OAKDALE RESOURCES LIMITED

ACN 009 118 861

19 November 2020 **ASX Announcement**

AIR-CORE DRILLING COMPLETED, COMPOSITE SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR DEFINITIVE TESTWORK, GIBRALTAR HALLOYSITE - KAOLIN PROJECT SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Air-Core drilling at the Company's Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin project in South Australia, has been completed.**
- **Drilling comprised 2,045m in 59 holes. Sampling of the first half of the program is complete, with composite samples on their way to the laboratory for definitive test work.**
- **In-field spectral analysis[1] of drill samples has registered the presence of kaolinite and halloysite mineral species**

Figure 1: *Air-Core Drilling at the Gibraltar Project (EL6506), South Australia*

Oakdale Resources Limited (**ASX: OAR**) (**"Oakdale"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to advise that air-core drilling has been completed at the Company's Gibraltar project ("**Gibraltar**" or "**The Project**"), located on the South Australian Eyre Peninsular, to the north and adjacent to the Andromeda Metals Ltd (**ASX: ADN**) ("**Andromeda**") Mt Hope kaolin - Halloysite Project (*Figure 2*).

[1] In-field spectral analysis was completed by Oakdale geologists using the Terraspec Halo Near-Infrared ("NIR") analyser. While this NIR analyser is capable or recognizing specific clay minerals including kaolinite and halloysite, it is not definitive and does not produce quantitative results.

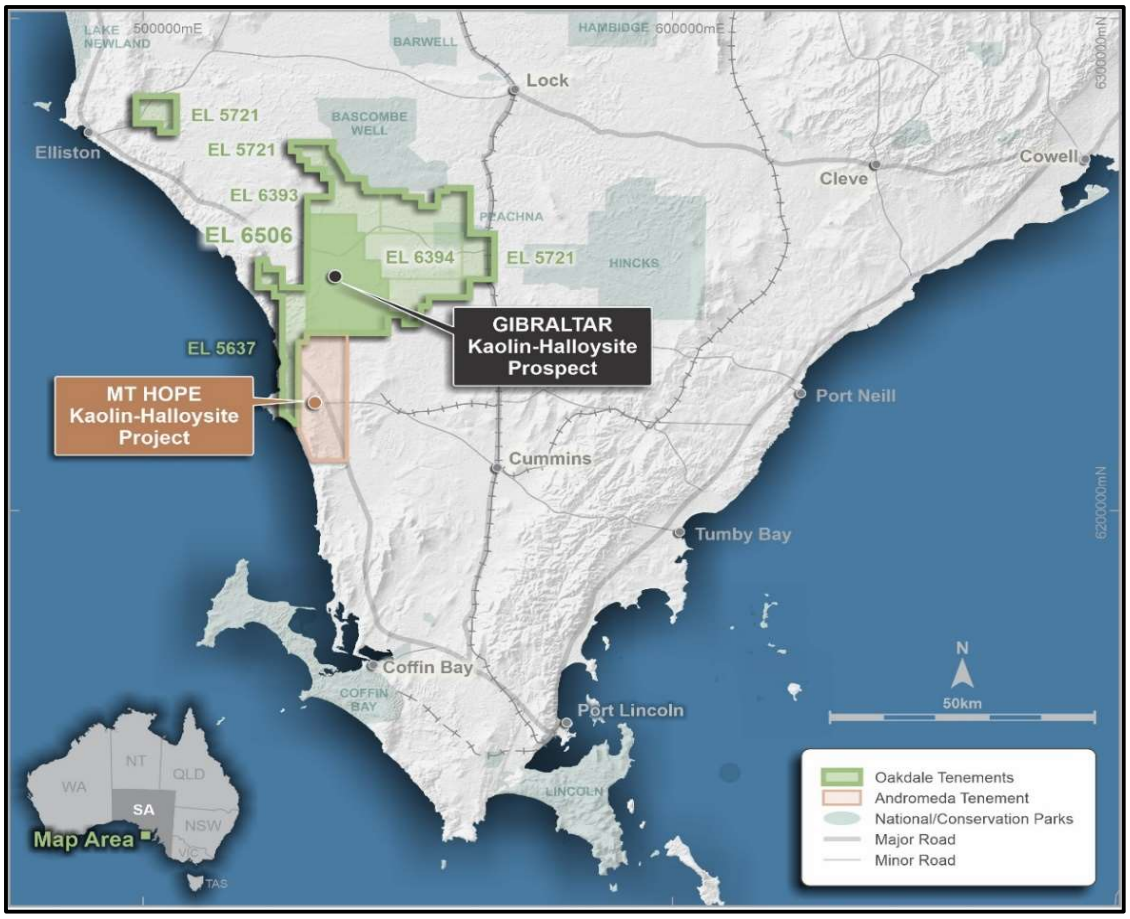

Figure 2: *Oakdale's South Australia tenure, highlighting the Gibraltar Project (EL6506)*

The Company completed 2,045m of shallow drilling in 59 holes (*Table 1*) targeting an area containing a historic Kaolinite - Halloysite occurrence. Drilling was be completed on a nominal 100m x 100m grid spacing over the historic occurrence, widening out to 200m x 200m as the program progressed to the south (Figure 3).

Composite samples have been collected for the first half of the drill program and dispatched to the laboratory in Adelaide where they will undergo detailed test work. This will encompass brightness testing at the University of South Australia; definitive clay mineral species quantification via a combination of X-Ray Diffraction ("**XRD**") by the CSRIO; and spectral scanning, and other elemental analysis via X-Ray Florence ("**XRF**") which will be undertaken at the laboratory. It is anticipated that the test work will take between three and four weeks to complete.

Once the current travel restrictions in place in South Australia have been lifted, the Company's field crew will remobilise back to site to complete sample collection for the drilling competed in the southern Project area and dispatch these to the laboratory for testing.

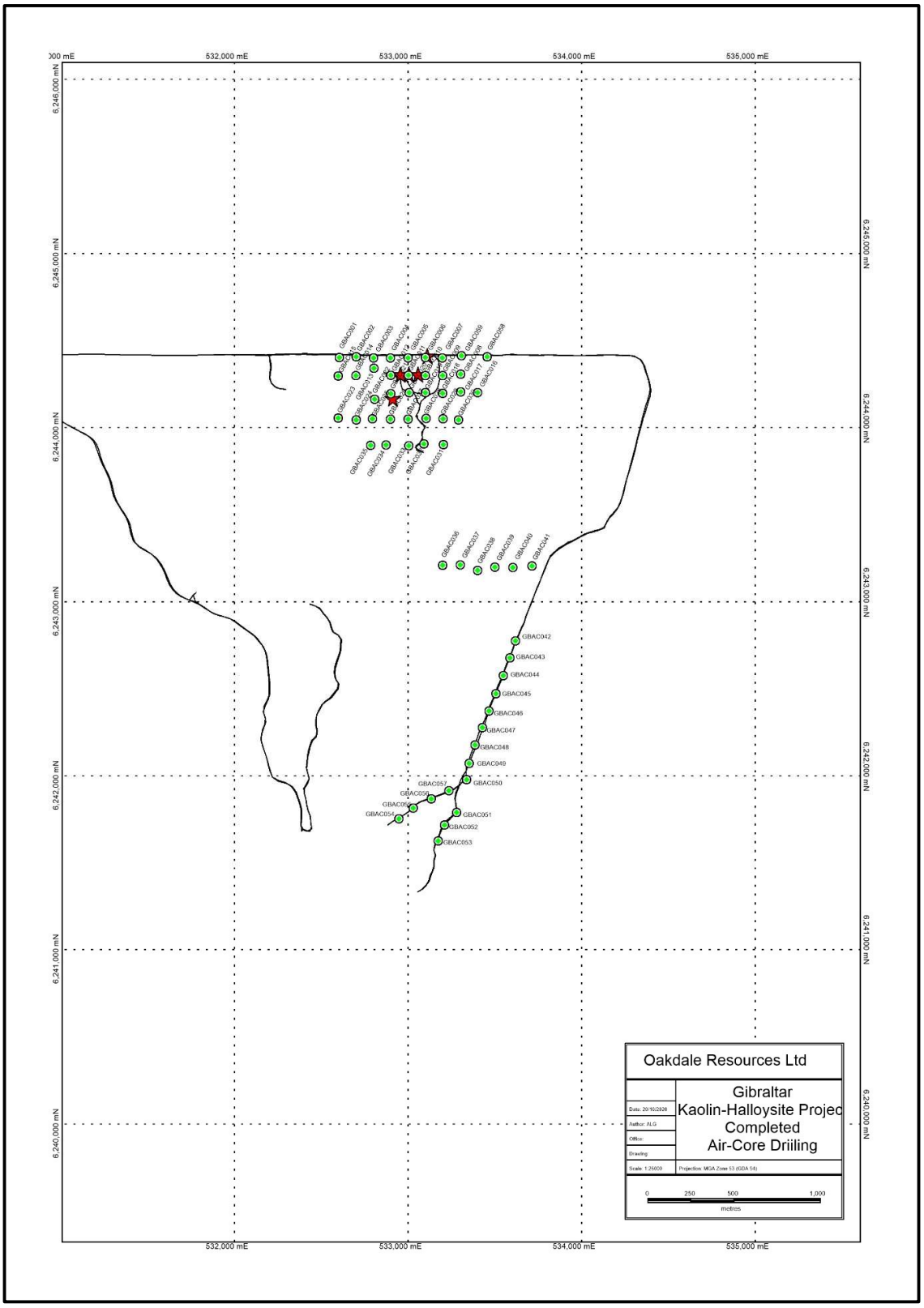

Figure 3: *Oakdale's Gibraltar Project (EL6506) – Air core drill collar location plan*

The Company trialled portable in-field spectral analysis to enable the rapid identification of clay minerals including kaolinite and halloysite in the individual drill samples (Figure 4). While this in-field analysis is not a definitive or quantitative test, the spectral analyser did register both kaolinite and halloysite minerals in the tested drill samples.

Figure 4: *Terraspec Halo NIR Analyser utilised by Oakdale for in-field clay mineral identification at the Gibraltar Project (EL6506)*

While results of testwork for the submitted samples are still pending, logging of the drill cuttings has shown good thicknesses of weathered bedrock clay material along the northern drill traverses, with the drilling in the southern area showing progressively shallow depths to basement material (thinner clay development). In addition, some drilling to the south has intersected a number of buried channels cutting through the basement, with some holes failing to reach basement material.

Pending receipt of results from the initial test work, a follow-up drilling program is proposed to extend the drill coverage to the north and west where initial indications show better development of the weathered basement clay target material.

Oakdale Resources Executive Chairman Chris Gale commented, "We are very pleased that our drilling campaign has been completed prior to the implementation of state-wide travel bans in South Australia, and that we have our initial dispatch of samples at the laboratory. The team's safety is paramount, and we are glad that to have everyone back at home with their families."

He went on to say, "The samples sent to the lab thus far are from drilling that covers the historic halloysite occurrence. We have seen more consistent development of the basement clay layers which host the kaolinite and halloysite minerals in this area, and our in-field analyser has identified our target minerals in these clays. While this instrument is not definitive, we are very encouraged by these indications, and are looking forward to receiving the laboratory results in the coming weeks"

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About Oakdale Resources Limited

Oakdale Resources *is an ASX listed precious metals explorer and aspiring producer. Oakdale recently exercised an option agreement to acquire Alpine Resources, which controls three gold exploration projects in Nevada, USA. The projects are in a region that hosts several multi-million-ounce gold deposits. Oakdale's Peruvian subsidiary Ozinca Peru SAC, owns a CIP Gold lixiviation plant, strategically located proximal to thousands of small gold miners in Southern Peru. Oakdale has also acquired Australian Precious Minerals Pty Ltd, holder of the Crown PGE-Nickel exploration asset in Western Australia. Crown adjoins the Julimar polymetallic discovery. Oakdale, through its wholly owned subsidiary Lymex Tenements Pty Ltd holds a number of tenements on the South Australian Eyre Peninsular which are considered highly prospective for kaolinite and halloysite mineralisation, graphite, iron ore and other commodities.*

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Oakdale Resources Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Oakdale Resources Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Oakdale Resources Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Oakdale Resources Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any

forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Oakdale Resources Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Announcement for Oakdale Resources Limited was compiled by Mr. Anthony Greenaway, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway is an employee of Oakdale Resources Limited. Mr Greenaway has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity to 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.' Mr Greenaway consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 – Drill-hole Information Summary Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin Project, South Australia

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for air-core drillholes completed for the current drilling campaign at the Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin Project, South Australia.

Hole ID	Grid ID	East (m)	North (m)	Drill Method	EOH Depth (m)
GBAC001	MGA94 Zone 53	532603	6244402	Air core	34.0
GBAC002	MGA94 Zone 53	532700	6244407	Air core	44.0
GBAC003	MGA94 Zone 53	532801	6244401	Air core	40.0
GBAC004	MGA94 Zone 53	532898	6244401	Air core	32.0
GBAC005	MGA94 Zone 53	532999	6244401	Air core	27.0
GBAC006	MGA94 Zone 53	533100	6244403	Air core	33.0
GBAC007	MGA94 Zone 53	533197	6244401	Air core	36.0
GBAC008	MGA94 Zone 53	533302	6244307	Air core	39.0
GBAC009	MGA94 Zone 53	533199	6244300	Air core	33.0
GBAC010	MGA94 Zone 53	533100	6244300	Air core	30.0
GBAC011	MGA94 Zone 53	533001	6244301	Air core	28.0
GBAC012	MGA94 Zone 53	532899	6244301	Air core	33.0
GBAC013	MGA94 Zone 53	532802	6244341	Air core	30.0
GBAC014	MGA94 Zone 53	532699	6244299	Air core	51.0
GBAC015	MGA94 Zone 53	532597	6244297	Air core	19.0
GBAC016	MGA94 Zone 53	533401	6244202	Air core	36.0
GBAC017	MGA94 Zone 53	533302	6244207	Air core	29.0
GBAC018	MGA94 Zone 53	533199	6244198	Air core	23.0
GBAC019	MGA94 Zone 53	533099	6244202	Air core	18.0
GBAC020	MGA94 Zone 53	533005	6244202	Air core	28.0
GBAC021	MGA94 Zone 53	532900	6244196	Air core	45.0
GBAC022	MGA94 Zone 53	532806	6244164	Air core	39.0
GBAC023	MGA94 Zone 53	532598	6244055	Air core	34.0
GBAC024	MGA94 Zone 53	532700	6244044	Air core	41.0
GBAC025	MGA94 Zone 53	532794	6244052	Air core	41.5
GBAC026	MGA94 Zone 53	532898	6244050	Air core	39.0
GBAC027	MGA94 Zone 53	533000	6244050	Air core	39.0
GBAC028	MGA94 Zone 53	533104	6244053	Air core	39.0
GBAC029	MGA94 Zone 53	533200	6244052	Air core	33.0
GBAC030	MGA94 Zone 53	533289	6244045	Air core	24.5
GBAC031	MGA94 Zone 53	533202	6243904	Air core	35.0
GBAC032	MGA94 Zone 53	533091	6243908	Air core	48.0
GBAC033	MGA94 Zone 53	533003	6243896	Air core	39.0
GBAC034	MGA94 Zone 53	532873	6243901	Air core	33.0
GBAC035	MGA94 Zone 53	532784	6243899	Air core	48.0
GBAC036	MGA94 Zone 53	533198	6243211	Air core	36.0
GBAC037	MGA94 Zone 53	533300	6243212	Air core	30.0
GBAC038	MGA94 Zone 53	533401	6243180	Air core	48.0
GBAC039	MGA94 Zone 53	533500	6243199	Air core	39.0

Hole ID	Grid ID	East (m)	North (m)	Drill Method	EOH Depth (m)
GBAC040	MGA94 Zone 53	533604	6243197	Air core	49.0
GBAC041	MGA94 Zone 53	533713	6243205	Air core	63.0
GBAC042	MGA94 Zone 53	533618	6242776	Air core	39.0
GBAC043	MGA94 Zone 53	522586	6242672	Air core	27.0
GBAC044	MGA94 Zone 53	533548	6242576	Air core	30.0
GBAC045	MGA94 Zone 53	533506	6242472	Air core	39.0
GBAC046	MGA94 Zone 53	533465	6242374	Air core	39.0
GBAC047	MGA94 Zone 53	533428	6242277	Air core	36.0
GBAC048	MGA94 Zone 53	533385	6242178	Air core	28.0
GBAC049	MGA94 Zone 53	533352	6242072	Air core	26.0
GBAC050	MGA94 Zone 53	533336	6241978	Air core	24.0
GBAC051	MGA94 Zone 53	533280	6241791	Air core	30.0
GBAC052	MGA94 Zone 53	533210	6241719	Air core	27.0
GBAC053	MGA94 Zone 53	533174	6241628	Air core	26.0
GBAC054	MGA94 Zone 53	532946	6241755	Air core	26.0
GBAC055	MGA94 Zone 53	533030	6241815	Air core	30.0
GBAC056	MGA94 Zone 53	533134	6241869	Air core	29.5
GBAC057	MGA94 Zone 53	533234	6241915	Air core	27.0
GBAC058	MGA94 Zone 53	533456	6244408	Air core	36.0
GBAC059	MGA94 Zone 53	533307	6244413	Air core	39.0

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 (e.g. 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 (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. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Sampling has involved four separate methods:* • *Dump Sampling – a minimum of 1.0kg of rock chips is collected from mine dumps. In order for the sample to be representative at least 25 small rock fragments are composited. As the dumps typically contain a mix of unmineralized waste rock and mineralized quartz vein material the mineralized rock is sampled separately to waste rock.* • *Channel Sampling – where outcrop is suitable, particularly in old workings, a chip-channel sample is taken across the outcrop. A minimum weight of 1.0kg is maintained and the length of the channel sample and sample description is noted.* • *Grab Sampling – where outcrop is limited a 1.0kg rock sample is collected from the outcrop. This type of sampling may be highly selective.* • *Float Sampling – where there is only float of rock particles then a 1.0kg sample is taken by compositing as many small chips as possible.* • *There is no evidence of coarse gold sampling problems on any of the properties sampled. Repeat assaying by the laboratory gave results within acceptable limits of original assay results.*
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).*	• *Oakdale drilling is completed using industry standard practices. RC drilling is completed with a face sampling hammer of nominal 140mm size, AC drilling is with a blade bit and diamond drilling is completed using HQ size coring equipment.* • *All drill collar positions are recorded using handheld GPS.*
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.*	• *Oakdale diamond core is depth marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database* • *Air core drilling samples are not weighed, however smaller samples (on a relative basis) are noted in drill logs* • *No indication of sample bias with respect to recovery has been established.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• *All samples have been geologically logged* • *Sampling is either by channel sampling, grab sampling, float sampling, or dump sampling* • *Only channel sampling can be considered to be quantitative; the other methods are qualitative* • *Some sample intervals have been photographed* • *Oakdale geological logging is completed for all holes and is representative across the ore body. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged directly to a digital format following standard procedures and using standardised geological codes.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.* • *All drill-holes are logged in full.* • *All cores are digitally photographed and stored.*
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.*	• *Samples were crushed in a hammer mill to 70% passing -2mm followed by splitting off 250gm using a Boyd rotary splitter and pulverizing to better than 85% passing 75 microns* • *In consultation with the laboratory it was determined to carry out a sample preparation and analytical procedure that is most appropriate for gold and associated base metals.* • *An 0.5g sub-sample was then subjected to 2-acid digest and ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis for a multi-element package of elements.* • *A 30gm sub-sample was subjected to Fire-assay Fusion and ICP analysis.* • *No duplicate sampling has been carried out. The laboratory regularly carries out repeat assays of high gold samples and agreement with original assays has been acceptable.* • *The selected sample mass is considered appropriate for 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*	• *Samples were submitted to an ISO certified laboratory for analysis of gold, silver and other metals by the ICP AES or MS technique.* • *The analytical method and procedure were as recommended by the laboratory for exploration.* • *As this is early stage exploration with a wide variation in sample results the Company has not inserted control samples in the regular stream of rock samples. This is considered appropriate for*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations 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.*	*early stage exploration. The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample stream the results of which are reported to the Company.* • *The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the ICP AES machine.*
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.*	• *Selected sample results which were considered to be significant were subjected to resampling by the Company. Resampling of outcrops or dump samples by different people can result in variation of results by up to +/- 50%.* • *Primary data is recorded on site and entered into the appropriate database.* • *Duplicate sampling has been completed at regular intervals through out the air-core drilling campaign*
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.*	• *Samples were located using a Garmin GPS 64S unit and are considered accurate to +/- 3m.* • *The grid system used is UTM NAD 27 Zone 11. For Nevada,* • *The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 53 for South Australia* • *The Nevada project area is mountainous with topographic control provided by the GPS and government topographic maps at 1:24,000 scale.*
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.*	• *As this is early stage exploration sample density is controlled by the frequency of outcrop and access to old workings.* • *The results as reported have not been averaged or composited except in the case of channel samples which may be composited over the length of the channel.* • *Aircore drilling has been completed on a 100m x 100m drill spacing over areas of previous drilling, and a nominal 200m x 200m drill spacing elsewhere.*
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *At all times samples were in the custody and control of the project geologist until delivery to the laboratory where samples were held in a secure enclosure pending processing.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *None undertaken 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 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.*	• *Mining Claims have been staked and duly recorded with Mineral County (Tonopah North and Douglas County) and Pershing County (Lambarson Canyon) and filed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).* • *The relevant claim numbers are either appended to this Table or contained elsewhere in this ASX release.* • *BLM receipts for the filing of the Claims are in the possession of the Company. The claims have been staked by Alpine Metals LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Alpine Resources (USA) Pty Ltd.* • *The Togo-A Claim located in the Tonopah North property is subject to an agreement between Alpine Metals LLC and a prospector which allows for acquisition of the claim by Alpine subject to completing certain expenditure within 5 years of the agreement date.* • *All Mining Claims are valid* • *In order to obtain permission to drill the Company must lodge Environmental Performance Bonds with the BLM.* • *The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.* • *The Gibraltar Project is covered by a Granted Exploration Licence EL6506.* • *The EL is current and live*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *There is no record of gold exploration on any of the subject Mining Claims. There are many prospecting pits and mine shafts on the properties but no records of production.* • *The Tonopah North property was at one time held by Tonogold Resources, a Canadian company, which did not carry out any drilling. Sampling data collected by that company has been provided to Alpine and results are in good agreement with the results obtained by Alpine.* • *Shallow auger sampling has been completed oer the Gibraltar Project area by Monax resources, with hole locations and assay results contained within company reports*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Tonopah North and Douglas Canyon are low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralized systems. They are structurally controlled vein style deposits.* • *Lambarson Canyon is considered to be Carlin style gold mineralization due to its geochemical signature and sedimentary host rocks.* • *The Gibraltar project is located on the SA Eyre Peninsular, with basement geology listed and granite and granite gneiss rock types.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *All drill hole collar location information is provided in Table 1 of this report.*
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 weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Channel samples have been collected at right angles to the strike or structural trend of the mineralization*
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.*	• *The Company has released various maps, figures and sections showing the sample results and planned drill holes.*
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All analytical results for gold have been reported. The results for other metals have only been reported where they are considered to be of potential economic interest e.g. silver.*

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.*	• *This report includes results from recent Geophysical Surveys. Results from this survey are included in the body of this report.*
		• *Parameters for the surface electromagnetic surveys include:*
		  ○ *Configuration: pole-dipole IP/resistivity survey*
		  ○ *Line and station spacing: 100m x 50m*
		  ○ *TXIV 20amp IP/resistivity transmitters*
		  ○ *GDD RX32 IP/resistivity receiver*
		  ○ *measurements were made in the time-domain using a two-second half-duty cycle*
		  ○ *An integration window from 0.5 to 1.1 seconds was used for the calculation of the chargeability values presented*
		• *IP models presented in this report have been calculated using the Res2dinvx64 algorithm*
		• *This report contains comments in relation to mineral species identified by in-field spectral analysis. This information was collected using a Terraspec NIR Halo Analyser. The instrument provides non-quantitative mineral spectral data, highlighting specific species base on their NIR spectral signature.*

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or*	• *Initial drill hole locations have been selected based on the preliminary sampling and geological mapping. It is intended to refine the*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*drill hole locations with the benefit of geophysical surveys (resistivity) and the results of any further geochemical sampling. Additional geophysical surveys will be carried out as justified by results.*