

GIBRALTAR HALLOYSITE KAOLIN SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS AND LAMBARSON CANYON DRILLING COMPLETED

HIGHLIGHTS:

Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin Project, South Australia

- All samples have now been collected and submitted for detailed test work in South Australia; processing of samples is progressing well, with results anticipated in January 2021.
- Submission of new work approvals for drill testing of northern extensions, along with wide spaced regional drill traverses are to be submitted in December 2020; with infill and extensional drilling proposed for the first quarter 2021.

Lambarson Canyon, Nevada

- All gold assay results from diamond drilling have been received; base metal and spectral analysis results anticipated in January 2021.
- Anomalous gold results in LCD-02 associated with altered pyritic and quartz-veined porphyry lithologies.
- Compilation and interpretation of base metal data, litho-geochemical interpretation, detailed alteration and mineral system mapping and reprocessing the existing IP data to be undertaken in January 2021
- Next on-ground exploration to include additional geophysical data capture, systematic surface geochemical sampling and analysis, detailed fact mapping, prior to the planning of the next phase of drill testing.

Douglas Canyon, Nevada

- A total of 560m are planned to test outcropping high-grade gold/silver quartz veins
- Additional work may include detailed mapping, geophysical surveys, surface geochemical sampling

Oakdale Resources Limited (ASX: OAR) (“Oakdale” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin Project in South Australia and the Lambarson Canyon and Douglas Canyon Projects in Nevada.

Gibraltar Halloysite-Kaolin Project, South Australia

Following a short hiatus due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, field teams remobilised back to site on the Eyre Peninsular, South Australia (*Figure 1*), to complete the collection of composite samples and the rehabilitation of the existing air-core drillholes. All samples have now been submitted to the laboratory in South Australia for detailed test work.

This test work will include, 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, with results expected in January 2021.

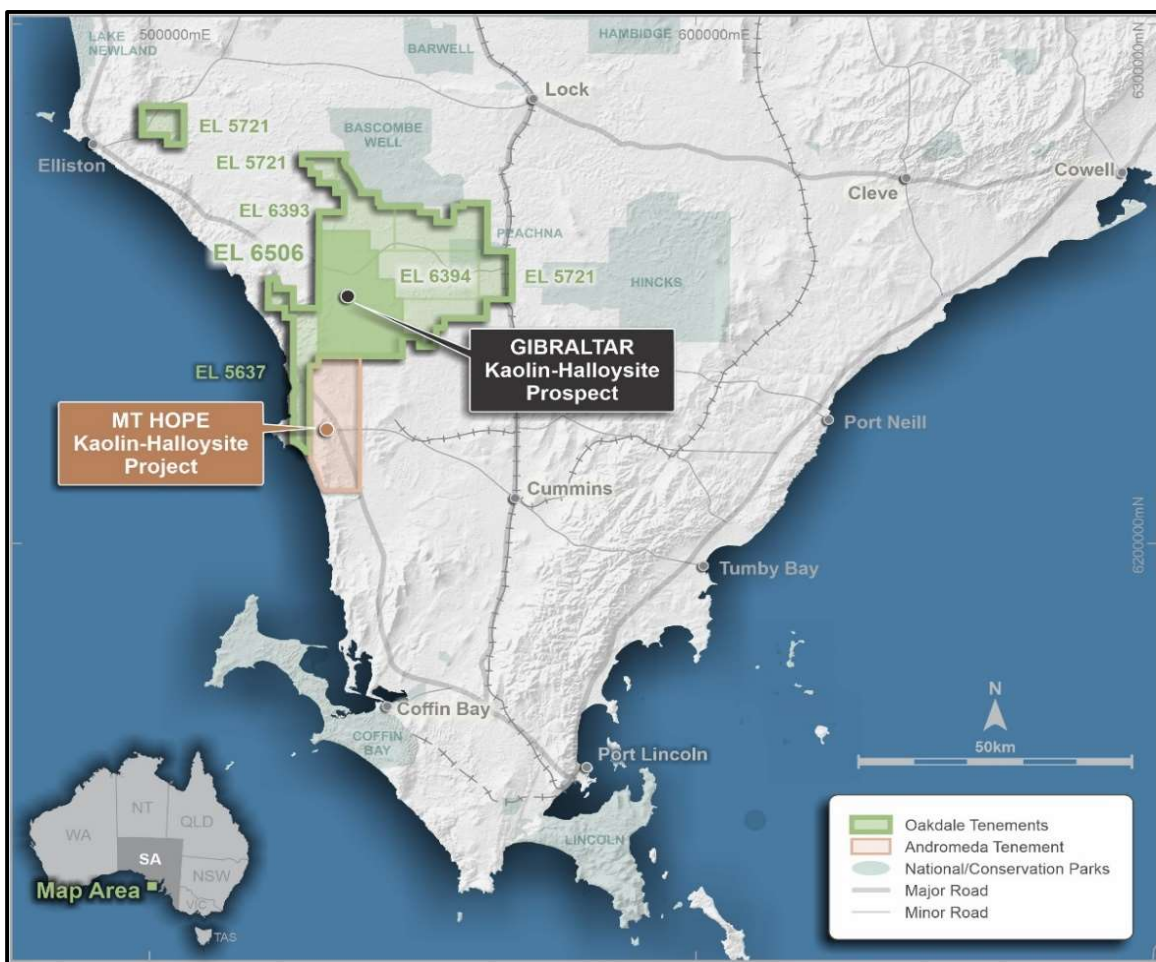


Figure 1: Oakdale’s South Australia tenure, highlighting the Gibraltar Project (EL6506)

Following on from positive in-field observations of the drill cuttings, detailed 3-dimensional models of the logged clay layers are being generated, with new work programs currently in the final planning stages. Based on this work, additional work approvals to be submitted to the South Australian Department of Energy and Mining (“**SA DEM**”) before the end of December, enabling systematic step-out and extensional air core drilling to the north of the recent drilling campaign (*Figure 2*).

Discussion with a suitable drilling contractor has commenced, and it is anticipated this additional drilling will commence in the first quarter of 2021, pending receipt of the required departmental approvals.

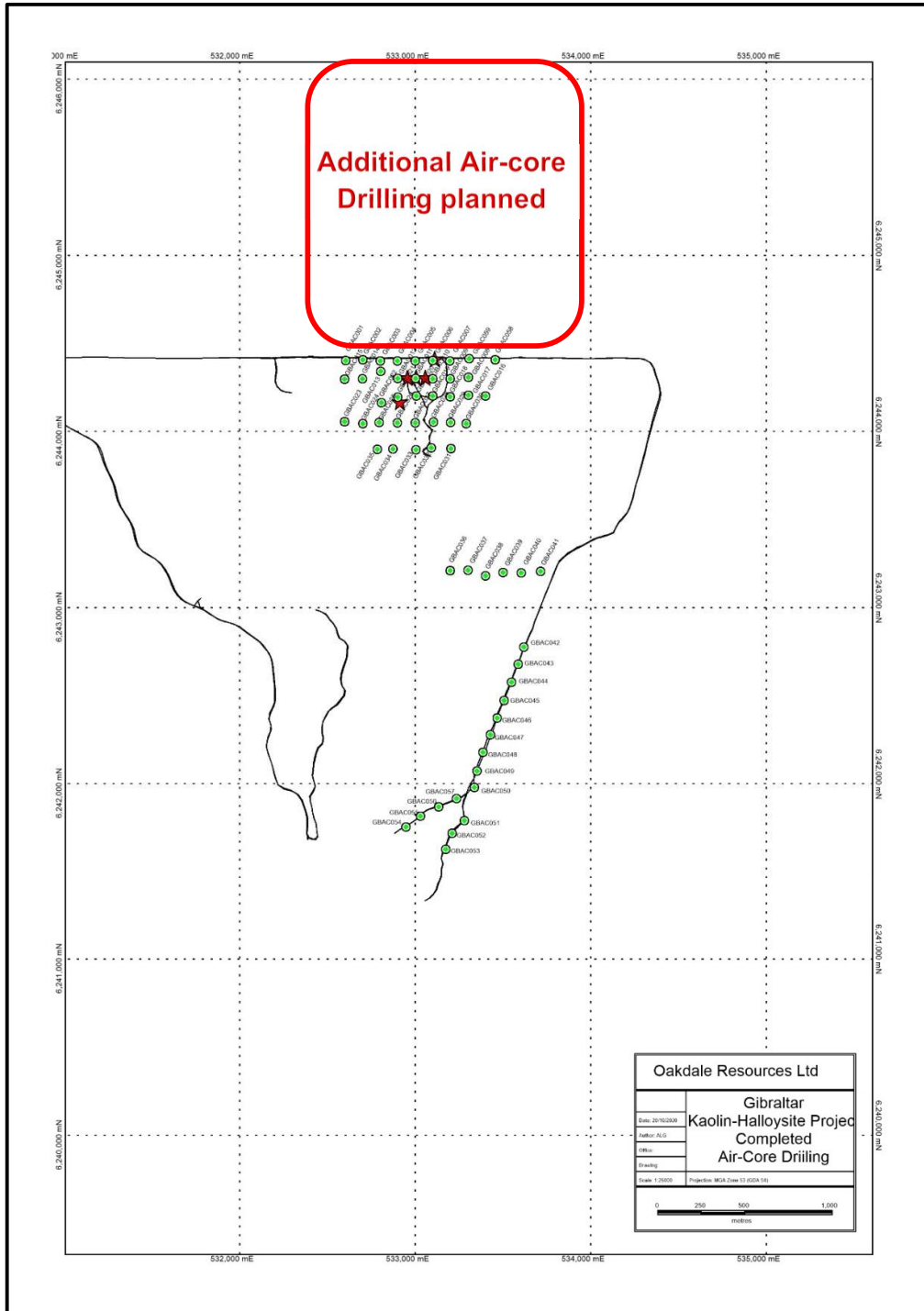


Figure 2: Oakdale’s Gibraltar Project (EL6506) – Air core drill collar location plan

Lambarson Canyon Gold Project, Nevada

LCD-02 was drilled to test a geophysical Induced Polarisation (“IP”) anomaly and the drill hole intersected highly fractured and oxidised porphyry from surface to 520ft (158m). The porphyry carries 1 to 2% disseminated sulphides which are mostly oxidised to limonite. All gold assay results for the second diamond drill hole completed at Lambarson canyon LCD-02, have now been received. Results of base metal and spectral analysis of the drill core (both LCD-01 and LCD-02), are expected to be received in January 2021, and will be integrated with the gold results.

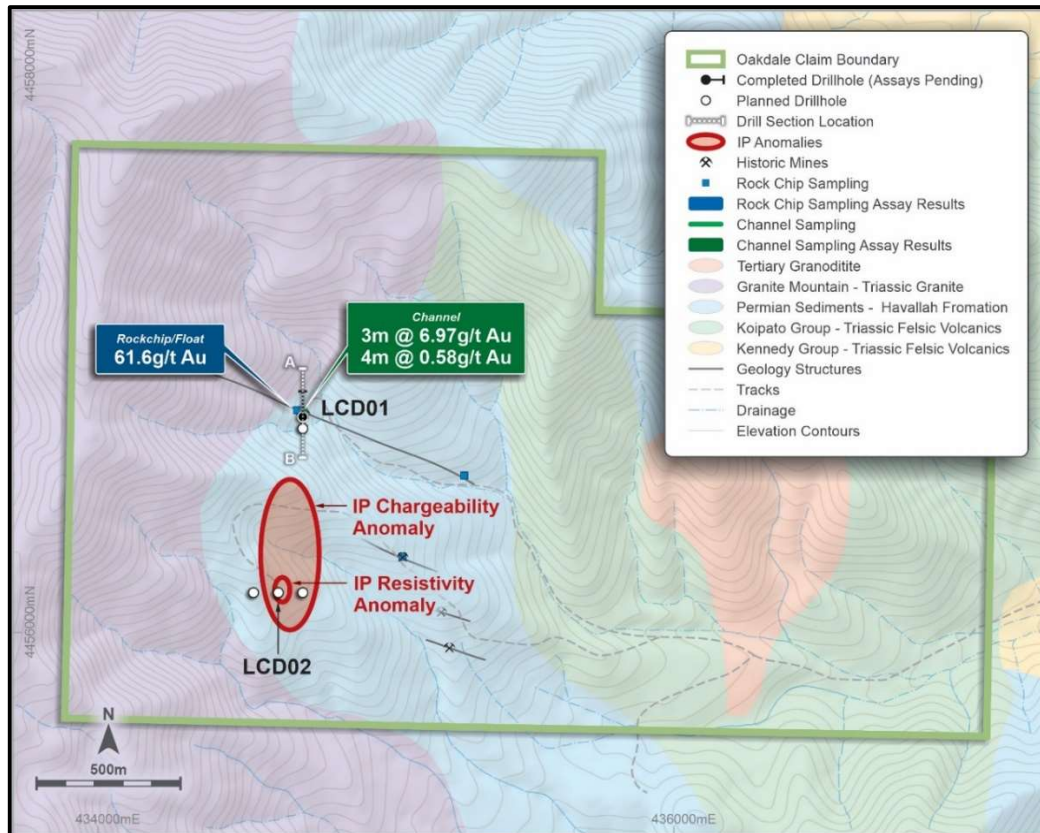


Figure 3: Lambarson Canyon simplified geology showing selected sampling results¹; location of drill collars; and IP² anomaly location

Results from the gold analysis clearly highlights a zone of altered porphyritic rocks with quartz veins and disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the hole. Results from this zone are significantly elevated against the background, with grades of up to **0.73/t Au³** over 1.0m within a broader gold zone of **13.3m @ 0.23g/t Au³** from 92.8m. These elevated gold results are associated with moderate silica alteration and quartz veining (Figure 4).

The direct association between quartz veinlets and gold values seen in LCD-20 is encouraging, in the context of results returned from the first hole drilled (LCD-01), which returned **1.16m @ 3.15 g/t Au** from 243.54m⁴ associated with a brecciated epithermal quartz vein. Further work will focus on targeting areas of intense stockwork and fracturing where quartz vein intensity should be high.

¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 August 2020 for full channel sampling details and JORC Tables

² Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 August 2020 for full IP survey details and JORC Tables

³ See Table 2 for full details of significant results from drilling.

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement dated 5 November 2020 for full details



Figure 4: LCD-02: Vuggy and brecciated Quartz veining within moderately silicified porphyry rocks, associated with elevated gold grades

Once received from the laboratory, base metal and other trace element assay data, along with the detailed spectral data will be intergraded with the gold results to allow detailed litho-geochemical and alteration mapping of the wider mineralised system. This detailed analysis and interpretation will be undertaken in January 2021 as part of a wider project review, including reprocessing of the existing IP geophysical data.

Following on from this work, it is proposed that the next stages of exploration for the Lambarson Canyon Project may include: the collection of additional geophysical data, systematic surface geochemical sampling and analysis, and detailed geological and structural fact mapping. This information will be integrated with the existing drill data to enable the planning of the next phase of drill testing.

Douglas Canyon Gold Project, Nevada

A total of 560m meters of drilling are planned to test outcropping steeply dipping quartz vein in shear structures at the Douglas Canyon Project. Previously completed rock-chip sampling of these outcropping veins has returned high-grade gold and silver results including⁵: **16.2g/t Au, 495 g/t Ag;** **14.0 g/t Au, 423g/t Ag;** and **18g/t Au, 398 g/t Ag.**

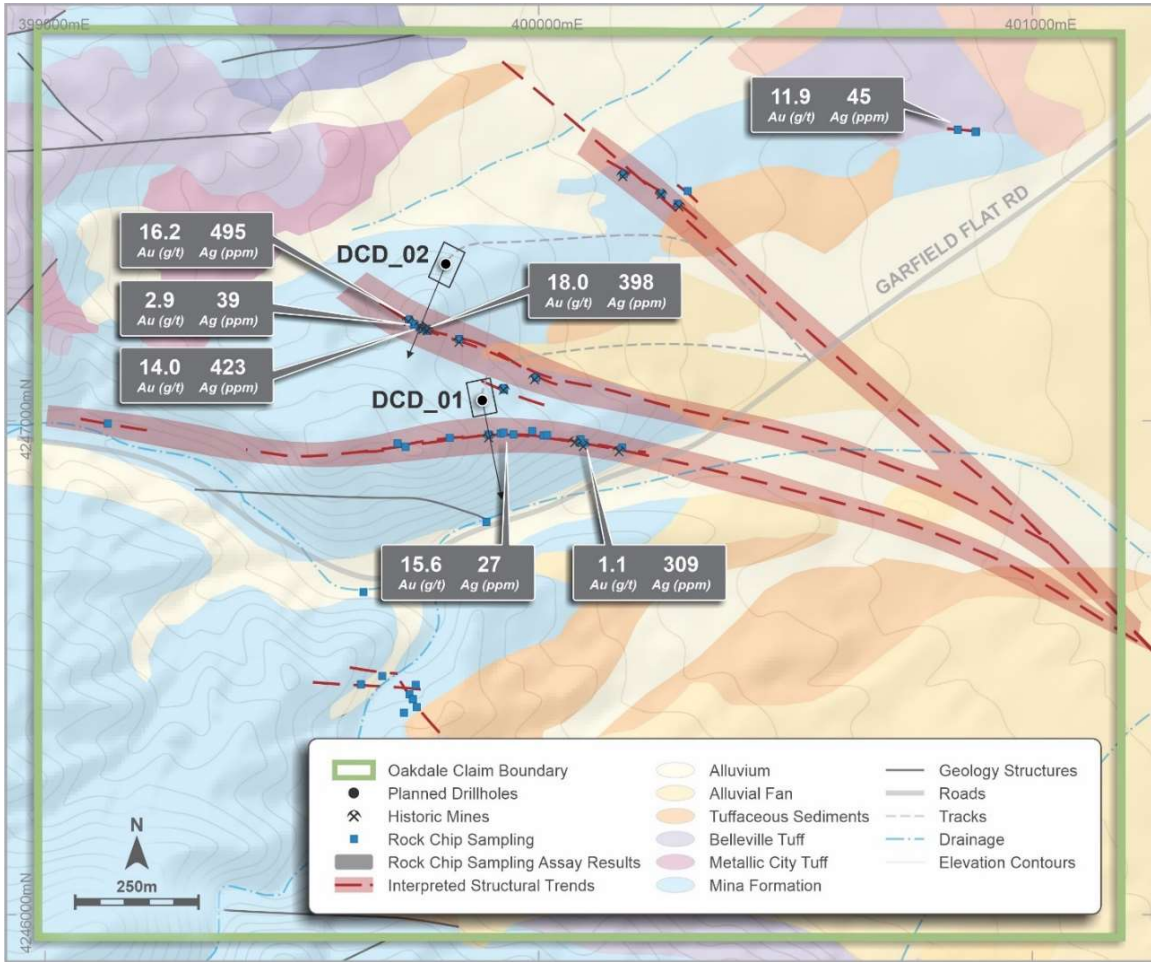


Figure 5: Douglas Canyon Property showing Gold and Silver Sampling Results⁶ (g/t Au, ppm Ag) and Location of Proposed Stage One Diamond Core Holes

Drilling is planned to commence in the first half of 2021 in the new field season and will be preceded by additional detailed field mapping (geological and structural), and reconnaissance prospecting. In addition to this work, the Company will investigate the suitability of various geophysical surveys to aid in the targeting of the interpreted target mineralisation. To date no geophysical surveys have been carried out on this property pending the selection of a suitable survey method.

Discussions with suitable drilling contractors to enable a combination of RC and Diamond core drilling to test the priority targets are in progress.

⁵ Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 June 2019, for full rock chip sampling results and associated JORC Tables

⁶ Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 June 2019, for full rock chip sampling results and associated JORC Tables

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About Oakdale Resources Limited

Oakdale Resources is an ASX listed precious metals explorer and aspiring producer. Oakdale recently signed 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. Geoff Balfe, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Geoff Balfe is a consultant to and shareholder of Oakdale Resources Limited. Geoff Balfe 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.' Geoff Balfe 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, Lambarson Canyon Gold Project, Nevada

Details and co-ordinates of drill-hole collars for diamond drillholes completed, and in progress for the current drilling campaign at the Lambarson Canyon Gold Project, Nevada.

<i>Hole ID</i>	<i>Grid ID</i>	<i>East (m)</i>	<i>North (m)</i>	<i>RL (m)</i>	<i>Dip</i>	<i>Azimuth</i>	<i>Hole Type</i>	<i>Max Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
LCD-01	NAD83 Z11	434,632	4,456,954	1,863	-80°	016°	DDH	250	Completed
LCD-02	NAD83 Z11	434,538	4,456,350	1,957	-00°	000°	DDH	214	Completed

Table 2 – Drill-Assay Intersections, Lambarson Canyon Gold Project, Nevada

Details and intersections for diamond drillholes for the current drilling campaign at the Lambarson Canyon Gold Project, Nevada

Calculation of DD intersections for inclusion into this table are based on a nominal 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, no more than 3m of internal dilution and a minimum composite grade of 0.5 g/t Au. Intersection length and Au (ppm) 2 decimal point. Intersections are stated as down hole lengths.

<i>Hole ID</i>	<i>Depth from (m)</i>	<i>Depth to (m)</i>	<i>Interval (m)</i>	<i>Au (ppm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
LCD-01	243.54	244.70	1.16	3.15	
LCD-02	92.80	106.10	13.30	0.23 ⁷	Broad lower grade zone
<i>Inc.</i>	92.80	93.80	1.00	0.73	
	99.70	100.80	1.10	0.62	
	104.40	106.10	1.70	0.60	

⁷ This intersection does not meet the specific "significant Intersection selection criteria", however it has been included in Table 2 as it represents a zone of clear nominalism, and is deemed significant by OAR in the context of the wider mineralising system at Lambarson Canyon.

APPENDIX 1

LAMBARSON CANYON PROJECT LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX 2

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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sampling at the Lambarson Canyon Project has involved four separate methods:</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Grab Sampling – where outcrop is limited a 1.0kg rock sample is collected from the outcrop. This type of sampling may be highly selective.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Sampling techniques employed by Oakdale at the Lambarson Canyon Project include saw cut diamond drill core (DD) samples, sampled on core block intervals (0.2 m to 2 m), cut into half (HQ) core to give sample weights under 3 kg</i> • <i>Sampling is guided by Oakdale protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry standard</i> • <i>Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a 30g sub sample for analysis by Fire assay with an AAS finish for gold</i>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Oakdale drilling is completed using industry standard practices. Diamond drilling is completed using PQ and HQ size coring equipment.</i> • <i>Core is not oriented.</i> • <i>All drill collars are surveyed using handheld GPS.</i>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Oakdale core is depth marked and orientated to check against the driller’s blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>recovery is logged and captured into the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zones of significant core loss may have resulted in grade dilution due to the loss of fine material
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples have been geologically logged Sampling is by sawing core in half and then sampling core on nominal 5ft (1.5m) intervals. All core sample intervals have been photographed before and after sawing. Oakdale geological logging is completed for all holes and it is representative. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. A 30gm sub-sample was subjected to Fire-assay Fusion and analysed for gold by ICP; selected samples may also be submitted for ICP analysis for multi-elements. Duplicate sampling is carried out at a frequency of 1 in 20 samples. The laboratory will carry out repeat assays of any high gold samples. The selected sample mass is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Oakdale has inserted control samples (Certified Reference Samples) in the regular stream of core samples at a frequency of one CRS in 25 samples. This is considered appropriate for early stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>exploration. The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample stream the results of which are reported to the Company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the ICP AES machine.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected sample results which were considered to be significant will be subjected to resampling by the Company. This can be achieved by either reassaying of sample pulps, resplitting of coarse reject samples, or resplitting of core and reassaying. Primary data is recorded on site and entered into the appropriate database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were located using a Garmin GPS 64S unit and are considered accurate to +/- 3m. The grid system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 11. The project area is mountainous with topographic control provided by the GPS and government topographic maps at 1:24,000 scale.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> • <i>The relevant claim numbers are either appended to this Table or reported in Annual Reports to shareholders.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>All Mining Claims are valid</i> • <i>In order to obtain permission to drill the Company must lodge Environmental Performance Bonds with the BLM, which has been done.</i> • <i>The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.</i>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is physical evidence of placer gold mining on the Lambarson Canyon Mining Claims. There are many prospecting pits and mine shafts on the properties but no records of production.</i>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lambarson Canyon is considered to be an intrusion related gold system similar to other deposits on the Battle Mountain – Cortez trend of gold deposits in Nevada.</i>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill holes are located by hand held GPS (Garmin Map64s) and details are reported in the text of this ASX release.</i> • <i>No information about drill holes has been excluded.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.</i>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Channel samples have been collected at right angles to the strike or structural trend of the mineralization</i> <i>Drilling is carried out at right angles to targeted structures and mineralised zones where possible.</i>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Company has released various maps, figures and sections showing the sample results and planned drill holes.</i>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This report may include results from recent Geophysical Surveys. Results from this survey are included in the body of this report.</i> <i>Parameters for the surface electromagnetic surveys include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Configuration: pole-dipole IP/resistivity survey</i> <i>Line and station spacing: 100m x 50m</i> <i>TXIV 20amp IP/resistivity transmitters</i> <i>GDD RX32 IP/resistivity receiver</i> <i>measurements were made in the time-domain using a two-second half-duty cycle</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>An integration window from 0.5 to 1.1 seconds was used for the calculation of the chargeability values presented</i> ● <i>IP models presented in this report have been calculated using the Res2dinvx64 algorithm</i>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> ● <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Oakdale will carry out follow-up drilling at Lambarson Canyon depending on the results of this initial drilling.</i>