59	X	0.02	X	X	X	92
STV3-051	142.9	143.3	0.4	0.006	X	17	X	54	63	1.81	70	1	X	X	1.11	X	X	X	17

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was 50% cut diamond core from an historic uncut government stored diamond core drill hole 95DDSTV3 from 1995. • 50% of the diamond core has been cut for crushing and assaying and is considered industry standard and representative. • Diamond drilling was used to obtain whole core samples down hole. 50% of selected core has been cut for crushing and assaying for base and precious metals. Base metals were analysed using a 4 acid digest with an ICP/MS finish for Ag, As, Cd, Sb, Se, Te and an ICP/OES finish for Co, Mo, Ni, Pb, Cu, Fe, Mn, S, and Zn. Gold was assayed using a 25g charge fire assay with AAS finish. • Diamond core drilling was undertaken by the previous explorer in order to achieve the best quality whole rock sample to determine the nature of the geology, structures, any interpreted mineralized zones, and geological features routinely recorded. The Company's wholly owned subsidiary New Base Metals Pty Ltd ("NBM") has cut 50% of the diamond core for analysis from 51 separate zones from the 143.3 metre hole. A total of 42.1 metres was cut for analysis.
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).*	• 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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Historic diamond core samples were logged and sample recovery estimated on site by a geologist at the time. • Not applicable. • Complete core recovery has been achieved in almost all samples cut for analysis. No sampling bias is expected from the 50% cut diamond core.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Diamond core was historically logged by a geologist for lithology, minerals, colour, weathering, alteration and magnetic susceptibility.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Core has been currently re-logged for the same features. Detailed re-logging has not been finalised yet.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging was both qualitative and quantitative.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 143.3 metres logged. 100% of the total diamond hole length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Half core has been cut for sampling.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Not applicable.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• 50% cutting of core is the appropriate sampling technique
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• As this is an historic diamond core sample, QA/QC was undertaken by the laboratory.
	• *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.*	• The sampling measures described above ensured the sampling was representative of the diamond core sample
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The samples sizes are considered 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.*	• The assay techniques to be used for diamond drilling samples include mixed acid digestion with ICP-OES and AAS finishes. These assay methods are considered appropriate for the targeted mineralisation and considered as near total digestion techniques with resistive phases not expected to affect cobalt phases. For gold, a 25g charge fire assay with AAS finish was used. Fire assay is considered to be a total digestion technique for gold.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable.
	• *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.*	• NBM requested that in addition to internal lab duplicates, blanks, and standards, that 5 samples are duplicated for re-assay. NBM has selected the 5 samples that were re-assayed for quality control.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The intersections have been verified by the Company's Chief Technical Officer based on photographs submitted for review by the independent Geological Consultant who was engaged to re-log hole DD95STV3 on behalf of NBM.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Not applicable. • Each lab sample bag was labelled with a unique sample number. Sample numbers are used to match analyses from the laboratory to the in-house database containing sampling data. • Not applicable.
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.*	• Not known or recorded in original 1996 exploration report. • The hole DD95STV3 was surveyed in 1995 in AMG. • Not known or recorded in original 1996 exploration report.
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.*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable. • Samples have not been composited.
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 at this stage of exploration. • Not applicable at this stage of exploration.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported directly from the NSW Government Broken Hill Core Library to the laboratory in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not applicable at this stage.

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	• *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,*	• Exploration Licence 8747 “Stirling Vale”. EL8747 is located 10 kms west of Broken Hill. EL8747 was granted 100% to New Base Metals Pty Ltd on the 24 May 2018 for a period of six years, expiring on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
status	*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.*	24 May 2024. It consists of 9 units. New Base Metals Pty Ltd is a 100% owned subsidiary of Ausmon Resources Limited ("Ausmon"). Native title is extinguished over the licence area, except for 2 small lots in the north of the EL where NBM has no plan to explore at this time. There are no overriding royalties, and the licence is not subject to any joint venture. EL8747 does not cover any wilderness or national park environments. Ausmon is not aware of any historical sites located on EL8747 at this stage. • EL8747 has been securely granted and there are no known impediments to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Pasminco Exploration through a joint venture with Aberfoyle Resources undertook exploration work on historic EL3500 at the Stirling Vale Prospect, which covers part of EL8747. Pasminco's diamond drill hole DD95STV3 (143.3 m) targeted the up dip potential of the garnet sandstone horizons. The hole intersected a sequence dominated by pelites with minor psammites, psammopelites and amphibolites before intersecting composite metasedimentary gneiss and finally pyritic plagioclase + quartz + K-feldspar rich rock; numerous zones of intense sulphide mineralisation were intersected.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Broken Hill Lode type and cobaltiferous pyrite.
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.*	• Collar: 532920E AMG and 6464010N AMG • Elevation or RL was not reported in the 1996 Exploration Report • Hole Dip: -60 degrees; Azimuth: Magnetic North 348 • 51.5-52.7 for 1.2m; 60.5-62.8 for 2.3m; 69.7-72.0 for 2.3m; 85.5-86.9 for 1.4m; 96.9-97.6 for 0.7m; 108.6 to 126.2 for 17.6m; 126.2 to 143.3 for 17.1 metres. • 143.3 metre 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.*	• Not applicable.
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	• Not applicable. All data has reported as received from the lab.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*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.*	• Not applicable. All data has reported as received from the lab. • Not applicable.
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').*	• Not applicable. • Not applicable • All results are down hole lengths.
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.*	• See announcement body for figures.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• Future drilling plans have not yet been designed as no fieldwork has been undertaken so far. This is a review of an historic unsampled (uncut) diamond core hole DD95STV3 from 1995. • Not yet determined at this early stage.