1 November 2021

Mafic Intrusions Hosting Mineralised Sulphide Veins Intercepted in Drillhole KNE06-16-01

Highlights:

- Recently completed Drillhole 6 (KNE06-16-01) at Target 16 intersected a 25m thick mafic body from 30m depth.
    - Elevated pXRF readings of between 0.3% to 0.6% Ni and 0.6% to 1.8% copper returned from two thin sulphide veins intersected within the mafic unit.
    - Several thin sulphide rich veins hosted in metapelite intersected deeper in core below the mafic unit returned elevated pXRF readings up to 9.5% Cu at 162m, as well as 1.1% Ni and 1.8% Cu at 234m.
- Diamond Drillhole 7 (KW07-10b-01) of the planned initial 8-hole program has just been completed to a depth of 398m.
- KW07-10b-01 intersected a 2.2m thick interval from 334.7m containing several thin sulphide veins which returned Ni values of between 0.6% and 1.9% Ni, further pXRF analysis of the core continues.
- Diamond Drillhole 8 at Target 21 to test strong gravity anomaly to commence shortly.
- RC drill rig (second operating rig) now on site to commence testing a series of 14 new targets including several with recently mapped strong gravity anomalies.
- Priority testing with RC rig to target strongest gravity anomalies anticipated to reflect prospective underlying mafic/ultramafic intrusions.

Adavale Resources Limited (ASX: ADD) ("**Adavale**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to provide this update on exploration activities at its Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project in Tanzania.

Drill hole 7 (KW07-10b-01) of an initial planned 8-hole program has just been completed. This hole which targeted coincident geochem, AMT, EM and magnetic features at Target 10b (Figure 1) intersected a 2.2m interval from 334.7m containing several thin sulphide veins with pXRF Ni values ranging between 0.6 to 1.9%. The thickest measured vein was 2cm thick and returned a pXRF grade of 1.9% Ni. Logging and pXRF analysis of the core is ongoing.

ADAVALE RESOURCES

ASX: ADD

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ISSUED CAPITAL
Shares: 326 million
Unlisted options: 17.5 million

ABOUT ADAVALE
Adavale Resources is an ASX-listed exploration company targeting projects in the 'battery materials' space. The company is currently focussed on its 100% owned Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project adjacent and along strike from the world's largest undeveloped high grade NiS resource of 58Mt @ 2.62% Ni. Adavale is also progressing exploration on its 100% owned uranium tenements in South Australia

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The initial diamond drill program has been an invaluable exercise for the Company, testing targets and more importantly evaluating the target selection criteria that has been used to identify the next generation of drill targets, testing of which has now commenced.

All holes of the initial 8-hole program completed to date intersected broad intervals of metapelite that contained numerous thin sulphide rich veins in places. Some of these veins, especially in hole 1 (*refer to Company ASX announcements dated 26 July 2021 and 16 September 2021*) and more recently in hole 6 and 7 reported strongly elevated Ni and Cu pXRF readings which potentially indicate the presence of a nearby magmatic sulphide bearing mafic / ultramafic body.

Drillholes 2, 3, 4 and 5 intercepted zones with multiple sulphide veins explaining their anomalous magnetism and conductivity. Some of these veins also carry elevated Ni and Cu values which may explain their geochemical anomalies. These holes will be further analysed for follow up and RC drilling has been scheduled for Target 12 area near hole 5.

In recently completed drill hole 6 (KNE06-16-01) at Target 16 (Figure 1) a 25m thick mafic body was intersected from a depth of 30m. Strongly elevated pXRF readings of between 0.3% to 0.6% Ni and 0.6 to 1.8% Cu were returned from two thin sulphide veins intersected within the mafic unit. In addition to the above, in the metapelite hosted sulphide rich veins intersected below the mafic unit, elevated pXRF readings of 9.5% Cu reported at 162m and 1.1% Ni and 1.8% Cu at 234m.

The elevated pXRF Ni and Cu readings reported from numerous sulphide veins (both metasediment and mafic hosted) intersected during the course of the initial drill program are intriguing and justify further evaluation once all samples have been analytically analysed and DHEM surveys completed on selected holes. All completed holes have been logged and sampled with samples dispatched to ALS in South Africa and SGS in Tanzania for analysis, except for drill hole 7 which has just been completed. Assay results will be received in over the coming months in batches and will be reported as such.

As announced by the Company in ASX release dated 21 October 2021, the Company recently initiated gravity surveys to provide an additional vector in the selection and prioritisation of targets for testing.

The gravity survey results have identified 14 targets for possible drill testing as shown in Table 1. Many of these targets are considered more suited to initial drill testing using an RC drill rig. Hence the rationale for the Company engaging a second drill rig with RC capability.

RC drill testing has commenced at Target 20 (see images below) with the aim to test as many of the priority 14 targets as possible before the onset of the wet season in Tanzania. Testing priority before the onset of the wet season will be given to those targets that have measured gravity anomalies near to or greater than 0.4 mgals and in particular Targets 7, 20 and 21 (see Figure 1).

Cautionary Statement – XRF devices

The elevated Ni and Cu readings reported in this announcement and earlier announcements by the Company are based on hand-held (portable pXRF) and desktop XRF devices. While the Company takes every reasonable measure to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the XRF devices by regular calibration checks against certified standards and is confident of the reported values, the readings are point measurements on core or core chips and therefore may not reflect the assayed grade of the broader sampled interval.

Commenting on the encouraging ongoing outcomes of the drilling to date, **Adavale Chairman Grant Pierce** stated:

"*It is very pleasing to witness the progress Adavale has made since commencing drilling operations on our Tanzanian project only 4 months ago. The tremendous contribution and effort made by the geological team on the ground can't be underestimated. The Company looks forward to reporting the full analytical results of the initial drill program once they come to hand whilst commencing its next drill testing phase.*

The additional targets generated by the geological team due to the gravity survey data is technically very exciting. With the introduction of the RC drill rig into the mix we've now got the ability to test and evaluate these targets in a shorter timeframe.

The Board looks forward to reporting to our shareholders on these ongoing activities in the near future."

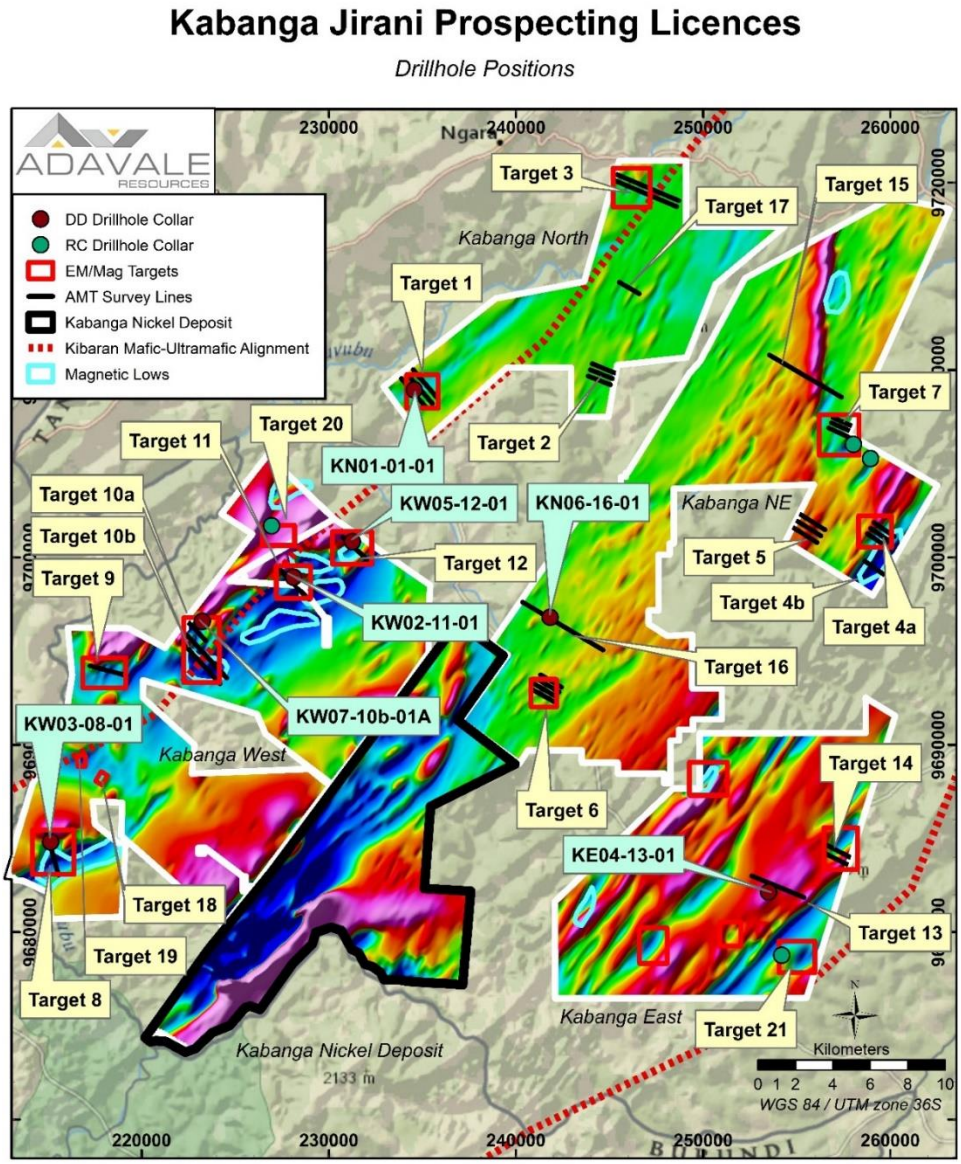


Figure 1 Geophysical/Geochemical targets (labelled 1 to 21) completed diamond drillholes (brown circles) and first four planned RC drillholes (green circles)

Diamond drill hole target selection to date has typically been based on combinations of coincident soil (Ni and Cu), electromagnetic (EM), ground and airborne magnetics, Audio Magneto-Telluric (AMT) and most recently gravity anomalies. All completed Drillholes to date have intersected broad packages of meta-sediments with some containing numerous pyrrhotite rich sulphide veins over significant intervals as well, which are possibly the causative source of the conductivity and magnetic susceptibility anomalies associated with each target (Table 1). However, typically these veins are not so well mineralised as those in Drillholes 1, 6 and 7 with the elevated Ni and Cu values unless they are proximal to a magmatic sulphide source related to a possible nearby intrusion.

The Company is confident that the recent implementation of gravity surveying to the Project (*refer to Company ASX announcement dated 21 October 2021*) in combination with our existing targeting datasets will result in an increased probability of intersecting prospective intrusions in the future, as was demonstrated by Drillhole 6 which had an associated gravity anomaly.

Table 1: Drill Hole Summaries

Target (See table 2 below for description)	Drillhole Reference	EOH Depth	Comments and description
1	KN01-01-01	455.2	Several mineralised sulphide veins (chalcopyrite and pyrrhottite) intercepted (see previous announcement). The origin of these will be tested with DHEM.
8	KW02-11-01	301.8	Intersects sulphide veins from 77.8m to 301.8m
11	KW03-08-01	418.2	Intersects sulphide veins with an interval of 360.1m veined sulphides from 77.4m to 437.5m.
13	KE04-13-01	317.5	Cumulative thickness of 240m of sulphide veins but no elevated Ni or Cu values.
12	KW05-12-01	301.0	Intercepted sulphide veins with XRF values of 0.1 to 0.3% Cu from 180.3 to 301.0m within meta-sediments.
16	KN06-16-01	311.13	Intercepted 6 zones of sulphide veins with a cumulative total of 190.3m thick. Most notable are the sulphide veins hosted in a mafic intrusion which returned 0.6% Ni and 1.8% Cu at 49.4m and another vein at 45.97m that reported 0.3% Ni and 0.6% Cu. Within the metapelites at 233.4m a vein returned 1.1% Ni and 1.8% Cu.

Gravity and RC drilling

As discussed above, the implementation of gravity surveying in conjunction with the existing Company targeting datasets will greatly improve target selectivity and the probability for future success. Adavale has now conducted a total of 14 gravity surveys across the Project. Table 2 lists the completed gravity surveys and categorises them according to their relative strength. Table 2 also profiles some of the other existing targeting dataset features that have been identified at each gravity survey site.

Image 1 – RC drill rig setting up at Target 20

Image 2 – RC drilling operations underway at Target 20

Image 3 – RC logging and sampling at Target 20

The location of the completed gravity surveys is shown in Figure 2. RC testing of the stronger gravity targets listed has commenced with Target 20 selected as the first target (refer to images 1, 2 and 3).

Table 2: Characteristics of Selected Geophysical/Geochemical and Gravity Targets

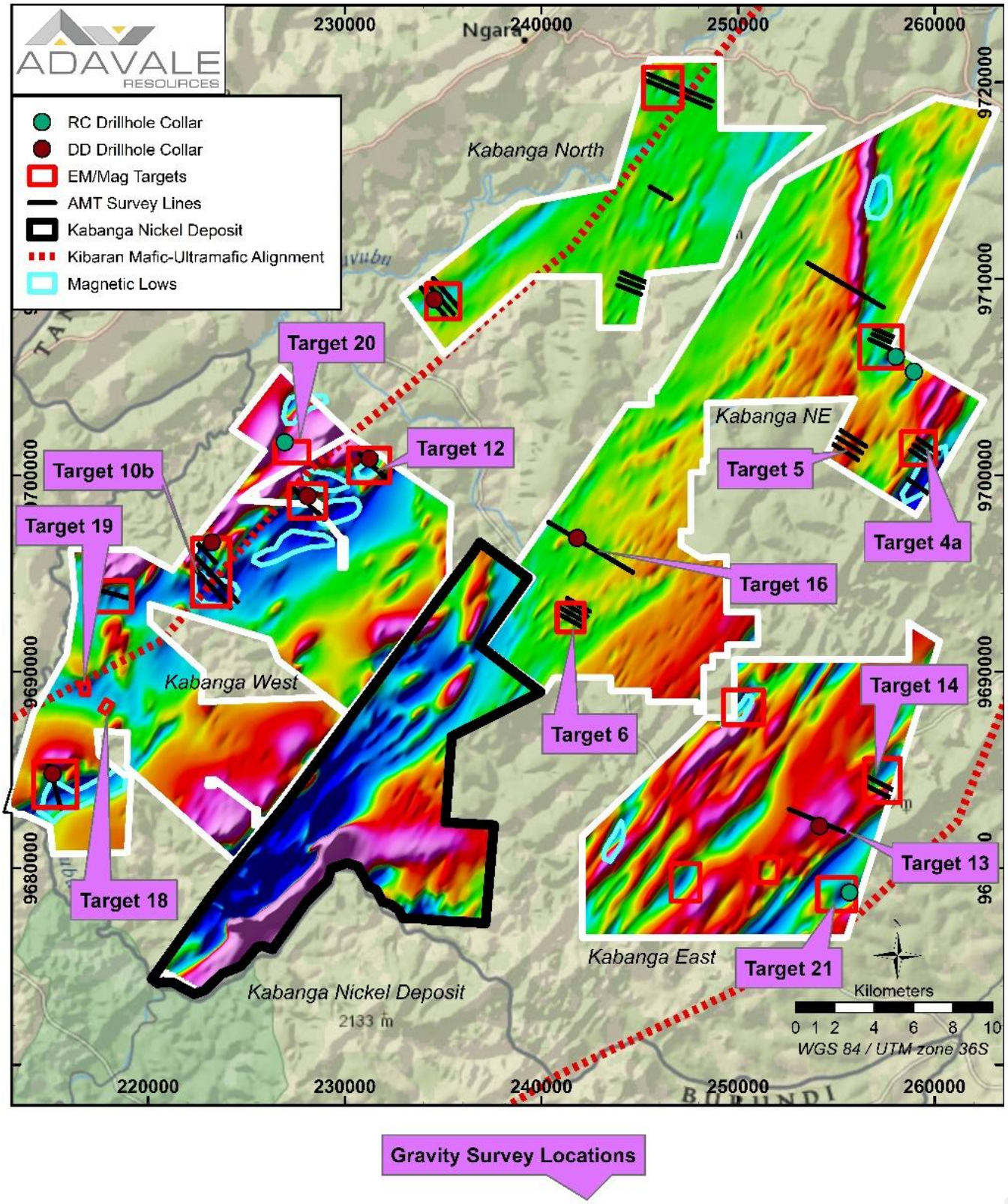
Gravity surveys	Gravity Amplitude mgals	Geochem	AMT	EM plate	Magnetic Response	Diamond Drill Tested	To be Drilled by RC
Target 1	Weaker	Nickel	Good	Good	Good	Yes	
Target 4a	Moderate	Nickel	Weak	Not done	Good	No	
Target 5	Moderate	Ni and Cu	Not associated	Not associated	Weaker	No	
Target 6	Moderate	Strong Cu	Good	Not done	Moderate	No	Yes
Target 7	Strong	Moderate Ni and Cu	Not done	Not done	Moderate	No	Yes
Target 10b	Strong	Weak Ni and Cu	OK	Coincident	Edge	Yes	Yes
Target 12	Strong	Nickel	Good	On edge	Reasonable	Yes	Yes

Table 2: Characteristics of Selected Geophysical/Geochemical and Gravity Targets

Gravity surveys	Gravity Amplitude mgals	Geochem	AMT	EM plate	Magnetic Response	Diamond Drill Tested	To be Drilled by RC
Target 13	Moderate	Very strong Ni and Cu	Not done	On edge	Good	Yes	
Target 14	Strong	Not coincident	Reasonable	Not done	Good	No	
Target 16	Moderate	Very strong Ni and Cu	Thin vertical anomaly	No	Weak high	Yes	
Target 18	Moderate	Cu and Ni	Not done	On mag high	Mag high	No	Yes
Target 19	Weaker	Offset Ni	Not done	Offset	Mag high	No	Yes
Target 20	Very strong	Ni and Cu	Not done	Yes	Weak dipole	No	Yes
Target 21	Very strong	Ni and Cu	Not done	Not done	Good	No	Yes

Kabanga Jirani Prospecting Licences

Drillhole Positions



Gravity Survey Locations

Figure 2 Gravity Survey locations

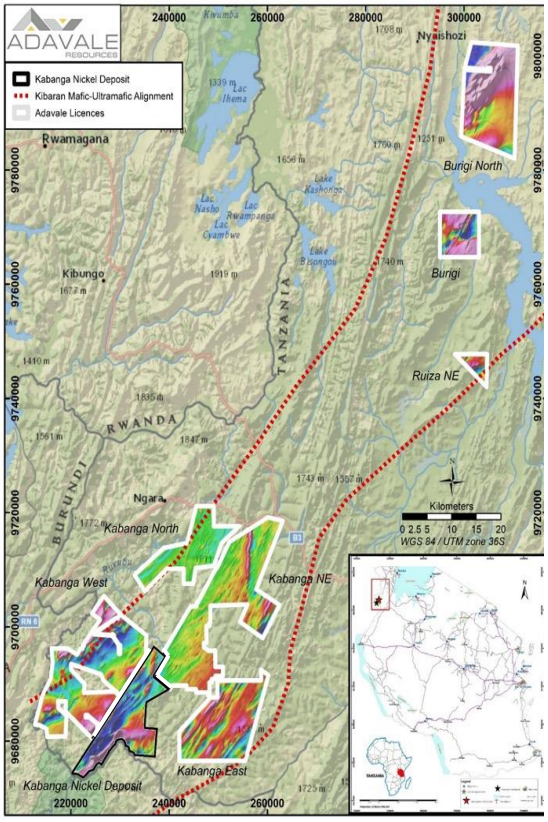
This announcement has been authorised for release by The Board of Adavale Resources Limited.

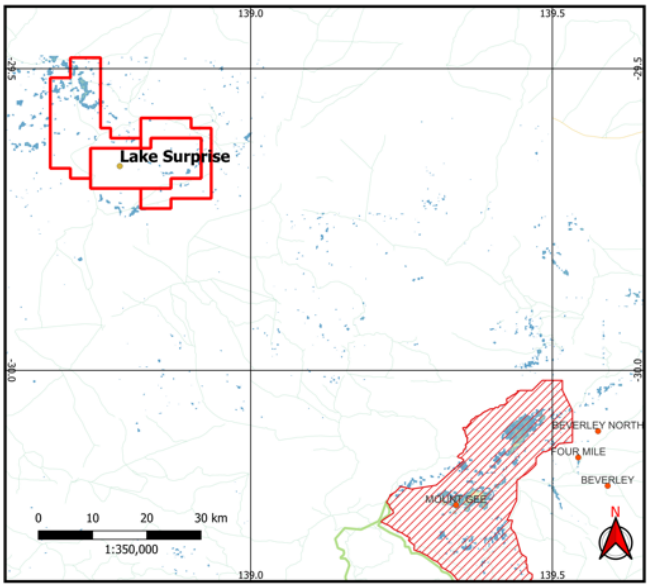
For further information please contact investor@adavaleresources.com or visit www.adavaleresources.com

About Adavale

Adavale Resources Limited (ASX:ADD) is a nickel sulphide exploration company that holds 100% of the Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project, a portfolio of 7 highly prospective granted licences, covering over 1,145km^2 surrounding and proximal to the world class Kabanga Nickel Deposit (58Mt @ 2.62% Ni) and located along the Karagwe-Ankolean belt in Tanzania. Adavale's licences were selected based on their strong geochemical and geophysical signatures from previous exploration undertaken by BHP Billiton.

Adavale also holds three exploration licences within part of the highly prospective sedimentary uranium province within the northern part of the Lake Frome Embayment in South Australia.





Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release that relates to "exploration results" for the Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr David Dodd of MSA, South Africa. Mr Dodd is a consultant for Adavale Resources Limited and is a member of SACNASP. Mr Dodd has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration as well as to the activity that is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the ASX Listing Rules. Mr Dodd consents to this release in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Adavale. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Adavale's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Adavale as of the dates the

forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of nickel, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward- looking statements in this presentation will actually occur.

Adavale Resources Limited – Maiden Diamond Drilling Programme – Kabanga Jirani Nickel Project
JORC Code Edition 2012: Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	To date only pXRF readings have been reported. To date only cursory analyses of select sample points has been reported from values using a hand held XRF. This sampling is not representative of the broader geological horizons and simply represents values derived from select points. The pXRF has been calibrated using the AMIS standards AMIS0315, AMIS0317, AMIS0319, AMIS0329, AMIS384 and AMIS0367. Standards used to verify quality of results measured include AMIS0317 and AMIS0315. Core samples have been taken at 1m intervals, or by using geological contacts, the core has been split and one half has been submitted to either ALS laboratory in South Africa or to SGS Mwanza for analyses.
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).*	All drillholes to date are diamond drillholes which have been collared using HQ core through the overburden/lateritic sap rock and then transitioned to NQ core.
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.*	RQD measurements are taken of core to record recovery. Nature of mineralisation is not nuggety and prone to strong variations in grade that correlate to core loss or loss of fines. Sample length may be compromised when drilling through massive sulphides where core loss is often prevalent.

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.*	Geological logging of drillholes included; lithology, grainsize, texture, structure, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour, weathering. Drill core logging is qualitative and based on drill core retained in core trays. The drillholes were logged in their entirety.
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.*	Drill core has been cut in half with half core remaining in the core tray and the other half submitted to the laboratory. Where the lithology is uniform samples are taken at 1m intervals otherwise sample lengths are dictated by geological contacts.
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.*	Initial pXRF readings have been taken using an Olympus Delta SN: 511434. Calibration factors of factors 1.6268 were used for Cu and 1.7856 for Ni. Core samples will be analysed by ALS laboratory in South Africa.
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.*	All logging and pXRF readings have been undertaken by a senior exploration personnel. Primary data was collected in the core shed using a set of standard logging templates and entered into a tablet with tailor made dropdown menus. The data will be forwarded to their independent data management consultant (MSA) for validation and loading into the company's drilling database.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	The drillhole collars were surveyed with a handheld GPS unit with an accuracy of 5m which is considered sufficiently accurate for the purpose of the drillhole. All co-ordinates are expressed in Arc1960.
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.*	No regular drill hole spacing has been set with individual holes design to intersect specific targets. Diamond drillholes were designed to test coincident AMT, TDEM and geochemical anomalies.
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.*	The relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples are kept in the core shed and then delivered in person by the geologist to the courier company from where they are dispatched to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Internal audits/reviews of procedures are ongoing, however no external reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.*	The Kabanga Jirani Project covering 1,145km^2 comprises of 7 granted licences, all are 100% owned by Adavale Resources as follows: *PL 11406/2020 298.02* km^2 *Kabanga North East, Tanzania* *PL 11405/2020 113.84* km^2 *Kabanga North, Tanzania* *PL 11538/2021 64.08* km^2 *Burigi, Tanzania* *PL 11537/2021 194.08* km^2 *Burigi North, Tanzania* *PL 11591/2021 181.74* km^2 *Kabanga East, Tanzania* *PL11590/2021 273.27* km^2 *Kabanga West, Tanzania*

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		PL11592/2021 19.4 km^2 *Ruiza North East, Tanzania*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Not applicable, not referred to.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The exploration target is a magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide with the same genesis to the Kabanga N-Cu-PGE sulphide deposit that the licences are adjacent to.

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.*
		KN01-01-01
		Easting: 234 568
		Northing: 9 708 934
		Azimuth: 140°
		Dip: 65°
		End of Hole (EOH): 455.2m
		
		KW02-11-01
		Easting: 228 117
		Northing: 9 698 937
		Azimuth: 208°
		Dip: 68°
		EOH: 301.82m
		
		KW03-08-01
		Easting: 215 142
		Northing: 9 684 811
		Azimuth 343°
		Dip: 70°
		EOH: 437.5m
		
		KE 04-13-01
		Easting: 254 145
		Northing: 9 682 136
		Azimuth: 300°
		Dip: 50°
		EOH 317.15m
		
		KW 05-12-01
		Easting: 231 266
		Northing: 9 700 833
		Azimuth: 133°
		Dip: 60°
		EOH: 301m
		
		KN06-16-01
		Easting: 241 827
		Northing: 9 696 797
		Azimuth: 80°
		Dip: 50°
		EOH: 311.13m
		
		KW07-10b-01A
		Easting: 222 452
		Northing: 9 696 579
		Azimuth: 310°
		Dip: 50°
		EOH: 398m

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	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.
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.*	Additional Images will be provided in the more detailed announcement once the laboratory results are received but cross sections have been provided in this announcement.
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.*	Once laboratory results are received more comprehensive reporting will be submitted.
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.*	No other exploration results deemed necessary for the reporting of the pXRF results from the first drillhole.
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 following up on the first drillhole will entail sampling and submission to the ALS laboratory, as well as downhole EM.